

Oryx 100% Fund

The latest grants from the Society's Oryx 100% Fund are:

- £500** to Ian Grimwood to study the Calamian deer in the Philippines and recommend conservation measures—a report on this will appear in the next *Oryx*;
- £400** to Dr Peter Vine, Director of the Suakin Marine Laboratory in Sudan, for turtle and dugong research in Suakin Archipelago;
- £340** to J. L. Tello, FPS Mozambique Consultant, for a survey of the Maputo Game Reserve and the little known area south of the Save River;
- £250** to Mrs Sonia Jeffrey for a study of the trade in skins, ivory and live animals in Liberia, and the use of wild animals as meat;
- £250** to Miss Stella Brewer to continue her chimpanzee rehabilitation project in Senegal;
- £250** to Ronald Tilson for the IUCN project on Siberut, in the Mentawai Islands, Indonesia, designed both to conserve the wildlife (including rare primates) and safeguard the islanders' way of life—see *Oryx* June 1974, page 408, for an account of this situation; a report will appear in the next *Oryx*.
- £250** to Mrs Meredith Rucks in Ghana to continue anti-poaching work and primate studies in the Bia South National Park, described in the April *Oryx*, page 34;
- £260** to David Taub for his distribution survey of the Barbary ape in Morocco and Algeria;
- £250** to S. Maness and R. Godshalk towards a status survey of the Orinoco crocodile in Venezuela, and the establishment of a government project for captive breeding;
- £250** to Dr Richard Schuster for his study of the effect on the Kafue lechwe of a large hydroelectric scheme that includes a dam above the lechwe's habitat, which, it is feared, may be disastrous, and to recommend protection measures. The Zambian Electricity Supply Corporation has asked for information to guide its control of the floodwaters so that ecological damage may be minimised;
- £250** to James Cohen towards a study of the food prey of the Asiatic wild dog;
- £200** to John Cassidy to study the endangered Colombian woolly monkey *Lagothrix lagothrica lugens*, which is endemic to Colombia;
- £100** each to Rwanda, to purchase books for the Scientific Centre's library in the Akagera National Park, and to Malawi for books for the Conservation Education Centre at Lilongwe.

Turtle Work in the Seychelles

Reporting on the marine turtle protection work on Cousin Island, the ICBP reserve in the Seychelles, for which FPS made a £200 grant from its Endangered Species Fund, Dr A.W. Diamond writes: 'Of the 132 hawksbills and two green turtles that came to the island in the nesting season 57 hawksbills laid eggs, and 49 were tagged; the nests were marked, protected with wire netting and regularly checked, and several that were in danger of being washed away were moved to

Help for Mountain Gorillas

Last year the Fund made a £400 grant to Rwanda's Office of Tourism and National Parks towards the purchase of urgently needed equipment, including new uniforms, for the guards in the Volcanoes National Park. The photograph shows the National Parks badge which every guard has on his uniform. The Volcanoes Park is the home of Rwanda's last mountain gorillas, and they have been seriously threatened by cattle grazing, habitat erosion and poaching. A new Conservator in the Park has achieved a considerable improvement by removing all the domestic cattle and patrolling the park with efficient new guards to control the poachers.



safer sites'. Nine of twelve young hawksbills taken captive were reared and released.

In the autumn, four marker buoys were put out to mark the 1000-metre limit round Cousin Island within which turtle catching is prohibited, and a broadcast and a press release also reminded the public of the prohibition. This, says, Dr Diamond, put an end to the turtle catchers' forays round the island, but a careful watch is still kept. The buoys were secured to the sea-bed by mooring chains shackled to blocks of concrete. However, six or eight more are needed.

Legacies and Gifts

The FPS is immensely grateful to the donors for the following legacies and gifts received recently:

Legacies

Mrs G. H. Soward (part of £5000 legacy)	..	..	..	£500
W. F. Bushnell	..	..	..	£500

Gifts

Lt. Col. A. I. G. Ramsay (proceeds of open garden)	..	..	£41.83
Portslade School and Community College — celebrity evening attended by Virginia McKenna	..	..	£30
Anon	..	..	£2000
Mrs D. Bigg	..	..	£500
Oppenheim Charitable Trust	..	..	£200
Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust	..	..	£50
Dr A. Spriggs: £50 covenanted donation; equals after tax reclaimed	..	..	£74.63
Pamela Sheridan Charitable Trust	..	..	£30
Miss A. E. Cole	..	..	£25

Oryx 100% Fund

St Katherine's Fund	..	..	£300
Anon (for Kouprey Fund)	..	..	£150
D. Darroch \$100	..	..	£61.38
W. D. Francis (lecture fees)	..	..	£84.35
American School in London	..	..	£80
Miss A. M. Jackson	..	..	£40
J. Rasmussen 100 Danish kroner	..	..	£37.67

Malawi News

Our Consultant in Malawi, G.D. Hayes, writes that the Nyika National Park has been more than doubled in size. This has been done mainly in order to conserve the river catchment areas, but the effect will be to protect the wildlife too. The villagers who are being moved out appear to have accepted their removal, probably because they are being given better land elsewhere. According to the park game warden, Major Ian Gordon, there has been a considerable increase in the numbers of roan antelope on the plateau, and there are now about 600 eland and almost too many reedbuck.

In the Lengwe National Park the nyala, buffalo and kudu are increasing steadily. A nice touch is that 'animals going out of the park go round the end of the fence, but coming back they try to jump it'.

IUCN Liaison in UK

As a result of a meeting convened by the Nature Conservancy Council in January, member organisations of IUCN in the UK, including FPS, have jointly set up the UK Committee for International Nature Conservation. This Committee, successor to the British Coordinating Committee for Nature Conservation, which existed under the aegis of SPNR in the early days of IUCN, will act as a channel for two-way communications between IUCN and its member bodies in the UK, and will also concert these bodies' approach to the issues raised at the next IUCN General Assembly.

South Pacific Parks

The South Pacific region is to develop a system of national parks and reserves, with special emphasis on marine areas, following the South Pacific Conference on National Parks held in New Zealand in February. The rights of indigenous people on traditional lands are particularly stressed, including their right to 'maintain their isolation as long as they may wish to do so'. Another conference resolution urged the governments concerned to 'take urgent measures to safeguard' 31 endangered endemic island birds.

Corrections

In the note *Turtle Slaughter in Trinidad* in the April *Oryx*, page 6, it was incorrectly stated that the Field Naturalists Club started the scheme of paying rewards for not killing turtles. The scheme was in fact started by the Tobago branch of the Trinidad and Tobago SPCA.

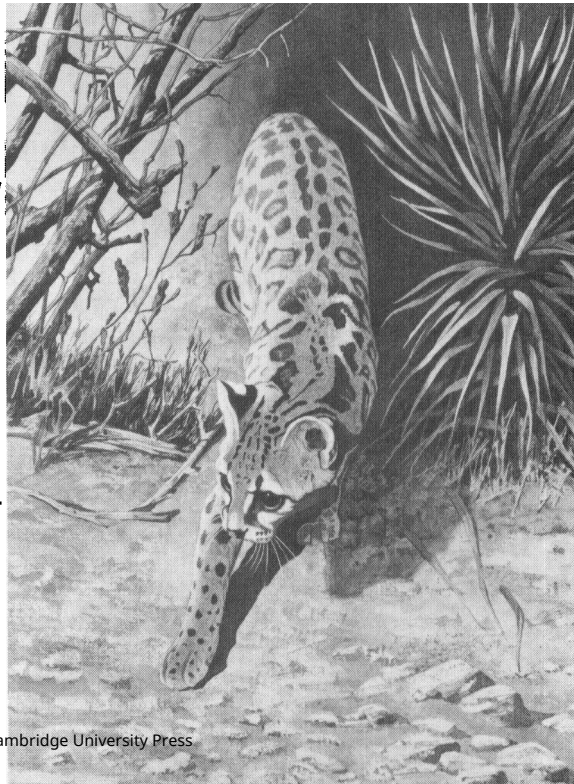
The endangered dwarf pig *Sus scrofa* on Iriomote Island, Japan, referred to in *Oryx*, November 1974, page 523, is not a new species.

In Sonia Jeffrey's list of rare mammals in *Ghana's New Forest Park*, *Oryx* April 1975, page 35, two species were accidentally combined, the red and green colobus. The entry under red colobus applied to green colobus *C. verus*. The entry for red colobus should have read: *C. badius*: only three records, all in remote forest.

The Key-Word-Index of Wildlife Research Vol. 2 1975 consists of the list of key-words (e.g. ecology, red deer, USA), an author-and-title index, an alphabetical and systematic species list, giving English, French, German and scientific names, and a list of periodicals from which the references are drawn. Swiss Wildlife Information Service, Birchstrasse 95, CH. 8050 Zurich, SF60.



GIANT PANDAS by Ralph Thompson and **TEXAN OCELOT** (detail) by Bruce Lattig. Two of the 80 paintings in the Endangered Species Exhibition arranged by the Tryon Gallery in London, in June, jointly with the FPS, which generated wide interest. Thanks to the generosity of the Gallery and its Director, the Hon. Aylmer Tryon, FPS funds benefited by about £2500 from the sale of catalogues and a 10 per cent commission on all sales. £1000 has already been put into the Oryx 100% Fund. Ralph Thompson has generously allowed the Society to use the two giant panda paintings illustrated here for a Christmas card and a greetings card, and Bruce Lattig has kindly agreed to our using the Texan ocelot on a future occasion. To the artists and the Gallery FPS is greatly indebted and very grateful for their help.



**PACIFIC WALRUS
IN ALASKA**
William Sholes



Walrus numbers have increased considerably in the Pacific since the 1950s, according to the US Fish and Wildlife Service – from between 40,000 to 50,000 to an estimated 140,000. But they warn that the increase will not continue if the annual Siberian and Alaskan native kill of 5000–6000 is increased. Atlantic walrus numbers are put at about 25,000, with an annual Eskimo kill of about 2700 and a reproductive rate of 3–5000. The Pacific walrus is larger than the Atlantic one, with longer tusks; between them the two races encircle the north polar regions. The USSR prohibits all walrus hunting, except for Eskimo needs; Denmark limits hunting to Greenland residents; Canada restricts it to Eskimos and a few white residents. In the USA the Marine Mammals Protection Act stopped all trophy hunting, but there is a proposal awaiting hearing to restore this.

Peru Returns Marmosets to Jungle

A correspondent writes: ‘About 850 marmosets – *Saguinus mystax* the moustached tamarin – were captured in Peru by the Merck Sharp Dohme Drug Company of West Point, Pennsylvania, for use in hepatitis research. But a new law, promulgated on October 3, 1974 forbids all trapping and export of primates, and the Peruvian Government forbade their export. The President ordered the animals to be returned to the jungle. The survivors – about 80 had died – were released on the banks of the Maniti River where they had been caught.

‘In February 1975 a representative of the US Public Health Service went to Lima to try to persuade the Ministry of Agriculture to accept proposals for a census and “controlled cropping” of marmosets, but the Government was only prepared to consider breeding in farms.

‘The Merck Sharp Drug Company’s hepatitis research has already involved the sacrifice of hundreds of marmosets; the company admits that it has no breeding programme. Laboratory breeding of marmosets is feasible and ensures a steady flow of high-quality primates. But it is far more expensive than draining the wild. The problem is one of medical economics’.