

walking, play, and other behaviors. He always commented on the observed behavior and often let out a hearty chuckle, which was also recorded on the videotapes.

At first, he seems to have collected visual data to examine the regional differences in chimpanzee behavior. Later, he shifted his interests to the play of young chimpanzees and novel behaviors of Mahale chimpanzees, and the video camera proved to be an effective tool for this research. His accumulated visual data, and the data that Dr. T. Matsusaka and I obtained were collected and presented as an audio-visual ethogram of Mahale chimpanzees at his retirement party in 2004. I asked him to open the video ethogram, and he agreed. Subsequently, videos of chimpanzees in other areas were added with the cooperation of Dr. Crickette Sanz, Dr. David Morgan and Dr. G. Ohashi, and *Chimpanzee Behavior in the Wild: An Audio-Visual Encyclopedia* was published in 2010.

His chuckle in the DVD that comes with this book reminds me that he really enjoyed his fieldwork in Mahale and loved chimpanzees.



Dr. Nishida taking video of the chimpanzees of Mahale in 1999.

Tribute to the Memory of Dr. Nishida

Tetsuya Sakamaki

Kyoto University, Japan

“Don’t be stingy when food is available in the field.” This is one of the secrets that I learned from Dr. Nishida when I stayed with him in Mahale. I don’t remember if he told it to me in words or if he conveyed it with his actions. In either case, the importance of this lesson has increased as I have expanded my work to new or remote areas. I now know that special and delicious foods can be found in the field and that searching for and finding them brings tremendous joy, which leads to additional discoveries.

Memories of Nishida-san

Takahisa Matsusaka

Kansai University, Japan

I deeply regret the passing of Nishida-san. About 5 years ago, I was greatly shocked when he told me that he had cancer. However, he continued his research; he kept returning to Mahale, publishing papers, and writing books. I was always overwhelmed by his endless enthusiasm and energy as a researcher on the front lines. Such zest for work gave me hope that somehow he might be able to overcome his illness.

I first met Nishida-san as an undergraduate student. His lecture “Anthropology” was one of the most interesting that I ever took at Kyoto University. Even though his passion sometimes “derailed” his talks, they remained exciting and fruitful. I was simply fascinated by his enthusiasm, and I did not hesitate to join his laboratory. I am deeply indebted to Nishida-san for whatever I have achieved. He allowed me to join his chimpanzee research project at Mahale, supervised my thesis, and helped me have a job at the Japan Monkey Centre. I was greatly honored to work with him on several studies on Mahale chimpanzees, such as those on cultural behaviors as well as the audio-visual encyclopedia (ethogram).

I have fond memories of the time I spent with Nishida-san at Mahale. I walked with him in the forest several times; I followed him while he video-recorded the chimpanzees, and I learned about them from his video narrations as well as how to observe them. It was really nice time to share our observations at the Kansyana base camp. When I described my observations to him, he always listened intently and gave other examples from his own experience or encouraged me to write about them. I also have unforgettable memories of special dinners with him, such as *sashimi* and *ryukyu* of “nkuhe” from Lake Tanganyika and *sukiyaki*. He never forgot to chill beer by wrapping the bottles with wet towels (We didn’t have a refrigerator at Kansyana). He once showed me how to cut and trim fish for *sashimi*, so that I could even enjoy *sushi* at Mahale. Having dinner with Nishida-san was always fun, since he made us laugh with jokes. I miss his smiling face.

At his funeral, I put a flower at his feet in respect for how long he had walked in the field and to represent all of his honorable contributions. I imagined that Nishida-san would walk again in the forest of Mahale, talking with the old Tongwe people, and meeting Ntologi, Kamemanfu, Chausiku, Masudi, and all the other chimpanzees whose legends Nishida-san recorded.

Tribute

Eiji Inoue

Kyoto University, Japan

As an undergraduate student at Kyoto University, I took an anthropology course by Prof. Nishida. I remembered that he showed us videos of chimpanzees several times during his lectures and he talked enthusiastically about them. I talked with him for the first time when I asked his advice on my graduation work in his laboratory. I was surprised that he recognized me. He said to me, “You

attended my lecture". As soon as I explained that I would like to study the paternity of Japanese macaques using DNA, he accepted my topic. In the laboratory, there was no experiment room, so he contacted the late Prof. Takenaka, who was one of the pioneers to develop the genetic markers for kinship analyses in primates. Thanks to them, I now study wild animals using behavioral and genetic analyses.

After I finished the paternity analyses of Japanese macaques, he invited me to research chimpanzees in Mahale. Although I did not have a strong yearning for research in Africa, I decided to join his project. His invitation opened the doors to research wild animals in Africa for me. My first visit to the Mahale forest was accompanied by Prof. Nishida. He gave me a lot of information on chimpanzees as well as names of plants they ate. It was just like introducing his family to me, and I was strongly struck by his love for the chimpanzees.

I was also impressed when I visited him with Mr. Matsumoto, a student staying at Mahale now, a few years ago. He explained how fascinating the research on wild chimpanzees could be and showed us several research topics which he would like to study. It was amazing that he was still motivated after his decades of great works. He had inexhaustible energy and passion with many interesting ideas. I can still remember his happy face when he talked about research on chimpanzees. I would like to continue my research, emulating his motivation for research and keeping various advices from him in mind.

Finally, I sincerely pray for him to rest in peace.

Two Memories of Nishida-san in Tanzania

Shunkichi Hanamura

Kyoto University, Japan

In October 15, 2005, for my first chimpanzee research at Mahale, which was my cherished wish, I flew to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Because this travel was my first and solo foreign travel, I got excited and nervous. At that place, I met Nishida-san, who had just left from Mahale, and he gave a feast for me in his favorite "New Africa Hotel." During the dinner, he kept telling many funny stories about chimpanzees like a human comedic drama in his own swinging tempo. The talk helped relieve a lot of my tension about this travel by the time we said farewell.

In July 31, 2006, Nishida-san planned to arrive at Mahale again. By that time, I was used to the field and was devoted to my study on the chimpanzees. I was looking forward to walking with him in the Kasoge forest. Our research hut in Kansyana Camp which had collapsed in an earthquake was rebuilt in time for his arrival. The next day, however, I got a message that he postponed his trip owing to bad health. Thinking back now, this might have been the beginning of his cancer which was found out that October. From some days before July 31, the M-group chimpanzees began to gather but, from that day on, they dispersed again and I observed a few chimpanzees over the next several days. "Chimpanzees gathered to greet Mzee Nishida and dispersed in disappointment because they understood his absence," all our field assistants told me.

Running Down a Steep Trail

Agumi Inaba

Japan Monkey Centre, Japan

I am greatly indebted to Professor Nishida for the last ten years since 2001, when he hired me for a part-time job. Prof. Nishida fell ill during his official trip to Uganda in July 2006, and he was diagnosed with rectal cancer in October. He strongly regretted having overlooked the symptoms at an early stage. In June of the same year, we received the sad news from Mr. Hanamura, stayed at Mahale, that many M-group chimpanzees had died due to an outbreak of respiratory disease. "I was still prime when Chausiku disappeared (eaten by a lion in 1990)," he said, "but this time, I am greatly shocked and have lost the will to study after the disappearance of Opal, Miya, and Pinky." In August of the following year, 2007, I was given a chance to join him in the field. He was so energetic that I couldn't imagine he had undergone an operation at the end of the previous year. Once, he ran down a steep trail with some chimpanzees, blowing up a cloud of sand, and he left us behind in a matter of seconds. He said at the base of the mountain, "I never fell behind the chimpanzees!" He seemed to have recovered his self-confidence. However, the next year, his disease appeared to quickly advanced, and thus he began anti-cancer treatment. He concentrated on his work when he was in good shape, and then his last book, *Chimpanzees of the Lakeshore* was completed, accomplished through the dedicated cooperation of Prof. McGrew and others. Although I visited him frequently in his hospital room and his home to give his manuscript a final check, the last time I talked with him was on the telephone, two weeks before he passed away. I would like to thank Prof. Nishida for all that he gave us.



Waiting for chimpanzees, August 2007.

Pan Africa News, Vol. 18, special issue
 Published in September, 2011
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 URL: <http://mahale.main.jp/PAN/>
 ISSN: 1884-751X (Print), 1884-7528 (Online)