

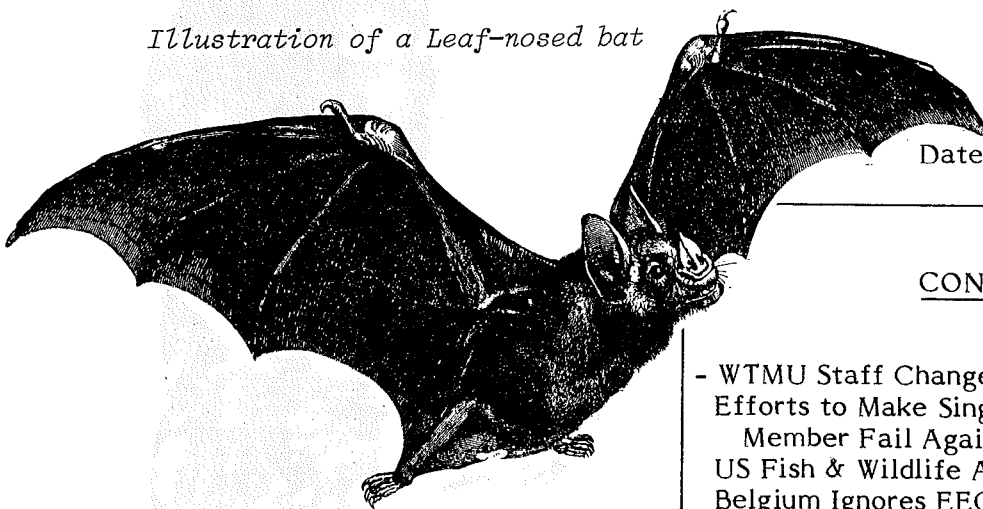


# WILDLIFE TRADE MONITORING UNIT

# Traffic Bulletin

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THE PEOPLE'S TRUST FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES**

*Illustration of a Leaf-nosed bat*



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## WTMU Staff Changes

Traffic Bulletin readers and WTMU correspondents will be sad to hear that Frank Antram left WTMU at the end of September to work in the London office of Greenpeace. Frank joined Traffic (International) in February 1980, since when he has been, in effect, Traffic (UK) as well as carrying a considerable part of the WTMU workload. The office will miss him and we wish him every success in his new post.

Frank's position has been taken by John Caldwell who has worked for the last 18 months for the Marine Action Centre here in Cambridge. Prior to that, John worked with the British Antarctic Survey for 5 years.

species were imported by a retail shoe shop in violation of the Endangered Species Act. The importer failed to obtain the necessary CITES documents, failed to file the required wildlife declaration form and attempted to bring the shoes into the country through a non-designated port. He received a \$15,000 penalty and forfeited the shoes. Three brown bear hides for auction became government property after a guide was convicted of taking them in violation of the Airborne Hunting Act and the Lacey Act. He also forfeited a \$25,000 plane, was fined \$10,000, received a jail sentence and had his licence as a professional hunting guide suspended.

## Efforts to Make Singapore CITES Member Fail Again

The Straits Times reports that a second attempt by the Singapore branch of the Malayan Nature Society to persuade the Singapore government to accede to CITES has failed.

When the first attempt was made in December 1981, the Government stated that there were adequate laws to protect wildlife in the Republic. However this time, in a letter to the branch, the Ministry of National Development said that the views expressed by the Society had been carefully considered, but that the Government had valid reasons for not being a Party to CITES. When asked what the valid reasons were, a Ministry spokesman declined to comment.

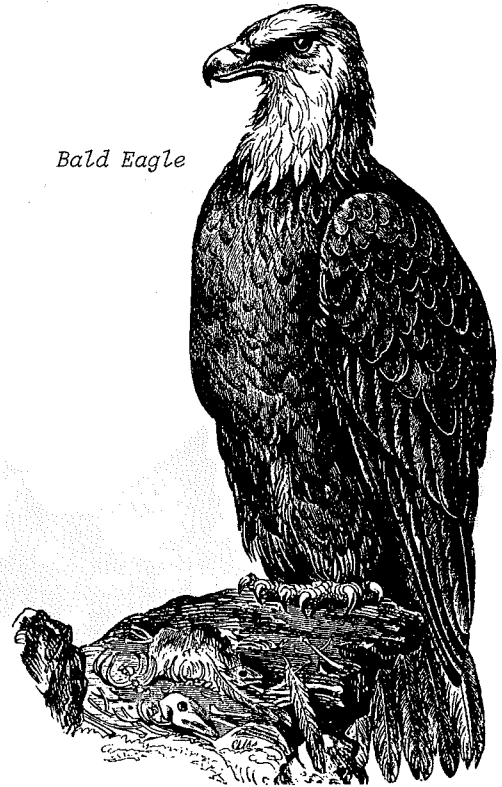
## US Fish & Wildlife Auction

The US Fish & Wildlife Service held its first public auction of confiscated wildlife products in New York in mid-September 1982.

The auction, which was expected to net more than 0.5 million dollars for the US Treasury, consisted of products which had all been involved in violations of various US conservation laws, including the Lacey Act, as amended, the Airborne Hunting Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act. In addition to listing protected species, the Endangered Species Act imposes some general requirements on the importation and exportation of wildlife; a Customs designated port of entry must be used, a Service wildlife declaration must be filed and the CITES regulations must be adhered to.

According to the regulations published by the Service in April '82, the sale of migratory birds, bald and golden eagles and species listed on Appendix I of CITES were to be prohibited. Endangered and threatened species and marine mammal products could be sold only if the item or species could be lawfully traded in interstate commerce, such as American alligator products and African elephant ivory. The Service would not sell any item for which it would be the sole source. Unsuccessful bidders could expect to find the same or comparable items from other sources.

The products were to include two pieces of ivory valued at \$9,000; black coral; mounts of cobra, piranha and mongoose; a bear cape; a buffalo horn cup; \$500 crocodile handbags and alligator boots; over 100 mink, nutria, fox and other furs and 1,325 pairs of python shoes valued at \$106,000. The shoes, made from Appendix II python



*Bald Eagle*

Interested purchasers were advised to become acquainted with their State laws to ensure that possession or resale of auctioned items complied with these laws. Although CITES Appendix II specimens were for sale, no CITES documentation for the exportation of these specimens would be issued and some items for auction could not be subsequently exported, imported, or sold in interstate commerce.

Source: US Fish & Wildlife FACTS newsletter

## Belgium Ignores EEC Directive

Belgium has ignored an EEC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (which should have been implemented by all member states before April last year) by allowing the capture of 60,000 migrating birds. Half the birds were caught in the Flemish region and the other half in the Walloon region - 13 different species were caught in the Walloon region alone. 'Birds' (Vol. 9, No. 1) reports that the birds were captured to supply breeders and songbird enthusiasts.

Source: 'Wildlife', July 1982

## Trade in Wild Birds from Thailand

Bird dealers in Thailand were recently granted permission to export 45,000 kg. of dead wild birds. The birds (mainly Yellow-breasted buntings *Emberiza aureola*) breed across northern Eurasia to Japan, wintering in rice paddies in the lowland plains of Thailand. Dealers, who claim that the birds have been responsible for huge losses of rice grain, are now able to do good business exporting vast numbers of birds, mainly to Japan where they are sold for food. Such large-scale trapping is a new development, although trapping for food in small numbers by rural people has been practised for a long time in Thailand. Buntings, being seed-eaters, would certainly feed on rice, but whether they are responsible to a significant extent for the grain losses is something which has not yet been investigated, and these losses may quite possibly be caused by other factors, such as rats, mice, insects, weather conditions and spillage.

The birds are usually caught at dusk, when large numbers roost communally in reedbeds and sugar plantations. Unfortunately, large numbers of insectivorous birds (for example Barn swallows and wagtails) also roost in these areas and undoubtedly fall victim to the traps also, and are probably not released.

Whilst it is possible that some areas may be affected by large numbers of birds eating grain, birds are trapped indiscriminately, usually wherever the trappers can obtain the most birds in the shortest amount of time and not, it seems, where the damage suffered by farmers is greatest.

Some forestry officials have claimed that the destruction of these birds is unimportant since, being migratory, they do not belong to Thailand.

It appears that if farmers at a particular site are suffering significant losses due to birds, then scaring or other control measures should be used (including trapping if necessary), but initially only for one season to determine whether or not the rice crop yield undergoes any significant recovery.

The Association for the Conservation of Wildlife (ACW), concerned that permission may be granted in succeeding years, recommended against granting permission for the exportation of these birds during a recent meeting of the Conservation Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Source: Conservation News - Association for the Conservation of Wildlife

## EEC Ban on Some Seal Products Possible

An EEC directive banning, or at least limiting, the importation of some seal products is likely to be drafted by the Commission of the European Communities in October.

It results from a Resolution, passed by the European Parliament on 11 March 1982, requesting the Commission-

"following the example of the United States, the Netherlands and Italy and taking into account the actions of retail traders in France, to introduce, by means of a regulation, a ban on Community imports of all skins and products derived from young hooded and harp seals and on these and other products coming from seals whose stocks are depleted, threatened or endangered."

Press reports indicate that the Canadian government reacted strongly to this, hinting that the Canada/EEC fisheries agreement was at risk. Anxious to act only on the basis of a sound case, the Commission asked the Nature Conservancy Council in the UK to review the scientific

basis for protection of Harp seals (*Pagophilus groenlandicus*) and Hooded seals (*Cystophora cristata*). The Commission also agreed to co-sponsor, with the Canadian government, a report from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea on the status of these two species, and the result is expected in October.

The NCC report was presented in May and advised the European Commission "to take all action within its competence to reduce the level of exploitation of these species (Harp and Hooded seals) and to ensure the future security of these populations (sic). A particularly relevant measure would be to impose a ban on trade in Hooded seal products until scientific evidence shows the ban to be no longer necessary." Thus the NCC report strongly supports the European Resolution in some respects.

According to the Council of Europe's Newsletter (no. 82-4), implementation of an EEC ban on imports of Harp and Hooded seal skins "would cut trade in seal products by nearly 70%...", but the source and precise meaning of this figure is uncertain.

Conservation and welfare organisations in the UK are now lobbying for the inclusion of the hooded seal on Appendix I of CITES. However, many are annoyed because the NCC (in its role as the UK CITES Scientific Authority) has advised the UK CITES Management Authority (the Dept. of the Environment) that an Appendix I listing is not appropriate for either Hooded or Harp seals but that an Appendix II listing is apt for both species. This has been seen as anomalous with the NCC's advice to the European Commission, but is not necessarily so since the EEC and CITES have separate and quite different criteria for making their decisions. A brief review of trade in non-CITES marine mammals, just completed by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, sponsored by the International Fur Trade Federation, indicates the numbers of harp seals killed and traded. A summary of its findings will appear in the next Bulletin.

## ☆Stop Press☆

The European Commission has proposed a ban on EEC imports of seal products from Canada, from March 1983. More on this in our next issue!



## ITFF Funds Cat/Otter Survey

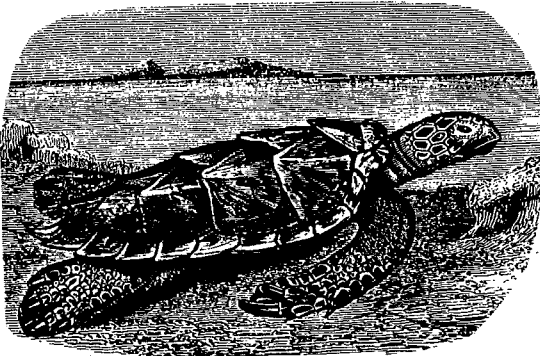
The International Fur Trade Federation has recently agreed to fund an 18-month IUCN project to survey the status of South American spotted cats (Felidae) and Latin American otters (Lutrinae). The principal investigator is Dr Wayne Melquist of the Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, University of Idaho, Moscow, USA.

The primary aim of the project is to evaluate the present status of spotted cats and otters for the purpose of determining the possibility of harvesting sustainable yields of furskins for commerce. The survey will attempt to determine present status, distribution and abundance of spotted cats and otters and collect past and present harvest data to assess the effects of this exploitation on the populations involved. It is hoped that current threats to the survival of these species will be identified and that the project will lead to recommendations on the conservation and management or exploitation of each species.

The project was initiated earlier this year and WTMU has provided Dr Melquist with data on trade in the relevant species from the computerized tabulations of 1979 CITES trade statistics (mentioned elsewhere in this issue).

## \* Jewellery Manufacturers Prosecuted

The proprietors of a factory which manufactures turtle shell jewellery have been prosecuted and fined a total of HK\$3,000 following the seizure of 199.85 kg of sea turtle scutes, together with two stuffed specimens of Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*, Appendix I of CITES), according to the Hong Kong Agriculture & Fisheries Dept.



Hawksbill Turtle

## Transvaal Bans Internal Trade in Rhino Horn

In July this year the Nature Conservation Division of the Transvaal, South Africa agreed to ban internal commercial trading in rhino horn, which is in line with the recommendation Conf. 3:11 on 'Trade in Rhinoceros Horn' passed by the 3rd Meeting of Parties to CITES at New Delhi. South Africa has been a member of CITES since 1976 but, until this year, traders, many of whom were Chinese, had been licensed to trade openly in rhino horn within Transvaal. This had considerably facilitated their ability to bypass the CITES regulations and also commercially import and export horn illegally - an action which was both inevitable, since the market for the horn is outside Africa, and occasionally admitted to by the traders. Conservation of the live wildlife within South Africa is strictly controlled and efficiently administered, but there was reason to believe that horn and ivory were passing through illegally from other countries, and that horn was legally available from the rhino populations held nationally, provincially and privately.

Wildlife Conservation in South Africa is legislated and administered separately within the four provinces, although there are no border controls between them. Natal and the Transvaal are the two that hold most of the rhinos. Natal had banned internal trading in December 1980, while the other two provinces do not license commercial trade in horn. The decision by the Director of the Transvaal Division of Nature Conservation, Mr S S Du Plessis, to ban internal trading within the Transvaal, resulted from discussions with Mr Frans Stroebel, Director of the South African Nature Foundation, the local branch of WWF, at the request of the IUCN/SSC African Rhino Group. Initially the ban will be effected by ceasing the issue of permits for trade in rhino horn since it takes time to change the legislation. Certain private landowners however, with game-proofed fencing, enjoy exemption from the provisions of the ordinance with regard to sale of game products. Nonetheless, extremely tight control of the traders is needed to distinguish horn originating from the private landowners from the illegally acquired horn. The Administration is therefore training a wildlife trade law enforcement officer.

Source: Kes Hillman, IUCN/SSC Rhino Group

## Vicuna Cloth for Sale in Hong Kong

Trade in the wool of the vicuna (*Vicugna vicugna*, Appendix I species) has been illegal in Peru since 1825 and prohibited under the La Paz Agreement of 1969, yet vicuna cloth continues to be offered for sale openly in Hong Kong according to recent photographic evidence.

A further investigation is being carried out by the UK CITES Management Authority who has written to UK cloth exporters for samples of their markings to compare with those supplied from Hong Kong. This should determine whether or not the cloth in Hong Kong is manufactured in the UK.

The fact that vicuna cloth was for sale in Hong Kong was first reported to CITES and WTMU over two years ago. The Hong Kong CITES Management Authority carried out an investigation which was said to reveal two important points. Firstly, although no import or possession licences were held for the cloth, a prosecution could not be brought because of the technical difficulty of determining the percentage of vicuna fibre in the cloth. Such a determination would be necessary under Hong Kong law. Secondly, all the cloth had apparently been manufactured in the UK from "pre-Convention" stocks. Samples of the cloth from Hong Kong have since been analysed in the UK and were found to contain 65% pure vicuna fibre and 35% wool.

A recent report shows that a Hong Kong firm, Kowloon Fashions Inc. in New York is offering vicuna garments for sale.

Along with the alpaca, llama and guanaco, the vicuna is one of four members of the camel family native to South America. It is covered with a soft, dense fleece that protects it from the harsh, Andean climate. Because of its texture and insulating qualities, vicuna wool is considered one of the world's finest. A kilo of pure vicuna wool is reportedly worth as much as \$600 on the black market in certain European cities. By comparison, the same amount of cashmere sells for approximately \$100 ('International Wildlife', May-June '81). Twenty years ago this animal was on the brink of extinction but as a result of strict protection, numbers have now recovered.

## WTMU Computerizes Trade Data

The CITES Secretariat contracts WTMU to process and store all the trade data submitted by Party states in their annual reports, and to produce each year a comparative tabulation of these statistics as part of the overall trade monitoring function of CITES. Such a tabulation was produced for 1978 data and distributed at the CITES meeting in New Delhi last year. That tabulation was completed by hand and then typed by the CITES Secretariat, an extremely laborious and time-consuming piece of work. It compared imports, exports and re-exports reported by Party states, but accuracy was considerably impaired by the lack of standardization of reports, inconsistencies in the reports and the fact that the massive volume of data had to be sorted by hand. Also, the sheer scale of the task precluded any possibility of producing comparative tabulations for countries other than Party states that had submitted a report for 1978.

In 1981, WTMU was able to utilize the Wang VS computer (housed at Kew Gardens, London, UK and donated by World Wildlife Fund to the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre of which WTMU is a part) and computerized storage and processing of the data was initiated. All of the 1979 annual report data were fed into the computer (about 12,500 trade transaction records) and the computer was then programmed to produce a comparative tabulation of these data. This computerization resulted in greatly increased efficiency and accuracy and comparative tabulations of the

Table 1

1979 ALL CITES TRANSACTIONS IN PEREGRINE FALCONS

SPECIES	COUNTRY OF		EXPORTS REPORTED (PURPOSE)
	IMP.	EXP. ORIGIN	
		IMPORTS REPORTED (PURPOSE)	
Falco peregrinus	BH	AU	2 live
	CA	US	1 unspecified (U)
	DK	DE	2 live (captive bred) (B)
	DK	SE	4 eggs (B)
	GB	DE	1 egg (B)
	IE	US	1 live
	SE	DK	2 live (P)
	US	CA [US]	1 live (X)
	US	EC	1 shipment of specimen (S)
	US	EC	1 unspecified (U)
Falco peregrinus babilonicus	FR	IT [PK]	2 live
	GB	IT [PK]	2 live
Falco peregrinus brookei	AT	DE	2 live (X)
	BE	DE	1 live
	CH	DE	1 live (captive bred) (X)
	GB	IT [DE]	1 live (X)
	GB	IT [IT]	2 live (X)
	IT	DE	1 live
	IT	GB [IT]	3 live
	NL	DE	1 live
	CA	GB	1 live (Z)
	CA	US [CA]	3 unspecified (U)
Falco peregrinus calidus	IE	US	2 live (Z)
	US	CA	3 unspecified (U)
Falco peregrinus pealei	DE	GB [DE]	3 unspecified (U)
	GB*	IT [AE]	3 live
	IT	GB [IT]	1 live (X)

## APPENDIX I

Table 2

1979		(B) EXPORTS/RE-EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE		
SPECIES	COUNTRY OF IMPORT	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	EXPORTS/RE-EXPORTS REPORTED (PURPOSE)	IMPORTS REPORTED BY OTHER PARTY (PURPOSE)
APPENDIX I				
Caloenas nicobarica	HK			4 live (S)
Crocodylus porosus (-108)	HK	[XX]		263 skins (C)
Scleropages formosus	DK	[XX]		8 live (Z)
APPENDIX II				
ELEPHANTIDAE spp	DK	[XX]		7 ivory carvings (C)
Loxodonta africana	CH			5 kg. ivory carvings
	GB			1 kg. ivory carving
	GB			4 wallets
	GB	[XF]		7 ivory carvings
	GB	[XF]		2 kg. ivory carvings
	US	[XX]		1 set of ivory carving (P)
	US	[XX]		186 wallets (C)
Probosciger aterrimus	IN			2 live
Crocodylus spp	US	[XX]		15 wallets (C)
Crocodylus novaeguineae novaeguineae	DE			793 skin/leather items
	GB			2 handbags (P)
	GB			11 wallets
	HK			150 skins (C)
Crocodylus porosus	HK	[PG]		1107 skins (C)
Varanus salvator	CH			2000 skins
	GB			12500 skins (C)
	GB	[XS]		17500 skins (C)
	HK	[ID]		2000 skins (C)
	HK	[XX]		20 skins (C)
	US			50 skins (C)
Python molurus bivittatus	GB	[ID]		691 skins (C)
Python molurus bivittatus	US			525 skins (C)
Python reticulatus	CH			618 skins
	DE			9516 skins
	GB	[ID]		640 skins (C)
	GB	[XS]		8528 skins (C)
	US			8676 skins (C)
	US	[XX]		533 skins (C)
	US	[XX]		4094 sq.m. skins (C)
Trogonoptera brookiana albescens	GB			3 trophies (C)
ORCHIDACEAE spp	DE			20 live
Aeridachnis spp	GB			1 live
Aeridovanda spp	GB			2 live
Renantanda spp	GB			1 live
Vanda spp	GB			25 live

## INDEX OF I.S.O. COUNTRY CODES USED IN TABLES 1 &amp; 2

AE United Arab Emirates	ID Indonesia
AT Austria	IE Irish Republic
AU Australia	IN India
BE Belgium	IT Italy
BH Bahrain	NL Netherlands
CA Canada	PK Pakistan
CH Switzerland	PG Papua New Guinea
DE Federal Republic of Germany	SE Sweden
DK Denmark	US United States of America
EC Ecuador	XF Africa
FR France	XS Asia
GB United Kingdom	XX Country Unknown
HK Hong Kong	

## Zimbabwe Crocodile Symposium

1979 data were produced for all countries Party to CITES in 1979, including those not submitting an annual report for that year.

Further progress was made when the CITES Secretariat issued, in March 1982, guidelines for the preparation of CITES annual reports which, it is hoped, will lead to much improved standardization of reports.

Data from the 1980 annual reports are currently being fed into the computer, and it is hoped that during 1983 it will be possible to process all the CITES trade statistics for the years prior to 1979 (ie. 1975 to 1978 inclusive) and for 1981 and 1982. Thus, it is envisaged that by the end of 1983 all existing data will be stored in the computer and further annual reports will be processed as soon as they are received.

The computerization of the CITES trade statistics has opened up many new possibilities for the analysis of these data. The programme is still in its early stages and development of techniques is a continuing process. However, we already have the capability to produce computer printouts of the data in tabulated forms other than the standard "country of import/country of export" comparison used in the past.

For example, it is possible to produce a tabulation of all trade reported in a particular taxon. Table 1 is a sample printout of such a tabulation for trade in peregrine falcons. Although this method is at the moment limited to data from 1979, once the backlog of statistics is fed into the computer it will be possible to produce a similar printout for any, or all years. This has already been done on a trial basis for the genera *Varanus* (monitor lizards) and *Tupinambis* (tegu lizards). All data for these taxa from annual reports for 1975 to 1979 have been fed into the Wang computer and the resulting comparative tabulations form the basis of a report to the CITES Secretariat which was requested earlier this year, partly to demonstrate the capabilities of the system. A summary of this report will be published in the next issue of TRAFFIC Bulletin.

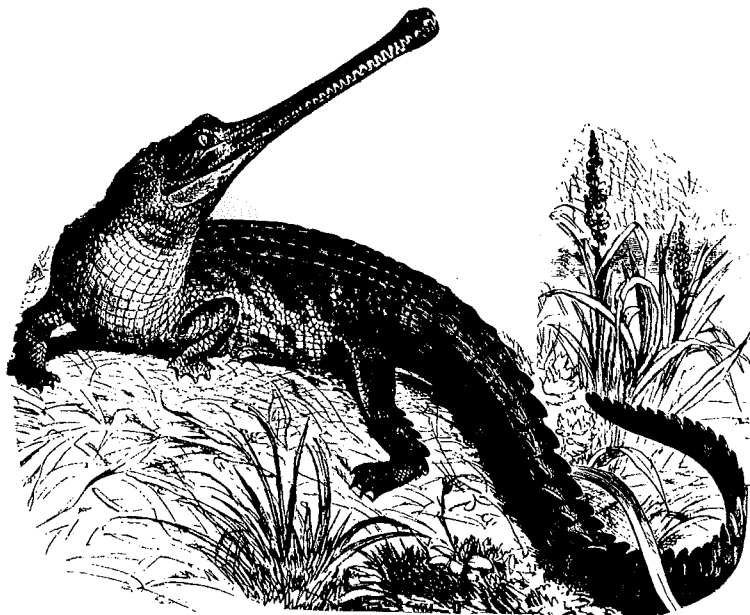
It is also possible to produce computer printouts of trade reported with non-Party states, or of trade in specimens all reported as originating in a particular country. A sample of the former is shown in Table 2 with respect to 1979 exports from Singapore reported by importing CITES Parties. The data are, of course, incomplete since the system relies totally on the figures submitted by Party states in their annual reports. However, such analyses do enable us to understand and monitor international trade much more effectively than was allowed by the techniques of hand-sorting of statistics used previously.

The variations and permutations of the trade statistics that will ultimately be possible are too numerous to describe here, but the computerization of the data will give us a very powerful tool for fulfilling the monitoring function of CITES that is essential if the Convention is to succeed. It is hoped that eventually we will be in a position to provide, at the push of a few buttons, tabulations covering any taxon, type of specimen, period of time, country, geographical region, etc., etc. In addition, we hope also to be able to use the computer to indicate those areas of CITES (taxonomic or geographic) which require more urgent attention for improved implementation, but this, of course, is something for the future.

Anyone interested in obtaining specialized computer printouts for a particular taxon or country is invited to contact WTMU for further details of what is available and what can be produced at any given time. However, any specific request for such a printout should be addressed to the CITES Secretariat, c/o IUCN, Avenue du Mont Blanc, CH-1196, Gland, Switzerland, whose prior approval is required before a printout can be supplied.

Because of the costs of setting up and running the system it will normally be necessary to charge a fee for the provision of such printouts (except to CITES Authorities) the scale of which will depend to a large extent on the amount of work involved.

Over 80 delegates from about 20 countries met in Zimbabwe from 19 to 25 September for a symposium on the conservation and utilization of crocodiles. The conference was held at Victoria Falls and was attended by crocodile biologists, conservationists, government representatives, crocodile farmers and ranchers, traders and other interested individuals.



*Gharial*

The Government of Zimbabwe has submitted to the CITES Secretariat a proposal that the Zimbabwean population of the Nile crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus* be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II on the basis of the crocodile ranching operation that has been running very successfully for about 15 years. This proposal, and the status of the Nile crocodile in general, were the subjects of much discussion at the conference, and a resolution was adopted by the meeting, without dissent, as follows:-

"This meeting supports the application by Zimbabwe for the transfer of its populations of *C. niloticus*, from Appendix I to Appendix II. In the absence of sufficient scientific data on population status and trend, and in the absence of clearly formulated management programmes for *C. niloticus*, this meeting is unable to make any recommendations on the listing of *C. niloticus* on the CITES Appendices for other states in Africa. However, the meeting urges the states neighbouring Zimbabwe to introduce management and conservation programmes which will facilitate the transfer of their populations to Appendix II."

Chris Huxley attended the meeting representing the CITES Secretariat and presented a report, prepared for the symposium by TRAFFIC (USA), on crocodile and alligator trade by the United States in 1981, and also a report on 1979 international trade in Crocodylia as reported by CITES Parties. It is hoped that the next issue of this Bulletin will contain the latter report. The TRAFFIC (USA) report is already available from the TRAFFIC (USA) office at 1601, Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009, USA.

## Wildlife Protection in Panama

Under Resolution No. DIR.002-80 (dated 24 January 1980) of Panama's Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario, Dirección Nacional de Recursos Naturales Renovables, a total of 81 species is declared as being in urgent need of protection. The scheduled species, which are listed below, may not be hunted, captured, bought, sold or exported. Infringements of this law make the offender liable to prosecution under Article VII of Decreto Ley 39 of 29 September 1966.

### MAMMALS

<u>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</u>	Giant anteater
<u>Tamandua tetradactyla</u>	Southern tamandua
<u>Cyclopes didactylus</u>	Pygmy anteater
<u>Cabassous centralis</u>	Central American naked-tailed armadillo
<u>Dasybus novemcinctus</u>	Nine-banded armadillo
<u>Saguinus (oedipus) geoffroyi</u>	Geoffroy's tamarin
<u>Cebus capucinus</u>	White-throated capuchin
<u>Aotus trivirgatus</u>	Night monkey
<u>Saimiri oerstedii</u>	Red-backed squirrel monkey
<u>Alouatta palliata</u>	Mantled howler
<u>Ateles fusciceps</u>	Brown-headed spider monkey
<u>Ateles geoffroyi</u>	Black-handed spider monkey
<u>Vulpes (=Urocyon) cinereoargenteus</u>	Grey fox
<u>Speothos venaticus</u>	Bush dog
<u>Procyon cancrivorus</u>	Crab-eating raccoon
<u>Procyon lotor</u>	Common raccoon
<u>Lutra (longicaudis) annectens</u>	Central American River otter
<u>Felis concolor</u>	Puma
<u>Felis pardalis</u>	Ocelot
<u>Felis wiedi</u>	Margay
<u>Felis yagouarundi</u>	Jaguarundi
<u>Panthera (=Felis) onca</u>	Jaguar
<u>Trichechus manatus</u>	American manatee
<u>Tapirus bairdi</u>	Baird's tapir
<u>Tayassu pecari</u>	White-lipped peccary
<u>Tayassu tajacu</u>	Collared peccary
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u>	White-tailed deer
<u>Mazama americana</u>	Red brocket
<u>Mazama gouazoubira</u>	Brown brocket
<u>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</u>	Capybara
<u>Cuniculus (=Agouti) paca</u>	Spotted paca
<u>Dasyprocta punctata</u>	Central American agouti



Capybara

### BIRDS

<u>Tinamus major</u>	Great tinamou
<u>Nothocercus bonapartei</u>	Highland tinamou
<u>Crypturellus soui</u>	Little tinamou
<u>Dendrocygna autumnalis</u>	Red-billed whistling duck
<u>Cairina moschata</u>	Muscovy duck
<u>Sarkidiornis melanotos (=sylvicola)</u>	Comb duck
<u>Anas(=Mareca) americana</u>	American wigeon
<u>Anas platyrhynchos</u>	Mallard
<u>Anas acuta</u>	Northern pintail
<u>Anas (=spatula) clypeata</u>	Northern shoveler
<u>Aythya collaris</u>	Ring-necked duck
<u>Aythya affinis</u>	Lesser scaup
<u>Oxyura dominica</u>	Masked duck
<u>Harpia harpyja</u>	Harpy eagle
<u>Falco peregrinus</u>	Peregrine falcon
<u>Ortalis cinereiceps</u>	Grey-headed chachalaca
<u>Penelope purpurascens</u>	Crested guan
<u>Chamaepetes unicolor</u>	Black guan
<u>Crax rubra</u>	Great curassow
<u>Odontophorus gujanensis</u>	Marbled wood quail
<u>Columba leucocephala</u>	White-crowned pigeon
<u>Columba speciosa</u>	Scaled pigeon
<u>Columba cayennensis</u>	Pale-vented pigeon
<u>Columba subvinacea</u>	Ruddy pigeon
<u>Columba nigrirostris</u>	Short-billed pigeon
<u>Zenaida macroura</u>	Mourning dove
<u>Zenaida asiatica</u>	White-winged dove
<u>Geotrygon lawrencii</u>	Purplish-backed quail dove
<u>Geotrygon costaricensis</u>	Buff-fronted quail dove
<u>Geotrygon (linearis) chiriquensis</u>	Rufous-breasted quail dove
<u>Geotrygon violacea</u>	Violaceous quail dove
<u>Ara ararauna</u>	Blue and yellow macaw
<u>Ara ambigua</u>	Buffon's macaw
<u>Ara macao</u>	Scarlet macaw
<u>Ara chloroptera</u>	Green-winged macaw
<u>Ara severa</u>	Chestnut-fronted macaw
<u>Amazona ochrocephala</u>	Yellow-crowned amazon
<u>Pharomachrus mocinno</u>	Resplendent quetzal

### REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

<u>Geochelone (=Testudo) carbonaria</u>	Red-foot tortoise
<u>Caretta caretta</u>	Loggerhead turtle
<u>Chelonia mydas</u>	Green turtle
<u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u>	Hawksbill turtle
<u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u>	Olive ridley turtle
<u>Dermochelys coriacea</u>	Leatherback turtle
<u>Caiman crocodilus fuscus</u>	Spectacled caiman
<u>Crocodylus acutus</u>	American crocodile
<u>Iguana iguana</u>	Common iguana
<u>Boa (=Constrictor) constrictor</u>	Boa constrictor
<u>Atelopus varius zeteki</u>	Zetek's golden frog

## Ghana Lift Parrot Export Ban

On June 30, Ghana lifted its ban on the exportation of parrots. Anyone wishing to export a parrot from Ghana can now do so provided the bird is accompanied by an export permit, Bank of Ghana Form A/2 and a Health Certificate from Veterinary Services. Parrots are listed on Appendix II of CITES.



## IWC Report

Agreement to stop all commercial whaling in three years time was finally achieved this year by the International Whaling Commission (IWC), just ten years after a moratorium was proposed by the UN Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment.

The 34th annual meeting of the IWC took place in Brighton, England, from 19-24 July, 1982. Thirty-seven member nations were represented, the largest number since its inception 36 years ago; new members attending for the first time were Antigua, Belize, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, Kenya, Monaco, the Philippines and Senegal. Jamaica did not send a delegation and Dominica and Canada had withdrawn from the Commission.

Commissioners spent the first four days of the meeting in Technical Committee (TC), and voted first on whether or not to vote on a proposal by the Seychelles and Costa Rica, to phase out all commercial whaling by the end of the 1985 season. It was agreed (by 17 votes to 9) to vote on the proposal which was then passed by 19 votes to 6, with 9 abstentions. (In TC only a clear majority is needed to pass a proposal, whereas in plenary session a three-quarters majority is required).

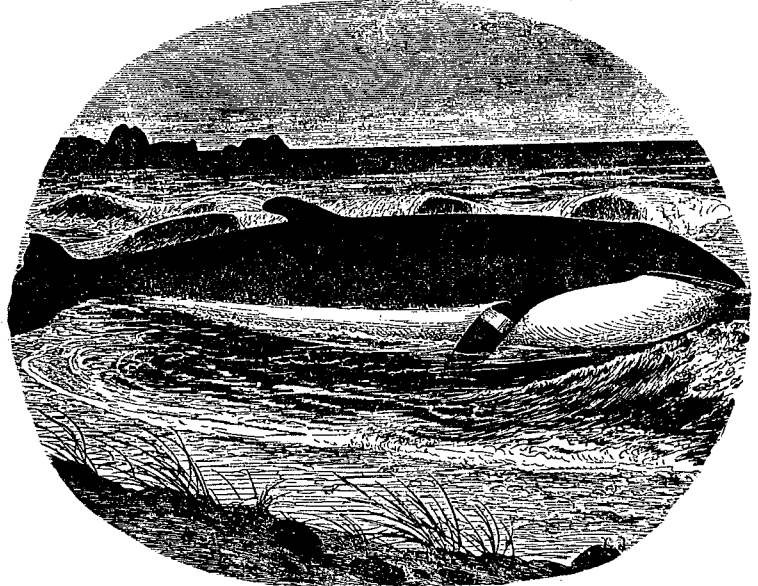
A proposal to allow Japan 890 Sperm whales (*Physeter catodon* - App. I) from her coastal fishery failed by 6 votes to 22, but it greatly disturbed some conservationists that China voted for the proposal. Since joining the Commission in 1981 she had abstained on every vote and it was feared that she might now have sided with the whaling nations.

Votes were also taken on catch limits for Minke whales (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata* - App. II) in the S. Hemisphere, S. China Sea and N. Atlantic and in each case greatly reduced quotas were recommended. For the Antarctic the proposed catch limit for Minkes was 2467, only 30% of the 1981/2 level. There were further recommendations for zero quotas for Fin whales (*Balaenoptera physalus* - App. I) off Spain, Atlantic Sei whales (*Balaenoptera borealis* - App. I), and Bryde's whales (*Balaenoptera edeni* - App. II) off Peru and in the E. China Sea. In a move thought by some to be aimed at reducing US pressure for the proposed commercial phase-out, Spain proposed a zero catch limit for Bowhead whales (*Balaena mysticetus* - App. I). This, too, was passed by 9 votes to 7.

In the plenary session arguments about the proposed phase-out had centred around whether it could be shown scientifically that whale stocks were endangered. The conservationist viewpoint was that it couldn't be shown scientifically that they were not, so the safest course was to stop whaling. At the vote, Spain, who had already prepared anti-whaling legislation in her Parliament, voted in favour of the proposal and it passed by 25 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions. Countries voting against were Brazil, Korea, Japan, Iceland, Norway, Peru and the Soviet Union. This ruling now means that catch limits for commercial whaling for the 1986 coastal and 1985/6 pelagic season, and thereafter, shall be set at zero. This provision will be kept under review, based upon the best scientific advice, and by 1990 at the latest the Commission must undertake a comprehensive assessment of the effects of this decision on whale stocks and consider modification of this provision and the establishment of other catch limits. Whaling nations have until November 4, 1982 to register an objection under IWC rules.

On N. Atlantic Minke whales, Norway proposed a catch limit of 1690, 100 less than last year. This failed to achieve the necessary majority, as did a Seychelles amendment of 1606. Catch limits were therefore not set for this stock but the Norwegian Commissioner gave an undertaking that no more than 1690 whales would be taken. Proposals for catch limits of 7072 S. Hemisphere Minkes, 167 E. Greenland/Iceland Fin whales and 536 W. Pacific Bryde's whales were all passed by consensus, as was a Japanese proposal that the Korean catch of Bryde's whales from the E. China Sea should be reduced from 19 to 10.

The TC made no recommendation for Spanish Fin whales so Spain herself proposed that she should take 270 in the three seasons 1983-5, with no more than 120 to be taken in any one year. This would allow her whaling industry to be phased-out gradually in accordance with the earlier ruling. She also gave an undertaking to reduce her 1982 catch limit from 210 to 150, but this may not be as generous as it first appears as she only managed to land 146 whales during 1981 despite having extended the whaling season.



Minke Whale

The TC recommended that the Peruvian stock of Bryde's whales should be classified as a Protection Stock, with a zero catch limit, but sadly no seconder could be found amongst the 18 countries who originally voted for this proposal in the TC. Peru herself then proposed a catch limit of 180, which failed to achieve the necessary majority. After a recess to allow time for further discussion, Sweden proposed a limit of 100 which was amended by Uruguay to 165. This latter amendment was passed by 12 votes to 3 with 17 abstentions.

Japan also obtained quotas of 450 and 400 male sperm whales for the 1982 and 1983 seasons respectively, with an 11.5% allowance for accidental catches of females.

Clearly the effect of all this must be a massive reduction in trade in whale meat and oil. It remains to be seen whether there will be a complete end to whaling. If there is, Japan, as the most important single producer of whale meat and sperm whale oil and almost the sole user of internationally traded whale meat, is sure to suffer economically and perhaps culturally. It will then be interesting to see what animal products fill the gaps.

## \* Chimpanzee Rescue

Two chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) and a pygmy chimpanzee (*Pan paniscus*) which were seized by customs officials in the Federal Republic of Germany in the early summer of 1980 are on their way back to the wild ('Wildlife', July '82). The animals were being smuggled in a pitiful condition over the Belgian border in a sack in the boot of a car. After intensive veterinary care at the Frankfurt Zoological Gardens, all three are now quite healthy. The two chimps were moved back to Gambia late last year, where they are being prepared for life in the wild by Stella Brewer at the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Centre.

## Birds Protected in Indonesia

This is a sequel to Vol. III(6) : 63-65 which listed all other animals protected in Indonesia. The numbers of species in each family and the numbers of endemic species are very

approximate because the taxonomy and distribution of birds in Indonesia are still in a very preliminary stage.

A. Wild Animal Protection Ordinance 1931 No. 134 and Wild Animal Protection Regulation 1931 No. 266

B-M: Decrees of the Minister of Agriculture:

B. No. 421/Kpts/Um/8/1970

C. No. 327/Kpts/Um/7/1972

D. No. 66/Kpts/Um/2/1973

E. No. 35/Kpts/Um/1/1975

F. No. 90/Kpts/Um/2/1975

G. No. 537/Kpts/Um/12/1977

H. No. 327/Kpts/Um/5/1978

I. No. 742/Kpts/Um/12/1978

J. No. 274/Kpts/Um/4/1979

K. No. 757/Kpts/Um/12/1979

L. No. 576/Kpts/Um/8/1980

M. No. 716/Kpts/Um/10/1980

<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>NO. OF SPECIES IN INDONESIA</u> (approx)	<u>NO. OF ENDEMIC SPECIES ( )=No.</u> protected	<u>PROTECTED SPECIES</u>
Casuariidae	3	-	<u>Casuarus casuarius</u> Australian cassowary B Other species I
Podicipedidae	2	-	-
Procellariidae	6	-	-
Hydrobatidae	4	-	-
Phaethontidae	3	-	-
Pelecanidae	3	-	All species A
Sulidae	4	-	<u>Sula leucogaster</u> Brown booby D Other species I
Phalacrocoracidae	4	-	-
Anhingidae	1	-	<u>Anhinga melanogaster</u> Darter D
Fregatidae	3	-	<u>Fregata andrewsi</u> Christmas Island frigatebird I
Ardeidae	25	-	<u>Bubulcus ibis</u> Cattle egret A <u>Egretta</u> spp. Egrets A <u>Nycticorax caledonicus</u> Rufous night heron A
Ciconiidae	6	-	<u>Ciconia episcopus</u> (inc. <u>stormi</u> ?) Woolly-necked stork A <u>Leptoptilos javanicus</u> Lesser adjutant stork A <u>Leptoptilos dubius</u> Greater adjutant stork A <u>Mycteria cinerea</u> Milky stork A <u>Mycteria leucocephala</u> Painted stork K
Threskiornithidae	6	-	<u>Plegadis falcinellus</u> Glossy ibis A <u>Pseudibis davisoni</u> White-shouldered ibis I <u>Threskiornis melanocephalus</u> Oriental white ibis A <u>Threskiornis molucca</u> Australian white ibis A
Anatidae	19	-	<u>Cairina scutulata</u> White-winged wood duck C
Accipitridae	56	10 (10)	<u>Elanus caeruleus</u> Black-shouldered kite A All other species B
Pandionidae	1	-	<u>Pandion haliaetus</u> Osprey B
Falconidae	10	1 (1)	All species B
Megapodiidae	10	6 (6)	<u>Macrocephalon maleo</u> Maleo fowl B <u>Megapodius freycinet</u> Common scrub hen B Other species K
Phasianidae	22	6 (-)	<u>Argusianus argus</u> Great argus pheasant B <u>Lophura bulweri</u> Bulwer's pheasant I <u>Pavo muticus</u> Green peafowl D <u>Polyplectron malacense</u> Malay peacock-pheasant K

## Birds Protected in Indonesia (ctd)

<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>NO. OF SPECIES IN INDONESIA</u> (approx)	<u>NO. OF ENDEMIC SPECIES (-) = No. protected</u>	<u>PROTECTED SPECIES</u>
Turnicidae	3	-	-
Gruidae	1	-	<u>Grus rubicundus</u> Australian crane K
Rallidae	31	4 (1)	<u>Aramidopsis plateni</u> Celebes rail C
Otididae	1	-	-
Heliornithidae	1	-	-
Jacaniidae	3	-	-
Rostratulidae	1	-	-
Haematopodidae	1	-	-
Charadriidae	15	1 (1)	<u>Rogibyx (=Vanellus) tricolor</u> Javan plover I
Scolopacidae	37	2 (-)	<u>Limnodromus semipalmatus</u> Asian dowitcher I <u>Numenius spp.(4)</u> Curlews, whimbrel K <u>Tringa guttifer</u> Spotted greenshank I
Recurvirostridae	1	-	<u>Himantopus himantopus</u> Black-winged stilt K
Burhinidae	1	-	<u>Esacus magnirostris</u> Beach Stone plover A
Glareolidae	2	-	-
Stercorariidae	1	-	-
Sternidae	19	-	All species A
Columbidae	93	33 (1)	<u>Caloenas nicobarica</u> Nicobar pigeon A <u>Goura spp.(3)</u> Crowned pigeons A
Psittacidae	76	31 (3)	<u>Cacatua galerita triton</u> Triton greater sulphur-crested cockatoo B <u>Cacatua galerita</u> Greater sulphur-crested cockatoo I <u>Eclectus roratus</u> Eclectus parrot C <u>Loriculus exilis</u> Lilliput hanging parrot K <u>Lorius domicellus</u> Purple-naped lory C <u>Lorius lory</u> Black-capped lory I <u>Probosciger aterrimus</u> Palm cockatoo B <u>Psittichas fulgidus</u> Pesquet's parrot I <u>Tanygnathus sumatranus</u> Muller's parrot K <u>Trichoglossus ornatus</u> Ornate lory K
Cuculidae	51	9 (-)	-
Tytonidae	8	3 (-)	-
Strigidae	28	8 (1 ssp.)	<u>Otus magicus beccarii</u> Biak scops owl I
Podargidae	8	-	-
Aegothelidae	6	1 (-)	-
Caprimulgidae	12	2 (-)	-
Hemiprocnidae	3	-	-
Apodidae	17	(-)	-
Trogonidae	8	1 (-)	All species A
Alcedinidae	48	16 (16)	All species A
Meropidae	6	1 (-)	-

## Birds Protected in Indonesia (ctd)

<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>NO. OF SPECIES IN INDONESIA</u> (approx)	<u>NO. OF ENDEMIC SPECIES ( )=No.</u> protected	<u>PROTECTED SPECIES</u>
Coraciidae	3	2 (-)	-
Upupidae	1	-	-
Bucerotidae	13	3 (3)	All species A
Capitonidae	15	3 (3)	<u>Megalaima armillaris</u> Blue-crowned barbet K <u>Megalaima corvina</u> Brown-throated barbet K <u>Megalaima javensis</u> Black-banded barbet K
Indicatoridae	1	-	-
Picidae	25	2 (-)	-
Eurylaimidae	9	-	-
Pittidae	12	2 (2)	All species A
Alaudidae	1	-	-
Hirundinidae	5	-	-
Motacillidae	8	-	-
Campephagidae	42	16 (-)	-
Pycnonotidae	31	6 (-)	-
Chloropseidae	7	1 (-)	-
Irenidae	1	-	-
Laniidae	4	-	-
Turdidae	38	14 (-)	-
Timaliidae	72	13 (5)	<u>Alcippe pyrrhoptera</u> Javan fulvetta K <u>Crocias albonotatus</u> Spotted sibia K <u>Garrulax rufifrons</u> Rufous-fronted laughing-thrush K <u>Stachyris grammiceps</u> White-breasted babbler K <u>Stachyris melanothorax</u> Pearl-cheeked babbler K
Sylviidae	37	7 (-)	-
Maluridae	24	3 (-)	-
Muscicapidae	57	14 (-)	<u>Cyornis ruecki</u> Rueck's blue flycatcher C
Monarchidae	49	13 (-)	-
Rhipiduridae	24	9 (2)	<u>Rhipidura euryura</u> White-bellied fantail K <u>Rhipidura javanica</u> Pied fantail K <u>Rhipidura phoenicura</u> Red-tailed fantail K
Pachycephalidae	32	7 (-)	-
Aegithalidae	1	1 (1)	<u>Psaltria exilis</u> Pygmy tit K
Paridae	2	-	-
Sittidae	4	-	-
Climacteridae	1	-	-
Dicaeidae	32	10 (-)	-
Nectariniidae	22	4 (4)	All species A

## Birds Protected in Indonesia (ctd)

<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>N.O.OF SPECIES IN INDONESIA (approx)</u>	<u>N.O.OF ENDEMIC SPECIES ( ) = No. protected</u>	<u>PROTECTED SPECIES</u>
Zosteropidae	29	20 (1)	<u>Lophozosterops javanica</u> Javan white-eye K
Meliphagidae	79	23 (23)	All species A
Fringillidae	1	-	-
Estrildidae	32	8 (-)	-
Ploceidae	4	-	-
Sturnidae	24	11 (2) (1 spp.)	<u>Gracula religiosa robusta</u> Nias hill mynah I <u>Leucopsar rothschildi</u> Bali starling I <u>Sturnus melanopterus</u> Black-winged starling I
Oriolidae	12	4 (-)	-
Dicruridae	9	1 (-)	-
Grallinidae	1	-	-
Artamidae	4	1 (-)	-
Cracticidae	4	-	-
Ptilonorhynchidae	9	3 (3)	All species I
Paradisaeidae	30	8 (8)	All species A
Corvidae	14	4 (-)	-
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1496</u>	<u>348</u> (96+2 sspp.)	<u>390 + 2 sspp.</u>

## Protected Species for Sale

The Siam Zoo Company of Bangkok is offering for sale several animals which are protected in Thailand.

These are included in their 1982 price list (seemingly the same as that used for 1981 except for the date change), under the separate heading of "FORBIDDEN". Amongst those listed are the Nicobar pigeon Caloenas nicobarica, (CITES Appendix I), Black-shouldered kite Elanus caeruleus, assorted Hawk-eagles Spizaetus spp., Red-thighed falconet Microhierax caerulescens and white-rumped falconet Polihierax insignis - Appendix II species which are all protected in Thailand. At the foot of the bird section is the remark "The Order of Forbidden birds must be at least US\$250.00 per shipment."

In the mammal section, the Spotted linsang Prionodon pardicolor and the Leopard cat Felis bengalensis, Appendix I species are on offer, along with two other species protected in Thailand, the Slow loris Nycticebus coucang and Banded linsang Prionodon linsang - both on Appendix II. Amongst the reptiles on offer are Indian monitors Varanus bengalensis, baby Siamese crocs Crocodylus siamensis, baby Salt-water crocs C. porosus and false gavials Tomistoma schlegelii - all on Appendix I. Beneath the entry for the rough-necked monitor Varanus rudicollis (App. II) are the words "Document show Bengal monitor, Europe show Salvator monitor". This obviously refers to the name used on the export document. Beneath two tortoise entries (Six-legged (Burmese brown) tortoise Geochelone emys and Elongata (Yellow) tortoise G. elongata) are the words "All document show Box turtle".

This price list was received by the director of a European Zoo who asked Siam Zoo for an explanation of the word 'FORBIDDEN'. The reply, received from

a Mr Suphin Phinpraphat stated "...'forbidden' as mean prohibited for not allow to exportation. But we can arrange to ship them by use the another name on all documents." The Director of the Wildlife Conservation Division in Bangkok, Mr Phairot Suvanakorn and Mr Pong Leng EE, Director of the National Parks Division, were notified and at the same time WTMU and the CITES Secretariat were informed. The latter wrote to Mr Suvanakorn in February 1982; his reply read:

"...Admittedly, we felt very much concerned on the incident because all wild animal farms are regularly inspected and several more regulations are enforced before exportation of any wild animal. Nevertheless, we searched the Siam Zoo on July 23, 1982. After interrogation, the manager confessed that the list of animal species for sale are distributed to the Zoo's customers as advertising material to attract buyers' interest. Though the advertisement shows to be a falsity, under present laws, we have no access or control on it. ...As far as the Wildlife Conservation Division is concerned, export permit will be issued only when the application is accompanied by either an order or the letter of credit together with identification of species. At the airport, animal species, will be checked again. If they are found to be different from what is stated in the permit, the permit then will be withdrawn and the animals will be confiscated. The case will finally be handed over to the police. But before loading onto the plane, it is the custom officer's duty to perform final inspection without our knowledge.... This could be the weak point. ...However, we regularly inspect all the wild animal farms or traders. The chance for them to trade prohibited species would be very slim. Please be assured that we would try in all different means to stop illegal trading of our precious fauna."

## Namibia Re-Opens Bird Exports

The Namibian Government has over-riden recommendations to put a stop to their bird trade and has recently granted licences to two bird dealers.

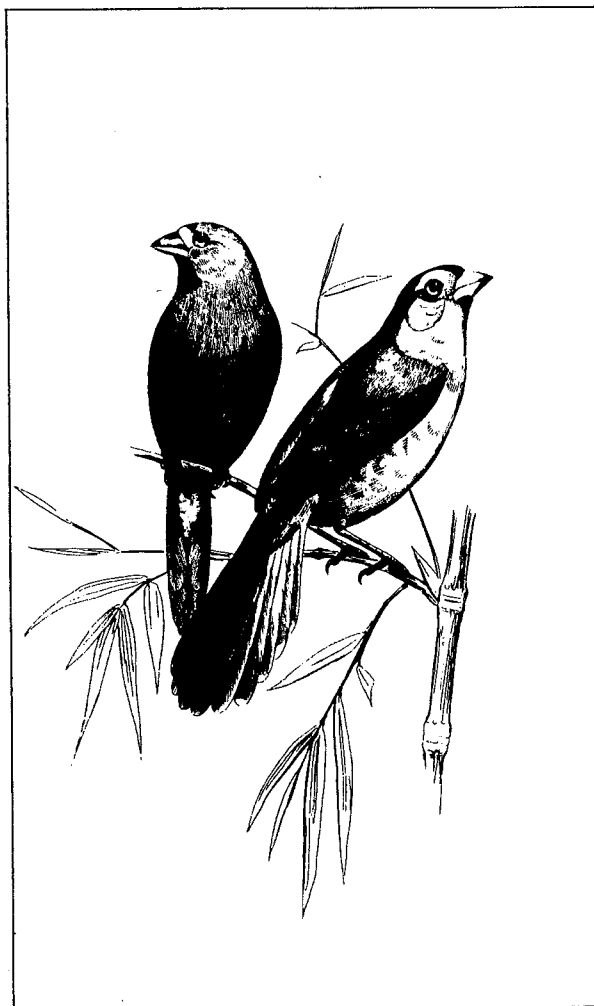
In 1979 the Nature Conservation Board in Namibia recommended that, due to the increasing number of wild birds being captured and exported, the export of indigenous birds should be stopped and limited to scientific research projects in recognised international zoos.

As a result of this, the Council of Ministers, in July 1980 banned the capture and export of wild birds for commercial purposes. However, in response to this ban, several dealers petitioned for export licences and in June of this year, two dealers were given licences to continue their practices.

In an arid country such as Namibia many birds are nomadic and results of research conducted by the Dept. of Nature Conservation & Tourism indicate that large numbers of birds may congregate in suitable areas following rains. This may result in a false indication of overall numbers. To maximise catches, commercial exploiters trap in areas of such concentration and local populations could become seriously depleted as a result. Most of the wild birds captured for export in Namibia are small, primarily seed-eating species and include the Melba finch *Pytilia melba*, Blue breasted cordon-bleu *Uraeginthus angolensis*, Violet-eared waxbill *Uraeginthus granatina*, Yellow-rumped serin *Serinus atrogularis*, Yellow canary *Serinus flaviventris* and Golden-breasted bunting *Emberiza flaviventris* amongst others. The principal importers appear to be the Netherlands, Belgium, UK and the USA.

Large numbers of birds packed for export are extremely difficult to count accurately and this can lead to malpractice during export. One dealer claimed that he only exported seed-eaters, when in fact, in 1979 the following non-seed-eaters were exported by him:- 70 Ruppell's parrots *Poicephalus rueppellii*, 1750 Peach-faced lovebirds *Agapornis roseicollis*, 40 Grey turacos *Corythaixoides concolor*, 20 Mousebirds *Colius* spp., 21 Yellow billed oxpeckers *Buphagus africanus*, 111 Marico sunbirds *Nectarinia mариquensis*, 620 Red eyed bulbuls *Pycnonotus nigricans* and 72 starlings *Sturnidae* spp. Dr Hey of the Cape Department of Nature Conservation stated as follows:-

"The losses of birds during capture, holding and transit are very high and the conditions under which many exporters transport their birds are deplorable. This has led to a total ban on trade in wild birds by many countries and it would do far more for the image of South West Africa to support these conservation efforts".



*Violet-eared waxbill & Blue breasted cordon-bleu*

The recent issuing of licences to the two bird dealers has never been made public and the Department of Agriculture and Nature Conservation is not prepared to issue a statement. This situation must surely cause concern over the control on the exportation of other Namibian species of wildlife. RSA no longer represents SWA/Namibia since the establishment of its present administration and cannot therefore enforce regulations as it once did with regard to CITES affairs.

Source: The Namibia Wildlife Trust

## Mouse Skins Imported into Korea

The following figures were extracted from the annual customs report for 1980 of the Republic of Korea. It is unlikely that there is cause for concern but the figures are extremely large. Although we are not sure what a sheet is, one sheet evidently contains a large number of skins.

Assuming that one mouse skin weighs approximately 5 gm, there would seem to have been some 14 million skins imported into Korea in 1980. If anyone can provide any information on the species involved, the uses, or any other aspect of this trade, we would be very glad to hear.

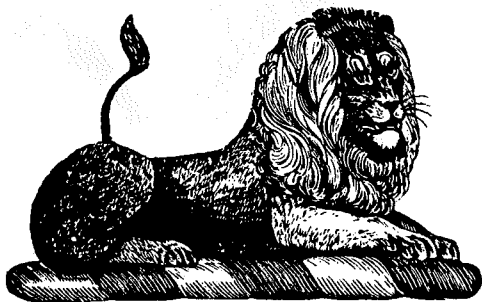
1980	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NO. OF SHEETS	WEIGHT	VALUE IN US\$	CALCULATED \$ PER KG
	Japan	4253 sheets	419 kg	15604	37.2
	USA	40908 "	4297 "	253387	58.9
	Australia	9949 "	943 "	29359	31.1
	New Zealand	532715 "	67141 "	2489735	37.1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>587825 sheets</b>	<b>72800 kg</b>	<b>\$2788085</b>	<b>\$38.3</b>

## Zimbabwe Enacts New CITES Law

CITES controls should now be fully implemented in Zimbabwe following the recent introduction of new regulations by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management. These new regulations (known as the Control of Goods (Import & Export) (Wildlife) Regulations of 1982) came into force in mid-September, 1982 and provide for penalties for offenders of up to 5 years in jail and/or fines of up to Z\$5,000 or the value of the goods involved.

With the control of the import and export of wildlife and its products, only those with licences are entitled to manufacture wildlife products and retailers must be registered with the department and hold official registers of their stocks. Registered dealers are allowed to issue a certificate of sale to their customers which incorporates an export permit but this must be endorsed by a customs official at the port of exit in order to validate it. According to a spokesman, "the regulations also enforce strict controls for the import of African elephant and African lion trophies in order to prevent illegal dealers from re-importing trophies originally poached in Zimbabwe and which were illegally exported...", previously a serious problem in Zimbabwe.

Coincident with the entry into force of these new regulations, the Zimbabwean CITES Management Authority has initiated the use of a security stamp on all CITES export documents, thus making it the first country to adopt this procedure.



## Erratum

We should like to point out an error in the introduction to "The Exportation of Caged Birds from Senegal" by R L Bruggers, which was featured in our last issue. This should read as follows:-

"International trade in wild birds is thriving, although reliable figures generally are unobtainable since most traders are aware of the sensitivity of their occupation and either do not keep records or will not divulge them. Many species are exported with false papers of identification or country of origin. Not unexpectedly, the estimates of the number of birds in trade or taken from the wild annually vary considerably, ranging from 5.5 million (Ricciuti 1977) to 10 million or perhaps even as many as 100 million (Conder in Inskipp 1975)."

Reprints of the above-mentioned article can be obtained from:-

Mr R L Bruggers, Wildlife Biologist  
Section of International Programs  
US Fish & Wildlife Service  
Denver Wildlife Research Center  
Building 16, Denver Federal Center  
Colorado 80225, USA

or the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit.

## Review of 'Run Rhino Run'

by Esmond & Chrysee Bradley Martin

Published by Chatto & Windus, 1982 - Price: £9.95

Popular books on wildlife trade studies are rarely come by. Esmond Bradley Martin is already well known in wildlife circles for his technical reports on the trade in rhinoceros products, and for revealing that the Chinese don't use rhino horn as an aphrodisiac. Now he and his wife have explained the trade in full and combined the text with a history and natural history of the five rhinoceros species and an outline of the slaughter, and of the conservation needs of rhinos.

Rhinoceros skulls, teeth, hooves, blood, skins, penes, hair, urine and dung are all used in one way or another and the Bradley Martins give a blow by blow account of the utilisation.

Only the Gujaratis of northern India appear to use rhino horn to boost their lusty cravings. The greatest use by far, accounting for some 60% of rhino horn taken, is in traditional medicines, especially for high fever, colds, headaches and coughs. Most of the rest goes to North Yemen to be carved for use as dagger handles. The importance of North Yemen in the rhino trade is not to be underestimated; this country accounts for three times as much horn as any other country and "Run Rhino Run" give a special account of the history of this usage.

The quality of the photographs is first class and the overall presentation is very pleasing. The natural history, killing, products, trade networks, values and uses have all been well researched; "Run Rhino Run" is surely a 'must' for anyone interested in wildlife trade.

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