

Death of E. P. Gee

THE wildlife of India as well as his many friends have suffered a severe loss in the death of Edward Pritchard Gee, universally known as E.P. He died on October 22nd at Weymouth in Dorset, where he had been flown seriously ill a few weeks before. A member of the Indian Wild Life Board since 1952, of the Survival Service Commission of IUCN and of the FPS since 1947, E.P. took a passionate interest in the wildlife of India and its conservation. He conducted several surveys on endangered species, the reports of which were published in *ORYX*, among them the great Indian rhino in Nepal (*ORYX*, v, 2) the Indian lion in the Gir Forest, the brow-antlered deer in Manipur, the Kashmir Stag (*ORYX* vi, 2) and the Indian wild ass (*ORYX* vii, 1). (He sometimes suggested that the last name described himself!) He was the author of that most readable authoritative book, *The Wildlife of India* (Collins, 1964).

E.P. was born in County Durham in 1904 and educated at Durham School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He went to India in 1927 to become a tea planter in Assam and retired in 1959. He served in north-east India throughout the war, retiring with the rank of major.

After retirement he divided his time between wildlife and gardening. His home at Shillong was only 200 miles from the magnificent sanctuary of Kaziranga, home of the great Indian rhinoceros, the preservation of which was in no small measure due to him. He knew the sanctuary intimately, as those whom he guided round it well know, and the event that gave him greatest pleasure shortly before he died was the passing of the Assam National Parks Bill. In his last letter to the FPS office on September 17th, he wrote, 'What I have been struggling for over a number of years has at last actually happened - the Assam National Parks Bill was passed in the State Legislature on September 3rd, and under this Act Kaziranga will become a national park any day now. Manas will be the next.'

Both Kaziranga and Manas were visited by the first FPS tour to India in February 1968, in the preparation and planning for which E.P. was an invaluable go-between, indefatigable in smoothing out difficulties and seeing that all preparations were made. He believed firmly that in tourism lay one of the best hopes for Indian wildlife.

As a gardener he specialised in orchids and rhododendrons. He was an expert on this corner of north-east India and surrounding states, and in his garden he made regional groupings of plants that he had collected.

One tribute that pleased him was the naming of the golden langur monkey after him, *Presbytis geei*, because, as he said, 'it was supposed to have been discovered by me'. In fact, as E.P. describes in his book, E. O. Shebbeare first recorded this light-coloured langur on the India-Bhutan border in 1907, and as other accounts came in E.P., in November 1953, went off to look for it. He found and photographed the langurs and brought them to the attention of the scientific world.

Tough, forceful, energetic, persistent, E.P. was a 'do-er', determined to

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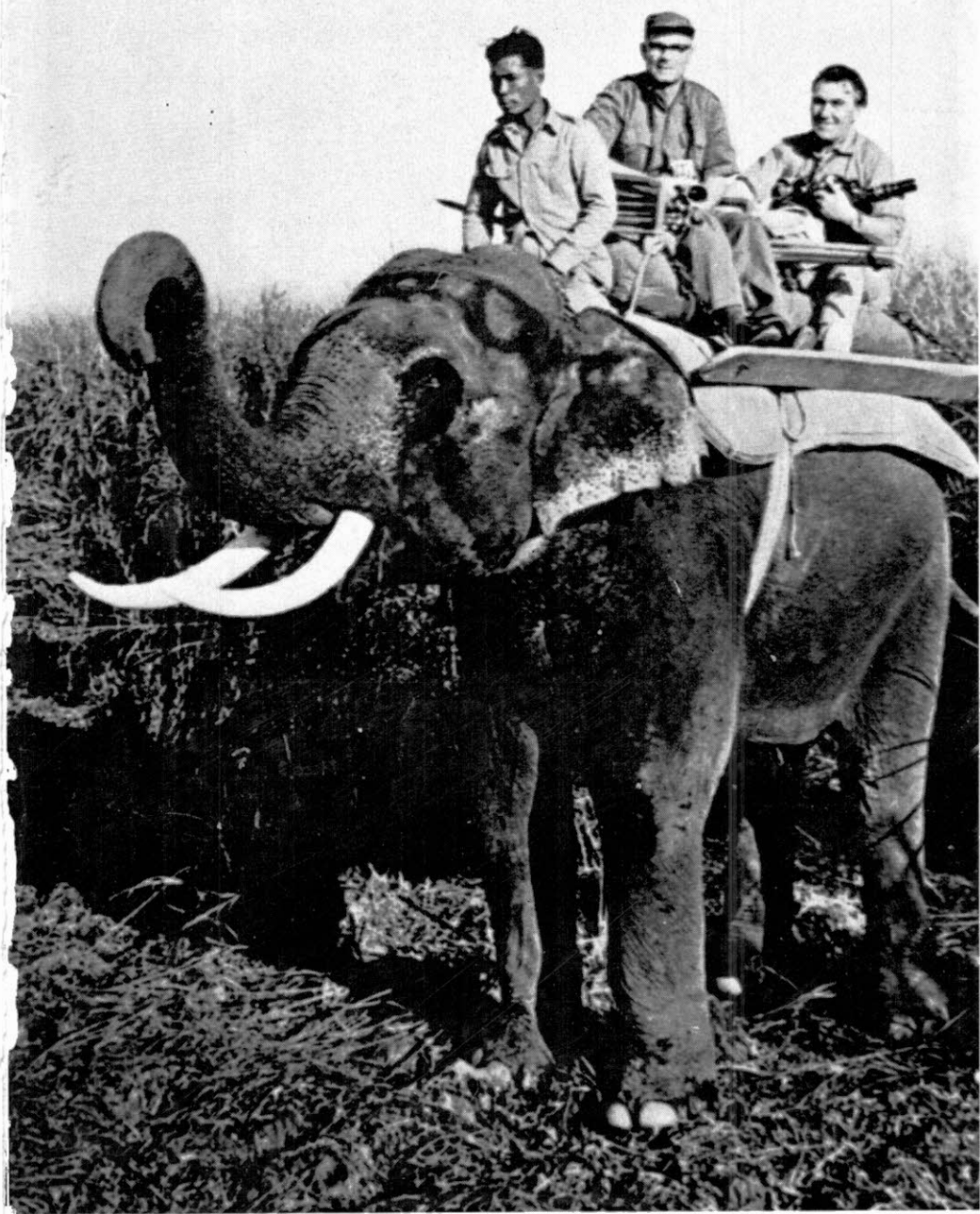
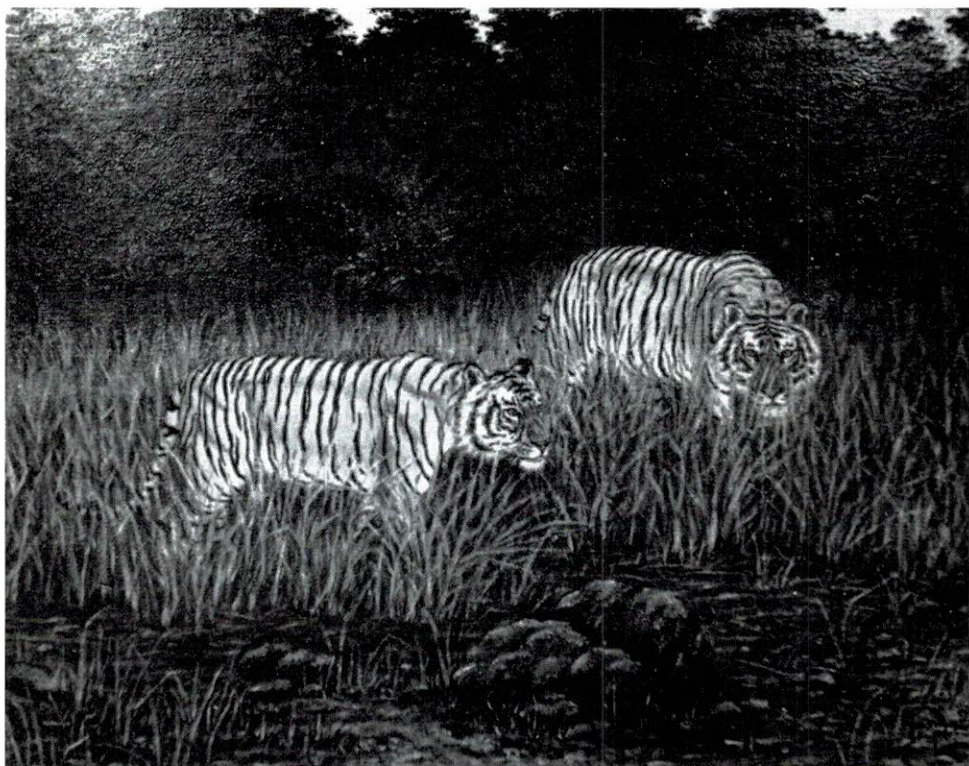


Plate 1

E. P. GEE (centre) IN KAZIRANGA



get things done, but always with an understanding of and respect for Indian ways and susceptibilities. Mr J. H. Burnett, who had known E.P. for 20 years, writes, 'the fact that India accepted him as a mentor and undisputed authority in anything connected with wildlife must surely be E.P.'s first testimonial'. His advice on wildlife was sought and respected by the government of Assam, by the national government of India and also in the neighbouring kingdom of Bhutan, where he had much to do with the setting up on the frontier of the Manas National Park contiguous with the Assam sanctuary of the same name (shortly to be declared a national park). These sanctuaries are the best memorial to E.P. and the only one he would have wanted.

The young Indian painter of the tigers was introduced to us by E. P. Gee.

The First Javan Rhino Calf

THE footprints of a Javan rhino calf only three to five months' old, together with those of a year-old rhino, were seen this year by Dr Rudolf and Dr Lotte Schenkel on their second visit to Ujung Kulon. This is most cheering news, as one of the disturbing facts about this last surviving population of the Javan rhino is that no calf had been seen for some years, and it was feared that the rhinos were not breeding. The Schenkels spent five months in the reserve in 1968 following up their 1967 study, described in the last ORYX, September 1968. A second census of the rhinos confirmed their 1967 one, showing between 20 and 29 rhinos in the reserve. On their second visit they found it much easier to get about and see rhinos, thanks to repeated rain even in the dry season, but even so the animals were usually only found in dense vegetation where they were difficult to observe. However, they found one rhino lying in a pool in the river, and were able to photograph it before it got their scent and rushed off into the jungle. The Schenkels were joined for a short time by a young Indonesian plant sociologist, Dr Soeriaadmadja, who began a study of the plant communities to provide data for future management plans which must ensure food for the rhinos. Protection and management of this reserve is vital for the survival of the Javan rhino.

Wild Asses Return to Israel

IN THE Hay Bar Nature Reserve in Israel there are now three pairs of onager, together with one foal born in the reserve and seen in the photograph opposite. The reserve, in the charge of General Yoffe, was started with the idea of re-introducing animals mentioned in the Bible that have been exterminated in Palestine. The onager, the Persian wild ass, is an endangered subspecies of the wild ass closely allied to the Syrian subspecies, now extinct, that was formerly found in Palestine. The three pairs were brought to Israel with the aid of the World Wildlife Fund, and the Israeli Nature Reserves Authority hopes to build up the herd and eventually to release some in the Negev. The Hay Bar reserve, for which 10,000 acres has been allotted, is in the Arava, 30 miles north of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba, and on the road to the Dead Sea.