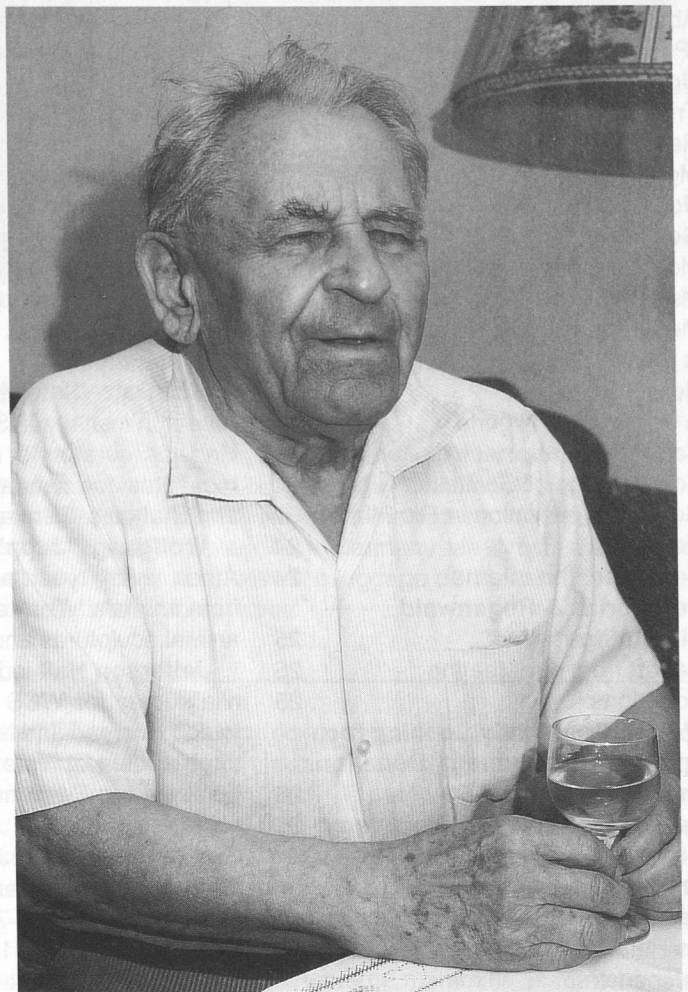
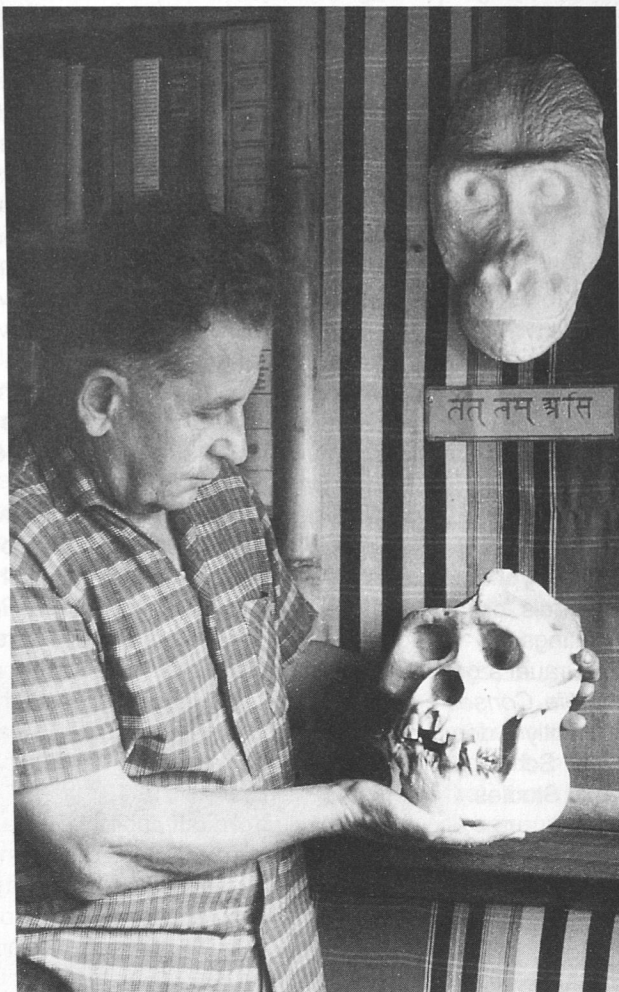


Gorilla Journal

Journal of Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe

No. 16, June 1998

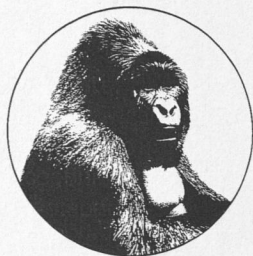


**Conservation in
the Virunga National Park**

**MOGOF – the
Mountain Gorilla
Forum**

**Memories of
Max-Walter
Baumgärtel**

**Is Gorilla Tourism
Sustainable?**



BERGGORILLA & REGENWALD DIREKTHILFE

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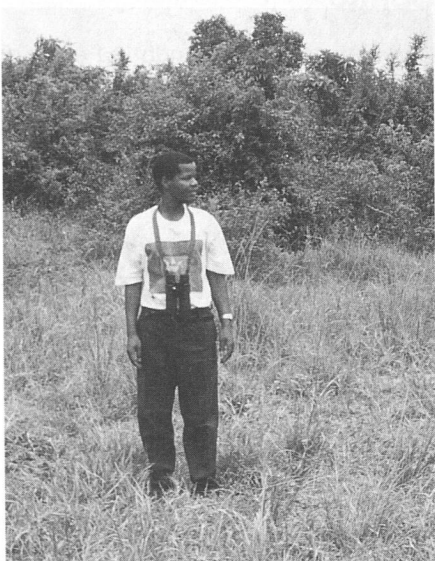


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Conservation in the Virunga Park

Goma, April 19, 1998. The rangers in the Mikenko sector and in the central (Rwindi) sector are still being accompanied by soldiers on their patrols. José Kalpers from IGCP (*International Gorilla Conservation Program*) has started a monitoring programme for gorillas and other large mammals in the Mikenko sector. Every habituated gorilla group is visited regularly; each animal is observed, photographed and described. The guides name the gorillas and prepare a sort of identity card for them. In order to locate them more easily, an exact map with all landmarks (toponymy) is to be made with the help of GPS (Global Positioning System).

Since September 1997, visits to gorillas have resumed in Jomba. It is almost the only source of income for the park, and even this is very low. Currently, the sale of permits for gorilla visits has been put into the hands of a travel agency called *Equatours* for a period of 10 months in an attempt to increase the revenues.



Claude Sikubwabo near Lulimbi

Photo: Claude Sikubwabo

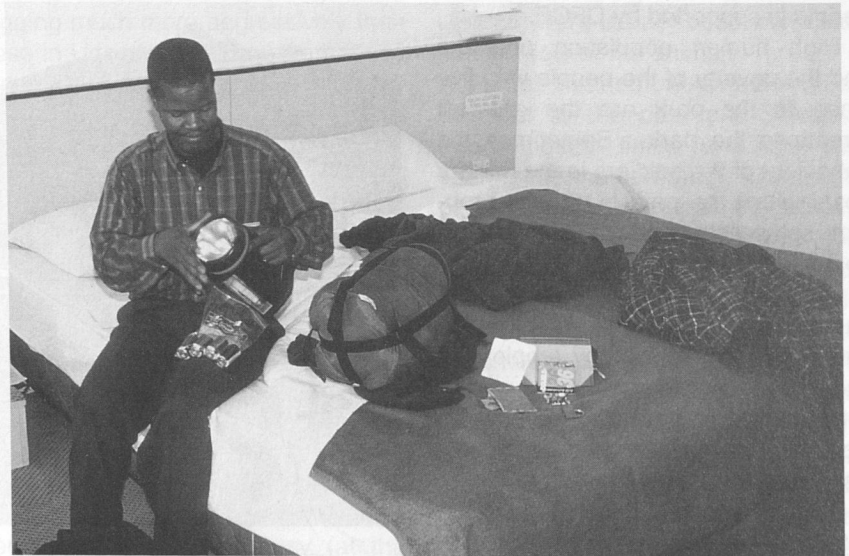


Photo: Johannes Refisch

Delivery of Equipment

When we met Claude Sikubwabo, who works for ICCN, at the PHVA workshop in Kampala, we were able to deliver a complete set of equipment from the *Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe*. The rucksack with Claude's equipment was first lost on the way from Germany via Amsterdam and Nairobi, but I was able finally to retrieve the luggage on the last day of the meeting from customs at Entebbe airport.

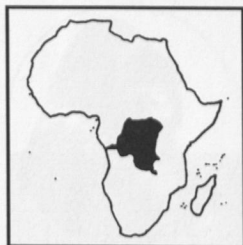
Christoph Lübbert

In the other parts of the park, tourist facilities have not yet been restored; first, the roads and the buildings have to be repaired and the park administration needs vehicles. However, tourists travelling on their own can still visit the savannah part in the center and in the east of the park.

Poaching has clearly decreased in the Virunga National Park, mainly thanks to the support from WFP (*World Food Programme*), IGCP, DFGF (*Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund*) and *Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe*. The animals that were hunted heavily during the war and the subsequent months are reproducing well and populations are recovering slowly. Unfortunately, we

do not have the funds for population surveys, which would be very important. The population dynamics should be determined, but funding agencies have other priorities. It would not take much money to finance a small programme of population surveys and research, with elephants, hippos and other large mammals as main targets.

The northern sector that includes Mt. Tshiaberimu has not been surveyed much. Funds have never been available except for the Tshiaberimu area. WFP has agreed to support this sector, but the contracts with the government may have to be renewed. Since January 1998, the southern, central and eastern sectors have not



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received any more funds; only Tshiaberimu is supported by DFGF.

High human population pressure and the poverty of the people who live close to the park are the greatest threats to the park. Sometimes the behaviour of the soldiers in the military posts within the park is often a problem; some soldiers do not hesitate to poach in broad daylight.

Park staff lost control over great parts of the national park in the chaotic time after the war. Many employees had to flee. For this reason, our work concentrated on particularly critical regions such as the area where the gorillas occur as well as the surroundings of Rwindi and Lulimbi. Land was cultivated in some places within the park where we were not able to perform regular patrols: between Ishasha and Nyamilima, at Kibirizi, from the foot of Mt. Kabusha to Kamandi, at Kiavinyonge, on Mt. Tshiaberimu and on the western shore of Lake Edward. The expulsion of the people who had cultivated the fields sometimes turned into a political issue.

In the Sarambwe Mountains, we installed 7 rangers, 5 pisteurs and an officer who is in command of the rangers. They are to observe the gorillas – the Katendegere group which moves between Sarambwe and the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park in Uganda. The Sarambwe Mountains are covered by 7 km² of forest which is separated into 3 blocks. The gorillas were in Uganda while the team was installed.

It is not clear how many gorillas are living on Mt. Tshiaberimu; I would, therefore, like to spend at least 2 weeks there with Vital Katembo in order to conduct a census. Trinto Mungu supports this project and he can fund Vital. However, I am not sure where I could find support.

Claude Sikubwabo Kiyengo
The GTZ (German governmental aid organization) project Rehabilitation of the Virunga National Park – which had



Park border near Jomba

been suspended since February 1995 – will most certainly not be started. Other organizations should urgently be given the opportunity to start activities there in order to conserve the remaining flora and fauna.

10 Mountain Gorilla Births in the Past 18 Months

The large number of births in habituated mountain gorilla groups is testament to their continued and effective protection. Since the onset of civil unrest 18 months ago, 10 gorilla births have been recorded in the Democratic Republic of Congo alone. Many of these are in families who have been violently upset in the past 3 years. In mid-1995, the silverback male Luwawa was killed. His family group was taken over by a new silverback male called Kabirizi. In this group alone, 5 babies have been born since March 1998.

Despite the enormous problems in the region and the challenges facing the protected area authorities in the D. R. Congo, it is evident that with continued technical and financial sup-

port, conservation efforts are making a difference and the mountain gorillas are continuing to survive.

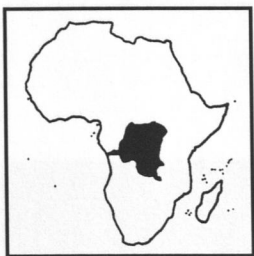
From an IGCP Press Release, June 15, 1998

Photo: Wolfgang "Jupp" Ettel

Visiting the Gorillas in Congo

During our trip to Uganda in February 1998, we had initially planned to visit the gorillas in the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, but unfortunately only one of the habituated gorilla groups could be visited. Needless to say, it was overbooked. Our Ugandan tour operator, therefore, switched to one of the habituated gorilla groups in Congo. As he had to collect our passports after we had arrived in Entebbe to apply for our visa for Congo, we postponed our visit to the gorillas to the end of our trip.

The starting point for our tour was the Skyblue Motel in Kisoro. As our driver was not allowed to cross the border with his vehicle, we were dropped off at the Congolese border and waited there until one of the officials appeared. All in all, the border official



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was welcoming us. Our knapsacks were inspected and the usual papers were marked with plenty of stamps before we could finally be "loaded" onto another vehicle. The vehicle had been picked up in Goma and was scheduled to drive us to Jomba.

In the very crowded car (our group consisted of 13 participants) we drove 11 km along a typical Congolese gravel road until we reached the starting point for the gorilla tour. During this relatively short drive, I was struck by the dense population on the land on both sides of the road – one hut next to the other, and so many children ... all extending their arms and hands. Even if they could not speak any English, one phrase they had memorized well: "give me money". Almost half the village was waiting for us at our destination and it seemed that everyone wanted to sell wooden walking sticks for US\$ 1 each. No fewer than three teenagers offered to carry my knapsack for me. At one point, the competition for tourists escalated into physical fights, a fact which I found most dis-

treasing. The children in Congo were begging much more aggressively than those in Uganda, who were rather shy and reserved toward strangers. Children of all ages followed alongside of us as we ascended to the ranger post. Several of the children tried to sell Zairean money with Mobutu's portrait at a price of US\$ 1 each! Fortunately, all the children had to remain at the ranger post and only porters were permitted to accompany us further.

We were told that there are 3 habituated gorilla groups in Jomba: one couple, an approximately 30-minute-walk from the post, the group of 12 which we visited, an approximately 2-hour-walk, and the largest group with 14 members, located 4 hours away (at that time). Our group that visited the gorillas included 6 people travelling with DUMA, 2 Danish tourists, a pisteur, a tracker, a guide and 3 rangers with guns. Personally, I felt that our group was much too large. In the forest it was hard to find enough space to observe the gorillas, and those who wanted to take photographs or videotape the go-

rillas (videotaping cost an additional US\$ 25) were literally obstructing each other's view of the animals.

For the first hour, we hiked on a path adjacent to the park and alongside sweet potato fields until the path veered into the rainforest. Our tracker decided to follow the path he had used the previous day, so we made good progress. Indeed, it was not long before we spotted a night nest with fairly fresh dung, and about 15 minutes later we saw the first members of the gorilla group. We first encountered a juvenile who quickly climbed onto a nearby tree. Two or three adult females were walking ahead of us and suddenly disappeared into the thicket. After the tracker had cleared a small area where all of us could either sit or stand and watch the gorillas, one of the gorilla females used the clearing and walked between us. At a distance of about 2 m, Pili-Pili lay down on her back and looked at us. According to our guide, she was an 8-year-old who was always ready for some fun and occasionally tried to grab the guide. There was ample opportunity to take photographs of her, but the other gorillas, including the silverback, remained out of sight.

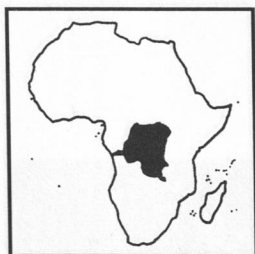
After the usual one-hour visit, we started to return to the camp, our minds filled with the precious impressions of the gorillas. On our way, we encountered three of Kabila's juvenile soldiers carrying Kalaschnikows and wearing strange uniforms. It was interesting to note that they were wearing belts with belt-buckles from the former German Democratic Republic. They were friendly and even allowed us to take photographs of them for a pocket knife. All in all, we did not see much of the war. There were a few strikes on the border post, but otherwise apparently nothing was destroyed at Jomba. While driving back to Uganda, we were not spared the typical downpour of a tropical rainshower.



Pili-Pili in Virunga National Park

Photo: Wolfgang "Jupp" Ettel

Wolfgang "Jupp" Ettel



D. R. CONGO

It is obvious that most of the time the gorilla visits in Jomba do not proceed in the rather controlled manner that this author experienced during his visit. A German/Ugandan tour operator told us what he had observed at the beginning of this year: 5–6 overland trucks arrived at the Bunagana border post every day. Although these cars were not full, and not all of the passengers went to see the gorillas, 20–30 tourists (at least 20 each time) started for the gorilla tour in Jomba every day. The gorillas were visited several times per day, also in the afternoon.

The costs for a gorilla visit at that time included US\$ 165 for the permit, US\$ 60 for a visa and US\$ 10 for the transfer in a minibus (one drive always costs at least US\$ 100).

The Status of Grauer's Gorilla

In 1959, John Emlen and George Schaller assessed the distribution of eastern gorillas for the first time. Since then, few attempts were made to characterize these populations. In 1991, WCS (with ICCN, *Berggorilla* & *Regenwald Direkthilfe* and other organizations) began a systematic effort to identify all populations of Grauer's gorilla and evaluate their status.

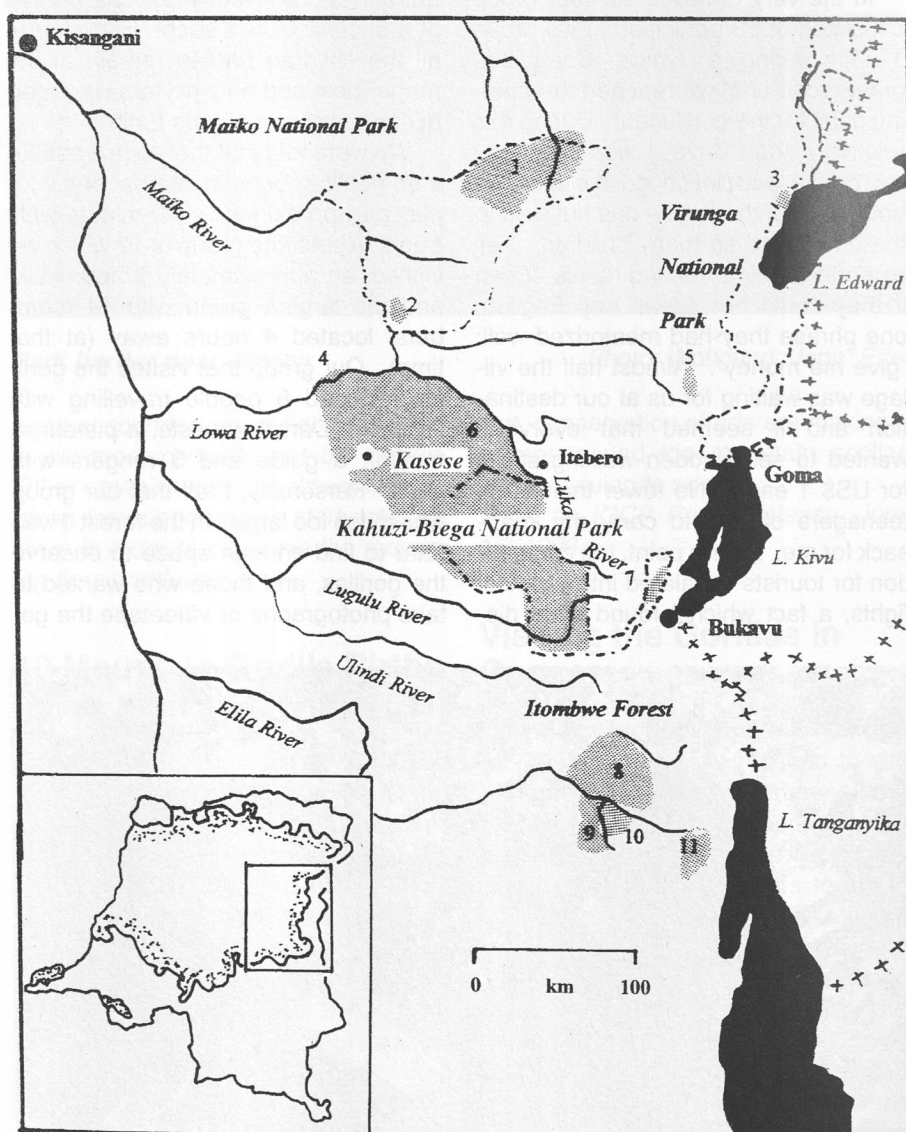
We identified 11 populations of Grauer's gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla graueri*) across its 90,000 km² range and estimate the total population to be approximately 16,900 individuals. The gorillas found in the Kahuzi-Biega National Park lowland area and the Kasese region represent 86% of the subspecies's total population. The mountain and lowland populations of Kahuzi-Biega are not in reproductive contact but effectively severed.

In the mountain sector at least one individual in each of the tourist groups has lost a hand to snares; this underscores the precarious status of the

subspecies. Gorillas were no longer present in some of the regions noted by Emlen and Schaller. There have been reports that many gorillas were killed in the chaos after the civil war. In the lowland sector Grauer's gorillas are also no longer as widely distributed as

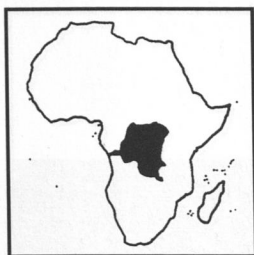
they were during the time of Emlen and Schaller. Reports indicate heavy hunting of gorillas within the Kasese region.

In the Maiko National Park, the westernmost population is extinct. The northern population has been relatively stable in recent years, and the south-



Distribution of Grauer's gorillas. 1 Maiko National Park, northern population; 2 Maiko, southern population; 3 Mt. Tshiaberimu; 4 Lowa River; 5 Masisi; 6 Kahuzi-Biega National Park, lowland part and Kasese area; 7 Kahuzi-Biega mountain part; 8 Itombwe Forest C; 9 Itombwe A; 10 Itombwe B; 11 Itombwe D. Dashed line: national park boundaries

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ern population suffers from poaching and habitat pressure. North of the Lova river an additional population has recently been confirmed. It is at risk because of its small size and isolation.

The 9 subpopulations in the Itombwe Forest can be pooled into 4 populations that are reproductively isolated from each other by large rivers. There are several small and isolated populations in the North Kivu region. Reports indicate that the Masisi population has recently been eliminated. Until a more complete investigation can be undertaken, the number and location of different populations will remain unknown.

The Kivu region has one of the highest human population densities in central Africa. A series of reports has documented the threats to Grauer's gorilla posed by hunting and forest conversion; today the most significant threat is the burgeoning human population's increasing need for land. Outside protected areas, people clear forest and eliminate gorilla populations with little regard for their protected status. In areas of low human population density, gorillas are often considered

pests and are killed in retaliation for crop raiding and for meat.

The successful conservation of Grauer's gorilla populations will necessitate a multi-disciplinary approach. The combined results from recent surveys indicate that 67% of known Grauer's gorillas are found within the national parks Kahuzi-Biega, Maiko and Virunga. The apparent success in maintaining these populations suggests that they serve as a core for conservation of the subspecies. Creative alternatives to protect other forested lands must be explored.

The negative effects of habitat clearance and fragmentation, as well as hunting pressures, will increase for all Grauer's gorilla populations. Thus, the optimism offered by our population size estimates should not be accompanied by complacency. Without significant and sustained conservation efforts, the opportunity to ensure the conservation of the subspecies will be lost.

*Jefferson S. Hall, Kristin Saltonstall, Bila-Isia Inogwabini and Ilambu Omari
Summary of an article published in Oryx 32(2), April 1998*

Progress at the Kahuzi-Biega Park

Bukavu, May 9, 1998. Security at the Tshivanga Station has steadily improved since the beginning of 1998. The habituated gorillas have been visited on a regular basis, and tourism has started again at the local level. However, as in other areas, security can not be guaranteed because armed poachers and a few rebel groups still wander freely through the areas which are not patrolled by the national army. The park rangers are not officially permitted to carry any weapons and instead are accompanied by the military in the park. Patrols which take several days and monitoring over long distances are also dependent on the availability of

military personnel who have to accompany the team in the park. The efficiency of the research work is therefore hampered.

Thanks to the financial support of *Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe*, the working conditions have improved, and most importantly, so has the morale of the research team, despite the aforementioned obstacles.

Gorilla and Chimpanzee Observations

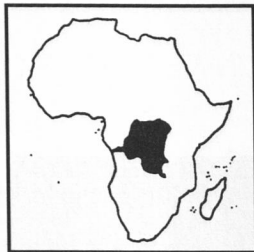
In December we were able to resume a more or less normal schedule of behavioral observations of the great apes in Kasirusiru and Tshibati. In Tshibati it is now possible to move around more freely, in contrast to Kasirusiru, where rebel groups still patrol the area and thereby hinder our research work.

Despite the difficulties of camping in the forest, our research team was able to locate a habituated gorilla group which had not been sighted for the past 9 months. It should be added that this was the result of joint efforts by the military, park rangers and pisteurs. Before their disappearance in May 1997, the gorilla group had consisted of 9 individuals, but only 4 members had remained. Moreover, it was noted that their home range had shifted closer to the foot of Mt. Biega, in the western part of their previous home range. These changes might have been caused by confrontations with other (wild) gorilla groups, whose home range overlaps with theirs. Two wild groups, one lone silverback and one habituated group, the Mubalala family, are known to live in this area.

On March 24, the gorilla group that we had been observing in Kasirusiru had a conflict with a wild gorilla family with 15 members. After this confrontation, our gorilla group increased from 4 to 9 individuals, including one infant (we counted 8 night nests). On April 7, the same group fought once more

Estimated Sizes of the 11 Grauer's Gorilla Populations

Kahuzi-Biega Park	
mountain sector	262
Kahuzi-Biega lowland	
sector + Kasese	14,659
Maiko Park north	826
Maiko Park south	33
Itombwe Forest A	67
Itombwe Forest B	211
Itombwe Forest C	791
Itombwe Forest D	86
Lova River	13
Mt. Tshiaberimu	16
Masisi (1988)	28
Total	16,902



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against a wild gorilla group, and on April 8, the number of night nests had increased further from 8 to 14. Now the group consists of 16 animals, because one of the new females transferred with her infant.

On April 16, the gorilla family ranged in the general direction of Kalonge – even farther to the west. Our research team lost the group, because in this area the gorilla tracks are obscured by elephant tracks, poachers, other gorilla groups and human invaders. In order to continue our search, we had to wait for military assistance. Our research team attempted to find the gorillas on their own, but without success, until the military arrived the following day.

During our stay, we focused our attention on the home ranges of the gorillas and found that the number of gorilla groups had remained the same as during the census made in June and July 1996. Nevertheless, it was difficult for us to determine whether all the members of each group had survived, and most importantly, whether the populations are still connected. Our estimates seem promising, and we believe that the gorillas have suffered less than the elephants from the war, despite the fact that 2 silverbacks of the habituated groups were killed.

Addition, July 1998: The monitoring of the chimpanzees is proceeding normally, considering the security situation at the research sites. In Tshibati, we sometimes can observe them feeding in a fruiting tree for 30 minutes. It will take a long time until the habituation is finished.

Food Plants of Gorillas and Chimpanzees

Observations on the diet of the gorillas and chimpanzees were made on a more or less regular basis, in the same way as before the war. Regular estimates had not been possible then either. The feces samples that we collected in Kasirusiru and Tshibati will



Skulls of elephants and one gorilla in the station Tshivanga, Kahuzi-Biega National Park, November 1997

Photo: Liz Williamson, DFGF-International

be analyzed in the Laboratory for Primatology in Lwiro. A publication is in preparation which discusses the role of chimpanzees in seed dispersal in the Kahuzi-Biega National Park.

Phenology of the Forest

Data collection for this part of our research was completed in October 1996 and the data are now being fed into the computer for analysis. Unfortunately, a large part of the data were lost due to a computer virus. We are presently trying to re-enter the data into our computer and hope that results will be available by October 1998.

Difficulties and Conclusions

Although our research team has to leave the park when poachers or other intruders stay in the area, we were able to resume most of our research activities. Poaching is still a threat to the animal populations, despite consorted

efforts with the military. As long as the rangers are not permitted to carry guns, their work is quite meaningless. In our research area wire snares are found more often. They pose a serious threat to the gorillas, who sometimes lose hands or feet as a consequence of being caught in a snare. Although local efforts to conserve the Kahuzi-Biega Park have been established, the international community must continue to support our efforts and remind our government of the urgency of conserving this World Heritage before it is too late. Moreover, these efforts should be pursued not only in the interest of national conservation, but concern for conservation on a global level.

Mbake Sivha

We heard from Georg Dörken that GTZ had to cut the funds for 1998 substantially. This had also drastic effects on the activities of the project Integrated Conservation Kahuzi-Biega National Park. During his 4-week visit in Bukavu, Georg Dörken had to dismiss about two-thirds of the project staff. The programme is now partly funded by external donors, for example UNHCR, USAID, WCS and USFWS, UNESCO, Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe and WWF.

The security in Kahuzi-Biega is now generally much better. Even in the lowland area sometimes it is possible to carry out patrols. Now there are 5 habituated gorilla groups because one family has split. One part is now led by a "wild" male, the other part by a female. Poaching of elephants still continues, especially if they destroy the fields. It is not known exactly how many individuals are still living in the old part of the park, but there still seems to be many. A survey will be done in cooperation with WCS.

Guy Debonnet will become the new director of the GTZ project in Kahuzi-Biega, and Georg Dörken will move to Kinshasa to work as advisor of the ICCN.



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About the Gorillas in Kahuzi-Biega

When I visited Kahuzi this February, I was able to observe all 4 habituated groups. The Mushamuka group consisted of 9 gorillas including 4 females and 1 blackback. All females had babies that were 1–2 years old. The Maheshe group (now led by Lamb-chop) consisted of 17 gorillas, including 10 females. The fact that there were no babies suggested Lamb-chop's failure in reproduction. However, he copulated with at least 2 females this May, so this group has become a reproductive unit again.

The Nindja group consisted of 21 gorillas including 11 females. No adult or young male is associated with this group. One female and one juvenile of this group joined another group which I had habituated. It will also be monitored by the park rangers and my assistants will help the park to complete the habituation.

The Mubalala group consisted of 21 gorillas, including 13 females. At least 2 females had moved from the Maheshe group to join Mubalala. Between last August (when I visited them) and this February, one infant was caught in a snare and lost its hand. In April it was caught again in a snare and will probably lose the other hand, too. Now it is walking bipedally. It's a pity!

My field assistants thought that a number of gorillas had been killed during the war. We should conduct another census as soon as possible in order to know the exact number of gorillas surviving in the park after the war.

Juichi Yamagiwa

"Pygmies" in Peril

"Pygmy" peoples in eastern Congo-Kinshasa are caught up in the continuing polarization and increasing violent conflicts between Hutu and Tutsi in the region bordering Rwanda and Burundi.

The indigenous peoples' organization *Programme d'Intégration et de Développement du Peuple Pygmée au Kivu* (PIDP-Kivu) has sent the following report on the situation of "Pygmies" living in the vicinity of the Kahuzi-Biega Park.

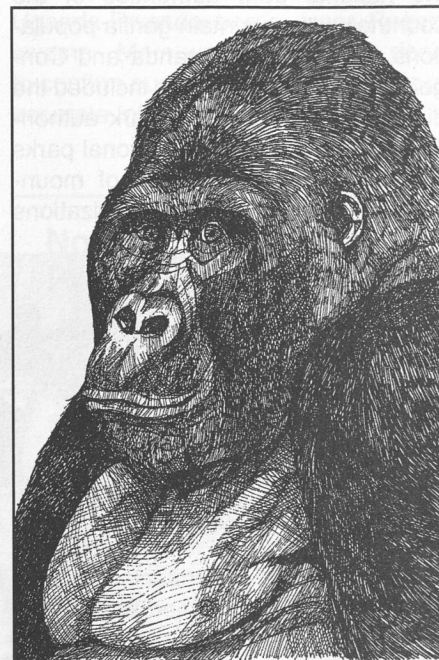
The Bambuti "Pygmies" were the first inhabitants of the Kahuzi forest, which is situated in the Kabare district of South Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo, 25 km from the town of Bukavu. The Kahuzi-Biega forest was made a national park in 1970. The government of the time brutally evicted all the "Pygmies" living there, without compensation or resettlement on alternative lands. As a result, these unfortunate people came to live in the riverine villages around the park – Muyange, Cibuga, Combo, Kamakome, Mulangala, Tshibati, Lushasha, Buhama and Muziku.

Our province has welcomed thousands of Rwandan refugees. After the war of liberation of our country, some refugees were able to return home. However, the armed Rwandan militia (Interahamwe) and the ex-army of the former Rwandan president Habyarimana (Forces Armées Rwandais – FAR) established themselves in the interior of the Kahuzi-Biega forest. They are in alliance with the Mai-Mai, a movement determined to drive all Rwandans out of the Eastern Congo, targeting Tutsis in particular. The Mai-Mai object to the Congolese authorities' promotion of the long-term Tutsi residents of the Kivu area (known as Banyamulenge) to public office and high positions in provincial government. These armed groups have become bandits, pillaging and burning the huts of the "Pygmies" living around the park, and so forcing a massive displacement of "Pygmies" into the Bantu villages further away. More than 525 families have been forced out of their homes, and are facing very difficult conditions.

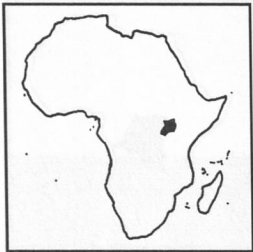
Some of the authorities have erroneously labelled the "Pygmies" as Mai-

Mai, because they live close to the forest. We managed to get assistance from the International Red Cross Committee who provided food and materials for only 200 "Pygmy" families, before the military authorities halted the humanitarian assistance on the grounds that it was supporting the Mai-Mai. The Coordinator of PIDP-Kivu, Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa, was arrested during the distribution of goods to the families under accusation of being the president of the Mai-Mai. The situation of some "Pygmy" families is very serious. We are therefore asking for urgent aid to support the displaced families, which should be channelled through either PIDP-Kivu and other local organizations, or UNICEF, OXFAM and Save the Children. Other international agencies (UNHCR, CARITAS and the *International Red Cross Committee*) are no longer allowed access to the interior of the province.

Publication of the Forest Peoples Programme/World Rainforest Movement UK, March 16, 1998



Mushamuka Drawing: Chisato Abe



UGANDA

Trip to Uganda by Johannes Refisch and Christoph Lübbert

From December 8 to 12, 1997, an international conference on mountain gorilla conservation took place in Uganda's capital Kampala. Johannes Refisch participated as the representative of the *Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe*. I was already in the country to update a Uganda travel guide. We also visited the Mgahinga Gorilla National Park, the Queen Elizabeth National Park and the temporary post Bunagana for the Virunga National Park, Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire).

PHVA Conference

The PHVA conference (*Population and Habitat Viability Analysis*) discussed the situation of the mountain gorilla. It was organized jointly by the *Conservation Breeding Specialist Group* (CBSG) of the *International Union for the Conservation of Nature* (IUCN) and the national park authorities of the countries with mountain gorilla populations, i.e. Uganda, Rwanda and Congo/Zaire. The participants included the directors of the national park authorities, the directors of the national parks concerned, representatives of mountain gorilla conservation organizations

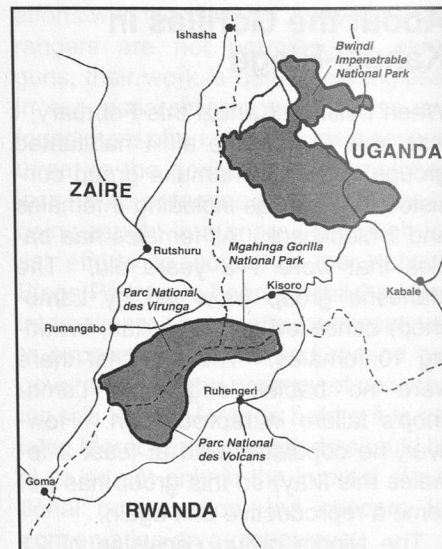
and numerous scientists from many different disciplines.

Ulysses Seal (CBSG/IUCN) was the moderator of the plenary sessions. Unfortunately, no simultaneous interpreters were provided for the working groups. Therefore, the representatives of the francophone countries sometimes were not able to take part in the discussions. At similar conferences in the future, it would be desirable to provide professional moderators also in the working groups.

The situation in Mgahinga Gorilla National Park

We travelled to Kisoro via Kabale in the Mitsubishi Pajero from the Mgahinga Project. In Kisoro, we had a friendly welcome by the employees of the Mgahinga Gorilla National Park. We handed over US\$ 480 to chief warden Ignatius Achoka. This is the monthly top-up (US\$ 20) of the basic salary for four rangers for February to July 1998. As in the last half year, they will continue to follow the non-habituated gorillas to collect more data on habitat utilization and territory. Ignatius Achoka will send reports about the results twice a year. In addition, we handed over 12 sweat-shirts for the park rangers and several *Gorilla Journal* copies.

We had a very good impression of the Mgahinga Gorilla National Park.



Gorilla national parks in Uganda and in the Virunga Conservation Area (gray) Design: Angela Meder

When we visited the park headquarters in Ntebeko, the rangers seemed to be motivated and we were pleased to see them well equipped (for example, with new raingear). They were regularly patrolling the park, and the blackboard of animal sightings in the National Park Office in Kisoro was still being updated. The habituated gorilla group Nyakagezi stayed mainly in Uganda in 1997, which meant that a lot of tourists visited the park.

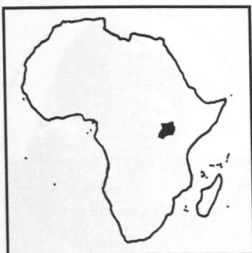
In general, however, tourism in Uganda has decreased markedly. The reason is the uncertain situation in western Uganda and the close proximity of the trouble spots in Kivu (eastern Congo) and northwestern Rwanda. Moreover, the grenade and bomb attacks on Kampala hotels in October 1997 and April 1998, conducted by militant groups, have probably put visitors off.

Tutsi refugees who had been living in southwestern Uganda for decades had returned to Rwanda as early as 1994/1995, and therefore the "Tutsi free" region around Kabale and Kisoro



PHVA – during the workshop

Photo: Johannes Refisch



UGANDA



Johannes Refisch hands a sweat-shirt to Ignatius Achoka

Photo: Christoph Lübbert

has to some extent been spared from attacks by Interahamwe. However, the Ugandan side of the Virunga Volcanoes has already served several times as a "transit zone" for the Interahamwe. They operate from the forests of the Congolese Virunga National Park and on occasions cross Ugandan territory into northwestern Rwanda to carry out guerrilla attacks. The Mgahinga Gorilla National Park has been repeatedly involved in these movements. In July 1997, one ranger was injured when he tried to arrest an Interahamwe fighter. In October 1997, an Interahamwe group of more than 300 men was observed crossing the border zone of the Mgahinga National Park on the way to Rwanda.

Christoph Lübbert

On May 26, Reliefweb reported that four unarmed Interahamwe members had been arrested by Mgahinga Park wardens. On May 21, Interahamwe militiamen had attacked villages in Kisoro county, looted and destroyed property.

Mgahinga: Monitoring of Gorillas

This is a preliminary report covering a period from August 1997 to February 1998. We are very grateful for the support of *Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe* and the interest shown to facilitate this kind of activity in our park.

Our aim was to find out how many gorillas use Mgahinga Gorilla National Park, what areas they use and when. A team of four experienced rangers were deployed to carry out monitoring of the gorilla groups and also patrol for illegal activities. The staff could not be deployed regularly because of occasional shortage of staff when there were a number of activities taking place.

Most of the rangers have already participated in gorilla censuses both in Mgahinga Gorilla National Park and Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. All the rangers experienced in gorilla censusing had a chance to participate in the programme.

Throughout this period, a lot of observations of trails, dung droppings and nest sites were made, but there were few actual sightings of gorillas. The gorilla signs were noted mainly around the Rugezi swamp area. On a few occasions the gorillas had crossed over to Rwanda but returned after a short period. It is estimated that this Rugezi group has about 7 members (accurate figures will be available after more observations).

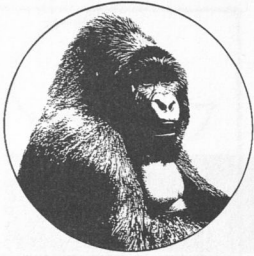
There was evidence that in September 1997 a group visited Sabinyo peak. We have never before had a recorded sighting of gorillas at such an altitude and vegetation zone in Mgahinga Gorilla National Park. This was possibly a kind of refuge from the tension in the neighbouring conservation areas.

The rangers are going to continue with the programme since funds are still available. Currently we believe that there should be about two groups of gorillas which visit Mgahinga Gorilla National Park, a group of 3 which is more common and possibly a group of 7 which was sighted around the Uganda-Rwanda border near Rugezi swamp. More work needs to be done to confirm our results and to gain more accurate information.

Ignatius Achoka

No News from Rwanda

Liz Williamson told us that the situation in the Parc National des Volcans is still very difficult. Since August 1997 the rangers of the Karisoke Research Center have not been able to make regular patrols. They need a special permit to visit the gorillas. In the meantime, the Karisoke staff has been engaged in mountain gorilla conservation activities in other countries.



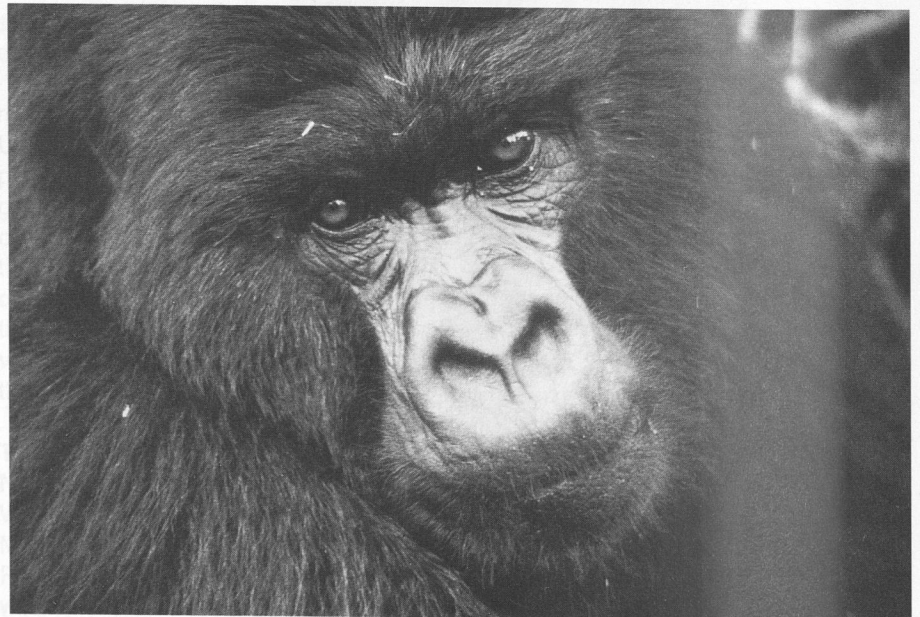
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Mountain Gorilla Forum – MOGOF

The mountain gorilla is a subspecies found only in the afro-montane and medium altitude forests of eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, northwestern Rwanda and southwestern Uganda. The habitat is relatively small in a very densely populated region of Africa. As a consequence, the threats to the survival of the subspecies are enormous. A number of organizations are working in the region, both within the protected areas, with the protected area management authorities, and around the protected areas, with local people and relevant authorities. Although conservation activities have been ongoing for several decades, the problems and threats to the mountain gorillas remain considerable.

There is a need for improving the collaboration between organizations working towards mountain gorilla conservation in the field. This need is acknowledged by the organizations working in this region, in and around



Mountain gorilla in Rwanda (1994)

Photo: Tina Vogt

the protected areas. Collaboration has frequently failed due to inadequate communication between partners. Although all organizations agree to the need for communication, mechanisms

need to be developed to facilitate this. Improved communication will strengthen regional planning for gorilla conservation and avoid overlap, thus ensuring that strategic objectives are being met. Competition between organizations can result from inadequate planning and information about other programme activities.

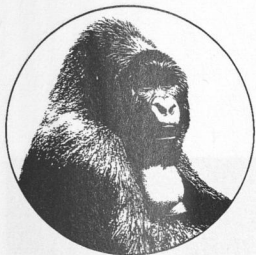
To date, the participants of the Mountain Gorilla Forum include:

Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe
 CARE Uganda
 DFGF-UK (*Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Europe*)
 DFGF-US (*Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International*)
 ICCN (*Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature*)
 ITFC (*Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation*)
 IGCP (*International Gorilla Conservation Program – AWF, African Wildlife Foundation + FFI, Fauna and Flora International + WWF, World Wide Fund for Nature*)
 MBIFCT (*Mgahinga-Bwindi Impenetrable Forest Conservation Trust*)
 MAF-MGVP (*Morris Animal Foundation – Mountain Gorilla Veterinary Project*)
 ORTPN (*Office Rwandais du Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux*)
 UWA (*Uganda Wildlife Authority*)
 WCS (*Wildlife Conservation Society*)
 WWF-PEVi (*World Wide Fund for Nature – Programme Education Virunga*)
 Zoo Atlanta

Founding the Mountain Gorilla Forum

In December 1997, a number of organizations working towards the conservation of the afro-montane forests which form the mountain gorilla habitat met to discuss improved communication and planning. A regional network was developed, including both non-governmental and governmental organizations working towards the long-term conservation of the mountain gorilla and its habitat. The regional network provides a forum for communication and coordination, enabling strategic planning to include all partners.

The mechanisms developed to improve the communication and coordi-



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nation of activities in and around the mountain gorilla habitat include:

- Quarterly email reports with input from all members, including bullet points of past quarterly activities, and planned quarterly activities.
- Annual meeting between all members, to discuss longer term planning of each organization and partners, based on needs expressed by the relevant authorities in the three countries.

Guiding principles of MOGOF

- The participants in the Mountain Gorilla Forum share a similar goal, the long-term conservation of mountain gorillas and their habitat in the D. R. Congo, Rwanda and Uganda.
 - Through improved communication and collaboration, regional planning will be strengthened, avoiding overlap in programming and ensuring that strategic objectives are met. Competition at field level can be minimized by strengthening the partnerships working towards achieving the overall goal.
 - Participants will regularly share information on programme implementation and planning.
 - Each of the participants in the forum respects the integrity and ability of the others, and will avoid conflict and build on that respect for the overall benefit of mountain gorilla conservation.
 - Each participant has an acknowledged specialty or sphere of expertise to offer. This sphere of expertise is defined in very general terms, recognising that there will be some areas of overlap and complementary fields of expertise between organizations.
 - The participants agree not to proceed in large-scale programme planning without consultation with others in the Mountain Gorilla Forum.
- The Mountain Gorilla Forum is open to all potential partners, provided they adhere to the guiding principles and actively participate in the established mechanisms for communication.

Annette Lanjouw

Max-Walter Baumgärtel Is Dead

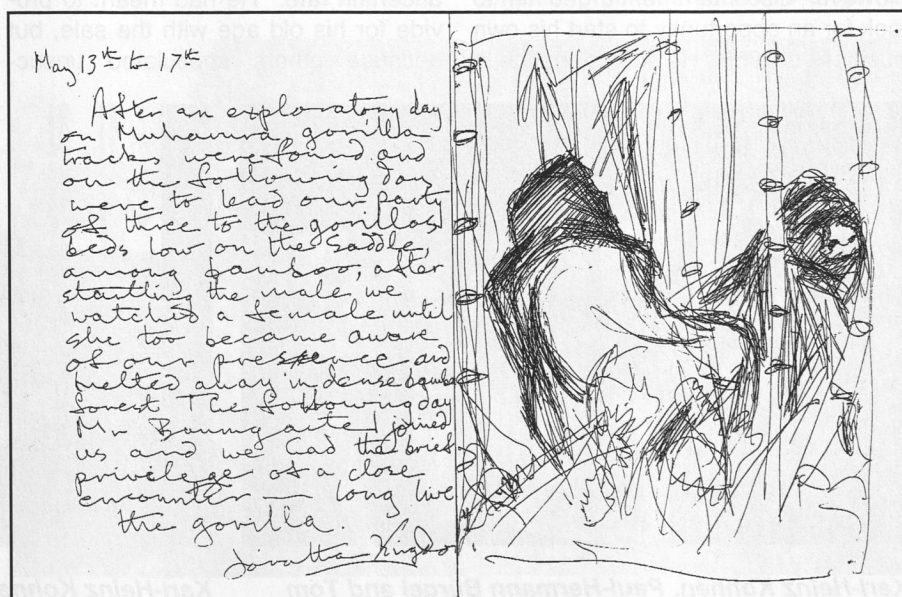
With Walter Baumgärtel died a pioneer whose concern was the survival of the mountain gorillas. When he saw them for the first time and recognized the threat to their survival, he developed a concept for their conservation. He realized that it was only possible to protect the gorillas effectively by conserving their habitat. His idea was simply to promote tourism, which would generate foreign exchange and which would then motivate the government to protect the mountain gorillas and their habitat. He was not alone with this idea; for example, at about the same time, Bernhard Grzimek was also trying to achieve the same goal with the establishment and the extension of the Serengeti National Park in Tanzania.

The center of Baumgärtel's endeavours was a hotel called *Travellers Rest*. Visitors included not only tourists, but also scientists who studied the gorillas and who worked towards their conservation. The *Travellers Rest* developed into a base that was used by

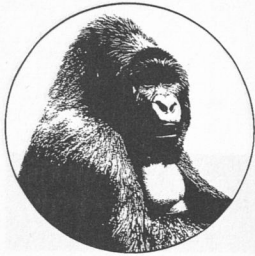
George Schaller, Bernhard Grzimek, Raymond Dart and Dian Fossey, among many others. The significance of the place becomes clear in Dian Fossey's words:

His Travellers Rest Hotel had been an oasis to many scientists preceding me ... I had met Walter on my first safari in 1963, and during the six-and-a-half-month study in 1967 had grown to think of him as one of the kindest and most endearing friends I had made in Africa.

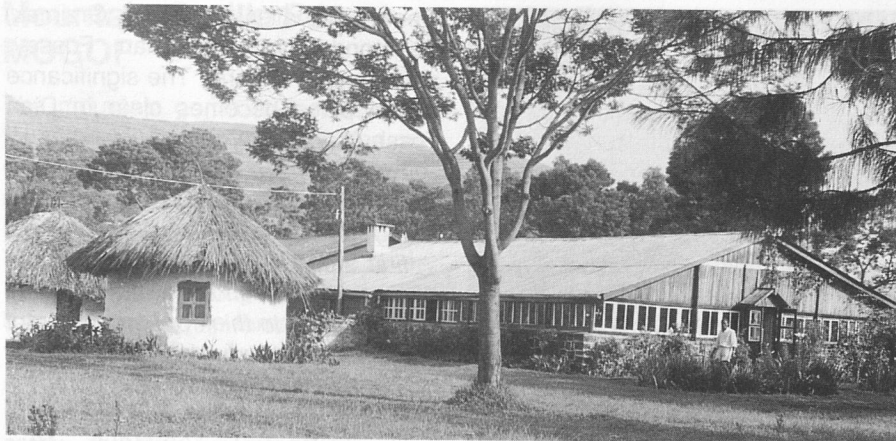
Walter Baumgärtel was born in Delitzsch, December 22, 1902. After school he started an apprenticeship as a bookbinder. His job as a bookseller did not satisfy him, and so he took drama lessons. He had engagements with reputable theaters in Germany. While studying the classics, his longing grew to see the remote countries he had read about. His first big journey led him through various Mediterranean countries and East Africa to Sri Lanka and Malaysia. In 1927, he started a journey to Cape Town, where he stayed until 1955. He earned his living in South Africa by running a shop that



Report of Jonathan Kingdon in the *Travellers Rest* guest book, 1962



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Travellers Rest, 1963

Photo: Fritz Dieterlen

sold photographs and musical instruments, and he also worked as a freelance photographer. In the Second World War he was a photographer in reconnaissance planes for the British. After the war he stayed in Florence for some time.

During a visit to London he learnt about a post in a hotel at the foot of the Kilimanjaro in Arusha, Tanzania. Happily he seized the opportunity to return to Africa at the beginning of the 1950s. However, discontentment urged him to look for an opportunity to start his own business in 1955. He got his chance in

Uganda by taking over a hotel called *Travellers Rest* in Kisoro at the foot of the Virunga Volcanoes. This was the beginning of the most satisfying and probably happiest time of his life. During that time he wrote his first book *König in Gorillaland* (King in Gorilla Land) which was published in 1960.

Political insecurity towards the end of the 1960s forced him to sell his beloved *Travellers Rest* in 1969 with a heavy heart, leaving the gorillas to their uncertain fate. He had meant to provide for his old age with the sale, but because others speculated unsuc-

cessfully, this fell through. On February 28, 1969, Walter Baumgärtel left Africa for good and returned to Germany. His eyesight, which had already started to deteriorate in Uganda, faded completely. In spite of this, he was able to report about his experiences in the book *Unter Gorillas* (Among Gorillas). It was published in 1977 and became a bestseller which was translated into several languages – including, for example, Japanese. He also published two radio plays for children.

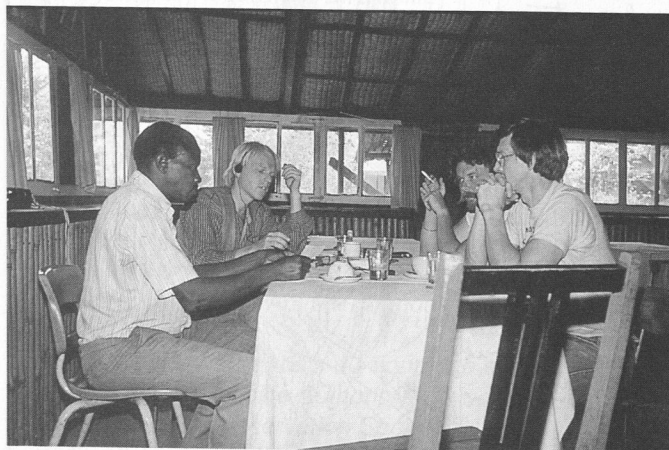
Blind and poor, Walter Baumgärtel lived for almost 30 more years in homes for the aged, first in Oberaudorf and later in Brannenburg. Despite his blindness he derived strength from his interest in current world affairs as well as from the recollections of his rich and satisfied life.

On November 8, 1997, the gorillas lost one of their first protectors.

Paul-Hermann Bürgel and
Manfred Hartwig

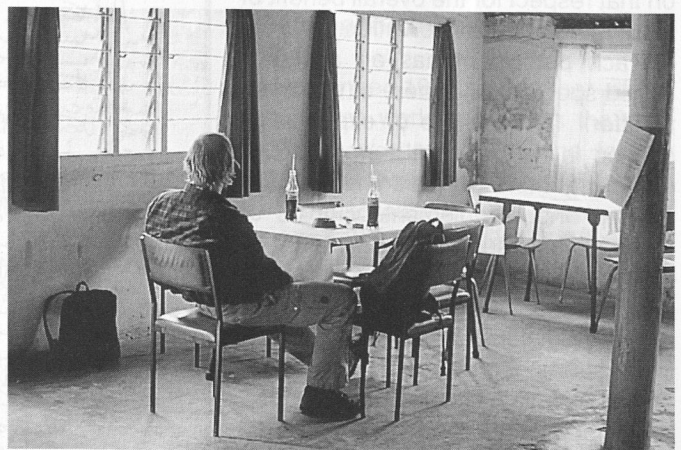
Memories of Walter Baumgärtel

In 1958, the December issue of the German magazine *Kosmos* contained



Karl-Heinz Kohnen, Paul-Hermann Bürgel and Tom Butynski in the Travellers Rest, 1987

Photo: Klaus-Jürgen Sucker



Karl-Heinz Kohnen in 1995 in the Travellers Rest. The hotel's condition was deteriorating. Now it is being renovated.

Photo: Angela Meder



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an article with the title *Gorillas im Kochtopf* (Gorillas in the Cooking Pot), written by M. W. Baumgärtel. It was about a small safari hotel, run by the author in the center of Africa, and about the opportunity to observe free-ranging gorillas – mountain gorillas – near Kisoro in Uganda. You could do this in the breathtakingly beautiful landscape of the Virunga Volcanoes which the locals had named “cooking pots”.

I was reminded of that riveting account 4 years later, when I set off to the center of Africa to work as a zoologist for several years in the east of Congo. It soon became clear that our route had to pass through Baumgärtel's *Travelers Rest*. This was at the end of April 1963. Disembarking the ship in Mombasa, we – my wife, our two-year-old son and I – had taken our loaded VW bus to the Kigezi massif in southwestern Uganda.

We were welcomed by a rainy season the likes of which I would not experience in Africa again. The last 150 km to Kisoro took us 4 days. At that time, there were only mud roads, and those going through papyrus swamps were all flooded. In the mountains, landslides presented an additional problem. In spite of everything, we reached the pass close to Kisoro at an altitude of 2,700 m during the night of May 1, and soon afterwards we stopped in front of Walter Baumgärtel's gorilla hotel.

A night guard with a spear came to meet us. The owner who had been woken up by the sound of the engine showed up in a billowing night gown with a bright petroleum lantern behind the window. When he came out and started talking, his Saxon dialect was unmistakable. In no time at all there was a relaxed, almost familiar atmosphere. The “boys” who had been woken up by the night guard had to serve original Westfalen blood sausage, bread and tea and to set up a child's bed in our room. Baumgärtel

told stories from his adventurous life until long after midnight and at breakfast the next morning. He talked about the gorillas and his guests and about the situation in Congo, where we wanted to go to the next day.

Half a year later we were his guests again, when we passed by on a safari from Rwanda, and in 1966 my journey to Congo took me to the comfortable hotel on two occasions. In this way I learnt about the progress and the problems of gorilla habituation. Naturally, Walter Baumgärtel also told many stories about the primatologists who had stayed with him and who had benefited from his experience. I still remember talking about Louis Leakey, George Schaller, Raymond Dart, Adriaan Kortlandt, Urs Rahm, Bernhard Grzimek, Alan Root and others. Later we lost contact.

This energetic, original, humorous and kind man deserves a special place in our memory: He was the person who welcomed and accommodated us, newcomers to Africa, in such an unforgettable way at the gate to Congo 35 years ago.

Fritz Dieterlen

Is Gorilla Tourism Sustainable?

Although nature tourism has been promoted as a sustainable, important and necessary “tool” for conserving species, it is now often viewed as a growing conservation problem. The number of well-documented cases linking nature tourism both to the loss of species and degradation of natural habitats is growing rapidly.

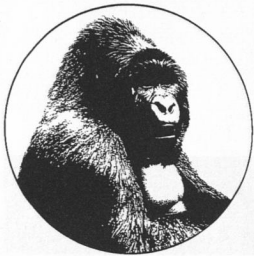
Promoters of tourism on habituated, free-ranging gorillas state that the gorillas and their ecosystems will benefit if tourism generates significant revenues. This is an emotionally appealing, high-profile activity that can generate substantial revenue. It also appears to nicely bridge the gap between conservation and economic and social development objectives. Thus, ape tourism has been an “easy sell” to almost everyone, not only politicians, donors and the public, but also conservationists. The several serious problems of tourism based on habituated, free-ranging gorillas are less publicised.

In a recent paper, we examined the benefits, problems and risks of gorilla



in the early days of gorilla tourism: Walter Baumgärtel with a visitor

Photo: Walter Baumgärtel



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tourism, and assessed whether this kind of tourism is likely to be a sustainable activity as now practised (Butynski, T. M. & J. Kalina. 1998. Gorilla tourism: A critical look. In: Conservation of Biological Resources, E. J. Milner-Gulland & R. Mace, eds. Blackwell Science, Oxford, UK, pp. 280–300). Here we summarize the findings and conclusions for three of the topics examined in our review. These are: (1) the information base for the implementation and development of gorilla tourism; (2) the ability to control tourists and guides; and (3) the role of money and politics in gorilla tourism.

Research and Information

The sustainable use of natural resources requires the accumulation and assessment of information on the impact of use on the target population and ecosystem.

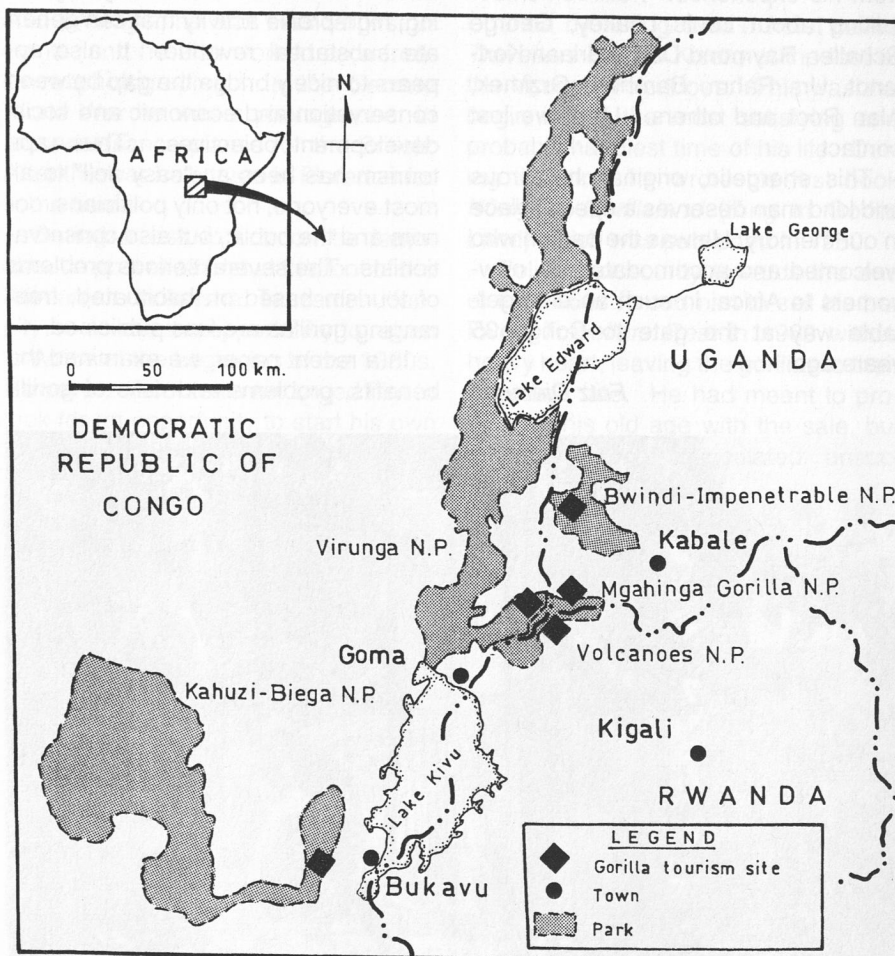
Since 1978, millions of dollars have been provided by donors to develop and support gorilla tourism. It is surprising, therefore, that little research has been conducted on the effects of tourism on gorilla behaviour, ecology, health and survival. This is especially so as all five current gorilla tourism programmes are based on small, restricted populations of 240–340 indi-

viduals that are already particularly vulnerable to extinction.

Here is one of numerous examples of the problem of insufficient data. There has been a sizeable loss of gorillas from one of the two tourist groups in the Bwindi-Impenetrable National Park, Uganda. The Katendegere group has declined from nine gorillas to three as a result of emigration and death (also, a tenth gorilla was born and died during this decline). In addition, this group now ranges 10 km east of where it occurred in 1993 prior to visits by tourists. Disturbance, stress and disease (scabies) related to tourism may be responsible for the decline in the size and considerable change in home range of this group. Unfortunately, the research vital to assessing the contribution of tourism to these changes was never undertaken.

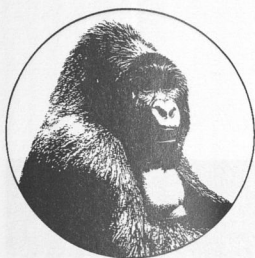
The continued expansion of gorilla tourism in the absence of scientific information is not unique to the programme in the Bwindi-Impenetrable Forest. While there has been a long-term, extensive research programme on the gorillas of the Virunga Volcanoes, this work has focused almost solely on groups that are not part of the tourism programme. Nonetheless, the number of gorilla groups habituated for tourism in the Virungas increased from none in 1978 to ten in 1997. Further, the official number of tourists visiting some groups has increased from six to eight, and an increase to ten or more is being considered. This increase in the size of tourist groups was made despite strong recommendations by scientific advisers to keep group size limited to six people.

In addition to insufficient research data, all gorilla tourism programmes suffer from a total lack of comprehensive and independent risk assessments, environmental-impact studies, and programme evaluations. Under these circumstances, no one can advance models for sustainable gorilla



Locations of the five national parks in which tourism on habituated gorillas has been established

Design: Tom Butynski



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tourism, or be confident that the gorilla tourism programmes are not now, or will not become, detrimental to the gorillas or their ecosystems.

Control of Tourists and Guides

Sustainable use will not occur unless effective regulatory structures are adopted and enforced. Gorilla-based tourism is exceptionally difficult to control, particularly over the long-term. The fact that adequate control over gorilla tourism is often lacking is most clearly demonstrated by the many statements, photographs and videos of tourists and guides close to, or touching gorillas. In some cases, tour operators and tourists pressure and bribe park staff to ignore the rules. In other cases, tourists are actively encouraged by park staff to break the rules and have more of a "gorilla experience" than the regulations allow. The benefit to the guide is a larger gratuity at the end of the day.

Infringements of the regulations have been documented in all gorilla viewing programmes. The main concerns are physical contact between gorillas and tourists, extended visits with the gorillas (far beyond the one hour limit), large numbers of people in the tourist groups (up to at least 32 people), twice-daily visits to groups of gorillas, visits by obviously sick tourists, and unauthorised visits to non-tourist gorilla groups.

Money and Politics

The wide-spread perception is that gorilla tourism is guided by science and by concern for the survival of gorillas. A closer look, however, reveals that science frequently has little presence (see above) or influence, and that conservation is often relegated to a place behind politics, power struggles and short-term financial gains.

For some politicians and tour operators, gorilla viewing is a bonanza from which to reap as much profit as possi-



A mountain gorilla touches the guide's boot (Bukima, Congo, 1988).

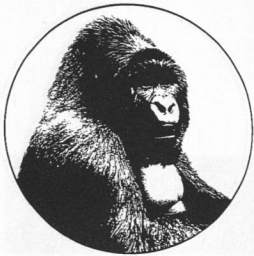
Photo: Paul-Hermann Bürgel

ble. Not surprisingly, those calling for more science, for impartial evaluations, and for greater caution and restraint in the development and operation of gorilla tourism programmes have been routinely ignored, and sometimes targeted for attack by those bent on suppressing the problems in order to make political and monetary gains. The high demand to see gorillas, and to obtain the money that gorilla tourism brings, are two extremely powerful and destabilising forces that seriously hamper efforts to make gorilla tourism sustainable.

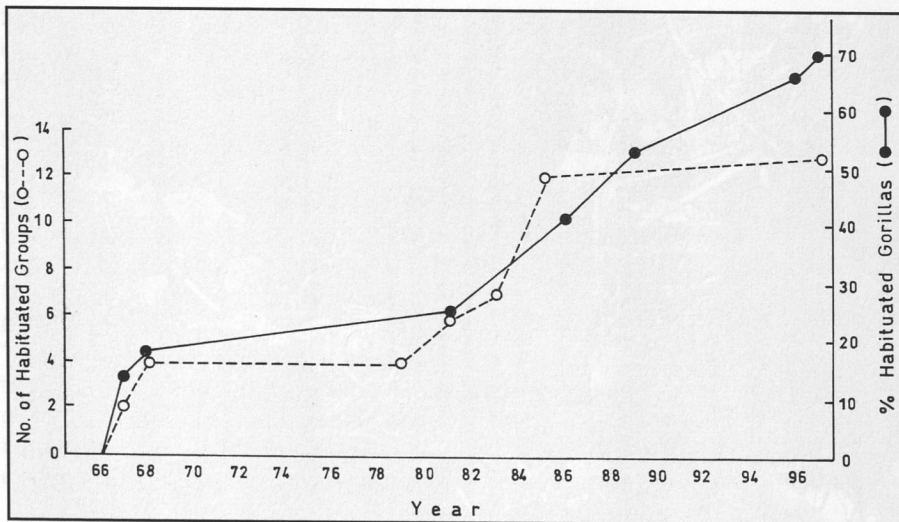
The most recent and extensive data indicate that the 300–350 gorillas on the Virunga Volcanoes are the only representatives of the mountain gorilla subspecies *Gorilla gorilla beringei* – and that the gorillas of the Bwindi-Impenetrable Forest do not belong to this subspecies. One critical concern now is the suggestion to convert some or all of the three research (Karisoke) groups of gorillas in the Volcanoes National Park to tourism groups and/or to in-

crease further the numbers of tourists visiting each group. If all three research groups become tourist groups, Rwanda would have six groups of gorillas available for tourism. This could increase to eight groups if the two habituated groups that emigrated to the Virunga National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo expanded their range back into Rwanda. Under those circumstances, nearly all of the gorillas in the Volcanoes National Park, and about 70% of the world's remaining mountain gorillas, could be visited daily by more than 100 tourists, and by a similar number of guides, porters and rangers.

Whatever the risks associated with tourism on this small population now, these risks would be increased considerably. In addition, the valuable and well-known long-term research on these three groups would be severely restricted and jeopardized. Perhaps most importantly, the concept of gorilla tourism as a sustainable activity contributing to the survival of the Virunga



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Changes since 1996 in the percentage of gorillas habituated for tourism and research in the Virunga Volcanoes. Also shown are changes in the number of habituated gorilla groups

Drawing: Tom Butynski

gorillas would undoubtedly lose much credibility and support, not only from the international conservation community, but also from those tourists who thought they were benefiting gorilla conservation through their visits.

Another concern now involves the two new groups of gorillas under habituation for tourism in the Bwindi-Impenetrable Forest. The home range of both groups lies entirely, or almost entirely, outside the "tourism zone" as agreed upon widely in the Tourism Plan and in the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park Management Plan (1995–1999). Indeed, these groups live within a controlled research area where data on unhabituated gorillas were to be collected for use in assessing the impact of tourism on gorillas. This research and monitoring programme, which according to the Tourism Plan was to begin in 1992, has not been initiated.

The expansion of the gorilla tourism programme in the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park without sufficient baseline data, and without the benefit of professional, independent evaluation,

is particularly worrying in light of the circumstances surrounding the decline of the Katendegere group (see above). This suggestion calls into question not only the sustainability of this programme, but also the veracity of one of the Tourism Plan's guiding principles,

that "tourism is secondary to conservation."

Conclusions and Recommendations

In our review paper we conclude that tourism based upon gorilla viewing is not the conservation panacea that many people believe. There is too much emphasis now on generating revenues, while far too little attention is given to either demonstrating or ensuring the long-term sustainability of any of the five current gorilla tourism programmes.

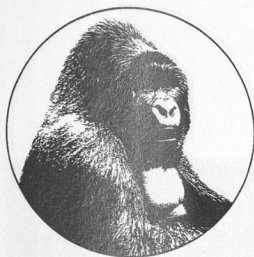
Tourism on free-ranging, habituated gorillas has been in effect for two decades, yet the recognized cornerstones to ensuring that this activity is sustainable have not been laid. There continues to be enormous disparity between what needs to be done and what the implementing governments, managers and supporting international conservation bodies are willing or able to accomplish.

Tourism based on small populations of gorillas is likely to be sustainable only:



Tourist with gorilla

Photo: Karl Ammann



GORILLAS

- Where gorilla conservation is always given priority over economic and political concerns,
- Where decisions affecting gorilla tourism are based on sound and objective science,
- Where the regulations governing this activity are enforced rigorously,
- Where the conservation benefits from gorilla tourism monies are considerably greater than at present.

If these basic pre-requisites cannot be met, then tourism on small populations of gorillas should be stopped until they can be met.

We are particularly concerned that all five of the established gorilla-viewing programmes are based on small populations of gorillas. Given the many problems and the management deficiencies observed, we suspect that gorilla tourism, as practised today, is likely to be sustainable only where gorilla populations are large. We suggest that limited tourism on the large lowland population of gorillas (14,550 gorillas) of the Kahuzi-Biega National Park and adjacent Itombi-Kasese region of eastern Congo would do little damage.

While tourism may contribute to the survival of some of these small populations of gorillas, it is at the same time undoubtedly putting them at additional risk. As a conservation priority, therefore, each of these programmes should be reviewed and evaluated thoroughly by multi-disciplinary teams of independent and impartial professionals. The teams should assess whether these programmes can be made sustainable and specify how this might be achieved. Such an undertaking would bring to light more facts about gorilla tourism and further address the arguments, both for and against, that gorilla tourism has raised.

Tom Butynski and Jan Kalina
We thank Debra Forthman and Jim Sanderson for their comments on the draft manuscript.

New Prices

In February the IGCP organized a meeting in Kigali about gorilla tourism in the Virunga Volcanoes and in Bwindi. Uganda, Rwanda and Congo were represented by the conservators of their national parks. During this meeting, the fees for the permits and the methods of reservation were discussed. The participants decided to standardize the regulations for all three countries. They recommended raising the prices for permits to US\$ 200–250 and lowering the fees for visas to the Congo. At the moment, a gorilla visit in Bwindi costs US\$ 280 (permit and park entrance).

A copy with the complete references of this article is available on our web site or can be ordered from Angela Meder (addresses on page 2).

A Report from Nigeria

In Gorilla Journal No. 12 (June 1996), Angela Meder summarized information on the status of gorillas in Nigeria and Cameroon. She noted that Nigeria's gorillas are the most northerly and westerly in Africa, occurring in four small populations close to the Cameroon border in Cross River State.

I visited Cross River State in January 1998 and investigated some of the gorilla research and conservation efforts in progress. I am happy to be able to report that, although the Nigerian gorillas are still in a precarious position, they are hanging on; studies are in progress (or have recently been completed) on the three main populations, and hunting pressures appear to have eased. The three main populations are in the Afi River Forest Reserve, the Mbe Mountains, and the Boshi Extension

area of the Cross River National Park; the fourth population occurs in the Okwangwo part of the Cross River National Park, adjacent to Cameroon's Takamanda Forest Reserve.

Afi Mountains

Because of the rugged terrain in the hill country where these gorillas live, and because they are shy as a result of a long history of hunting, it has been difficult to make robust estimates of the number of gorillas surviving in Nigeria. However, the tentative conclusion of surveys in 1987–1988 and in 1990 was that the largest remaining population lived in the mountains in the northwestern part of the Afi River Forest Reserve, where perhaps 40–50 gorillas survived.

City University of New York graduate student Kelley McFarland conducted a pilot study of the Afi gorillas in 1993. She found many gorilla signs, but she also learned of the recent killing of several gorillas. In March 1996 she returned to the Afi mountains to begin a thorough ecological study of this population, working under the auspices of the Cross River State Forestry Department and supported by the L. S. B. Leakey Foundation, Primate Conservation Incorporated and the Wildlife Conservation Society. Kelley McFarland established a base camp in the mountains above the town of Buanchor and, with a team of local assistants, began cutting survey lines up and down the precipitous Afi slopes.

The study was interrupted at the end of 1996, but resumed again in October 1997 and soon after this Kelley McFarland and her team began to find many sleeping nests and feeding sites.

Surveys over the whole Afi mountain area are suggesting that this population may be divided into three more-or-less isolated units, and Kelley McFarland is finding that nest clusters in Afi vary greatly in size, lending weight to the hypothesis that gorillas in



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Nigeria have flexible grouping patterns. The largest nest cluster found so far contained 38 nests, strongly suggesting that there are more than 40 individuals in the Afi mountains as a whole. In addition to censusing the population and studying patterns of habitat use, Kelley McFarland is collecting fecal samples from which to analyze diet. The northerly position of the Nigerian gorillas means that they inhabit a strongly seasonal environment and this is expected to be reflected in the animals' diet. Hair samples from nests are also being collected for genetic analysis by Jean Wickings in Gabon.

Prior to the start of Kelley McFarland's study, Peter Jenkins and Liza Gadsby of the *Pandillus* drill rehabilitation programme in Calabar, Cross River State, had worked with the Forestry Department and villages around the Afi mountains to establish a ranger programme, under which local men (particularly former hunters) were recruited to enforce a hunting ban.

Although this programme has been temporarily suspended, Kelley McFarland's field team is presently acting as an informal protection force and she reports finding no evidence of a gorilla having been killed in the mountains since 1993. Other species, including drills and chimpanzees, continue to be hunted, however, and the low-lying parts of the Afi River Forest Reserve are coming under increasing pressure from loggers. Farms continue to extend into the reserve, while fires started in the course of clearing farms have in recent years badly damaged parts of the forest, including the gorilla habitat.

The Cross River Forestry Department is considering a proposal to create a Wildlife Sanctuary in the Afi mountains and Kelley McFarland's findings should contribute information for the planning of that sanctuary. At this point, however, there is no guarantee that the gorillas and their habitat will

be protected after her field work ends in mid-1999.

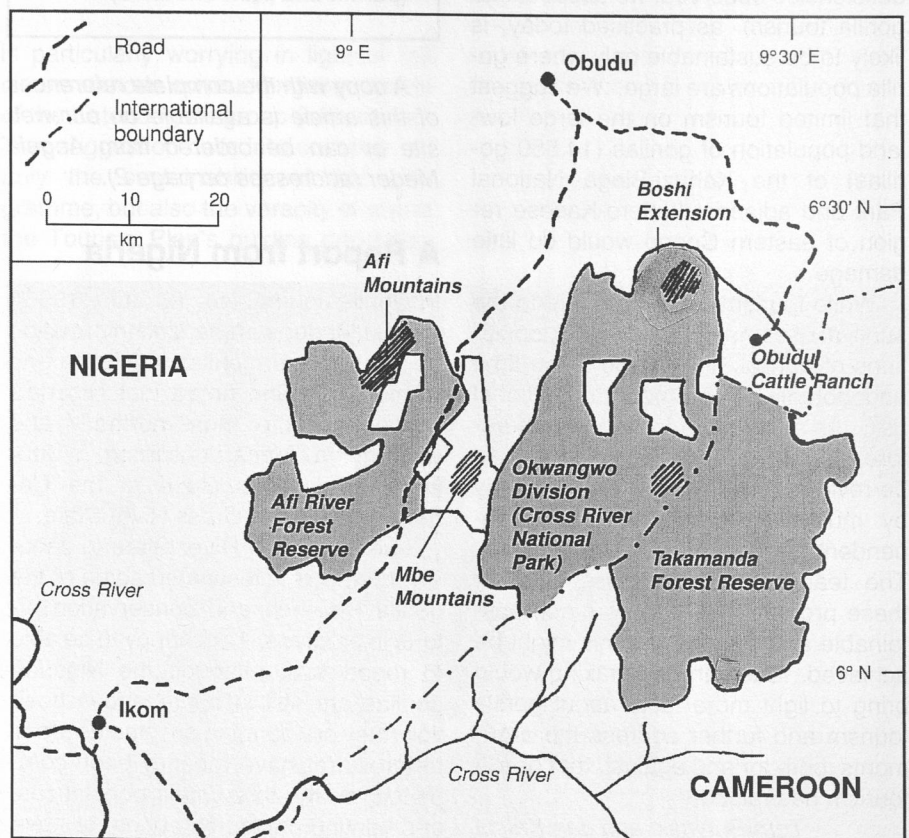
Mbe Mountains

In her earlier article, Angela Meder reported that in 1989 WWF-UK had initiated a project in collaboration with the governments of Cross River State and the Federal Republic of Nigeria to establish a National Park in the former Boshi-Okwangwo Forest Reserves and adjacent areas. One of these adjacent areas is the Mbe mountains, about 12 km southwest of Afi, where the *Nigerian Conservation Foundation* started a project in 1988 to study and protect what is probably Nigeria's second largest Nigerian gorilla population. The Boshi-Okwangwo Forest Reserve became the Okwangwo Division of the

Cross River National Park in October 1991, but the Mbe mountains were excluded from the park despite planners' recommendations.

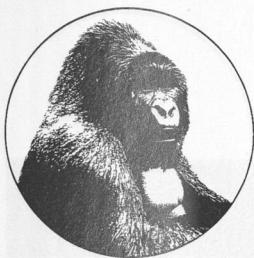
However, park officials still expect that Mbe will eventually be incorporated into the park, and in December 1995 the WWF-Cross River National Park Okwangwo programme initiated a one-year survey of the gorillas in these mountains. This survey was led by Ernest Nwufoh, whose team spent 309 days in the field in 1995-1996, censusing nest sites along transect lines in a continuous rotation. Further sampling was done by Gabriel Ogar in March-April 1997.

I saw Ernest Nwufoh's report during my January 1998 visit and discussed his findings with him. I learned that he

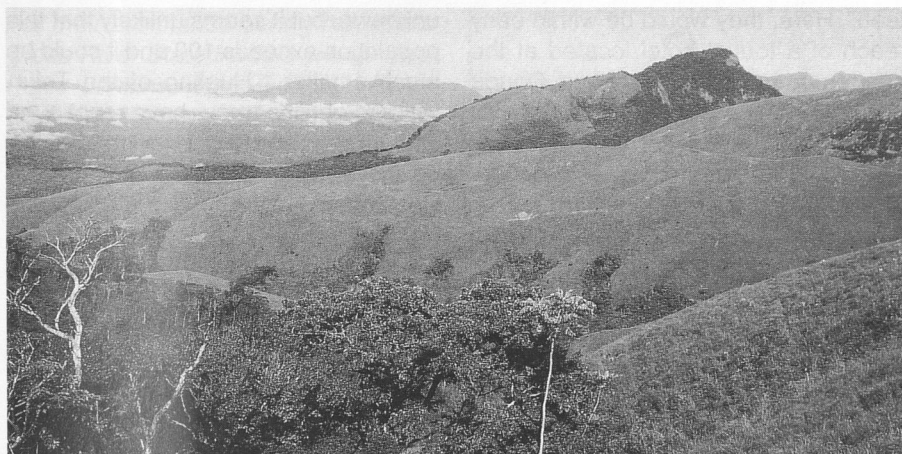


Gorilla conservation areas (gray) and distribution areas (hatched) in Nigeria and close to the border in Cameroon

Design: John Oates



GORILLAS



View westwards from the Obudu plateau (foreground) towards the Mbe and Afi Mountains. The partly forested peak in the middle distance lies on the eastern edge of Boshi Extension; to its left in the distance is Mbe and to its right is Afi.

Photo: John Oates, May 1990

had estimated a population of 24 to 32 gorillas in Mbe. This is similar to an estimate I made after surveys of the Mbe mountains in 1990. Nwufoh's team found that farmlands were continuing to encroach on the Mbe forest and that the area being used by the gorillas is probably less than 40 km², smaller than the area estimated in earlier surveys. On the other hand, there is no strong evidence that any gorillas have been killed by hunters in the Mbe mountains since 1991.

Cross River National Park

Compared with the gorillas in the Afi and Mbe mountains, those within the Cross River National Park itself have been relatively neglected. There are two distinct populations in the park. These populations were probably in contact in the past but are almost certainly isolated from each other today. One occurs at the northern end of the park in the forests of the former Boshi Extension Forest Reserve, a reserve originally established as a gorilla sanctuary in 1958. The other is found in the southwestern part of the former Okwangwo Forest Reserve, immediately

adjacent to Cameroon's Takamanda Forest Reserve; these Okwangwo and Takamanda gorillas are probably a single population unit.

In early December 1997, Ernest Nwufoh initiated transect surveys of gorilla nests in the Boshi Extension for-

est and in January 1998 I was able to spend six days in this area with him and part of his team. We divided ourselves into two small groups and surveyed parts of the upper Mache and Asache valleys, where the gorillas seem to be concentrated.

Although we found several old nest clusters we were not able to locate any fresh gorilla signs. It was the dry season, and, according to hunters, gorillas at this time move into the lowest and most inaccessible parts of the valleys. The low density of nest sites that all researchers have found in Boshi Extension (relative to the numbers found at Mbe and Afi) strongly suggests that there are very few gorilla groups in this area. In 1990 we estimated a total population here of about 20 individuals in 60 km²; my impression is that the population is still close to that size, and therefore in a perilous position. I was given a report that one gorilla was killed in Boshi Extension early in 1996, but I did not learn of any having been killed since then. However, hunting and trapping of other wildlife continues

Help for the Conservation of Gorillas in Nigeria

This January, John Oates visited the gorilla conservation areas in Nigeria, and he was pleased to hear that the survival of these apes is now much more likely than a few years ago; at that time, the situation had looked rather hopeless.

In order to ensure the conservation of the gorillas and of their forests, the rangers urgently need various equipment, and Kelley McFarland needs funds to pay her local research team. John Oates asked us whether we could provide some funding for these projects in Nigeria. We decided to offer DM 3,000 for the conservation of these very special gorillas. In June, John Oates wanted to travel to Nigeria again and discuss with Clement Ebin, the General Manager of the Cross River National Park, how these funds can be used.

If you wish to contribute to the conservation of Nigeria's gorillas, you can send a donation to us. Please write the word "Nigeria" on your cheque.



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at a high intensity in most parts of the National Park, and park managers have tended to give more attention to issues of rural development than to the rigorous control of poaching.

Although hunting is a problem in Boshi Extension, the forest here is largely intact. Growing on very steep slopes, it is not threatened at present by loggers or farmers but it has suffered fire damage on its extreme northern edge where the forest meets the grasslands of the Obudu Plateau.

These grasslands have come under increasing use by Fulani cattle herders who burn the grass in the dry season. Gorillas once visited the montane forest patches on this high plateau (1,500–1,700 m), but these forests have been badly damaged by farming and fire and the gorillas have not been seen on the plateau for some years. An NGO, *Development in Nigeria*, has begun a project to stabilize and promote regeneration of the plateau forests, so it is not impossible that the gorillas could one day return to the pla-

teau. Here, they would be within easy reach of a tourist hotel located at the headquarters of the moribund Obudu Cattle Ranching Company.

Takamanda, Cameroon

The gorillas in the southwestern part of the former Okwangwo Forest Reserve have not been the subject of special study, but brief surveys in that area have found only a small number of nest sites. It is likely that the gorilla population in this area is centred in the Takamanda Forest Reserve, and that Okwangwo is a peripheral part of the population's range.

In early 1996, Jacqui Groves of the Limbe, Cameroon branch of the *Pandrillus* project made a brief visit to Takamanda and obtained reports about the continued presence of gorillas. This led to a plan for a more thorough survey, funded by WWF-Cameroon, which Jacqui Groves began in late 1997.

The numbers of gorillas in the Takamanda-Okwangwo population are

unknown, but it seems unlikely that this population exceeds 100 and it could be much smaller. Hunting of the Takamanda gorillas may have continued until quite recently; in Nigeria I received a report of one killed there in September 1996.

Future Prospects

It is encouraging that all four of the small gorilla populations in the Nigeria-Cameroon border region are now getting some attention. At least in Nigeria this outside interest seems to have played an important role in reducing the hunting of gorillas, which was the most immediate threat to their survival. But the gorillas remain in a precarious situation, given that each population unit is so tiny, that their habitats are still being eroded at their margins, and that there is as yet no effective plan in place to combat hunting on a long-term basis. Continued attention must therefore be given to each population, with efforts being made both to better understand their status and ecology, and to establish sound and durable protection schemes. The atmosphere for establishing such protection seems to be improving.

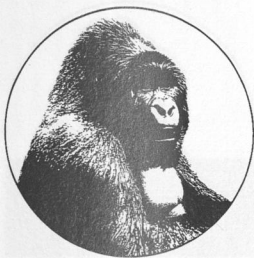
During meetings I had with Clement Ebin, the General Manager of the Cross River National Park, and with John Barker, the Manager of the WWF-Okwangwo Programme, these officials both acknowledged that the emphasis given by the park management project to community development projects had not resulted in effective wildlife protection, and that more rigorous efforts would have to be made in future to control trapping and hunting in the park. Clement Ebin expressed an interest in finding modest outside support to improve the equipment and support facilities for park rangers and I have therefore begun exploring ways of obtaining this support and maintaining it over the long term.

John Oates



Kelley McFarland (in front, right) and her assistant Emma Torres in the Afi Mountains

Photo: John Oates, January 1998



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For their assistance during my visit to Cross River State I would like to thank Peter Jenkins, Liza Gadsby, Simon Camp and other staff of the Pandrilus project, and Clement Ebin, John Barker, Ernest Nwufoh and other staff of the Cross River National Park and the WWF-Cross River National Park Okwangwo Programme. I am grateful to the Research Foundation of CUNY and WCS for financial support.

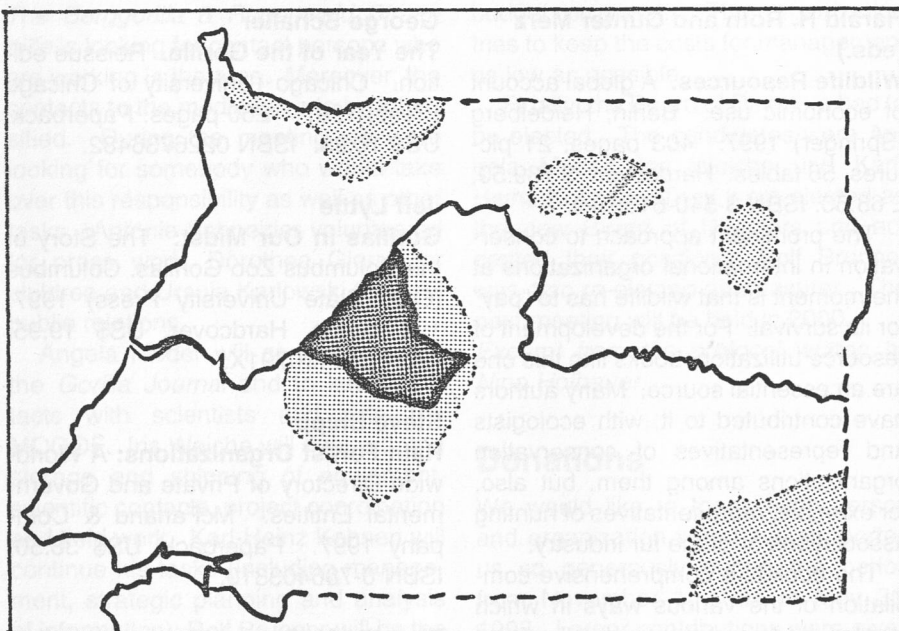
Gorilla Conservation in Río Muni

The Spanish biologist Juan Pedro Gonzalez-Kirchner, who had agreed to write an article for this issue, tragically passed away in March 1998. Instead of his article, his publications are summarized here.

Large parts of Río Muni (Equatorial Guinea) are populated only sparsely and 59% of the country is covered by undisturbed rain forest. However, in the last 25 years, the number of gorillas in Río Muni has decreased considerably. In 1989/1990, the gorilla population was estimated at 1,000–2,000 individuals. They live in approximately 17% of Río Muni's area, in 5 distribution areas which have become isolated from each other since the 1960s. The highest gorilla population densities were found in the Río Campo region in the northwest and in the Nsork region in the southwest of the country.

The isolation of the populations constitutes a severe threat if they include fewer than 500 individuals. The unusual frequencies of genetic anomalies and malformations that were observed may result from such isolation. Missing toe joints, for example, have been linked to inbreeding.

They are threatened mainly by the slow but continuous destruction of their habitat by the local people and by other human activities, such as hunting, capture of infants for sale, and other activi-



Gorilla distribution in Río Muni, Equatorial Guinea (light gray).

Dark area: Monte Alén National Park

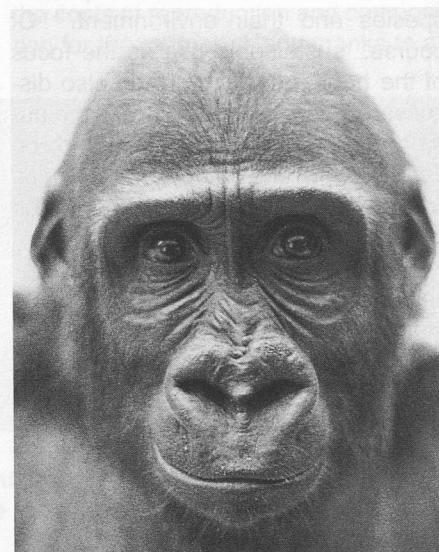
Design: Angela Meder

ties for commercial purposes. Primate meat is important in the local markets; sometimes it amounts to more than 50% of the total meat. Gorillas and chimpanzees are hunted (gorilla meat amounts to about 5% of the meat offered) and are considered a delicacy by the human population of Río Muni, the Fang.

The 800 km² area of Monte Alén has only recently been gazetted as a National Park. Since 1992 it has been one of the areas protected under the ECOFAC programme. Within the framework of this programme, Juan Enrique Garcia and Jesus Mba studied the primates and the nature conservation in this area in 1994. They were able to show that gorillas occur throughout the park. While gorillas used to be killed on a regular basis, this obviously is no longer the case. However, slash-and-burn cultivation is frequent and is a threat to the rain forest and its inhabitants. Nevertheless, the park is protected quite well and the hunting pressure on animals remains

low. The conservation of Monte Alén is developing exceptionally well, and the sombre prediction made by Jorge Sabater Pi in 1981 – “We can predict a very tragic end for the gorilla,” – hopefully will not come true in the near future.

Angela Meder





READING

Harald H. Roth and Günter Merz (eds.)

Wildlife Resources. A global account of economic use. Berlin, Heidelberg (Springer) 1997. 403 pages, 21 pictures, 56 tables. Hardcover. \$ 139.50, £ 68.50. ISBN 3-540-61357-9.

The prominent approach to conservation in international organizations at the moment is that wildlife has to "pay" for its survival. For the development of resource utilization, books like this one are an essential source. Many authors have contributed to it, with ecologists and representatives of conservation organizations among them, but also, for example, representatives of hunting associations or of the fur industry.

The book is a comprehensive compilation of the various ways in which reptiles, birds and mammals all around the world are utilized – for example for local consumption, for their furs, skins or other products, for medical purposes, exportation, ranching or farming, sports hunting and tourism. It also indicates the impact of these different kinds of utilization for the local and national economies, if information is available. In general, it does not provide much more than this; there is no room for discussions of certain projects and of the effects on the respective species and their environment. Of course, "sustainable use" is the focus of the book, and this term is also discussed critically. For primates, the authors request that there should be careful consideration in each case whether a particular primate species can be utilized at all.

This book is an important information base for everybody who studies the utilization of wildlife theoretically. It has to be mentioned, however, that most of the data given are from the 1980s and therefore outdated. Persons who are planning a certain project certainly have to use more detailed sources in any case.

Angela Meder

George Schaller

The Year of the Gorilla. Reissue edition. Chicago (University of Chicago Press) 1997. 260 pages. Paperback, US\$ 16.95. ISBN 0226736482.

Jeff Lytle

Gorillas in Our Midst: The Story of the Columbus Zoo Gorillas. Columbus (Ohio State University Press) 1997. 199 pages. Hardcover, US\$ 19.95. ISBN 081420791X.

Steve Shipp

Rain Forest Organizations: A Worldwide Directory of Private and Governmental Entities. McFarland & Company 1997. Paperback, US\$ 38.50. ISBN 0-786403810.

Timothy M. Swanson

The Economics and Ecology of Biodiversity Decline. The Forces Driving Global Change. Paperback edition. Cambridge (Cambridge University Press) 1998. 176 pages, 2 tables, 15 line drawings. £ 13.95. ISBN 0-521-63579-9.

Alan Fowler

Striking a Balance. A Guide to Making Non-Governmental Organisations Effective in International Development. London (Earthscan) 1997. 320 pages. Paperback, £ 14.95. ISBN 1-85383-325-8.

The Last Frontier Forests: Ecosystems and Economies on the Edge. New York (World Resources Institute) 1997. 80 pages. Paperback, US\$ 14.95. ISBN 1-56973-198-5.

News from the Internet

The E-mail discussion forum *Gorilla-Line* now has its own web site: <http://www.waypt.com/users/~gorillas/gorline.htm> presents for example new information about gorillas in zoos and in the wild, links to other interesting

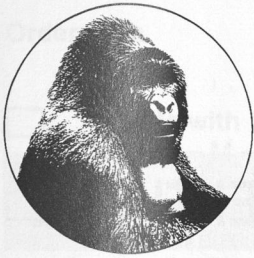
sites, references for books on gorillas and on Dian Fossey, and the inofficial gorilla studbook for North American zoos.

News from the African tropical rain forests and the apes living in those forests are provided by the *Gaia Archives*: <http://forests.org/forests/africa.html>.

Some organizations have new web sites of their own, for example ECO-FAC (<http://www.ecofac.org>) and the *Ape Alliance* (<http://www.way.net/wspa/Apeallia.html>), a union of many non-governmental organizations working against the bushmeat trade in Africa. *Gorilla Haven*, founded by the *Dewar Wildlife Trust*, is also represented in the World Wide Web at <http://www.gorilla-haven.org>.

Actual information from the Great Lake region is provided by the Belgian newspaper *Le Soir* (French): <http://www.lesoir.com>. More media with occasional reports about Uganda, Rwanda and Congo are: *Electronic Mail & Guardian*, South Africa (<http://www.mg.co/za>), *Christian Science Monitor*, USA (<http://www.csmonitor.com>), *The East African* published in Kenya (<http://www.africaonline.co.ke/eastafrican>), and in France the newspaper *Le Monde* (<http://www.lemonde.fr>) as well as the magazine *L'Autre Afrique* (<http://www.autre-afrique.presse.fr>). English news from different media is compiled each Monday by Dirk Peters for *The Great Lakes Monitor* (<http://www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/Senate/8080>). The official press releases of the D. R. Congo government are presented in French by the *Agence Congolaise de Presse* at <http://www.rdcongo.org/frames/index.html>.

The new issue of Kelly Stewart's *Gorilla Conservation News* (No. 12) is now available in the internet: <http://anthro.ucdavis.edu/gcn>. It reports from the conservation projects for gorillas in Africa.



BERGGORILLA & REGENWALD DIREKTHILFE

Report from our Meeting

From February 28 to March 1, the *Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe* had a meeting for all interested persons in Darmstadt. It also included the official bi-annual general assembly of the organization. The meeting started at 3.00 p.m. on February 28. Karl-Heinz Kohnen began by presenting a short review of the activities of the *Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe* in 1996 and 1997. He explained the political situation which is still difficult in the Great Lakes region and hinders all activities. Cherry Kabulo Gbushu gave a talk about the actual situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. Ute Eilenberger reported about the results of her study on parasites in gorillas and humans living in or close to the Kahuzi-Biega National Park. She emphasized the importance of systematic prevention measures to avoid infections of the apes.

Angela Meder presented an overview of the developments in the national parks and conservation projects for eastern gorillas during the last 2 years. Moreover, she summarized Johannes Refisch's report from the PHVA in Kampala and the creation of MOGOF following this workshop. Ursula Karlowski and Iris Weiche reported about their trip to Mt. Tshaberimu and the Mgahinga Gorilla National Park. They explained that the rangers have to be trained in order to protect the park. Another guest was Hans Wirth, FUT (*Förderkreis für Ugandas Tierwelt* – Supporters of Ugandan Wildlife). He showed slides from the various projects that his organization supports.

Before dinner the plans of the *Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe* for 1998 were presented. Improved support of the rangers – with equipment and training according to their needs – is a crucial aim. In Kisoro a central depot for equipment will be installed.

The *Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe* is looking for contact persons who are working in the area. Moreover, the contacts to the media have to be intensified. During the meeting we were looking for somebody who would take over this responsibility as well as other tasks. Antonie Schneider volunteered for press work, Dorothea Gierra for children and Ursula Karlowski for local public relations.

Angela Meder will continue to edit the *Gorilla Journal* and to keep contacts with scientists and with the MOGOF. Iris Weiche will deal with the storage and shipping of equipment, scientific contacts, project coordination and field work. Karl-Heinz Kohnen will continue his tasks (including management, strategic planning and analysis of information); Rolf Brunner will be the treasurer and will manage the member data, and the Leuer family will continue to handle the dispatch.

After dinner there was the opportunity to watch the documentary film about the Bwindi gorillas, directed by Christian Herrmann, and to discuss interesting issues.

After breakfast the next day the official part of the meeting started. Karl-Heinz Kohnen gave an overview of the financial situation during the past years and of the budget for 1998. All participants of the meeting accepted his

budget proposal. The organization tries to keep the costs for management as low as possible.

Finally, the Board of Directors had to be elected. The candidates were Angela Meder, Iris Weiche und Karl-Heinz Kohnen. They were elected as the new Board of Directors and accepted their position. Rolf Brunner was also re-elected as treasurer. The next meeting will be held in 2000.

Excerpt from the protocol written by Nina Hofbauer.

Donations

We would like to thank each person and organization who have supported us so generously during the period from November 1, 1997 to May 31, 1998. Larger contributions were given by Kerstin Berg, Georges Breny, Fritz Dieterlen, Johannes Dönges, Mikiko Feldmeier, Karin Gnädinger, Ursula Hänsel, Gabriele Holzinger, Edelgart Kipka, Thorsten Knölke, Hartmann Knorr, Angela Meder, H. J. Reich, the Reinprecht family, Frank Schmidt, Gregor Ströbele, Ute and Thomas Vierling, Peter Voigt, Heinz Zaruba and the *Zoologische Gesellschaft für Arten- und Populationsschutz*. Erwin Fidelis Reisch (*Reisch Tours*) took charge of the costs of reproduction and composition for the journal. Many thanks to all



The Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe board of directors reports to the participants of the meeting about the developments during the past 2 years.
Photo: Manfred Hartwig



BERGGORILLA & REGENWALD DIREKTHILFE

We Are Constantly Looking for Sponsors, Equipment, Donations and Collaborators!

One of our priorities for the next few months is to set up storage facilities for ranger equipment in Uganda. We are planning to deliver the first supplies in September. It will be accompanied by Karl-Heinz Kohnen. To keep this storage system working, we will need constant donations of clothing and equipment. Donations by private persons are always welcome, but generally clothes donated in large supplies should look similar. This strengthens the unity of the ranger teams.

If you have contacts to clothing/outdoor companies, please help us!

As the shipping and customs clearance can be very expensive and difficult, please contact us first for details.

To relieve the board of directors we are seeking collaborators for marketing/sponsoring, establishment of local action groups, for internet research (English and French web sites), illustrators/art designers, and native speakers of English and French who can help us with translations from German or with proofreading. We are also looking for somebody in the USA who wants to post our journal to American readers.

If you wish to support us, please contact Iris Weiche by phone/fax (+49-7071-31805) or e-mail (I.Weiche@t-online.de).

the above mentioned and all the other donors for their confidence in our work. We hope that you will continue to support us so generously.

New Articles that Can Be Ordered

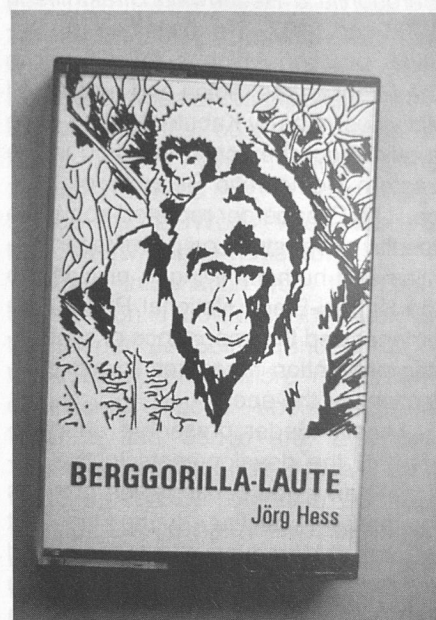
We have found and created several new items which you can order from us. One of them is a key chain with the motif of our logo. It is covered with silver and measures 3 cm in diameter. It costs US\$ 15. Jörg Hess has recorded mountain gorilla vocalizations as well as sounds from the gorillas' forest during his work in Karisoke. These sounds with his comments (in German) are available on audio cassette which can be ordered for US\$ 18.

For the first time, we are offering baseball caps which we would like to donate to the rangers working in the national parks for mountain gorillas. You can also buy these caps. They are green with the print of our logo in black in the front. One size fits all. They cost US\$ 10.

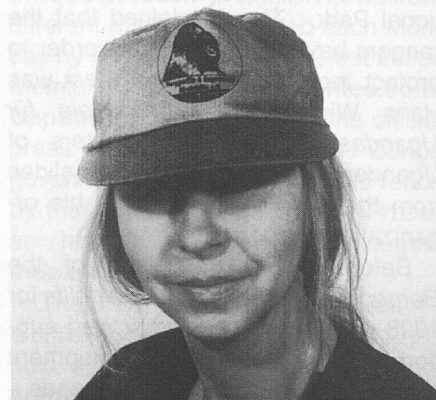


Key chain

Finally, we have printed new T-shirts, in gray with a print on the back in green and black. It shows our logo in a modified design. Half of these shirts will be distributed in Africa among the rangers, and half of them will be sold. We therefore charge twice the production price for each T-Shirt. If you buy one, you supply a ranger who works for gorilla conservation with another one. The price is US\$ 25.



Cassette with gorilla vocalizations



Baseball cap

Order form

- ☐ **T-shirts with BRD Logo.** 100% cotton, gray, print in green and black. US\$ 25 **new**
Sizes: S – M – XL
- ☐ **SOS T-shirts.** 100% cotton, gray, print in three colours. Special price: US\$ 10.
Available sizes: XL – XXL. Number and sizes:
- ☐ **Baseball caps.** Green with BRD logo in black (see page 26). US\$ 10 **new**
- ☐ **Picture postcards.** US\$ 1 per piece
- ☐ Number with feeding Rwandan gorilla by Gabriele Holzinger
- ☐ Number with mountain gorilla by Markus Weiss
- ☐ Number with Mushamuka (Kahuzi-Biega National Park)
- ☐ Number with Bwindi gorilla mother and young
- ☐ Number of sets with 20 postcards (10 Mushamuka, 10 Bwindi). US\$ 15.
- Set of primate stamp postcards** (4 picture postcards). US\$ 4. Number of sets ☐
- ☐ **Audio cassette with mountain gorilla vocalizations** (see page 26). In German. US\$ 18. **new**
- ☐ **Key chain with BRD logo** (see page 26). Covered with silver. US\$ 15. **new**

All prices include postage and shipment. Please send a cheque together with your order.

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