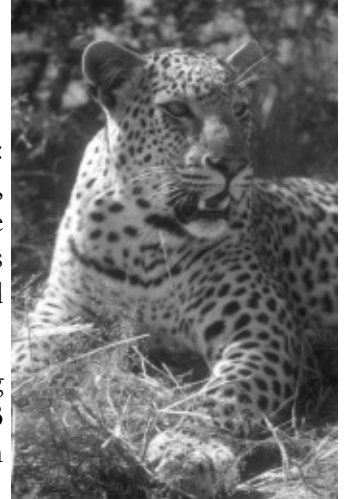




CHEETAHS AND LEOPARDS CAPTURED ON FARMLAND

In the wild cheetahs are found in various social groups: mothers and cubs, sibling groups (males and/or females, usually between the ages of 18 and 24 months that have recently become independent of their mothers), coalitions (usually male brother groups over 2 years of age) and solitary (male or female).

In 2006 AfriCat dealt with all these cheetah groups, bringing the total number of cheetahs rescued since July 1993 to **573** (including orphaned cubs and cheetahs that had been captive elsewhere before coming to AfriCat).

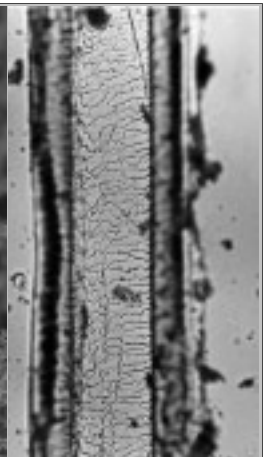


During the same period a total of **306** leopards (including orphaned cubs and leopards that had been captive elsewhere before coming to AfriCat) were captured and recorded. The social structure of leopards differs from that of cheetahs, with the only "group" observed being that of a female with her cubs. Once cubs reach independence both the males and females become solitary.

(Continued on page 2)

RESEARCH PROJECT CONDUCTED AT AFRICAT

The Cheetah Research Project of the Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research (IZW) in Berlin, Germany, is currently studying the ecology of free-ranging cheetahs in Namibia. Part of this study looks at what types of prey species make up the diet of cheetahs in the wild. Prey composition is best investigated using indirect methods such as analysing undigested prey hair in faeces. Each prey species has a unique hair surface structure and hair imprints are created and examined under a microscope. These are then compared to referenced hair samples collected from a wide range of species in order to identify the type of prey consumed.

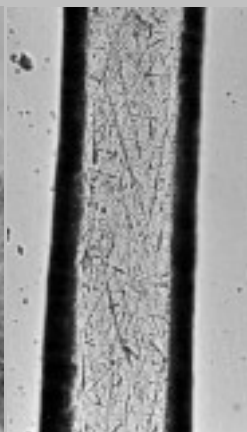


Kudu and kudu hair.

Photos: J Melzheimer

Analysis of hair in faecal samples provides both qualitative and quantitative information on the cheetahs' diet. In order to obtain quantitative information however, two biases that arise need to be corrected for. Firstly, prey species of different sizes are metabolised differently and secondly, the amount of faeces excreted varies with the amount of food ingested. Carnivores excrete more faeces after consuming small size prey, e.g. a ground squirrel, than they would if they had eaten a larger prey species such as a kudu, as the ratio and therefore the relative amount of indigestible matter (hair) to meat is much greater with the smaller prey animals. The larger prey animals however, provide more food, leading to an opposite bias in the production of

(Continued on page 5)



Warthog and warthog hair.

Photos: J Melzheimer

(Cheetahs and Leopards - Continued from page 1)

CAPTURED CHEETAHS BY GROUP
1 July 1993 to 31 December 2006

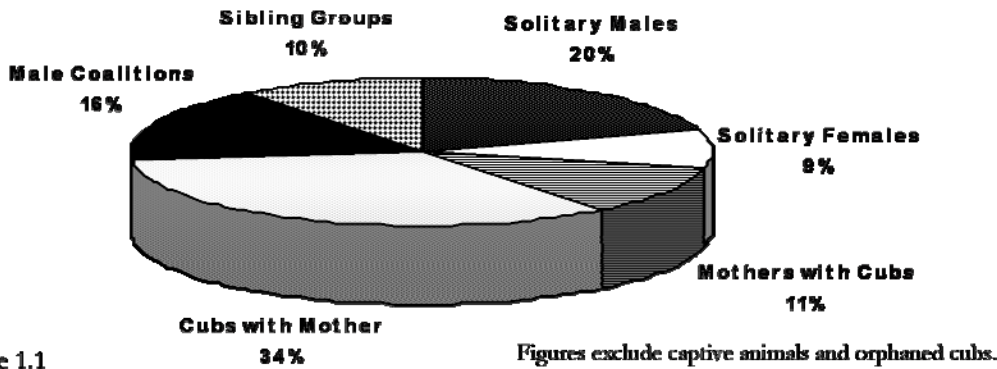


Figure 1.1

The largest cheetah social group captured was mothers together with their cubs (n=212, 45%) (Figure 1.1). This same group within the total number of leopards captured (Figure 1.2) represents the smallest segments (n=30, 10%), with solitary females making up the largest percentage of leopards caught (n=135, 47%).

CAPTURED LEOPARDS BY "GROUP"
1 July 1993 to 31 December 2006

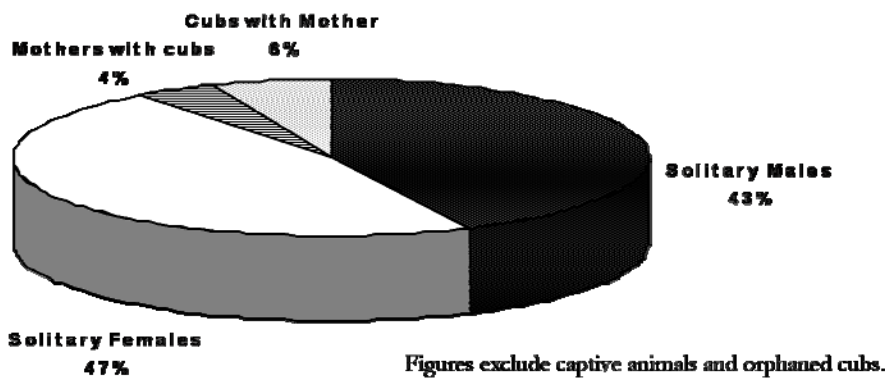


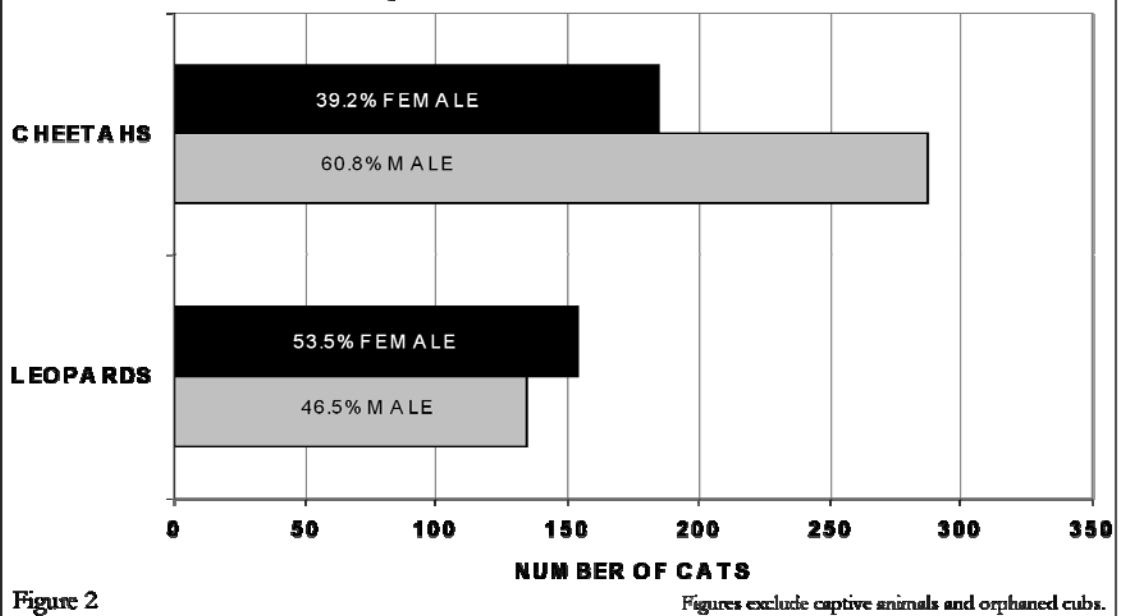
Figure 1.2

Figure 2 shows the differences between the number of male and female captured cheetahs and leopards (Cheetahs: n=472, Leopards: n=288). The total ratio of male to female cheetahs caught (adults and cubs) is 1.55:1, excluding cubs the ratio is 1.75:1. More adult female than male leopards were captured but the overall ratio is more equal at 1 male to 1.2 females. The ratio of male to female leopard cubs is 1:0.6.

Figure 3 shows the differences in ages between captured cheetahs and leopards. Just over half the cheetahs were under the age of two years at time of capture (n=242, 51.3%) with the majority of adults being between the ages of two and four years (n=152, 32.2%).

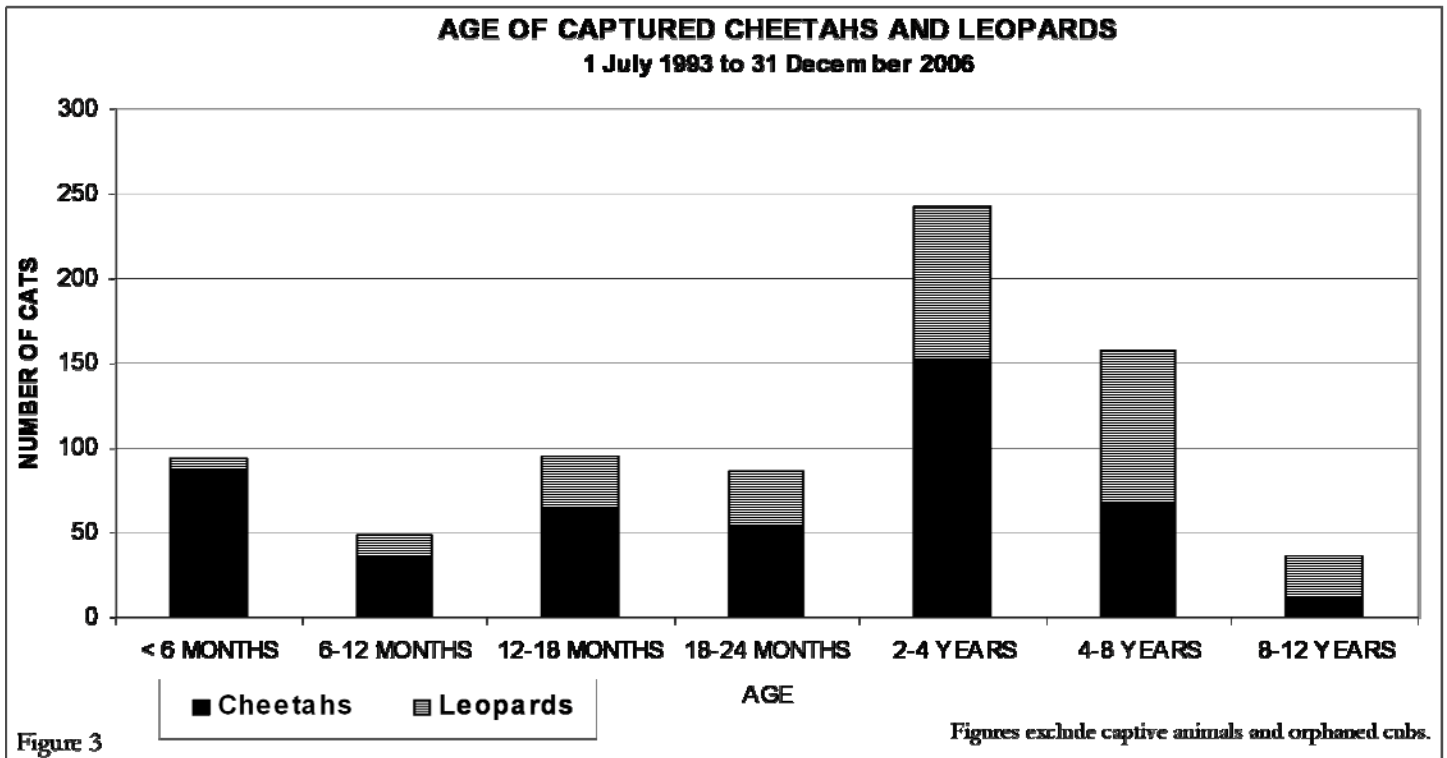
Most of the leopards captured were also between the ages of two and four years (n=91, 31.6%), although this majority

SEX RATIO OF CAPTURED CHEETAHS AND LEOPARDS
1 July 1993 to 31 December 2006

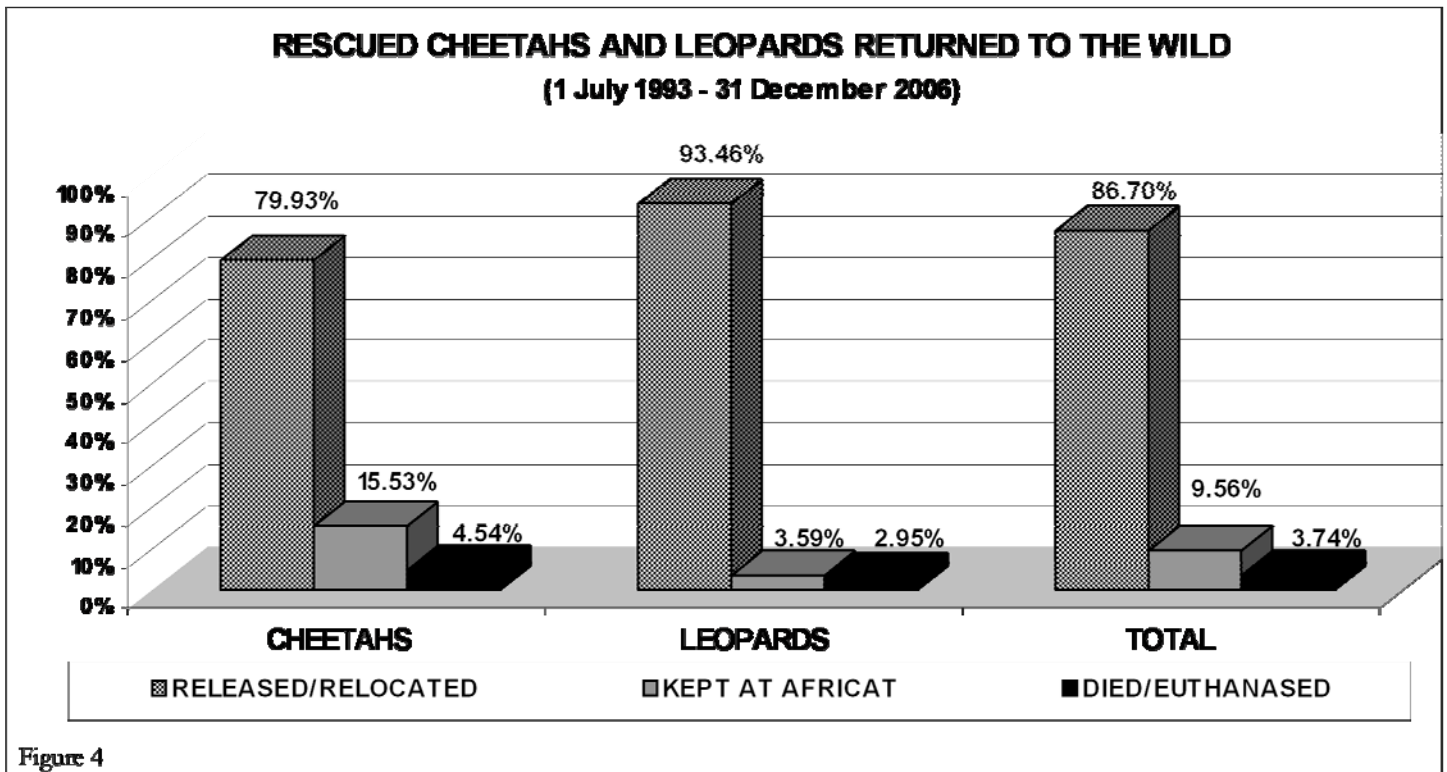


(Continued on page 3)

(Cheetahs and Leopards - Continued from page 2)



is marginal with 31.3% (n=90) falling into the four-to-eight year age-group. On the whole the captured leopards were significantly older than the cheetahs, with 71.5% (n=206) being above the age of two years. This figure could however be influenced by the fact that the number of leopard cubs captured with their mothers (n=18) is substantially lower in comparison to cheetahs (n=161), with smaller litter sizes also having an impact. The average litter size for cheetah females captured with cubs was found to be 3, whereas the litter sizes for female leopards was half this at 1.5.



Over the last thirteen and a half years AfriCat has rescued a total of 879 cheetahs and leopards that have been captured on Namibian farmland. Of these cats, 86.7% have been returned to the wild.

Carla Conradie
Photos: Paul Martens & Dave Houghton

COLLABORATION WITH THE NAMIBIAN WILD DOG PROJECT

Robin Lines has been studying a pack of wild dogs in Bushmanland for the last few years. After not seeing the dogs for a few months Robin contacted AfriCat and asked if I would fly up and assist him in locating the radio-collared dogs from the air.

The biggest problem Robin has in finding the wild dogs on the ground is the immense area that constitutes their territory. The radio-collars have a fairly short range and the telemetry system works by “line of sight”; in other words, if the aerial cannot “see” the collar then you do not get a signal. If you can get a bit of height your chances of finding the dogs increase significantly. Bushmanland covers a vast area which has very few high points. This, combined with the fact that the dogs are constantly on the move, makes finding them virtually impossible and it becomes a “more by luck than judgment” affair.

Not needing much of an excuse to get in the air, I arranged to fly up to try and find the dogs. Once the pack is located, its position is marked with a Global Positioning System (GPS) and this reading is used to guide a vehicle on the ground to where the dogs are.

After pre-flight checks I took off from AfriCat and headed to Otjiwarongo to pick up Dr Mark Jago. The flight only takes fifteen minutes and if you can get down, pick up your passenger and get airborne again quickly enough you will not get caught by the man that wanders over with the little book to charge you landing fees. Alas, this was not the case as Mark had a few bags and the largest bedroll in the world - so I completed the necessary paperwork while Mark packed his belongings in the plane.

The flight from Otjiwarongo to Bushmanland takes you across the top of the Waterberg Plateau, over the very small town of Okakarara and, after that, miles and miles of farmland. Finding landmarks to assist in navigation is mainly done by identifying roads and matching up what you see below with what is on the map. Although a GPS is used to navigate, you never know when things will go wrong, so to cover all bases I still do my flight planning the old fashioned way and keep track of where I am by map reading.

Our flight was enjoyable and uneventful although we did have the usual headwind which added some time onto our trip. On reaching Tsumkwe our flight above the airfield revealed Robin and his colleague Sonja Metzger below waiting to pick us up and after a decent

landing (I gauge my flying skills by my landings; as long as they keep improving I feel I am getting somewhere) we off-loaded all the gear and headed to Klein Dobe, the project’s base camp near Tsumkwe.

We were up early the next morning and the plan was for Sonja and I to go up in the plane and try to locate the “Djoxhwe-pack”, of which two female dogs were radio-collared. While we were in the air Robin and Mark would get the ground vehicle ready to leave as soon as we landed.

After flying a grid pattern at a thousand feet above ground level for half an hour we received our first faint signal coming from north of Tsumkwe. There are two aerials on the plane, one on each wing strut, and a switch is used to move the signal from one aerial to the other. By alternating left and right you cover the front and both sides of the aircraft. If you get a signal from the right you have to do a tight turn to the left while keeping the right wing high. Where the signal is strongest is the direction you have to travel in. A signal from the left would mean a tight turn to the right.



Radio-tracking aerial fitted to the wing strut of the AfriCat Maule.

Photo: Dave Houghton

Once heading in the direction of the animal all you have to do is keep the signal strength from either side similar by moving the plane left or right, and at the same time, continually monitoring both aerials. The closer you get to the animal the louder the signal and you know you have passed directly over it when the signal strength is equal on both sides and very loud. As soon as you have passed the animal the signal gets softer. It often takes a few passes to get the exact position and a low pass to try and view the animal.

Once we had picked up the first signal it was not long before we found and marked the dog’s GPS position; the other radio-collared female was also close by so, after looking for the easiest route into the area using

(Continued on page 5)

(Namibian Wild Dog Project - Continued from page 4)

“established” roads (and I use the term very lightly), we returned to the airfield with the news.

After studying the map of the area we headed in by car, armed with a good supply of water and a decent puncture repair kit. Once the “road” came to an end the GPS guided us in the right direction and with many detours due to natural causes we got close to the supposed position of the dogs. One thing the GPS fails to tell you is that the dogs are in the centre of the thickest woodland in Bushmanland.

We were probably a kilometre from the dogs and no matter which direction we turned there was a wall of bush. The only thing to do was to grit our teeth, point the car into the thinnest part of the thick bush and pray for no punctures. After contributing a very small amount to the world’s deforestation we caught our first glimpse of a wild dog. We now needed to be extremely careful and negotiated the bush at a crawling pace.



Before we knew it we were looking through the bush at a small clearing, where two adult dogs were attending to the needs of six very small puppies.

The sight of the puppies was unexpected and it brought back memories of the months that Carla and I had spent raising our wild dogs. I was glad that they had a family to raise them and, knowing the commitment it takes to get them to adulthood, I must admit I felt a little sorry for the adults in the pack.

Robin and Sonja will now spend as much time as possible studying the dogs. For a while at least, they will stay in one place until the puppies are a little older. It should give them an amazing insight into a part of this endangered animal’s life that few people have witnessed. It was a privilege to view this rare animal in its natural habitat; I look forward to the next tracking trip and I will keep you informed as to the health and well-being of the “Djoxhwe-pack”.

Dave Houghton



Wild dog puppies from the “Djoxhwe-pack” in Bushmanland.

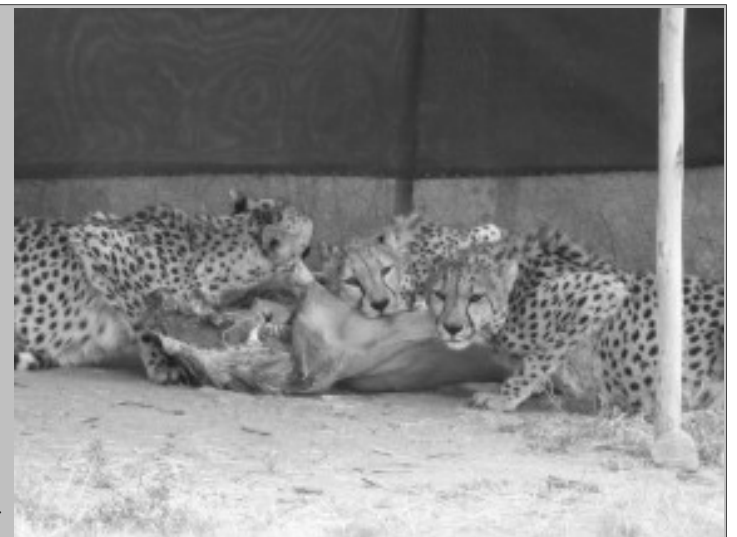
Photos: Robin Lines

(Research Project - Continued from page 1)

faeces for larger prey. To control these biases and assess prey composition more accurately, correction factors for the different prey species have to be determined and applied.

In collaboration with the IZW and under the guidance of Dr Bettina Wachter, Anne-Sophie Blanc, a biology student at the University of Neuchâtel in Switzerland, conducted this part of the study at AfriCat for her master’s degree. She was assisted by Steffi Apenburg and Michaela Schweigert from the Humboldt University in Berlin.

Thirteen of AfriCat’s cheetahs housed in five groups of various sizes made up the study group for the nineteen controlled feeding trials which were carried out over four months. A variety of prey species, including oryx, kudu, hartebeest, warthog, springbok, goat and scrub hare were fed separately at different times over the study period. The cheetahs were presented with whole



Cheetahs enjoying a kudu during the feeding trials.

Photo: Ann-Sophie Blanc

carcasses which were weighed beforehand and the feeding was observed to note which parts of the prey were consumed. Once they had finished eating, the

(Continued on page 9)

LONDON 2 CAPE TOWN

In November we were blessed with a short visit from Henry MacHale and Alistair Baird, two young whipper-snappers who had the crazy but brave notion to drive from London to Cape Town to raise funds for charity. They started out from London at the beginning of August with the cost of the complete journey being financed by Henry and Alistair, hence every penny of the sponsorship money raised would be donated to their chosen charity.

So how come they ended up on our doorstep? While investigating various projects to support they came across Tusk Trust. Tusk has supported AfriCat for many years but its current portfolio includes a further twenty-four field projects in twelve countries. The organisation provides funding to protect wildlife, particularly endangered species, but also encourages poverty alleviation and sustainable development

amongst many poor rural communities who co-exist with wildlife. Henry and Alistair chose Tusk because they found that it got the necessary funds to the right places and people at the appropriate time. Tusk believes in providing long-term support for projects and can be relied upon to provide funds for emergency situations.

The daring duo received a very fast introduction to AfriCat, as almost immediately after their arrival there was a leopard that needed to be tracked and darted. This experience according to them, was the highlight of their trip. They also got to participate in some very mundane tasks such as cutting cardboard for the sponsor photos, filling in holes and fixing punctures. The latter was something that they had no experience in as, although they had travelled the length of Africa and been through some pretty rough terrain, they had never had a puncture, much to my amazement.

Their stay at AfriCat wasn't all work as Henry and Alistair also got the opportunity to radio-track and observe the cheetahs in the ten-thousand-acre Tusk Cheetah Rehabilitation Area. During a dinner at Okonjima Bush Camp we got to hear about some of their experiences and amusing events that happened along the way - including how the pair of them had to eat a week's supply of meat at the Botswana border because they weren't allowed to bring it into Namibia.

After travelling 24 790 kilometres and raising £26 000, they arrived in Cape Town at the end of November. No doubt there was much celebrating for a job well done.

Congratulations, Henry and Alistair and many thanks for all your help at AfriCat.

Dave Houghton



Henry (left) and Alistair with MJ.

Photo: Dave Houghton

AFRICAT UK HELPS AFRICAT NAMIBIA INTO THE 21ST CENTURY

A bolt of lightning striking our telephone system, killing a fax machine, destroying a laptop and melting a modem put an end to our already tenuous communication with the outside world. This natural disaster also woke us up to the fact that the time had come to replace the now rather outdated computer hardware being used in the office and that Bill Gates had indeed moved on since Windows 98. Thanks to funding from Africat UK we now have a new satellite telephone system, three brand new computers, a wireless network, a printer that doesn't eat paper and a fax machine that actually sends and receives. There are a lot of advantages to living in the bush in the middle of nowhere - abundant wildlife, spectacular views, fresh air, open spaces - but broadband isn't one of them. We do however, have a permanent internet connection, one which is a lot faster than what we came to accept as the norm. In spite of a few teething problems with the e-mail, getting acquainted with a new operating system, keyboards, etc. we feel that we are that bit closer to catching up with the technology that most people take for granted.

A big thank you to AfriCat UK, Martin Botes and Media Unlimited for making all this possible.

Carla Conradie



AFRICAT UK

A word from the Chairman

The resignation from the UK committee of the volunteer who produced the newsletter and our inability to find another willing person to continue, led AfriCat in Namibia and the UK to re-evaluate the newsletter structure. With the ever-rising costs of stationery, printing and postage a decision was reached to include news from Africat UK into each issue of this newsletter. For my part, stealing the print space was easy; producing articles that match up to the standard that has been set will be more difficult.

I have had the pleasure of reading many AfriCat newsletters and have always been impressed with the quality of information within them. What I have noticed is that there is very little mention of the trials and tribulations that the small staff of AfriCat have to endure on a daily basis.

African time is fantastic to the likes of you and me, as it takes us into another dimension. It is slower and less stressful than the lives we usually lead. Africa doesn't scream around at one hundred and twenty miles per hour like the UK tends to. It helps you to unwind, to slow down and take a different look at life, to obtain a different perspective. Living and working in an isolated

area in Africa does, however have its disadvantages. An electrical storm wiping out all communication is only one of the numerous obstacles that have to be regularly overcome. I am glad to report that AfriCat UK was in a position to provide the funding required to acquire and install a new communication and computer system, which is now fully operational, relieving some of the pressure to allow the AfriCat staff to concentrate on dealing with all the other everyday tasks - rescuing cats caught in traps, caring for orphaned youngsters, releasing rescued cats, treating sick cats, trips to the vets, food preparation, feeding, monitoring cats in the rehabilitation area, fixing vehicles that break down at the most inopportune moments, repairing fences, constructing new enclosures and building maintenance, as well as dealing with an ever-growing pile of paperwork. AfriCat's main objective is obviously the carnivores in their care and we around the world find out all about them from the newsletters. Despite all the trials and tribulations the AfriCat staff do a fantastic, worthwhile and very rewarding job of saving the big cats. Thank you for your determination to succeed, your dedication to the cause and the unselfish way you donate your lives to save these magnificent animals.

AfriCat UK would like to offer sincere thanks and appreciation to all

its members and supporters, who over the past years have donated towards the cause, raised funds or helped in any way whatsoever. With your help, enough funds were raised to provide shade areas in the cheetah enclosures, cover some of the costs of the animal food and medical expenses, help build a new facility for the storage and preparation of the animal food, as well as the communication and computer system already mentioned. Thank you once again.

Many thanks to IAMS, who continued their sponsorship again and, hopefully, will continue to support us over the coming years. Raising funds is a huge part of our function here in the UK and awareness of what we do and why we do it runs hand in hand with fund-raising. We are always on the lookout for new venues to attend so that we can raise awareness and also have the opportunity to raise further funds. If any members or supporters involved with their school or village fête, would like to host a barbeque or garden party to raise funds, just drop us a line or e-mail us (our contact details are on the back of this newsletter). We have been asked for sponsorship forms for various events; we now have one available. If anyone wishes to help in this way, again please contact us. Please continue to help the cats fight for survival now and in the future.

Alan Hufton



BARBEQUE FUNDRAISER

On a cold and miserable day in March Sue and I were trying to raise funds for AfriCat at a cat show held in Stafford, when along came Connie and Stuart Henderson, full of the joys of spring. They told us that each year they held a large barbeque for charity and this year they wanted the funds raised to go to AfriCat.



(Continued on page 8)

(Barbeque Fundraiser - Continued from page 7)

Soon Connie was in contact with Sue, planning and plotting, and a printer agreed to print the additional wording 'Zawadi Bengal 2006 BBQ' on the front of our AfriCat t-shirts. Stuart informed us that they expected about fifty guests and that lunch was to be a hog roast.

July soon came and we travelled to Swindon in fabulous weather. Connie and Stuart welcomed us to their home; a gazebo had been set aside for us to promote AfriCat.

Guests started arriving, bringing with them a raffle prize as part of the fund-raising. Connie then, in her infamous Dick Turpin impression, set about hijacking each and everyone of us with reams of different coloured raffle tickets. It appears that everyone who was invited knew that they would be going home with empty wallets.

We were wined and dined all afternoon and the barbeque with all its trimmings and an alcohol-laced tropical fruit cocktail were absolutely delicious. Portions from head chef Stuart were monstrous and very, very tasty. People were saying that they could smell the hog roast from over a hundred metres away.

But the best part of the afternoon was when I had the pleasure of announcing that the sum total raised for AfriCat was in excess of £700, a special end to a really wonderful day. A huge thank you to Connie, Stuart and all you generous Zawadi Bengal friends. Special thanks also to Donna Crook and Raymond Gardiner who, having won a large picture of a caracal, sold it to another couple Sue and Rich Drayton and donated the proceeds straight back to AfriCat.

A huge thank you to all concerned.

PS. The kittens were adorable.

Alan Hufton

UPDATES

Wild Dogs

It is a great relief to write that since the last newsletter the wild dogs have been on their best behaviour and there are no major incidents to report. There have, however, been a few minor ones which have occurred as a result of what we think is a contention for the position of alpha male within the pack. Rufus, a.k.a. Mouse, the runt of the litter, has developed into a big strong boy and obviously wants to be in charge but Rex, a.k.a. Spot, has always been top dog. The odd wounds that have resulted from their scuffles are minor compared to the broken leg

and gastric torsion that have required emergency veterinary treatment. Ruby and Ricki seem to accept their underling positions and Raine's status as alpha female remains uncontested, for the time being at least.



New Orphan Cheetah

At the end of October a seven-month-old orphan cheetah was brought in to AfriCat. He was in very poor condition after his mother had been shot. Too young to fend for themselves, he and his siblings were left to starve to death. A farmer rescued the cubs but sadly only one survived the ordeal. Named after the farm where he was rescued, Etango, meaning "place of the sun", has become known as "Bones" - literally being a bag of bones when he came into our care. We thought he wouldn't make it through the first night but Bones's health and condition have been restored and his weight is back to what it should be for a cheetah of his size. He has been introduced to other cheetahs of a similar age and, apart from feeding time, gets on well with his new companions. Having been deprived of food he makes sure he is first in the queue at every meal. The meat is quickly devoured before he starts eyeing out who else's he can steal, although the others soon learnt to protect their food.

Carla Conradie

Photos: Dave Houghton

ECO-TOURISM PARTNERSHIP

BETWEEN



AND



AfriCat is pleased to announce its latest eco-tourism/wildlife conservation partnership with Baobab Expeditions – specialists in luxury travel adventures.

Baobab Expeditions has pledged to donate £110 to AfriCat for each of its travellers that stay in one of the four lodges at Okonjima – the home of the AfriCat Foundation. The travellers will choose whether this gift is spent adopting one of the large carnivores in AfriCat's welfare programme or providing general support for the foundation's work to resolve the conflict between predators and farmers. During their stay at Okonjima they will have the opportunity to witness some of AfriCat's work and see some of the big cats in the welfare and rehabilitation programmes. The Baobab Expedition travellers will also become members of AfriCat UK for one year, free of charge.

Baobab Expeditions promotes tourism as an economic engine, enabling individuals to experience a wild and free Africa. Support through travel is a direct channel for lending a hand and raising the public's awareness of the conflict between predators and the farming community and the vulnerability of the future populations of these cats.

The Baobab Expeditions' philosophy encapsulates the three principles at the heart of AfriCat's work: care of the wildlife, care of the people and care of the land. For more information please see www.baobabexpeditions.com

Jessica Dallyn



Okorusu Fluorspar support The AfriCat Foundation in their efforts to conserve large carnivores in Namibia.

The management teams of the two organisations met recently for the official handover of a brand new laptop and computer projector – a generous donation by Okorusu to assist AfriCat with their education focus. From left to right are Dr Mark Jago, Peter Dorrenbacher, Mark Dawe, Carla Conradie, Imanuel Djuella, Birgit Dorrenbacher and Dave Houghton.

Photo: Dr Laura Brandt

(Research Project - Continued from page 5)

remains of the prey were weighed to calculate what amount had been consumed and all the faeces produced during the subsequent days were collected and weighed. This information is used to determine how many kilograms of a specific prey species are consumed by a cheetah to produce one faecal deposit. These values are then used to correct the proportions of the different prey species found in the faeces of wild cheetahs in order to determine the composition of their diet.

AfriCat would like to thank the IZW, the Messerli Foundation and the University of Neuchâtel in Switzerland for funding the cheetahs' food required for the study. AfriCat appreciates the opportunity to allow our captive cheetahs to contribute to furthering the knowledge that is needed to gain insight into the diet of wild cheetahs living on Namibian farmland.

Carla Conradie

Mystery Call Saves Cheetahs

At the end of October I received a phone call from a very distraught woman telling me that I must contact someone urgently to stop him from shooting two cheetahs. Calling the number I had been given, the gentleman I spoke to was more than willing for me to collect the cheetahs. He had been told to shoot the cats but wasn't particularly happy about carrying out the instruction. We arranged to meet at the gate of the farm at midday so I loaded the crates, dart gun and the rest of the equipment required and set off.

Arriving ten minutes early, I sat in the car at the gate and waited. Fifteen minutes later a car leaving the farm pulled up and a woman got out. Assuming that she was "in the know" I greeted her and told her I was from AfriCat and had come to fetch the cheetahs. Her reply was not what I expected. She asked me how I knew about the cheetahs so I proceeded to tell her what had taken place. She then said that I had just saved the cheetahs' lives as, seeing that I had come all the way to the farm, she would let me take them. It turned out that she was the one who had issued the instruction that the cats be shot.

I followed her to the boxtrap which held two large male cheetahs, darted them and, while waiting for the anaesthetic to take effect, we talked about livestock losses and what to do to help solve the problem. By the time the cheetahs were asleep she had agreed to call us if she ever caught predators in the future.



Dave Houghton

Donation of Prints to AfriCat

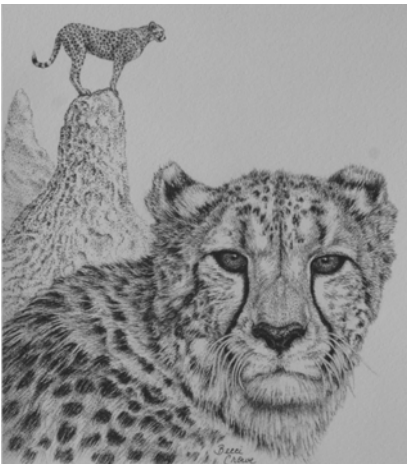
In their own words, Becci and Mark Crowe's visit to AfriCat a few years ago created a lasting impression upon them. This visit also led to them becoming major sponsors and they have supported us by providing headsets and radio-tracking equipment for the plane and lenses and accessories for our digital camera.

The latest donation came in the form of a set of prints of Becci's stunning art work. Becci specialises in wildlife and tribal portrait art and she has mastered an art technique called Pointillism. Her originals are created on paper, dot by dot, and her drawings of a cheetah, leopard and wild dog, which she has produced as prints for AfriCat, shows that she is as passionate about her attention to detail as she is to wildlife conservation.

Becci's insistence that all proceeds of sales from the prints goes to raising funds for AfriCat is further testament of her commitment to preserving wildlife for future generations.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Becci and Mark for their continuing support. For more information on Becci's work visit her website at www.Becci.com

Dave Houghton



ROCKY

For those of you who have visited AfriCat it would have been very hard to miss my dog Rocky. He would make every visitor to the AfriCat clinic welcome by greeting complete strangers as old friends; if you were willing to scratch him behind the ear he would not leave your side. If you came feeding with me in the AfriCat car you would have had him on your lap.

Rocky was diagnosed with lymphoma in April and after bravely fighting it for eight months he died just before Christmas. He was my constant companion and my best friend and I will always miss him.

Dave Houghton

The *AfriCat* Foundation would like to thank the following people and organisations for their help and support:



André Abadie	Bram & Lisanne Engels	Erika Kupferschmidt	Gunnar & Rita Ruffert
Beat & Caroline Aberegg	Mr RH Eyton	Wanita Lassen	Marian & Kevin Rutterford
Nancy Abraham	John Farrer	Pilvi Lassila	Martin Sacks
J Adam	René Ferrand	Pamela Lavin	Victoria Sander
John & Suzanne Arnold	Jacquie Field	Horst & Karla Leinweber	Christofer Sandström
Gloria Arzberger	Günter & Brigitte Florschütz	Leon Smith	Wilfred Scarr
Patricia Ashton	Carl Foreman	David Lewis	Angela Schmidt
Linda Baker	Richard & Sandra Fox	Bernd Lorey	Dr Felix Schneier
Morar & Christopher Ballenden	Mirco Franceschini	Douglas Lowenthal	Margitta Schröder
Lisa Barton	Ms C Gallibalestreri	John Mace	Eileen Sharp
Joachim & Elisabeth Bauch	Miss JM Gamble	Heide Macke	Jean-Marie Simon
Tanja Beiser	Ralph Gilbert	David Marchant	Daniel & Catherine Smith
John & Dawn Bickers	Kay Gilchrist	Carsten & Stefanie Marks	Gaby Steinbauer
Martin & Kay Bizzell	Prof. MJ Gleeson	Carol Matheson	Jörgen Stenberg
Bart Blokpoel	Udo Göbel	Charles Mayhew	Graeme & Dian Stevenson
Mike Blundell	Mrs V Green	Jim McDiarmid	Olof Svensson
Carey Bohjanen	Kathy Greenwood	The McMahons	Anji & Matt Swatton
Adrianus Bolier	Robert & Penny Greenwood	Sylvia Meinhart	Ted Tai-Sen Lin
Roberto Bongioanni	David Griffiths	Anna Messik	Don Taylor
Sonia Bowdler	Dr Thomas Grittinger	Albert Miette	Prof. & Mrs Roy Taylor
Dorothy & Ira Brandt	Bob & Margaret Grover	John Mills	Carlos Teles
Inge Brenner	Gutschmidt Family	Wim Mischok	Helen Tennyson
Robert Brien	Charlotte Guwy	Susanna Misson-Williams	Richard & Linda Thornton
Bob & Florence Brown	Madeleine Hammond Agatas	Mr F Moda	Madeliene Todd
Rebecca Buell	Barry & Margaret Harding	The Morgans	Pam Tomlins
Priyanthie Cagtan	Ronald & Barbara Hartwell	Gordon & Sue Morrison	Nicole & Thomas Török
Gill Campbell	Mark & Liz Harvey	Andrea Mörtl	Sauwah Tsang
Veronica & Cecily Carbone	Dave & Carol Hatchett	Victor Mroczka	Wendy Tyson
Christine Carrer	Jörg & Andrea Haupenthal	Holger Mückel	Muriel van Acker
Ivan Carter	Adelheid Hausdorf	Anja Nawrot	Mr T van der Ven
Oliver Caspari	Mr W Heague	Andrea Neugebauer	Dr Claude van Dyk
Christiane Claussen	Markus Heitz	Brenda Newman	Jeanette & Sander van Maaren
Brenda & Brian Commins	Jojanneke Hendriks	Mariarosa Notario	Richard & Carol Veitch
Pauline & Mick Coupe	Michael Hess	Richard Notley	Nicky Vernon
Richard & Jane Croul	Trudy Hornbach	John & Gloria Nottage	Edith von Leeuwen Wagenveld
Mark & Becci Crowe	Marc Hubmann	Gerard & Ursula O'Daly	Eberhard & Karin von Mülmann
Jill Damment	Alan & Sue Hufton	Rob & Joanna Oliver	Max & Esther Waldmeier
Elizabeth de Graeff	Eirik Hvitstein	Jill & Graham Pratt	Lance & Anita Walton
Donovan de Kock	Tim Jackson	Paradise Africa Ltd.	Carole Walton
Pat & Brenda de Witt	Cathy Jenkins	Alan & Yolande Parry	Willy & Watson
Ben Deeble	Monika Jentsch	David & Christine Payne	Una Whitcombe
Ursula & Joerg Diebold	Kimberly Johnson	Dot & Cliff Perrin	Sam & George Whiting
Grit & Lilly Diener	Tony & Brenda Joyce	Mrs Sue Phillips	Carey & Janet Widdows
Mrs Ruth Dodds	Gerrit Kaltenbach	Hilary Quarterman	Cees & Monic Wijffels
Louise Downey	David & Valerie Keeble	Mandy Quin	Rainer Wolf
Gabriela du Bruyn	Marc Kelman	Simon & Jacqueline Rees	Julian Wolff
Peet & Anel du Toit	Walter Kneitschel	Mark & Karen Reinecke	Darya Wotherspoon
Peet & Annette du Toit	Stefanie Krüger	Richard & Diana Reynolds-Hale	Paul & Kim Woulfe
Lyn Ellison	Petra Kuenz	Frances Robb	Janet Wright
			Matt Xenia

