

IUCN/SSC TRAFFIC GROUP

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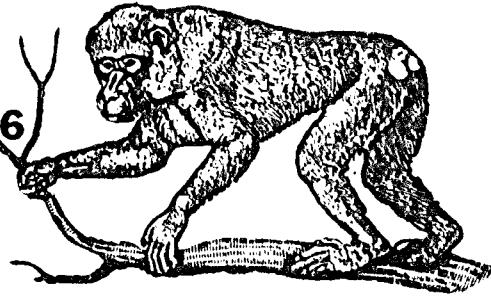
BULLETIN

VOL.1 NO.7

September 1979

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Fur news

The fur trade frequently claims to be conservation orientated, and certainly there are among the traders those who are genuinely concerned. Unfortunately there are still a large number who are in it purely for the money, and regard all conservationists as 'The No. 1 Enemy'. These traders are very concerned about the poor representation made by the fur trade at the CITES meeting at Costa Rica earlier this year, and to rectify this plans were made at a recent meeting in New York to coordinate the furriers and ensure that lobbying will be effective at the next CITES meeting in New Delhi in 1981. According to a recent report in the English journal 'Fur Review':

".....They have agreed to alert all the national fur groups to the situation and then try to organize them into a cohesive force, able to function as a body in the formal meetings in New Delhi, but also able to manoeuvre in the corridors and lobbies, as the anti-fur forces have been doing. This will be brought up at the September meeting of the IFTF, at which time there will be less than a year to formulate and approve - proposals which must be submitted six months before the next CITES meeting in New Delhi."

FRANCE

According to the fur traders, France produced 15,000 - 20,000 stone martens a year and 7,000 - 8,000 'pine' martens, until this year. In April, legislation was passed banning the trade in martens, polecats, wildcats, seals and stoats. Quoting again from 'Fur Review':

".....the decree is said to be the result of animal protection activists who were able to get their message across to French legislators without alerting the fur industry. Similar actions

in the US and Germany have resulted in the establishment of special trade groups to monitor government movements in such directions and trigger quick response from the industry."

LYNX

The current prices for lynx give cause for alarm - Harrods' current catalogue lists a $\frac{7}{8}$ -length coat at £29,000. With pricetags like that the pressure must be on. In July Soviet lynx sold for up to \$210 at the Leningrad Fur Auction, compared with a maximum of \$170 in January 1979. In January the bottom price was \$40, but by July had increased to \$92. Mongolian lynx skins at the same auction in July went for between \$60 and \$1,400!

FOX

Concern has been expressed over the red fox, which is in heavy demand by the fur trade. However we have come across no evidence that suggests there is a conservation problem. The prices are remarkably high - USSR red fox up to \$300.

The variety of furs in trade is still quite considerable. The September sale of Hudson's Bay and Annings in London is offering the following:

9,000 coyotes	80 otter
1,450 wolf	40,000 N.American opossum
4,100 lynx	10,000 Australian opossum
40,250 raccoon	800 martens
3,250 badgers	4,000 hair seals
700 bear	4,400 wallaby.

In addition there are mink, musquash, foxes, etc.

NEW ZEALAND

According to Fur Review, over 2m pelts, worth more than \$10m were exported from New Zealand last year. They were mainly opossums - which like all the fur bearers in New Zealand are introduced, and in many areas are pests.

Argentina

According to a recent report received by TRAFFIC, Argentinian shops are still full of wildlife. Jaguar and snow leopard coats, snake and caiman skin products, and many others. Apparently they are imported from Paraguay, but it is also likely that Argentinian skins are smuggled into Paraguay where they are given licences and exported back to Argentina - a carbon copy of the Colombia/Panama rackets recently exposed (see Bulletin No.1). Paraguay is a party to CITES, but licences appear to be issued very freely.



Colorado man charged

Bill Lee Huffman, a former Michigan taxidermist, has been charged with violating the trade embargo against Rhodesia, receiving illegally imported wild birds and interstate transportation of 120 bird skins which may have been stolen from the University of Michigan. He was indicted July 26 by a Federal Grand Jury in Detroit, and faces possible maximum fines of \$48,000 and 43 years in prison. No trial date has been set. A 10-month undercover investigation by special agents of the US Fish and Wildlife Service uncovered a lucrative taxidermy operation at a Michigan jewelry store, involving the possession and sale of hundreds of protected native and foreign birds. In a May 7 raid on a Detroit jewelry store service agents seized 250 birds, arrested two men, and discovered information pointing to Huffman.

During a search of Huffman's Colorado home on May 9th, agents seized 250 birds that were part of his collection of 800 mounted birds. US Customs Service and the FBI then joined the case to investigate activities involving Rhodesia, illegal importation, and interstate transportation of stolen property.

One of the counts Huffman was indicted on was promoting the exportation of goods from Rhodesia and of importing 130 bird skins from that country. The 130 bird skins from Rhodesia included rare exotic species such as the kingfisher, plovers crane, martial eagle, hornbill, the red billed wood hoopoe, black collared barbet and arrow marked babbler.

(Taken from Department of the Interior news release.)

Black bears killed

Two Nevada men have been fined a total of \$10,000, given 60-day suspended jail sentences, and placed on probation for a year following their conviction for interstate transportation of black bears killed in violation of Nevada law.

James H Lathrop Jr and Steven T Schlink pleaded guilty to violating the Lacy Act and were sentenced on August 7 in Las Vegas. It is illegal to kill black bear in Nevada, where at least a dozen of the estimated population of 30 have been killed in recent years.

Lathrop was convicted previously of violating Nevada law and a year ago had his hunting, fishing and trapping licence privileges suspended for 2 years. Schlink was convicted 3 years ago in Federal court of hunting ducks over baited areas.

(Taken from Department of the Interior news release.)

Attempted vicuna sale

Recently Carlos E Rincon, Manager of Tropica International SA of Lima, Peru tried to sell vicunas to Frankfurt Zoo at \$12,00 each, even though, according to the licencing authorities in Peru, the export of live vicunas is still banned. As soon as they were informed, however, they clamped down on Tropica.

The travelling TRAFFIC cactus

In spite of recent publicity of the German organised cactus collecting trips to Mexico (see Bulletins Vol.1, Nos 2 and 3/4), UK customs officials are still in the dark about endangered species legislation. The TRAFFIC cactus (see Bulletin Vol.1 No.2) is still travelling, unhindered by its many trips through the 'Red Channel'. On September 3rd it came back from a weekend in France on the Cherbourg-Portsmouth ferry and was declared at 6 am to a bleary eyed customs official. A plant health form had to be filled in but (as we all guessed) the customs man firmly denied that the cactus might require further inspection as an endangered species when this was suggested to him.

Fancy That!

"POACHING indeed causes a fall in population density because it influences natality and mortality balance in favour of increasing mortality rate. This activity may also interfere with population composition." (from a report in the African Journal of Ecology on the condition of the black rhinoceros in the Ngorongoro Crater in Tanzania).

Whale news

At its Blackpool branch one of Britain's biggest chain store supermarkets, Fine Fare, has been selling whale meat at 50p a pound, oblivious of the fact that its import has been illegal in the UK since 1973. Sale or display has been an additional offence since February 1977 for meat imported after that date. Shoppers were amazed. The sale was publicised by the Blackpool Evening Gazette on 29 August 1979. The importers, Ramsters of Fleetwood, told a member of Friends of the Earth that the meat had been deep frozen since 1977. HM Customs and the police are investigating. Meanwhile the Blackpool Evening Gazette has found another retailer of whale meat in the UK who was selling it cheap for old age pensioners! How much more is there that doesn't come to light? Could this be just the tip of Britain's whale meat iceberg?

Meanwhile, the UK is extending its controls on whale products by an Order modifying the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976 to fulfil its obligations under CITES. From 19 September 1979 licensing controls on whale meat (including juices and extracts) and whale oil will be extended to include those from all cetaceans, and spermaceti and ambergris. Thus imports of the major products of sperm whales - specifically exempted in all previous UK legislation - will now have to be licenced. The UK is also seeking an EEC ban on the imports of "sperm whale oil and other derivatives" and will take unilateral action if she does not succeed.

Under the Order, controls on teeth and parts of teeth will be extended to cover those of any animal instead of only mammals, as previously.

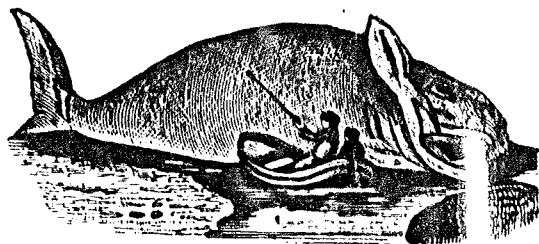
Marine turtles

On 6th September new legislation on the marine turtle trade came into effect in the US. It is now illegal there (under the Endangered Species Act) to deliver, receive, carry, transport, ship, sell or offer for sale marine turtles or marine turtle products in interstate commerce.

The new regulations, which include marine turtle products produced in mariculture operations, were made on May 25 by order of the US District Court for the District of Columbia.

Marine Action Centre

Temporarily operating out of the TRAFFIC office is the Marine Action Centre. It is an international information and liaison centre on marine life conservation (especially whales and krill for the past year) for the wildlife conservation and welfare groups. They publish a newsletter for subscribers at £5 a year for individuals and £8 a year for organisations. MAC and TRAFFIC cooperate on matters of marine life trade and the MAC research assistant is now studying the international trade in whale products (funded by the RSPCA) and welcomes information on trade and traders.



Japanese Trade Statistics

(Source: Japan Import Statistics)

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TABLE 1. JAPANESE IMPORTS OF WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE PRODUCTS 1977

	TOTAL VALUE (UNIT 1000 YEN)	TOTAL WEIGHT KG	MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
*Bekko = Tortoiseshell - carapace only			
Live monkeys (No. 7 400)	116 706	11 385	Malaya Indonesia Bolivia Ethiopia Sri Lanka
Elephants tusks	2 807 880	226 888	Zaire Kenya Central African Rep.
Rhino horn	17 364	561	Kenya Hong Kong
Ivory powder and waste	17 661	2 304	Peru Hong Kong Denmark
Bekko*	773 119	43 653	Indonesia Cuba Panama Cayman
Tortoiseshell claws and waste of tortoiseshell	9 498	2 165	China Jamaica Thailand
Coral	416 293	11 024	Taiwan S. Africa
Shells of Pinctada maxima	141 821	245 906	Indonesia Philippines Australia
Shells of Pinctada margaritifera	114 389	274 489	Philippines Indonesia Cook Is.
Shell of Tectus niloticus	390 703	1 805 595	Indonesia Solomon Newcaledonia Thailand
Other shells	1 527 131	7 105 295	USA Mexico S Korea Philippines
Similar substances to cor- al shells powder & waste	62 372	329 331	Philippines N Korea USA
Natural sponges not less than 3 600 yen/kg in value for customs duty	227 582	21 326	Greece Egypt Turkey
Natural sponges n.e.s.	8 133	3 899	Philippines
Musk	1 077 504	228	Nepal China Pakistan
Ambergris, civet, castor- eum, cantharides, bile	40 635	15 198	Canada Ethiopia Brazil
Alligator and croc skins	710 874	76 330	Panama Singapore Indonesia Colombia
Lizard skins	945 340	95 998	Bangladesh Indonesia Singapore
Snake skin	244 703	19 163	Philippines Indonesia Thailand
Turtle skin	92 350	77 244	Mexico Ecuador Nicaragua
Alligator and croc leather	454 291	12 126	Paraguay France Colombia
Lizard leather	26 942	4 197	Pakistan Argentina Singapore
Turtle leather	96 896	7 008	Mexico Singapore Netherlands
Worked bekko* and articles thereof	136 732	43 889	Indonesia Singapore Taiwan
Worked tortoiseshell and articles thereof	66 654	57 785	Indonesia Singapore Philippines
Mother of pearl for buttons	66 294	24 158	Rep. of Korea Philippines
Worked mother of pearl	193 261	72 402	Rep. of Korea Philippines China
Worked ivory & articles of elephants tusks	581 332	19 625	Hong Kong China Taiwan
Worked ivory and articles thereof	931	23	USA Hong Kong
Worked corals and articles thereof	607 678	1 903	Taiwan Italy China

TABLE 2. JAPANESE IMPORTS OF WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE PRODUCTS 1978

	TOTAL VALUE (UNIT 1000 YEN)	TOTAL WEIGHT KG	MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
Live monkeys (No. 7 702)	116 730	12 471	Bolivia Indonesia US Cameroun
Aquarium/ornamental fish	605 923	40 923	Malaysia Singapore Hong Kong
Elephants tusks	5 480 239	368 377	Zaire Kenya Congo
Rhino horn	53 929	853	Kenya S. Africa Singapore
Ivory powder and waste of ivory	13 325	2 551	Norway Tanzania Denmark Peru
Bekko*	747 449	40 544	Cuba Cayman Panama
Tortoiseshell claws and waste of tortoiseshell	25 525	3 495	Cayman Thailand Haiti
Shells of Pinctada maxima	221 097	33 134	Philippines Indonesia Australia
Shells of Pinctada margaritifera	138 562	355 931	Philippines Indonesia Cook Is.
Shells of Tectus niloticus	522 038	2 579 301	Newcaledonia Indonesia Philippines
Other shells	1 209 034	7 020 358	Philippines USA Papua NG Mexico
Similar substances to coral shells powder & waste	71 455	623 487	Philippines France USA
Natural sponges not less than 3 600 Yen/kg in value for customs duty	212 083	21 796	Greece Syria Turkey
Musk	1 279 457	253	Nepal China Hong Kong
Ambergris, castoreum, cantharides and bile	28 433	26 402	Taiwan France USA Australia Brazil
Alligator & croc skins	851 169	102 854	Colombia Paraguay Papua New Guinea
Lizard skins	1 314 329	139 712	Bangladesh Singapore Indonesia
Snake skin	205 137	15 572	Thailand Indonesia Philippines
Turtle skin	135 477	94 445	Ecuador Cayman Singapore
Alligator and croc leather	399 469	12 161	Paraguay France Bolivia Colombia
Lizard leather	32 439	4 773	Pakistan France Argentina
Turtle leather	233 942	11 803	Mexico Singapore
Worked 'bekko' & articles thereof	118 249	41 740	Indonesia Singapore
Worked tortoiseshell & articles thereof	60 108	55 865	Singapore Indonesia Philippines
Mother of pearl formed to be suitable for manufacture of buttons	85 521	44 511	Rep. of Korea
Worked mother of pearl and articles thereof	316 278	64 041	Rep. of Korea Philippines Taiwan
Worked ivory & articles thereof elephants tusks	616 827	22 330	Hong Kong China Taiwan
Worked ivory & articles thereof	19 618	414	Hong Kong Taiwan China
Worked corals and articles thereof	1 088 263	3 090	Taiwan Italy India China

*Bekko = Tortoiseshell - carapace only

IVORY SEIZED AT AIRPORT . . .

Tusks worth Kenyan Shs. 1m on black market.

A consignment of ivory weighing 650 kilogrammes was impounded by police at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on August 23rd as it was being smuggled out of Kenya. The consignment consisted of 114 pieces of elephant tusks which were neatly packed in three large boxes containing paper shreds intended to conceal the identity of the cargo, and was due to leave the country on a Lufthansa flight scheduled for Frankfurt last night. Police at the airport could not tell who the owners were or its value, but sources have revealed that the ivory could be worth over a million Kenyan Schillings on the black market. The police did not know where the ivory was destined for as they could not trace documents showing those involved, but they were working round the clock to bring the culprits to book.

Sources at the freight terminal said that workers who were loading the Lufthansa aircraft abandoned the cargo and fled for fear of being implicated when they discovered it contained ivory. Lufthansa Airlines' manager expressed surprise over the presence of the consignment on the aircraft, saying that he did not know anything about the ivory because the airline's cargo department at the freight terminal did not have any documents accompanying the cargo. "Under normal circumstances" he said "any cargo either delivered by an agent or an airline is supposed to be accompanied by an airway bill, which must be stamped by the customs before it is loaded in the aircraft. I cannot understand how the ivory got on our flight and we are also investigating to unravel the mystery".

A Customs Officer at the airport refused to elaborate on the incident, but said they had nothing to do with the ivory. Asked whether the Customs Department was charged with the responsibility of clearing all goods coming in or going out of the country, the officer said: "Yes, but we don't deal with ivory". However, he later said the matter had been referred to the Commissioner of Customs.

Hunting of wild game and trade in ivory were banned by the Government two years ago.

(Taken from East African Standard)

Seized - ivory mystery deepens

POLICE, the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife and Customs officials remained tight-lipped yesterday over the discovery of Elephant tusks, worth over Shs. 1,000,000, at the Jomo Kenyatta Airport, on Wednesday night.

The illegal consignment, consisting of 114 tusks, weighing 650 kilogrammes and parked in three large boxes, was discovered by Airport workers while loading goods into a Lufthansa aircraft. Airport Police later impounded the tusks and launched investigations to ascertain the tusk's source and the consignee.

A spokesman from the Kenya Police Headquarters, told *The Standard* that no further information had been received from the Nairobi Airport Police Station. He also denied that the tusks had been taken to police headquarters, pointing out that the headquarters was not usually involved in the investigation of such cases.

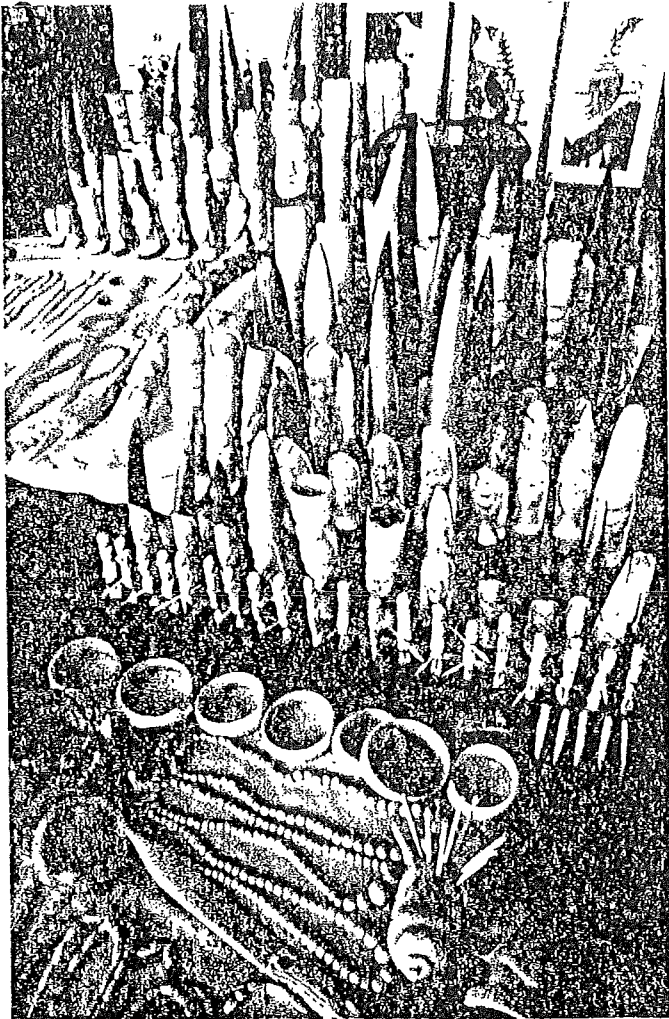
An official from the Lufthansa office in Nairobi had earlier told *The Standard* that he did not know how the consignment had reached their aircraft as it was not accompanied by the necessary documents, including an airway bill, as was the normal practice but added that investigations were continuing.

A Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife official said only the Minister, Mr. Mathews Ogotu, could comment on the matter. Mr. Ogotu, however, was not available. Similar responses were received from the Customs department, who referred the enquiries to the Lufthansa Office, saying: "It's they who should have the details, after all weren't they going to transport the consignment?"

Recently, West German Authorities impounded another large consignment of elephant tusks which had been flown there by a Kenyan firm.

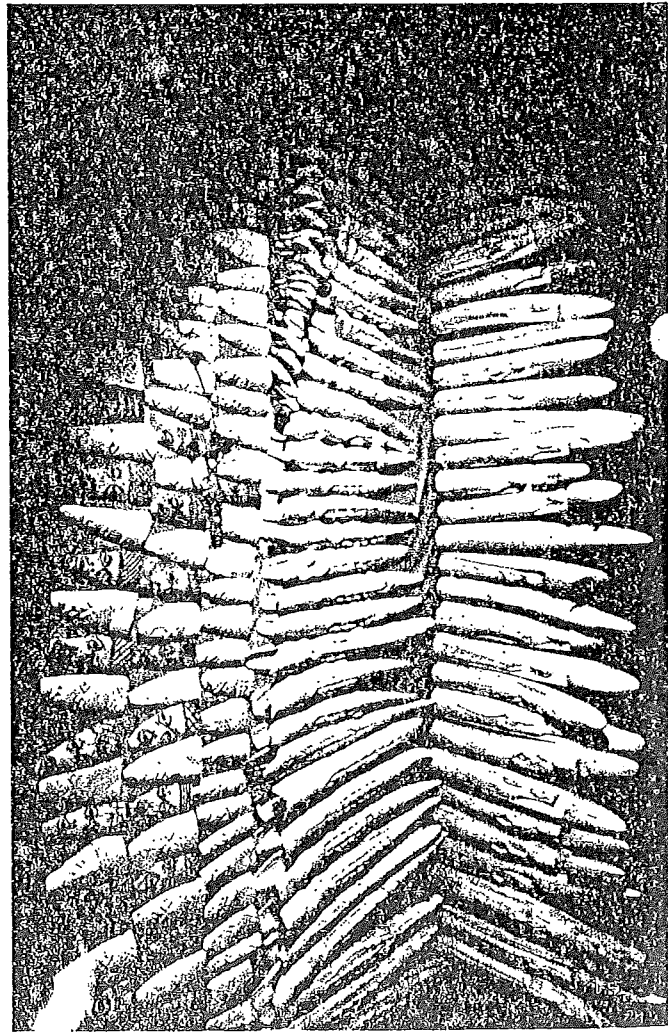
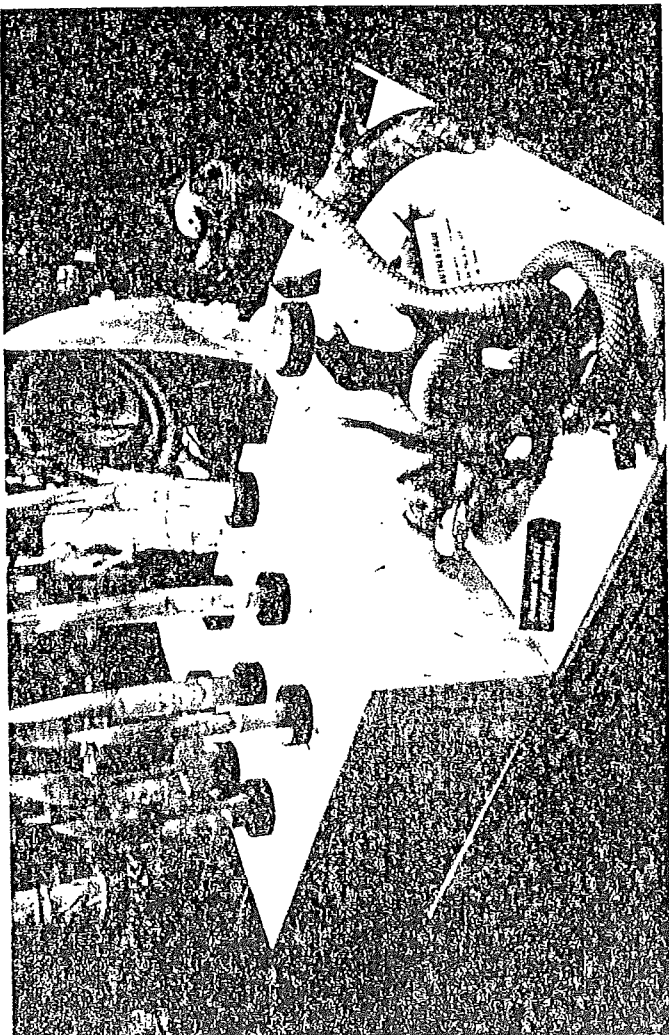
EA
Standard
27/8/77

Artist Shop in Akar



Trays of beads in set of bins

Ivory on sale in Geneva 1954



Wildlife photographer Christian Zuber of France sent us selection of photographs taken on his travels.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WILDLIFE

For the Costa Rica Meeting of CITES, Earthscan (a media information unit on environment issues) commissioned TRAFFIC to produce a briefing document for the press. Many of the delegates saw copies of this and expressed a wish to obtain copies, and so the Fauna Preservation Society together with Earthscan have published the document as a 100 page illustrated paperback booklet, with photos and drawings by Sir Peter Scott.

It gives the history of conservation legislation leading up to CITES; provides the text of the Convention and the Appendices and explains it; describes the activities of the CITES Secretariat and discusses the enforcement of CITES, and its failings at present; and there is a long chapter describing the international wildlife trade in a variety of species from kangaroos to cacti.

Copies are available from the TRAFFIC office, price £2.00 (US\$4.00) surface mail or £2.50 (US\$5.00) airmail. For 5 or more copies a reduced rate of £2.00 (US\$4.00) each (including airmail postage) is available, and there is a reduced rate of £1.50 for counter sales.

WILDLIFE LEGISLATION CATALOGUE

Based on collections of wildlife legislation started by Fauna Preservation Society and Friends of the Earth, TRAFFIC has built up a working library of legislation relating to wildlife trade, and a variety of other wildlife topics. The catalogue is by country and contains a brief summary of each document. A sample section is given on the next page. Copies of the catalogue, which runs to some 100 pages, are available from the TRAFFIC office at \$10 each (which covers copying and postage). Copies of legislation will be made available, provided a donation is made to cover costs of photocopying and postage, and requests are kept to a minimum.

ILLEGAL TRANSACTIONS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Ed. by Jagdish N. Bhagwati, published by North Holland/American Elsevier 1974 price c. £17(!).

This is a collection of papers on the theory and measurement of illegal trade which aims to "point the way to a far greater awareness of the significance of illegal trade, of both faked invoicing and smuggling, in the analysis of trade data and also in the economic analysis of issues in trade and welfare."

Unfortunately for the TRAFFIC staff many of the contributions are written for the reader with a good background in economic theory. However, much of it is of great relevance to TRAFFIC's work - in particular the chapters discussing the accuracy of international trade data, the reasons for discrepancies in imports and exports between pairs of countries (see J.A. Burton New Scientist Ivory Connection etc.), and the extent to which illegal trade can be detected in official records. In addition, most of the examples are taken from South East Asian countries - two chapters are devoted to Indonesian trade - where wildlife trade is so important.

A REVIEW OF THE SKINS OF WILD ANIMALS BANNED FOR EXPORT FROM PAKISTAN (PART I).

by Syed Ali Ghalib

Zoological Survey of Pakistan, Karachi

TRAFFIC Group member, Syed Ali Ghalib, summarises the legislation and lists the species protected in Vol.VI, Nos. 1 and 2, which covers the period January to June 1974

Observer - Sunday 2 Sep. 79

Toto the gorilla finds a refuge

by GEOFFREY LEAN

BRITAIN is risking an international row to safeguard Toto, a baby gorilla from Cameroon which arrived at Heathrow on the way to Japan.

For the first time it has gone beyond international law and impounded the animal until it is satisfied that it is in the gorilla's interest to travel to its destination.

Toto, a female thought to be only a few weeks old, arrived on British Airways flight 601 in transit via Vienna on Friday after three days' travelling, crying like a human baby, dressed in a red jumper and accompanied by a can of baby food, a bottle and feeding instructions.

As soon as its box was opened at the airport's quarantine centre it rushed out and jumped on to the nearest attendant for a cuddle.

Lowland gorillas like Toto are almost totally dependent on their mothers until they are three years old, and go on sleeping with them for longer. When an attendant left it for a quarter of an hour it screamed.

The species is threatened with extinction and its commercial sale is banned under the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

But neither Cameroon nor Japan is a party to the convention. Nor is Austria, notorious as a growing centre for the wildlife trade and from where Toto was dispatched for Japan. CITES exempts animals in transit, as Toto was at Heathrow, from the normal import and export controls.

But within minutes of Toto's arrival officials from the World Wildlife Fund and Traffic, the watchdog body set up to monitor the trade under CITES, were urging Government officials to act.

Within an hour the Department of the Environment had asked Customs to hold the animal and stop it from leaving for Tokyo by British Airways flight 007 yesterday morning as scheduled.

The gorilla is being held while the Government checks its history and the purpose for which it is being sent to Japan. If it is captive bred or had been found orphaned in the wild, and is being sent to a reputable zoo or special research centre, the Government will reluctantly let it go on to Japan.

But if it has been caught by hunters—who usually have to shoot the mother to capture a baby gorilla—or is destined, for example, to be sold as a pet, they will send it back to Cameroon.

The papers show that it is being sent to the Keimin Choju Trading Company Ltd, in Yokohama, Japan, by Mr Heini Demmer, of Liniengasse, 18, Vienna. They indicate that the animal is worth 30,000 Deutschmarks (about £7,300) and show that it left Cameroon as the property of Mr Demmer last Tuesday.

The Government's action is the result of the discovery—exclusively reported in THE OBSERVER last April—that thousands of skins of protected animals had been illegally exported to Britain from Latin America. British dealers had been warned, after those revelations, that they could not bring products from endangered species through transit in Britain without permission.

Toto is now in a Japanese zoo; she left Heathrow and went via Austria to the Keimin Choju Trading Company Ltd in Yokohama, who then sent her to the zoo. She looked distressed and not particularly healthy and according to the guidelines for the shipment of live animals, provisionally adopted by the Parties to CITES, should certainly not have been allowed to continue her journey.

Although the UK Government took a major step forward in seizing an Appendix I species in transit, they could probably have prevented the animal going any further by taking action under the Transit of Animals order.

Sample of Legislation Catalogue

MALAYSIA

92A Pt II & III (M) Eng 1925

An Enactment for the protection of certain kinds of Wild Animals and Birds.
Enactment No. 16 of 1925. 3.2.25.

Book published by the Government including all Game Laws until 1925.
Federated Malay State.

MALAYSIA - SABAH

92A Pt IV (M) Eng 1969

Article 'Loris' Vol. XI No. 5, 5.6.69.
'The Fauna Conservation Ordinance of Sabah' by G. S. de Silva.

The article sets out the main elements of the Fauna Conservation Ordinance '63. It covers, Protected Animals, Game Animals, Birds, Sanctuaries, Turtles, and Lists Protected Birds.

MALAYSIA - SABAH

92A Pt II & III (M) Eng '63

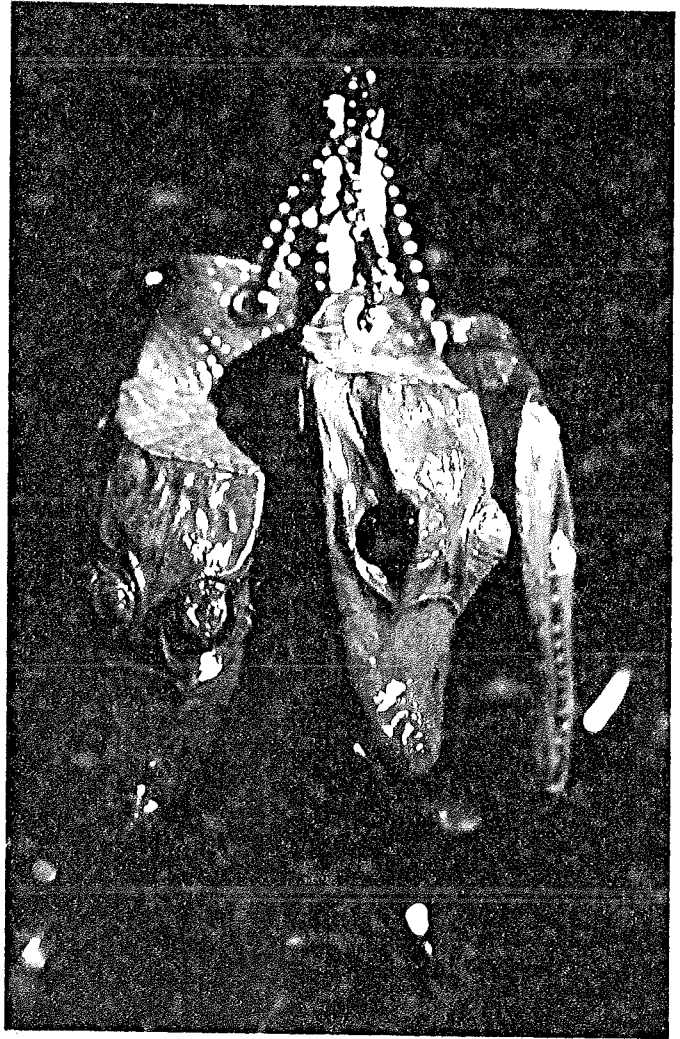
Fauna Conservation Ordinance 1963. No. 11 of 1967. 28.6.63.

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law for the protection and conservation of certain species of wild animals and birds; and for purposes connected therewith and incidental thereto.

Arrangement of Sections:

- Part I Preliminary
- Part II Administrative
- Part III Licences
- Part IV Regulation of Hunting
- Part V Trophies
- Part VI Offences, Penalties etc
- Part VII General including Schedules

Singapore - keyholders being made from baby crocs feet.....



.....and keyrings with baby crocs heads - for export to Germany

Traffic (USA)

The first edition of the TRAFFIC(USA) newsletter has been published and is available from TRAFFIC (USA), 1601 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20009, USA or TRAFFIC INTERNATIONAL, 1 Marshall Street, London W1. In addition to producing the newsletter, TRAFFIC(USA) has also presented testimonies and comments on American crocodiles, world trade in crocodile products, the ivory trade and river otter pelt exports.

Group member Greta Nilsson has been funded by World Wildlife Fund US to prepare a report on the status and trade in macaws, and David Mack is presenting a paper jointly with Sue Wells of TRAFFIC INTERNATIONAL on the international trade in marine turtle products. TRAFFIC (USA) is also about to commission projects relating to cacti and molluscs.

Readers with any data on any of the above subjects, please send to TRAFFIC (USA) or to us and we will pass it on.



12 Subscriptions

The Bulletin is sent free to all group members and IUCN consultants. We are making it available to anyone else, but the production of the Bulletin was not provided for in our budget. Consequently we ask readers to contribute towards the cost of production, and many have already. A donation of \$10 covers only the cost of postage and duplication, and so organizations or individuals are requested where possible to be as generous as possible. Please also encourage a wider readership.

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