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Front

Sunset at San Diego Wild Animal Park
Baringo or Uganda Giraffe
Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi
Lake Rudolph, Uganda; bordering Kenya and
Tanzania, Africa

Inside front

Nairobi Village at Night
Mombasa Cooker
San Diego Wild Animal Park

Inside back

Kafferboom
Coral or Lucky Bean Tree
Erythrina caffra
South Africa

Back

Fishing Bridge in
Nairobi Village
San Diego Wild Animal Park

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Opposite: The herd of Topi, *Damaliscus lunatus topi*, consists of seven males and six females. Last year four young were reared of this antelope native to East Africa.

Suzanne Strassburger
PUBLIC RELATIONS COORDINATOR
FOR THE WILD ANIMAL PARK

COMPILING a history of the San Diego Wild Animal Park to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the opening of the wildlife preserve at first seemed like an easy task. What could be more interesting than to talk with some of the men and women who conceived the idea, designed, built and readied the Park for opening five years ago? Soon, however, I learned that the history of the Park is as involved and exciting as the people who made it a reality, and in no way could I begin to relate its entire history nor mention everyone involved in its early life.

Fortunately, Dr. Charles Schroeder, director emeritus, was readily available as a source of information. It was he who began investigating the possibility of building a "back country zoo" in the early 1960s, along with various trustees like President Anderson Borthwick and Dr. Carl Hubbs. By 1969, the Zoological Society of San Diego was ready to begin work on the preserve with the blessings of the City of San Diego.

Excerpts from an early diary of the Wild Animal Park best explain its formation:

Initially, staff had in mind an area to accept an overflow from the Zoological Garden with some public participation: a simple restroom, a snack bar and perhaps an overview of some animals at a total cost of less than \$1,000,000. The program eventually grew to an expenditure in excess of \$10,000,000. The change in philosophy was an outgrowth of many committee meetings and Board of Trustees conferences.

The final concept and successful operation has made the Wild Animal Park a model for the so-called "Zoo of the Future" now being pursued by public agencies, private enterprises and non-profit societies around the world.

As early as 1961, lands around San Diego County were being investigated as possible sites for the wildlife preserve, and five years later, in 1966, a special San Pasqual study committee was appointed with Norman Roberts as chairman.

The first inhabitants of the back country zoo were Ricky Cuzzone, a keeper from the Zoo, and his wife. They occupied a trailer at the site beginning in August 1969. As ranger of the Park,



Two Angolan Roan Antelope, *Hippotragus equinus cottoni*, square off at the waterhole.

Beautiful Przewalski's Horses graze on a hillside near the WGASA Bush Line monorail route. The San Diego collection includes 15 animals, plus a female on breeding loan from the Los Angeles Zoo; the larger group of 13 resides at the Wild Animal Park where five foals have been reared.

In 1969, Society President Anderson Borthwick (right) signed an agreement with Mayor Frank Curran for establishment of the wildlife preserve in the San Pasqual Valley on San Diego city land.

In 1969, the only clue that wild animals like elephants were soon going to inhabit the land was this sign near what is now South Africa at the Wild Animal Park. By 1970, a turnout was added so inquisitive motorists could stop and look at the construction of the Park.

The route of the WGASA Bush Line monorail was laid out by Dr. Charles Schroeder, director, in 1970. Staff Photographer Ron Garrison was on hand for the historic moment.

Some of the biggest obstacles to overcome in building the Wild Animal Park were immense boulders that had to be moved before the monorail track could be laid.

Outside the first edifice of the Jerene Appleby Harnish Wild Animal Station for Medical Care and Research, Dr. Lester Nelson (center) and Dr. James Dolan (right) confer with a construction worker. As director of veterinary services, Dr. Nelson has supervised the medical care of the Park's growing animal collection. As general curator, Dr. Dolan has been responsible for obtaining and maintaining the entire collection.



Ricky was to care for the animals, patrol the grounds, and act as general caretaker. Soon, the Cuzzones were joined by Duane Bebensee and his wife, who occupied a second trailer on the grounds.

In the meantime, Harold Barr (now Wild Animal Park construction and maintenance manager) was appointed project director to oversee the development of the Park. James M. Dolan, Ph.D., was appointed coordinator in charge of animal acquisition, while Dr. Lester Nelson, a Zoo veterinarian, became the Park's veterinarian and was instrumental in the design of the Park's hospital and animal enclosures.

By fall 1969, members of the Society's Board of Trustees were deciding the official name of the back country zoo. Several suggestions had been submitted by Zoo staff and committee members, and five titles were considered: San Diego Wild Animal Land (or AnimaLand), San Diego Safari Land, San Diego Wild Animal Safari, San Diego Wildlife Park, and San Diego Wild Animal Park. The consensus was that San Diego Wild Animal

Ivor de Kirby, President of the Board of Trustees

In the fall of 1963, Walter Hahn, Assistant City Manager, and Harry C. Haelsig, City Planning Director, took the San Diego City Council and Planning Commission on a field trip in a bus to the San Pasqual Valley. Their joint recommendation was that a portion of the north side of the valley be set aside for the San Diego Zoo for reproduction of wild animals. As a member of the City Council at that time, little did I think that ten years later as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Zoological Society I would be helping to implement this recommendation.

Charles R. Schroeder, D.V.M., Director Emeritus

The Back Country Animal Preserve, as the San Diego Wild Animal Park originally was called, had its beginnings at a Rotary meeting at the El Cortez Hotel in 1962. There, Clayburn LaForce, then Farm Manager for the City of San Diego learned that the Zoological Society of San Diego was searching for property where Zoo animal surpluses could be housed. Zoo staff was invited to see a city-owned site in the San Pasqual Valley which LaForce thought would be appropriate for our use. This 1800-acre parcel was designated a zoological exhibit area by the City Planning Commission in 1964, and a formal, long-term acquisition agreement was reached between the Zoological Society of San Diego and the City of San Diego. The agreement was enthusiastically endorsed by Mayor Frank Curran, the City Manager, and the City Council.

Then in 1966, a Site and Planning Committee, composed of Professor Oscar Kaplan of San Diego State College (at that time he was also chairman of the Zoo's Public Relations Committee), Bruce Hazard of the R. E. Hazard Construction Co., Robert Jarboe, Superintendent of Zoo Construction and Maintenance, and I as Zoo Director, picnicked on a large rock outcropping at the back country zoo to do a bit of dreaming. It was there that plans for the Wild Animal Park were conceived.

Society President Anderson Borthwick (1968 to 1972) led the drive for construction monies, including the general obligation bond issue for \$6,000,000 which was successfully passed in the 1970 election. Shortly after, on-again off-again agreements with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (APHIS) were resolved. James Dolan, Jr., Ph.D., was appointed General Curator and made responsible for accumulating one of the finest collections of hoofed stock in reproducing herds. Lester Nelson, D.V.M., and Harold Barr, Project Director, were assigned the task of designing the animal exhibits.

I can proudly say that all the goals we set forth that day in 1966 have been achieved and far exceed our early visions.

Park was concise and descriptive, and the name was formally adopted by the Board in November 1969.

Early 1970 saw a flurry of activity at the Wild Animal Park. Zoo Designer Charles Faust returned from a trip to Africa where he had sketched some preliminary drawings for Park design. Hal Barr was trying to secure a reliable water source to supply the Park's construction efforts. (Three wells had been dug on the Park site and each had proved disappointing. So the Escondido Mutual Water District was approached as major water supplier and negotiations were underway.) Dr. Dolan was busily acquiring more animals.

In January 1970, the trustees decided that a general obligation bond for \$6,000,000 was needed to finance construction of the Park, and Robert Smith immediately was appointed to head an ad hoc committee for this purpose. His first duties were to secure a position on that year's November ballot for the bond, and the ensuing activities for much of 1970 were aimed at passage of Proposition "B."

In order to gain wide public acceptance of the bond issue, a Citizens Committee was formed with Albert L. Anderson, D.D.S., as chairman. Several sub-committees were formed to spear-

Charles Bieler, Director

In coordinating opening week festivities at the Wild Animal Park in May, 1972, I remember the hard work and cooperation of all employees and how eager they were to do more than their share. Perhaps my most vivid recollection, however, is standing on the loading dock at Simba Station praying that the monorail trains would return on their own power. It was a red letter day when the monorail trains ran smoothly.

Anderson Borthwick, Trustee Emeritus/Society President 1968-1972

The San Diego Wild Animal Park has fulfilled the expectations that were set for the first 600 acres — and the potential for the other 1200 acres is great. The original concept of the Park was carried out almost in its entirety. There were few modifications made from the planning stage to the finished product. Moreover, I feel that we can look forward to developing one of the most scenic spots in the whole Park — a canyon in the northeast corner with live oak trees that can be viewed from adjoining hills where elevations rise as much as 1400 feet. The panorama from one of those hills is superb.

Charles Faust, Designer

As the designer for the San Diego Zoo for 20 years, a rare, golden opportunity arose some eight years ago to design a new major facility in its entirety — the San Diego Wild Animal Park. The main intent of this effort was to provide many animal species with an environment in which they could live and reproduce in a more natural way.

Species by species, many animals are being forced out onto the cliff edge of extinction. Many have already gone over; many more are standing on the brink. Grim as these facts are, many groups of concerned people, worldwide, are fighting to slow this trend, and finally to prevent it from happening.

We all hope that in this battle to conserve the world's endangered species of wildlife the San Diego Wild Animal Park will play a major role now and in the future. As William Beebe once wrote, "... when the last individual of a race of living beings breathes no more, another heaven and another earth must pass before such a one can be again."



Many helping hands were present when the first Southern White Rhino in a herd of 20 was released at the San Diego Wild Animal Park. The rhinos had come to the Park from South Africa via ship, train and truck on a journey that took many weeks.



Early drawings of the entrance to the Wild Animal Park reflect the ideas of Staff Designer Charles Faust who travelled to Africa before designing Nairobi Village in cooperation with Frederick Liebhardt of Liebhardt, Weston and Goldman. The entrance rondavel is patterned after the tomb of an Ugandan king, and thatched roofs and bamboo are used extensively in Village architecture.



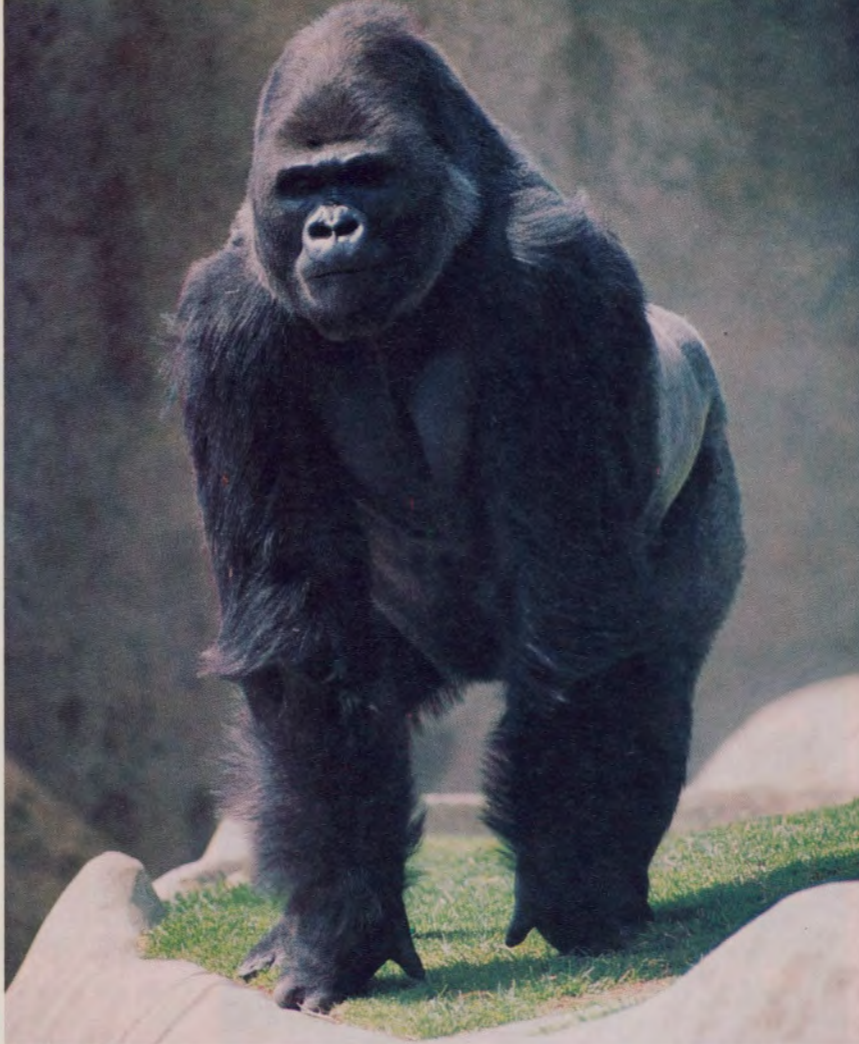
Three men instrumental in the design and construction of the Wild Animal Park were Staff Designer Charles Faust, Project Director Harold Barr and Architect Frederick Liebhardt. They look over plans in front of the Congo River Fishing Camp in Nairobi Village.



Believe it or not, this is what the entrance aviary at the Park looked like in early 1972 before vegetation and birds were added. Today, the stream is barely visible below hanging vines and leafy plants (p. 16). Chatterings of a hundred birds fill the aviary.



Everyday was wash day at the Wild Animal Park in 1972 when Joan Embery took Carol Elephant for a bath in the Elephant Wash near Mombasa Cooker.



Left: Trib is the 17-year-old silver-backed leader of the Wild Animal Park's Lowland Gorilla colony. His success as a sire has been widely publicized since the birth of Jim (10-15-73) and Binti (10-2-74) at the Park, and two infants to females sent here for breeding purposes. One came from the Phoenix Zoo in Arizona, and the other from the Kansas City Zoo in Missouri. Cooperation with other institutions continues. Animals residing at the Park on breeding loan as of the first of the year include:

| MALES/FEMALES | | FROM | |
|---------------|----|----------------------------|----------------------|
| | 1 | Przewalski's Horse | Los Angeles Zoo |
| | 3 | Grevy's Zebras..... | Milwaukee County Zoo |
| | 1 | Indian Rhinoceros | Philadelphia Zoo |
| | 1 | No. White Rhinoceros..... | National Zoo |
| 1 | 1 | Scimitar-horned Oryx..... | National Zoo |
| 3 | 2 | Desert Bighorn Sheep | Los Angeles Zoo |
| 13 | 12 | Arabian Oryx | World Herd |

Animals from the Park's collection on breeding loan to 16 institutions as of 1 January 1977 total 59: 5 Southern White Rhinos, 3 Formosan Sika, 1 Scimitar-horned Oryx, 2 White-bearded Gnus, 3 Angolan Springbok, 1 Dama Gazelle, 7 Goitered Gazelles, 1 Black-tailed Marmoset, 4 Cheetahs, 3 Eyton's Whistling Ducks, 2 Secretary Birds, 4 Hooded Cranes, 3 Demoiselle Cranes, 14 Lilford's Cranes, 3 Crowned Cranes and 3 Sarus Cranes.

head the campaign under Dr. Anderson, while the Society's public relations and advertising agency, Phillips-Ramsey, provided counsel. Of course, Dr. Oscar Kaplan, chairman of the Public Relations Committee at that time, was instrumental in the campaign, as were legal counsels R. Sherman Platt and the late Brian Newman-Crawford.

It was a night for celebration when late returns on election day in November 1970 showed that Proposition "B" had passed with an overwhelming 75.9% of the votes in favor of it. Dr. Anderson had led a well-planned campaign supported by Zoo staff, committee members and trustees. The public relations staff, headed then by Frederick Childress, who is now operations director at the Wild Animal Park, and other staff, made countless speeches to civic, social, religious and philanthropic groups.

Some highlights of the bond campaign included production of a promotional film, "And Then Came Man," starring composer Meredith Willson; a blitz of promotional flyers distributed at a Chargers' football game the weekend prior to the election; and countless picnics on the slopes of the preserve to interest influential citizens in the bond election.

Just prior to the summer of 1970, the La Jolla architectural firm of Liebhardt, Weston & Goldman was selected from a field of nine contenders to design Nairobi Village in cooperation with Staff Designer Charles Faust. After passage of

Three Nenes, *Branta sandvicensis*, enjoy a poolside lawn with a flock of Red-billed and Fulvous Whistling Ducks. Six Nenes have been hatched and raised at the Park, together with large numbers of other exotic geese and ducks.



South African Cheetahs are one of several endangered species at the San Diego Wild Animal Park. Since a group of 10 cheetahs arrived at San Pasqual in 1972, seven litters have been born, and 31 cubs were reared. *Acinonyx j. jubatus*.



Frederick Liebhardt, AIA Park Architect

At the advanced age of five years you are still a precocious infant with a bright future.

Five years ago, all of the people instrumental in your conception and birth felt (with pardonable parental pride) that you represented a significant advance — not just in the context of the San Diego Zoo, or even the World Zoo, but in terms of the future welfare of the animal populations of the world. Five years of experience with you and with other zoos, has not changed my mind.

You also represent a significant turning point in my life.

Without you, I might never have had the opportunity to re-think the basic premises and concepts of zoo/park/recreational design in the company of such talents as Charley Faust, Jim Dolan, Barry Upson (and others) and I might have gone on designing mundane "people-only" structures forever. Instead, thanks to you, I have found an area of architectural endeavor that I find deeply rewarding.

At the age of five years, you are far from mature. The process of growth and refinement that has been your life to date must continue — for you are the wave of the future that may show the way to others in the battle for species survival.

Many Happy Returns of the Day, San Diego Wild Animal Park.

Hal Barr, Construction & Maintenance Manager

During my grandson's first visit to the Wild Animal Park he discovered my name and title as "Project Director" on the dedication plaque at the entrance and consequently embarrassed me by announcing loudly and often "My Grandad built this Park." He didn't realize I was only part of a great team. However, there is great personal satisfaction in knowing he may return with his children to enjoy the land and animals which we worked to conserve.

James Dolan, Ph.D., General Curator

From a relatively humble beginning, with the collection consisting of 973 specimens of 150 species and subspecies, the collection has risen in a short space of five years to 2600 specimens of 207 species and subspecies. It should be borne in mind that the increase in specimens has been due principally to reproduction within the collection. It is of great satisfaction to all of us to realize that more than 80% of all animals born at the Wild Animal Park survive. At a time when wildlife and the environment are being destroyed at an ever increasing rate, it is indicative of what can be done to preserve animal species through proper captive husbandry.



The Zoological Society of San Diego cooperates with other wildlife organizations in arranging breeding groups of animals. The largest in residence at the Park is the group of 28 Arabian Oryxes, Oryx leucoryx, that belong to the World Herd. The 17th Arabian Oryx was born here on 22 April 1977. These endangered animals have not been on view to visitors. With encouragement and financial assistance from Maurice Marchis and members of the Shikar Safari Club, a new exhibit has been built on a hillside opposite the Asian Plains, where a part of the herd can be seen from the WGASA Bush Line monorail. The opening of the Arabian Desert exhibit on 6 May 1977, with Shikar Safari members attending, is part of the 5th Anniversary celebration for the Park.



Since the arrival of the herd of 20 Southern White Rhinos, Ceratotherium s. simum, from the Umfolozi Game Reserve in South Africa in February 1971, a total of 25 calves have been born and raised at the Park. Translocation of the rhinos was accomplished through Ian Player, then chief conservator of the Natal Parks Game & Fish Preservation Board.

Opening day of the San Diego Wild Animal Park was in May, 1972. Crowds gathered as Carol Elephant plunged through a paper barrier signalling the official opening.



Looking over the Wild Animal Park during opening week were Fred Childress (left), and friends Bill Burrud of television fame and Ian Player, wildlife conservationist. Player was responsible for providing the Park with its first herd of Southern White Rhinos.



An aerial view of the San Diego Wild Animal Park in 1973 shows the position of the Park on the north side of the large San Pasqual Valley.



Carol Elephant was hostess to many noted celebrities who came to visit the Park in its early days. During the first anniversary festivities, Arthur Godfrey fed a piece of cake to Carol while Conservationist Ian Player looked on.



Hard-working Bill Crytser and Bob Grams (left) had many jobs to do as early keepers at the Wild Animal Park, like rescuing young ostrich chicks. Both men are now Animal Services Managers, still working for the welfare of the animals.



the \$6,000,000 bond issue, construction began in earnest as the bulldozers moved in.

At nearly the same time, the Westinghouse Air Brake Systems Monorail Division (which later was purchased by Rohr Corporation of Chula Vista) was selected to supply the electric power train system now known as the WGASA Bush Line monorail.

In the interim between passage of the bond issue in 1970 and opening of the Park in May 1972, it was the job of Zoo staff, most notably the Public Relations Department, to plan overall advertising and promotion. When opening week, 29 April to 9 May 1972, finally arrived, Charles Bieler (now director of the Zoo and Wild Animal

Albert L. Anderson, D.D.S., *Citizen's Committee Chairman*

I have three vivid recollections of the Wild Animal Park Campaign. First the mysterious phone call made by Ivor deKirby, saying that he, Bob Smith and Charles Schroeder would like to drop by my office to talk with me. I was pleased to find out that they only wanted me to chair the bond campaign for the Wild Animal Park. I thought really that Ivor wanted to sell me a car and brought Bob and Charlie along for support.

Second was the disappointment that Jean and I had in our first view of the park from Dr. Nelson's jeep. It was nothing more than a mass of rocks, dirt and sage brush. I just knew there was no way of selling this to the citizens of San Diego for six million dollars. Dr. Nelson could see our disappointment and then gently began to tell us how he visualized this land could be in ten years. His enthusiasm and hope for the future wiped away any doubt that we had and certainly we left those rocks, dirt hills and sage brush with a firm belief that it really would sell.

The third and the most exciting remembrance was the smashing victory on election night in favor of the bond issue. To see that the average person in San Diego had the vision to transform this dream into reality, gave me new hope for our community and realization that San Diego had suddenly gone from a town to a vibrant big city.

Lester S. Nelson, D.V.M., *Director of Veterinary Services - Wild Animal Park*

The opportunity of caring for a baby cheetah, white rhino, Przewalski's horse or a giraffe to most veterinarians would be an impossible dream. At the Wild Animal Park, the keepers and veterinary staff have had the privilege of caring for not just one but all four of these species as well as more than 100 others—a dream made possible with the building and development of the Park.

J. Ray Baker, Realtor

How a seat on a bus can change your life. In the spring of 1966 I had the good fortune of sitting next to Charles Schroeder on a trip back from the Parker Dam. He told me of the dream he had of building a wild animal park east of Escondido. I asked if I could help. He said any support from Escondido would be appreciated. As president of the Escondido Chamber of Commerce I encouraged the board of directors to pass a resolution favoring the park and with that resolution in hand it was a simple matter to get the Escondido City Council to pass a similar resolution. Both resolutions were submitted to the Zoo Board of Trustees.

I was chosen to work on the study committee for the park and have watched it grow from an idea to a fenced wilderness, to a beautiful park enjoyed by animals and people alike. I wandered over the hills with the committee members, became a friend of Rick, (Cuzzone) our first watchman and keeper, and enjoyed continuous contact with trustees, members and staff as our park has grown. It has been an enjoyable eleven years.

Park) served as coordinator of opening week events, supervising Family Days, Ambassador's Day, City and County Schools Day, Media and Marketing Day, Key Day, a Membership preview, and Dedication Day. On 10 May, the San Diego Wild Animal Park opened for its first public visitor.

In the hearts and minds of Zoo lovers the Wild Animal Park really has existed much longer than the five years it has been open to the public. Its main purpose, as stated on Dedication Day in 1972, is "to contemplate the wild animals of the world and nature's wilderness . . . to strengthen a commitment of wildlife conservation throughout the world . . . and to strive toward Man's own survival through the preservation of nature." We can safely say the Park has fulfilled that purpose, for now a great many species of animals thrive in their San Pasqual Valley environment. Endangered species like Lowland Gorillas, Arabian Oryx and South African Cheetahs, to name only a few, are gaining a foothold in their fight for survival, and the Park today boasts a survival rate among its newborn of 80%.

Of course, the story of the Wild Animal Park is not yet complete — 1200 acres remain to be inhabited and countless visitors continue to pass through the entry rondavel and to travel aboard the monorail. The story also is not complete without mention of the support of thousands of Society members, hundreds of Zoo and Park employees, and scores of donors who make the Wild Animal Park a daily reality. ■

Jim Gibbons, Horticulturist

My first experience with the Wild Animal Park was a sunny day in January, 1972. Arriving at the Park site early one morning, I looked over vast areas of cut and empty hills and tried to visualize how we would do away with the nakedness. I realized we had quite a job to do, so the entire gardening force dug in and in five years I believe we finally have begun to cover the grounds in verdant growth.

Bill Crytser, Animal Services Manager

From a multitude of personally enjoyable experiences in the past six years, I found being a part of the challenge in the successful establishment of mixed social groups in breeding herds the most rewarding. My most memorable experience occurred while accompanying six elephants and two rhinoceroses by ship, train and truck from Africa to the Wild Animal Park.

Ricky Cuzzone, Senior Keeper

Being the first employee at the Park gives me satisfaction and honor, as I see the growth and beauty of the Park from wilderness to the progress that has been made in saving wildlife.

Duane Bebensee, Gardener Foreman

When my wife and I moved into a trailer on the Wild Animal Park site in 1969, I felt like we had left civilization behind. The Park then was just rolling hills with a fence around it.

Today, the Park is beautifully landscaped and my thoughts must go to remembering all the work the gardeners, keepers and other staff have done to make it this way.



An early surveying party on the Kilimanjaro Hiking Trail was led by Director Charles Bieler (pointing) and Fred Childress (2nd from left). The funds for the 1¼-mile trail through East Africa were donated by Fotomat Corporation of La Jolla and opened in 1974.



The animal ambulance, designed by Veterinarian Lester Nelson, is used for emergency treatment of animals in the field. Here, a Grevy's Zebra is being assisted by keepers under the supervision of Dr. Nelson and Animal Services Manager Bob Grams.



The second anniversary of the Park saw Director Charles Bieler showing seven-month-old Jim Gorilla the birthday cake as Guy Orangutan, held by Attendant Sue Goodrich, looks ready to dive in!



Charlie, an Abyssinian Ground Hornbill, pokes his inquisitive beak into nearly all that goes on in East Africa. He was dubbed the Park's sidewalk superintendent as he made sure that the construction workers, like these men building Pumzika Point on the Kilimanjaro Hiking Trail, stuck to business. Charlie Hornbill and his mate Susie comprise the only known breeding pair in captivity. They have raised four chicks — presently Susie is incubating two eggs.

The Nairobi Village Lagoon is home to 60 different kinds of waterfowl. The activities of these ducks, geese and swans are a delight to watch while dining on the Mombasa Cooker terrace (to the right of clock tower) or while strolling around the pool.



If you have the yearning to try something different, climb aboard a WGASA Bush Line safari train—each trip holds promise of a new adventure as the trains weave among the various exhibit areas. The cars in the foreground are passing the enclosures for Tropical American wildlife and animal architects while the train at the center moves quietly past Asian and African elephants.



The 70th Addax, Addax nasomaculatus, was born 15 April 1977.





Nighttime tours through the Wild Animal Park aboard the WGASA Bush Line monorail are scheduled again this summer, Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day (27 May through 5 September). Visitors may board the monorail as late as 9 p.m. and stay on the grounds until 11 p.m. as amber lights attached to the trains illuminate portions of the animals' nocturnal world. In Nairobi Village, the Trinidad Calypso Steel Band will play six evenings a week. Three animal shows, featuring birds of prey, elephants, and a variety of horses, are scheduled daily. As usual, the Park opens at 9 a.m. and the monorail tours begin at 9:30 a.m. Emphasized with lighting are the Bridge of Birds and the aviary for Sacred Ibis.



A herd of 17 Scimitar-horned Oryxes, *Oryx g. dammah*, rest on a slope—the 40th birth occurred in this herd on 1 January 1977. In the background are breeding pens similar to those used for various breeding groups of animals; for example, Arabian Oryxes separate from those on exhibit near the monorail; a second group of Przewalski's Horses, the endangered Big Horn Sheep, a second breeding group of Slender-horned Gazelles, a pair of Soemmering's Gazelles, and a breeding pair of Transcaspians Kulans. Grevy's Zebras now are endangered in the wild and attempts are being made to establish two breeding herds here.