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Mr. SCHEUER. Thank you very much, Dr. Western. Now we will hear from Dr. Edmond Bradley Martin, and let's say take seven or eight minutes, Dr. Martin and then we will have some questions for the two of you.

Dr. MARTIN. I am not going to read my statement. I am going to talk about two aspects.

Very briefly, what action has been taken since the last Congressional hearing approximately two years ago and then spend three or four or five minutes on what action I see needs to be done as far as closing down the trade is concerned, both in Asia and in Africa.

Mr. SCHEUER. And what particular role you and Dr. Western and others could perceive for this Committee to play.

Dr. MARTIN. Right. I am only a so-called expert on the trade. I'd rather not talk about the other aspects. Dr. Western knows a great deal more about the biological aspects and conservation than I do, so let me limit my remarks, please, just to what can be done about the trade.

We've already talked about Singapore and that's closed down and I don't need to say any more about that. Burundi was a problem until approximately November of last year. As you are well aware, huge quantities of ivory, 150-200 tons were going in there and most of this was of illegal sources and rhino horn as well. There was a coup d'etat in Burundi in September of last year and there was a tremendous amount of criticism at the CITES meeting in July in Ottawa and it is very worthwhile to note that Burundi has now closed down as of November 5th and there have been a couple of people down there checking it and as far as we know, not only have they said that they've closed it down, it really is closed down, so that is no longer a problem.

Now as far as North Yemen is concerned, just a couple months after I testified here approximately two years ago, I went up to North Yemen and as it was earlier said by Dr. Schneider, we had meetings with the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Finance and we came up with a six-point action plan to try to close down the trade. I returned again in March, 1987, and half of the points had been implemented. The amount of rhino horn that's been going into North Yemen compared with the early '80s has declined by over 75%. It may be as high as 85%, so the North Yemen situation is greatly improved.

One of the cards I was able to use was to say that there were certain people, Congressmen and Congresswomen, who were suggesting that perhaps some foreign aid could be cut down far from North Yemen if they didn't implement this. The Foreign Minister immediately understood this and the appropriate action was taken.

Now, what action needs to be done today?

China unfortunately remains still a major problem. China is perhaps the only major country in the world which makes medicines containing rhino horn and exports it in large quantities. According to the CITES regulations this was prohibited back in 1985. In December of last year, I visited many of the factories in China which produce these medicines and regrettably they continue to export them. Worse, the Chinese are still importing new quantities of rhino horn.

Now I think that this Committee could certainly do something about putting pressure onto China and please ask me questions later about that.

Another problem is Thailand, but not for African rhino horn. Thailand is the major entrepot and one of the major areas in Southeast Asia which is importing and using Sumatran rhino horn. The Sumatran animal numbers approximately 800 and it is on the decline. The Indian rhino, as you know, is on the increase and the Javan one is rather stable so we still have a major problem with the Sumatran rhino and a lot of the horn leaving the island of Sumatra and leaving Saba in Borneo is going to Thailand, where it is being consumed and also some animals are being killed in and around Thailand.

What is needed there is some kind of diplomatic and economic pressure for the department there, the Forestry Department, to do something. They are rather apathetic. They don't go around and check the medicine shops.

Now the United Arab Emirates, the single biggest problem in the world for the ivory trade and perhaps for the rhino horn trade. I sat in on the elephant meetings this morning and I thought a higher priority should be given to the United Arab Emirates. A year ago they announced they would be withdrawing from CITES and they did so early this year, 1988. What is happening there with the ivory is that a very clever Chinese trader has come into the country, brought in scores and scores of Chinese carvers and until November of last year was importing very large quantities of ivory from Burundi, almost all of it from illegal sources from Tanzania, Mozambique, Zaire and other places, carving it up, and because the controls on ivory are much smaller than—they are hardly existent at all compared with raw ivory moving out—with rhino horn it's been also leaving Burundi until the end of last year and they were probably still getting rhino horn until very recently.

Yesterday I had a meeting with the two members of the CITES secretariat and a former member of the CITES secretariat who also confirmed that rhino horn had recently been discovered in Dubai.

Now what are we doing about this? I was in Dubai in November of last year trying to put pressure onto the government, not necessarily to rejoin CITES but to close down the illegal ivory trade and close down the rhino horn trade. I was supported by both the British and the American ambassadors and the counsel-general in Dubai. I was promised something would be done.

I returned again in March of this year supported by the British consulate in Dubai and I saw the Minister of Commerce and Industry, who is also one of the rulers of Dubai and also talked to him in great detail about this problem, and he promised something would be done. Nothing has been done. I think this Committee can do something. I agree that there's an Irani-Iraqi War, but CITES and this whole problem seems to be one of the best kept secrets in the United Arab Emirates, and appropriate pressure could be put on, I think, to do something about this.

A very important point with the ivory trade is that as far as I know there are no citizens of the country involved. In other words, there is no U.A.E. citizen who has an economic interest in it. I believe the same is true with rhino horn and the rhino horn is just

going in there. It is acting as an entrepot and some of it is being moved illegally into North Yemen and some of it has been going to Eastern Asia, especially Malaysia.

Zambia is one of the major problems in Africa, if not the major problem. Doctor Nduku will be telling you about the war going on in the Zambezi and the several hundred rhinos that have been killed there since 1984. I will not give any details on that because he will be talking about it, but what is happening with the rhino horn from those several hundred animals that have been killed in the Zambezi is it's being moved northwards up into Lusaka and after that, until November of last year, was being moved up to Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi, and then moved out, mostly to the United Arab Emirates.

Since the Burundi authorities have closed this trade down, we have evidence that it is moving from Lusaka downwards, southwards and something must be done about this. There are major gangs, trading syndicates in Zambia that are driving this killing of the rhinos, and killing of people incidentally as well, and Zambia in my opinion is the single biggest problem in Africa.

Finally, the CITES agreement that we came up with in Ottawa last year was to encourage the closing down of the internal trade in rhino products in Asia, and the only country that we've been able to encourage to do that is Hong Kong. Hong Kong was criticized this morning but Hong Kong is the first one beginning on July 1st to close down the internal trade, and this was done through Parliament. There were questions asked Mrs. Thatcher. Mrs. Thatcher specifically answered the questions and said this trade would be shut down, so the British Prime Minister is extremely interested in this and this has been done. I'd put a little bit more emphasis on that.

We need to encourage the use of substitutes in Southeast Asia and up in North Yemen and this is being done and quite successfully. Less than one out of twenty dagger handles now uses rhino horn because they are using substitutes and in some Asian countries there is almost no evidence of rhino horn going into them, being smuggled in, because they are using substitutes and Japan is a good example of that.

Mr. SCHEUER. I'm told that one of the substitutes is buffalo horn.

Dr. MARTIN. Water buffalo horn, that's right, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Oh, it's water buffalo. It's not American buffalo?

Dr. MARTIN. No, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Water buffalo.

Dr. MARTIN. It is water buffalo horn from India and Philippines. It is a domestic animal. There are probably over a hundred million of them and so there's no problem with that.

Excuse me for talking so quickly but I wanted to get all of my points in in the seven minutes.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Martin follows:]

Edmond Bradley Martin

The Rhino Crisis

The world's rhinos, in Asia and Africa, are facing a crisis. Logging and agricultural pursuits are destroying their wild habitat in some cases; in others, the lack of management of parks and reserves set aside for them is a crucial factor for their decline. However, the main reason why the estimated population worldwide has fallen from 70,000 in 1970 to 10,500 today is the demand for rhino horn.

The trade in rhino horn must be stopped. It began soaring during the last decade when the Arabs of North Yemen entered the market. Following an eight-year civil war, a third of the male population became migrant laborers in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States, bringing back home the equivalent of \$3,000,000 a day by the late 1970's. Many spent their money on daggers with rhino horn handles, formerly the prerogative of the ruling Imam's family and a few elite. The daggers were mainly made in the souk of the capital city, Sanaa; and in order to obtain the horn for them, Yemeni traders encouraged the poaching of rhinos in Africa, with the result that the price increased tenfold. By 1979 African rhino horn was selling for \$500 a kilo wholesale. I have estimated that from 1972 to 1978 a minimum of 21 tonnes of rhino horn was imported into North Yemen, and perhaps an average of 1,000 rhinos a year were being killed in Kenya alone to meet this demand.

During the 1970's also, many Southeast Asian countries were experiencing an economic "boom", and the Chinese living in them were able to compete with the Yemenis for the supply of rhino horn. They wanted it as a medicine, mainly to lower fever (never have they considered it as an aphrodisiac -- that is a western myth). Although they prefer Asian rhino horn, it has always been more expensive than that from the two African species. In 1979 it

cost \$8,500 per kilo wholesale. Not surprisingly, many consumers were willing to settle for the more plentiful and cheaper African horn, and they were not particularly dismayed by the upsurge in its price.

African rhino horn predominated Asian in the traditional Chinese medicine shops of Hong Kong, Singapore and Taipei when I made my first surveys in 1979. In the early 1980's, however, there were political disturbances in Assam, India, where the vast majority of the greater one-horned rhino species lives. In trying to quell the outbreaks of violence, the authorities had little time to combat poaching gangs that subsequently invaded the rhino sanctuaries. Much of the horn they took from the rhinos they killed ended up on the Singapore market, which at that time had no restrictions against such imports, and the traders paid for them with convertible currency. Along with Bangkok, Singapore became the major market for Sumatran rhino horn when the Indonesian economy fell back after the decrease in oil prices and the sharp devaluation of the rupiah which led poverty-stricken people on Sumatra to turn to poaching as a livelihood. Indonesian sailors often brought the horn to Singapore and Bangkok; they went from one traditional pharmacy to another, bargaining for the highest offers.

Because of the trade in rhino horn, Sumatran, Indian and African black rhino populations have all become endangered. The most recent statistics estimate that 800 Sumatran, 1,730 Indian and 3,800 black are all that remain today. The Javan rhino numbers perhaps 50 only; for many years it has been confined to a small area on the western tip of Java, but it is the one mainly reduced by habitat destruction. As for the other remaining species, the wide-lipped or African white, it is presently thriving in South Africa and Namibia, but less than 600 exist in the wild

elsewhere, and almost all those in Central Africa (the Central African Republic, Uganda, the Sudan and Zaire) have been killed in recent years.

Action Taken

Since the first Congressional Hearing on rhinos, on September 26th, 1986, certainly the most important action taken against the trade has been that which led Singapore to ban imports and exports of all rhino products on October 24th, 1986. Shortly afterwards, Singapore also signed CITES and began to implement the convention on February 9th, 1987.

I visited Singapore in January, 1988, and found no new Indian rhino horn in the shops I surveyed; a major wholesaler of wildlife products told me that it is now being smuggled into Hong Kong where traders are paying up to \$15,000 a kilo for it. There does not appear to be African rhino horn imports now, either. However, it is questionable whether there actually has been a reduction of Sumatran rhino horn. Several managers of Singapore's medicine shops stated that during the past year they had continued obtaining supplies from Indonesian sailors.

Also, the major entrepot for African rhino horn, Burundi, has closed down. From the early 1980's until November 5th, 1987, the Burundi government allowed hundreds of kilos of rhino horn smuggled out of Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya to be legally exported from Bujumbura to world markets. At the July, 1987, CITES conference in Ottawa, the party states, led by several African nations, severely criticized Burundi for allowing this. The press followed up with articles on Burundi's prominent role in the rhino horn trade. International wildlife organizations, including the World Wildlife Fund and the African Wildlife Foundation, put pressure on the Burundi government to stop serving as an entrepot—

In early September, 1987, there was a coup d'etat; the new government in November, 1987, reversed the policy. My informants who have been in Burundi report that imports and exports of rhino horn have been greatly reduced.

Although North Yemen officially agreed to ban rhino horn imports in 1982, approximately five tonnes of rhino horn were smuggled into the country between then and the end of 1986 (representing the deaths of at least 1,735 rhinos -- equal to almost half the entire black rhino population remaining now). Consequently, some Congressmen at the Hearing in 1986 put forth a suggestion that perhaps the U.S.A. foreign aid appropriations to North Yemen, amounting to \$35,000,000 a year, should perhaps be cut back.

I mentioned this at the meetings I held with North Yemen government officials in Sanaa in December, 1986. I also stated that the international press corps wanted to expose North Yemen as the single most threatening country to the conservation of African rhinos. We then discussed ways of enforcing the ban on rhino horn imports, and a six-point strategy plan was drawn up. In March, 1987, I returned again to North Yemen and learned that efforts were being made to implement it. There is now a law to prohibit the export of shavings left over from the carving of rhino horn (which will reduce the profit margins of the traders); the main buyer of rhino horn in North Yemen has been warned officially that his business license may be withdrawn if he does not desist; most significantly, I was told that owners of dagger-making workshops would be required to sign affidavits agreeing not to use any new rhino horn. If caught doing so afterwards, their shops would be closed.

Imports of rhino horn into North Yemen are considerably down. The government has tightened customs controls, which has helped.

Also, the local wholesale price for rhino horn has soared from 4,300 to over 10,000 rials a kilo, substantially reducing the demand. While North Yemen took about 55% of the world's supply of rhino horn in the early 1980's, its mass production of daggers with rhino horn handles is now no longer the most serious rhino horn trade problem.

Problems to be Rectified Now

For many years China has been the main manufacturer of medicines containing rhino horn and has been exporting them all over the world, especially to Southeast Asian countries. Although China belongs to CITES, which banned international trade in these drugs in 1985, China has not stopped this practice.

In December, 1987, I found that rhino horn was still being imported into China, mainly bought by Guangzhou traders who distribute it locally and to other cities, including Chengdu in Szechuan. The amount of rhino horn presently being consumed by factories under the direction of the Beijing Pharmaceutical Corporation is declining due to the scarcity of new stocks, but some have obtained antique rhino horn cups and whole, old rhino horns from the "Forbidden City" to use in the production of their pills.

There is a general reluctance on the part of the medicine factory managers to stop using rhino horn because they believe that would decrease the demand abroad for their medicines, and they do not want any decline in their convertible currency earnings. Moreover, most of the countries which consume the drugs have not yet implemented the CITES ban on their importation. Several managers furthermore justify their continued use of rhino horn by stating that any change in the formulas for their manufactured drugs have to be approved by the Ministry of Public Health, and "it may take years for this to happen".

Nevertheless, the Director of the Shanghai Medicine Company informed me on my first visit to China in late 1985 that the government had not allowed since 1984 rhino horn in any newly devised medicines. Also, I learned during my last visit that the China Pharmaceutical Research Institute in Beijing proposed in early 1986 that water buffalo be used instead of rhino horn.

The Chinese government should be reminded that exports of medicines containing rhino horn are illegal under CITES regulations, and it should also be encouraged to take immediate action to approve the use of substitutes such as water buffalo horn in manufactured drugs.

Other countries which need to be approached in order to take steps against the trade in rhino products include the United Arab Emirates, Thailand and Zambia. The U.A.E. is the first country to have pulled out of CITES. This occurred in early 1988, and because the U.A.E. has no law forbidding trade in rhino horn, it has become a major entrepot for supplies illegally exported from the Sudan and elsewhere in Africa; these are going to Malaysia, Thailand and North Yemen.

Thailand is a major consumer of rhino products. Its well-known demand for rhino horn has attracted foreign smugglers who provide Bangkok with African, Indian and Sumatran species of horn. Although trade in Sumatran rhino products has been banned by the government, at least since 1972, proprietors of Chinese medicine shops in Bangkok openly flout this law, and a greater variety of Sumatran rhino products -- horn, hide, nails, bones, dung and dried blood -- is available there than in any other large city in Southeast Asia. Many are from animals recently killed in northern Thailand and contiguous areas of northeast Burma and western Laos. Some of the

more enterprising medicine shopowners have established their own contacts in remote areas with hunters who send word to them as soon as they kill a rhino. They then go collect the carcass and bring it back to their employees to cut up. Every part of any economic value is put up for sale. Pressure needs to be put on the Thai government to stop all sales of rhino products in the Chinese-owned pharmacies.

Illicit hunting by Zambians in the Luangwa valley has reduced the number of black rhinos in the country from several thousand in the mid-1970's to under 500 today. Zambian poachers are also responsible for killing over 300 rhinos in Zimbabwe since July, 1984. Even though the Zimbabwean authorities use helicopters to move their anti-poaching teams around the Zambezi valley, have modern communication equipment and automatic rifles, they have not been able to stop the Zambians because the poachers cross the river border with little or no interference from Zambian officials, and the Zambian traders handling the horn in Lusaka are apparently being allowed free rein to export it. Until recently, the horn went via Burundi to the U.A.E. Some is also reported to leave Zambia by diplomatic pouches. Pressure needs to be put on the Zambian government to allow an investigation of the poaching problems and to insist that appropriate disciplinary measures are taken against those involved in trading rhino horn.

Despite the fact that most countries have now outlawed imports and exports of rhino products, new horn, hide, nails and other commodities from rhinos are still being put on the major markets. Therefore, all the consuming countries should halt their internal trade in rhino products and encourage the use of substitutes for them because practically every rhino population is threatened by poachers.

Ms. SCHNEIDER. We are on the five minute rule, all my colleagues.

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Yes, sir. You had mentioned earlier that we should ask you about some of the trade elements of particular note. Was there something more than you wanted to add on my time as opposed to your own time?

Dr. MARTIN. No, thank you.

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Then you've covered all of your points on that?

Dr. MARTIN. I've given the testimony, which of course goes into much more detail, but I thought that last time we discussed two or three countries where our efforts proved to be quite successful. Now I've discussed four countries, and I think that is enough for the moment.

Ms. SCHNEIDER. I think that your testimony has been so straightforward and you've given us our job description that I really don't have any questions and I thank you both for your expert testimony.

Mr. SCHEUER. Thank you. Paul Henry.

Mr. HENRY. Dr. Western, the four countries that had host populations, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Zambia?

Dr. WESTERN. Kenya, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia.

Mr. HENRY. Namibia?

Dr. WESTERN. Yes.

Mr. HENRY. Thank you.

Mr. SCHEUER. How about Tanzania?

Dr. WESTERN. Tanzania has very few rhinos left and their numbers are disappearing very fast. The Tanzanians have indicated as of the last two months that they would be prepared to think about special sanctuaries, but until such time as they do, I really think that it's almost a lost cause.

I would go back to one point that was raised earlier. Should we not be thinking about rhinos into other countries. I was down in Costa Rica last week and Dan Jansen said the megafauna has disappeared. We need big mammals to disburse the seed of these evergreen trees. How about rhinos?

It sounds like a good idea but there is one catch. The rhino is a flagship species for Africa now. It is very important that the African countries be given the opportunity to help preserve the species. Secondly, the species has a role to play in ecosystems. Once you pull up that species and perhaps the elephant you get all sort of secondary and tertiary changes in the ecosystem which are almost impossible to rectify later on, so it is very important to keep these animals in situ.

The final point that I'd like to make is the sanctuaries are beginning to work. Kenya's rhino population is stabilizing. We feel quite confident that we can keep in the order of 300 animals. Those animals in a sense today are living in populations more normal than they were in the last decade simply because within sanctuaries we have recreated the natural densities. They feed and breed themselves, which is very different from a zoo situation. Thank you.

Mr. SCHEUER. Congressman Paul Henry.

Mr. HENRY. I have no questions.

Mr. SCHEUER. Congressman Joel Hefley?

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Last minute thought. Is there any scientific analysis of the components of rhino horns so that we could identify a commercial counterpart that could be used as a substitute for the Chinese medicinal purposes?

Dr. MARTIN. Rhino horn is made out of keratin and keratin is, as you know, protein molecules. We know what it is made out of. The problem is that we already have the substitutes: in Eastern Asia, water buffalo horn and syga antelope are fully acceptable, and in North Yemen water buffalo horn is as well.

Ms. SCHNEIDER. For those medicinal—

Dr. MARTIN. Exactly, and if we try to produce something else, it won't be in their medicine books. Remember, there's a Chinese pharmacopoeia that goes back 2000 years. On page 38 you will have rhino horn. Page 39, you'll see water buffalo horn or an antelope horn and it is already acceptable and it is also much cheaper. I think that is the best way to go on that.

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Okay, thank you.

Mr. SCHEUER. Can you tell us why the United Arab Emirates withdrew from CITES and what lessons there are to learn from that action? After all, this is a country that is rolling in money. They don't know how to spend what they have got. It can't be financial pressure. What was their motivation?

Dr. MARTIN. The two Ministers that I talked to were not aware of CITES at all and they couldn't answer that question. It is an extremely difficult question to answer because the United Arab Emirates is interested in conservation within their own country and they have done quite a bit about it. What apparently may have happened is that certain parts of the government made these decisions while the rulers, the ones that I talked to, had no say-so in that, but I think it's an extremely bad precedent for a country to pull out and I am positive that with appropriate pressure and influence and people talking to the right people at the United Arab Emirates, this will change.

Mr. SCHEUER. It is the only country that's ever pulled out of CITES.

Dr. MARTIN. It's the only country that's ever pulled out of CITES. It is the only country that's given notice that they've pulled out of CITES. It takes 12 months and they have got a good record in the last few years within the country itself on conservation and as I said the illegal trade in ivory, which is huge, worth many, many millions of dollars and I noted it in great detail, there is not a single U.A.E. person involved, even pushing a broom or something like that. They are all foreigners, and with rhino horn, there are a couple of local people involved but they are making very small quantities of money out of it so this requires getting to the right people, like Sheik Said, who is the President, who unfortunately was out of the country when I was there.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, why don't we talk with you privately if you will be around after the hearing and perhaps if Claudine Schneider can wait, we'll make some plans to make some of these interventions, okay?

Dr. MARTIN. Thank you very much.

Mr. SCHEUER. Does international censure appear to have any effect on countries condoning illicit trade or does it have to take real financial pressure, threats of cutting off this, that or the other thing, to convince them to end the rhino trade?

Dr. MARTIN. With the rhino horn trade, almost every country we've gone to has brought in laws. We have never failed in getting a country to do it. I mean in the mid-1970's almost no regulations of rhino horn trade—10 years later, every country has regulations. As I say, even Burundi has them. It hasn't joined CITES but it has banned trade and all the Asian countries have—of any significance except the United Arab Emirates, so we have never actually failed on that, and Dr. Western and I have in the past put pressure on certain countries and we have had a 100% success story on that, so I don't think we are going to fail in the U.A.E. The problem is that we haven't tried hard enough.

Mr. SCHEUER. All right. Maybe there's some trying that should be done on behalf of the United States Congress.

Dr. Western?

Dr. WESTERN. I would like to make one response.

I think the idea that trade bans are going to be effective has proved ineffective in the case of the rhino horn. It is not the legality of it. The international trade in rhino horn is basically illegal everywhere we have tried to impose bans.

The problem you are looking at is as Tom Schneider mentioned, you are dealing with four or five hundred horns a year coming out of Africa and if it is difficult for the United States to detect drugs coming into the U.S., imagine how much more difficult it is to detect 400 horns going anywhere from Morocco all the way through to the Far East.

That's a problem we've confronted, nevertheless I would fully endorse the point that we work on the idea that we reduce the demand through education means in the Far East countries and in North Yemen.

Secondly, while doing that, I think the most effective action the United States could take is to put very modest amounts of money into both Zimbabwe's natural populations and the sanctuaries. We are not talking about very large amounts of money and to a great extent they could come in under the allocations under biodiversity funds. Thank you.

Mr. SCHEUER. Dr. Western, you indicated that the numbers of South African White Rhinos increased from about 100 in the early '20s to about 5000 today. Now in the absence of sophisticated breeding techniques and the kind of genetic developments, such as genetic engineering that we've seen come in in the last couple of years, how was this possible? What combination of forces produced this?

Dr. WESTERN. Basically there are two combinations of forces. First, the rhinos were protected in very small, secure sanctuaries, which is the model that we are using for the Black Rhino. Secondly, as the populations began to recover—

Mr. SCHEUER. They were protected going back to the '20s?

Dr. WESTERN. That's correct. Wildlife Conservation International, the organization I represent, was in fact one of the organizations in the forefront of protection, but South Africa did an excellent job of

protecting rhinos in two sanctuaries. Once they began to stabilize and increase, they then redistribute those populations, both public lands and private, so again the model for the private sector involvement is there in South Africa. A very large proportion of the rhinos are on private lands.

I think the second point is also important. It didn't take sophisticated management. Just give them area and they bred and the indications for the Black Rhino are exactly the same; 17 to 20 rhinos were introduced into Solio ranch in Kenya in the early 1970's. They are now being moved out with a population in excess of 90. In other words going up at 10% a year, so we feel very confident that given a little bit of space and a little bit of peace, the rhino both Black and White, will increase very rapidly.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, this has been a fascinating panel and we'll talk to you privately about some of the initiatives perhaps that a Congressman could make. The Science, Space, and Technology Committee is taking a trip to China in November. Maybe there are some things we can do then. I am going over to Paris next week-end, also again in August and if there are any kind of private consultations you think it would be worthwhile to produce, some kind of joint action, joint jawboning, joint sanctioning with the OECD countries, I would be happy to talk to them, happy to chat with them and I'd like to get your advice. We'll do that privately after the hearing.

Thank you very much, both of you. It was a wonderful panel.

We will now go on to panel three, Dr. Willie Nduku, Director of the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, Zimbabwe.

Dr. Nduku of Zimbabwe is our next speaker. Zimbabwe is one of the countries that is making real progress and we commend you for that and we are very eager to hear your tale, so please take five or six minutes and chat with us.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIE NDUKU, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT, ZIMBABWE

Dr. NDUKU. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and your Committee for allowing me to come and testify. Before I proceed, Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank a few people who have made my coming here possible: Rhino Rescue USA, who funded my trip here; and I must also thank SAVE for all the wonderful things they have done for us before.

I have heard in the testimony so far that we require a few things. Let me point out to you, Mr. Chairman, that I'll be requesting SAVE to submit a full shopping list of our requirements, Mr. Chairman, and the amounts required are quite substantial, of things that we can't find available in Zimbabwe. It is over \$3.5 million and that is what we require.

I'm sure a lot of things have been said by previous people. I am going to concentrate only on what we are doing and what we hope to achieve, but first of all I would like to make a submission to you, Mr. Chairman, that the Zimbabwean government has made a ruling that there will continue to be a wild population of black rhino in Zimbabwe forever. That's an undertaking and because of