

ZOO International NEWS



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PERSONALIA

Dr. James A. Oliver, Director of the Bronx Zoological Park, New York since June of last year and Curator of Reptiles since 1951, has accepted an appointment as Director of the American Museum of Natural History; he assumed his new post on September 15.

Dr. John Tee-Van, General Director of the New York Zoological Park and the New York Aquarium since 1956, will again assume directorship of the Bronx Zoo. He had been Director from 1952 to 1956.

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Dr. Desmond Morris took up his appointment as Curator of Mammals at the Zoological Society, Regent's Park London - England, on January 1st after two years as the Head of the Television and Film Unit established jointly in 1956 by the Society and Granada T.V. Network.

Dr. Morris took first classe Honours in Zoology at Birmingham University for his B.Sc., and obtained the degree of D. Phil. at Oxford. From 1954-56 he undertook post-doctorate research in animal behaviour under Dr. Tinbergen in the Department of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at Oxford.

He has published a number of zoological papers dealing with ethology and he is well known from the behaviour experiments he has undertaken with "Congo" the Chimpanzee of T.V. fame.

ATTENTION

We are very glad to receive your guides, booklets, reports, etc. for our records office. If your guide is not too expensive, please send us a few additional copies: guides are received with pleasure by many other zoos, which write to us for them. Thank you.

COVER-PICTURE

"Betina" - The Sumatran Rhino at the Basel Zoo, Switzerland.

Photo: Marcel Langer

THE JUBILEE OF THE COPENHAGEN ZOO

BY BENT JORGENSEN

The Copenhagen Zoological Gardens celebrated its 100th anniversary on September the 20th.

Copenhagen Zoo was founded by Th. Kjærbølling, a Danish ornithologist, who after several visits to German zoos had the idea of making something similar in Denmark. And when somebody presented him with a living sea eagle, he decided to apply to the Danish Government for an area, which could be used for zoological gardens. He got such an area—namely the area where the Zoo's present main restaurant and concert place are situated.

There were only a few animals during the first years: a polar bear, a seal, some monkeys, a few turtles, and some common Danish animals were the whole stock. However, the zoo grew rapidly, both with regard to area and number of animals, and when Julius Schjøtt was appointed director in 1900, the zoo reached its prime.

In 1907 the Indian elephant "Ellen" gave birth to a young one; it was only second time such birth took place in captivity. Other elephants were born in 1912 and 1916. Schjøtt was followed by W. Dreyer, and in 1924 Th. Alving was appointed director. It was during Alving's time that the bird house, the giraffe house, the monkey house and the enclosures for hoofed mammals were built. He was followed by Axel Reventlow, who succeeded in getting the Zoo through the war in fine condition (and into a new prime). Before his death in 1954 he had built the bear grottoes and arranged the enlargement of the Zoo with a section of Søndermarken the neighbouring park.

Now the Zoo'n director is Svend Andersen, who has studied zoology at the University of Copenhagen, and in the staff are two other zoologists: Dr. Holger Poulsen, who is well known as a bird expert and ethologist, and Arne Schjøtz, who is the Zoo's expert in reptiles.

The Zoo's greatest need on its birthday was a new and modern reptile house, and they hope to be able to build it within the next 5 years. Many fine gifts were received at the birthday. Among the animals the most sensational gift is a Sumatran rhino. A Danish publisher has paid for the capture, and the same expedition, which caught the specimen for the Basle Zoo, has caught the specimen for Copenhagen. It is expected that the rhino will arrive at the Danish zoo within the next few weeks. The expedition will try to catch two further specimens for the Basle and Copenhagen Zoos, so that they have a pair each, and it is said that they will also try to catch a pair for the Djakarta Zoo. Together with the rhino, the Copenhagen Zoo will receive a young Malayan tapir.

But many other interesting animals have arrived to Copenhagen during its jubilee year: bantengs, gayals, sea elephant, springboks, ocelot, American opossums, Grevy zebras, Canadian beavers, oranges, jaguars, black ape, bald eagle, quetzals, snakebirds, saddle-billed storks, kori bustards (*Choriotis kori*), and various other birds. Dr. Holger Poulsen, who was in the USA early this year, brought home with him more than 100 birds from different American zoos. The collection of birds in the Copenhagen Zoo is at present better than ever. People who have been in the Copenhagen Zoo know what that means.

Except for the Sumatran rhino the most sensational new animal is a young male musk ox from Greenland—the Zoo already has an old male.

The employees of the Zoo presented the Zoo with a (new and) modern house for flamingoes. This house has already been built this autumn.

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In the last number of "International Zoo-News" (number 3; page 106) we mentioned in our news of the Frankfurt am Main Zoo, Germany, that their recently born Warthogs were the second litter to be born in any Zoo. That derives from a publication of Whipstade Zoo, England, in "Zoo-Life" Spring 1957, page 17. As they say there, theirs are the first ones to be born in captivity, we state that the Frankfurt ones were the second.

In the meantime we are informed that several other zoos have had breeding results with their Warthogs. We apologize to our readers for this error.

Editor

NEW AFRICAN PARK

at the
Ueno Zoo
Tokyo
Japan

We started the construction of the African Ecological Enclosure on January 4th, 1953 but due to shortage of budget, it took about five years and on May 2nd, 1959, we released the last animals—Lions—into the Lion's barless enclosure just completed.

The African Ecological Enclosure is divided into 9 small enclosures surrounded by moats; the following animals are the inhabitants of these cages:

Lions; Hamadryas Baboons; Barbary Sheep; Elands; Gnu; Giraffes; Zebras; Hippopotamus; Wart Hogs; Black Rhinos; Ostriches; Flamingoes and Egyptian Geese.

The main characteristics of this African Park are:

- All indoor cages for the animals (except for Lion, Sheep, baboon) are situated under the passage for the visitors and are not seen from outside.
- In the centre of this Park there is an octagonal rotary with many doors through which the animals first led to this rotary, may be led to any enclosure.
- The moats around the enclosures are used as animal passages of about 1,8 mtr wide and the parallel keeper's passage of about 90 cm wide.
- As many kinds of animals as possible will be kept in the same enclosure, although we at present do not have many kinds.

Under the Lion enclosure an auditorium of about 500 seats will be constructed in the future and under the Lion indoor cages a zoo library will be opened in the near future.

(Dr. Tadimichi Koga)