



JOHN GODDARD—picture by Max Morgan-Davies.

**OBITUARY:
Dr. JOHN
GODDARD**

IT IS with the deepest regret that the death is announced from the Luangwa Valley, Zambia, of Dr. John Goddard, (above) one of the world's foremost authorities on the African black rhinoceros. He was 35.

After graduating from the University of Guelph, Ontario in 1958, he joined the Fish & Wildlife Branch of the Canadian Department of Lands and Forests, working initially with fishery surveys and research, and later with census and feeding preferences of moose and caribou.

In 1964 he took up the post of Game Biologist with the Ngorongoro Conservation Unit (Tanzania), where he initiated a detailed research programme on the natural history of the black rhinoceros publishing a series of scientific papers ranging from its distribution and food preferences, to its courtship habits and the genetics of earless populations. In addition he investigated aspects of prey selection and predation in the African hunting dog, developed immobilisation techniques for several species, and played a major role in the administration and management of the Conservation Area.

Knowledge of the black rhinoceros was further extended when in 1967 he was appointed to the Tsavo Research

Project in Kenya, where he carried out research on the part played by elephant and fire in the destruction of the rhino's preferred habitat. New techniques of census work employed during this period showed that the world population of this species is almost certainly significantly larger than was previously supposed.

Many conservationists will remember John and his family as the central figures in M.G.M.'s production—'Kifaru—The Black Rhinoceros', filmed in Ngorongoro Crater, which enjoyed tremendous success on the television circuits of the United States.

In January, 1970 Dr. Goddard was appointed Wildlife Research Biologist under the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. As the key zoologist in the Luangwa Valley Conservation and Development Project, he was supervising the investigations concerning the abundance and seasonal distribution of the larger mammals—especially elephant, buffalo and hippopotamus, as well as their respective food preferences.

The untimely death of this brilliant and dedicated young man will be mourned not only by his colleagues in the Luangwa Valley Research Team, but by a host of scientists and conservationists the world over. We extend our heartfelt condolences to his wife Shelly and his daughters Penny and Nikky at this difficult time.

MWEKA

The College of African Wildlife Management in Moshi, Tanzania, reports that the new auditorium is now complete and in regular

use. A store for optical equipment is under construction as an adjunct to it.

In this connection Mweka's humid climate is a constant source of worry and professional advice is being sought on how to keep the equipment dry.

Some of the college buildings are being attacked by white ants, particularly the lower-lying staff quarters. Advice has been sought and preventive measures will figure in the next financial estimates.

The Diploma Course, with Instructors Kundaali and Hemingway, spent three days in the northern portion of the Mkomazi Game Reserve as a field exercise to supplement their classroom instruction in land-planning techniques.

Here, with the help and co-operation of the resident Game Management Officer, the students visited the Ibaya tourist camp, the Dindira dam and the roads and the tracks that have been developed for the use of tourists in the area.

Both students and instructors agreed that the area had sufficient tourist game-viewing potential to be zoned as a future national park in land use planning, especially with its favourable position in the transportation network and with the intended development of an international airport between Moshi and Arusha.

The successful completion of a new borehole at the Ibaya Camp has meant that the site can now be developed for tourism.

The Diploma Students then joined

the Certificate Course at Pangani.

There, two main aspects of training received attention. The first was an introduction to the concept of marine national parks and their implications in the framework of tourism. The second was to expand the invertebrate biology course using fresh specimens under natural conditions. Continuing instruction was also given in the care, maintenance and the management of water craft, and in swimming.

During this time two green turtles were found on Maziwi Island.

They were caught and studied. The larger weighed well over 400 lbs. These animals are protected under Tanzanian legislation, but few Game Wardens have had an opportunity to see one.

After the field exercises, normal classroom instruction was resumed.

As part of this law course, Certificate Students followed a case of attempted murder being heard in the High Court on circuit in Moshi.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY

ONE HUNDRED and fifty members and staff of America's National Audubon Society were "on safari" in Kenya in August.

The group toured East Africa in three separate sections: One went to Lake

Continued overleaf