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The website of the journal is (from 2008):  
<http://www.oryxthejournal.org/>

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The Society was founded in 1903 as the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire, and subsequently named the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society. Fauna & Flora International is conserving the planet's threatened species and ecosystems – with the people and communities who depend on them.

Oryx - The International Journal of Conservation, is now published quarterly by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Fauna & Flora International. It is a leading scientific journal of biodiversity conservation, conservation policy and sustainable use, with a particular interest in material that has the potential to improve conservation management and practice.

The website, <http://www.oryxthejournal.org/>, plays a vital role in the journal's capacity-building work. Amongst the site's many attributes is a compendium of sources of free software for researchers and details of how to access Oryx at reduced rates or for free in developing countries. The website also includes extracts from Oryx issues 10, 25 and 50 years ago, and a gallery of research photographs that provide a fascinating insight into the places, species and people described in the journal.

The [Rhino Resource Center](#) posted this PDF in June 2009. We are grateful for the permission.



### Pollution in Zambia

Industrial pollution is by no means confined to the developed countries, but is particularly bad in, for instance, Zambia, where there is no effective control of effluent into either the air or the rivers, including municipal water supplies. There is a large-scale escape of particles of copper, sulphur and cement into the atmosphere. Firms are establishing factories in undeveloped countries in order to escape environmental controls at home.

### Meeting in Portuguese Africa

In November 1972 more than a hundred delegates from Angola, Mozambique and Portugal met at Sada Bandeiro, Angola, for the first conference for the study of wildlife and nature conservation problems in Portuguese overseas territories. It was unanimously agreed to expel all illegal squatters from Quicama National Park, Angola, to establish a special reserve for gorilla and chimpanzee in Cabinda, Angola, and to create both marine parks and autonomous wildlife departments in both Angola and Mozambique.

### Tourist Devastation in SW Africa

A tarred road has brought an 'avalanche of visitors' to the hitherto remote and unspoiled Namib Desert and West Coast of South West Africa, according to Bernabé de la Vat, the territory's Director of Nature Conservation and Tourism. Poachers decimated the huge herds of gemsbok,

springbok and ostrich, and collectors and traders ruthlessly dug up rare plants. The tremendous flocks of migratory birds at Sandwich Harbour were disturbed, spawning fish were netted, and the seal reserve at Cape Cross interfered with. Many newborn seal pups fled into the sea before they could swim and were drowned.

### A Giant Reserve

The world's largest nature reserve, straddling three countries, will be created shortly, according to a statement by the Portuguese authorities in Mozambique. It will consist of the Kruger National Park in the Transvaal, South Africa (1,817,000 ha), the Gorongosa National Park in Mozambique (553,000 ha), and Gona-re-zhou Game Reserve in Rhodesia (149,600 ha).

### Black Rhinos to Rhodesia

The 81 black rhinoceroses translocated from the Zambezi valley, where they were threatened by poachers, to the Gona-re-Zhou Game Reserve in Rhodesia, now appear to have established themselves. Most animals did not move more than about 18 kilometres from their release point. At least seven calves have been born. 66 Lichtenstein's hartebeeste from Mozambique have also been translocated to Gona-re-Zhou.

### Right Whales not Yet Right

There are estimated to be about 180 southern right whales off the South African coast, and perhaps 1000 in the whole southern hemisphere. This, after nearly forty years of protection, indicates how low the stock had fallen when whaling ceased in 1935.

### Rarest Reptile

The Madagascan tortoise *Testudo yniphora* may be the world's rarest reptile. Only 10 individuals are believed to survive in the wild, according to Dr. C. P. Blanc of Montpellier, all in the Soalala-Baly Bay area. An unknown number are in captivity, since local folklore credits the animal with the power to keep