

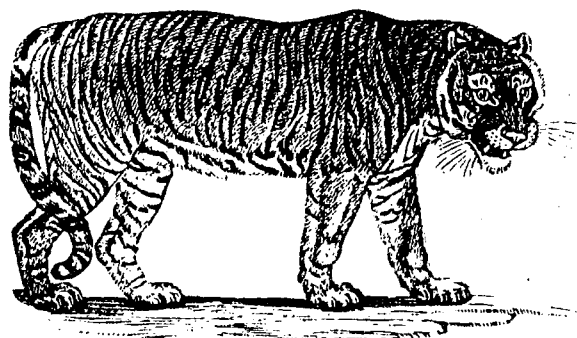
<i>in this issue:</i>		Editors: Shirley Bennett and John A. Burton
DRINK TIGER BONE WINE IN TAIWAN plus Korean import statistics of tiger bones from 1974 to 1979.	1	TRAFFIC (Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna In Commerce) is a Specialist Group of the Survival Service Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Its function is to monitor the international trade in wildlife.
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	11	Any opinions expressed in this Bulletin are those of the writers and do not necessarily reflect those of IUCN or any other organisation connected with TRAFFIC. Information may be quoted freely, but an acknow- ledgement to the TRAFFIC Group of IUCN/SSC should be made where appropriate.

Tiger Bone Wine

Taiwan Trade Trends recently printed an article headed 'Time for Tiger Bone Wine, Shipments prove it's genuine'. The article goes on to say that the Chiayi brewery of Taiwan Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau imports about 2,000 kilograms of tiger bones from Indonesia and Thailand a year to manufacture Hu Ku (tiger bone) wine.

According to plant manager Shi Li-hsiung, imports have been exclusively handled by the Central Trust of China. His remarks were made in response to suspicions by some members of the Taiwan Provincial Assembly that Hu Ku wine might not be manufactured with tiger bones because they believed there were not sufficient tiger bones for the market, and there were rumours that other animal bones such as dog or cat bones could have been used as substitutes.

The Chiayi brewery turns out 100,000 dozen bottles of Hu Ku wine annually and, according to Shi Li-hsiung, every single drop is connected with tiger bones. Apparently the tiger bones are imported in bags, with each bag comprising the entire set of the bones of a tiger, big or small, ranging from 8 to 20 kilograms. As the Chiayi plant needs



2,000 kilograms of tiger bones a year, an estimated 200 tigers annually could be involved in the manufacture of the wine.

Hu Ku wine is believed to be of medical value and beneficial to human health in the Far East, and is sold at NT\$45 (US\$1.25) a bottle in Taiwan. As demand well exceeds supply, a bottle may cost as much as NT\$75 (US\$2.08) on the black market.

(Taken from Taiwan Trade Trends, 23.8.79).

Taiwan does not list import statistics of tiger bones separately, but we have discovered some Korean import statistics from 1974 to 1979:

KOREAN IMPORTS OF TIGER BONES			
YEAR	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	WEIGHT Kg	VALUE US \$
1974	Hong Kong	20	664
	Indonesia	194	6 030
	Thailand	70	2 232
	Bhutan	30	924
	India	20	622
	TOTAL	334	10 472
1975	Japan	3	150
	Indonesia	620	6 188
	Thailand	40	1 661
	TOTAL	663	7 999
1976	Indonesia	131	7 707
	Thailand	60	3 102
	TOTAL	191	10 809
1977	Indonesia	110	11 283
	Thailand	74	6 643
	TOTAL	184	17 926
1978 (Jan-Nov)	Malaysia	30	4 101
	Indonesia	96	12 458
	TOTAL	126	16 559
1979 (Jan-April)	Indonesia	50	4 948
	Thailand	11	1 701
	TOTAL	61	6 649

Scottish Seal Cull

Mr George Young MP, Secretary of State for Scotland, announced on 10th October that the cull of grey seals off the Scottish coast this year is to be limited to the traditional cull of seal pups, adding that his decision would allow further time for consultation with conservation and fishery interests. He has also decided that all the representations and evidence now available to him, together with the results of any new studies, should be made publicly available. As in the past two years licences will be for a maximum total of 2,000 pups and the cull will be carried out using rifles, under humane conditions in accordance with the terms of the Conservation of Seals Act 1970.

Indonesian Trade in Cockatoos

There are approximately 1380 bird species recorded in Indonesia and of these a high proportion (23%) is endemic - not a surprise considering the 3000+ scattered islands comprising the Republic. Of the 75 species of parrot Psittacidae 30 (40%) are endemic - 15 of these occur in Maluku, 9 in Sulawesi (and nearby small islands), 5 in Nusa Tenggara (Lesser Sundas), and 5 in Irian Jaya. Some species are very localised on one or two small islands only, e.g. Goffin's Cockatoo Cacatua goffini, indigenous to the Tanimbar Islands (total area less than 5000 sq.km.). Only four large conspicuous species are presently protected and none of these is very local or endangered. Although Indonesia is now a party to CITES this will not really help control the trade as only two CITES listed species occur. These are both in Appendix II and one, the Palm Cockatoo Probosciger aterrimus is already protected, whilst the other, the Blue-naped Parrot Tanygnathus lucionensis is only of marginal occurrence.

Details of the birds exported in 1976-78 from Indonesia are given by D. Mossman, 1979 (Report on the animal trade in Indonesia 1978 as based on PPA Animal Transport Permits) and the information for 1970-75 is available from the Department of Nature Conservation and Wildlife.

YEAR OF EXPORT	ALL BIRDS	ALL PARROTS	WHITE COCKATOOS <u>Cacatua spp.</u>
1970	241 224	7 129	1 818
1971	412 375	21 259	2 802
1972	477 629	57 632	10 236
1973	421 480	34 532	1 946
1974	329 055	37 172	7 214
1975	290 015	38 700	7 381
1976	333 662	38 637	11 016
1977	285 709	44 894	17 206
1978 (a)	312 057	61 532	21 380
1978 (b)	333 232	74 088	23 384
1978 estimate of minimum numbers trapped	398 864	120 362	33 043*

(a) export figure based on permits

*1978 quota was

(b) export figure actually counted

15000!

At least 48 species of Indonesian parrot have been imported into the UK since 1970, including 7 of cockatoos, 22 of lorries and lorikeets, and 20 of assorted species. However the export statistics only provide a breakdown into 7 species or groups: white cockatoos Cacatua spp., Palm Cockatoo, Rainbow Lorikeet Trichoglossus haematodus, other lorries and lorikeets Eos spp. (and presumably other genera), Amboina King Parrot Alisterus amboinensis (perhaps other similar species are included here), hanging parrot Loriculus 'vernalis' (this species does not occur in Indonesia - presumably L. galgulus is the main one in question), and Moustached Parakeet Psittacula alexandri.

All six Indonesian species of Cacatua are involved in the trade - the protected Greater Sulphur-crested C. galerita from Irian Jaya; Lesser Sulphur-crested C. Sulphurea, mainly C.s. citrinocristata from Sumba and C.s. sulphurea from Sulawesi; Salmon-crested C. moluccensis, mainly from Seram (Maluku); White C. alba from Obi, Batjan and Halmahera (Maluku);

Goffin's from the Tanimbar Islands; and the Little Corella C. sanguinea from Irian Jaya. All are endemic except the two species in Irian Jaya.

In 1978 the cockatoos came from Maluku (50%), Irian Jaya (20%), Sulawesi (18%), Nusa Tenggara (10%) and Sumatra/Kalimantan (2%). Some remained in the Republic but the majority (79%) were exported. They went to the USA (27%), Japan (26%), Federal Republic of Germany (15%), Taiwan (13%), Singapore (9%), France (3%), Austria (1%), UK (1%), Spain (1%), other countries (4%).

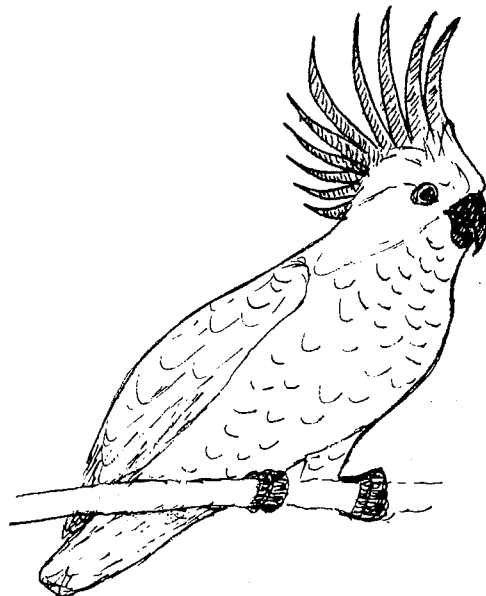
There are two main dealers who between them handle 50% of the bird trade in Indonesia, and eight more dealers are responsible for a further 37%.

Nearly all (97%) of the legal exports of birds are from Jakarta, with a few from Surabaya (Java) and Denpasar (Bali). There is apparently quite a lot of illegal trade from Sorong and Biak in Irian Jaya to Singapore, and this presumably accounts for the appearance in world trade of the protected Palm Cockatoo and other species.

In the UK there have been applications in 1979 (to October 17) for the import of 834 birds of 5 Indonesian species of Cacatua. All except 25 C. alba were to be imported from Singapore including 135 C. galerita. Although application for a licence does not mean that any or all of the birds are subsequently imported, it is apparent from the frequent advertisements for sale, that many birds of these species are coming in. Unfortunately the UK does not require licences for the import of C. sulphuræa or C. moluccensis so the true import figure cannot be determined.

In the Federal Republic of Germany there is a large trade in cockatoos. R. Wirth (in litt.) indicates that one dealer annually imports 400 C. moluccensis and many more C. sulphuræa and smaller cockatoos. He also mentions a recent visit by an acquaintance to Sumba, Flores and the Tanimbar Islands, where apparently birds have completely disappeared from the populated areas, and are scarce even in uninhabited areas. However, many captive parrots were noted.

N.B. This summary covers just a few aspects of the Indonesian parrot trade. It is presently one of the problem areas of the bird trade and a more detailed account will be prepared for publication elsewhere. Any further information, especially details of the species and numbers and values from importing countries, will be extremely valuable and much appreciated.



Japanese Imports of Primates

LIST OF PRIMATES FROM 1970 TO 1979

10 - 1974 (Source: Japan Export and Import Statistics)

	1970			1971			1972			1973			1974		
	NO.	WGHT. (Kgs.)	VALUE (1,000 Yen)	NO.	WGHT. (Kgs.)	VALUE (1,000 Yen)	NO.	WGHT. (Kgs.)	VALUE (1,000 Yen)	NO.	WGHT. (Kgs.)	VALUE (1,000 Yen)	NO.	WGHT. (Kgs.)	VALUE (1,000 Yen)
	527	431	7 399	491	451	7 296	406	312	5 388	101	181	917	31	77	207
(A INLAND)							134	255	1 104						
NGI				26	41	498	391	389	1 366	56	82	410	20	68	152
DI	608	847	4 457	1 410	1 556	9 305	1 911	1 485	9 476	736	622	4 054	219	234	2 066
RE	665	831	3 025	287	371	2 286	124	106	947	58	69	978	4	10	209
	1 611	2 684	7 246	1 559	2 765	7 623	1 200	2 237	5 616	1 051	2 104	6 010	1 041	2 445	8 267
MES	275	434	1 621	440	1 130	3 429	163	489	1 032						
A	4 029	3 807	17 197	6 814	6 521	25 831	14 236	11 221	42 816	14 247	10 507	38 756	3 733	3 803	13 991
	90	308	299												
	3	6	146	6	10	150	39	53	872	335	266	2 518	55	56	565
ETNAH										24	16	152			
	100	305	1 034	145	434	1 492	393	1 058	3 600	443	1 025	3 882	429	978	5 581
	785	1 612	6 152	102	195	839	108	238	1 103						
SH										30	70	189			
A															
	3	10	420	2	10	243	13	54	1 455	10	75	14 515	3	35	5 385
MDS	6	33	2 182	29	170	20 935	55	123	7 773	5	49	2 707			
				63	22	479				2	10	112			
	2	30	1 693				1	001	89						
													1	10	2 566
AND															
GERMANY	2	40	4 690	1	8	219									
INGDOM															
	1 335	1 332	9 425	1 528	2 201	17 120	1 117	1 414	10 764	1 064	1 776	13 268	198	244	5 594
													4	13	527
	10	12	97												
A	6	24	93	11	22	164	9	15	102						
	17	25	173	35	42	326	45	77	471	36	86	418			
	133	103	617	85	181	854	115	197	935	25	75	371	48	35	449
	242	187	1 533	483	417	3 081	957	686	4 558	966	708	4 142			
										1 770	1 294	6 849	453	407	3 355
	168	124	1 628	481	165	2 720	199	60	854				14	4	266
							287	107	1 135	115	40	365	35	10	258
													20	40	127
	1	5	94												
NE	44	340	6 129	34	180	4 095	87	333	5 889	54	404	5 483	62	228	3 643
				3	18	400	3	22	353	9	54	979			
	9	20	158	10	30	97	6	9	114	23	52	2 324	93	125	1 559
	2	15	105												
	14	44	343	10	3	87	2	9	120						
	1	2	77												
	236	523	2 620	39	127	689	313	650	2 762	455	968	4 121	242	500	2 627
	30	72	353	20	83	882	34	63	499	14	58	506	23	74	224
	121	354	2 039	155	280	1 909	20	55	264						
													29	10	428
CA							2	3	139	5	51	5 287	2	20	1 603
	11 075	14 560	83 045	14 269	17 433	113 047	22 370	21 774	111 594	21 634	20 642	119 313	6 759	9 476	59 649
E STERLING:			£97 242			£157 862			£153,078			£186,135			£145,102

		1977		1978	
IMPORTS					
(Total)		28 559	(36% from India, 12% from Malaysia, 11% from Bolivia)	22 630	(20% from Malaysia, 18% from Indonesia, 27% from India, 6% from Bolivia)
INDONESIA		1 840	(82% from Malaysia, 8% Indonesia, 4% Bolivia)	1 152	(43% from Malaysia, 20% from Kenya, 10% from Senegal, 15% from Bolivia)
GERMANY IMPORTS		674	(42% from Malaysia, 3% from Kenya, 5% from Bolivia)		
INDONESIA		1 077			
EXPENSES		695	(all to the USA)		

It is obviously one of the major importers of primates in the world. Note the very high values of animals imported from Austria in 1972 and from Canada in 1973. The 1972 and 1973 values are 111 and 98, respectively.

TABLE 3

Percentage of exports of primates from Asia, Europe, North America, Latin America and Africa to Japan from 1970 to 1979. (See Tables 1 and 2 for countries included in these groupings).

YEAR	ASIA %	EUROPE %	N.AMERICA %	LATIN AMERICA %	AFRICA %
1970	78.5	0.1	12.1	5.2	4.1
1971	79.0	0.7	10.7	7.7	1.9
1972	85.4	0.3	5.0	7.2	2.1
1973	78.9	0.1	4.9	13.6	2.5
1974	81.8	0.1	3.0	8.1	7.0
1975	72.8	0.5	7.0	11.5	8.0
1976	75.0	0.1	2.8	16.2	5.4
1977	66.6	0.2	2.2	24.8	6.2
1978	62.5	0.2	3.4	31	2.9
Jan-July 1979	55.1	0.6	1.1	39.4	3.8

Note the gradual decline of exports to Japan from Asia, and the increase of exports from Latin America to Japan.



Rome Airport Fiasco

Recently a number animals en route to Bahrain from South Africa were stranded at Rome airport for 8½ days because the Italian authorities refused to grant the import licences required. The incident caused an international scandal and was given a lot of coverage by the media.

British Cargo Airlines, who were transporting the animals, have written a letter to their shareholders, a copy of which we have acquired.

According to this, the Italian authorities' initial refusal to import the animals was based on deficiency of detail in the original Veterinary Certificate which accompanied the animals. These details were incorporated in a substitute Veterinary Certificate which was flown by scheduled service from South Africa and arrived in Rome on the morning of Saturday 22nd September, consigned direct to Dr Roberto Susco, the official veterinarian at Rome Airport. To further corroborate the information given by the substitute certificate, the Assistant Director of the Veterinary Services of the South African Government was flown to Rome at British Cargo Airlines expense to try and resolve the problem. One of their executives was permitted to attend one meeting in the morning, which was inconclusive, but was excluded from other discussions between South African and Italian Government officials.

The board of directors of British Cargo Airlines state that they are determined that the full causes of the problem are established, and they have commenced a fullscale internal inquiry. They have also activated the interest of third parties, including Members of Parliament at Westminster and at Strasbourg. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals also sent a member of staff from their wildlife division to report on the incident.

The original consignment of animals from South Africa were as follows:

- 17 Zebra (Equus burchelli)
- 5 Nyala (Tragelaphus angasi)
- 5 Springbok (Antidorcas marsupialis)
- 7 Mountain reedbuck (Redunca fulvorufula)
- 12 Blesbok (Damaliscus dorcas)
- 6 Bush buck (Tragelaphus scriptus)

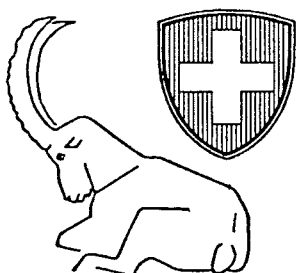
52

Out of these 52 animals the following died at Rome airport:

- 9 Zebra
- 4 Nyala
- 3 Springbok
- 3 Mountain reedbuck
- 3 Blesbok
- 4 Bush buck

26

Since arriving at Bahrain 1 zebra, 1 Nyala, 2 blesbok and 2 bushbuck have died, so out of a total of 52 animals, 32 have died. There were rumours that some mountain zebras were among the dead, but as the cadavers were removed before the RSPCA officer arrived these rumours could not be corroborated.



News from Switzerland

FEDERAL VETERINARY OFFICE

- 254 import shipments were objected to by the Border Veterinary Service for non-compliance with endangered species regulations during the period from January to September 1979 (January - March: 80 ; April - June: 93 ; July - September: 81).
- From June to October the following live animals were confiscated by the Federal Veterinary Office:
 - 5 Testudo elongata, Appendix II, from Thailand, now at Munster Zoo, Germany.
 - 1 Caretta caretta, Appendix I, from Italy, released in the Mediterranean Sea near Naples with the aid of Miss Wenner from Naples Zoo.
 - 1 Eretmochelys imbricata, Appendix I, from the Philippines, provisionally at Berne Zoo.
 - 1,0 Vulpes vulpes barbara (believed to be a Fennec Fox when confiscation was arranged by telephone), from Tunisia, now with an amateur mammalogist near Berne.
 - 0,1 juvenile Cercopithecus aethiops, Appendix II, from Nigeria, now at the Institute for Anthropology, Zurich.
 - 2 Psittacula krameri krameri, Appendix III, from Nigeria, and
 - 2 Agapornis fisheri of unknown origin (ex transit), now at a girls high school near Berne.
 - 1,0 juvenile Cercopithecus nictitans martini, Appendix II, from Nigeria, now at Duisburg Zoo, Germany
 - 1,0 juvenile Saimiri sciureus, Appendix II, from Peru, now at Servion Zoo, Switzerland.
 - 2,2 Proposciger aterrimus, Appendix II, from Singapore, provisionally at Zurich Zoo.
 - 2 Varanus bengalensis, Appendix I, from Thailand, provisionally at Zurich Zoo.

All animals in the care of zoos, institutes or privates remain with the property of the Federal Veterinary Office, arrangements being made on a permanent loan basis.

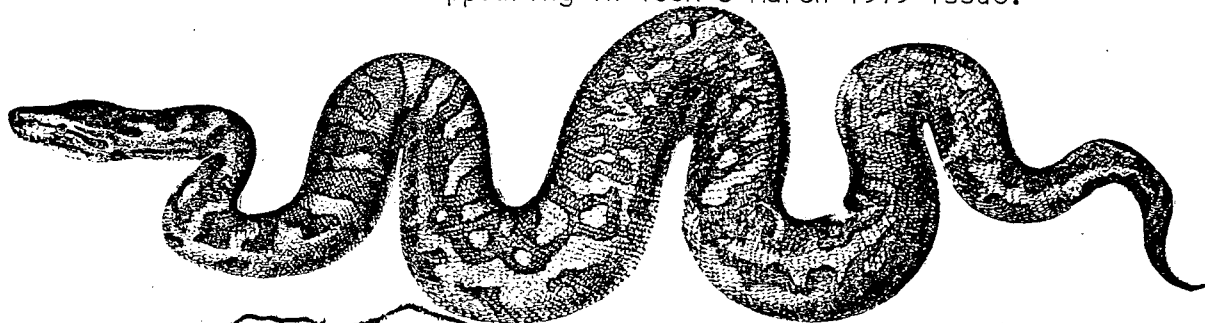
- From January to August 1979 Switzerland imported 18.008 kgs of Spermaceti, mainly from Norway and Germany. The corresponding tariff heading is not yet controlled under endangered species criteria.

Mexican Cactus Trips

The Federal Republic of Germany Management Authority for CITES have brought Court proceedings against the tourists involved in bringing endangered species of cacti into Germany from Mexico earlier this year (see Bulletin Nos. 3 & 4). Some of the defendants have raised the 'personal use' exemption under Article VII, paragraph 3 of the Convention, and evidence of applicable permit requirements in the state of origin had to be obtained through the Mexican authorities.

Due to a loophole in the German implementation of CITES, a lot of the specimens seized at Frankfurt airport have been returned to their owners, including most of the rare specimens. Apparently there is a DM 250 exemption, and anything valued at less than this can be returned to the owner, even if it is on Appendix I. This also means that 60 cacti at DM4 each can be brought into Germany without fear of their being confiscated. This obviously makes a mockery of CITES.

Ehlers Reisen, the travel firm which organized the Mexican tour, is organising tours to Mexico and Peru for 1980; the trip to Mexico to collect cacti and to Peru to collect orchids and cacti. It has also threatened the editor of the IUCN Bulletin with a defamation lawsuit because of an article appearing in IUCN's March 1979 issue.



HEROIN WAS SEWN INTO COBRA

By Our Geneva Correspondent

A 22-year-old man who smuggled heroin into Switzerland inside a cobra, has been jailed for three years.

The man sewed glass phials containing 3½ ozs of the drug into the serpent's gullet.

A judge in Nyon sentenced him for illegally importing the drug, and cruelty to animals.

TELEGRAPH
8 OCTOBER 1979

Reptiles in Calcutta

CALCUTTA customs made a big haul in August this year when they impounded 150,000 snake skins that were due to be exported illegally. The skins were valued at around £335,000 and were seized in an operation mounted by the customs in an attempt to cut down the number of snakeskins that are smuggled out of India every year. Mr I G. Rao, collector of customs in Calcutta, claimed that certain customs officials were involved in the smuggling racket. **'LEATHER' OCTOBER 79.**

"US Interior Department reptile specialist Kenneth Dodd was fired from his job under Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus,.....because of a letter he wrote to one of Andrus' favorite restaurants, asking it to stop serving snake meat as an appetizer."

(Taken from Sunday Oklahoman, October 1979)

China to Accede to CITES

The People's Republic of China has agreed to immediately accede to CITES. This was announced at a Press Conference in Peking on 24 September. China also signed an agreement with the World Wildlife Fund which calls for the immediate establishment of a WWF-China Committee of six members - three from WWF International and three from the recently formed association for environmental sciences of the People's Republic of China. This Committee will co-ordinate links between conservation organisations and authorities in China and WWF worldwide contacts. It will initiate high-priority projects in China and will co-ordinate action for their implementation. The agreement was signed by Vice Director of the Environment Protection Office of the State Council, Mr Chu Ge Ping and Sir Peter Scott, Chairman of WWF International and the Fauna Preservation Society.

China's decision to accede to CITES is of particular significance since it is one of the major trading nations in wild plants and animal products, and it was hailed by Charles de Haes, Director-General of WWF, as the most significant single development in conservation since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972. China has recorded more than 2100 species of vertebrate animals.

Tasmanian Trade in Wildlife Products

Trade in game meat and the furs of some wildlife species has taken place for many years in Tasmania. In some rural areas, it is an important source of seasonal employment.

Muttonbirding has been a traditional industry on the Bass Strait islands for over 100 years. The birds are sold in Tasmania, Victoria and New Zealand as food. This year 356 000 birds were taken and sold by sixteen operators who employed seventy-nine catchers. Traditionally, the catching has been done by persons of Aboriginal descent and during the year various representations were made to the Government seeking practical recognition of the importance of the industry to this interest group.

The winter skins of brush possum and wallaby from the colder parts of the State are a valuable product. The same species are also a problem to farmers. The Service issues special permits to allow the culling of brush possum on farms and wallaby may be taken by licensed hunters during the open season. Holders of permits to take brush possum or commercial hunter's licenses (wallaby) may sell the skins of animals legally taken.

In 1977 the Service collected royalties on 240,000 brush possum skins, a record total. The shooters reportedly received an average of \$3.50 per fur and individual furs brought as high as \$800. Royalties were collected on 43,000 wallaby skins.

The skins of both wallaby and brush possum are exported. Wallaby skins are used to produce a fine leather and brush possum furs are used in the garment and other industries.

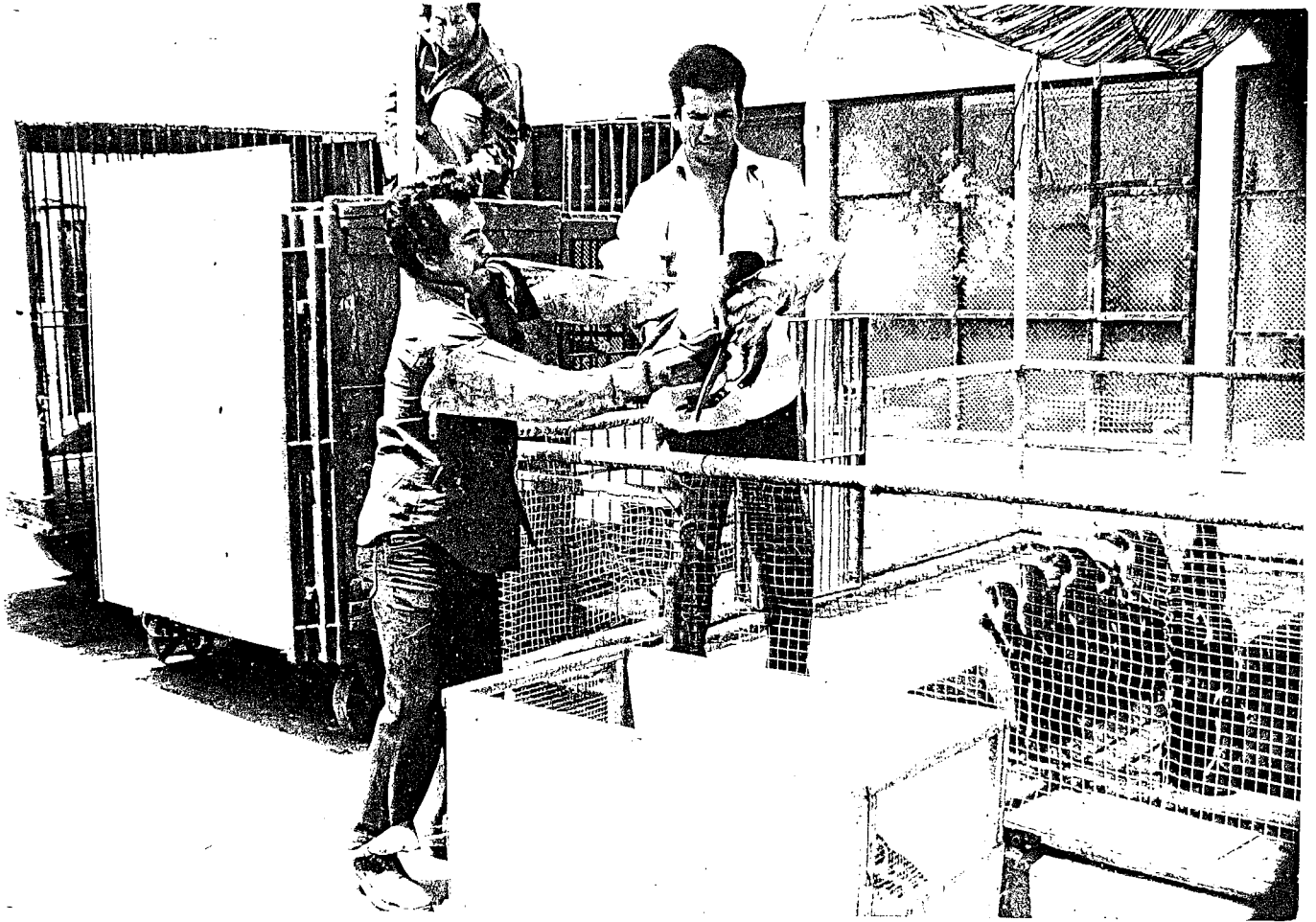
(Taken from National Parks & Wildlife Service, Tasmania. Report for 1978).

Christmas Cards

Enclosed is a Fauna Preservation Society Christmas card order form, which you might like to make use of. If you want them sent to you airmail could you please enclose extra cash to cover costs.

12. Humboldt Penguins

We recently received news from Peru that 12 Humboldt penguins were confiscated at Lima airport on their way to Ruhe Zoo, Dusseldorf. They were taken to the Paracas Institute in Lima and from there taken by boat to the San Gallan islands in Peru and released.



Loading penguins at Las Leyendas Zoo for the Paracas Institute



Penguins being released on San Gallan Islands.