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90-77 **ENDANGERED SPECIES**

GOVERNMENT
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HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETIETH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
ON
S. 2984 and H.R. 11618

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TO PREVENT THE IMPORTATION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES OF FISH OR WILDLIFE INTO THE UNITED STATES; TO PREVENT THE INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS, AND OTHER WILDLIFE TAKEN CONTRARY TO STATE LAW; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

JULY 24, 1968

Serial No. 90-77

Printed for the use of the Committee on Commerce



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ENDANGERED SPECIES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1968

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met pursuant to notice at 10:05 a.m., in room 5110, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel B. Brewster, member of the subcommittee, presiding.

Senator BREWSTER. The committee will come to order.

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

Today the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Committee on Commerce is in session to hear witnesses who desire to testify on S. 2984 and H.R. 11618, bills to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes.

The purpose of the two bills is to assist in the preservation of threatened species. This legislation would prohibit—except for zoological, education, and scientific purposes—the importation of any species of wild mammal, fish, wild bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or crustacean or parts thereof that are threatened with extinction.

In order to assist the States in stopping or reducing illegal traffic in certain protected animals, this legislation would make it unlawful for anyone to knowingly put into interstate or foreign commerce any amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or crustacean or parts thereof taken contrary to any Federal, State, or foreign laws or regulations. Present law extends this protection to wild mammals or wild birds or parts thereof.

The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held extensive hearings on H.R. 11618 and recommend an amended bill. This amended bill is now on the House calendar.

I now place in the record copies of S. 2984 and H.R. 11618.

I also offer for the record reports on these two bills from Government agencies.

(The copies of S. 2984 and H.R. 11618 follow:)

(1)

Staff member assigned to this hearing: Harry G. Huse.

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2984

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 16, 1968

Mr. YARBOROUGH introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce

A BILL

To prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) no person shall import into the United States, its
4 territories or possessions, or the Commonwealth of Puerto
5 Rico, any species or subspecies of fish or wildlife or parts
6 thereof which the Secretary of the Interior determines to be
7 threatened with extinction, except as provided in subsection
8 (b) of this section. A species or subspecies of fish or wildlife
9 shall be regarded as threatened with extinction whenever

1 the Secretary of the Interior finds, after consultation with
2 the affected foreign country, and when appropriate, with
3 the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and
4 Natural Resources, that its existence is endangered because
5 its habitat is threatened with destruction, drastic modifica-
6 tion, or severe curtailment, or because of commercial exploi-
7 tation, through exports and imports of animals and parts
8 thereof, or by other means, or because of disease, predation,
9 or other factors. He shall, from time to time, publish in the
10 Federal Register the names of the species or subspecies of
11 fish or wildlife found to be threatened with extinction under
12 this section.

13 (b) The Secretary of the Interior may permit, under
14 such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, the importa-
15 tion of any species or subspecies of fish or wildlife or parts
16 thereof that are threatened with extinction for zoological,
17 educational, and scientific purposes.

18 (c) For the purposes of facilitating enforcement of this
19 section and reducing the costs thereof, the importation of all
20 fish or wildlife and the parts thereof into any port in the
21 United States, except such as may be designated by the Sec-
22 retary of the Interior with the approval of the Secretary
23 of the Treasury as ports of entry for vessels or aircraft, is
24 prohibited.

25 (d) The Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe by

1 regulations such terms and conditions as he shall deem neces-
2 sary to implement his administration of the foregoing pro-
3 visions of this section. The Secretary of the Treasury shall,
4 in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, en-
5 force the foregoing provisions and any regulations of the
6 Secretary of the Interior issued with respect to importations
7 subject to the provisions of this section. Any person who vio-
8 lates any provision of this section or the regulations of the
9 Secretary of the Interior issued thereunder or any permit
10 provision shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than
11 \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. Any
12 person authorized to enforce the provisions of this section
13 and the regulations prescribed thereunder or any provision of
14 a permit may, with or without a warrant, arrest any person
15 who violates such provisions or regulations in his presence
16 or view, and may execute any warrant or other process
17 issued by any officer or court of competent jurisdiction, and
18 may, with a search warrant or as incident to a lawful arrest,
19 or incident to the arrival from outside the customs territory
20 of the United States of any merchandise or person, search
21 for and seize any fish or wildlife or parts thereof or property
22 taken, used, or possessed in violation of said laws, or regu-
23 lation. Anything so seized shall be held by such person
24 or by the United States marshal pending disposition of the
25 case by the court. Any fish or wildlife or parts thereof seized

1 shall be forfeited to the Secretary of the Interior to be dis-
2 posed of in such manner as he deems appropriate; and, upon
3 conviction, any property seized may be forfeited to the United
4 States or otherwise disposed of by the court.

5 (e) As used in this section—

6 (1) the term “fish or wildlife” means any wild
7 mammal, fish, wild bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or
8 crustacean;

9 (2) the term “person” means an individual, cor-
10 poration, association, organization, or partnership.

11 SEC. 2. (a) Section 43 of title 18, United States Code, is
12 amended by deleting the words “wild mammal or bird” in
13 paragraphs 1 and 2 and inserting “wild mammal, wild bird,
14 amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or crustacean”.

15 (b) Section 43 of title 18, United States Code, is
16 amended by inserting a new paragraph after the second para-
17 graph in said section to read as follows:

18 “Whoever knowingly transports or ships, or causes to be
19 transported or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, or
20 knowingly sells or causes to be sold, any wild mammal, wild
21 bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or crustacean or parts
22 thereof which were captured, killed, taken, purchased, sold,
23 or otherwise possessed or transported in any manner contrary
24 to this section or any Act of Congress or regulations issued
25 thereunder or contrary to the laws or regulations of any

1 State, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,
2 possession of the United States, or foreign country, or know-
3 ingly sells or causes to be sold any products manufactured,
4 made, or processed from such wild mammal, wild bird, am-
5 phibian, reptile, mollusk, or crustacean or parts thereof; or”.

6 (c) The last paragraph in section 43 of title 18, United
7 States Code, is amended to read as follows:

8 “Shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for
9 not more than six months, or both; and the wild mammals,
10 wild birds, amphibians, reptiles, mollusks, or crustaceans,
11 or the dead bodies or parts thereof, or the offspring or eggs
12 thereof, shall be forfeited.”.

13 SEC. 3. Section 3054 of title 18, United States Code, is
14 amended by inserting “42,” after “to enforce sections” and
15 by inserting a comma after “43”.

16 SEC. 4. Section 3112 of title 18, United States Code,
17 is amended by inserting “42,” after “to enforce sections”
18 and by inserting a comma after “43”.

19 SEC. 5. The first paragraph in section 44 of title 18,
20 United States Code, is amended by deleting “wild animals
21 or birds, or the dead bodies or parts thereof,” and inserting
22 “any wild mammal, wild bird, amphibian, or reptile, or the
23 dead bodies or parts thereof, or any mollusk or crustacean,”.

24 SEC. 6. (a) Section 2 of the Black Bass Act (44 Stat.
25 576), as amended (16 U.S.C. 852), is amended—

1 (1) by inserting before the words "any foreign
2 country" the words "or from"; and

3 (2) by inserting after the words "District of Co-
4 lumbia" the words "or any foreign country".

5 (b) Section 3 of the Black Bass Act (46 Stat. 846),
6 as amended (16 U.S.C. 852a), is amended by deleting the
7 comma after "commerce" and inserting therein "or foreign
8 commerce,".

9 (c) Section 6(a) of the Black Bass Act (46 Stat.
10 846), as amended (16 U.S.C. 852d(a)) is amended by
11 changing the words "any employee of the Department of
12 the Interior to enforce the provisions of this Act" in the
13 first sentence thereof to read as follows: "The provisions of
14 this section and any regulations issued thereunder shall be
15 enforced by personnel of the Department of the Interior and
16 the Secretary may utilize by agreement with or without
17 reimbursement personnel and facilities of other Federal
18 agencies, and such personnel."

19 SEC. 7. (a) Section 1 of the Act of October 15, 1966
20 (80 Stat. 926), is amended by adding a new subsection at
21 the end thereof to read as follows:

22 "(d) For the purpose of sections 1 through 3 of this
23 Act, the term 'fish and wildlife' means any wild mammal,
24 fish, wild bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or crustacean."

25 (b) Section 2(d) of the Act of October 15, 1966 (80

1 Stat. 926), is amended by adding a new sentence at the
2 end thereof to read as follows: "The Secretary is authorized
3 to acquire by purchase, donation, exchange, or otherwise
4 any privately owned land, water, or interests therein, within
5 the boundaries of any area hereafter administered by him, to
6 conserve, protect, restore, or propagate any selected species
7 of native fish and wildlife that are threatened with extinction
8 without regard to any limitation on appropriations applicable
9 to such area under any other provision of law and each such
10 acquisition shall be administered in accordance with the
11 provisions of law applicable to such area."

Union Calendar No. 430

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION**H. R. 11618**

[Report No. 1102]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 20, 1967

Mr. LENNON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

FEBRUARY 21, 1968

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
 3 That (a) no person shall import into the United States, its
 4 territories or possessions, or the Commonwealth of Puerto
 5 Rico, any species or subspecies of fish or wildlife or parts
 6 thereof which the Secretary of the Interior determines to be
 7 threatened with extinction, except as provided in subsection
 8 (b) of this section. A species or subspecies of fish or wild-
 9 life shall be regarded as threatened with extinction whenever

1 the Secretary of the Interior finds, after consultation with
2 the affected foreign country, and, when appropriate, with
3 the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and
4 Natural Resources, that its existence is endangered because
5 its habitat is threatened with destruction, drastic modifica-
6 tion, or severe curtailment, or because of overexploitation,
7 disease, predation, or because of other factors. He shall,
8 from time to time, publish in the Federal Register the names
9 of the species or subspecies of fish or wildlife found to be
10 threatened with extinction under this section.

11 (b) The Secretary may permit, under such terms and
12 conditions as he may prescribe, the importation of any
13 species, or subspecies of fish or wildlife or parts thereof that
14 are threatened with extinction for zoological, educational,
15 and scientific purposes.

16 (c) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary
17 of the Treasury shall enforce the provisions of this section,
18 including any regulations issued thereunder. Any person
19 who violates any provision of this section or the regulations
20 issued thereunder or any permit provision shall, upon con-
21 viction, be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not
22 more than six months, or both. Any person authorized to
23 enforce the provisions of this section and the regulations
24 prescribed thereunder or any provision of a permit may,
25 with or without a warrant, arrest any person who violates

1 such provisions or regulations in his presence or view, and
2 may execute any warrant or other process issued by any
3 officer or court of competent jurisdiction; and may, with a
4 search warrant or as incident to a lawful arrest, search for
5 and seize any fish or wildlife or parts thereof or property
6 taken, used, or possessed in violation of said laws or regula-
7 tions. Anything so seized shall be held by such person or
8 by the United States marshal pending disposition of the
9 case by the court or commissioner. Upon conviction, any
10 fish or wildlife or parts thereof seized shall be forfeited
11 to the United States or otherwise disposed of by the court
12 or commissioner; and any property seized may be forfeited
13 to the United States or otherwise disposed of by the court
14 or commissioner.

15 (d) As used in this section—

16 (1) the term "fish or wildlife" means any wild
17 mammal, fish, wild bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or
18 crustacean;

19 (2) the term "person" means an individual, corpo-
20 ration, association, organization, or partnership.

21 SEC. 2. Section 43 of title 18, United States Code, is
22 amended by deleting the words "wild mammal or bird" in
23 paragraphs 1 and 2 and inserting "any wild mammal, wild
24 bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or crustacean".

25 (b) The last paragraph in section 43 of title 18, United

4

1 States Code, is amended to read as follows: "shall be fined
2 not more than \$500 or imprisoned for not more than six
3 months, or both; and the wild mammals, wild birds, am-
4 phibians, reptiles, mollusks, or crustaceans, or the dead
5 bodies or parts thereof, or the offspring or eggs thereof, shall
6 be forfeited."

7 **SEC. 3.** Section 3054 of title 18, United States Code, is
8 amended by inserting "42," after "to enforce sections" and
9 by inserting a comma after "43".

10 **SEC. 4.** Section 3112 of title 18, United States Code, is
11 amended by inserting "42," after "to enforce sections" and
12 by inserting a comma after "43".

13 **SEC. 5.** The first paragraph in section 44 of title 18,
14 United States Code, is amended by deleting "wild animals or
15 birds, or the dead bodies or parts thereof," and inserting
16 "any wild mammal, wild bird, amphibian, or reptile, or the
17 dead bodies or parts thereof, or any mollusk or crustacean,".

18 *That (a) no person shall import into the United States, its*
19 *territories or possessions, or the Commonwealth of Puerto*
20 *Rico, any species or subspecies of fish or wildlife or parts*
21 *thereof which the Secretary of the Interior determines to be*
22 *threatened with extinction, except as provided in subsection*
23 *(b) of this section. A species or subspecies of fish or wild-*
24 *life shall be regarded as threatened with extinction whenever*
25 *the Secretary of the Interior finds, after consultation with*

1 *the affected foreign country, and, when appropriate, with*
2 *the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and*
3 *Natural Resources, that its existence is endangered because*
4 *its habitat is threatened with destruction, drastic modification,*
5 *or severe curtailment, or because of commercial exploitation,*
6 *through exports and imports of animals and parts thereof, or*
7 *by other means, or because of disease, predation, or other fac-*
8 *tors. He shall, from time to time, publish in the Federal*
9 *Register the names of the species or subspecies of fish or wild-*
10 *life found to be threatened with extinction under this section.*

11 *(b) The Secretary of the Interior may permit, under*
12 *such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, the importa-*
13 *tion of any species or subspecies of fish or wildlife or parts*
14 *thereof that are threatened with extinction for zoological, edu-*
15 *cational, and scientific purposes.*

16 *(c) For the purposes of facilitating enforcement of this*
17 *section and reducing the costs thereof, the importation of all*
18 *fish or wildlife and the parts thereof into any port in the*
19 *United States, except such as may be designated by the Sec-*
20 *retary of the Interior with the approval of the Secretary of*
21 *the Treasury as ports of entry for vessels or aircraft, is pro-*
22 *hibited.*

23 *(d) The Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe by reg-*
24 *ulations such terms and conditions as he shall deem necessary*

1 to implement his administration of the foregoing provisions of
2 this section. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, in accord-
3 ance with such regulations as he may prescribe, enforce the
4 foregoing provisions and any regulations of the Secretary
5 of the Interior issued with respect to importations subject to
6 the provisions of this section. Any person who knowingly
7 violates any provision of this section or the regulations of
8 the Secretary of the Interior issued thereunder or any permit
9 provision shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than
10 \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. Any
11 person authorized to enforce the provisions of this section
12 and the regulations prescribed thereunder or any provision
13 of a permit may, with or without a warrant, arrest any
14 person who violates such provisions or regulations in his
15 presence or view, and may execute any warrant or other
16 process issued by any officer or court of competent juris-
17 diction, and may, with a search warrant or as incident to
18 a lawful arrest, or incident to the arrival from outside the
19 customs territory of the United States of any merchandise
20 or person, search for and seize any fish or wildlife or parts
21 thereof or property taken, used, or possessed in violation of
22 such provisions or regulations. Anything so seized shall be
23 held by such person or by the United States marshal pending
24 disposition of the case by the court. Any fish or wildlife or
25 parts thereof seized shall be forfeited to the Secretary of

1 *the Interior to be disposed of in such manner as he deems*
2 *appropriate; and, upon conviction, any property seized may*
3 *be forfeited to the United States or otherwise disposed of*
4 *by the court.*

5 (e) *As used in this section—*

6 (1) *the term “fish or wildlife” means any wild mam-*
7 *mal, fish, wild bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or*
8 *crustacean;*

9 (2) *the term “person” means an individual, corpo-*
10 *ration, association, organization, or partnership.*

11 *SEC. 2. (a) Section 43 of title 18, United States Code,*
12 *is amended by deleting the words “wild mammal or bird” in*
13 *paragraphs 1 and 2 and inserting “wild mammal, wild bird,*
14 *amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or crustacean”.*

15 (b) *Section 43 of title 18, United States Code, is*
16 *amended by inserting a new paragraph after the second*
17 *paragraph in said section to read as follows:*

18 *“Whoever knowingly transports or ships, or causes to*
19 *be transported or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce,*
20 *or knowingly sells or causes to be sold, any wild mammal,*
21 *wild bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or crustacean or*
22 *parts thereof which were captured, killed, taken, purchased,*
23 *sold, or otherwise possessed or transported in any manner*
24 *contrary to this section or any Act of Congress or regulations*

1 issued thereunder or contrary to the laws or regulations of
2 any State, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto
3 Rico, possession of the United States, or foreign country,
4 or knowingly sells or causes to be sold any products man-
5 ufactured, made or processed from such wild mammal, wild
6 bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or crustacean or parts
7 thereof; or”

8 (c) The last paragraph in section 43 of title 18, United
9 States Code, is amended to read as follows:

10 “Shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for
11 not more than six months, or both; and the wild mammals,
12 wild birds, amphibians, reptiles, mollusks, or crustaceans, or
13 the dead bodies or parts thereof, or the offspring or eggs
14 thereof, shall be forfeited.”

15 SEC. 3. Section 3054 of title 18, United States Code, is
16 amended by inserting “42,” after “to enforce sections” and
17 by inserting a comma after “43”.

18 SEC. 4. Section 3112 of title 18, United States Code, is
19 amended by inserting “42,” after “to enforce sections” and
20 by inserting a comma after “43”.

21 SEC. 5. The first paragraph in section 44 of title 18,
22 United States Code, is amended by deleting “wild animals or
23 birds, or the dead bodies or parts thereof,” and inserting
24 “any wild mammal, wild bird, amphibian, or reptile, or the
25 dead bodies or parts thereof, or any mollusk or crustacean,”.

1 *SEC. 6. (a) Section 2 of the Black Bass Act (44 Stat.*
2 *576), as amended (16 U.S.C. 852), is amended—*

3 *(1) by inserting before the words “any foreign*
4 *country” the words “or from”; and*

5 *(2) by inserting after the words “District of Co-*
6 *lumbia” the words “or any foreign country”.*

7 *(b) Section 3 of the Black Bass Act (46 Stat. 846), as*
8 *amended (16 U.S.C. 852a), is amended by deleting the*
9 *comma after “commerce” and inserting therein “or foreign*
10 *commerce,”.*

11 *(c) Section 6(a) of the Black Bass Act (46 Stat. 846),*
12 *as amended (16 U.S.C. 852d(a)) is amended by changing*
13 *the words “Any employee of the Department of the Interior*
14 *authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to enforce the*
15 *provisions of this Act” in the first sentence thereof to read*
16 *as follows:*

17 *“The provisions of this section and any regulations*
18 *issued thereunder shall be enforced by personnel of the*
19 *Department of the Interior and the Secretary may utilize*
20 *by agreement with or without reimbursement personnel*
21 *and facilities of other Federal agencies, and such per-*
22 *sonnel”.*

23 *SEC. 7. (a) Section 1 of the Act of October 15, 1966*
24 *(80 Stat. 926), is amended by adding a new subsection at*
25 *the end thereof to read as follows:*

1 “(d) For the purpose of sections 1 through 3 of this
2 Act, the term ‘fish and wildlife’ means any wild mammal,
3 fish, wild bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or crusta-
4 cean.”

5 (b) Section 2(d) of the Act of October 15, 1966 (80
6 Stat. 926), is amended by adding a new sentence at the end
7 thereof to read as follows:

8 “The Secretary is authorized to acquire by purchase,
9 donation, exchange, or otherwise any privately owned
10 land, water, or interests therein, within the boundaries
11 of any area administered by him, to conserve, pro-
12 tect, restore, or propagate any selected species of native
13 fish and wildlife that are threatened with extinction with-
14 out regard to any limitation on appropriations applicable
15 to such area under any other provision of law and each
16 such acquisition shall be administered in accordance with
17 the provisions of law applicable to such area.”

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D.C., April 23, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in further response to your request for the views of this Department with respect to S. 2984, a bill "To prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes."

If enacted, S. 2984 would provide that no person shall import into the United States, its territories or possessions, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any species or subspecies of fish or wildlife or parts thereof, which the Secretary of the Interior determines to be threatened with extinction, unless the Secretary permits, under conditions prescribed, such importation for zoological, educational and scientific purposes. The Secretary would be given the responsibility of determining, after consultation with the affected foreign country, and, when appropriate, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, that a given species or subspecies of fish or wildlife is threatened with extinction. He would then publish in the *Federal Register* the names of species or subspecies he found so threatened.

In order to facilitate and reduce the costs of enforcement of these provisions, the Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to designate, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, those ports through which all fish and wildlife or parts thereof may be entered. The Secretary of the Interior would prescribe by regulation the terms and conditions necessary to implement the administration of the provisions regarding imports, and the Secretary of the Treasury would enforce those regulations. S. 2984 would also provide penalties for violation of the regulations, including seizure of the articles in question.

The proposed legislation would also broaden the coverage of and strengthen domestic statutes to prevent the interstate shipment of wildlife taken contrary to State laws by or for pet traders, roadside zoos, hunters of rare animals, or others, for purposes of exploitation, and would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire private lands to conserve, protect, restore, or propagate any species threatened with extinction.

The Department of Commerce recognizes the need and desirability of protecting endangered species of fish and wildlife, whether domestic or foreign. Unscrupulous dealers abroad, motivated primarily by profit, have frequently circumvented their national laws forbidding the exportation of such species faced with extinction. Although many regulations have been promulgated by the United States, in cooperation with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and several international agreements have been made with Latin American nations to provide protection for endangered wildlife, the importation of many species into the United States is still not necessarily illegal. The proposed bill is intended to strengthen existing regulations and agreements.

Insofar as this Department can determine, passage of the proposed legislation would not adversely affect lawful trade, either domestic or international. For this reason, the Department of Commerce favors the enactment of S. 2984. However, this Department defers to the Department of the Interior for comments on specific provisions of the proposed legislation.

We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

PEDRO R. VAZQUEZ,
For the General Counsel.

THE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., April 26, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request for the views of this Department on S. 2984, "To prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of

reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes."

The proposed legislation would prohibit the importation of any species or subspecies of fish or wildlife or parts thereof which the Secretary of the Interior determines to be threatened with extinction. The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to prescribe terms and conditions under which importations for certain authorized purposes would be permitted. Enforcement would be the responsibility of this Department and the Department of the Interior.

Subsection (c) of the first section of S. 2984 would prohibit the importation of all fish or wildlife and parts thereof into any port in the United States, except such as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury "as ports of entry for vessels or aircraft".

The Secretary of the Treasury by reason of a Presidential delegation is authorized to designate customs ports of entry (sec. 1, Act of August 1, 1914 (19 U.S.C. 2) ; E.O. No. 10289, September 17, 1951 (3 CFR, Ch. II) ; Treasury Department Order No. 190, Rev. 4 (30 F.R. 15769)). The use in subsection (c) of the language "as ports of entry for vessels or aircraft" may be construed as a limitation for the purposes of the proposed legislation, on this authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Department believes this would be undesirable. We would, however, have no objection to the Secretary of the Interior's selecting, from among the ports of entry designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the ports at which wildlife may be imported. In order to achieve this objective, it is suggested that the phrase "as ports of entry for vessels or aircraft" in lines 23 and 24, page 2, of the bill be deleted.

With this amendment, the Department anticipates no unusual administrative or enforcement difficulties in carrying out its anticipated responsibilities under the bill, but enactment will result in a greater workload for customs officers.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection from the standpoint of the Administration's program to the submission of this report to your Committee.

Sincerely yours,

ROY T. ENGLERT,
Acting General Counsel.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., May 21, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
U.S. Senate.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the Department of Defense on S. 2984, 90th Congress, a bill "To prevent the importation of endangered species of fish and wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes." The Department of the Army has been assigned responsibility for expressing the views of the Department of Defense on this bill.

This bill would prohibit the import into the United States, its territories or possessions, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any species of fish or wildlife which the Secretary of the Interior determines to be threatened with extinction. The Secretary would make such determinations after consultation with the affected foreign country, and when appropriate, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The Secretary would be authorized to permit, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, the importation of the endangered fish or wildlife for zoological, educational and scientific purposes. The Secretary, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, would designate the ports of entry for the importation of all fish and wildlife, and would be granted authority to prescribe regulations as he deems necessary to implement the administration of these provisions. Finally, the bill would amend various sections of Titles 17 and 18 of the United States Code, as well as Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of October 15, 1966 (P.L. 89-669).

As to the merits of S. 2984, the Department of the Army, on behalf of the Department of Defense, defers for an expression of views to the other Federal departments which have the primary interest in this legislation.

This report has been coordinated within the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the Committee.

Sincerely,

STANLEY R. RESOR,
Secretary of the Army.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., July 23, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested this Department's views on S. 2984, a bill "To prevent the importation of endangered species of fish and wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes."

We recommend the enactment of S. 2984 with the amendments suggested herein. Incidentally, the provisions of this bill are nearly identical to those in H.R. 11618 which has been reported out of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Section 1 of the bill prohibits the importation into the United States, its territories or possessions, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, of endangered species of fish or wildlife or parts thereof. The Secretary of the Interior must make the determination that they are endangered—that is, threatened with extinction—based on criteria set forth in the bill and after consulting with the foreign country where the species or subspecies are exported from, and, when appropriate, with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The Secretary must publish periodically the names of the various fish or wildlife which he finds to be endangered. The bill authorizes the Secretary to permit some importation of such fish or wildlife for zoological, educational, and scientific purposes.

This Department shares the international concern for preservation of threatened species. We support the efforts of the various governments to control the import, export, and transit of such species.

Governments have given protection to those wild animals used for sport and food for centuries. It is only recently that animals have been thought worthy of preservation for their own sake and for the appreciation of future generations.

The Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668aa *et seq.*), which implements three treaties on animal protection provides the basis for a comprehensive program for the preservation of native species of vertebrate animals in the United States that are threatened with extinction. Additional legislation is needed which would authorize the Department of the Interior to cooperate and participate in the worldwide effort to extend protection and assistance to all endangered species.

The 1940 Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere attaches special urgency to endangered species. The United States ratified this Convention in 1941, and it was proclaimed by the President in 1942. Many of the signatories of the Convention have officially declared to the Organization of American States that certain of their species are in danger of becoming extinct. Enactment of S. 2984 is another medium for implementation of this Convention. Also, it would help to save threatened animals of Asia, Africa, and Europe as well.

Many species of animals are endangered because they are in demand for novelty uses, or because their skins provide specialty or decorative wearing apparel. The hides of spotted cats and zebras are in demand as luxury apparel and status symbols. Many species of rare and beautiful tropical fish have been dangerously reduced in numbers to supply an ever increasing market for aquaria fish. Poaching is a lucrative enterprise in Asia and Africa. The developing countries with limited resources and unstable governments find it impossible to stop illegal traffic in protected animals.

It is important to emphasize that this legislation permits the Secretary of the Interior to prohibit the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into this country without regard to whether such fish or wildlife was taken illegally in the foreign country. Title 18, U.S.C. Sec. 43 now makes it unlawful to transport knowingly to or from the United States or any foreign country or

between States of the United States, wild mammals or birds, whether endangered or not, which are taken illegally in any foreign country or in any State. S. 2984 would not affect that statute. It will, however, make enforcement easier, because it is now very difficult to tell whether a particular mammal or bird or part thereof was taken illegally in a foreign country.

Subsection 1(c) is aimed at reducing costs and facilitating enforcement by limiting the number of ports of entry.

Subsection 1(d) clearly places enforcement authority and responsibility in the Treasury Department and authority to promulgate regulations in both Interior and Treasury.

We recommend that the words "said laws" on page 3, line 22, be changed to read "such provisions". This is a clarifying amendment, since there is no previous reference in the subsection to any laws.

We recommend that the word "knowingly" be inserted after the word "who" on page 3, line 7. This amendment will bring this section in harmony with the language used in subsection 2(b), page 4 line 15.

The bill flatly prohibits the importation of fish or wildlife which the Secretary by regulation declares endangered. Thus, the forfeiture of such seized fish or wildlife taken, used, or possessed in violation of this Act or regulations should be automatic and not depend upon a conviction. Also, the forfeiture should be to the Secretary of the Interior who may then decide how they shall be disposed of, in his discretion, rather than through the court or commissioner.

Section 2 of S. 2984 amends section 43 of the Criminal Code. This section makes it unlawful for anyone knowingly to put into interstate or foreign commerce any wild mammal or wild bird, or the dead body or part thereof, or their offspring or eggs, which have been taken, captured, killed, purchased, sold, possessed, or transported contrary to any Federal, State, or foreign laws or regulations. Reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, and crustacea that are taken, possessed, etc., in violation of such laws or regulations and entered into interstate or foreign commerce are not now covered by this section. Fish are excepted from section 2, because they are covered by the Black Bass Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 851-856). This bill, if enacted, will enable us to aid the States in reducing the present commercial traffic in alligator hides that have been taken contrary to State law. State laws and regulations are often ineffective in affording protection to these species because many live baby alligators and frogs are poached in one State and transported to another. Also, hides of illegally taken, possessed, etc., alligators are often transported from one State to another.

A number of conservation organizations have long urged the enactment of legislation to protect the alligator. The Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners, which is composed of the directors of the State fish and game departments of 15 Southern and Southeastern States, is on record by resolution in favor of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in alligators and their hides taken in violation of State laws.

Section 42 of the Criminal Code which governs the importation of injurious species of wildlife into the United States was amended by the Act of September 2, 1960 (74 Stat. 753). The amendment, among other things, places the responsibility for enforcement of section 42 jointly in the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior. Section 3 of S. 2984 extends to section 42 the provisions of section 3054 of title 18 which authorizes the employees of this Department and the Customs Bureau to make arrests and execute warrants in enforcing sections 43 and 44. Section 4 of S. 2984 also extends to section 42 the provisions of section 3112 of title 18 which authorizes these same persons to execute warrants to search for and seize property used or possessed in violation of sections 43 and 44.

Section 5 of S. 2984 amends section 44 of the Criminal Code and makes it unlawful to put into interstate or foreign commerce any wild animals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, and crustacea without plainly marking, labeling, or tagging the packages with the name and address of the consignee and shipper and a statement indicating the contents. Fish, which are excepted from this provision, are covered by the Black Bass Act. This provision will enable us to aid the States in connection with their efforts in reducing commercial traffic in alligator hides that are illegally taken.

The Black Bass Act, as amended, now protects fish shipped in interstate commerce or to or through a foreign country. Section 6 of S. 2984 amends the Black Bass Act to protect imported fish in the same manner as fish in interstate commerce or to or through foreign countries.

We recommend that subsection 6(c) be amended by inserting after the word "Interior" the words "authorized by the Secretary of the Interior." This is a clarifying amendment.

Section 7(b) of the bill would authorize the Secretary to acquire privately owned lands within the boundaries of areas administered by him, for the purpose of conserving, protecting, restoring, or propagating any endangered species of native fish or wildlife.

We recommend that the word "hereafter" appearing on page 7, line 5, be deleted. The insertion of this word tends to indicate a prospective application of section 7(b) and could be interpreted to prevent the Secretary from acquiring private land in an existing area administered by the Secretary.

Also, we recommend that on line 9 on page 7, insert a comma after the word "law" and the words "including this Act."

This new subsection is desirable because it will make it clear that we can acquire inholdings within areas administered by this Department, such as those of the National Park System, which are valuable for the protection of these endangered species. Present authority under the 1966 Act for such acquisition is not clear.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

CLARENCE F. PAUTZKE,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., July 24, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request for our views and comments on S. 2984, a bill "To prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes."

The Department favors the enactment of this proposed legislation provided that the suggested amendments are incorporated:

The proposed legislation would direct the Secretary of Interior to prepare a list of species which are threatened with extinction. The importation of these species would not be allowed except with the permission of the Secretary of Interior for zoological, educational, and scientific purposes. Penalties would be provided for violations of any provisions of the bill. Also, certain sections of existing law would be amended.

We are in accord with the principles of this proposed legislation. However, Section 1(c) of this bill, which would authorize the Secretary of Interior, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to designate the ports of entry for certain fish and wildlife and parts thereof would conflict with similar authority already granted to the Secretary of Agriculture. Under Section 103 of Title 21 of the United States Code, the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is empowered to designate ports of entry for certain wild animals in order to prevent the introduction and dissemination of communicable diseases that would constitute a danger to the health of animals in the United States.

Moreover, Section 1(b) of the proposed bill would authorize the Secretary of Interior to permit, under prescribed terms and conditions, the importation of wildlife and fish threatened with extinction for zoological, educational, and scientific purposes. This conflicts with the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306), which contain an absolute prohibition against the importation of all ruminants and swine (except wild zoo animals), and of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats of all ruminants and swine from countries declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease. Under very stringent restrictions imposed by the Secretary of Agriculture including authority for permanent post-entry quarantine, wild ruminants and swine may be permitted entry under the Tariff Act of 1930 when such ani-

mals are solely for exhibition at an approved zoological park from which they cannot be moved except to another approved zoological park.

Because the proposed legislation contains certain provisions which conflict with authority granted to the Secretary of Agriculture under existing laws, we propose that the following provisions be incorporated into S. 2984:

"SECTION 8(a). The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall provide for appropriate coordination of the administration of this Act with the administration of the Animal Quarantine Laws (21 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.*, 21 U.S.C. 111, 21 U.S.C. 134 *et seq.*) and the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306)."

"(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as superseding or limiting in any manner the functions of the Secretary of Agriculture under any other law relating to prohibited or restricted importations of animals and other articles and no proceeding or determination under this Act shall preclude any proceeding to be considered determinative of any issue of fact or law in any proceeding under any Act administered by the Secretary of Agriculture."

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

Senator BREWSTER. Ladies and gentlemen, I am sorry we are a few minutes late in getting started.

We are very pleased to have as our first witness this morning the distinguished Senator from Texas, Hon. Ralph Yarborough.

STATEMENT OF HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to the chairman for calling this hearing, appreciative of his great interest in this subject, and mindful of the sacrifices he makes in giving up other committees in this crucial last 2 weeks of this first segment of the session this year to come here to hear this bill, but I think the subject is worthy of the chairman's time and of the attention of this distinguished committee on which I once had the privilege and honor of serving. And I appreciate your coming at this time, particularly.

Mr. Chairman, we are all well aware of the more publicized problems that accompany modernization—overpopulation, decreasing availability of land, pollution. These same features that cause men real concern also are endangering the continued existence of a growing number of species of wildlife.

The American public has supported efforts to protect endangered American species, and much is being done for animals such as the western bison, the whooping crane, and the bald eagle. But the distinctive species of other nations are also becoming scarcer. Part of the problem is the alteration of these animals' natural habitats because of the encroachment of man.

The larger part of the threat, however, is the killing of these animals because of the demand for exotic fur and for the hides and horns of rare animals. America bears a primary responsibility for this demand because the market in this country is so large. Our country must exercise a leadership role in international conservation by prohibiting the illegal commerce which is the basic cause of danger to these species.

In another 50 years, the big cats like tigers and leopards and others of the world may be exterminated if the demand for their fur illegally is not relieved. This would mean that the jaguar and ocelot would vanish from Central and South America, the cheetah from Africa, the tiger from Asia, and the leopard from all over the world.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources estimates that 10,000 leopards are taken out of Africa each year on license, which is the maximum attrition the species can bear and still maintain itself. But 60,000—six times that number—are taken by poachers each year. And 30,000 of those are females which are taken while their unweaned cubs are left to die of starvation.

Cats are not the only specie so endangered. The threat extends to any bird or mammal, amphibian or reptile valued because of its scarcity. Any rare specie is caught in a vicious cycle. Increased poaching means fewer animals. Fewer animals means increased prices because of the scarcity. Increased prices mean more incentive for poaching.

Many countries of Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America have regulations to preserve their treasured species. Yet these rules are almost impossible to enforce when in countries like America with a high consumer capacity and purchasing capacity, the horns and hides of these illegally taken animals are sold for high prices without regard to legality of the origin of the hide or horn or fur or feathers.

Senate bill 2984 seeks to recognize America's responsibility in world conservation by removing the inducement to poaching. It would prevent the importation of endangered wildlife into the United States or the hides or horns or feathers or furs thereof if taken in violation of the laws of the country where taken. By eliminating this major market it would bring about a decline in the traffic in illegally obtained vanishing species or their products.

This bill recognizes the valuable work being done by some domestic groups which have imported endangered species for study and breeding aimed at strengthening their number. Accordingly, authority is given to the Secretary of the Interior to permit importation for zoological, education, and scientific purposes.

Mr. Chairman, illegal traffic in rare animals is also a domestic problem. The United States does not prohibit transportation in interstate commerce of animals taken in violation of laws of one of our States. There are various State laws protecting the native American alligator, for example, but no law to prevent them taken out. Once they get out of the State, they are on the open market.

The only way for State regulations to be capable of being enforced is if the Federal Government recognizes its responsibility. Secretary Udall now puts the number of endangered species native to the United States at 78—including 14 mammals, 36 birds, six reptiles and amphibians, and 22 fishes. On this list are well-known species such as the ivory-billed woodpecker, which could possibly be extinct now; the timber wolf, the grizzly bear, the California condor, and the whooping crane. This bill would prohibit the interstate shipment of our native wildlife taken contrary to State law.

Thus this bill recognizes our responsibility to prohibit illegal traffic of all wildlife species taken in violation of Federal, State, or foreign laws. This vital step will encourage other nations to reject such disgraceful commerce, and combat the exploitation which is the most serious threat to endangered species.

The preservation of these species is important to the beauty of the world and to nature's balance. Each species has important things to tell us about life and its evolution. The way we respond to these threatened species will tell us important things about ourselves.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that I may file as an appendix to the statement:

A letter from the National Audubon Society of February 26, 1968, addressed to me, supporting this bill, signed by Mr. Robert C. Boardman, director of public information.

A letter from the Wildlife Management Institute of March 4, 1968, signed by Ira N. Gabrielson, president.

An article from the Dallas Morning News of Sunday, May 21, 1968, by Roger Caras, entitled "The True Price of Fun Furs." That is a Sunday magazine supplement printed in many Sunday magazines over the country. I want to call particular attention to that article, Mr. Chairman. It tells how when the game wardens first tried to protect

the birds in Florida, the game wardens were murdered by poachers for birds.

It tells how just last year, a game warden in East Africa, the father of six children, was speared to death in a dry river bed by a poacher hunting leopards. And it tells how even the game wardens are losing their lives in trying to protect the endangered species because of this demand for furs, for rarities, in this country.

I also ask the chairman's consent to place in the record an article from the San Antonio Light of Sunday, June 2, 1968, under title, "No Concern for Wildlife," an article written by Leslie H. Whitten of Washington, the Washington Bureau of Light.

A letter from the Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Washington, D.C., Georgetown Station, of February 16, 1968, by Madeleine Bemlans, president.

A statement by the chairman of the Texas Council for Wildlife Protection through Ann Gough Hunter, the chairman from Dallas, of July 7, 1968, in support of this legislation.

A letter to the chairman, Senator Bartlett, of July 3, 1968, from Dartmouth Medical School, department of physiology, by S. M. Tenney, professor and chairman.

A telegram from the Animal Protective League of Wauwatosa, Wis., supporting this legislation.

An article from the "Call of the Vanishing Wild." This is a feature series from the Christian Science Monitor, "Africa's Wildlife Under Siege." This article was printed in the Christian Science Monitor of 1967.

And "It's Hard To Like a Rhinoceros," an article from National Wildlife, June-July 1965. It says "It's hard to like a rhinoceros, but African conservationists are trying hard to save them, anyway."

Another article from "Science and Space" of September 4, 1967, "Can Africa's Wildlife Be Saved?"

An article from the Christian Science Monitor of June 8, 1967, entitled "Extinction," dealing with the grizzly bear in the United States.

An article from the New York Times of Sunday, July 11, 1965, "Polar Bear Study Sought by Alaska"—the endangered polar bear.

An article from the Washington Post of October 24, 1965, "A Whale of a Bear Tale."

And one telling about polar bear meat getting so scarce—people want rare meats to eat. That is the Washington Post, March 7, 1965, entitled, "Precious Meat of Millionaires." Polar bear meat is becoming exotic meat so it is sought. People like to eat something nobody else eats, another danger to endangered species.

An article from the New York Times Sunday magazine section, March 28, 1965, "Are the Days of the Arctic's King Running Out," by Robert Murphy.

A statement from Ann Gough Hunter, chairman, Texas Council for Wildlife Protection, 3132 Lovers Lane, Dallas, Tex. 75225.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest that this selection of articles is just representative of the growing concern in America that we are playing such a large part in the threatened extermination of so many endangered species in the world and to help illustrate that this is a national concern widely spread over this country. I ask that I may attach those as an appendix to my statement.

Senator BREWSTER. Without objection, the material offered by the Senator from Texas will be included in the record.

And let me commend the distinguished Senator from Texas on his introduction of S. 2984 and thank him for his interesting, rewarding and compelling testimony.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I thank the chairman very much.

May I go off the record a minute?

(Discussion off the record.)

(The letters and articles submitted by Senator Yarborough follow:)

[From the Baltimore Sun, July 23, 1968]

EXOTIC NOW, EXTINCT TOMORROW

(By Ann Cottrell Free)

WASHINGTON.—Attempts to bring out the cave woman and the "untamed you" in the American female by draping her in exotic "fun furs" (even leopard undies) has run into a congressional roadblock.

It's not that Congress is so fashion conscious or that it is even astounded at fur designers' startling striped and spotted creations. Nor is it solely because the Congress is unamused by such claims as that "a monkey skin dress is a barrel of giggle." In fact, most members of Congress may not even know they can buy a wastebasket made from a hollowed-out elephant's foot. Nor do they even care to join "in" crowds that stir their cocktails with giraffe skin swizzle sticks.

But the Congress of the United States has heard something else. It has heard and understood that if it does not act immediately many of man's fellow creatures will not survive. It has heard this: Since the Twentieth Century began, more than 60 species or subspecies of mammals have become extinct. This is about the same number that vanished from the earth in the 1,900 years since the birth of Christ. Almost as startling as this one-a-year rate versus the three-a-century has been the disappearance of birds.

There are various reasons for this, such as disease and destruction of food and shelter by fire, flood and man. (In Vietnam, for example, United States chemical defoliation is ringing the death knell of six species of rare animals that are dependent on tree foliage.)

But the real decimator of animals throughout the world has been the hunter, rarely hunting for food but seeking trophies, fun and furs. At a wildly increased pace, the hunter has been filling what the Smithsonian's Dr. S. Dillon Ripley calls the "almost insatiable demand" of the market place for furs.

The market place has been clamoring for the last six or seven years for more and more leopard, tiger, cheetah, jaguar and ocelot. Their skins are arriving in the New York garment district by the thousand. There they are fashioned into coats selling at four or five figures. Spotted accessories are all the rage; leopard can even be purchased by the yard.

The Republic of Somalia, where live the most handsome of leopards, has set a strict limit on leopards that may be taken from its jungles. But it admittedly cannot enforce the regulation. In recent years more than 60,000 leopard skins have come out of Africa—most from Somalia.

The market place, too, has been calling for and receiving alligator skins for shoes, wallets and handbags, disregarding the fact that most of the alligator-inhabited Southern states have laws against killing them.

Also the "movers and shakers" of fashion have reached out to the ice floes for polar bears for rugs and to zebra for upholstery and wall hangings. In short, fur is fashion.

"Executive" poachers, who employ penny-hungry Africans and Asians to do their hunting, are making a "killing," running about \$50,000 a year. Florida poachers are doing well, too, netting about \$500 a week.

This story has been presented in documented detail to Congress by leading conservationists in and out of government. Legislation that will bring this bizarre and tasteless chapter to an end forbids the importation of any animal (or part of any animal, such as pelts, tusks, claws) that is on Endangered Species list to be drawn up by the Department of the Interior.

The fine for violation may be as high as \$1,000, six months imprisonment and confiscation of goods. More than 1,000 animals (and this means mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibia) may be on the list. It will be patterned on the famous

Endangered Species list of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

Animals brought here for zoos and for scientific use will be exempt, but many conservationists hope that it will curtail them through creating a climate of allowing "born free" animals to continue to remain free. Scientific demands on members of the primate family reportedly are hurting native supplies.

More than fines, the ultimate and most effective penalty may be scorn. It is unlikely that wearers of contraband furs and leather would care to receive the same disdain as the women who insisted on wearing the plumes of the beautiful egrets after two young wardens, 60 years ago, gave their lives to save the birds.

[News release from the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Mar. 12, 1967]

SECRETARY UDALL NAMES 78 ENDANGERED WILDLIFE SPECIES

Seventy-eight mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes in the United States were listed today by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall as being threatened with extinction. The tabulation is the first to be made under the Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966.

Every state and over 300 individuals and organizations across the nation were consulted to determine the species threatened with extinction. The key list was compiled after considering recommendations by members of the scientific and academic fraternity specializing in wildlife studies, Secretary Udall said.

According to the law, a species is considered endangered when its habitat is threatened with destruction, drastic changes, or severe reduction, or when the animals are subjected to overexploitation, disease, or predation.

"An informed public will act to help reduce the dangers threatening these rare animals," Secretary Udall said in naming 14 mammals, 36 birds, 6 reptiles and amphibians, and 22 fishes.

The attachment list shows the species threatened with extinction and in need of assistance:

Endangered species

MAMMALS (14)

Indiana Bat.....	<i>Myotis sodalis.</i>
Delmarva Peninsula Fox Squirrel.....	<i>Sciurus niger cinereus.</i>
Timber Wolf.....	<i>Canis lupus lycaon.</i>
Red Wolf.....	<i>Canis niger.</i>
San Joaquin Kit Fox.....	<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica.</i>
Grizzly Bear.....	<i>Ursus horribilis.</i>
Black-Footed Ferret.....	<i>Mustela nigripes.</i>
Florida Panther.....	<i>Felis conolor ceryi.</i>
Caribbean Monk Seal.....	<i>Monachus tropicalis.</i>
Guadalupe Fur Seal.....	<i>Arctocephalus philippi townsendi.</i>
Florida Manatee or Florida Sea Cow.....	<i>Trichechus manatus latirostris.</i>
Key Deer.....	<i>Odocoileus virginianus clavium.</i>
Columbian White-Tailed Deer.....	<i>Odocoileus virginianus leucurus.</i>
Sonoran Pronghorn.....	<i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis.</i>

BIRDS (36)

Hawaiian Dark-Rumped Petrel.....	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis.</i>
Hawaiian Goose (Nene).....	<i>Branta sandvicensis.</i>
Aleutian Canada Goose.....	<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia.</i>
Tule White-Fronted Goose.....	<i>Anser albifrons gambelli.</i>
Laysan Duck.....	<i>Anas laysanensis.</i>
Hawaiian Duck (or Koloa).....	<i>Anas wyvilliana.</i>
Mexican Duck.....	<i>Anas diazi.</i>
California Condor.....	<i>Gymnogyps californianus.</i>
Florida Everglade Kite (Florida Snail Kite).....	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus.</i>
Hawaiian Hawk (or Ii).....	<i>Buteo solitarius.</i>
Southern Bald Eagle.....	<i>Haliaeetus l. leucocephalus.</i>
Attwater's Greater Prairie Chicken.....	<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri.</i>
Masked Bobwhite.....	<i>Colinus virginianus ridwayi.</i>
Whooping Crane.....	<i>Grus americana.</i>
Yuma Clapper Rail.....	<i>Rallus longirestris yumanensis.</i>
Hawaiian Common Gallinule.....	<i>Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis.</i>
Eskimo Curlew.....	<i>Numenius borealis.</i>
Puerto Rican Parrot.....	<i>Amazona vittata.</i>
American Ivory-Billed Woodpecker.....	<i>Campephilus p. principalis.</i>
Hawaiian Crow (or Alala).....	<i>Corvus tropicus.</i>
Small Kauai Thrush (Puaiohi).....	<i>Phacornia palmeri.</i>
Nihoa Millerbird.....	<i>Acrocephalus kingi.</i>
Kauai Oo (or Oo Aa).....	<i>Moho braccatus.</i>
Crested Honeycreeper (or Akohekohe).....	<i>Palmeria dolei.</i>
Akiapolaau.....	<i>Hemignathus wilsoni.</i>
Kauai Akialoa.....	<i>Hemignathus procerus.</i>
Kauai Nukupuu.....	<i>Hemignathus lucidus hanapepe.</i>
Laysan Finchbill (Laysan Finch).....	<i>Psittirostra c. cantans.</i>
Nihoa Finchbill (Nihoa Finch).....	<i>Psittirostra cantans ultima.</i>
Ou.....	<i>Psittirostra psittacea.</i>
Palila.....	<i>Psittirostra bailliei.</i>
Maui Parrotbill.....	<i>Pseudonestor xanthophrys.</i>
Bachman's Warbler.....	<i>Vermivora bachmanii.</i>
Kirtland's Warbler.....	<i>Dendroica kirtlandii.</i>
Dusky Seaside Sparrow.....	<i>Ammospiza nigrescens.</i>
Cape Sable Sparrow.....	<i>Ammospiza mirabilis.</i>

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS (6)

American Alligator.....	<i>Alligator mississippiensis.</i>
Blunt-Nosed Leopard Lizard.....	<i>Crotaphytus wislizenii silus.</i>
San Francisco Garter Snake.....	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia.</i>
Santa Cruz Long-Toed Salamander.....	<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum.</i>
Texas Blind Salamander.....	<i>Typhlomolge rathbuni.</i>
Black Toad, Inyo County Toad.....	<i>Bufo exsul.</i>

FISHES (22)

Shortnose Sturgeon-----	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum.</i>
Longjaw Cisco-----	<i>Coregonus alpenae.</i>
Piute Cutthroat Trout-----	<i>Salmo clarki scleniris.</i>
Greenback Cutthroat Trout-----	<i>Salmo clarki stomias.</i>
Montana Westslope Cutthroat Trout---	<i>Salmo clarki.</i>
Gila Trout-----	<i>Salmo gilae.</i>
Arizona (Apache) Trout-----	<i>Salmo sp.</i>
Desert Dace-----	<i>Eremichthys acros.</i>
Humpback Chub-----	<i>Gila cypha.</i>
Little Colorado Spinedace-----	<i>Lepidomeda vittata.</i>
Moapa Dace-----	<i>Moapa coriacea.</i>
Colorado River Squawfish-----	<i>Ptyshochellus lucius.</i>
Cui-ui-----	<i>Chasmistes cujus.</i>
Devils Hole Pupfish-----	<i>Cyprinodon diabelis.</i>
Comanche Springs Pupfish-----	<i>Cyprinodon elegans.</i>
Owens River Pupfish-----	<i>Cyprinodon radiosus.</i>
Pahrump Killifish-----	<i>Empetrichthys latos.</i>
Big Bend Gambusia-----	<i>Gambusia gaigei.</i>
Clear Creek Gambusia-----	<i>Gambusia heterochir.</i>
Gila Topminnow-----	<i>Pociliopsis occidentalis.</i>
Maryland Darter-----	<i>Etheostoma sellare.</i>
Blue Pike-----	<i>Stizostedion vitreum glaucum.</i>

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY,
New York, N.Y., February 26, 1968.

Senator RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,
Committee on Appropriations,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: Your bill, S. 2948, to prevent importation and interstate shipment of endangered and illegally taken wildlife, is legislation that is urgently needed to save the alligator, the leopard and other threatened species.

The National Audubon Society strongly supports your bill. We are writing to the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, urging that a hearing be held and asking that we be given an opportunity to be heard in support of the bill.

Yours truly,

R. C. BOARDMAN,
Director Public Information.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE,
Washington, D.C., March 4, 1968.

HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: Your letter of February 19 was here when I returned from a trip to Mexico and Texas, where I was working on endangered species.

Therefore, it was a great pleasure to read your letter and the bill that you have introduced. It is something that is very definitely needed to combat the illegal traffic of endangered animals of all kinds. It is also desperately needed in this country to prevent the complete extermination of the alligators, sea turtles, and other species.

I am delighted that the bill was introduced, and I can assure you that the Institute will do everything we can to assist in its passage.

Sincerely,

IRA N. GABRIELSON, *President.*

[From the Dallas Morning News Sunday magazine, May 21, 1968]

THE TRUE PRICE OF FUN FURS

(By Roger Caras)

There is a grave on Cape Sable in Florida, where the body of a young man lies buried. The date on the marker is 1905, the name inscribed is Guy Bradley. Three years later another grave was dug in Florida's sandy soil—this time to receive the body of Columbus McLeod. Both young men were game wardens murdered by poachers seeking egret feathers—then in demand as adornments for women's hats and dresses.

Is it hard to believe that a feather for Grandma's hat was so important to her that men had to be murdered to assure her of a supply? It really shouldn't seem extraordinary, because the whole thing has started up again.

Just last year, a game warden in East Africa—father of six children—was speared to death in a dry riverbed by a poacher hunting leopards.

In a very real way, this murderer was in the "employ" of every woman who wears a "fun fur" today. During the month of the murder a fashion column proclaimed, "The rage for spotted furs continues." Another paper noted, "Not an animal can call his skin his own this season . . ." The rarer and more expensive a fur is, the more frantic the demand.

What is the result of all this going to be? The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in Switzerland is the clearing house for data on endangered species collected all over the world. Here's what they have to say:

Spanish lynx: "Rare and decreasing—population unknown but there may be 150–200 . . . suffers constant persecution."

Caspian tiger: "No longer exists in Central Asia . . . estimates between 50 and 80 . . . perhaps 15–20 in Iran."

Amur tiger: "In the wild state already quite rare and continuing to decline. Unless measures are taken will soon become extinct."

Javan tiger: "A possible 20–25 in all Java."

Chinese tiger: "Has become very rare in recent years."

Bali tiger: "Estimated at three or four at most."

Barbary leopard: "Difficult to evaluate; around 50–100 in Morocco."

Asiatic cheetah: "The last definite report of cheetah in India was 1951—probably now extinct in Jordan—not seen in Israel in 100 years."

In another 50 years, the wild cats of the world will almost be exterminated unless the pressure is taken off them immediately. The jaguar and ocelot, will vanish from Central and South America, the cheetah from Africa, the tiger from Asia and the leopard from almost all the world.

Ten thousand leopards are taken out of Africa each year—on license. The wildlife experts have determined this to be the absolute maximum amount of attrition the species can bear and still maintain itself. However, another 60,000 (!)—30,000 of them females—are taken by poachers, leaving thousands of unweaned cubs to die of starvation.

It is fatuous to argue that buying a coat harms no one, since the animals are already dead. As soon as a fur coat goes off the rack retailer orders another from the wholesaler—and the whole ugly trail goes right back down to the trader and poacher. When you buy *one* leopard coat you are ordering the death of *six* leopards.

Fun fur? Fun for *whom*?

WHERE FUN ENDS MURDER BEGINS

I am not suggesting that it is wrong to wear furs. If you want to wear a fun fur made from rabbit or lamb, or a mink coat or a mutation fox, you are not doing harm to anyone except a farm-raised animal. I eat meat and I wear leather shoes, both products derived from animals intended for slaughter from the moment of birth. I do most heartily protest, however, when a person's need for self-adornment impinges upon my rights and the rights of my children to live in a world where wild animals can still exist for study and for pleasure.

The wild cat furs are not even practical. They are not warm (almost all come from animals with coats suited to tropical environments) and they are not durable.

Not only the great cats—approximately 1,000 other species of animals are in danger of extinction at this moment. Between 1851 and 1900, at least 31 mammals

were exterminated by man—a species every 1.6 years. Between 1901 and 1944, 40 more were exterminated—nearly a species a year. In another 100 years there may not be a single major species left!

We are destroying the critical balance of nature for all time, to satisfy the egos of a small group of affluent people.

No furrier can know whether the skin in your cat is legal or has been poached. A government tag means nothing. Throughout most of Africa and Asia today bribery is rampant, as it always is in underdeveloped areas. It takes a small bribe to get an official tag put on a skin marked for export.

So, the next time you examine a \$15,000-or-so leopard, cheetah or jaguar coat—add, to the price, “plus death and destruction to man and animal alike.” For that, truly, is the price of a “fun fur.”

[From the San Antonio (Tex.) Sunday Light, June 2, 1968]

NO CONCERN FOR WILDLIFE

(By Leslie H. Whitten)

WASHINGTON.—Congress, more intent this election year on saving voters than saving wildlife, is callously letting one rare animal after another fall to the poachers' net or gun.

“The alligator has no voice,” a spokesman for Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) wryly commented. With Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.), Yarborough is fighting to get a bill to save endangered species onto the floor.

There is no real opposition to the bill—except from a few furriers and a clutch of animal importers—but there is plenty of indifference.

ANIMAL PROTECTION

The Dingell-Yarborough measure would give some protection to such exotic or beautiful creatures as the Somali leopard, the Rhesus monkey, the elephant, the rhinoceros—all prey to man—as well as to such victims as the native American alligator.

Now snarled in a procedural House squabble while Yarborough waits to move it onto the Senate floor, the endangered species bill would:

Bar import of animals or parts of them from import if the secretary of interior decides they are in danger of becoming extinct. Some scientific exceptions would be made.

Ban from interstate commerce those animals taken illegally. Finished products would be included in the bill for domestic species, excluded from the bill if manufactured outside the U.S.

Yarborough said that in Southeast Texas poachers can clear \$25,000 a year on alligator skins. And as another example, a New York furrier estimated 7,000 African leopard hides were brought into New York at a cost of \$2.5 million in 1967.

\$5 MAKES \$3,000

Dr. Theodore Reed, director of the National Zoological Park here, told Dingell's House Fisheries and Wildlife subcommittee that:

“A smuggler would buy illegally orangutans taken in Sumatra for as little as \$5. They could be sold to zoos for \$3,000 or more.” Orangutans are a “gravely endangered” species, said Reed.

Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and many other airports—particularly Kennedy Airport in New York City—were mentioned in testimony as the entry points for exotic wildlife.

The hearings revealed that 4,000 primates, 6,000 reptiles and amphibians, 20,000 birds and 90,000 fish were moved through Kennedy Airport in one recent 11-week period.

Dr. Stanley A. Cain, assistant interior secretary for fish and wildlife, listed 250 mammals and 300 birds that are rare and endangered. They range from black rhinoceroses, now disappearing into zoos, to exquisite song birds captured and caged or killed to ornament clothing.

NO VOTE YET

The Dingell bill was approved by his parent Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, but no vote has been called yet by the House leadership. Dingell's

group reported only one or two letters protesting the bill, one from a Mrs. Charles P. Chase, Miami, whose husband imports animals for zoos.

"Numerous federal laws and controls" already hamper importers, she said. Mrs. Chase said she and her husband avoided endangered species. Some other importers are less scrupulous, a comparison of their stock lists with endangered species list showed.

Another sad fact of animal life is that some emerging African nations are financing their governments by letting poachers or even legal hunters slay or capture rare beasts for sale abroad.

While the foreign animals are slaughtered for furs, American alligators killed for their belly skin, orangutans trapped for zoos and animal farms, the Dingell-Yarborough bill remains bottled up for no apparent reason.

JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE

One section of it would make it easier for the U.S. to obtain privately-owned lands within national parks; some House members apparently feel a jurisdictional dispute is possible over which committee should get this section.

But the bill was reported to the floor on Feb. 21 and was expected to come before the House March 4. Since then, while Congress dawdles, the Interior Department has received notice from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) of six more endangered animals. They are Swayne's hartebeest (Africa), shou (a Tibetan deer), bacterian wapiti (Asia), golden lion marmoset (South Africa), and two kinds of South American tamarins (monkeys).

SOCIETY FOR ANIMAL PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION, *Washington, D.C., February 16, 1968.*

DEAR FRIEND: H.R. 11618, to protect endangered species of animals, has been favorably reported by the full Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the U.S. House of Representatives. Action is expected on it shortly, and it is vitally important that it be enacted into law. Because of your interest in the conservation of wildlife, we hope that you will write to your own Representative in Congress asking him to vote for it.

The bill prohibits importation into the United States of any species threatened with extinction except under special permit from the Secretary of The Interior. It is also designed to prevent interstate shipment of wildlife taken contrary to state law. This legislation is urgently needed because such huge sums of money are now available to smugglers and poachers throughout the world. American dollars are the reward they are seeking and obtaining for their cruel and illegal acts because of lack of machinery for stopping them at the receiving end.

The fur and leather trade, the pet trade, the research animal trade, and, to a lesser extent, the zoo trade, involve enormous numbers of animals. For example, at Kennedy Airport alone, between June 26 and September 11, 1967, approximately 20,000 birds, 4,000 primates, and 6,000 reptiles and amphibians were declared as imports.

"Bird collectors receive as little as one cent per bird, yet they capture so many that their earnings exceed prevailing local wages," Dr. Theodore Reed, Director of the National Zoological Park said in testimony before the Committee.

Speaking of the illegal trade in the almost extinct orangutan, he illustrated the desperate need for enactment of H.R. 11618 when he said that two recent cases of importation of orangutans without export licenses were known, but "the legal position appears to be that enforcement agencies could have acted at the time the animals entered—but that once they elude Federal agents at a port there is no feasible prosecution."

To obtain orangutans (selling at \$3,000 each as a minimum), the hunters kill the mothers and smuggle the babies out, pretending they are monkeys. Many die before reaching their destinations. Two of these smuggled infants, photographed and reproduced in ORYX, the journal of the Fauna Preservation Society, are shown below. England passed a law in 1964 prohibiting importation of rare species of animals and birds without a special license. There must be no further delay on our part, for the United States is the greatest market.

Please write today to your Congressman requesting him to vote for H.R. 11618, the Endangered Species Bill. He may be addressed at: House Office Building, Washington, D.C. If you do not know his name, it may be obtained by calling a local library, newspaper, or political organization. Please ask your friends to write, too.

Your assistance is needed to obtain enactment of this legislation. Your letters will be an important contribution to the success of the effort. If you wish to be kept informed by the Society for Animal Protective Legislation, let us know by sending us a copy of your letter to your Congressman or by informing us that you have written. *Enactment of H.R. 11618 will be a major step toward preventing species after species of animals throughout the world from becoming extinct.*

Sincerely,

MADELEINE BEMELMANS, *President.*

DARTMOUTH MEDICAL SCHOOL,
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY,
Hanover, N.H., July 3, 1968.

Hon. E. L. BARTLETT,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BARTLETT: I am writing to you as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Commerce to urge your favorable consideration and support of the Endangered Species Bill. Increasingly, my alarm has grown over the fate of a great many wild animals now threatened with extinction, in large measure due to the ruthless exploitation of native populations for commercial interest. Repeated journeys, over a span of twenty years, to Central and South America, have provided dramatic demonstration of how rapidly changes occur. Many regions of the Western Amazon and its tributaries, still wild and uninhabited by people, are now virtually free of monkeys, spotted cats, and many of the larger exotic birds. At least, this is true along the rivers, but I do not know how far back into the forests the devastation goes. But one has only to visit the small general stores and observe the high piles of skins—jaguar, ocelot, and nutria, and to talk with the river traders to judge the enthusiasm with which these animals are pursued. The skins bring high prices, and they know how readily their supplies are sold—so long as fashion dictates the desirability of exotic furs. The pet trade and the demand for certain animals, principally primates, in medical research, are also to blame. It is difficult to become aroused by the native hunters who eagerly, and understandably, grasp at the material benefit they enjoy from this trade, and they cannot be expected to sense either the larger issues of conservation or the inhumanity of their often cruel practices. But the thoughtless and greedy perpetrator is in our own civilized society, and here it is impossible to be tolerant. I see no alternative to banning the import of all endangered species, for I believe that it is the only course of action that will have an immediate effect on a drastic situation. Other efforts in education and the creation of preserves cannot possibly be effective soon enough.

I know of your interest in this legislation, and I am most appreciative of the time and effort you are devoting to help solve the problem. It is one important to all nations and all future generations if civilized values are to prevail in the world.

Sincerely yours,

S. M. TENNEY, M.D.,
Professor and Chairman.

WAUWATOSA, WIS., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator E. R. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

We will sincerely appreciate your help in getting favorable approval of endangered species bill S. 2984.

ANIMAL PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

[The Call of the Vanishing Wild, a feature series from the Christian Science Monitor, 1967]

AFRICA'S WILDLIFE UNDER SIEGE

(By Leslie Brown)*

Second largest continent on the planet—11.5 million square miles—Africa poses the question: "Can men and animals live together?" They can say a noted ornithologist, provided man applies the basic principles of wise land use before it is too late.

The survival of Africa's wildlife is a matter of global concern.

This wildlife, particularly the large mammals, is justly famous throughout the world. Nowhere else in the world is it possible today, to see up to 20 species of ungulates (hoofed animals), several major carnivores, and troops of primates in a comfortable morning's drive through inspiring scenery.

For the naturalist, Africa is of surpassing interest. For many who are not naturalists but just interested in animals, Africa's wildlife is being recognized as a treasure of equal interest with the imposing works of man or the beauties of ice and snow and cliffs in other continents.

However, the African mammals seen today are but a small fraction of the huge populations that wandered the continent when its interior was unknown and inaccessible. The decline in the past 30 years especially has been catastrophic.

There are no accurate figures in old accounts on which to base estimates, but perhaps one could fairly guess that 1 animal is alive today for 10 in 1930, and 1 for 50 of a century ago. In many parts of Africa where wildlife was abundant in 1930 the large animals have now been exterminated altogether.

It is usual to blame this decline upon the European settlement and development of the continent that began several centuries ago.

ETHIOPIA AN EXAMPLE

It is quite true that the early South African settlers destroyed perhaps the greatest congregations of wild animals that occurred anywhere in Africa, while the French colonists in North Africa reduced the wildlife to a remnant. Once the interior had been penetrated, the decline continued at an accelerated pace.

But in this destruction Europeans were not alone. In Ethiopia, the once-abundant elephants were almost exterminated by the indigenous people in the late 19th century, while most other wildlife has also been destroyed. In other parts of Africa indigenous peoples killed animals when they could, by whatever means they could, often completely barbarous.

In much of tropical Africa wild animals were scarce through incessant hunting long before any European ever saw these areas. To indigenous people wild animals were, and still are, *nyama* (in Swahili), or any other name signifying meat.

In several areas of the continent, notably in West Africa, they have exterminated wild animals by a combination of native snares, poisoned arrows, and rather primitive muzzle-loading firearms. The introduction of wire, which renders lethal many otherwise ineffective snares and traps, has led to heartless slaughter.

INADEQUACIES ADMITTED

The idea of conservation in Africa stems almost entirely from the immigrant peoples. The efforts of colonial governments may have been inadequate. They did not properly understand the fine ecological balance in Africa, or the potential value of the wild animals. But the idea of conservation sprang from them and all of the best-known national parks and reserves date from their time.

Any small islands of existing indigenous conservation practices were generally due to special pressures and are of negligible extent in a continent wherein most of the inhabitants have little or no idea of conservation.

Nowadays it is recognized that most land use by the indigenous peoples of Africa is wasteful of the natural resources, and leads to widespread destruction of habitat for man and beast alike.

Destruction of the habitat, by felling of forests, overgrazing of the savannas, shifting cultivation, and uncontrolled burning, has been at least as important in the decline of wildlife over the last half century as has actual slaughter.

*Leslie Brown wrote the monumental "Africa: A Natural History" in the "Continents We Live On" series. A well-known ornithologist and writer on bird subjects, he was formerly chief agriculturist of Kenya. Educated at St. Andrews University, Scotland, and at Cambridge, he has traveled widely in Africa. He now lives on a farm near Nairobi, Kenya.

In many areas it has been even more crucial. Once the habitat is gone, the animals cannot live there any more, and only a few species can adapt to radical changes in habitat. For a chimpanzee or an Okapi the destruction of forest is doom.

BALANCE ALTERED

Widespread, accelerating destruction of habitat has come about in recent years through the increase of human population and of their domestic livestock. This in turn is directly due to the introduction of modern medicine and veterinary practice, together with the control of famines, tribal warfare, and the slave trade.

When all these factors combined to keep human and domestic stock population in check the impact of man and his animals on the environment was not severe. Huge areas remained untouched, often as a no man's land between warring tribes, in which wild animals could roam.

But nowadays most such areas have been penetrated by agriculturists even if that great conservator, the tsetse fly, excludes the pastoralist and his herds. If neither the agriculturist nor pastoralist can live there, the bee-keeper has been there with his fire, and the meat hunter with his poisoned arrows, muzzle loaders, or wire snare.

The wild animals that once could live there in relative peace suffer from increasingly relentless pressure, and in many areas thinly populated by humans have almost disappeared already.

The question is: Is the decline ever going to stop? Are men and wildlife ever going to be able to share the land surface of Africa, or are even the remaining sanctuaries going to be pared away and at length overwhelmed by an increasing human tide? Can one halt the Gadarene rush toward denuded and eroded landscape, the extinction of wildlife, and the inevitable misery and hardship for the human beings that cause it?

TESTED METHODS AVAILABLE

Then answer to these questions is that, with common sense and the establishment of better methods of land use over wide areas, habitats and the animals that inhabit them can be preserved. Nor is it necessary to look for any new or untried methods. The ways and means that have been developed in other places, notably in North America, can be adapted to Africa to the benefit of man and wild animals alike.

The absolute conservation of animals and their habitat can be achieved by setting up national parks specifically to preserve the habitat with its inhabitants. It is in such parks that the majority of the most spectacular concentrations of wild ungulates and carnivora now exist. Such national parks must be increased, both in area and numbers, not only to provide the needs of specific animals, but also to cover the ecological needs of populations that spend part of their time in a park and part outside it.

Parks need to be increased, but it is doubtful if they could ever cover more than a rather small fraction of the continent. For several animals, such as the intensely nomadic gazelles, wild asses, and oryx it is very difficult to establish a park large enough to provide for the normal movements of the species concerned.

The conservation of much wildlife may have to be achieved by other means. Oddly enough, few people would now openly state that the real justification of national parks is the conservation of unspoiled natural beauty and as a demonstration of the willingness of man to share the earth with other creatures. The justification is usually the money they bring in, directly or indirectly, from the tourist trade.

It is true that national parks can be very valuable assets to a country. In Kenya, for instance, the tourist trade brought in about £11 million (\$30.8 million) in foreign exchange in 1965, and most of this was attributable to the existence of national parks and wildlife in East Africa.

COSTS DIRECTLY MET

The direct revenue from entrance fees more than covers the cost of maintaining the Nairobi National Park. The indirect revenue, in taxes on petrol and the like, would combine with this to produce a return per acre far in excess of the gross return possible by ranching the same area even with improved domestic stock.

Of the £11 million coming into Kenya in 1965 from visitors, it is unlikely that the Treasury received less than £1 million in direct revenue.

But some national parks are in inaccessible, hot or cold, malarious, or otherwise rather unpleasant areas to which tourists will not flock in numbers for many years, if ever. In such the conservation of habitat and animals must depend more upon the real values of conservation for conservation's sake than direct or indirect economic return. If all the animals on the continent of Africa were to depend for survival on national parks the outlook for many would be bleak.

The forest reserves that are in any case necessary for conservation of steep mountain slopes and water catchments, and for the long-term provision of the timber needs of people, have a tremendous part to play in the conservation of wildlife. Even if the larger mammals are exterminated in such forests, the habitat remains more or less unchanged for birds and smaller creatures.

Certain forest areas, particularly in the temperate parts of the continent, are being replaced with planted coniferous timber or eucalypts, to the detriment of the indigenous wildlife. But usually the forests can be effective conservation areas, particularly in the tropics, where they contain many valuable timber species. In the tropical forests drastic changes in the habitat seriously affecting the indigenous wildlife are unlikely to be caused by the forest management.

Unfortunately, it is too often true at present that in forest areas wildlife has been almost exterminated or grievously reduced by trapping, and at night by the use of guns with headlights. (A light worn on the hunter's head causes the animal to stand mesmerized so that it is easily shot.)

In much of tropical Africa the larger wild animals of the forest form the major meat resource of the local human population and are subject to relentless hunting pressure.

It is quite obvious that common sense and sound land usage should lead to the management of the wildlife resource of forests on a sustained, maximum-yield basis. This would not harm forestry interests in any way—though such heavy animals as elephants, buffalo, and rhino may need to be controlled. To graft onto existing forest reserves sensible control of the exploitation of the wildlife within them would not only benefit the wildlife but is, in many areas, the only foreseeable practical means of providing readily available cheap protein food for the human inhabitants.

MULTIPLE USES POSSIBLE

This principle, of sensible multiple use of forests, can also be applied to savannas or thornbush infested with the tsetse fly or otherwise unproductive. At present man often attempts to exploit such areas by making them available for human settlement by destroying the wild animals in slaughter policies, by clearing, and so on.

Such policies are often both costly and wasteful and frequently lead to a damaged landscape and environment in which the wild animals have been almost exterminated but little else of value replaces them. This applies particularly to many parts of the broad-leaved savannas of West Africa and of the great belt of *miombo*, or *Brachystegia* woodland, that covers much of the southern third of Africa.

To clear only one square mile of such woodland or thornbush can cost £3,000 to £4,000 and there are hundreds of thousands of square miles involved. The return that can be obtained would frequently not even pay for the initial clearing, let alone the maintenance necessary to prevent recurrence of the conditions favoring the tsetse fly.

It is therefore impractical, at present, to talk of clearing the vast stretches of woodland and thornscrub—about one third of the continent—that harbor the tsetse fly in Africa.

It would be more sensible in many cases to admit that tsetse bush is tsetse bush and is likely to remain such for a long time, and to make full use of its potential as an area for the production of meat from wild animals, in the certainty that this is the only kind of meat likely to be readily available for the human inhabitants of such fly-infested areas where domestic stock cannot survive.

It has been shown in several parts of Africa that the wide variety of ungulates that make up the natural fauna of such areas can make far better use of the vegetation at all levels than can man's domestic stock. Consequently, they are capable of producing more meat protein per acre.

This finding should occasion no surprise. It is only an extension of a practice, proved by experiment in several parts of the world, that a combination of sheep, cattle, and goats together will produce a greater amount of meat per acre than will the same live weight of any one of these animals alone.

A combination of big browsers such as the elephant, giraffe, eland, and rhinoceros, with smaller browsers such as gerenuk and dikdik, and with grazers such as zebra, hartebeest, oryx, and gazelles can obviously make far more effective use of vegetation than any combination of domestic stock.

Such grazing will, moreover, maintain the habitat in good condition when the same liveweight of domestic stock would damage or destroy it.

WASTEFUL FARMING CITED

However, most of the tsetse- or bush-infested areas that might be suitable for such practices are already invaded by isolated settlements of men. Over the years these settlers have trapped or shot the large wild animals till the area produces only a fraction of the protein it could produce. Such isolated settlements, farming by wasteful shifting cultivation, are not sound land use. They can never achieve much better than a poor subsistence level of existence and can never be effectively served by health or education services or provided with clean piped water.

The shifting cultivation employed in such isolated settlements produces only a fraction—perhaps a fifth—of the yield of foodstuffs per acre that is possible by intensive farming methods. In other words, several times the existing human population of Africa could live in smaller, more intensively developed farming areas on the best land and could virtually abandon to wildlife vast tracts of thornbush and poor woodland, conservatively harvesting or “cropping” the wildlife.

It is perfectly clear then, to those who have studied the problems concerned, that there are vast tracts of Africa where both men and animals could live in numbers much greater than those of the present day. What is necessary to bring this about is widespread change in the wasteful habits of man. The shifting cultivation that wastes four acres out of five must be replaced by more intensive methods on the best land. In pastoral areas men must learn that each acre will support only a certain weight of livestock, and that to keep more damages the environment, sometimes irrevocably.

CONTROLLED HUNTING NEEDED

The slaughter of wild animals, females, young and all, by anyone who can afford a gun or a bit of wire must be replaced by controlled humane hunting methods that can enormously increase the yield of edible protein from wild animals.

All of these basic principles of land use have been tried and proven elsewhere in more developed countries. It remains to apply them on a large scale in Africa. It is evident that, through the application of the principle of conservation by sound use large numbers of wild animals could live in forests and other areas in Africa outside national parks.

Men and animals *can* live together in Africa, as elsewhere. The question is, has man sufficient common sense to see this, and will he adopt the necessary improvements in his indigenous wasteful methods of land use before it is too late? If man lacks this common sense—and if he destroys his own habitat as well as its wild inhabitants—it is a poor lookout for man as well.

IT'S HARD TO LIKE A RHINOCEROS, BUT AFRICAN CONSERVATIONISTS ARE TRYING HARD TO SAVE THEM, ANYWAY

(By David Reed)

Standing in the wilds of East Africa, he looks, every inch of him, like a prehistoric monster. He is five and a half feet high at the shoulder and 12 feet from the tip of his nose to the root of the tail. Two lance-like horns, one much longer than the other, jut from his enormous head. He weighs more than a ton. He looks stolid but he is a nervous wreck, with a nasty, unpredictable temper. If he senses your presence, often as not he will charge, thundering straight at you like a runaway locomotive.

A half century ago, the black rhinoceros was a common sight in Africa, enormous numbers of these great beasts roamed the lowland plains and mountain forests. But since then the rhino has taken an awful beating at the hands of hunters. Africa's population explosion has, at the same time, crowded him from much of

his habitat. Today the rhino is high on the list of African animals that are threatened with extinction. It is estimated that less than 15,000 have survived. And, every day their number dwindles further.

The rhino is being hunted to racial death for his horn. There is an ignorant notion, widespread in Asia, that the horn, when ground up, is a powerful aphrodisiac. As a result, rhino horn has become one of the most valuable animal products in the world. An average-size horn can be bought for perhaps \$70 in Mombasa or some other Indian Ocean port and resold for several thousand dollars in the Orient. And so an illegal but flourishing business has sprung up to supply rhino horn.

Although the rhino is not exactly a lovable creature, his passing would be a great loss, for he is truly unique. A left-over from prehistoric ages, he has not changed much since the time when his ancestors roamed the earth in company with mastodons and sabre-toothed tigers. And among the world's land animals, he is surely the most preposterous in appearance.

Nature seems to have goofed in designing the rhino. His legs appear to be ridiculously short for his great body. His half-inch thick skin sags loosely, looking like an old rug that has been flung across his frame. He has a keen sense of smell and acute hearing, but his eyesight is exceedingly dim. Some people have suggested that his nervous temper results from his nearsightedness—that he charges from fear and uncertainty. But his rare cousin, the white, or square-lipped rhino, is just as myopic and the black rhino is as docile as a barnyard cow. If nothing else, the black rhino's poor eyesight leads to frequent clashes with people. While an elephant or buffalo will spot a man some distance away and move off, a rhino is not aware of his presence until the man is almost upon him. And then trouble often ensues.

A charging rhino commands the utmost respect. He is guaranteed to restore the most lordly white *bwana*, together with his most humble African servants, to mankind's ancestral home—up, that is, the nearest tree. In the early days of African exploration, columns of porters were regularly scattered by angry rhinos.

The rhino's fury is directed against inanimate objects as well. Often he will charge a car and, by dashing it with his great horns, reduce someone's four-wheel pride and joy to junk. One Kenya game warden who found a rhino stuck in a mud hole pulled him out with his Land Rover. The rhino repaid the favor by bashing in the side of the vehicle. On another occasion, a rhino in Kenya was seen battering furiously at a parked tractor. Indeed, the rhinos sometimes charge passing trains. But this is an uneven match and the train wins.

The black rhino's bad temper is such that he is even conceived in a rage. If a female feels amorous, she charges headlong at a likely suitor and bashes and gores him until he is a bloody mess. If, after this, the male is still willing—and, of course, still alive,—mating takes place. The deed done, the female then may batter the male a few more times for good measure.

After 18 months of gestation, a bouncing 60-pound baby is born. Twins are unknown. The calf suckles until he is about two years old. By the time he is five to seven, he is fully grown, and goes off to live by himself. Black rhinos lead a solitary existence all their lives. If two bulls meet, they occasionally battle until one or both is dead.

What makes the rhino all the more interesting is that game rangers and white hunters are unanimous in saying that he is the most tameable animal in Africa. Once he is placed in a pen he becomes so gentle that he will eat out of his keeper's hand in a few weeks. Captive rhinos will come on call to have their ears rubbed. Some will roll over to have their stomachs scratched. The only problem is the rhino's bulk. If he should lean against you playfully, well, ugh.

Rhinos are members of the mammalian order of perisodactyla. Their only living relatives are, of all things, horses, zebras and tapirs, each of whom, like the rhino, is unique in having an odd number of toes on each foot. Amazingly adaptable, rhinos are found in the entire range of African terrain—from scorching deserts to middle-altitude bushlands and on the chilly summits of 12,000-foot mountains. A handful of rhinos dwell in a forest that is almost in the shadow of the skyline of Nairobi, a bustling city of nearly 315 thousands. Rhinos can survive for months in areas lacking surface water; they exist on the moisture acquired from eating succulent plants.

But their range is constantly diminishing. The black rhino, for example, formerly ranged over much of sub-Saharan Africa; in prehistoric times they were found even in North America and Europe. Now, however, they are confined mostly to Kenya and neighboring Tanzania.

The white rhino is larger than the black and has bigger horns. He is, in

fact, the second largest of the land animals, surpassed in size only by the elephant. Unlike his antisocial cousin, he lives in peaceful family groups of up to ten or so individuals. Neither animal, in actual fact, is white or black; rather both are gray. The name white rhino is believed to come from the South African Dutch word *wcit*, meaning wide and referring to his massive lips.

The black rhino is amazingly agile as many hunters have learned to their grief. Despite his great bulk, he can leap up from a prone position in the twinkling of an eye, charge at 30 or more miles an hour and scramble up steep rocky slopes like a mountain goat. Barroom orators in Nairobi maintain that if you are charged by a rhino, you should stand your ground until the last moment, then step aside nimbly like a bullfighter. But experienced hunters say this is the bunk; the rhino, they declare, can wheel on a dime.

The big event in a wild rhino's day is his drink of water and bath, which are taken soon after sundown. The rhino uses the same waterhole, which may be as far as ten miles from home, and he always trots back and forth along the same path—facts which make him an easy mark for waiting poachers.

The rhino spends several hours at the waterhole. This is the only time that he appears even faintly happy; usually he will romp around playfully—if romp is the proper word to describe the gyrations of a one-ton monster. Then he has a wallow in the mud and massages himself by rubbing against trees and rocks. Afterward, the rhino returns home, and serious dining begins. Barging through the brush like a bulldozer, he eats like a vacuum cleaner, using his prehensile lip to wrench leaves and buds from trees and shrubs. Even the sharpest thorns are consumed with a relish. When morning comes, he looks for shade and rests throughout the day. Usually he lies down, but sometimes he dozes standing up, his head hanging down in a pose of utter woe.

The rhino has only one friend in the world—the little tick bird, a member of the starling family who rides on his back and picks ticks from his hide. If something approaches while a rhino is dozing, the birds screech a warning. But the rhino's luck is such that even his best friend sometimes does him in; hunters rely on the presence of tick birds to lead them to rhino.

Apart from man, the rhino has no natural enemies, although occasionally, he gets into a scrap with an elephant when both want to use the same waterhole. The elephant is a bigger and more powerful animal, but, being highly intelligent, he tries to avoid trouble and thus often gives way to the rhino. I once saw a herd of about 20 female elephants and calves at a waterhole in the Aberdare Mountains of Kenya. Suddenly a rhino burst into the clearing, snorting angrily. He ran around the herd of elephants several times until he got them so nervous that they moved away, leaving him in sole possession of the waterhole.

Man, however, is a formidable adversary. Both white and African hunters have littered Africa with the bleached bones of these great beasts. Today licensed hunting has been curtailed sharply, but the rhino's numbers continue to decline at the hands of African poachers. Tribesmen even invade the game parks in quest of the animals. Some kill rhinos with poison or spears. But the cruelest method is that of fixing wire snares attached to heavy logs along rhino trails. Once snared, the rhino drags the log for miles until he drops from exhaustion. The poachers then chop off the horns and leave the meat to rot. Soon there is only a spiral of vultures to mark the demise of yet one more rhino.

Another problem is that expanding populations of humans and domestic animals have taken over much of the rhino's habitat. But today with the help of wildlife organizations in the United States and Europe, the East African governments now are making efforts to save at least some of the rhinos. In Kenya, for example, game rangers capture as many rhinos as possible in areas that are to be taken over for settlement. Riding in helicopters, the rangers fire drugged darts into the rhino. Within minutes, the groggy animal topples over, to be trussed up by ground crews and trucked while still tranquilized to a wildlife sanctuary.

The helicopter technique was used last year to save a few surviving white rhinos in Uganda from certain death at the hands of poachers. With financial assistance from all over the world, rangers managed to capture eight animals and take them to comparative safety in the Murchison Falls National Park. And, in yet another move, the Tanzania government is moving black rhinos to an island in Lake Victoria, where they can be closely guarded.

A constant struggle, meanwhile, is also being waged within the game sanctuaries to save the rhinos; as well as other animals from the onslaughts of poachers. In Kenya's Aberdare forests the game department has hired several former Mau Mau guerrillas as guards. The ex-Mau Maus are so ferociously efficient that there is virtually no poaching in the Aberdares.

Yet despite all that is being done, the rhino's future remains uncertain. Anti-poaching operations are costly, and all African governments are desperately short of money. Expanding human populations, moreover, are bound to engulf at least some of the existing game refuges.

Perhaps the best that one can hope for is that it will be possible to concentrate the surviving rhinos in closely-guarded sanctuaries, so that future generations can continue to marvel at what is, indeed, one of the most irascible, forlorn and strangest creatures on earth.

[From Newsweek, Sept. 4, 1967]

CAN AFRICA'S WILDLIFE BE SAVED?

From Kenya to the Congo, the great migrant herds of wildlife that once roamed East Africa's 700,000 square miles of savanna-land and forest have all but disappeared. Some authorities, in fact, estimate that it has taken man less than 50 years to reduce the region's game population to a tenth of its former size. Now he is trying to keep that last remnant from vanishing altogether.

Decimated by poachers and disposed by livestock, the surviving herds have to a large degree become refugees in East Africa's thirteen national parks and its 91,000 square miles of game reserves. Here, to the casual tourist, there seems to be no end to the game. But ecologists and wardens involved in wildlife-management projects know better. They know that the sanctuaries alone offer scant protection. Indeed, in some cases, the parks themselves must be saved from the game. As the migration of wildlife into preserves increases, so does the pressure on the food supply of the animals already there. Last year, at Uganda's Murchison Falls Park, wardens were forced to "cull" (conservationese for kill) no fewer than 2,900 elephants and 2,000 hippopotamuses. A hippo can put away 150 pounds of grass in one night.

LAND SETTLEMENT

The problems begin with man: quite simply, he is outbreeding and outranging the beasts. Since 1915, Uganda has given up three-quarters of its wildlife range to human habitation, cultivation and grazing. By the year 2000, its 8-million population will have more than doubled and gobbled up 20 million more acres of game land. In Kenya, where man currently requires a quarter of the land, half will be needed in 30 years—most of it for agricultural settlements and squatters practicing subsistence farming. And in Southeast Tanzania increased land settlement has resulted in what game warden Brian Nicholson calls a "straightforward clash between man and beast."

The very mention of an East African wildlife crisis once conjured up an image of the white hunter, armed with a high-powered rifle and an insatiable lust for blood. But today, the 100 professional hunters operating in East Africa are ardent—and admired—defenders of wildlife. The tradition began with the late Philip H. Percival, who escorted Teddy Roosevelt in 1910 and Ernest Hemingway 23 years later, on safaris, then spent his final years as East Africa's first game warden. But while professional hunters have been solicitous of wildlife, many Africans have not.

Official estimates of the number of animals killed each year by poachers in East Africa run as high as 300,000. Most of the lawbreakers are driven by hunger and habit. The Wakamba and Wasukuma, for example, come from an ancient line of proud—and protein-starved—hunters. But others, encouraged by traders on the coast, poach purely for profit. Their targets range from the black rhino, nearly extinct because its horn fetches \$28 a pound on the Asian aphrodisiac market, to leopards, whose skins are worth thousands of dollars on the furrier's rack.

"The business of poaching is run like the opium trade," explains Nairobi white hunter Bill Ryan. "It's as tight as a drum." But so are the poaching penalties, which have become much harsher since *Uhuru*—Independence. The penalty in some areas: a \$2,800 fine or five years in prison. In Kenya's sprawling Tsavo National Park, once a favorite haunt of elephant and rhino poachers, the gov-

ernment has practically eliminated the problem by hiring the most notorious game killers as control hunters.

By far the greatest single danger to Africa's wildlife comes in the form of nothing more sinister than scrawny herds of tick-ridden cattle competing with wildlife for grazing space across the scrubby grasslands. As long as disease and drought kept their stock to a minimum, East Africa's pastoral tribes traditionally shared these semi-arid regions with the game. But modern veterinary science has upset the balance. "It's all the white man's fault," says Tanzania National Parks planning adviser Philip Thresher. "We've taught Africans how to increase their herds without teaching them how to control their stock rationally. Now there's the devil to pay."

In Uganda, the cattle population has doubled since 1930. Understandably, as domestic herds increase, tribal pastoralists become less willing to coexist with the wildlife. Animal husbandry has taught them that game can infect their stock with such diseases as anthrax and rinderpest.

FACING SPEARS

When Tanzania's Ngorongoro Crater was separated from the Serengeti National Park and demoted to conservation-area status in 1959, Masai tribesmen were allowed to graze cattle there. Crater conservator S.A. ole Saibull, a Masai himself, still manages to maintain a proper cattle-game ratio. But, as another Tanzanian park official told Newsweek's Curt Hessler: "What if we have a drought? Masai from all around will bring their cattle into the area for water. Who's going to face those spears and say 'get out'?"

If cattle pose a danger to wildlife, they also represent disaster to the land itself. Where game is selective in feeding and rarely overgrazes, livestock will nibble pastureland to dust. Their hooves destroy the porous structure of the soil, compact it, expose it to erosion by wind or rain. The Great Rift Valley, running from the Red Sea to South Africa, was once lush forest and fertile plain. But indiscriminate overgrazing has reduced it to a dry, raw scar in the landscape. It may well be beyond reclaim.

KNOWLEDGE GAP

The production of field crops also complicates East Africa's delicate ecology and has noticeably increased the African's disclaim for wildlife. Elephants trample his maize, buffalo batter his fences and chattering armies of baboons uproot any crop in their path. Yet most African farmers fail to understand why there are so many baboons to contend with. It rarely occurs to them that the answer might be related to the extirpation of leopard and cheetah that naturally prey on baboon and keep the ape's numbers in balance. "Somehow," says Robert Casebeer of the U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization, "we've got to show the tribes that most wildlife is valuable to them."

This is no small task. A surprising number of Africans know little or nothing about the great mammals with which they have shared a continent for centuries. A recent survey shows that eight out of ten Kenyan schoolchildren cannot even distinguish between a leopard and a hyena.

To close the knowledge gap, most of the national parks offer extensive education programs financed by U.S. and European foundations. The Washington-based African Wildlife Leadership Foundation (AWLF), for example, contributes a half-million dollars each year to conservation-education centers, including the 40-mile-square Nairobi National Park. Last year, 19,000 student visitors to this park were exposed to AWLF's message: wildlife is Africa's No. 1 asset.

Tanzania has fielded perhaps the most aggressive game-management and conservation programs. Since independence, the country has created no fewer than four national parks and such ambitious projects as the College of Wildlife Management at Mweka, high on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. Founded in 1964 with a \$25,000 grant from AWLF, the college is training 57 students from ten African countries to serve as park wardens and game officials. Though the U.N.'s FAO administers the college with a five-year grant of a half-million dollars, funds and scholars also come to Mweka from the U.S. and West Germany.

The curriculum at Mweka ranges from elementary biology to a course in animal-population dynamics taught by 30-year-old Patrick Hemingway, son of the late chronicler of Africa's green hills. Hemingway spends half of each month

in the field, teaching his students the practical aspects of game management, map interpretation, wildlife identification and "control" shooting. Despite their demonstrated desire and ability to learn, some students would prefer to pursue a different profession: "Let's face it," says one Mweka instructor, "Africans want to get out of the bush and into the cities."

For the game, time may be running out unless more Africans than Mweka can train decide that wildlife deserves a share of the range. One way may be through Africa's ever growing stomach.

Most nutrition experts agree that humans require an average of 30 grams of animal protein daily—six times more than is being consumed by East Africans. Yet recent experiments show that many game animals may yield half again as much lean meat as livestock of equal weight. Moreover, many agriculturalists point out that East African pasture land can support game animals more productively than cattle. Says S. O. Ayoda, Kenya's Minister of Tourism and Wildlife: "The government is becoming convinced that a high production of animal protein can be maintained from wildlife on lands that might deteriorate under other forms of use."

The FAO, for another, is convinced that wildlife may yield a solution to the African's chronic hunger. For several years, Zambian wardens in the Lambwe Valley have been "cropping" wildlife for food. The carcasses are butchered in mobile abattoirs and transported to *dukkas* (markets) in the nearby Copper Belt.

CANNED GAZELLE

Even Hemingway foresees a need for a wildlife-canning industry in East Africa. Says Hemingway: "Our own experiments with home tinning of Thomson's gazelle meat have shown its quality to be quite comparable to the finest tinned tuna." But the "game as meat" concept is challenged by Dr. Igor Mann, former chief animal-industry official for Kenya. "I've yet to see a self-supporting game-ranching scheme," says Mann. "Game meat isn't going to make anyone rich."

Perhaps not, but tourism—largely dependent on wildlife—does. It already ranks as Tanzania's fourth largest industry and Kenya's second largest. By 1970, it will be East Africa's biggest industry, grossing \$75 million annually in Kenya alone. Clearly, Africa cannot afford to jeopardize the future of its wildlife—a resource that is every bit as vital to its economy as the copper mines of Katanga or the diamond fields at Kimberley. "Now is the critical time for African wildlife," says AWLF director Frank Minot, "the time when everything should be done at once."

[From the Christian Science Monitor, June 2, 1967]

EXTINCTION

Ursus horribilis, better known as the grizzly bear, once roamed North America from the Arctic Circle to the West Coast of Mexico and east to the Great Plains. A large carnivore that often weighed over half a ton, the grizzly pawed salmon out of unpolluted streams and gave rise to tales as high as the mountains it inhabited. Now it is faced with extinction. Outside of Alaska, where it still thrives, the grizzly is slowly being exterminated by hunters, poachers and civilization that are destroying all but his remotest hunting grounds.

The grizzly is only one of 78 species of animals, birds, fish and reptiles the Interior Department lists as threatened with extinction. Other endangered species include the Florida panther, the Sonoran pronghorn, the masked bobwhite, the American alligator and the blackfooted ferret.

So what?

To reply, one has to admit that the traditional arguments about the dollar value of wild animals or the balance of nature carry little weight. Man has substituted his own balance when necessary. He replaced the buffalo with cattle and grain with few ill effects. And it will not make one whit of difference to the economy or ecology of the mountain states if the grizzly is exterminated. In fact, all the economic arguments are in favor of cutting down the redwoods and damming the Colorado River.

But the question of conservation transcends the equations of dollars and cents. The variety of life is being destroyed, and our past forgotten.

Fortunately, the individual can help by joining a conservation club and supporting conservation legislation on both a state and federal level. Much needs to

be done. For every species that becomes extinct and for every acre of redwoods that is cut down, something irretrievable is lost and the country is the poorer for it.—Boston Herald

[From the New York Times, July 11, 1965]

POLAR BEAR STUDY SOUGHT BY ALASKA

SCIENTISTS FROM 5 NATIONS URGED TO EXCHANGE DATA

(By Lawrence E. Davies)

ANCHORAGE, July 9.—Alaska is preparing to block a possible polar bear crisis before it can develop.

Nobody knows whether the striking Arctic ice pack traveler, often measuring eight to 10 feet long, is increasing or diminishing in numbers. There are no valid estimates of the world population of the polar bear, which roams thousands of miles over the Arctic wastes on the great ice floes.

But every year there is an increase in the number of polar bears killed in Alaska by airborne trophy hunters.

Scientists of five countries interested in determining the status of the polar bear, are to meet at the University of Alaska near Fairbanks Sept. 6 to 11.

300 Kills by Sportsmen

Senator E. L. Bartlett, Democrat of Alaska, and Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, in a joint announcement in Washington this week, said that participants were expected from the Soviet Union, Canada, Norway, Denmark and the United States.

The number of polar bears killed by sportsmen in Alaska this year will set a record exceeding 300. This is almost three times the total in the years before the sportsman adopted the airplane in his quest for hides.

"We don't have a crisis yet, but we want to avoid a crisis," said Walter Kirkness, commissioner of the State Department of Fish and Game.

"Senator Bartlett has talked to us for years about the polar bear," Mr. Kirkness said, "but we couldn't give him figures on population or how many animals were killed in other countries.

"Our information about the bear's life history is very spotty," he continued. "We hope this conference will lead to establishment of a mechanism for exchanging information. We would like to arrive at some idea of the polar bear population and whether it needs more protection."

A preliminary meeting was held last month at Winnipeg, with Canada, Norway and the United States represented.

Alaskans, brought back estimates of an annual polar bear kill of 500 to 550 in Canada, where sport hunters are barred by law from taking this animal. The killing is all by Eskimos.

The Norway kill was put at 300 to 400 a year, and Denmark's, mainly on Greenland, was said to be probably not more than 50.

"Information we have indicates that the Russians do not hunt polar bears for sport," said Jack Lentfer, game biologist for the Alaska department, who supervises the polar bear.

James W. Brooks, director of the Fish and Game Department's Division of Game, reported that there had been a definite decline in polar bear population in Greenland, whereas, he said, for Norway "people seem to think there has been an increase."

Although Alaska officials are not alarmed, Eugene Miller, a Fairbanks lawyer and member of the State Fish and Game Board, noted that the next polar bear season had been shortened by 20 days. It will run from Oct. 15 until next April 10.

"Moreover," Mr. Miller said, "the commissioner has the authority to curtail or extend the season at any time he feels an emergency situation is threatened."

The Alaska game officials made their comments in a joint interview while attending the 45th annual conference of the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners, which ended today at the Anchorage-Westward Hotel here. Mr. Brooks is this year's association president.

The Alaska officials indicated that a subsequent international conference might go into the question of marking polar bears as part of a broad study. An animal would be immobilized by being shot with a dart equipped with a drug-filled syringe, then permanently earmarked with a number and perhaps tattooed.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 24, 1965]

A WHALE OF A BEAR TALE

(By Joseph L. Myler)

The polar bear appears to be evolving into a mammal of the sea like the whale. However, chances that it will complete the transition are slim.

The big white bear of the Arctic is one of the largest land carnivores. It is a killer of fish and seal. But the polar bear, which kills only to eat, is up against an animal more deadly than itself, the human hunter who kills for fun.

Evidence that the polar bear is evolving from a land to a sea animal was presented at a meeting of the American Institute of Biological Sciences by Dr. Martin W. Schein, Professor of Zoology at Pennsylvania State University.

Schein studied and filmed polar bears on Spitzbergen at the edge of the Arctic Circle. He noted among other things that the great white bear, unlike most land mammals, does not kick with its hind legs while swimming. Instead, it uses them as a rudder the way a whale uses its tail.

Schein also noted that evolution is a slow process and that it would take millions of years for the polar bear to become a sea fellow to the whale, the walrus and the porpoise. Does the polar bear have millions of years in which to fulfill its evolutionary destiny? Nobody seems to think it has.

In recent years, Eskimos have been killing fewer and fewer Arctic bears. The reason appears to be that fewer and fewer are to be found where Eskimos can get them.

More sophisticated human beings, the sports hunters, are using airplanes to beat the Eskimo to the kill. Each year in Alaska, more hunters seek licenses to shoot polar bears. Their "harvest" increases annually.

According to the Interior Department's Bureau of Sports Fisheries, nobody has any dependable estimate of the number of polar bears in existence. The Arctic nations—Russia, the United States, Canada and the Scandinavian countries—are trying to take a census of sorts. It will take a long time.

In any case, biologists doubt the polar bear will ever become a whale-like sea animal. Evolution over billions of years has produced many species, and most have become extinct for one reason or another.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 7, 1965]

PRECIOUS MEAT FOR MILLIONAIRES

Wild life conservationists are alarmed at the number of polar bears slaughtered by millionaires on Arctic territory. The Secretary of Interior, Stewart Udall, has put bears on the official American list of animals threatened with extinction.

The polar bear is also now in the "red book" of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, which lists species in danger.

There are at present 10 organizers of polar bear hunts in Alaska, charging about \$2000 for 10 days sport with a guarantee of a bag. Most of their customers are very rich Americans. There have been also a few wealthy Japanese.

The hunter sets out with a guide in a two-seater aircraft fitted with skis. There is usually a second plane in attendance in case of accidents. They fly out over the ice floes, often for hundreds of miles, in search of bears. When an animal is sighted, the hunter may shoot at it from the air or chase it in the plane until it is exhausted. Then he lands to make his kill. Some sportsmen take 20 shots to finish off a huge bear, which may weigh more than half a ton.

A report from New York describes how on a trip with a guide from Anchorage, Alaska, millionaire rancher Shelby Longoria from Mexico killed a "world record" polar bear. The plane landed on the frozen Chukchi Sea, not far from the 12-mile limit of the Soviet Union and only 200 yards from the bear. Longoria brought it down with four shots at a range of 120 yards. Four men were needed to drag it from the thin ice where it had fallen.

"It's utterly unsporting—the bear hasn't a chance and it's an entirely improper method," C. R. Gutermuth, treasurer of the World Wildlife Fund, said in Washington.

With about 10,000 polar bears still in the world, the danger of extinction is fairly long-term, but their numbers have been steadily declining since the 1930s, especially in the Soviet Union and Greenland. The total annual kill is believed

to be about 1,300, of which hunters in Alaska are responsible for more than 200.

In Alaska, polar bear hunting is controlled to some extent. The season is limited to the October-May period and each hunter is allowed only one kill a year. In Canada, the regulations are much stricter and sportsmen are not allowed to kill the bears at all, but military and civilian personnel manning the early warning radars and other defense installations are believed to be killing large numbers illegally.

[From the New York Times magazine, Mar. 28, 1965]

ARE THE DAYS OF THE ARCTIC'S KING RUNNING OUT?

(By Robert Murphy)*

For most animals there is an area that they can call home. It varies in sizes according to their requirements and they hesitate to leave, for in it they know where food can be found, where they can be most comfortable during the different seasons of the year, and how best to get along within its limits. Some of them have two territories and migrate between them seasonally, but they seldom stray far from the route.

Among the more interesting animals that make the exceptions is the polar bear. This great white creature, which looks deceptively benign as it clowns about with its fellows in the zoo, apparently has no home at all—or perhaps it would be better to say it has the largest home of all. It has no attachment to any place in particular; it ranges inside the entire Arctic Circle and sometimes 800 miles or so below it, wherever the edge of the ice or the land meets the water, for this is its favorite hunting ground. It is more a marine animal than an animal of the land, an expert swimmer and diver, happiest in the water. It has been seen paddling comfortably along far from the sight of shore, or riding on broken and drifting ice 200 miles from land and apparently completely unconcerned with its destination.

It is this proclivity for wandering that may doom the polar bear, now disappearing so rapidly that recently Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall included it on a list of animals threatened with extinction. The reason is that the bear's wide range of travels has made it almost impossible to limit the number killed by sportsmen, particularly in Alaska, where the hunting pressure has been very heavy. When hunters had to move about by dogsled or boat, the territory they could cover was comparatively limited, but the light airplane has changed that. The situation is of such concern to both Secretary Udall and Senator E. L. (Bob) Bartlett, Democrat of Alaska, that they are pressing for an international treaty that would prohibit hunting from airplanes anywhere.

A KING DEPOSED

At one time the polar bear hadn't much concern about enemies. Its territory was so vast and so thinly populated that if it happened to encounter a spear-carrying Eskimo and his wolfish dogs it often gave as good as it got and sometimes a bit better. Crafty, strong, and a woeful fighter, well protected by several inches of thick, glossy hair, a waterproof undercoat and a tough hide, it is amazingly agile for all its clumsy appearance. Any Eskimo who tangled with it was fortunate if he got out of the fracas with a dead bear, his own whole skin, and all the dogs he'd started with.

Aside from such contretemps the polar bear pretty much ruled his world, but times changed; explorers and whalers with rifles appeared in the king's domain, and traders followed them. Everyone who carried a rifle shot at the bears, whether he needed them or not, for they were big and exciting targets. Rifles came into use among the Eskimos, and the balance of power changed. The bear's huge skin, which made such a fine trophy or a striking and luxurious rug, began to appear in the fur trade, and by the turn of the century about 150 of them a year were being sent out of Canada.

Probably the number has not greatly increased and may even have diminished, for the Northwest Territories are now closed to white hunters and only Eskimos can hunt there. They eat the bears—with the exception of the liver, which is so rich in vitamins as to be poisonous—or feed them to their dogs. Once used to make mittens and trousers, the skins are mostly traded now; they are

*Robert Murphy specializes in writing about nature. His most recent book is "The Pond."

worth too much to be used for haberdashery. A few years ago a raw skin could be picked up occasionally around the northern Hudson's Bay Company posts for about \$50; the current New York price for rugs is in the neighborhood of \$700.

Trophy hunting by white men is no more popular with the Eskimos than the wasteful slaughter of the buffalo was with the American Indians; it seems to them a wasteful killing of an animal that they consider a resource.

A LOT OF BEAR

The Kodiak, or Alaskan brown bear, is generally thought of as the largest four-footed carnivore in the world and big males run to a weight of 1,500 pounds or so, but there are records of polar bears that weighed as much. These were giants of the clan; the average weight for males runs between 900 and 1,000 pounds, and females average about 200 pounds less. This is a considerable bear, somewhat heavier than a grizzly and three times as heavy as a black.

In zoos they have lived as long as 30 years or more, and although in the wild they are usually solitary, in captivity they will adjust sufficiently to play together, wrestling or having long games of catch. They are always potentially dangerous; careless people getting too close to the bears have been killed by them. They are intelligent, sly and patient, and will take swift advantage of a chance to wreck an onlooker. Many hunters have had the tables turned on them and been stalked by their quarry, sometimes providing the quarry with a meal, and many an Eskimo watching at a seal's blowhole has had his chilly vigil ended by a hungry bear.

The polar bear's long, snaky neck and small head set it a little apart from its cousins. When it stands on its hind legs and stretches its neck to reconnoiter the nose is 10 feet or more in the air. A polar bear can move with catlike speed and agility, far outrun a man on the level and do better than that through rocks or broken ice.

Its hearing is not very acute, for most of its life is spent amid thunderously crashing ice and noisy water, and it has little opportunity to hunt by sound. Other senses make up for this lack. Its sight is very good—its eyes have membranes to filter out the glare of the sun on snow—and its sense of smell is superb. Many travelers have reported seeing numbers of bears gathered around the carcasses of beached whales, having scented them from great distances.

THE HUNTER HUNTS

Although the polar bear works hard for a living in a bleak world, he has his jovial moments. Dr. E. Kent Kane, the scientist and Arctic explorer, who had many encounters with them in the eighteen-fifties while his ship was icebound for two years, mentions a polar-bear party. The bears broke into a cache, tossed 80-pound iron pemmican cases around like footballs, smashed into splinters a heavy iron-bound alcohol case, rolled bread-barrels about on the ice, tied a stiff India-rubber cloth into innumerable knots and then repeatedly slid down a long ice slope on their hind quarters like coasting children celebrating a successful raid on the cookie jar.

On this festive occasion, they seemed to relish particularly ground coffee, old canvas, and the flag erected over the cache. In more sober hours they will eat the grass, roots and berries of summer, eggs of nesting birds, carrion washed up or anything they can catch.

A polar bear's staff of life, however, is the seal. These creatures come up on the summer ice to sleep or sun themselves, at the edge of a floe or beside an escape hole in an icefield. Having viewed the seal, the bear will crouch down, fold its forepaws under it and pushing itself along with its hind feet, inch forward when the seal naps and stop when it raises its head to look about. If the bear can get close enough to its suspicious quarry a quick dash may get it a dinner. If it sees a seal from the water, it may dive and swim beneath the ice to the seal's escape hole, tap on the underside of the ice, and grab the startled seal as it dives through the hole.

But many seals are too wary for the bear, and if he gets hungry enough he may risk battle with a herd of walrus sleeping on the ice. They are three times his size and their tusks can make short work of him, but there may be a baby. Low in the water, with only his eyes and nose above the surface, the bear approaches on his watery stalk, and sees several babies sleeping beside their snoring mothers. He drifts to the edge of the ice, bounces out upon it, and with

a rush seizes the huge infant and tries to drag it farther from the water's edge, where the herd will have trouble following him.

He may get away with it, but in any event there is immediate uproar. At the calf's bleat of pain and terror the mother starts after the attacker and the entire herd heaves into action. If the bear is lucky he will get the calf beyond reach, but if he is not—if the herd catches up with him or the ice breaks and they all find themselves in the water—he will have to get away as fast as he can, inland; in the water, for all its huge bulk, the walrus is faster.

There is a curious story, which well may be true, of another way in which the bear deals with the walrus. A walrus's hide is too thick and too tough even for a bear's claws and teeth, so the bear shoulders a great ice block, approaches the sleeping walrus on his hind legs and drops the block on the walrus's head.

HUNTING THE HUNTER

There has never been agreement on the question of how polar bears feel about men. Many have calmly allowed themselves to be shot and others have turned tail at the sight of a hunter. There have been many others, however, that have stalked men, moved into Eskimo villages or camps and taken on all comers, or attacked boats or boarded ships without any apparent fear.

Females will always defend their young and are troublesome characters to stir up. A mother produces cubs every other year and nearly always two, the size of rats. She will go inland to dig a den, and snooze there until the young come into the world. When spring comes she will dig her way out and head for the edge of the ice again, ready to fight to the death to defend the little cubs.

Except perhaps for the mothers, polar bears were more militant in the old days than they are now, as were grizzlies and Kodiaks. Not being stupid beasts, they have learned that the odds for a successful pass at the gentleman in the parka are not as good as they used to be.

But the polar bear has managed to survive in a very difficult environment with every man's hand against him. Or, at least, he has managed to survive until now. Whether he will continue to do so has become a question. It should not be, for what there is left of his race should be held in trust for future generations to know.

TEXAS COUNCIL FOR WILDLIFE PROTECTION, *Dallas, Tex., July 7, 1968.*

STATEMENT ON S. 2984

The Texas Council for Wildlife Protection wishes to express its deeply felt wish that S. 2984 be enacted into law. The expressed purpose of the Texas Council for Wildlife Protection is to add compassion to conservation. This Bill, S. 2984 does both.

Everyone who is interested in conservation has watched with apprehension and sorrow the gallant, pitiful, but losing fight that wildlife is waging against extinction. The very existence of wildlife is now challenged and diminished by—

1. Diminishing habitat; encroachment of cities and pavements;
2. Vanity of women, who want to wear exotic furs;
3. Vanity of men, who want to hang stuffed heads on their game room walls;
4. Poachers, who want to make money, and who will kill not only the animals, but the game wardens.

The women are largely responsible for the fact that in another 50 years the wild cats of the world will almost be exterminated unless the pressure is taken off them almost immediately. The jaguar and ocelot will vanish from Central and South America, the cheetah from Africa; the tiger from Asia and the leopard from many places. Not only the great cats, approximately 1,000 other species are in danger of extinction.

In the United States the raccoon is being hunted with such fervor and success, as the two National "Cooner" magazines make clear, that it may be that in a short time they may be as extinct as the passenger pigeon, which once made the sky black in our grandmother's time.

Indeed, generations that come after us may never see any of the animals and birds that now give life and color to the woods, the fields and the streams. Senator Ralph Yarborough's measure, S. 2984 offers practical help in saving the disappearing species.

ANN GOUGH HUNTER, *Chairman.*

Senator BREWSTER. The chairman of the Commerce Committee, Senator Warren Magnuson, has asked that a statement be placed in the record supporting and explaining the measures before this committee. Without objection, Senator's Magnuson's statement will be placed in the record at this point.

(The statement of Senator Magnuson follows:)

STATEMENT BY HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

The 90th Congress, before adjournment, has an exceptionally good opportunity to act on behalf of endangered wildlife, both in this country and throughout the world.

None of us can be proud of our early record of treatment to wildlife resources. Buffalo were slaughtered by the millions for relatively inconsequential reasons—for their tongues (a good delicacy of the times), for their hides or just to cut down on the competition with livestock for grass and water. Or to deny meat to Indians. Egrets were driven almost to extinction in a quest for their feathers for use in millinery. Market hunting decimated the numbers of waterfowl. Fish were dynamited from streams and lakes. Generally speaking, the principles of sound wildlife management have come into widespread application only during the period since the end of World War II. In fact, full recognition of the need to preserve endangered species of wildlife did not come until 1966, and even now, additional legislation is desirable and necessary.

Existing Federal statutes or regulations on transporting wild animals in violation of law cover only wild mammals and birds. However, there is a pressing need to extend this protection to reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, and crustaceans. The alligator, a picturesque creature of ecological importance in the Everglades and other areas along the Gulf coast, is being reduced in numbers to the point where survival of the species is threatened. Poachers, working illegally, even in Federal areas such as the Everglades National Park, where apprehension is difficult, make their kills in one area and sell the skins in another. Valuable for fashion accessories, the alligator skins command prices which many poachers find worthy of the risk of arrest. The administrators of many State wildlife agencies, especially those banded together into the Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners appeal for new statutes to help dry up this nefarious trade and Federal authorities agree. This traffic in interstate commerce most assuredly is the province of the Federal government.

Legislation now before the Congress (S. 2984 and H.R. 11618) not only would help stamp out this unsavory problem but extends our concern about endangered wildlife to other parts of the world, working through the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

There are demands for creatures, both living and dead. Tropical fish are purchased for private aquaria. Song birds are captured and caged. The products of wildlife are used for fashionable apparel. The hides of spotted members of the cat family and zebras are used for coats and other items of clothing accessories. Bearskins become rugs or wall ornaments. Parts of elephants are made into novelty items of varying types. Thus, demands are made upon wildlife resources in direct proportion to the prices they can bring.

One of the primary purposes of these bills is to make illegal the importation of endangered species, as determined by the IUCN, into this country. By drying up at least one of the major demand areas, poaching should be curtailed or stopped altogether. The U.S., therefore, will be making an important contribution to worldwide conservation of wildlife by the adoption of this proposal.

Many countries, particularly those that are embracing new courses of independence, are undeveloped or underdeveloped. Many of these countries have inadequate laws, or none at all, to protect endangered wildlife. In still other countries, the primary problem bears on an almost non-existent system for the enforcement of protective statutes and regulations.

The United States leads the world in culture, technology, agriculture, and many other fields of endeavor. It is my opinion that our nation also must show an enlightened way in the conservation of endangered species of wildlife. Man has stewardship over wildlife—mammals, birds, fish, and other creatures. When in abundant supply, these are for man's use and enjoyment. However, this stewardship also carries with it a responsibility—one of protecting and preserving these species that are in short supply, in danger of extinction.

Legislation before the Congress (S. 2984 and H.R. 11618) gives us a fine opportunity to make a significant contribution in this direction at a most modest

cost. With ports of entry for endangered wildlife limited in number, the program probably will not exceed \$50,000 per year in administrative costs. In summary, benefits of such a program would far exceed the costs.

Senator BREWSTER. Now, we have a long list of witnesses. And in order that all may be heard, I would suggest that witnesses summarize their statements to the extent that it is possible, and we will place the full statements in the record for review by the Committee, by the Senate and by the public.

I place in the record a statement from Madeleine Bemelmans, president of the Society for Animal Protective Legislation.

STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY MADELEINE BEMELMANS, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY FOR ANIMAL PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

The Society for Animal Protective Legislation strongly supports S. 2984, passage of which would help preserve the wild mammals, wild birds, amphibians, reptiles, mollusks, and crustaceans presently in danger of extinction.

Hearings on the House bill, H.R. 11618, brought forth compelling testimony by experts on wildlife as to the urgent need for this legislation. The growing demand for rare animals, or for parts of them, such as fur, skins, and plumage, has created a lucrative business not only for recognized dealers, but for poachers and smugglers as well.

The traffic in endangered species is worldwide—the United States being the largest market, the sources of supply including Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America, and the United States itself. It has been pointed out that some of the African nations consider the export of their animals an important source of revenue and one of the means to finance their emergence. Obviously, this is a short-sighted view, for in no time at all they will have exhausted one of their richest resources. The disappearance of the American alligator from most of its former habitat is a prime example of extermination by commercial exploitation.

S. 2984 would supplement Public Law 89-669 which protects endangered native species. It would also implement and reenforce other existing laws by forbidding interstate commerce in species taken in violation of any state, federal, or foreign regulations.

While sharing the alarm of conservationists, the Society for Animal Protective Legislation is even more deeply disturbed by the terrible cruelty involved in the wholesale trapping and transportation of sensitive, fragile creatures. A few years ago, I heard an importer say he didn't care how an animal was taken so long as he got a good animal. I do not imagine that trappers are any more concerned with the humanitarian aspects of their trade. To capture the young, mothers are killed, thus adding to the wanton destruction. Humane workers have long been appalled by the extreme suffering inflicted on animals during transportation. Orangutans and chimpanzees may be confined for days in crates which force them into painfully uncomfortable positions. Monkeys are frequently injured or die from overcrowding. Delays or slip-ups result in exposure to intense heat or cold and long periods without food and water.

S. 2984, by forbidding the importation of endangered species, without a special permit, would effectively curtail the market for wild animals and thereby reduce the suffering inherent in their capture.

We respectfully urge the members of this committee to take prompt and favorable action on S. 2984.

A communication in support of S. 2984 from Mrs. Paul Kiernan, president of the Washington Animal Rescue League, 71 O Street NW., Washington, D.C.

STATEMENT OF MRS. PAUL KIERNAN, PRESIDENT, THE WASHINGTON ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE

This organization vigorously supports S. 2984, introduced by Senator Ralph Yarborough and Senator Gaylord Nelson. It is a good bill, specifically designed to afford protection to endangered species of animals and birds.

Permits to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior should be necessary to allow entry into this country. This would be a most effective system to limit imports to those cases deemed necessary and desirable. Such a system would be doubly beneficial. It would protect animals from the greed which has encouraged the current flourishing and highly illicit traffic. Second, it would deter

law breaking in the countries of origin where presently protective statutes are ignored by smugglers who sell to an eager market in this country.

Enactment of S. 2984 will do a great deal to cut down the misery of the trapped animal and the wild creature in transit. Those of us who are interested in animal welfare are well aware of the callousness frequently evident in many areas where animal treatment is concerned. This nation prides itself on decency, fair play, and high moral values.

With this in mind, it is essential that the United States adopt these laws to promote the conservation and humane consideration of wildlife which can never be replaced once it has disappeared. To this end, we heartily endorse prompt passage of this bill, S. 2984.

A letter from Mrs. Betty Long, secretary, Pet Animal Welfare Society of Connecticut, Inc., Post Office Box 214, Greens Farms, Conn.

P.A.W.S. INC.,
(PET ANIMAL WELFARE SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT, INC.),
Greens Farms, Conn., July 18, 1968.

Senator E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BARTLETT: Our Society, the Pet Animal Welfare Society of Connecticut, is most interested in Senate Bill 2984, known as the Endangered Species bill.

We believe this legislation will make it known that the United States has great interest in the conservation of endangered species, not only in our own country, but on a world wide scale. Hundreds of rare and endangered species of fish and wildlife will soon be exterminated from the face of the earth, unless protected by law. We hope this bill will be enacted into law.

We request that this statement be published in the record of the hearing.

Respectfully yours,

BETTY LONG
Mrs. Harry J. Long,
Secretary.

Senator BREWSTER. The next witness will be Dr. Stanley A. Cain. Dr. Cain is the Assistant Secretary for the Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior.

Dr. Cain.

STATEMENT OF DR. STANLEY A. CAIN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; ACCOMPANIED BY HARRY A. GOODWIN, CHIEF, OFFICE OF ENDANGERED SPECIES, BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Dr. CAIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to request that Mr. Harry Goodwin of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife accompany me. He has special responsibilities in the Bureau with respect to endangered species.

Senator BREWSTER. Certainly. Very happy to have you.

Dr. CAIN. I will be pleased to point out some of the more important highlights in the 10½-page statement which will go into the record.

Thank you very much for this opportunity, Mr. Chairman.

The first point which I think needs to be made is that many countries have had a long history in the preservation or management of animals, particularly those concerned with sport and food. It is relatively recent that there is a growing concern for the protection of animals generally that are threatened with extinction by virtue of habitat or other changes, including special utilizations of animals produced in one way or another. This is illustrated in many ways.

For example, currently, the novelty uses of certain animal skins, particularly of the spotted cats, zebra, and so on—it happens to be very stylish, and these skins bring very high prices for certain kinds of garments for ladies.

The fact that there are good commercial outlets for endangered species and products from them makes it very difficult for nations around the world to protect these species because the markets make poaching so attractive.

One of the purposes of this bill, then, is to affect the commerce in such animals and their products. And this, hopefully, would dry up the lucrative aspects of this illegal capture.

The next point that I would like to suggest is that currently most of these animals and in many cases their products are shipped by air and that we, as a nation interested in the protection of endangered species on a worldwide basis, would have control at ports of entry. And furthermore, we would suggest that the number of ports in which it is legally possible to import animals and animal products be rather strictly limited.

There are two purposes here: to reduce the cost of the inspection of customs; and to centralize the very great expertise which is necessary to see that shippers and transshippers have satisfied the requirements of such legislation. The requirements, you will note, in the statement on the bill are for very exact labeling as to the shipper and the consignee and the contents.

Now, it just happens that one of my earliest jobs was for a drug company where I was responsible for looking for adulterates in crude drugs. And it is not easy, and it will not be easy if an animal is shipped under a common name or under a Latin name to verify whether this is correct. So there is an expertise needed. This expertise is rare and expensive. It should be concentrated in a few ports. I think this is a very important aspect of the bill.

Comments have been made about the magnitude of traffic in endangered species. I think it would be interesting to point out that, during 1967, there were over 6,000 declarations of importation of wild animals into the United States filed with the Bureau, including 74,000-odd mammals, 203,000 wild birds, a very large number of fish and so on. So there is a volume of trade that has to be taken care of if our interests in the protection of endangered species is real and given a legal basis.

Now, this kind of traffic in this period of time involved 48 alibaba tortoises, which is distinctly a very restricted and very rare species. It involved two Galapagos tortoises. In the Galapagos Islands, there were several species or subspecies. Some are already extinct.

I happened to be there 3 or 4 years ago, and I discovered that a Galapagos tortoise is worth \$5 a pound, and they may run 400 or 500 or 600 pounds. It pays to go in a little boat all the way from Venezuela and catch a tortoise. You have had your year's wages in this one expedition. So these are examples.

Now, this growing international concern has been very much enhanced through work done by the survival service. The International Union of Conservation of Nature has also for sometime been preparing a very highly qualified professional world list of endangered species. And if this bill is enacted, then the Secretary of Interior will

have to determine on a world basis what the endangered species are because this affects the commerce aspects of it. And he will use the scientific expertise of such organizations as IUCN as well as his own national people. And he will also be required to consult with countries which have declared or on which he declares that certain species of animals are endangered.

We have had an experience in working on international treaties in the Western Hemisphere. The enactment of this bill will give us a worldwide basis for action similar to what we already have, but do not have strong enough with respect to the Western Hemisphere. So it is very important that this be extended to Asia, to Africa, and even to Europe in some connections.

There are in the prepared statement two or three recommendations for amendment which are only clarifying recommendations so I will pass those over for consultation in the record.

Now, there is a provision for the Secretary to permit the importation of live specimens of endangered species for very special purposes. And that is to enable conservation of the species by bringing them into a situation where they can hopefully be propagated up to a population level that they may again be reestablished in the wild.

There has been experience, for example, with the native goose of Hawaii which was all but lost and was saved by this very propagation sort of procedure. And as you probably know, we have a place here near Washington where our interests in endangered species is experimented with and concentrated on. We have been propagating whooping cranes from eggs that we obtained from Canada, and this is a successful venture. This is a very special case and only on those would the importation of endangered species be allowed.

The Secretary General of the Organization of American States, following up this Western Hemisphere convention I referred to has recently received lists of endangered species from nearly a dozen Latin American countries. And these now are attached to and are part of the convention.

I might say also here that many of these countries have depended largely on the International Union for Conservation of Nature's list of endangered species, but they have added some on a basis of their own judgment when they have been severely decreased in numbers and they happen to know it.

So that the bill would enable the Secretary to prevent the importation of endangered species whether or not illegally taken into another country. And I think this is an important feature of the bill.

It also clarifies one very great difficulty. That is this: A species may be endangered, it may be declared in a certain country endangered and may be protected, but it can be got by poaching, can be transshipped to another country. And the labeling may show that it came from a country which any biologist knows it does not live in. Yet you do not have any handle on this problem of transshipment under present conditions.

This bill also gives us better management and enforcement possibilities domestically because it goes to certain points of interstate commerce. And here is a good point to mention our old friend the alligator in the Gulf States.

Now, the Southeastern Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners has declared in favor of stopping the interstate commerce in alligator skins or in live baby alligators. The States have difficulty suppressing poaching. We have difficulty in the Federal Government in the Everglades National Park to put enough men on to stop poaching where, as Senator Yarborough said, a man can make \$100 a night in poaching. So the stopping of the interstate commerce, if this makes it a Federal violation, will be very important.

I believe these are the main points. If there are others you would like for me to comment on, I would be very happy and to listen to questions. But in the interests of time, this formal statement is about 101½ pages, and I hope I have saved you a little time.

Senator BREWSTER. Thank you very much, Dr. Cain.

Do you have an estimate as to how much this will cost the Federal Government?

Dr. CAIN. There is one gentleman here who can answer your question better than I. This is Mr. Charles Lawrence who is Chief of the Division of Management and Enforcement of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. And he has paid particular attention to the import problem. If I may, I would like to ask Mr. Lawrence or Mr. Palas who is also with him in this field to answer that question.

We know it will cost more money to carry out the enforcement aspects of this law. I cannot tell you how much.

Senator BREWSTER. Would it be necessary to put on additional personnel in your judgment?

Dr. CAIN. I was asked this question when testifying before a similar bill in the House last spring. And my answer was it would be very useful if we had the capacity to employ highly qualified customs personnel or assistants to customs personnel for this purpose. But if the cities of importation, the ports, are limited to, let us say, New York City and other very large international ports, there are academic personnel available to assist in this process on some kind of contract basis. This would very much reduce the cost. This is the best I can say on that. If we had, say, one or two ports on each coast and the gulf for importation, they could have access to highly qualified technical people.

We have been saying approximately, we think it would cost \$50,000. But, frankly, I cannot personally assure you that this is a reasonable estimate.

Senator BREWSTER. Will you provide for the record such information as the Department is able to assemble as to cost and personnel?

Dr. CAIN. Anticipated cost in expectation of the enactment of this legislation?

Senator BREWSTER. Yes.

Dr. CAIN. Yes, sir, we will be happy to provide that.

STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ON COSTS AND PERSONNEL FOR ENFORCEMENT OF S. 2984

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of this Department and its predecessor Bureaus have been actively engaged in the enforcement of the provisions of the Lacey Act of May 25, 1900, and sections of the Criminal Code (Title 18, U.S. Code) derived therefrom, for a period of sixty-eight years.

In the event legislation is passed amending various sections of the Criminal Code and the Black Bass Act, as embodied in S. 2984 and H.R. 11618, such action

will simply broaden the scope of existing statutes and in turn increase the workload of this Bureau's import inspection and enforcement staff.

We believe the added work involved will require the employment of two additional wildlife import inspectors, plus funds with which to defray the increased travel and per diem costs incurred by U.S. Game Management Agents incidental to the conduct of violation investigations. We are of the opinion that the additional funds required will not exceed \$50,000 per annum.

Senator BREWSTER. One last question. If the United States does adopt the position that you advocate, will it be effective without the concurrence of foreign countries?

Dr. CAIN. The Secretary is required to consult with foreign countries in the process of his deciding that a species is endangered. But he can unilaterally declare it endangered and stop its importation into the United States irrespective of the position of the other countries.

Senator BREWSTER. Thank you very much.

Dr. CAIN. This is the American effort on a worldwide basis, you see.

Senator BREWSTER. Thank you very much.

Dr. CAIN. May I ask a question? I have here two lists with respect to endangered species that have been prepared by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the IUNC which I referred to. I think they should be in the record. If you do not have them, may I suggest their introduction in the record?

Senator BREWSTER. Without objection, this will be included in the record at this point.

Dr. CAIN. It has been called to my attention that there also is a recent resolution with regard to these matters that I think would be of interest to the Committee. And the short part of this document, only three or four paragraphs, has been marked. If that also might be in the record, it would be helpful.

Senator BREWSTER. Without objection, it will also be entered into the record.

Thank you very much, Dr. Cain.

Dr. CAIN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

(The lists with respect to endangered species, the resolution with regard to these matters, and the full statement of Dr. Cain follow:)

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

1110 Morges, Switzerland

**List of Bird Species considered to be Rare and Endangered,
that is to say those appearing in the Union's Red Data Book, here listed Country
by Country, or, in the case of Island Species, under Oceanic Regions.**

JUNE 1967

Note: A number in brackets immediately following a bird's name indicates the number of countries or islands in which it occurs, and under which it is included in this list. The number in the right hand column is that of the page on which the species appears in the I.U.C.N.'s Red Data Book, Vol. 2 (Aves).

Compiled by the International Council for Bird Preservation in collaboration with I.U.C.N.'s Survival Service Commission.

A. PALAEARCTIC REGION

1. Algeria		6. Korea	
<i>Aquila heliaca adalberti</i>	Spanish Imperial Eagle (3)	63	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i> Chinese Egret (2) 42
2. Azores Islands			<i>Ciconia ciconia boyciana</i> Japanese White Stork (4) 43
<i>Columba palumbus azorica</i>	Azores Wood Pigeon	129a	<i>Dryocopus javensis richardsi</i> Tristram's Woodpecker 182
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula murina</i>	São Miguel Bullfinch	267a	7. Mediterranean Sea
3. Cape Verde Islands			<i>Larus audouinii</i> Audouin's Gull 126
<i>Alauda razae</i>	Raza Island Lark	193	8. Morocco
4. China (northern)			<i>Aquila heliaca adalberti</i> Spanish Imperial Eagle (3) 63
<i>Crossoptilon c. crossoptilon</i>	White-eared Pheasant	86	9. Ryukyu Islands
<i>Crossoptilon c. drouynii</i>	White-eared Pheasant (Tibet)	86	<i>Columba jousi</i> Ryukyu Wood Pigeon 21a
<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i>	Brown-eared Pheasant	87	<i>Sapheopipo noguchii</i> Okinawa Woodpecker —
<i>Lophophorus lhuyssii</i>	Chinese Monal	90	10. Spain
<i>Tragopan blythii molesworthi</i>	Blyth's Tragopan (2)	100	<i>Aquila heliaca adalberti</i> Spanish Imperial Eagle (3) 63
<i>Grus japonensis</i>	Japanese Crane (2)	106	11. U.S.S.R.
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian White Crane (4)	107	<i>Ciconia ciconia boyciana</i> Japanese White Stork (4) 43
<i>Erithacus ruficeps</i>	Rufous-headed Robin (2)	220	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i> Siberian White Crane (4) 107
5. Japan			<i>Grus monacha</i> Hooded Crane (2) 108
<i>Diomedea albatrus</i>	Short-tailed Albatross	30	12. United Kingdom
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera longirostris</i>	Japanese Petrel	35	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis</i> Fair Isle Wren 209
<i>Ciconia ciconia boyciana</i>	Japanese White Stork (4)	43	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes hirtensis</i> St Kilda Wren 210
<i>Nipponia nippon</i>	Japanese Crested Ibis	44	
<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>	Aleutian Canada Goose (2)	54	
<i>Grus japonensis</i>	Japanese Crane (2)	106	
<i>Grus monacha</i>	Hooded Crane (2)	108	
<i>Synthliboramphus wumizusume</i>	Japanese Ancient Murrelet	127	

B. ORIENTAL REGION

1. Andaman Islands		<i>Syrnaticus humiae humiae</i> Hume's Pheasant (western) 98	
<i>Aceros narcondami</i>	Narcondam Hornbill	178	<i>Syrnaticus humiae burmanicus</i> Hume's Pheasant (eastern) 98
2. Burma			<i>Tragopan blythii blythii</i> Blyth's Tragopan (2) 100
<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>	Sclater's Monal (3)	91	3. Cambodia
			<i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i> Giant Ibis (4) 45

4. Ceylon

<i>Phaenictopus pyrrhocephalus</i>	Red-faced Malkoha	165
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5. China (southern)

<i>Egretta ulophotes</i>	Chinese Egret (2)	42
<i>Ciconia ciconia boyciana</i>	Japanese White Stork (4)	43
<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>	Sclater's Monal (3)	91
<i>Syrnaticus ellioti</i>	Elliot's Pheasant	97
<i>Tragopan caboti</i>	Cabot's Tragopan	101
<i>Grus japonensis</i>	Japanese Crane (2)	106
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian White Crane (4)	107
<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Crane	109

6. Christmas Island

<i>Sula abbotti</i>	Abbott's Booby	38
<i>Accipiter fasciatus natalis</i>	Christmas Island Goshawk	60

7. India

<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon harmani</i>	White-eared Pheasant	86
<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>	Sclater's Monal (3)	91
<i>Tragopan blythii blythii</i>	Blyth's Tragopan (2)	100
<i>Tragopan blythii molesworthi</i>	Blyth's Tragopan (western) (2)	100
<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>	Western Tragopan	102
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian White Crane (4)	107
<i>Chloriotis nigricaps</i>	Great Indian Bustard	120

8. Indonesia

<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>	Rothschild's Starling	196
<i>Muscicapa ruecki</i>	Rueck's Blue Flycatcher (2)	21b

9. Laos

<i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>	Giant Ibis (4)	45
<i>Lophura imperialis</i>	Imperial Pheasant (3)	93

10. Malaysia

<i>Polyplectron malacense schliermacheri</i>	Malaysian Peacock Pheasant	96
<i>Eritacus ruficeps</i>	Rufous-headed Robin (2)	220
<i>Muscicapa ruecki</i>	Rueck's Blue Flycatcher (2)	21b

11. North Vietnam

<i>Lophura imperialis</i>	Imperial Pheasant (3)	93
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12. Philippines

<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Monkey-eating Eagle	71
<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>	Palawan Peacock Pheasant	95
<i>Ducula mindorensis</i>	Mindoro Imperial Pigeon	133
<i>Otus gurneyi</i>	Giant Scops Owl	167
<i>Pitta kochi</i>	Koch's Pitta	188
<i>Copsychus niger cebuensis</i>	Cebu Black Shama	218
<i>Zosterornis cinerea</i>	Ashy Ground Thrush	229

13. South Vietnam

<i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>	Giant Ibis (4)	45
<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>	Edwards' Pheasant	92
<i>Lophura imperialis</i>	Imperial Pheasant (3)	93

14. Taiwan

<i>Lophura swinhoi</i>	Swinhoe's Pheasant	94
<i>Syrnaticus mikado</i>	Mikado Pheasant	99

15. Thailand

<i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>	Giant Ibis (4)	45
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C. AUSTRALASIAN REGION

1. Australia

<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose	56
<i>Geopittacus occidentalis</i>	Australian Night Parrot	152
<i>Neophema chrysogaster mab</i>	Orange-bellied Parakeet	153
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parakeet	154
<i>Neophema splendida</i>	Splendid Parakeet	155
<i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	Ground Parrot	156
<i>Pezoporus wallicus flaviventris</i>	Ground Parrot (western)	156
<i>Pezoporus wallicus leachi</i>	Ground Parrot (Tasmania)	156
<i>Psephotus c. chrysopterygius</i>	Golden-shouldered Paradise Parakeet	158
<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius dissimilis</i>	Hooded Paradise Parakeet	159
<i>Psephotus pulcherrimus</i>	Beautiful Parakeet	160
<i>Atrichornis clamosus</i>	Noisy Scrub-Bird	191
<i>Atrichornis rufescens</i>	Rufous Scrub-Bird	192
<i>Psophodes n. nigrogularis</i>	Western Whipbird (SW)	229a
<i>Psophodes n. leucogaster</i>	Western Whipbird (SE)	229a
<i>Psophodes n. pondalowiensis</i>	Western Whipbird (S)	229a
<i>Amytornis gowderyi</i>	Eyrean Grass-Wren	231
<i>Meliphaga cassidix</i>	Helmeted Honeyeater	241

2. Celebes

<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	Maleo	77
<i>Aramidopsis plateni</i>	Platen's Celebes Rail	110

3. New Guinea

<i>Sericornis nigroviridis</i>	Watusi Leaf Warbler	234
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4. New Zealand

<i>Phalacrocorax c. carunculatus</i>	King Shag	40
<i>Anas aucklandica chlorotis</i>	New Zealand Brown Teal	47
<i>Notornis mantelli</i>	Takahe	116
<i>Coenocorypha aucklandica iredalei</i>	New Zealand Snipe (South Cape I.) (5)	122
<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi</i>	Forbes' Parakeet	147
<i>Cyanoramphus malherbi</i>	Orange-fronted Parakeet	148
<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>	Kakapo or Owl Parrot	162
<i>Sceloglaux a. albifacies</i>	New Zealand Laughing Owl	171
<i>Xenicus longipes stokesi</i>	New Zealand Bush Wren (North Island)	189
<i>Xenicus longipes longipes</i>	New Zealand Bush Wren (South Island)	189
<i>Xenicus longipes variabilis</i>	New Zealand Bush Wren (Big South Cape I.)	189
<i>Callaeas cinerea cinerea</i>	South Island Kokako	197
<i>Callaeas cinerea wilsoni</i>	North Island Kokako	198
<i>Creadion c. carunculatus</i>	South Island Saddleback	199
<i>Creadion c. rufusater</i>	North Island Saddleback	200
<i>Turnagra capensis tanagra</i>	Piopio (North Island)	201
<i>Turnagra capensis capensis</i>	Piopio (South Island)	201
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus longirostris</i>	Bristlebird	233
<i>Notiomystis cincta</i>	Stitchbird	243

D. ETHIOPIAN REGION

1. Angola			10. Malawi		
<i>Francolinus swierstrai</i>	Swierstra's Francolin	89	<i>Falco fasciinucha</i>	Teita Falcon (6)	74
<i>Apus toulsoni</i>	Luanda Swift	175	<i>Apus myoptilus</i>	Scarce Swift (5)	174
2. Arabia (southern)			11. Moçambique		
<i>Gypaëtus barbatus meridionalis</i>	African Lammergeyer (8)	69	<i>Phyllastrephus o. orostruthus</i>	Dappled Bulbul (2)	217
3. Cameroun			12. Rhodesia		
<i>Malaconotus kupeensis</i>	Kupé Mt Bush Shrike	194	<i>Falco fasciinucha</i>	Teita Falcon (6)	74
4. Congo Kinshasa			<i>Apus myoptilus</i>	Scarce Swift (5)	174
<i>Pseudocalyptomena graueri</i>	Grauer's Green Broadbill	185	13. Somalia		
<i>Coracina graueri</i>	Grauer's Cuckoo Shrike	204	<i>Francolinus ochropectus</i>	Tadjoura Francolin	88
5. Ethiopia			<i>Streptopelia reichenowi</i>	White-winged Dove (2)	139
<i>Gypaëtus barbatus meridionalis</i>	African Lammergeyer (8)	69	<i>Warsanglia johannis</i>	Warsangli Linnet	268
<i>Falco fasciinucha</i>	Teita Falcon (6)	74	14. South Africa		
<i>Streptopelia reichenowi</i>	White-winged Dove (2)	139	<i>Gypaëtus barbatus meridionalis</i>	African Lammergeyer (8)	69
<i>Tauraco ruspoli</i>	Prince Ruspoli's Turaco	163	15. Tanzania		
<i>Apus myoptilus</i>	Scarce Swift (5)	174	<i>Gypaëtus barbatus meridionalis</i>	African Lammergeyer (8)	69
6. Fernando Poo			<i>Falco fasciinucha</i>	Teita Falcon (6)	74
<i>Speirops brunnea</i>	Fernando Poo Speirops	247	<i>Apus myoptilus</i>	Scarce Swift (5)	174
7. Kenya			<i>Phyllastrephus orostruthus amani</i>	Dappled Bulbul (2)	217
<i>Gypaëtus barbatus meridionalis</i>	African Lammergeyer (8)	69	16. Uganda		
<i>Falco fasciinucha</i>	Teita Falcon (6)	74	<i>Gypaëtus barbatus meridionalis</i>	African Lammergeyer (8)	69
<i>Otus irenae</i>	Mrs Morden's Owllet	168a	17. Yemen		
<i>Apus myoptilus</i>	Scarce Swift (5)	174	<i>Gypaëtus barbatus meridionalis</i>	African Lammergeyer (8)	69
<i>Turdus helleri</i>	Teita Olive Thrush	227	18. Zambia		
8. Lesotho			<i>Falco fasciinucha</i>	Teita Falcon (6)	74
<i>Gypaëtus barbatus meridionalis</i>	African Lammergeyer (8)	69			
9. Madagascar					
<i>Tachybaptus rufolavatus</i>	Alaotra Grebe	29			
<i>Anas bernieri</i>	Madagascar Teal	49			
<i>Uratelornis chimæra</i>	Long-tailed Ground Roller	177			
<i>Neodrepanis hypoxantha</i>	Small-billed False Sunbird	190			

E. NEARCTIC REGION

1. Bermuda			<i>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</i>	Masked Bobwhite	85
<i>Pterodroma cahow</i>	Cahow	33	<i>Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha</i>	Thick-billed Parrot	161a
2. Canada			<i>Campephilus imperialis</i>	Imperial Woodpecker	179
<i>Anser albifrons gambelli</i>	Tule White-fronted Goose (2)	53	<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	Golden-cheeked Warbler (5)	260
<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Trumpeter Swan (2)	57	<i>Cassidix palustris</i>	Slender-billed Grackle	270
<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping Crane (2)	103	Guadalupe Island		
<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit (2)	123	<i>Falco sparverius guadalupensis</i>	Guadalupe Kestrel	—
<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Eskimo Curlew (2)	124	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus guadeloupensis</i>	Guadalupe Rock Wren	206
3. Mexico			<i>Regulus calendula obscura</i>	Guadalupe Kinglet	—
<i>Anas diazi</i>	Mexico Duck (2)	50	<i>Carpodacus amplus</i>	Guadalupe House Finch	—
<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i>	Horned Guan (2)	82	<i>Junco insularis</i>	Guadalupe Junco	—
			Cozumel Island		
			<i>Crax rubra griscomi</i>	Cozumel Curassow	81

San Benito Island							
<i>Carpodacus mcgregori</i>	McGregor's House Finch	-		<i>Branta canadensis maxima</i>	Giant Canada Goose	54a	
Socorro Island				<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Trumpeter Swan (2)	57	
<i>Thryomanes sissonii</i>	Socorro Island Wren	21b		<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California Condor	59	
<i>Mimodes graysoni</i>	Socorro Thrasher	21b		<i>Haliaeetus l. leucocephalus</i>	Southern Bald Eagle	70	
<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus carmani</i>	Rufous-sided Towhee	-		<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i>	Everglade Kite	72	
4. Pribilof Islands				<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>	Attwater's Prairie Chicken	83	
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes alascensis</i>	Pribilof Wren	208a		<i>Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus</i>	Greater Prairie Chicken	84	
5. U.S.A.				<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping Crane (2)	103	
<i>Anas diazi</i>	Mexico Duck (2)	50		<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	105	
<i>Anser albifrons gambelli</i>	Tule White-fronted Goose (2)	53		<i>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</i>	Yuma Clapper Rail	117	
<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>	Aleutian Canada Goose (2)	54		<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit (2)	123	
				<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Eskimo Curlew (2)	124	
				<i>Campephilus p. principalis</i>	Ivory-billed Woodpecker	181	
				<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	Golden-cheeked Warbler (5)	260	
				<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's Warbler (2)	261	
				<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Bachman's Warbler (2)	264	
				<i>Ammospiza mirabilis</i>	Cape Sable Sparrow	272	
				<i>Ammospiza nigrescens</i>	Dusky Seaside Sparrow	273	
				<i>Passerculus princeps</i>	Ipswich Sparrow	274	

F. NEOTROPICAL REGION

1. Antilles				7. Chile			
<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	Cuban Tree Duck (2)	58		<i>Fulica cornuta</i>	Horned Coot (3)	112	
2. Argentina				Juan Fernandez Island			
<i>Compsospiza baeri</i>	Baer's Mountain Finch	21b		<i>Aphrastura masafueriae</i>	Masafuera Creeper	21a	
<i>Falco kreyenbergi</i>	Kleinschmidt's Falcon	75		8. Colombia			
<i>Fulica cornuta</i>	Horned Coot (3)	112		<i>Crypturellus casiquiare</i>	Barred Tinamou (2)	24	
<i>Asthernes sclateri</i>	Sclater's Spinetail	186		<i>Podiceps andinus</i>	Andean Eared Grebe	25	
3. Bahamas				<i>Micropanyptila furcata furcata</i>	Pygmy Swift (2)	176	
<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	Cuban Tree Duck (2)	58		<i>Tangavius armenti</i>	(Colombian) Red-eyed Cowbird	271	
<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's Warbler (2)	261		Tumaco Island			
Abaco Island				<i>Sporophila insulata</i>	Tumaco Seedeater	21b	
<i>Melanerpes supercilii blakei</i>	(Abaco) Red-bellied Woodpecker	183		9. Costa Rica			
Grand Bahama Island				Cocos Island			
<i>Melanerpes supercilii bahamensis</i>	(Grand Bahama) Red-bellied Woodpecker	183		<i>Pinaroloxias inornata</i>	Cocos Island Finch	21b	
Inagua Island				<i>Coccyzus minor ferrugineus</i>	Cocos Mangrove Cuckoo	164	
<i>Amazona leucocephala bahamensis</i>	Bahamas Parrot	143		<i>Nesotriccus ridgwayi</i>	Cocos Island Flycatcher	187a	
				<i>Dendroica petechia aureola</i>	Cocos Yellow Warbler	261a	
San Salvador Island				10. Cuba			
<i>Melanerpes supercilii nyanus</i>	(Watling Island) Red-bellied Woodpecker	183		<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	Gundlach's Hawk	62	
4. Barbados				<i>Chondrohierax wilsonii</i>	Cuba Hook-billed Kite	67	
<i>Dendroica petechia petechia</i>	Barbados Yellow Warbler	262		<i>Grus canadensis nesotes</i>	Cuba Sandhill Crane	104	
5. Bolivia				<i>Cyanolinnas cerverei</i>	Zapata Rail	111	
<i>Compsospiza garleppi</i>	Garlepp's Mountain Finch	21b		<i>Campephilus principalis bairdii</i>	Cuban Ivory-billed Woodpecker	180	
<i>Rollandia micropterum</i>	Titicaca Grebe (2)	28		<i>Nesocoeleus fernandinae</i>	Fernandina's Flicker	184	
<i>Fulica cornuta</i>	Horned Coot (3)	112		<i>Ferminia cerverei</i>	Zapata Wren	205	
6. Brazil				<i>Myadestes elisabeth retrusus</i>	Isle of Pines Solitaire	221	
<i>Myrmotherula erythronotos</i>	Red-rumped Ant Thrush	21a		<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Bachman's Warbler (2)	264	
<i>Paroaria baeri</i>	Baer's Cardinal	21b		<i>Torreornis i. inexpectata</i>	Zapata Sparrow	275	
				<i>Torreornis i. sigmani</i>	Desert Zapata Sparrow	275	
Fernando de Noronha Island				11. Dominica			
<i>Vireo gracilirostris</i>	Slender-billed Vireo	21b		<i>Amazona imperialis</i>	Imperial Parrot	142	
				<i>Siphonorhis americanus brewsteri</i>	Hispaniola Least Pauraque	173	
12. Grand Cayman				12. Grand Cayman			
				<i>Turdus ravidus</i>	Grand Cayman Thrush	228	

13. Grenada			20. Peru		
<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus mirus</i>	Grenada Hook-billed Kite	66	<i>Crypturellus a. atrocappilus</i>	Black-headed Tinamou	23
<i>Leptotila wellsi</i>	Grenada Dove	137	<i>Podiceps taczanowskii</i>	Junin Grebe	26
<i>Empidonax euleri johnstonei</i>	Euler's Flycatcher	187	<i>Rollandia micropterus</i>	Titicaca Grebe (2)	28
14. Guatemala			21. Puerto Rico		
<i>Podilymbus gigas</i>	Giant Pied-billed Grebe	27	<i>Columba inornata wetmorei</i>	Puerto Rico Plain Pigeon	129
<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i>	Horned Guan (2)	82	<i>Amazona vittata</i>	Puerto Rico Parrot	145
<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	Golden-cheeked Warbler (5)	260	<i>Asio flammeus portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico Short-eared Owl	166
			<i>Caprimulgus noctitherus</i>	Puerto Rico Whippoorwill	172
15. Haiti			22. St Lucia		
<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	Diablotin	34	<i>Amazona versicolor</i>	St Lucia Parrot	144
16. Honduras			<i>Troglodytes aedon mesoleucus</i>	St Lucia Wren	207
<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	Golden-cheeked Warbler (5)	260	<i>Ramphocinclus brachyurus sanctae-luciae</i>	St Lucia White-breasted Thrasher	214
			<i>Leucopoeza semperi</i>	Semper's Warbler	263
17. Jamaica			23. St Vincent		
<i>Laterallus j. jamaicensis</i>	Jamaican Black Rail	115	<i>Amazona gouldingii</i>	St Vincent Parrot	141
			<i>Troglodytes aedon musicus</i>	St Vincent Wren	208
			<i>Myadestes genibarbis sibilans</i>	St Vincent Thrush	222
18. Martinique			24. Trinidad		
<i>Cinclocerthia ruficauda gutturalis</i>	Martinique Brown Trembler	211	<i>Pipile pipile pipile</i>	White-headed Curassow	81a
<i>Ramphocinclus b. brachyurus</i>	Martinique White-breasted Thrasher	213	25. Venezuela		
			<i>Crypturellus casiquiare</i>	Barred Tinamou (2)	24
			<i>Micropanyptila f. furcata</i>	Pygmy Swift (2)	176
19. Nicaragua			26. Virgin Islands		
<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	Golden-cheeked Warbler (5)	260	<i>Otus nudipes newtoni</i>	Virgin Islands Screech Owl	169
<i>Cassidix nicaraguensis</i>	Nicaragua Grackle	269			

G. OCEANS and OCEANIC ISLANDS

1. SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

Ascension Island

Fregata aquila Ascension Frigate Bird 41

Tristan da Cunha Group

(a) Tristan Island

Nesocichla eremita eremita Tristan Starchy (3) 223

(b) Inaccessible Island

Nesocichla eremita gordonii Tristan Starchy (3) 223

Nesospiza acunhae acunhae Tristan Bunting (2) 266

Nesospiza wilkinsi dunnei Wilkins' Bunting (2) 267

(c) Nightingale Island

Nesocichla eremita procax Tristan Starchy (3) 223

Nesospiza acunhae questi Tristan Bunting (2) 266

Nesospiza wilkinsi wilkinsi Wilkins' Bunting (2) 267

2. INDIAN OCEAN

Comoro Group

Accipiter francesii pusillus Anjouan Island Sparrow Hawk 61

Alectroenas sganzini sganzini Comoro Blue Pigeon 128

Treron australis griveaudi Moheli Green Pigeon 140

Mauritius Island

Falco punctatus Mauritius Kestrel 76

Nesoenas mayeri Mauritius Pink Pigeon 137a

Psittacula krameri echo Mauritius Ring-necked Parakeet 161

Coquus typicus Mauritius Cuckoo-Shrike 203a

Hypsipetes borbonicus olivaceus Mauritius Olivaceous Bulbul 216

Réunion Island

Pterodroma aetrima Réunion Petrel 32

Circus maillardi maillardi Réunion Harrier 68

Coquus newtoni Réunion Cuckoo Shrike 203

Hypsipetes b. borbonicus Réunion Olivaceous Bulbul 215

Rodriguez Island

Bebromis rodericanus Rodriguez Warbler 231a

Seychelles Group

Falco araea Seychelles Kestrel 73

Streptopelia picturata rostrata Seychelles Turtle Dove 138

Coracopsis nigra barklyi Seychelles Vasa Parrot 146

Otus insularis Seychelles Owl 168

Copsychus sechellarum Seychelles Magpie-Robin 219

Bebromis sechellensis Seychelles Warbler 232

Terpsiphone corvina Seychelles Black Paradise Flycatcher 240

Foudia sechellarum Seychelles Fody 265

3. EAST PACIFIC OCEAN

Galapagos Group

<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i>	Galapagos Penguin	22
<i>Diomedea irrorata</i>	Waved Albatross	31
<i>Nannopterum harrisii</i>	Galapagos Flightless Cormorant	39
<i>Buteo galapagoensis</i>	Galapagos Buzzard	64
<i>Nesomimus t. trifasciatus</i>	Charles Island Mockingbird	212
<i>Geospiza m. magnirostris</i>	Charles Island Ground Finch	—

4. NORTHEAST PACIFIC OCEAN

Hawaiian Group

<i>Puffinus puffinus newelli</i>	Newell's Shearwater	37
<i>Anas laysanensis</i>	Laysan Duck	51
<i>Anas platyrhynchos wyvilliana</i>	Hawaiian Duck	52
<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>	Hawaiian Goose	55
<i>Buteo solitarius</i>	Hawaiian Buzzard	65
<i>Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis</i>	Hawaiian Gallinule	114
<i>Himantopus himantopus knudseni</i>	Hawaiian Stilt	125
<i>Corvus tropicus</i>	Hawaiian Crow	202
<i>Phaenornis obscurus myadestina</i>	Kauai Thrush	224
<i>Phaenornis obscurus obscurus</i>	Hawai Thrush	225
<i>Phaenornis palmeri</i>	Puaiohi	226
<i>Acrocephalus kingi</i>	Nihoa Miller-Bird	230
<i>Moho braccatus</i>	Kauai Oo	242
<i>Hemignathus lucidus hanapepe</i>	Nukupuu	248
<i>Hemignathus procerus</i>	Kauai Akialoa	249
<i>Hemignathus wilsoni</i>	Hawaiian Nukupuu	250
<i>Loxops maculata bairdii</i>	Kauai Alauwahio	251
<i>Loxops maculata flammea</i>	Molokai Creeper	251a
<i>Loxops maculata maculata</i>	Oahu Creeper	252
<i>Loxops maculata newtoni</i>	Mau Creeper	253
<i>Palmeria dolei</i>	Crested Honeycreeper	254
<i>Pseudonestor xanthophrys</i>	Mau Parrotbill	255
<i>Psittirostra bailleui</i>	Palila	256
<i>Psittirostra cantans cantans</i>	Laysan Finch-Bill	257
<i>Psittirostra cantans ultima</i>	Nihoa Finch-Bill	258
<i>Psittirostra psittacea</i>	Ou	259

5. NORTHWEST PACIFIC OCEAN

Caroline Islands

<i>Aplonis pelzelni</i>	Ponapé Mountain Starling	195
<i>Metabolus rugensis</i>	Truk Monarch	237
<i>Rukia ruki</i>	Truk Great White-Eye	245
<i>Rukia sanfordi</i>	Ponapé Great White-Eye	246

Marianas Islands

<i>Megapodius l. lapérouse</i>	Marianas Megapode	78
<i>Monarcha takasukasae</i>	Tinian Monarch	238

Nauru Island

<i>Acrocephalus luscinia rehsei</i>	Nauru Nightingale Warbler	230a
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Palau Islands

<i>Megapodius lapérouse senex</i>	Palau Megapode	79
<i>Gallinolumba canifrons</i>	Palau Ground Dove	134
<i>Otus podargina</i>	Palau Owl	170
<i>Rhipidura lepidia</i>	Palau Fantail	236

6. SOUTHEAST PACIFIC OCEAN

Marquesas Islands

<i>Vini ultramarina</i>	Ultramarine Lory	21a
<i>Gallinolumba rubescens</i>	Marquesas Ground Dove	135

Samoa Islands

<i>Didunculus strigirostris</i>	Tooth-billed Pigeon	130
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Society Islands

<i>Vini peruviana</i>	Tahiti Blue Lory (2)	21a
<i>Pomarea nigra nigra</i>	Tahiti Flycatcher	239

Tonga Islands

<i>Megapodius pritchardii</i>	Pritchard's Megapode	80
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Tuamotu Islands

<i>Nesophylax ater</i>	Henderson Island Rail	21a
<i>Vini peruviana</i>	Tahiti Blue Lory (2)	21a

7. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC OCEAN

Antipodes Islands

<i>Coenocorypha aucklandica meinertzhagenae</i>	Antipodes Islands Snipe (5)	122
<i>Cyanoramphus unicolor</i>	Antipodes Island Parakeet	150

Auckland Islands

<i>Anas aucklandica aucklandica</i>	Auckland Island Flightless Teal	46
<i>Rallus pectoralis muelleri</i>	Auckland Island Rail	117a
<i>Coenocorypha a. aucklandica</i>	Auckland Island Snipe (5)	122

Campbell Island

<i>Anas aucklandica nesiotis</i>	Campbell Island Flightless Teal	48
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Chatham Islands

<i>Gallirallus australis hectori</i>	Weka	113
<i>Thinornis novae-seelandiae</i>	New Zealand Shore Plover	121
<i>Coenocorypha aucklandica pusilla</i>	Chatham Island Snipe (5)	122
<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae chathamensis</i>	Chatham Island Pigeon	136
<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi</i>	Forbes' Parakeet	147
<i>Petroica traversi</i>	Chatham Island Robin	235
<i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae chathamensis</i>	Chatham Island Tui	244

Fiji Islands

<i>Pterodroma macgillivrayi</i>	Macgillivray's Petrel	36
<i>Prosopaea personata</i>	Masked Parakeet	157
<i>Erythrura kleinschmidti</i>	Pink-billed Parrot Finch	—

Lord Howe Island

<i>Tricholimnas sylvestris</i>	Lord Howe Wood Rail	118
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Loyalty Islands

<i>Eunymphicus cornutus uvaensis</i>	Loyalty Islands Parakeet (2)	151
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New Caledonia

<i>Rhynchotus jubatus</i>	Kagu	119
<i>Drepanoptila holosericea</i>	Cloven-feathered Dove	131
<i>Ducula goliath</i>	Giant Imperial Pigeon	132
<i>Eunymphicus c. cornutus</i>	Horned Parakeet (2)	151

Norfolk Island

<i>Aplonis fuscus fuscus</i>	Norfolk Island Starling	21a
<i>Turdus p. poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Blackbird	21b
<i>Cyanoramphus novaeseelandiae cookii</i>	Norfolk Island Parakeet	149

Snares Island

<i>Coenocorypha aucklandica huegeli</i>	Snares Island Snipe (5)	122
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Solomon Islands

<i>Edithornis silvestris</i>	San Christobal Mountain Rail	21a
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International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

1110 Morges, Switzerland

Mammals listed in the Red Data Book Vol. 1., arranged on a zoogeographical | geopolitical basis

FEBRUARY 1968

Note: For the purposes of this list, as well as for clarity and simplicity, it has sometimes been necessary to make arbitrary decisions concerning the allocation of species to particular zoogeographical regions.

A number in brackets immediately following a mammal's name indicates the number of countries or islands in which it occurs, and under which it is included in this list.

A. PALAEARCTIC REGION

1. Algeria

Panthera pardus panthera Barbary leopard (3)
Cervus elaphus barbarus Barbary stag (2)
Gazella dorcas massaesyala Moroccan dorcas gazelle (2)
Gazella gazella cuvieri Cuvier's gazelle (3)
Gazella leptoceros leptoceros Slender-horned gazelle (6)

2. Bulgaria

Monachus monachus Mediterranean monk seal (13)

3. China

Pygathrix nemaeus Douc langur (3)
Rhinopithecus roxallanae Snub-nosed monkey (3)
Cuon alpinus alpinus Eastern Asiatic wild dog (2)
Ailuropoda melanoleuca Giant panda
Selenarctos thibetanus formosanus Formosan black bear (2)
Panthera tigris altaica Amur tiger (3)
Panthera tigris amoyensis Chinese tiger
Panthera pardus orientalis Korean leopard (3)
Panthera uncia Snow leopard (4)
Equus przewalskii Przewalski's horse (2)
Equus hemionus hemionus Mongolian wild ass (3)
Camelus bactrianus ferus Wild Bactrian camel (2)
Muntiacus crinifrons Black muntjac
Cervus eldi siamensis Thailand brow-antlered deer (5)
Cervus nippon mandarinus North China sika
Cervus nippon kopschi South China sika
Cervus nippon grassianus Shansi sika
Cervus albirostris Thorold's deer (2)
Cervus elaphus yarkandensis Yarkand stag
Cervus elaphus macneilli M'Neill's deer (2)
Budorcas taxicolor tibetana Szechwan takin
Budorcas taxicolor bedfordi Golden takin

4. Cyprus

Monachus monachus Mediterranean monk seal (13)
Ovis orientalis ophion Cyprian mouflon

5. Egypt

Dugong dugon Dugong (22)
Equus asinus africanus Nubian wild ass (4)

6. Finland

Phoca hispida saimensis Saimaa seal

7. France

Galemys pyrenaicus Pyrenean desman (3)

Corsica

Monachus monachus Mediterranean monk seal (13)
Cervus elaphus corsicanus Corsican deer (2)

8. Greece

Monachus monachus Mediterranean monk seal (13)

9. Greenland

Thalarchctos maritimus Polar bear (5)
Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus Atlantic walrus (4)

10. Iran

Panthera leo persica Asiatic lion (2)
Panthera tigris virgata Caspian tiger (3)
Panthera pardus tulliana Transcaucasian leopard (3)
Acinonyx jubatus venaticus Asiatic cheetah (5)
Equus hemionus onager Persian onager (3)
Dama mesopotamica Persian fallow deer (2)
Gazella subgutturosa subgutturosa Persian goitred gazelle (3)

11. Iraq

Gazella subgutturosa subgutturosa Persian goitred gazelle (3)
Gazella dorcas saudiya Saudi Arabian dorcas gazelle (6)

12. Israel

Gazella dorcas saudiya Saudi Arabian dorcas gazelle (6)
Gazella gazella arabica Arabian gazelle (5)

13. Italy

Monachus monachus Mediterranean monk seal (13)

Sardinia

Monachus monachus Mediterranean monk seal (13)
Cervus elaphus corsicanus Corsican deer (2)

14. Japan

Zalophus californianus japonicus Japanese sea-lion
Phoca kurilensis Kurile harbour seal (2)
Capricornis crispus crispus Japanese serow (2)

15. Jordan

Gazella dorcas saudiya Saudi Arabian dorcas gazelle (6)
Gazella gazella arabica Arabian gazelle (5)

16. Korea

Panthera tigris altaica Amur tiger (3)
Panthera pardus orientalis Korean leopard (3)

17. Lebanon

Monachus monachus Mediterranean monk seal (13)

18. Libya

Equus asinus africanus Nubian wild ass (4)
Addax nasomaculatus Addax (7)
Gazella leptoceros leptoceros Slender-horned gazelle (6)

19. Mongolia

Equus przewalskii Przewalski's horse (2)
Equus hemionus hemionus Mongolian wild ass (3)
Camelus bactrianus ferus Wild Bactrian camel (2)

- 20. Morocco**
Hyaena hyaena barbara Barbary hyaena
Panthera pardus panthera Barbary leopard (3)
Monachus monachus Mediterranean monk seal (13)
Gazella dorcas massaesyala Moroccan dorcas gazelle (2)
Gazella gazella cuvieri Cuvier's gazelle (3)
Gazella dama mhorr Mhorr gazelle
- 21. Norway**
Thalarcos maritimus Polar bear (5)
Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus Atlantic walrus (4)
- 22. Poland**
Bison bonasus European bison
- 23. Portugal**
Galemys pyrenaicus Pyrenean desman (3)
- 24. Ryukyu Islands**
Pentalagus furnessi Ryukyu rabbit
Tokudaia osimensis muenninki Ryukyu spinay rat
Dugong dugong Dugong (22)
Cervus nippon keramae Ryukyu sika
- 25. Sinai**
Panthera pardus jarvisi Sinai leopard
Dugong dugong Dugong (22)
Gazella dorcas saudiya Saudi Arabian dorcas gazelle (6)
Gazella gazella arabica Arabian gazelle (5)
- 26. Spain**
Galemys pyrenaicus Pyrenean desman (3)
Felis lynx pardina Spanish lynx
Monachus monachus Mediterranean monk seal (13)
Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica Pyrenean ibex
- 27. Spanish Sahara**
Monachus monachus Mediterranean monk seal (13)
Addax nasomaculatus Addax (7)
Gazella dama lozanoi Rio de Oro dama gazelle (2)
- 28. Syria**
Equus hemionus hemippus Syrian wild ass (2)
Gazella gazella arabica Arabian gazelle (5)
- 29. Taiwan**
Selenarctos thibetanus formosanus Formosan black bear (2)
Martes flavigula chrysoaspila Formosan yellow-throated marten
- Neofelis nebulosa brachyurus* Formosan clouded leopard
Dugong dugong Dugong (22)
Cervus nippon taiouanus Formosan sika
Capricornis crispus swinhoei Formosan serow
- 30. Tibet**
Rhinopithecus roxellanae Snub-nosed monkey (3)
Panthera uncia Snow leopard (4)
Equus hemionus kiang Tibetan wild ass (4)
Cervus albrostris Thorold's deer (2)
Cervus elaphus wallichi Shou
Cervus elaphus macneilli M'Neill's deer (2)
Bos grunniens mutus Wild yak (2)
- 31. Tunisia**
Panthera pardus panthera Barbary leopard (3)
Monachus monachus Mediterranean monk seal (13)
Cervus elaphus barbarus Barbary stag (2)
Gazella gazella cuvieri Cuvier's gazelle (3)
Gazella leptoceros leptoceros Slender-horned gazelle (6)
- 32. Turkey**
Panthera pardus tulliana Transcaucasian leopard (3)
Monachus monachus Mediterranean monk seal (13)
Equus hemionus hemippus Syrian wild ass (2)
- 33. U.S.S.R.**
Marmota marmota menzbieri Menzbier's alpine marmot
Cuon alpinus alpinus Eastern Asiatic wild dog (2)
Cuon alpinus hesperius Western Asiatic wild dog
Thalarcos maritimus Polar bear (5)
Felis margarita thimobius Turkmenian sand cat
Felis caracal michaëlis Turkmenian caracal lynx
Panthera tigris virgata Caspian tiger (3)
Panthera tigris altaica Amur tiger (3)
Panthera pardus tulliana Transcaucasian leopard (3)
Panthera pardus orientalis Korean leopard (3)
Panthera uncia Snow leopard (4)
Acinonyx jubatus venaticus Asiatic cheetah (5)
Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus Atlantic walrus (4)
Phoca kurlensis Kurile harbour seal (2)
Monachus monachus Mediterranean monk seal (13)
Equus hemionus hemionus Mongolian wild ass (3)
Equus hemionus onager Persian onager (3)
Cervus elaphus bactrianus Bactrian wapiti (2)
Rangifer tarandus pearsoni Novaya Zemlya reindeer
Gazella subgutturosa Persian goitred gazelle (3)
subgutturosa
- 34. Yugoslavia**
Monachus monachus Mediterranean monk seal (13)

B. ORIENTAL REGION

- 1. Afghanistan**
Panthera tigris virgata Caspian tiger (3)
Acinonyx jubatus venaticus Asiatic cheetah (5)
Equus hemionus onager Persian onager (3)
Cervus elaphus bactrianus Bactrian wapiti (2)
Capra falconeri jerdoni Straight-horned markhor (2)
- 2. Bali**
Panthera tigris balica Bali tiger
- 3. Borneo**
Pongo pygmaeus Orang-utan (4)
Lariscus hosi Four-striped ground squirrel (3)
Cynogale bennetti Otter civet (5)
Didermoceros sumatrensis Sumatran rhinoceros (10)
- 4. Burma**
Dugong dugong Dugong (22)
Rhinoceros sondaicus Javan rhinoceros (2)
Didermoceros sumatrensis Sumatran rhinoceros (10)
Muntiacus feae Fea's muntjac (2)
- 5. Cambodia**
Cynogale bennetti Otter civet (5)
Didermoceros sumatrensis Sumatran rhinoceros (10)
Cervus eldi siamensis Thailand brow-antlered deer (5)
Bos sauveli Kouprey
- 6. Ceylon**
Elephas maximus maximus Ceylon elephant
Dugong dugong Dugong (22)
- 7. India**
Rhinopithecus roxellanae Snub-nosed monkey (3)
Caprolagus hispidus Hispid hare
Viverra megaspila civettina Malabar civet
Panthera leo persica Asiatic lion (2)
Dugong dugong Dugong (22)
Panthera uncia Snow leopard (4)
Equus hemionus khur Indian wild ass (2)
Equus hemionus kiang Tibetan wild ass (4)
Rhinoceros unicornis Great Indian rhinoceros (2)
Didermoceros sumatrensis Sumatran rhinoceros (10)
Sus salvanius Pygmy hog (2)
Cervus duvauceli Swamp deer (2)
Cervus eldi eldi Manipur brow-antlered deer
Cervus elaphus hanglu Kashmir stag
Bubalus bubalis Asiatic buffalo (2)
Hemitragus hylcochius Nilgiri tahr
- Sikkim**
Equus hemionus kiang Tibetan wild ass (4)
Bos grunniens mutus Wild yak (2)

8. Java

Panthera tigris sondaica
Rhinoceros sondaicus

Javan tiger
Javan rhinoceros (2)

9. Laos

Pygathrix nemaeus
Chrotogale owstoni
Cynogale bennetti
Didermoceros sumatrensis
Cervus eldi siamensis

Douc langur (3)
Owston's banded civet (2)
Otter civet (6)
Sumatran rhinoceros (10)
Thailand brow-antlered deer (5)

10. Malaya

Cynogale bennetti
Didermoceros sumatrensis
Bos gaurus hubbaki

Otter civet (6)
Sumatran rhinoceros (10)
Seladang

11. Nepal

Equus hemionus kiang
Rhinoceros unicornis
Sus salvanius
Cervus duvauceli
Bubalus bubalis

Tibetan wild ass (4)
Great Indian rhinoceros (2)
Pygmy hog (2)
Swamp deer (2)
Asiatic buffalo (2)

12. Pakistan

Selenarctos thibetanus
gedrosianus
Acinonyx jubatus venaticus
Equus hemionus khur
Capra falconeri jerdoni

Himalayan black bear
Asiatic cheetah (5)
Indian wild ass (2)
Straight-horned markhor (2)

13. Philippines

Podagymnura truei
Dugong dugon
Anoa mindorensis

Mindanao gymnure
Dugong (22)
Tamarau

14. Sabah

Pongo pygmaeus
Lariscus hosi
Didermoceros sumatrensis

Orang-utan (4)
Four-striped ground squirrel (3)
Sumatran rhinoceros (10)

15. Sarawak

Pongo pygmaeus
Lariscus hosi

Orang-utan (4)
Four-striped ground squirrel (3)

16. Sumatra

Simias concolor
Hylobates klossii
Pongo pygmaeus
Nesalagus netscheri
Cynogale bennetti
Panthera tigris sumatrae
Didermoceros sumatrensis
Capricornis sumatraensis
sumatraensis

Pig-tailed langur
Dwarf gibbon
Orang-utan (4)
Short-eared rabbit
Otter civet (6)
Sumatran tiger
Sumatran rhinoceros (10)
Sumatran serow

17. Thailand

Didermoceros sumatrensis
Muntiacus feae
Cervus eldi siamensis

Sumatran rhinoceros (10)
Fea's muntjac (2)
Thailand brow-antlered deer (5)

18. Vietnam

Pygathrix nemaeus
Chrotogale owstoni
Cynogale bennetti
Didermoceros sumatrensis
Cervus eldi siamensis

Douc langur (3)
Owston's banded civet (2)
Otter civet (6)
Sumatran rhinoceros (10)
Thailand brow-antlered deer (5)

C. AUSTRALASIAN REGION**1. Australia**

Planigale tenuirostris
Planigale subtilissima
Phascogale calura
Sminthopsis longicaudata
Antechinomys laniger
Dasyurus viverrinus
Dasyurinus geoffroyi geoffroyi
Thylacinus cynocephalus
Myrmecobius fasciatus rufus
Perameles fasciata
Perameles bougainvillei
Macrotis lagotis
Chaeropus ecaudatus
Phalanger orientalis peninsulae
Gymnobelideus leadbeateri
Wyuilda squamicaudata
Pseudocheirus occidentalis
Vombatus ursinus ursinus
Lasiornis latifrons latifrons
Lagorchestes hirsutus
Lagostrophus fasciatus

Southern planigale
Kimberley planigale
Red-tailed phascogale
Long-tailed sminthopsis
Eastern jerboa marsupial
Eastern native cat
Western native cat
Thylacine
Rusty numbat
Eastern barred-bandicoot
Western barred-bandicoot
Rabbit bandicoot
Pig-footed bandicoot
Grey cuscus
Leadbeater's possum
Scaly-tailed possum
Western ring-tail
Flinders Island wombat
Hairy-nosed wombat
Western hare-wallaby
Banded hare-wallaby

Petrogale penicillata

penicillata
Petrogale xanthopus xanthopus
Onychogalea fraenata
Macropus parma
Bettongia penicillata
Bettongia lesueuri
Bettongia gaimardi cuniculus
Caloprymnus campestris
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus
Hypsiprymmodon moschatus
Dugong dugon

Brush-tailed rock-wallaby
Ring-tailed rock-wallaby
Bridled nail-tail wallaby
White-throated wallaby
Brush-tailed rat-kangaroo
Lesueur's rat-kangaroo
Tasmanian rat-kangaroo
Desert rat-kangaroo
Long-nosed rat-kangaroo
Musky rat-kangaroo
Dugong (22)

2. Celebes

Anoa depressicornis
depressicornis
Anoa depressicornis fergusonii
Anoa depressicornis quarlesi

Lowland anoa
Mountain anoa
Quarle's anoa

3. New Guinea

Dugong dugon

Dugong (22)

D. ETHIOPIAN REGION**1. Angola**

Trichechus senegalensis
Diceros bicornis
Hippotragus niger varians
Aepyceros melampus petersi

West African manatee (19)
Black rhinoceros (18)
Giant sable antelope
Black-faced impala (2)

2. Botswana

Hyaena brunnea
Diceros bicornis

Brown hyaena (4)
Black rhinoceros (18)

3. Cameroun

Trichechus senegalensis
Diceros bicornis

West African manatee (19)
Black rhinoceros (18)

4. Central African Republic

Trichechus senegalensis
Ceratotherium simum cottoni
Diceros bicornis

West African manatee (19)
Northern square-lipped rhinoceros (4)
Black rhinoceros (18)

5. Chad

Equus asinus africanus
Diceros bicornis
Oryx tao
Addax nasomaculatus
Gazella leptoceros leptoceros

Nubian wild ass (4)
Black rhinoceros (18)
Scimitar-horned oryx (5)
Addax (7)
Slender-horned gazelle (6)

- 6. Congo Kinshasa**
Pan paniscus Pygmy chimpanzee
Gorilla gorilla beringei Mountain gorilla (3)
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
Ceratotherium simum cottoni Northern square-lipped rhinoceros (4)
Diceros bicornis Black rhinoceros (18)
- 7. Dahomey**
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
- 8. Ethiopia**
Dugong dugon Dugong (22)
Equus asinus somalicus Somali wild ass (2)
Diceros bicornis Black rhinoceros (18)
Alcelaphus buselaphus tora Tora hartebeest (2)
Alcelaphus buselaphus swaynei Swayne's hartebeest
Capra walie Walia ibex
- 9. Gabon**
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
- 10. The Gambia**
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
Taurotragus derbianus Western giant eland (4)
- 11. Ghana**
Colobus verus Green colobus (6)
Epixerus ebii West African palm squirrel (3)
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
- 12. Guinea**
Colobus verus Green colobus (6)
Epixerus ebii West African palm squirrel (3)
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
Choeropsis liberiensis Pygmy hippopotamus (5)
Taurotragus derbianus Western giant eland (4)
- 13. Ivory Coast**
Colobus verus Green colobus (6)
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
Choeropsis liberiensis Pygmy hippopotamus (5)
Cephalophus jentinki Jentink's duiker (3)
- 14. Kenya**
Cercocebus galeritus galeritus Tana river mangabey
Colobus badius rufomitratus Tana river red colobus
Dugong dugon Dugong (22)
Diceros bicornis Black rhinoceros (18)
- 15. Liberia**
Colobus verus Green colobus (6)
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
Choeropsis liberiensis Pygmy hippopotamus (5)
Cephalophus jentinki Jentink's duiker (3)
- 16. Madagascar**
Hapallemur griseus Grey gentle lemur
Hapallemur simus Broad-nosed gentle lemur
Lemur macaco macaco Black lemur
Lemur macaco rufus Red-fronted lemur
Lemur macaco flavifrons Sclater's lemur
Lemur macaco sanfordi Sanford's lemur
Lemur mongoz mongoz Mongoose lemur
Lemur mongoz coronatus Crowned lemur
Lepilemur mustelinus ruficaudatus Red-tailed weasel lemur
Lepilemur mustelinus dorsalis Nossi-Bé weasel lemur
Lepilemur mustelinus leucopus White-footed weasel lemur
Cheirogaleus trichotis Hairly-eared dwarf lemur
Cheirogaleus medius Fat-tailed lemur
Microcebus coquereli Coquerel's mouse lemur
Phaner furcifer Fork-marked mouse lemur
Avahi laniger occidentalis Western woolly avahi
Propithecus diadema perrieri Perrier's sifaka
Propithecus verreauxi verreauxi Verreaux's sifaka
Propithecus verreauxi coquereli Coquerel's sifaka
Propithecus verreauxi deckenii Decken's sifaka
Propithecus verreauxi coronatus Crowned sifaka
- Propithecus verreauxi majori* Forsyth-Major's sifaka
Indri indri Indris
Daubentonia madagascariensis Aye-aye
Dugong dugon Dugong (22)
- 17. Malawi**
Diceros bicornis Black rhinoceros (18)
- 18. Mali**
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
Taurotragus derbianus Western giant eland (4)
Oryx tao Scimitar-horned oryx (5)
Addax nasomaculatus Addax (7)
- 19. Mauritania**
Oryx tao Scimitar-horned oryx (5)
Addax nasomaculatus Addax (7)
Gazella dama lozanoi Rio de Oro dama gazelle (2)
- 20. Moçambique**
Dugong dugon Dugong (22)
Diceros bicornis Black rhinoceros (18)
- 21. Muscat and Oman**
Dugong dugon Dugong (22)
Oryx leucorx Arabian oryx (2)
Hemitragus jakyari Arabian tahr
- 22. Niger**
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
Oryx tao Scimitar-horned oryx (5)
Addax nasomaculatus Addax (7)
Gazella leptoceros leptoceros Slender-horned gazelle (6)
- 23. Nigeria**
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
Choeropsis liberiensis Pygmy hippopotamus (5)
- 24. Portuguese Guinea**
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
- 25. Rhodesia**
Diceros bicornis Black rhinoceros (18)
Hyaena brunnea Brown hyaena (4)
- 26. Rio Muni**
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
- 27. Rwanda**
Gorilla gorilla beringei Mountain gorilla (3)
- 28. Saudi Arabia**
Panthera pardus nimr Arabian leopard
Acinonyx jubatus venaticus Asiatic cheetah (5)
Dugong dugon Dugong (22)
Oryx leucorx Arabian oryx (2)
Gazella dorcas saudiya Saudi Arabian dorcas gazelle (6)
Gazella gazella arabica Arabian gazelle (5)
Gazella leptoceros marica Sand gazelle
- 29. Senegal**
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
Taurotragus derbianus Western giant eland (4)
- 30. Sierra Leone**
Colobus verus Green colobus (6)
Epixerus ebii West African palm squirrel (3)
Trichechus senegalensis West African manatee (19)
Choeropsis liberiensis Pygmy hippopotamus (5)
Cephalophus jentinki Jentink's duiker (3)
- 31. Somalia**
Dugong dugon Dugong (22)
Equus asinus somalicus Somali wild ass (2)
Diceros bicornis Black rhinoceros (18)
Dorcatragus megalotis Beira antelope
Gazella pelzelni Pelzelni's gazelle
- 32. South Africa**
Hyaena brunnea Brown hyaena (4)
Equus zebra zebra Cape mountain zebra
Diceros bicornis Black rhinoceros (18)
Damaliscus dorcas dorcas Bontebok

33. South West Africa

Hyaena brunnea
Equus zebra hartmannae
Diceros bicornis
Aepycoeres melampus petersi

Brown hyaena (4)
 Hartmann's mountain zebra
 Black rhinoceros (18)
 Black-faced impala (2)

34. Sudan

Dugong dugon
Equus asinus africanus
Ceratotherium simum cottoni

Diceros bicornis
Oryx tao
Addax nasomaculatus
Alcelaphus buselaphus tora
Gazella leptoceros leptoceros

Dugong (22)
 Nubian wild ass (4)
 Northern square-lipped rhinoceros (4)
 Black rhinoceros (18)
 Scimitar-horned oryx (5)
 Addax (7)
 Tora hartebeest (2)
 Slender-horned gazelle (6)

35. Tanzania

Colobus badius kirkii
Colobus badius gordonorum
Dugong dugon

Zanzibar red colobus
 Uhehe red colobus
 Dugong (22)

Diceros bicornis
Nesotragus moschatus moschatus

Black rhinoceros (18)
 Zanzibar suni

36. Togo

Colobus verus
Trichechus senegalensis

Green colobus (6)
 West African manatee (19)

37. Uganda

Gorilla gorilla beringei
Ceratotherium simum cottoni

Diceros bicornis

Mountain gorilla (3)
 Northern square-lipped rhinoceros (4)
 Black rhinoceros (18)

38. Yemen

Dugong dugon
Gazella dorcas saudiya

Dugong (22)
 Saudi Arabian dorcas gazelle (6)

39. Zambia

Diceros bicornis
Kobus leche smithemani

Black rhinoceros (18)
 Black lechwe

E. NEARCTIC REGION**1. Canada**

Cynomys ludovicianus
Microtus xanthognathus
Vulpes velox hebes
Ursus americanus emmonsii
Ursus richardsoni
Thalarchos maritimus
Mustela nigripes
Felis concolor cougar
Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus
Bison bison athabascae

Black-tailed prairie dog (3)
 Yellow-cheeked vole (2)
 Northern swift fox (2)
 Glacier bear (2)
 Barren ground grizzly bear
 Polar bear (5)
 Black footed ferret (2)
 Eastern panther
 Atlantic walrus (4)
 Wood bison

2. Mexico

Romerolagus diazi
Cynomys ludovicianus
Cynomys mexicanus
Ursus nelsoni
Felis pardalis albescens
Felis wiedii cooperi
Monachus tropicalis
Trichechus manatus manatus
Tapirus bairdii
Antilocapra americana peninsularis
Antilocapra americana sonoriensis

Volcano rabbit
 Black-tailed prairie dog (3)
 Mexican prairie dog
 Mexican grizzly bear
 Texas ocelot (2)
 Texas margay (2)
 Caribbean monk seal (3)
 West Indian manatee (17)
 Central American tapir (10)

Guadalupe Island
Arctocepalus philippi

Lower California pronghorn
 Sonora pronghorn
 Guadalupe fur seal

3. U.S.A.

Myotis sodalis
Sciurus kaibabensis
Sciurus niger cinereus
Sciurus niger vulpinus
Cynomys ludovicianus
Cynomys parvidens
Dipodomys elephantinus
Dipodomys elator
Microtus pennsylvanicus proreus
Microtus breweri
Microtus xanthognathus
Canis niger
Vulpes macrotis mutica
Vulpes velox hebes
Ursus americanus emmonsii
Thalarchos maritimus
Mustela nigripes
Enhydra lutris nereis
Felis pardalis albescens
Felis wiedii cooperi
Felis concolor coryi
Trichechus manatus latirostris
Cervus nannodes
Odocoileus virginianus clavium
Odocoileus virginianus leucurus
Antilocapra americana sonoriensis

Indiana bat
 Kaibab squirrel
 Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel
 Eastern fox squirrel
 Black-tailed prairie dog (3)
 Utah prairie dog
 Big-eared kangaroo rat
 Texas kangaroo rat

 Black Island meadow vole
 Beach meadow vole
 Yellow-cheeked vole (2)
 Red wolf
 San Joaquin kit fox
 Northern swift fox (2)
 Glacier bear (2)
 Polar bear (5)
 Black-footed ferret (2)
 Southern sea otter
 Texas ocelot (2)
 Texas margay (2)
 Florida cougar
 Florida manatee
 Tule elk
 Key deer
 Columbia white-tailed deer
 Sonora pronghorn (2)

F. NEOTROPICAL REGION**1. Argentina**

Priodontes giganteus
Chilomyphorax truncatus
Burmeisteria retusa
Chrysocyon brachyurus
Pteronura brasiliensis
Ozotoceros bezoarticus

Giant armadillo (10)
 Lesser pichiciego
 Greater pichiciego (3)
 Maned wolf (4)
 Giant otter (9)
 Pampas deer (4)

2. Bahamas

Geocapromys ingrahami

Bahaman hutia

3. Bolivia

Priodontes giganteus
Burmeisteria retusa
Chinchilla laniger
Chrysocyon brachyurus
Speothos venaticus

Giant armadillo (10)
 Greater pichiciego (3)
 Chinchilla (2)
 Maned wolf (4)
 Bush dog (9)

Tremarctos ornatus
Pudu pudu

Spectacled bear (5)
 Chilean pudu (2)

4. Brazil

Cacajao calvus
Cacajao rubicundus
Cacajao melanocephalus
Chiropotes albinasus
Brachyteles arachnoides
Calimico goeldii
Leontideus rosalia
Leontideus chrysomelas
Leontideus chrysopygus
Priodontes giganteus
Chrysocyon brachyurus
Speothos venaticus
Pteronura brasiliensis
Trichechus inunguis
Ozotoceros bezoarticus

Bald uakari
 Red uakari (2)
 Black-headed uakari
 White-nosed saki
 Woolly spider monkey
 Coeld's tamarin (2)
 Golden lion marmoset
 Golden-headed tamarin
 Golden-rumped tamarin
 Giant armadillo (10)
 Maned wolf (4)
 Bush dog (9)
 Giant otter (9)
 Amazonian manatee
 Pampas deer (4)

- 5. British Honduras**
Monachus tropicalis Caribbean monk seal (3)
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
Tapirus bairdii Central American tapir (10)
- 6. Chile**
Chinchilla laniger Chinchilla (2)
Pudu pudu Chilean pudu (2)
- 7. Colombia**
Priodontes giganteus Giant armadillo (10)
Speothos venaticus Bush dog (9)
Tremarctos ornatus Spectacled bear (5)
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
Tapirus pinchaque Mountain tapir (4)
Tapirus bairdii Central American tapir (10)
- 8. Costa Rica**
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
Tapirus bairdii Central American tapir (10)
- 9. Cuba**
Atopogale cubana Cuban solenodon
Capromys melanurus Bushy-tailed hutia
Capromys nana Dwarf hutia
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
- 10. Dominican Republic**
Solenodon paradoxus Haitian solenodon
Plagiodontia aedium Cuvier's hutia (2)
Plagiodontia hylaem Dominican hutia (2)
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
- 11. Ecuador**
Tremarctos ornatus Spectacled bear (5)
Tapirus pinchaque Mountain tapir (4)
Tapirus bairdii Central American tapir (10)
- 12. El Salvador**
Tapirus bairdii Central American tapir (10)
- 13. French Guiana**
Priodontes giganteus Giant armadillo (10)
Speothos venaticus Bush dog (9)
Pteronura brasiliensis Giant otter (9)
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
- 14. Guatemala**
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
Tapirus bairdii Central American tapir (10)
- 15. Guayana**
Priodontes giganteus Giant armadillo (10)
Speothos venaticus Bush dog (9)
Pteronura brasiliensis Giant otter (9)
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
- 16. Haiti**
Plagiodontia aedium Cuvier's hutia (2)
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
- 17. Honduras**
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
Tapirus bairdii Central American tapir (10)
- 18. Jamaica**
Geocapromys brownii brownii Jamaican hutia
Monachus tropicalis Caribbean monk seal (3)
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
- 19. Nicaragua**
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
Tapirus bairdii Central American tapir (10)
- 20. Panama**
Speothos venaticus Bush dog (9)
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
Tapirus bairdii Central American tapir (10)
- 21. Paraguay**
Priodontes giganteus Giant armadillo (10)
Burmeisteria retusa Greater pichiciego (3)
Chrysocyon brachyurus Maned wolf (4)
Speothos venaticus Bush dog (9)
Pteronura brasiliensis Giant otter (9)
Ozotoceros bezoarticus Pampas deer (4)
- 22. Peru**
Cacajao rubicundus Red uakari (2)
Callimico goeldii Goeldi's tamarin (2)
Priodontes giganteus Giant armadillo (10)
Speothos venaticus Bush dog (9)
Tremarctos ornatus Spectacled bear (5)
Pteronura brasiliensis Giant otter (9)
Tapirus pinchaque Mountain tapir (4)
- 23. Surinam**
Priodontes giganteus Giant armadillo (10)
Speothos venaticus Bush dog (9)
Pteronura brasiliensis Giant otter (9)
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
- 24. Swan Island (U.S.A.)**
Geocapromys brownii thoracatus Little Swan Island hutia
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
- 25. Uruguay**
Pteronura brasiliensis Giant otter (9)
Ozotoceros bezoarticus Pampas deer (4)
- 26. Venezuela**
Priodontes giganteus Giant armadillo (10)
Tremarctos ornatus Spectacled bear (5)
Pteronura brasiliensis Giant otter (9)
Trichechus manatus manatus West Indian manatee (17)
Tapirus pinchaque Mountain tapir (4)

G. OCEANS AND OCEANIC ISLANDS

Oceanic Mammals

- Balaenoptera physalus* Fin whale
Balaenoptera musculus musculus Blue whale
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pymmy blue whale
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback whale
Balaena mysticetus Greenland right whale
Eubalaena glacialis North Atlantic right whale
Eubalaena sieboldii North Pacific right whale
Eubalaena australis Southern right whale

EAST PACIFIC OCEAN

- Galapagos Islands**
Arctocephalus australis galapagoensis Galapagos fur seal

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

- Hawaii Islands**
Monachus schauinslandi Hawaiian monk seal
Palau Islands
Dugong dugong Dugong (22)

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

- New Caledonia**
Dugong dugong Dugong (22)
Solomon Islands
Dugong dugong Dugong (22)

ANTARCTICA

- Ommatophoca rossi* Ross seal

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 Morges, Switzerland

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE IUCN LATIN-AMERICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON
CONSERVATION OF RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES

San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina 27 March to 2 April, 1968

*Translated from the original Spanish, which remains the definitive text.***17. Legislation**

Whereas the Wildlife of Latin-America has been destructively exploited in many areas, drastically reducing the populations of many valued species, and bringing some species to the verge of extinction;

Whereas this exploitation, leading to the exportation of living animal products in many instances in violation of national laws;

Whereas those animals and animal products illegally removed from their country of origin, which are undeniably contraband, are allowed to enter other nations freely and openly, as legitimate articles of commerce;

Considering that the Convention of Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere (1940) is the legal instrument of a continental nature concerning the import and export of species of fauna and flora;

Considering that the countries of the American Continent have the duty to take measures for the implementation of that Convention,

the IUCN Latin-American Regional Conference on Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources, meeting at San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, on 2 April 1968,

Being aware that conservation of nature is an issue of international concern, and therefore requiring close international cooperation,

Requests the Latin-American countries to give prompt and careful consideration to the preliminary draft of the Convention regarding import, Export and Transit of Certain Species, which in September 1967 was forwarded by IUCN for comment to the relevant Governments through their Embassies in Switzerland, and, in the meantime, recommends—

(a) that all nations, by legislation or regulation, such as may be appropriate in each case, close their borders to animals and animal products which have been illegally removed from another state.

(b) that whenever any nation requires a licence or similar certification for the legal exportation of any animal species or animal product, other nations refuse entry to such species and products unless the importer submit such licence or certification of legal exportation.

ICBP RESOLUTIONS

The Conference of the International Council for Bird Preservation, Pan-American Section, held at Caracas, Venezuela, 18-24 March 1968, has discussed the present situation of wild birds in the Americas. It has reaffirmed the value of birds as an important economic, educational, social, scientific and aesthetic resource. It has learned with concern of the alarming, often catastrophic, decrease which many bird species face in most countries as often unintentional but avoidable consequences of a widespread and rapid destruction of habitats, misuse of technology, and interference by exploding human populations. It has pointed out the need for research to follow developments in this period of rapid change and the need for immediate action to correct past and prevent future errors.

The following resolutions, unanimously adopted, are intended to draw attention to some of the most urgent problems:

* * * * *

4. Legislation and Regulations

Noting that legislation and regulations with respect to wild birds and animals are sometimes adopted without adequate basic biological information,

The ICBP Pan-American Section meeting at Caracas, Venezuela, on March 18-24, 1968,

Recommends that governments, in respect to such legislation and regulations, consult with qualified zoologists, ecologists, and conservationists, and their respective National Sections of the International Council for Bird Preservation.

5. Regional Cooperation

The ICBP Pan-American Section meeting at Caracas, Venezuela, on March 18-24, 1968,

Recommends the encouragement of regional co-operation, treaties, and conventions among the various American countries sharing common problems with respect to land and water uses, and the preservation of wild birds and animals;

Urges that when economic conventions are prepared consideration be given and provision made for preservation and wise use of renewable natural resources.

6. Commerce in Wildlife

Noting that the commercialization of birds and other animals (and their products) has endangered the survival of certain species, and, in some areas of the Americas has reduced alarmingly the populations,

The ICBP Pan-American Section meeting at Caracas, Venezuela, on March 18-24, 1968,

Recommends to governments:

(a) that they prohibit, or at least reduce and closely regulate, the commercialization and exportation for private profit of wild birds and other animals and their products (flesh, feathers, skins, and eggs);

(b) that they reduce and strictly control the importation and commercial traffic in birds and other animals, and totally prohibit the importation of endangered species, except for licensed purposes.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DR. STANLEY A. CAIN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

Mr. Chairman, and members of this committee, I am pleased to appear before you in support of S. 2984.

Section 43 of the Criminal Code provides for seizure and forfeiture of any legally protected wild mammal or bird, or part thereof, imported into the United States contrary to the laws or regulations of the foreign country where it was illegally taken. Many governments have for centuries given protection to those wild animals used for sport and food. It is only recently that attention has been given to preservation of rare and endangered animals for their own sake and for the appreciation of future generations. The objective of section 1 of this bill is to protect the endangered species of fish and wildlife found in foreign countries by prohibiting their importation into the United States.

Many species of animals are endangered because they are in demand for novelty uses, or because their skins provide specialty or decorative wearing apparel. The hides of spotted cats and zebras are in demand as luxury apparel and status symbols. Many species of rare and beautiful tropical fish have been dangerously reduced in numbers to supply an ever-increasing market for aquaria fish. Poaching to supply these markets is a lucrative enterprise in Asia and Africa. The developing countries with limited resources have not been successful in stopping this traffic.

Most live wildlife shipments are by air. Kennedy International Airport, New York, is the leading U.S. port of entry for live wildlife. Los Angeles and Miami International Airports also handle a large volume with a lesser amount at Chicago's O'Hare Field, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, and other international airports.

Most international flights carry wildlife, although not everyday. During 1967, 6,065 Declarations for the Importation of Live Wildlife were filed with Bureau of Customs and transmitted to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. These shipments included 74,304 mammals, 203,189 wild birds, 27,759,332 live fish, 30,157 mollusks and crustaceans, 137,697 amphibians and 405,134 reptiles.

Among the rare and endangered species imported in recent months have been 48 Aldabra tortoises, 2 Galapagos tortoises, 5 orangutans, 3 Bouc langurs (a very rare primate from Vietnam), and 2 solenodons (a primitive mammal related to the shrews and found only in the West Indies).

There is a growing international concern over the traffic in endangered species. The Survival Service Commission of the International Union for Conservation of

Nature and Natural Resources has expressed grave concern over the large-scale trade in animals from Latin America to Miami. It is contended that there are dealers in Miami who will accept any animal shipped to them. The trade from Peru supports a special flight each week from Iquitos to Miami, and exports from Colombia and Venezuela have reached even greater proportions.

Our Government has historically supported the efforts of the various governments of the world to protect endangered species and to regulate the commercial, recreational, and scientific uses of all wild animals. The 1940 Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere attaches special urgency to endangered species. The United States ratified this convention in 1941, and it was proclaimed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1942. Many of the signatories of the convention have officially declared to the Organization of American States that certain of their species are in danger of becoming extinct. Enactment of S. 2984 is another medium for implementation of this convention. Also, it would help to save threatened animals of Asia, Africa, and Europe as well. There is considerable sentiment in the United States for enactment of such legislation to further worldwide conservation programs and to cure a number of vicious rackets in the animal market.

The Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-669), which implements three treaties on animals protection, provides the basis for a comprehensive program for the preservation of native species of vertebrate animals in the United States that are threatened with extinction. This new legislation is needed to authorize the Department of the Interior to cooperate and participate in the worldwide effort to extend protection and assistance to all endangered species. We are hopeful that with the enactment of this legislation, other nations will follow our lead and enact and enforce stricter laws prohibiting the taking of these endangered species. This legislation makes it clear that the United States has great interest in conservation not only on a national scale, but also on a worldwide scale.

Section 1 of the bill prohibits absolutely the importation into this country of foreign species which the Secretary, by regulation, determines to be threatened with extinction. Any species seized will be automatically turned over to the Secretary for appropriate disposal. The bill sets forth criteria for determining which species are endangered. The bill also authorizes importation permits for zoological, educational, and scientific purposes.

We would construe the language of this section as enabling the Secretary of the Interior to permit, under suitable regulation, the importation of endangered species for conservation purposes, including captive propagation when such measures are aimed to preserve the species and are not contrary to any export regulations of the country of origin.

The bill requires that the Secretary determine, through consultation with the affected foreign country, and, when appropriate, with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, that an animal's existence is endangered before he lists it in the Federal Register as an endangered species. This list must be carefully drawn together with the advice and assistance of scientific organizations and specialists in the fields of, but not limited to, zoology, ornithology, herpetology, and ichthyology.

This will take time. Obviously, the Secretary would not take hasty or arbitrary action. It is fortunate that the groundwork has been laid through the efforts of the various governments, through the efforts of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and through the efforts of the Organization of American States.

The "Main List" of the world's rare and endangered wildlife compiled by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources includes about 250 mammals and more than 300 birds. Among these species listed are such well known animals as the mountain gorilla, the orangutan, the chinchilla, the Formosan black bear, many species of the cat family, the Ceylon elephant, the mountain zebra, the Central American tapir, several species of rhinoceros, the pygmy hippopotamus, a number of the members of the deer family, the mountain nyala, the western giant eland, the tamarau (a Philippine water buffalo), the monkey-eating eagle of the Philippines, the Spanish imperial eagle, a number of the rare pheasants, several of the cranes, pigeons and parrots, and many species of wild song-birds captured for cage-bird trade as well as for ceremonial and ornamental uses.

The Secretary General of the Organization of American States, on September 5, 1967, transmitted the national lists of endangered animals to the signatory

nations to the Convention of Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere. Lists have been received from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Brazil has assigned priorities to its endangered species, and Venezuela considers the animals it listed as being "severamente diezmadadas," or severely decreased in numbers.

In transmitting the lists, Secretary General José A. Mora, noted that, as specified in Articles VIII and IX in the Convention, the species listed should be given legal protection to prevent their extinction and efforts should be made to control their importation and exportation. These lists have been officially annexed to the Convention.

Generally, the lists conform with the IUCN "Main List," but they will require careful review by the Secretary with the advice and assistance of scientific organizations and competent authorities. If S. 2984 is enacted into law, the Secretary would request such review and consultations.

It is important to emphasize that this legislation permits the Secretary of the Interior to prohibit the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into this country even when such fish or wildlife are taken legally in a foreign country. Title 18, U.S.C. Section 43 now makes it unlawful to transport knowingly to or from the United States or any foreign country or between States of the United States, wild mammals or birds, whether endangered or not, which are taken illegally in any foreign country or in any State. S. 2984 would not affect that statute. It will, however, make enforcement easier, because it is now very difficult to tell whether a particular mammal or bird, or part thereof, was taken illegally in a foreign country.

The bill prohibits the importation of fish or wildlife which the Secretary, by regulation, declares endangered. Thus, the forfeiture of such seized fish or wildlife taken, used, or possessed in violation of this Act or regulation would be automatic.

Section 2 of S. 2984 amends section 43 of the Criminal Code. This section makes it unlawful for anyone knowingly to put into interstate or foreign commerce any wild mammal or wild bird, or the dead body or part thereof, or their offspring or eggs, which have been taken, captured, killed, purchased, sold, possessed, or transported contrary to any Federal, State, or foreign laws or regulations. Reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, and crustacea that are taken, possessed, etc., in violation of such laws or regulations and entered into interstate or foreign commerce are not now covered by this section. Fish are excepted from section 2 because they are covered by the Black Bass Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 851-856). This bill, if enacted, will enable us to aid the States in reducing the present commercial traffic in alligator hides that have been taken contrary to State law. State laws and regulations are often ineffective in affording protection to these species because many live baby alligators and frogs are poached in one State and transported to another. Also, hides of illegally taken, possessed, etc., alligators are often transported from one State to another.

A number of conservation organizations have long urged the enactment of legislation to protect the alligator. The Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners, which is composed of the directors of the State fish and game departments of 15 Southern and Southeastern States, is on record by resolution in favor of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in alligators and their hides taken in violation of State laws.

Section 42 of the Criminal Code, which governs the importation of injurious species of wildlife into the United States, was amended by the Act of September 2, 1960 (74 Stat. 753). The amendment, among other things places the responsibility for enforcement of section 42 jointly in the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior. Section 3 of S. 2984 extends to section 42 the provisions of section 3054 of title 18 which authorizes the employees of this Department and the Customs Bureau to make arrests and execute warrants in enforcing sections 43 and 44. Section 4 of S. 2984 also extends to section 42 the provisions of section 3112 of title 18 which authorizes these same persons to execute warrants to search for and seize property used or possessed in violation of sections 43 and 44.

Section 5 of S. 2984 amends section 4 of the Criminal Code and makes it unlawful to put into interstate or foreign commerce any wild mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, and crustacea without plainly marking, labeling, or tagging the package with the name and address of the consignee and shipper

and a statement indicating the contents. Fish, which are excepted from this provision, are covered by the Black Bass Act. This provision will enable us to aid the States in connection with their efforts in reducing commercial traffic in alligator hides that are illegally taken.

The Black Bass Act, as amended, now protects fish shipped in interstate commerce or to or through a foreign country. Section 6 of S. 2984 amends the Black Bass Act to protect imported fish in the same manner as fish in interstate commerce or to or through a foreign country.

Section 7(b) of the bill would authorize the Secretary to acquire privately owned lands within the boundaries of any area administered by him for the purpose of conserving, protecting, restoring, or propagating any endangered species of native fish or wildlife, as well as for other purposes. This is essentially a clarifying amendment to make it clear that we may acquire inholdings within the boundaries of some Federal areas administered by the various agencies of this Department without establishing a new Federal area for these endangered species.

The IUCN Commission on Legislation is currently preparing a draft of a proposed convention to obtain an international treaty on the import, export, and transit of endangered species. Our Department shares the international concern for preservation of threatened species, and supports the efforts of the IUCN to obtain an international treaty on the import, export, and transit of such species. If S. 2984 is enacted into law, the United States will be in a favorable position to support such a convention. It will have taken another progressive action toward the preservation of endangered species. The Department urges the enactment of the bill with the amendments proposed in its report to your committee.

Senator BREWSTER. The committee has a statement from Dr. S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution of Washington. He cannot be here today, and we will place his statement in the record. (The statement of Dr. S. Dillon Ripley follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. S. DILLON RIPLEY, SECRETARY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, my name is Dillon Ripley and I am Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. I am grateful for the opportunity to testify in favor of Senate Bill S. 2984.

Since its establishment in 1846, the Smithsonian has had a strong commitment to conservation. The preservation of species threatened with extinction is an important part of this commitment. Under one of my predecessors, Secretary Langley, who took office in 1887, Smithsonian scientists dramatized the plight of the then-threatened American bison by placing a small herd on the mall. Although the Institution's early concern was with conservation on a national scale, its interests and concern have subsequently encompassed these important matters on an international level.

Several of the activities of the Institution are directly involved with endangered species. These include the Museum of Natural History, the National Zoological Park, the Office of Ecology, the Office of Oceanography and Limnology, and the Office of International Activities. Although our approach is scientific and educational, our deep concern with the problem of threatened species has two, not totally separated bases—the ethical and the scientific.

In addition to my position with the Smithsonian, I have been privileged to serve on the boards of a number of international organizations directly concerned with the conservation of endangered species, and it is also in my capacity as President of the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) and Member of the Executive Board of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) that I wish to endorse the goals of S. 2984.

Several factors combine to threaten the survival of species of fish and wildlife. Habitat change is probably the most widespread and significant single factor, but the burgeoning animal trade is becoming a critical factor for an increasing number of species. The demand comes largely from pet dealers, research laboratories, private collectors, zoos, and most particularly from the exotic skin and hide industry. As the demand increases, so does the price and consequently, the hunting pressure on the wild population. Where the trade is unregulated, it leads to a vicious cycle, with ever increasing prices and consequent pressure on

an ever dwindling population; and the predictable result is that the population becomes extinct, or so rare that it no longer pays to hunt them.

The trade in wild creatures, dead or alive, is growing all the time. It is encouraged by the ease with which rare creatures can be obtained from some of the developing countries in which the governments are necessarily so occupied with essential economic and social development problems that they have not yet had time or inclination to turn to questions of control of the dangerous export of their priceless wildlife heritages.

In some countries there is not sufficient knowledge about the status of threatened wildlife available to the authorities for them to develop sound protective legislation. But even where local action has been taken in the countries of origin, the illegal taking and export of most kinds of fish and wildlife is an exceedingly difficult thing to curb when the demand is great enough that there are high profits to be made from the trade.

Consequently there has been a growing realization that a major effort must be made to reduce the demand end of this supply and demand situation. This problem has received increasing international recognition and attention, and has been of major concern in the discussions in a series of recent meetings of the ICBP; the 8th and 9th General Assemblies of the IUCN (respectively held at Nairobi, Kenya in 1963, and Lucerne, Switzerland in 1966); the International Conference on Conservation in Tropical South East Asia, held in Bangkok, Thailand in 1965; the Pacific Science Congress held in Tokyo, 1966; and the International Conference on Conservation in Latin America, held in Bariloche, Argentina earlier this year. It is pertinent to note that at these meetings representatives of many countries have emphasized that they would welcome regulatory action on the part of the countries where the demand for the trade originated. Several resolutions have been addressed specifically to this point, including Resolution #6 of the Pan American Section of the ICBP, meeting in Caracas, Venezuela in March of this year, and Resolution #17 of the Bariloche Conference, noted above.

Unfortunately, a major part of this demand, both in terms of numbers of creatures imported and amounts of money paid out for them, comes from the United States. The importations during 1967, according to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife included the following: 27,759,332 fish; 203,189 birds; 74,304 mammals, 30,157 mollusks and crustaceans, 137,697 amphibians, and 405,134 reptiles. These refer to live creatures only. No comprehensive figures exist for the import of hides, skins and other animal parts during the same period, but the data that do exist indicate that live animals only make up a very small fraction of the total number of animals imported, most of which come in the form of the skins and hides.

These figures provide eloquent testimony to the magnitude of the American demand, and emphasize the urgent need for effective action to protect threatened species from it, and equally, to protect species from becoming threatened by it. Senator Yarborough's bill addresses itself directly to this problem, and we consequently strongly support its goals.

It is clearly not the intention of the proposed bill to prohibit the normal and legitimate scientific activities of reputable museums and other scientific institutions, engaged in legitimate investigations into threatened species. At the same time the bill would seek to prohibit purely commercial wildlife exploitation activities which may be spuriously labelled "scientific and educational". We are confident that when the Secretary of the Interior must deal with questions arising from this aspect of the bill, that he will consult with appropriate outside experts.

Members of the scientific staff of the Smithsonian have long cooperated with the Department of the Interior in conservation matters in various ways, including serving on the Committee on Rare and Endangered Wildlife Species of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and of course the expertise of our staff would continue to be at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior in connection with his execution of the present bill.

An associated situation involves the importation of threatened species in order to establish "survival centers", when it has been determined that the dangers to the creatures in the wild state are so great that captive propagation is the only way to assure the survival of the species. An example is the Arabian Oryx. The few surviving wild animals were considered to be so gravely endangered that to preserve the species a survival center was established near Phoenix, Arizona. A small herd was collected together from oryxes captured in the wild and from

scattered individuals from zoos in other countries. Young have been born and the herd is now increasing.

Another pertinent example is the Hawaiian Goose, or Nene. In 1948 less than 50 individuals survived and a restoration program was initiated, involving captive propagation at the Wildfowl Trust, England, the Pohakuloa Game Farm, Hawaii, and at my farm in Litchfield, Connecticut. This has been so successful that by 1964 we had reintroduced 150 geese to their Hawaiian habitat, and the present world population is estimated at over some 500 birds.

Importation of threatened species for captive propagation to preserve the species is clearly compatible with the goals of S. 2984. Under Section 1B of the bill, the Secretary of the Interior is empowered to permit the importation of threatened species "for zoological, educational, and scientific purposes", and we would consider captive propagation for preservation as being a scientific conservation measure. However, if there were to be any question about this interpretation, the word *conservation* might be added to this section, it would then read, ". . . for zoological, educational, scientific and conservation purposes."

In this case too, we would anticipate that the Secretary would consult with appropriate experts outside the Department, and again, the scientific staff of the Smithsonian would continue to be available to the Secretary for appropriate consultation and advice.

Dr. Lee Talbot of the Smithsonian Institution will also present testimony in favor of S. 2984, and I have asked that Dr. Richard Cowan, Director of the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History, and Mr. John Perry, Assistant Director of the National Zoological Park, also attend the hearings and be available for any questions of the Committee because of their special interest and expertise related to the problems of endangered species.

I wish to express my appreciation to Senator Yarborough for introducing this important bill, and on behalf of the Smithsonian Institution, to urge its speedy enactment.

Senator BREWSTER. We will now call Dr. Lee M. Talbot, the Smithsonian field representative for international affairs in ecology and conservation of the Smithsonian Institution.

STATEMENT OF DR. LEE M. TALBOT, SMITHSONIAN FIELD REPRESENTATIVE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS IN ECOLOGY AND CONSERVATION, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION; ACCOMPANIED BY RICHARD COWAN, DIRECTOR, SMITHSONIAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY; AND JOHN PERRY, CHAIRMAN, AAZPA, SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENDANGERED SPECIES, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Dr. TALBOT. Mr. Chairman, may I also request that Dr. Richard Cowan, the Director of the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History, and Mr. John Perry, the Assistant Director of the National Zoological Park, sit here with me? It was Dr. Ripley's request that they be made available for any questions that the chairman might have because of their particular expertise in matters involving different aspects of the species and this bill.

Senator BREWSTER. Certainly. Will your colleagues please join you, then?

Dr. TALBOT. Mr. Chairman, I greatly appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to testify in favor of Senate bill S. 2984.

Dr. Ripley and others presenting testimony before you have presented comprehensive testimony on many aspects of this bill and I do not wish to duplicate what they have done. In connection with conservation or ecology I have had the opportunity to work in some 70 countries, often under international organizations, as consultant to the governments involved, or in my position as field coordinator for

the conservation section of the international biological program, and consequently my testimony will be concerned with certain international aspects of this bill.

The fear has been expressed that a bill such as this one might be interpreted as an unwarranted interference with the internal affairs of other countries. On the contrary, however, this bill would provide assistance to the conservation authorities in many countries, and in a number of cases this assistance has been specifically requested. Dr. Ripley has referred to the consideration given to threatened species at various recent international scientific and technical meetings. The discussions and resulting resolutions are often, specifically or in effect, pleas for just the type of assistance offered by S. 2984.

The animal trade, like any other one, involves a supply and demand. Most of the conservationists with whom I have worked in other countries have concluded that control of the demand is the only effective way to regulate this trade at this time.

This conclusion is based on study of the supply end of the trade, and of the difficulties encountered in attempts to regulate exploitation of the supply. In developing, and in some developed countries, the conservationist concerned with threatened species is faced with a family of associated problems.

First is lack of basic knowledge on the fish and wildlife involved. Adequate knowledge of this distribution, status, and ecology of threatened species is the exception rather than the rule.

Second is the lack of adequate legislation on endangered species, or governmental support where such legislation exists. In most countries protection of threatened species receives a very low priority compared with urgent problems of social and economic development.

Third is the problem of enforcement, even where adequate laws exist on the books. Indonesia, for example, has excellent laws prohibiting export of threatened species, but it is a nation of islands with many thousands of miles of coastline, and effective total control of export of wildlife is almost a physical impossibility.

Adequate training of customs and other enforcement agents is an associated problem. Few such officers are able to identify a threatened species when they see it.

There is a great variation from one country to another in legislative protection given to threatened species. An animal may be totally protected in one country but be unprotected in the adjacent country, which then may serve as a legal outlet for specimens illegally or unwittingly obtained from its neighbor.

Given the magnitude of these problems, at the supply end of the trade, representatives from many countries have concluded that at this time the only effective approach is at the demand end. S. 2984 addresses itself to this problem.

It is appropriate to note here that the Florida alligator problem shows that some of the above problems also occur within the United States.

It is particularly appropriate that the United States take this action now. In the first place, we represent the largest and most lucrative of the national markets for the world's threatened fish and wildlife. Therefore, any effective initiative in this field must include us. In the second place, the United States enjoys a position of world leadership

in conservation. We developed the modern concept of national parks, and now this year the United Nations "World List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves" records 1,205 parks from 136 countries. We developed wildlife research and management as the basic and applied sides of a new science. We are looked to as initiators, innovators, or leaders in a variety of other fields of conservation, particularly in the area of renewable natural resources.

Accordingly, what we do in conservation will have a significant impact on conservation in other parts of the world. If we enact effective domestic legislation on the threatened species trade, it will serve as a model on which many other nations may base similar legislation. It will also provide needed impetus for the international convention on the import, export, and transit of threatened species, which the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is now preparing.

S. 2984 provides the Secretary of the Interior discretionary powers in the determination of what species shall be considered endangered, and in the exceptions which may be made. For several reasons this procedure seems necessary to make such legislation workable on an international basis. Species which are endangered in one country may be common, or even considered a pest, in another. Great variations exist in local laws, as noted above. The world's most critically endangered species are listed by the Survival Service of the IUCN. However, even species which are now common may be rapidly and critically decimated by the demands of the animal trade, and my understanding is that the present S. 2984 allows the Secretary to prohibit import of such species when he becomes aware of the threat to their survival. In these cases, and others, the discretion allowed the Secretary is essential, as is his access to expert and effective consultants. The need for international expertise is obvious, and I am pleased that the bill mentions reference to the IUCN Survival Service, which is the most authoritative world source of information on this subject.

Threatened species present a truly international problem of constantly increasing severity. In terms of mammals alone, from the time of Christ to about 1800 A.D., roughly one form was exterminated each 55 years; now we are exterminating about one species a year. The animal trade bears an increasingly large proportion of the responsibility for the current threat to the survival of species of fish and wildlife, and the United States bears a particularly large proportion of the responsibility for this trade. Enactment of S. 2984 would be a significant contribution to the conservation of endangered species, both nationally and internationally, and we strongly urge its speedy enactment.

SEATOR BREWSTER. Dr. Talbot, what effect would the enactment of this law have upon zoos? Would we still be able to collect wild animals?

DR. TALBOT. Mr. Chairman, may I refer that question to Mr. Perry, the Assistant Director of the National Zoo, who is better able to answer zoo questions than I.

SEATOR BREWSTER. I planned to call Mr. John Perry as our next witness.

MR. PERRY, do you have a statement to make?

Mr. PERRY. Yes. I will make it at that time, if I may.

Senator BREWSTER. Will you please proceed?

Mr. PERRY. Shall I make my statement when I am called?

Very briefly, no.

Senator BREWSTER. Please answer the question and then go ahead and make your statement.

Mr. PERRY. We see no problem here with respect to zoos. And our association is very strongly in favor of this legislation.

Senator BREWSTER. For example, here in Washington in our National Zoological Park, we do have rare species, do we not?

Mr. PERRY. We do, indeed.

Senator BREWSTER. And if we do enact this bill, it would be impossible to import them in the future?

Mr. PERRY. The legislation does provide that the Secretary of the Interior may provide exemptions for zoological and other purposes. However, we hope that he will not make an automatic exemption. We have already in a number of cases through our Zoo Association imposed a self-discipline upon ourselves. There are certain species we will no longer acquire because we recognize that taking even a single individual from the wild adds to the danger.

Senator BREWSTER. Is this a National Zoological policy?

Mr. PERRY. Yes.

Senator BREWSTER. Is this honored in foreign countries?

Mr. PERRY. Our American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums which has endorsed this policy unanimously represents virtually all of the zoos of the United States and Canada. There is a similar policy adopted by the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens which represents many zoos throughout the world. And there are similar policies adopted by the Zoological Associations of Japan, the United Kingdom and other nations.

Senator BREWSTER. Now, Mr. Perry, while I have you here, why not proceed with your statement?

Mr. PERRY. Very well.

Senator BREWSTER. Dr. Talbot, I hope you will stand by if we have some more questions.

Dr. TALBOT. Thank you.

Mr. PERRY. This, I have tried to abbreviate at your request.

Mr. Chairman, I am appearing today for the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, at the request of its president, Mr. Clayton Freiheit who is director of the zoo at Buffalo, N.Y. He has asked me to thank the committee for this opportunity. The AAZPA is a professional branch of the National Recreation and Parks Association. Its more than 600 members include the principal officials of most of this Nations' zoos, as well as many animal dealers.

The AAZPA was among the first organizations to endorse H.R. 6138 when it was introduced by Mr. Dingell. We are happy to give our support to S. 2984, which has the same objectives.

As zoo men, we are deeply concerned with the preservation of wildlife throughout the world. Since 1962, our members have approved restraints on our own acquisitions of certain endangered species. Because of the nature of our work we have a special familiarity with the commercial trade in live animals and animal products. We believe that enactment of S. 2984 would be a major step forward in wildlife con-

ervation. We believe it would also correct a situation which now exposes our Nation to severe criticism.

The chief aim of wildlife conservationists today is not to save whole populations of elephants, zebras, rhinoceroses, tigers, orangutans, and other creatures in their original numbers. This simply cannot be done. Here in the United States we have managed to maintain reduced but secure populations of our bison and other native animals. Other nations seek to do the same.

Hunting was rarely a threat to a wild species so long as its habitat was undisturbed. But when a reduced population is confined to a small portion of its former range, it becomes vulnerable. It must be protected if it is to survive.

Most of the nations of the world have attempted to safeguard their valued animals. Within the past year, new laws or regulations have been adopted in Brazil, Peru, Thailand, Indonesia, and many other countries. The chief difficulty, as you have heard, is in enforcement of these laws and regulations. Enforcement is next to impossible if poachers and smugglers are handsomely rewarded, and if contraband can be legalized merely by crossing a border.

I visited Peru in March of this year. Here great efforts are being made to save the vicuna, a wild animal much prized for its fine wool, but despite laws and regulations, vicunas are still being killed, and vicuna wool is openly sold on the world's markets.

It has been suggested that a way to rectify this situation would be to refuse entry to any animals or animal products taken illegally from their country of origin. Such a prohibition is included in the present Lacey Act, although it applies only to live birds and mammals. But experience has shown that enforcement of this provision of the Lacey Act is next to impossible.

One of the several reasons is that most animal species occur in more than one country. The vicuna is found in Chile, Argentina, and Bolivia as well as Peru. It is not completely protected in all four nations. Wool shipped to the United States or Europe is likely to arrive from still a fifth country. At the time of entry, it is not possible to determine its origin.

While in South America, I attended a regional meeting of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, at Bariloche, Argentina. Here many of the Latin American delegates voiced their concern that the demand for furs, vicuna wool, caiman hides, and live animals is fast stripping their continent of its most valuable wildlife. By resolution—the resolution to which Dr. Cain referred—they urged the importing nations to close their borders to animal products illegally removed from other countries.

In our view, the legislation you are considering is a simple, straightforward answer. The Secretary of the Interior would determine, after consultation with experts, which species of wildlife are endangered by hunting and capture. He would then prohibit commercial traffic in these species, though he could, at his discretion, authorize exceptions for zoological, educational, or scientific purposes.

For most of the mammals, the trade in furs and other products is far greater than the trade in living specimens. Among the fur bearers, 50 to 100 times as many are killed for their furs as are brought out alive.

It should be emphasized that this bill is not designed to halt all commercial traffic in furs, hides, other animal products, or in live animals. In some cases, it may be possible to take an annual harvest without endangering wild populations. In the United States, hunters take an annual harvest of deer, waterfowl, and other game, without endangering the species. No legitimate commercial interest can be impaired by protecting the last remnants of an endangered species, before it vanishes altogether. An example is the Brazilian giant otter, which is killed for its fur. At one time, 100 to 200 monthly were shipped from a principal port where now only one or two come in.

While this legislation would be of great assistance to foreign governments, it would benefit our own States in the same manner. For example, the Legislature of Texas gave its protection to the Texas tortoise a few years ago, considering it to be an endangered species. Texas tortoises are still being collected and sold as pets, however. Under present circumstances, once they are carried across the Texas border they can be sold legally and openly.

We are well aware that the authority granted to the Secretary of the Interior by this legislation is quite broad, and that it could be used unwisely. For example, he is authorized to make exceptions to a general ban, for zoological, educational or scientific purposes. We hope and expect that he would exercise discretion under this section. A few of the world's animals are now so rare that not one individual should be shot or captured. Examples are the Javan and Sumatran rhinoceroses and the monkey-eating eagle. For such species, he should not make exceptions. On the other hand, the Aldabra tortoise is an endangered species, but the regulatory authorities consider that a few can be taken each year without detriment to the population. This year the export quota is 50. We would expect the Secretary to allow importations, under this section, within the limits of such a quota.

We recognize, however, that there is no practical alternative to secretarial discretion. No two species are in quite the same predicament. Each must be carefully considered, and no general formula can apply. We have confidence that the Secretary will consult the appropriate experts and make his decisions in accordance with their advice. We stand ready to assist as we have in the past.

Mr. Chairman, the American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums urges enactment of this legislation. It will be an important contribution to international wildlife conservation, and it will be of material aid to other nations seeking to protect their native animals.

Thank you.

SENATOR BREWSTER. Thank you very much, Mr. Perry.

Let me address this question to either Dr. Talbot or you, Mr. Perry: If enacted, will this limitation affect interstate commerce here in the United States at all—shipment of animals or hides across State borders?

MR. PERRY. I believe it will. I believe Dr. Cain spoke to that point with respect to the alligator hides. And there is a parallel situation with respect to the Texas tortoise.

SENATOR BREWSTER. So we will impose controls, not only at points of entry into the United States, but also on shipment within the United States.

Mr. PERRY. But I believe the control in this case, if I understand the legislation, would be exercised in a somewhat different way. Let us say, the alligator hides which are contraband in Florida at the time they are taken, but are now legalized by the crossing of the State line, would still be contraband and subject to seizure when offered for sale in some other State.

Senator BREWSTER. Seizure by whom?

Mr. PERRY. I assume by the Federal authorities, although I think I am not the appropriate person to speak to this point.

Senator BREWSTER. Dr. Talbot, can you address yourself to that? Who would enforce the limitations that we are imposing?

Dr. TALBOT. I believe that Mr. Goodwin of the Department of the Interior would perhaps be the most appropriate authoritative person to speak to this question, sir.

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Chairman, I am going to pass it to Chuck Lawrence who is the head of our Division of Management and Enforcement. And he will be glad to respond to the question.

Senator BREWSTER. Please come up to the witness table and identify yourself, sir. And let us find out exactly how we are going to make this limitation work if we decide to do it.

Mr. LAWRENCE. Yes, Mr. Chairman; my name is Charles H. Lawrence. I am Chief of the Division of Management and Enforcement, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

The provisions of this proposed legislation would be enforced in the field by U.S. game management agents employed by the Bureau which is part of the Department of the Interior.

Senator BREWSTER. And at ports of entry by our customs officials, I would presume.

Mr. LAWRENCE. Yes, sir.

Senator BREWSTER. And if a store here in Washington were to offer the pelts of an endangered species for sale, that, I presume, would be illegal. Who would enforce that or prohibit that sale?

Mr. LAWRENCE. If information reached us that a store here in Washington had illegal pelts in their possession, investigations would be conducted by a U.S. game management agent, and he, in turn, after he had gathered his evidence, would present it to the U.S. attorney for prosecution.

Senator BREWSTER. So we then have a rather wide range of Federal enforcement activities available—

Mr. LAWRENCE. Yes, sir.

Senator BREWSTER (continuing). To carry out the intent of Congress if this is what we decide to do.

Mr. LAWRENCE. Yes, sir. We have approximately 160 agents throughout the United States. We have three agents now manning ports of entry, making inspections of imports. All of these men would be involved in cooperation with other Federal and State authorities in the investigation and apprehension of people who are found to be in violation of this regulation.

Senator BREWSTER. So far as foreign species are concerned, the regulation at the port of entry would be reasonably easy to enforce, without any great cost, would it not?

Mr. LAWRENCE. That is correct, sir, if we are able to funnel the imports into a small number of ports of entry. There are 291 ports

of entry in the United States. It is contemplated and recommended by the Bureau that we confine the entry to four or five principal ports of entry which would bring about manning of a very small number of ports as compared to the total number available.

The people who would make the inspections are trained experts. They could quickly determine whether or not the specimen was legal, could be legally entered, or whether or not it should be prohibited.

Senator BREWSTER. Gentlemen, I thank you, one and all, very much. You have been most helpful and most informative.

Do you have anything further, Dr. Talbot, you would like to add?

Dr. TALBOT. Yes, Mr. Chairman, if I might have the chairman's permission to comment briefly on another aspect of your earlier question—

Senator BREWSTER. Please go ahead.

Dr. TALBOT (continuing). Which involves zoos. But an associated problem which does not always involve zoos, but occasionally private breeders is the problem of captive breeding of certain extremely rare species to assure their survival. In some cases, conditions in the wild are so severe that it is believed that the species cannot survive or reproduce there and it is necessary in the view of the world scientists who are involved to establish a survival center, breeding center, somewhere.

Senator BREWSTER. Such as the whooping crane.

Dr. TALBOT. Such as the whooping crane, also such as the Arabian oryx. The conditions in Saudi Arabia were such that it was clear the oryx stood little chance of surviving there. Through international cooperation, a small herd was assembled from wild-caught specimens and from zoos in Europe and the Middle East. This herd is near Phoenix, Ariz. After the animals were brought together, they have been breeding, and the future of the species looks considerably better at this point.

Another example involving birds—and birds are one of the types of creatures perhaps most affected by this approach—involves the Hawaiian goose which was mentioned. In 1948, less than 50 specimens were believed to still exist. A restoration program was begun at that time involving captive breeding in the wildfowl trust in England and a game farm in Hawaii and by Dr. Ripley in Connecticut. This program was so successful that by 1964, about 150 geese had been returned to the wild in Hawaii, and now well over 500 are believed to exist.

Importation of certain species for this purpose, for captive propagation, to assure the survival would be clearly compatible with the goals of S.2984.

Under this section 1(b) of the bill, the Secretary of Interior is empowered to permit the importation of threatened species for zoological, educational, and scientific purposes. And we would consider that the importation of threatened species for captive propagation for preservation is clearly a scientific conservation measure. We would think, therefore, that this would clearly come under the terms of the bill.

However, if there were to be any question about this interpretation, the word "conservation" might be added to this section. And the section would then read: "for zoological, educational, scientific, and conservation purposes."

And, Mr. Chairman, there is one other aspects of this which I would like to refer to Dr. Cowan if I might have the chairman's permission.

Senator BREWSTER. Please proceed.

Dr. COWAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The questions you asked of the zoos a moment ago, about the collection of species for use in zoos, comes to home in the Museum of Natural History because we have a large group of people studying species, some of which are endangered. We take the viewpoint that the bill 2984 is not intended in any way to prohibit the normal and legitimate scientific activities of scientists in reputable museums and other scientific institutions engaged in legitimate investigations into the nature of threatened species. At the same time, the bill would seek to prohibit purely commercial wildlife exploitation activities which might be spuriously labeled scientific and educational.

We are confident that when the Secretary of the Interior must deal with questions arising from this aspect of the bill that he will consult with appropriate outside experts. Members of the scientific staff and associated scientific staffs from other agencies, notably the Department of the Interior, have been active in these conservation matters, including serving on the Committee on Rare and Endangered Wildlife Species of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and, naturally, the expertise of our staff would continue to be available to the Secretary of the Interior in connection with his execution of the present bill.

Therefore, I think I can say collectively that the Smithsonian Institution urges the speedy passage of this measure.

Senator BREWSTER. Gentlemen, again I thank you all very much.

(The full copy of the statement of Mr. John Perry follows:)

STATEMENT OF JOHN PERRY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK,
FOR THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

Mr. Chairman, My name is John Perry. I am Assistant Director of the National Zoo. I am appearing today for the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, at the request of its President, Mr. Clayton Freiheit, who is Director of the zoo at Buffalo, New York. Mr. Freiheit has asked me to thank the Committee for this opportunity. The AAZPA is a professional branch of the National Recreation and Parks Association. Its more than six hundred members include the principal officials of most of this nation's zoos, as well as many animal dealers.

The AAZPA was among the first organizations to endorse H.R. 6138 when it was introduced by Mr. Dingell. We are happy to give our support to S. 2984, which has the same objectives.

As zoo men, we are deeply concerned with the preservation of wildlife throughout the world. Since 1962, our members have approved restraints on our own acquisitions of certain endangered species. Because of the nature of our work we have a special familiarity with the commercial trade in live animals and animal products. We believe that enactment of S. 2984 would be a major step forward in wildlife conservation. We believe it would also correct a situation which now exposes our nation to severe criticism.

The chief aim of wildlife conservationists today is not to save the whole populations of elephants, zebras, rhinoceroses, tigers, orangutans, and other creatures in their original numbers. This simply cannot be done. Here in the United States we have managed to maintain reduced but secure populations of our bison and other native animals. Other nations seek to do the same.

Hunting was rarely a threat to a wild species so long as its habitat was undisturbed. But when a reduced population is confined to a small portion of its former range, it becomes vulnerable. It must be protected if it is to survive.

Most of the nations of the world have attempted to safeguard their valued animals. Within the past year, new laws or regulations have been adopted in Brazil, Peru, Thailand, Indonesia, and many other countries. The chief diffi-

culty as you have heard is in enforcement of these laws and regulations. Enforcement is next to impossible if poachers and smugglers are handsomely rewarded, and if contraband can be legalized merely by crossing a border.

I visited Peru in March of this year. Here great efforts are being made to save the vicugna, a wild animal much prized for its fine wool. But despite laws and regulations, vicognas are still being killed, and vicugna wool is openly sold on the world's markets.

It has been suggested that a way to rectify this situation would be to refuse entry to any animals or animal products taken illegally from their country of origin. Such a prohibition is included in the present Lacey Act, although it applies only to live birds and mammals. But experience has shown that enforcement of this provision of the Lacey Act is next to impossible.

One of several reasons is that most animal species occur in more than one country. The vicugna is found in Chile, Argentina, and Bolivia as well as Peru. It is not completely protected in all four nations. Wool shipped to the United States or Europe is likely to arrive from still a fifth country. At the time of entry, it is not possible to determine its origin.

While in South America, I attended a regional meeting of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, at Bariloche, Argentina. Here many of the Latin American delegates voiced their concern that the demand for furs, vicugna wool, caiman hides, and live animals is fast stripping their continent of its most valuable wildlife. By resolution—the resolution to which Dr. Cain referred—they urged the importing nations to close their borders to animal products illegally removed from other countries.

In our view, the legislation you are considering is a simple, straightforward answer. The Secretary of the Interior would determine, after consultation with experts, which species of wildlife are endangered by hunting and capture. He would then prohibit commercial traffic in these species, though he could, at his discretion, authorize exceptions for zoological, educational, or scientific purposes.

For most of the mammals, the trade in furs and other products is far greater than the trade in living specimens. Among the fur-bearers, 50 to 100 times as many are killed for their furs as are brought out alive.

It should be emphasized that this bill is not designed to halt all commercial traffic in furs, hides, other animal products, or in live animals. In some cases, it may be possible to take an annual harvest without endangering wild populations. In the United States, hunters take an annual harvest of deer, waterfowl, and other game, without endangering the species. No legitimate commercial interest can be impaired by protecting the last remnants of an endangered species, before it vanishes altogether. An example is the Brazilian giant otter, which is killed for its fur. At one time, one to two hundred monthly were shipped from a principal port where now only one or two come in.

While this legislation would be of great assistance to foreign governments it would benefit our own States in the same manner. For example, the legislature of Texas gave its protection to the Texas tortoise a few years ago, considering it to be an endangered species. Texas tortoises are still being collected and sold as pets, however. Under present circumstances, once they are carried across the Texas border, they can be sold legally and openly.

We are well aware that the authority granted to the Secretary of the Interior by this legislation is quite broad, and that it could be used unwisely. For example, he is authorized to make exceptions to a general ban, for zoological, educational or scientific purposes. We hope and expect that he would exercise discretion under this section. A few of the world's animals are now so rare that not one individual should be shot or captured. Examples are the Javan and Sumatran rhinoceroses and the monkey-eating eagle. For such species, he should not make exceptions. On the other hand, the Aldabra tortoise is an endangered species, but the regulatory authorities consider that a few can be taken each year without detriment to the population. This year the export quota is fifty. We would expect the Secretary to allow importations, under this section, within the limits of such a quota.

We recognize, however, that there is no practical alternative to Secretarial discretion. No two species are in quite the same predicament. Each must be carefully considered, and no general formula can apply. We have confidence that the Secretary will consult the appropriate experts and make his decisions in accordance with their advice. We stand ready to assist as we have in the past.

Mr. Chairman, the American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums urges enactment of this legislation. It will be an important contribution to international wildlife conservation, and it will be of material aid to other nations seeking to protect their native animals.

Senator BREWSTER. We will now call Mr. Louis S. Clapper who is chief of the conservation education division of the National Wildlife Federation.

Mr. Clapper.

**STATEMENT OF LOUIS S. CLAPPER, CHIEF, CONSERVATION
EDUCATION DIVISION, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION**

Mr. CLAPPER. Senator, I would like to take advantage of your original offer and just merely summarize our statement here and have it put in the record in full.

Senator BREWSTER. Please do.

Mr. CLAPPER. Our organization went on record back in 1966 as expressing its concern and interest about the commercialization of wildlife. And we do believe the bills under consideration here today, the Senate version and the version that we hope will pass later this week, will do much to discourage the commercialization of this problem and the problem of endangered species being imported into this country.

And further, we believe it is important to extend the provisions of the existing Federal law to interstate commerce to protect the rare and endangered species of amphibians, reptiles, mollusks, or crustaceans as would be provided for in section 2 of this bill.

And in summary, Mr. Chairman, we do hope that the committee can work rapidly on this and make this another accomplishment of the 90th Congress.

Thank you.

Senator BREWSTER. Tell us a little bit about the National Wildlife Federation.

Mr. CLAPPER. We are a private organization which seeks to attain conservation goals through educational means. We have affiliates in 49 of the States. And these, in turn, are made up of local clubs and individuals. And we believe that some 2.5 million persons are associated with our organization through the affiliates or through associate member programs.

Senator BREWSTER. Are you supported in any way by Federal funds?

Mr. CLAPPER. None whatever, sir.

Senator BREWSTER. I am familiar, of course, with the National Wildlife Federation Act. I wished to bring out who you were.

Thank you very much for your statement and support of this program.

Mr. CLAPPER. Thank you, sir.

(The full statement of Mr. Clapper follows:)

**STATEMENT OF LOUIS S. CLAPPER ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE
FEDERATION**

Mr. Chairman, I am Louis S. Clapper, Chief of the Division of Conservation Education, National Wildlife Federation.

Ours is a private organization which seeks to attain conservation goals through educational means. The Federation has affiliates in 49 States. These affiliates, in turn, are made up of local groups and individuals who, when combined with associate members and other supporters of the National Wildlife Federation, number an estimated 2,500,000 persons.

We welcome the invitation to comment upon S. 2984 and H.R. 11618, "to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes."

Mr. Chairman, during the annual convention in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in March, 1966, our organization adopted a resolution (No. 8), expressing its urgent concern and dismay about the commercialization of wildlife. Further, the Federation recommended that the International Union for the Conservation of Nature undertake to find out how the use of products involving rare or endangered species of wildlife can best be discouraged. A copy of this resolution is attached in the hope it will be made a part of this statement.

In view of the foregoing, the Federation hereby endorses the principles expressed in S. 2984 and H.R. 11618, believing enactment of one or the other will do much to discourage the commercialization of rare and endangered wildlife by preventing the importation of these products into this country. If sales of these products can be prevented, in the United States and portions of Europe, the incentives for taking endangered wildlife will be reduced significantly. There is a great traffic at the present time in skins, furs, hides, and other wildlife products for fashionable clothing, rugs, decorative items, etc. Much of this trade originates in under-developed countries, some now endeavoring to establish stable new governments. These governments have only limited funds, in many cases, and it is difficult for them to enforce stringent laws against poaching even if such protective statutes exist. And, none exist in some countries. Therefore, if the demand is dried up, much of the incentive to poach is removed.

It is our understanding that the traffic is not limited to furs and skins used for unique and decorative apparel. Rare monkeys and other mammals are taken alive for medical and pharmaceutical research purposes. Rare tropical fish are taken alive for sale for use in aquaria. Song and game birds can be purchased in many countries.

We also believe that it is important to extend provisions of the existing Federal law relating to interstate commerce in fish and wildlife to protect rare or endangered species of amphibians, reptiles, mollusks, or crustaceans, as would be provided for in section 2 of these bills. The plight of the native alligator is a good example of a situation requiring the help of the Federal Government. Protection of the alligator through State law is not preventing the illegal taking of these creatures, sometimes within the Everglades National Park and elsewhere. Separate legislation has been introduced to protect the alligator but we would endorse this approach of a broad scope.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we hope the Subcommittee will move speedily to make the enactment of S. 2984 or H.R. 11618 an accomplishment of this Session of the 90th Congress.

Thank you for the opportunity of making these remarks.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION—30TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MARCH 11-13, 1966

RESOLUTION NO. 8—USE OF WILDLIFE PRODUCTS

Whereas skins, furs and other products of many mammals, birds, and reptiles are widely used for clothing, rugs, decorative items, and are imported into the U.S.; and

Whereas many of the products involve rare or endangered species of wildlife; and

Whereas the demand for these wildlife products is creating an incentive for illegal hunting and exploitation which threatens the extinction of some species: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 12, 1966, at Pittsburgh, Pa., hereby expresses its urgent concern about the commercialization of wildlife and recommends that the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, in cooperation with the United Nations, undertake a project to determine how the use of products involving rare or endangered species of wildlife can best be discouraged; and be it further

Resolved, That the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife be requested to develop information on how the United States can act to limit the importation of rare and endangered wildlife or wildlife products.

Senator BREWSTER. We will now call Dr. Alfred Etter, representing the Defenders of Wildlife here in Washington.

Dr. Etter, I have your prepared statement, and please proceed in such manner as you may wish.

**STATEMENT OF DR. ALFRED ETTER, DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Dr. ETTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will shorten this statement a little bit in my presentation.

I am Dr. Alfred Etter, field representative for Defenders of Wildlife, which is a national nonprofit educational organization devoted to making it possible for animals to survive in the wild. As the committee is no doubt aware, this is not an easy mission these days, and the endangered species problem is an especially difficult one.

We would like to say at the very beginning that we are very much in favor of this bill S. 2984 and congratulate all those people who have anything to do with it.

It is rather amusing to look back at the story of Black Sambo. In those days, it was the tiger who wanted to wear the people's clothes, and little Sambo was the endangered species. Now, the shoe is on the other ear, you might say, and the people want to wear the animal's clothes. And the threat is to the tiger. The problem seems to be that everybody in our society wants to be the grandest tiger in the jungle for one reason or another. And the animals are the ones that pay the price.

We can understand the predilection of people for these wild animals' products—leopard coats, alligator bags, and ivory pool balls and such items—because these wild animals are capable of synthesizing materials which have no peer even in this amazing age of synthetics. But we feel that the greatest synthesis really is the living animal perpetuating itself to the end of its allotted time in its given environment. It is an absolutely unique creation.

And looking at animals from an esthetic point of view, they are really the ultimate art of the universe today. Artists resort to painting cans of tomato soup, I suspect, largely because the beauty of animals has gone out of the lives of a good part of the population. Back in the early days, they used to paint pictures of animals in caves, sanctuaries, and thereby show their admiration for all these animals. And, in fact, of course, there is still a great deal of animal art.

Why are these animals disappearing? Well, of course, we have many factors in the environment today that are shoving species after species to the edge of extinction. But it seems to me that one of the greatest factors in the whole picture is this item of procrastination. Our society is given to procrastination.

You realize that it was 300 years ago that the dodo became extinct. To what purpose did this bird die? Have we realized the lesson that the bird tells or the death of the bird tells? Today, more species are threatened than ever before, and there is a constant sequence of headlines in newspapers about the extinction of this sort of species or the threat to this or that species.

I suppose that back in the days of the dodo that the Dutch Portuguese people, sailors, early settlers on the island of Mauritius, might have pleaded ignorance of ecological principles, and perhaps they did not really understand the importance of any particular species of

animal. But certainly today this situation should have changed, and it should have changed a long time ago.

And Mr. Pautzke, Clarence Pautzke, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior made the statement in his testimony on H.R. 6138 and the other bills related to that subject that:

Governments have given protection to those wild animals used for sport and food for centuries. It is only recently that animals have been thought worthy of preservation for their own sake and for the appreciation of future generations.

Well, I cannot understand where the governments have been all this time because there really has been appreciation of the value of species as such for their own sake for a long period of time. After all, Noah set the precedent for concern for every kind of animal in the early days. And 200 years ago, there was a French student of nature and religion, Bernadin de St. Pierre, who took the concept of the species out of the folklore of the Bible and put it into ecological terms when he said—and this was in his publication "Studies of Nature":

The harmony of this Globe would be partially destroyed . . . were but the smallest, the seemingly most insignificant genus of plants to be suppressed; for its annihilation would leave a certain space of ground destitute of verdure, and thereby rob of its nourishment the species of insect which there found the support of life. The destruction of the insect, again would involve that of the species of bird, which in these alone finds the food proper for its young; and so on to infinity.

St. Pierre was not unaware of the dodo problem. He had, in fact, been to Mauritius, and he realized that the animal had become extinct. And he attributed most of this to its ultimate cause—that is, the fact that man, as he put it, "degrades the earth; he massacres without mercy everything that breathes." This was back in about 1784 when he wrote this book. So we have had a long time to realize that species are important.

And, in fact, another person connected with the dodo, H. E. Strickland, an English scientist of the last century, published a book called "The Dodo and Its Kindred" about 1848. A quote from that book is rather appropriate in that it shows the appreciation of the individual species. He said:

It is the duty of the naturalist to preserve to the stores of science the knowledge of these extinct or expiring organisms, when he is unable to preserve their lives; so that our acquaintance with the marvels of animal and vegetable existence may suffer no detriment by the losses which the organic creation seems destined to sustain.

This in a way was a rather typical scientist's approach. They are more concerned about writing obituaries all too often than they are in actually taking action and attempting to save some of these species. Of course, admittedly, it is a very difficult thing, and the scientist cannot do it by himself. But the result has been that everybody has passed the responsibility down the line, and we have this chain of headlines such as:

Madagascar's lemurs face extinction because of hunting and forest clearing.

India's tigers down from 40,000 to 4,000 in 50 years.

Australia fights trade in parrots.

Purses threaten alligators.

Safari hits it big—four leopards.

And so on to infinity, as St. Pierre said 200 years ago.

What is the answer? Can we control man or must we have more dodos? In our opinion, the time has come to stop compromising with creation. Every time there is a need to save something like the California condor, the redwoods, the ivory-billed woodpecker and the big thickets, we delay, we bargain, we cheat a little bit, we consult the budget and the polls and our influential friends, relatives, constituents. Can we not see that we should get down on our knees and thank God that there is anything to save?

I once spoke with a man from Bombay regarding the trend in India to take over the estates of the maharajas and convert them to fields. These estates in many cases held the last remnants of wildlife in a natural state. I told him I was sympathetic with the problems of India and the need for more food, but I could not understand how a people having a traditional respect for all life could cut down vast forests and drive out the animals living there. "Oh," he replied, "we do not cut down all the forest at once. We leave half, and the animals from the half that is cut can all go over to the remaining piece."

Well, this is what we are doing all over the world. We keep cutting everything in half. We keep compromising. And soon all the animals from the rest of the world will have to run to the last acre of wild land to find a living.

I know there are those who will say, "We cannot let people starve; we must feed them," and so forth. But an earth with no nature on it will be as uninhabitable as one with no food. Pictures of soup cans will not provide the enthusiasm for people to continue living. People who live only to be fed might just as well be dead. Have our great gifts of food reduced or created want? Perhaps if our vast welfare effort had been aimed at restoring nature in those lands where men are most miserable instead of providing only food and armaments and defoliation pesticides, and so forth, we would find ourselves with far happier friends.

This bill, S. 2984, will help, in a small way, to protect parts of nature that are disappearing around the world, but it only is a beginning we must make and make quickly. Once passed, the provisions of the bill must be enforced with enthusiasm as though life itself depended upon it—for in truth it does.

We would like to make a few specific comments on the bill.

No. 1, the fine provided for in S. 2984 of \$500 is much too low, we feel. After all, it should be pointed out that an alligator poacher can make \$100 or \$200 a night. When the snow leopard sells for several thousand dollars and some of the other animals are equally expensive, we do not feel that \$500 fine is going to deter some of these people.

No. 2, we feel that a corollary program of preservation of plant species, butterflies, and other organisms not covered under the term "wildlife" as defined in these bills should receive the immediate attention of Congress.

The question has been discussed regarding use of endangered species, importation of endangered species, by game breeders to build up stocks of the species in order to increase them in captivity. While we are aware that it is possible to propagate some rare species in captivity, we are not enthusiastic about the prospects of handing down to future generations a collection of habitatless animals, completely dependent on human ministrations for survival. These methods

may serve the one purpose of preserving the species for a time, but all other functions of the animal are gone. No force of artificial propagators could ever hope to keep an entire fauna and flora intact. The presence of an endangered species remnant in its natural habitat is often all that is needed to preserve the whole habitat.

And there are many, many endangered species that are not on any endangered species list. The ones that are on the list are really symbolic of a disappearing habitat. And there are countless insects, butterflies and so forth, amphibians and reptiles, which have never even been listed or never even known about. And the presence of a really listed endangered species is only symbolic. There are many other species that need to be protected and preserved, and this sort of thing cannot be done by the game breeder.

Four, it is apparent that no amount of publicity or pressure can successfully stop the sale and use of such luxury products as spotted furs and alligator skin items. Recent conversations that I have had with L. A. Schultz, vice president and general manager of I. Magnin & Co.'s northern stores indicate that these materials are very salable, and stores which specialize in the highest quality goods cannot afford to stop selling these goods because of the need to serve their customers and meet competition. He stressed that this specialty market is booming over the whole world, and that any effective protection must come in the field of broad restrictions which affect all merchandisers equally.

In spite of what Mr. Schultz said, a few stores have consistently refused to sell the products from endangered animals. Thus Abercrombie & Fitch of New York sent the following letter to one of our members in March 1966, which I will quote partially.

We have agreed to support the efforts being made by certain conservation groups to get leading retailers in the country to declare themselves to be against the sale and promotion of wild animal skins * * * particularly those of endangered species.

Recent conversation with Scuyler Van Vechten, Jr., senior vice president of Abercrombie & Fitch has confirmed the fact that this policy is still in effect. We must congratulate them on this policy, but we realize that it is too much to hope that other organizations will follow suit.

The question of financing which has come up here this morning, we feel could partially be taken care of by the outmoded predator control program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Instead of engaging in a program which each year kills many innocent animals throughout the West, we would be protecting endangered species throughout the world—saving two birds with one stone, you might say. I think that possibility should be closely investigated.

Thank you.

Senator BREWSTER. Thank you very much, Dr. Etter.

It seems that perhaps the problem might be presented this way: We should find some way to prevent man from being such a prolific breeder and create conditions where wildlife were more successful.

Dr. ETTER. We talked about that, I and Miss Harris of Defenders of Wildlife, on the way over in the taxicab today. And one of the members of our board is very actively engaged in that field, of course. And it will take everybody's efforts.

Senator BREWSTER. Well, I thank you for your informative, interesting and very sincere statement.

(The complete statement of Dr. Etter follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. ALFRED G. ETTER, ASPEN, COLO., ON BEHALF OF DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I am Dr. Alfred G. Etter, Field Representative for Defenders of Wildlife, a national non-profit educational organization devoted to making it possible for animals to survive in a wild state. As the members of this Subcommittee know, this is not an easy mission in a world dominated by people, domestic animals, crops, machines, concrete, chemicals, noise, and water and weather manipulation projects. As if these radical changes in the environment were not enough, we and the animals are now faced with an ever-increasing trade in 'the things of nature'. Endangered species are being shipped in for pets, exhibits and research and are being carved up for everything from brassieres to backscratchers. *We are therefore very much in favor of S. 2984, and congratulate all those who have taken the initiative to attempt to put an end to this trade.*

ANIMALS AND MAN

We humans have come a long way since the days of "Little Black Sambo". In those days it was the tiger that wanted to put on peoples' clothes, and Sambo was the endangered species. Now it is people who want to wear animal clothes, and the threat is to the tiger. Leopards, alligators, pretty birds, tropical fish, and even sexually exciting rhinoceri are being killed or trapped, shipped and imported for no better reason than that every man wants to be the grandest tiger in the human jungle, or the zoo director or game breeder or fish dealer with the finest exhibit of the rarest animal, or the scientist performing the most significant experiment in history, or the chef with the most exotic dish.

We understand some of this infatuation with animals. All of us have a curiosity about life, and don't want to die without seeing a real live elephant or giraffe. We understand the predilection people have for leopard coats, alligator bags and ivory pool balls. Wild animals are capable of synthesizing products that have no peer even in this amazing age of synthetics. But the greatest synthesis of all is the living animal perpetuating itself to the end of its allotted time in its given environment. It is an absolutely unique creation, and no coat, no belt, and no caged or cooked animal can do as much.

Animals are the ultimate art of the universe. They are at once functional, appealing, mysterious and inspiring. Today's artists paint cans of tomato soup because the beauty of animals has gone out of our lives. In caves and sanctuaries of the past great unknown artists demonstrated their admiration for the creatures with whom man once shared his daily life. The tragedy of today is that we not only have to forego this kind of association, but that we are embarked on a campaign to destroy these masterpieces of creation. One by one we crowd them toward extinction with gun, spray, saw, match, bulldozer, bomb, markets, indifference, and procrastination—and the greatest of these is procrastination.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EACH SPECIES

Gentlemen, do you realize that the dodo lost its fight with man nearly 300 years ago, in 1684? To what purpose did this bird become the very symbol of extinction? Since its demise hundreds of other species have been herded along the same path by man and now are gone, or are trembling on the brink of perpetual death. More species are threatened today than ever before and the United States of America is directly or indirectly perhaps the most guilty nation of all. The early Dutch or Portuguese who put hogs, chickens, and goats ashore on the island of Mauritius in the 1500's and knocked the flightless birds in the head with sticks can perhaps be excused on the basis that they lacked ecological knowledge—but what excuse do we in the United States in the 20th century have for encouraging and causing the desecration of nature's Louvre?

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior Clarence Pautzke, in his testimony on H.R. 6138, 8693, and 11618 last October said: "Governments have given protection to those wild animals used for sport and food for centuries. It is only recently that animals have been thought worthy of preservation for their own sake and for the appreciation of future generations." Where in the world have govern-

ments been all this time? People have known that every species is important for years.

In the Bible story Noah set a precedent for concern for every kind of animal. He put his labor where his convictions were. Two hundred years ago a French student of nature and religion, Bernardin de Saint Pierre, took the concept of species importance out of folklore and put it in ecological terms, when he said:

"The harmony of this Globe would be partially destroyed . . . were but the smallest, and seemingly most insignificant genus of plants to be suppressed; for its annihilation would leave a certain space of ground destitute of verdure, and thereby rob of its nourishment the species of insect which there found the support of life. The destruction of the insect, again would involve that of the species of bird, which in these alone finds the food proper for its young; and so on to infinity." (Studies of Nature, Study VIII)

REFLECTIONS ON THE DODO

It is most interesting to learn that Saint Pierre had visited the island of Mauritius and wrote a book about his experiences. At the time he traveled (mid-1700's) the dodo was already dead, but from what remained of this idyllic island Saint Pierre learned much about how nature works, and the effects man was having on it. "Man alone deranges the plans of nature," he declared. "He diverts the current from the fountain; he digs into the side of the hill; he sets the forest on fire; he massacres without mercy everything that breathes; everywhere he degrades the Earth, which could do very well without him."

Saint Pierre was an idealist, a romanticist and just a little cynical. His suggestion that the earth might be better off without man is not one that very many people would accept. The point is that 200 years ago we knew enough about ecology to understand how important each species was, and the impact that man was having on nature.

A great many people, both before and after St. Pierre, have felt animals were worth preserving for their own sakes and for future generations. The trouble was that they saw no means of stopping the rise of man and the fall of nature. H. E. Strickland, an English Scientist of the last century, was among them. He had fumbled over the meagre relics of the dodo for some time in preparation for a book which he would call, "The Dodo and Its Kindred", in which he analyzed a few drawings, a few bones, and a few tales of travelers to the island of Mauritius in the earliest days. He has no specimens. The last stuffed dodo had been tossed out of the British Museum in 1755, too moth-eaten to be preserved. His memoir, published in 1848, began in a philosophic vein:

"The progress of Man in civilization, no less than his numerical increase, continually extends the geographical domain of Art by trenching on the territories of Nature, and hence the Zoologist or Botanist of future ages will have a much narrower field for his researches than that which we enjoy at present. It is, therefore, the duty of the naturalist to preserve to the stores of Science the knowledge of these extinct or expiring organisms, when he is unable to preserve their lives; so that our acquaintance with the marvels of Animal and Vegetable existence may suffer no detriment by the losses which the organic creation seems destined to sustain."

Strickland was just as impressed as Saint Pierre with the importance of each species and its importance to future generations. But he was a scientist, a realist, and perhaps somewhat of a pessimist. His answer to the "man" problem was to study the expiring or extinct species so that information about them could be preserved in moldy texts and filed in libraries. All too many scientists would rather write obituaries than exhortations. For this, and many other reasons the role of the dead has grown steadily. There have been some brave souls that have fought. The bison, the pronghorn, the trumpeter swan, the egrets, perhaps the tule elk have been saved but while we have won battles we are losing the war. Today a flood of notices arrive of new dodos waiting in line: Madagascar's lemurs face extinction because of hunting and forest clearing. India's tigers down from 40,000 to 4,000 in 50 years. Australia fights trade in parrots. Purses threaten alligators. Safari hits it big—4 leopards. And so on to infinity, as Saint Pierre said.

CUT HALF, LEAVE HALF—DOESN'T WORK

What is the answer—can we control man or must we have more dodos? In our opinion the time has come to stop compromising with creation. Every time

there is a need to save something like the California Condor, the redwoods, the ivory billed woodpecker and the big thicket, we delay, we bargain, we cheat a little, we consult the budget and the polls and our influential friends, relatives and constituents. Can't we see that we should get down on our knees and thank God that there is anything to save?

I once spoke with a man from Bombay regarding the trend in India to take over the estates of the maharajas and convert them to fields. These estates in many cases held the last remnants of wildlife in a natural state. I told him I was sympathetic with the problems of India and the need for more food, but I could not understand how a people having a traditional respect for all life could cut down vast forests and drive out the animals living there. "Oh," he replied, "we do not cut down all the forest at once. We leave half, and the animals from the half that is cut can all go over to the remaining piece."

That is what we are doing all over the world. We keep cutting everything in half. We keep compromising—and soon all the animals from the rest of the world will have to run to the last acre of wild land to find a living.

I know there are those who will say: "But we cannot let people starve. We must feed them." In other words, man must continue "trenching on the territories of nature", as Strickland said. But we simply cannot allow it. An earth with no nature on it will be as uninhabitable as if there were no food. Pictures of soup cans will not provide the enthusiasm for people to continue living. People who live only to be fed might just as well be dead. Have our great gifts of food reduced or created want? Perhaps if our vast welfare efforts had been aimed at restoring nature in those lands where men are most miserable, instead of providing only food and armaments, we would find ourselves with faster happier friends.

This bill, S. 2984, will help, in a small way, to protect parts of nature that are disappearing around the world, but it only is a beginning we must make and make quickly. Once passed, the provisions of the bill must be enforced with enthusiasm as though life itself depended upon it—for in truth it does.

1. The fine provided for in S. 2984 of \$500 (p. 3, line 11) is much too low. It should be at least \$5000 as originally proposed in H.R. 8693, (90th Cong. first session). After all, an alligator poacher can make \$500 in a few nights work. A snow leopard may sell for several thousand. A large rhinoceros horn may be worth over 1000 pounds on the Hong Kong market. A chimpanzee sells for \$650, a salmon crested Cockatoo pair for \$250, a mountain zebra for \$1800, a black leopard for \$2000. The stakes are far higher than \$500.

2. We feel that a corollary program of preservation of plant species, butterflies, and other organisms not covered under the term wildlife as defined in these bills should receive the immediate attention of congress.

3. There are those who object to this legislation on the basis that it may make it more difficult for game breeders to obtain stocks of endangered species in order to increase them in captivity. While we are aware that it is possible to propagate some rare species in captivity, we are not enthusiastic about the prospect of handing down to future generations a collection of habitatless animals completely dependent on human ministrations for survival. These methods may serve the one purpose of preserving the species for a time, but all other functions of the animal are gone. No force of artificial propagators could ever hope to keep an entire fauna and flora intact. The presence of an endangered species remnant in its natural habitat is often all that is needed to provide a reason for saving the habitat. In so doing, countless other unique organisms ignored by the "Red Book" of endangered species will be perpetuated incidentally. We feel that the present bill allows adequate leeway for the limited propagation of rare animals where there is no other means of protection or increase.

4. It is apparent that no amount of publicity or pressure can successfully stop the sale and use of such luxury products as spotted furs and alligator skin items. Recent conversations that I have had with L.A. Schultz, Vice President and General Manager of I. Magnin and Co.'s northern stores indicate that these materials are very saleable, and stores which specialize in the highest quality goods cannot afford to stop selling these goods, because of the need to serve their customers and meet competition. He stressed that this speciality market is booming over the whole world, and that any effective protection must come in the field of broad restrictions which affect all merchandisers equally.

In spite of what Mr. Schultz said, a few stores have consistently refused to sell the products from endangered animals. Thus Abererombie and Fitch of New York sent the following letter to one of our members in March 1966. I will quote partially:

"Thank you for your recent letter and your profound expression of interest in conservation. You will be pleased, I believe, to hear that we have stopped the display and promotion of wild skins in all of our stores. We have agreed to support the efforts being made by certain conservation groups to get leading retailers in the country to declare themselves to be against the sale and promotion of wild animal skins . . . particularly those of endangered species."

Recent conversation with Scuyler Van Vechten Jr., Senior Vice president of Abercrombie and Fitch has confirmed the fact that this policy is still in effect. We want to congratulate them on this policy, but we realize that it is too much to hope that other organizations will follow suit.

5. With regard to the question of financing the enforcement of the subject legislation, if passed, we thoroughly believe it would be possible to find adequate funds by transfer from the outmoded predator control program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Instead of engaging in a program which each year kills many innocent animals throughout the west, we would be protecting endangered species throughout the world.

Senator BREWSTER. Now, without objection, I will place in the record along with the articles similarly placed there by Senator Yarborough a statement by Secretary Udall dated March 12, 1967, naming 78 endangered wildlife species, and also an article from the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday, July 23, 1968.

Now, we will take a 5-minute recess. And the next witness that we call after the 5-minute recess will be Mr. Gutermuth.

Senator BREWSTER. The committee will come to order.

It will be necessary to recess this hearing at a quarter of twelve, 10 minutes. We have some seven more witnesses. It will be impossible to hear everyone. So those who wish, whom we are able to reach, please make a brief statement or submit your statement for the record. And those who prefer to present their full statement will have to do it at a later date. And we will notify you of that date.

We now call Mr. C. W. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute here in Washington.

STATEMENT OF C. W. GUTERMUTH, VICE PRESIDENT, WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Mr. GUTERMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I will file my statement and I want to make one comment.

There is some question whether S. 2984 applies only in instances of the country of origin of the species of wildlife determined to be endangered. That is, will S. 2984 only apply when an animal skin, hide, or other part is shipped directly from the country where taken, or will it also apply to animals and raw or finished products coming from a second country where the material was received or processed prior to shipment to the United States? We believe the intention is to halt the importation of endangered wildlife regardless of its country of origin. It would be an easy matter to evade the law if this is not the case. We urge the committee to make this clear, either in the bill or in its report.

Thanks very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BREWSTER. Thank you very much, Mr. Gutermuth.

And it is clearly the intent of the sponsors and of the acting chairman of this hearing that the measure should cover, not only the country of origin, but any in-between country. And I will ask the staff if it is not clearly spelled out, to prepare the appropriate amendment to make the legislation all inclusive.

Mr. GUTERMUTH. Thank you.

Senator BREWSTER. Thank you for your comments, sir.
(The full statement of Mr. Gutermuth follows:)

STATEMENT OF C. R. GUTERMUTH

Mr. Chairman, I am C. R. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. The Institute is one of the older national conservation organizations—its program has been dedicated to the restoration and improved management of natural resources in the public interest since 1911.

The Institute is pleased to join the other conservation organizations and technical societies in supporting the objectives of S. 2984. Our organization long has been interested in international wildlife matters. Dr. Ira N. Garbrielson, the Institute's president, is the president of the World Wildlife Fund, and I am the treasurer of that world-wide wildlife organization. The World Wildlife Fund raises money with which to support essential wildlife projects of an emergency nature in North America and throughout the world. Substantial support also is given through the World Wildlife Fund to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the principal international organization of governments, private institutions and others concerned with man's modification of the natural environment.

The enactment of legislation along the lines of S. 2984 is a logical second step to the Endangered Species Preservation Act, Public Law 89-669, approved by the 89th Congress. That new law coalesced our national determination to do something about the continuing threats to the well-being of native wildlife. It authorized an action program to identify endangered species of wildlife and to counteract contributory conditions that may exist in the field.

S. 2984, in part, would project this national concern on a global scale. It would do so by invoking a procedure whereby the commercial demand in the United States and its possessions for animals and animal parts would not encourage the unwise or illegal killing of the animals in the countries where they are native. Certainly, if Americans have a concern for animals native to the U.S., then they should have a similar concern for endangered animals elsewhere in the world. The fact is that they do.

Information assembled by authorities shows that a number of world wildlife are threatened by over-killing. Other information shows that the total count of animal skins, hides, and parts getting into international commerce from single countries or geographic regions appears to significantly exceed the expected animal productivity of the species in question. Wildlife leaders are aware that their information is not complete for all areas. Distance, the lack of communications, and the failure of some countries to have any kind of wildlife program serve to compound the problem. But the great recorded increase in the commercialization of wildlife causes much apprehension. Over the years, commercialization has gone hand-in-hand with decimation.

It has been speculated that there may be some objection to S. 2984 because its enactment might damage the economies of some small, emerging nations. The inference is that the loss of markets in the United States will be more than the treasuries of some countries can withstand. If that is true, Mr. Chairman, if the capture and sale of native animals and their parts actually does contribute so much to the economies of such nations, then objection to S. 2984 appears to be based on an unbalanced sense of values. Those countries will be much poorer over the long term if short-term gains are permitted to destroy their natural resources.

We believe it is even more in the interest of such countries to assure that their stocks of native animals are not decimated by continual over-killing. It definitely would be in the interest of those countries to assure that a valuable natural resource is husbanded so as to produce recurring financial benefit. If small nations are to finance their emergence by destroying their resources wealth, then they will be in an unfortunate condition by the time they emerge, if ever. S. 2984 indirectly may help to protect wildlife in countries where they are not protected now. Additionally, it will help bolster protection programs in those nations that are trying to halt poaching.

We are gratified that S. 2984 seeks to correct a deplorable situation in this country. I am referring to the destruction of the American alligator, an animal protected by law over 95 percent of its natural range. The alligator is declining, nonetheless, and poaching and illicit commerce are the principal reasons.

The fish and wildlife agencies in 15 southern states have asked Congress to help prevent the further depletion of the alligator. The agencies believe that alligator hides are being shipped under false bills of lading to tanneries in this country, Japan, and elsewhere. The directors of those state agencies have asked the Congress to enact legislation to "prohibit the transportation and shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of alligators and alligator hides taken in violation of federal or state laws." S. 2984 responds to this request.

In a way, Mr. Chairman, the plight of the American alligator dramatizes the need for S. 2984. In the United States we have perhaps the most comprehensive and sophisticated wildlife law enforcement program of anywhere in the world. But callous disregard for the law and for wildlife conservation is rendering the well-staffed and equipped wildlife agencies in 15 southern states incapable of fully protecting the vulnerable alligator. Multiply this situation many times and the result is the situation that exists in undeveloped parts of the world where individuals think mostly in terms of economic gain and where no thought is given to the natural stocks of animals themselves.

There is some question whether S. 2984 applies only in instances of the country of origin of a species of wildlife determined to be endangered. That is, will S. 2984 apply only when an animal skin, hide, or other part is shipped directly from the country where taken, or will it also apply to animals and raw or finished products coming from a second country where the material was received or processed prior to shipment to the United States? We believe the intention is to halt the importation of endangered wildlife regardless of its country of origin. It would be an easy matter to evade the law if this is not the case. We urge the committee to make this clear either in the bill or in its report.

Conservationists know from long experience that this committee will give careful consideration to all meritorious suggestions. We know, too, that without companion actions in other developed nations, this proposal will have little direct effect in slowing the decimation of the world's wildlife. Its initial effect will be to divert trade to other countries where the bidding is highest. That is to be expected. But at the same time there are conservation groups in other developed nations who are fully as concerned and determined to end this unthinking business as are their counterparts here. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, for example, currently is circulating a draft "Convention on the Import, Export and Transit of Certain Species."

What conservationists need now, in this country and elsewhere, is an example. S. 2984 offers that example; it seeks to have the United States be the first to take the decisive step that wildlife interests throughout the world know is necessary if definite progress is to be made in bringing some order and reason to the use of the world's wildlife. The time has come for all conservationists to substitute action for agonizing, to stop hand-wringing and lamenting and to make a start toward ending the unregulated commercialization that is threatening some of the world's finest wildlife.

We hope that this sound proposal can be enacted without delay.

Senator BREWSTER. Mr. Russell E. Train, president of the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation and also the president of the Conservation Foundation and the vice president of the World Wildlife Fund here in Washington.

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL E. TRAIN, PRESIDENT, AFRICAN WILDLIFE LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION; PRESIDENT, THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION; VICE PRESIDENT, WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

Mr. TRAIN. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BREWSTER. Mr. Train.

Mr. TRAIN. I will not read my statement, and I ask that my complete statement be made a part of the record.

Senator BREWSTER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TRAIN. My testimony here is as president of the Conservation Foundation. We heartily support this legislation and urge its enactment.

I would like to make one comment on a matter which does not appear in my statement.

The bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to make his determinations as to the endangered status of species in consultation with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. The IUCN, of which I am a member of the executive board along with Dr. Ripley of the Smithsonian, operates on a budget of about \$150,000 a year. It endeavors to cover the endangered species of the world, the problems of national parks, of conservation legislation and of world conservation education, among other matters, on this budget.

The U.S. Government through the Department of the Interior provides some \$10,000 a year toward this organization in membership fees. This is very welcome, but it is a pretty piddling amount for an organization of this importance. And I would urge that in due course, Congress consider an authorization for an appropriation of an amount such as \$50,000 a year to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature in recognition of the services which our own Government looks to it to provide, including those in this bill.

Thank you very much.

SENATOR BREWSTER. Thank you very much, Mr. Train, and we will include your full statement in the record.

(The full statement of Mr. Train follows:)

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL E. TRAIN, PRESIDENT, THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

I appreciate your invitation to testify this morning on S. 2984, a bill to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States, and to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to state law.

I am testifying this morning as president of The Conservation Foundation. I am also president of the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation, trustee and vice president of the World Wildlife Fund, a member of the executive board of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and a director of the American Committee for International Wildlife Protection. These organizations share a common concern for protection of the world's endangered species.

Evidence of environmental degradation is nowhere more clearly expressed than in the statistics showing the accelerating number of species extinguished by human action, often wholly through man's stupidity, ignorance, or greed. If we do not take effective action now, the endangered species of today will be extinct tomorrow.

In the United States some 80 species are now considered on the verge of extinction. Nearly three dozen have already been exterminated since the coming of the Europeans. Throughout the world, the IUCN Red Data Book lists 277 species of mammals and 286 species and subspecies of birds as rare or endangered.

The list of extinct and endangered species has been growing because of population pressures and the desire of many nations to emulate our kind of economic development. As a result, habitat destruction has accelerated and the ecological balance of areas throughout the world is changing. Of course, this bill will not affect such habitat destruction. However, passage of S. 2984 will constitute a significant step toward the preservation of species. There are few acts of man so easily recognized as unacceptable as man's willful destruction of species by bullet, poison, or trap. The United States, as a nation increasingly concerned about environmental quality, and most importantly, as the world's largest importer of rare and endangered species and specimens, should take the lead to discourage the national and international trade in such animals and their products.

There are a host of reasons why species should not be lost to us.

(1) Each species is a genetic reservoir that is irreplaceable. The point is well stated in a joint UNESCO and FAO report entitled, *Conservation and Rational Use of the Environment*, prepared by Dr. Raymond Dasmann, Director of En-

vironmental Studies of The Conservation Foundation, under a contract between the Foundation and UNESCO. (A copy is provided herewith for the information of the committee.) This report declares: "Each species is irreplaceable. It cannot be created anew by man. Each may contain an organic substance, a genetic combination, or provide an insight of knowledge that could some day be essential for human survival. The importance of saving wild species, of preserving natural communities, reservoirs of genetic material for unknown theoretical or practical purposes in the future can be considered as the 'insurance policy' reason for conservation. It is a safeguard against future calamity and an investment in future human welfare."

(2) Throughout the world the elimination of one species can throw natural areas into ecological imbalance. Here at home, for example, the alligator—once abundant in the Southeast and apparently prolific in the Everglades as late as the early 1950's—is now sorely diminished. F. C. Craighead, terrestrial ecologist of the Everglades National Park, in a recent article in *The Florida Naturalist* on "The Role of the Alligator", commented extensively on the ecological importance of the alligator. The alligator's water holes, dens, and local migrations all contribute to the maintenance of diverse swamp life. Now faced with the alligator's extinction, this natural balance of the Everglades may be lost.

(3) Many countries now profit from the protection placed on wildlife because of increased tourist revenues. In East Africa particularly the countries of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania have recognized not only the intrinsic value of their native wildlife but their lucrative tourist value. Consequently, contrary to some predictions made when these countries achieved independence, parks and wildlife protection generally have improved.

(4) Our concept of environmental quality requires pleasing variation and diversity in our surroundings. It likewise depends upon a certain state of mind, where men are free to contemplate the existence and security of creatures that form a link between them and their primeval past. Man is fascinated by the world's great cats, for example, but today several members of the cat family—including the cougar, ocelot, margay, leopard, cheetah, and tiger—are listed in the IUCN Red Data Book on rare and endangered species. The IUCN has reported that the list would perhaps be longer were it not for the difficulty in obtaining reliable data, due largely to the habits of the animals themselves. Its research has indicated a significant decline in numbers of "spotted cats" in Africa, Asia and Latin America. It blames the situation on the current high market price of the skins—comparable to many months' wages of native hunters. Poaching and trade in illicit skins is, as a result, a significant problem in many areas.

There are other reasons to preserve endangered species. Ecological and behavioral studies of wild animal populations not only promote understanding of natural processes but an understanding of man himself. Not the least of the reasons is that man, in hastening the extinction of other species, bears a troublesome and terrifying ethical burden. It is to the credit of this nation that the Congress has already recognized that burden and most recently through the Endangered Species Act of 1966.

Because of the examples and for reasons cited above, we believe that existing legislation should be strengthened as S. 2984 would do. Section 2 would help close the loopholes that make profitable the taking of alligators contrary to state law. Section 7 would extend the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land required for endangered species protection. We believe that these sections are necessary to protect the nation's interests and investment in the Everglades National Park.

Likewise it is time to take the simple and practical means of cutting off the domestic demand for international endangered species, specimens and products therefrom. Eventually their supply to Europe as well as the United States must be cut off. This bill is a step in that direction, for its economic and its moral sanction can both have a significant international effect. I repeat once more that the United States should undertake a world leadership role in this regard.

For the above listed reasons, the passage of this bill will be a sound investment in the future as well as an expression of the national interest in environmental quality here and abroad. I urge its favorable consideration.

Senator BREWSTER. We will now call on Mr. Robert C. Boardman, public information director, National Audubon Society, New York City.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT C. BOARDMAN, PUBLIC INFORMATION
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

MR. BOARDMAN. I am Robert C. Boardman, public information director of the National Audubon Society. I would like to just submit the statement and make, if I may, one very brief comment.

We in the Audubon Society are particularly interested in this bill. We were formed 63 years ago, basically to save the egret and other birds that were threatened by the fashion of that day. There were laws passed then to save the plumage birds, both at home and abroad. They worked. You can see egrets on the east coast at this very minute. We think history could repeat itself, and we could save the alligator and the spotted cats. So we support this bill S. 2984.

And I would also like, sir, to submit a statement that was given to me to bring up here by the Sierra Club which also supports this bill.

That is all. Thank you, sir.

Senator BREWSTER. Thank you very much, sir.

(The complete statement of Mr. Boardman and the statement of the Sierra Club follow:)

STATEMENT BY ROBERT C. BOARDMAN, PUBLIC INFORMATION DIRECTOR OF THE
NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, NEW YORK, N.Y.

To the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

This bill, S. 2984, has a very special significance to the National Audubon Society.

When our society was founded 63 years ago, it was in large part because of a fashion that was a threat to wildlife. That fashion was plumes for ladies hats and it threatened the egret in particular. We fought in those days for laws to stop the shooting of these birds at home, and to help protect them abroad by banning imports of their plumage to the United States. Laws were passed, and the egret was saved. Egrets can be seen today all along the East coast from Florida up to Long Island.

But now it is the alligator and the big cats—the cheetah, tiger, leopard and jaguar—that are threatened with extinction because their hides and furs are fashionable. The National Audubon Society believes that history can repeat itself—that it's not too late for laws to save the alligator, big cats and other threatened species—and we therefore urge enactment of S. 2984.

Fashion is not the only threat to our endangered species of wildlife, but I am stressing it here because it is a particularly dangerous threat, a particularly inexcusable one, and one that can be remedied.

It is inexcusable because these particular furs and leathers are not necessities, they are only fads. Attractive shoes and purses and belts can be made of many kinds of leather that can be taken from commercially raised animals that do not face extinction; there is also artificial alligator skin that is difficult to distinguish, either in appearance or durability, from the real thing. But as long as genuine alligator is considered more stylish, and a pair of alligator shoes sells for \$70 or so, we are going to be in danger of poaching this animal out of existence—a species that weathered 100 million years on this planet before man came, but that now may finally succumb to fashionable department stores.

Fashions are a particularly dangerous threat to wildlife because the rarer the species becomes (which is to say, the closer it gets to extinction), the higher the prices go and the more temptation there is for the poachers. With leopard-skin coats in New York (according to a check we made recently) selling for anywhere from \$5500 to \$17,000, some 50,000 leopard skins are now being shipped out of East Africa each year, and only about 500 of them are obtained legally; that is, 99% were taken by poachers.

Tiger skin has recently become fashionable. These coats are now selling for a little less than \$4,000. However, with fewer than 3,000 tigers left in India today, they, in a few years may become rare enough to command fabulous prices; that can mean that in our grand-children's time the tiger can become extinct—and as impossible to bring back as the dinosaur.

S. 2984 could provide more protection for endangered species both at home and abroad. To make it a federal offense to handle an illegal alligator hide would make it easier for law enforcement officers to trace the flow of these hides from the southern swamps to manufacturing cities and on to fashionable stores across America, and to prosecute any offenders who knowingly took part in the illegal trade. And, banning importation of furs of endangered species would do much to reduce the incentive for poaching abroad.

Moreover, a federal law showing concern about the future of these species could help to alert the public to the danger, and would aid in the campaign of the National Audubon Society and other conservation organizations to persuade shoppers not to buy items made from species that are in danger of extinction. We say those with the money and inclination should stick to ranch mink, and leave the leopards alone.

Thank you for letting the National Audubon Society present its views.

STATEMENT OF THE SIERRA CLUB

The Sierra Club, a conservation organization of some 66,000 members, has, since its founding in 1892 by John Muir, been dedicated to the preservation of our nation's wilderness and wildland heritage. Fish and wildlife are a part of this rich heritage and have been the subjects of our concern numbers of times. We have been especially concerned over the years with the status of rare and endangered fish and wildlife, for we realize that once gone a species can never be replaced and its place in the slowly evolving and complex system that we call life on earth is lost.

The rising concern for the status of certain species of fish and wildlife is not merely a sentimental indulgence. More than 200 species of mammals, birds, and fish have disappeared from this earth in the last 150 years. Presently, it is estimated that 1,000 more species are in danger—and, at the very least, 78 are endangered in this country.

For this reason we support S. 2984. Though much of the world's fish and wildlife have come to their present state of endangerment by habitat shrinkage or habitat destruction, poaching is a threat in far too many cases—and we suspect this threat will become even greater as our rare and endangered species become rarer and their hides, furs, or feathers become more valuable.

There was a time in our past when the hides and furs of animals were absolutely necessary to survival. But for most of us, that day is gone. Alligator hide is merely a luxury fashion and big cat fur, leopard, tiger, cheetah, etc., is merely the fad of the day—perpetrated by furriers who felt interest in their minks was dwindling.

We do not deprecate fashion, or even fad, but when these luxuries become destructive of priceless resources, we believe they are inexcusable and unworthy of man's ability to shape his world.

Future generations will judge us by how well we used and preserved the resources we inherited. The alligator laid claim to his home in the southern swamps of this country long before man arrived. He is one of the links in the chain to prehistoric time. He is also a vital link in his own environment—which he helps shape. The alligator has held on in spite of man, who has reduced his habitat, dried up much of what is left, and hunted him with gun and hatchet—but he cannot hold on indefinitely and the next few years could see the end of his long endurance on earth.

Our responsibility is to help the alligator to survive these threats so that our grandchildren will not be reduced to viewing a token colony of alligators as we now view the bison, or worse, to reading in history books about yet another extinct species. S. 2984 could help protect the alligator, and other species here at home, to survive the threat of poaching by making it a federal offense to transport wildlife taken contrary to state laws across state borders.

S. 2984 would also protect rare and endangered animals abroad by banning the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States. We believe this nation has a special obligation to protect the big cats as it has provided a major market for their furs—and has helped in putting them on the endangered species list.

We are concerned with the wilderness of which these animals are a part and we must bear in mind that what we have destroyed we cannot replace. Like Thoreau, we prefer an untrammelled nature.

"I seek acquaintance with Nature—to know her moods and manners. Primitive Nature is the most interesting to me. I take infinite pains to know all the phenomena of the spring, for instance, thinking that I have here the entire poem, and then, to my chagrin, I hear that it is but an imperfect copy that I possess and have read, that my ancestors have torn out many of the first leaves and grandest passages, and mutilated it in many places. I should not like to think that some demigod had come before me and picked out some of the best of the stars. I wish to know an entire heaven and an entire earth."

We appreciate the opportunity to present our views and urge the passage of S. 2984.

ANITA SOUCIE,
SHEILA LUNGER.

Senator BREWSTER. Mr. Theodore Reed, president, Wildlife Propagation Trust, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va.

Mr. PERRY. Dr. Reed is not present today. I brought his statement and handed it in at the beginning of the session.

Senator BREWSTER. Without objection, Dr. Reed's statement will be included at this point in the record.

(The complete statement of Dr. Reed follows:)

WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST,
Wheeling, W. Va., July 23, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Commerce,
Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: The Wild Animal Propagation Trust was organized in 1962 by a group of zoo directors concerned with the preservation of endangered species.

Its chief function is to promote the propagation of these species in captivity. The first aim, pursued by several specialist committees, is to bring about voluntary exchanges and transfers of animals among zoos, so that compatible pairs of breeding age are brought together.

The second is to persuade each major zoo to take responsibility for one or more designated species, sharing these responsibilities so as to avoid duplication of efforts.

Beyond this the trust is interested in establishing farms or ranches where larger groups and herds can be built.

Success in these efforts will have several desirable results. First, a species that becomes extinct in the wild may be preserved in captivity. There are several such species now. Second, captive breeding reduces the drain on wild populations. Third, the management of captive animals yields information of value to the managers of parks and preserves. Finally, it is quite possible that animals raised in captivity can be used to restock wild habitats.

The trust's membership has been enlarged to include other conservationists. However, it will remain primarily a small but active strategy group, working closely in cooperation with its parent body, the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums.

Mr. Perry's statement for the AAZPA is consistent with mine. We have overlapping constituencies and are in full agreement. Our memberships support the purposes and main points of this proposed legislation.

Reports from the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, from foreign governments, and from wildlife experts studying conditions in Africa, Asia, and elsewhere tell us that many species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes are in grave danger of extinction.

The chief cause is the explosive growth of human populations and consequent conversion of wild lands to other uses, such as agriculture. In Africa today, few of the larger animals are found outside of parks and preserves. This is also true in Indonesia, in India, and elsewhere.

It is encouraging that so many governments have established such protected areas. The Republic of Indonesia, for example, has 117 preserves which have been maintained through political upheavals. Most nations have enacted laws to protect their native wildlife. These laws are being revised and strengthened each year.

However, a population of wild animals confined to a preserve is highly vulnerable to such exploitation as illegal hunting and capture. Few nations have the resources to send necessary numbers of game wardens into the field. Even in the United States illegal hunting is common, despite Federal and State enforcement.

Nor can most countries patrol their borders so effectively as to prevent illegal exportation of animals, hides, and skins. This is not surprising. The State of Florida has not been able to halt the traffic in illegally taken alligator hides.

One highly desirable feature of this legislation is that it would remedy an omission in existing Federal law with respect to interstate transportation of reptiles and amphibians or parts thereof.

We believe it is the primary responsibility of every nation to safeguard its own resources as best it can. But it is not reasonable for us to shift the burden entirely to them, when a large part of their problem is caused by us.

The United States is the most lucrative market for birds, monkeys, furs, hides, and other animals and animal products. Too often our dollars are the reward sought by the poachers and smugglers.

We are shocked and horrified by the sudden boom in the demand for the furs of leopards, ocelots, and other spotted cats. The furriers of Paris, London, and New York provide an almost unlimited market, price no object. This trade threatens the quick extermination of many species. The fashion trade is no less menacing to calmans and alligators, as it was some years ago to the egret.

The pet trade is also booming. Literally millions of wild birds are being taken each year from Central and South America, Africa, and Asia. The wholesale prices of a pair of finches may be as little as \$2, and most of this is air freight and profit.

Bird collectors receive as little as one cent per bird, yet they capture so many that their earnings exceed prevailing local wages.

Several hundred thousand monkeys and apes are collected each year. Zoos are the smallest part of the market, about 2 or 3 percent. The pet trade is much larger. But here the chief demand is by research institutions. This scientific demand cannot be halted, because the research aims are, in many cases, important. This is all the more reason for moderation, however. If excessive capture brings these species to the vanishing point, medical investigators will be severely handicapped.

The fur trade, the pet trade, and other demands for animals and animal products are subsidizing the extermination of wildlife in many countries. It is unfortunately true that the temptation of dollars encourages lawbreaking and at times leads to the corruption of officials responsible for wildlife law enforcement.

When such large rewards are available, it is profitable to evade the law, and smuggling becomes a major problem.

The case of the orangutan is relevant. This gravely endangered species survives only in Sumatra and Borneo, where it is under full legal protection. The temptation to disregard these laws was great, however. A smuggler would buy illegally-taken orangutans in Sumatra for as little as \$5. They could be sold to zoos for \$3,000 or more.

Until a few years ago, most orangutans bought by zoos had illegal origins. Zoo buyers could close their eyes to this, because they bought from dealers who in turn bought from other dealers. Zoos did not know where the animals came from or how these animals began their journeys.

In this case, zoos took the initiative in suppressing the illegal trade. Recognizing that zoo purchases could add to the danger of extinction, our American zoos, in 1962, resolved that we would no longer purchase orangutans without evidence of legal origins.

After several tries, we have made this ban successful. We have enforcement machinery that works, up to a point. But in several years of voluntary efforts, dealing with the orangutan and other species, we have learned why legislation such as S. 2984 is essential.

Let me take a specific example. In 1966 two orangutans without export licenses from country of origin entered the United States. They had been shipped from Japan. They were juveniles; we knew they were not zoo-born, since captive births of orangutans are systematically reported and recorded. The case was referred to the United States Attorney, as an apparent violation of the Lacey Act. But whose laws had been violated? Orangutans are found in three legal jurisdictions, and they are protected by law in all three. But knowing this was not enough. The U.S. Attorney needed to have translated and certified

copies of the laws and regulations of all three jurisdictions, and these were not readily obtainable.

Indeed, it would require a small army of translators and lawyers to compile and analyze the complex tangle of national, provincial and local game laws and regulations. In many cases this would lead nowhere. If a given species is legally unprotected in even a small part of its range, you can be sure every animal offered for importation would be attributed to this small sector.

We have found, as Federal authorities have, that a legal ban against merchandise removed illegally from country of origin is not enforceable. When an animal or a fur arrives at a U.S. airport, it is usually impossible to trace it back to its point of origin, and investigating the legal background is far too complex a chore to be practical.

S. 2984 is cast in the mold of legislation that has succeeded admirably in the United Kingdom. British law gives to an expert board the power to prohibit altogether the importation of certain species which they designate, to permit importation of others only under special license, for stipulated purposes, and to require certain assurances before species of a third class can be brought in.

In considering any legislation you must, of course, consider whose interests might be adversely affected. It might seem, in this case, that furriers and pet dealers would suffer some loss. Let me point out, however, that the legislation considers endangered species—species fast approaching the point at which no more exist. If the legislation does not stop their exploitation, the destructive process soon will. Whatever interest the furriers and pet dealers may have now is fragile and temporary indeed. It seems only common sense, and not unreasonable, to call a halt before the last remnants of these animals are gone.

When hearings were held on H.R. 6138, no witnesses appeared in opposition. Within the past few weeks, a number of private breeders of waterfowl and upland game birds have expressed opposition to H.R. 6138, and to S. 2984. Their objections were based on a misreading of the bill and a misunderstanding of its aims.

The Wild Animal Propagation Trust encourages the captive breeding of endangered species. We do not limit this to breeding in zoos. Indeed, we are well aware that the serious private breeders of game birds have done far more than zoos in propagating such species as Swinhoe's pheasant. Both the trust and the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums have cooperated with these private breeders, and we want to encourage their efforts rather than inhibit them. In the same way we are encouraging private ranchers to undertake serious breeding of endangered species of antelopes. We have talked recently with leaders of the private bird breeders associations, and I believe they now understand the purpose of the legislation, which will not affect them adversely.

The Wild Animal Propagation Trust joins with the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums in urging the enactment of S. 2984.

Sincerely,

THEODORE H. REED, D.V.M., *President.*

Senator BREWSTER. Mr. J. V. Morgan, Jr., representing the American Humane Association, Washington.

STATEMENT OF J. V. MORGAN, JR., ATTORNEY, AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, AND ROBERT G. HUDSON, CHAIRMAN, WILDLIFE COMMITTEE, AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, DIRECTOR, SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, PHILADELPHIA

Mr. MORGAN. To save time, could Mr. Hudson come up with me? He is also from our association, and we will just take a moment.

Senator BREWSTER. Fine.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Hudson.

Senator BREWSTER. Mr. Robert G. Hudson, chairman of the Wildlife Committee, American Humane Association, and also director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Philadelphia.

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

Mr. Chairman, we are here to show the support of the American Humane Association for this legislation as this is a national federation of about 700 SPCA's and humane societies. Earlier in the year, we went on record as supporting this type of legislation and informed our membership in our publications.

Mr. Hudson here is the chairman of our wildlife committee, and he has a report which I think he would like to file and maybe make a very brief statement.

Senator BREWSTER. Please proceed.

Mr. HUDSON. Senator, we have filed the statement with the committee.

I can only add that I think it is important that we are here only to give you a different viewpoint, perhaps, and to give you some idea of the public support of this bill. We represent maybe a million people, humanitarians, throughout the country. My own society has 40,000 members, and we are unanimous in our opinion that we do need this type of legislation.

We supported the endangered species bill that protected the animals of the United States that is now public law, and we do wholeheartedly support this bill. Thank you, sir.

Senator BREWSTER. Gentlemen, I thank you very much.

Mr. MORGAN. You are quite welcome, sir.

(The full statement of Mr. Hudson follows:)

STATEMENT OF ROBERT G. HUDSON, CHAIRMAN OF WILD LIFE COMMITTEE OF
AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

The American Humane Association is a federation of child and animal welfare agencies, which is to go on record at the public hearing for S. 2984 as endorsing the passage of this Bill to protect fish and wild life from extinction.

The American Humane Association, and its affiliated societies, strongly supported the passage of PL 89-669, which afforded protection to endangered species of fish and wild life in the United States. We now urge the Senate Commerce Committee to favorably consider legislation to protect endangered species of fish or wild life in their native lands.

Humanitarians throughout the United States are gravely concerned over the commercialization of rare furs and the subsequent extinction of many animals. Humane societies are also concerned over the continued poaching of the American alligator, and considers the future of this unique animal in jeopardy. Therefore, we urge passage of this legislation and hope the Committee in its deliberations will be cognizant of this endorsement from the humane movement of the United States.

For these reasons the American Humane Association respectfully urges favorable action on S. 2984 by the Senate subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and by the full Committee on Commerce.

Senator BREWSTER. We will now call Mr. Robert W. Grant, director of conservation and past president of the American Pheasant & Waterfowl Society of San Antonio, Tex.

Mr. Grant, we welcome you to the committee.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. GRANT, DIRECTOR OF CONSERVATION
AND PAST PRESIDENT, AMERICAN PHEASANT & WATERFOWL
SOCIETY, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Mr. GRANT. I am Robert W. Grant of the American Pheasant & Waterfowl Society and also vice president of the American Game Bird Breeders Cooperative Federation.

Just before coming here, I talked to the officers of the federation, and they said that the federation's views are entirely the same as mine and that I may speak for them in this regard. So this adds several thousand more people behind what I am saying.

I am not going to read anything from my statement. I ask that the statement be put in the record, and I would like to compliment at this time Dr. Talbot who has, shall we say, stolen a good deal of my thunder.

We of the American Game Bird Breeders Cooperative Federation and the A.P. & W.S. would like very much to support this bill wholeheartedly. We concur in its objectives 100 percent. However, in the present language, we feel that there is the possibility of interpreting the bill so that the private breeders will be excluded from those who would be allowed to import endangered species.

Just briefly, the American Pheasant & Waterfowl Society has been a champion of conservation through captive propagation since 1936. And it goes back to men like Frank Buck and Dr. Delacour, Dr. George Allen, Sr., and Walter Oake, all men who brought in endangered species and propagated them here, all presidents of the American Pheasant & Waterfowl Society.

You could not do anything that would displease us in regard to the protection of endangered species. However, we feel that it is extremely shortsighted not to recognize that it is the private breeder who has done the great work with upland game birds. We feel that to cut him out of the picture at this time would be to negate the objectives of this bill. So we very strongly urge that Dr. Talbot's recommendation of the word "conservation" in paragraph (b) be included in a rewrite of this bill, sir.

Thank you.

Senator BREWSTER. Colonel Grant, let me assure you that there is no intent on the part of this committee to in any way limit or prohibit the domestic breeding of upland game birds. And we recognize the value from the point of view of conservation and from the point of view of support that has resulted from the raising of game, particularly upland game birds, in controlled areas.

I wonder, would you prepare the exact amendment or wording that you would recommend to the committee and submit it to the staff so that I would be able in turn to present it to the full committee?

Mr. GRANT. I will be happy to do that, sir.

Senator BREWSTER. Thank you, Colonel. And your statement will be incorporated in full in the record and the accompanying documents will be placed in the files of S. 2984. Thank you very much for your help.

(The complete statement of Mr. Grant follows:)

ROBERT W. GRANT,
San Antonio, Tex., July 24, 1968.

HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: The American Pheasant and Waterfowl Society (AP&WS) and the American Game Bird Breeders Cooperative Federation (AGBCCF) have a deep and continuing interest in Senate Bill S. 2984. Both organizations are made up of private breeders of exotic game birds. While some commercial game bird operators and professional zoological or government personnel are members of these organizations, their association is in the capacity of a private breeder or conservationist. The vast majority of our members

operate their game bird activities at a loss every year. Their motivation is love of wildlife, not money. It must be readily understood that conservation of wildlife is an integral part of such unselfish interests.

We, therefore, are strongly in favor of any legislation which will improve the lot of endangered species. Many of our members have devoted years of their lives and spent money they could ill afford to further the interest of wildlife conservation. These breeders have frequently lead the way in establishing the conditions and techniques required to propagate certain rare and endangered species of game birds.

Recently (November 16, 1967) Mr. Allen Studholme, Chief, Management and Enforcement, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, credited the saving of the Nene Goose to private aviculturists, and predicted that if adequate communication is established between the government agencies and private aviculturists, no more wild waterfowl will become extinct.

Captive propagation has saved the Edward's pheasant, Swinhoe's pheasant, as well as the Brown Eared pheasant, and work is now in progress on the Palawan Peacock pheasant, the Mikado pheasant, Ijima's Copper pheasant, and several others now reported rare in their natural habitat.

Just as with the Whooping Crane, a species reduced below a certain population level can only be saved by captive propagation. In game birds, the private breeder is widely recognized as the greatest contributor to captive propagation. A few zoos in the United States and Europe and a small number of game trusts in Europe have done important work, but it is the private breeder who has and will continue to carry the major responsibility for game bird conservation.

The AP&WS and the AGBBCF agree in principle with Senate Bill S. 2984, but wish to respectfully point out what we feel is a shortcoming which may well result in the extermination, not preservation of endangered game birds. Page 2, paragraph (b), lines 16 through 17 should be changed to read: "... thereof that are threatened with extinction for zoological, educational, scientific, and private conservation-propagation purposes."

The original language could easily be interpreted to exclude all private game bird breeders. I have been assured by Mr. Clayton Freiheit, President of the American Association of Zoological Park and Aquariums; as well as by Mr. Harry A. Goodwin, Chief of the Office of Endangered Species, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, that this is not the intent of the authors of the bill; however, both agree that the present wording of the bill could be so interpreted. The attached letter from Mr. A. V. Tunison, Acting Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, is reassuring if read with one eye, but full of words which may be read differently with the other eye.

We of the AP&WS and AGBBCF desire a simple straight forward declaration that qualified private game bird breeders may be permitted to import endangered species for propagation purposes.

A qualified breeder should be defined as one certified by the AP&WS (or a joint Committee of the AP&WS, AGBBCF, and IWWA). We in the game bird fancy have better knowledge of the breeding requirements for individual species than any other single source of information available to the Government.

The fact that a breeder is a Zoological Park, a commercial importer, or in any other activity, should be beside the point. He should be judged solely on his location, facilities, past breeding performance, and dedication to wildlife conservation.

We of the game bird fancy can not settle for less than the modification of the bill or supplemental (legal binding) agreement from the government that the private game bird breeder will be permitted to continue to contribute, to the limit of his capabilities, to the conservation of endangered species.

Sincerely,

ROBERT W. GRANT,

Director of Conservation Activities, American Pheasant and Waterfowl Society; Vice-President, American Game Bird Breeders Cooperative Federation.

Senator BREWSTER. I offer for the record a communication, addressed to Senator Warren G. Magnuson, from J. W. Penfold, conservation director, Izaak Walton League of America, in which he states that they fully support S. 2984 along with statements from Christine Stevens, president, Animal Welfare Institute, Post Office Box 3492, Grand

Central Station, New York, N.Y. 10017; Mel M. Morse, president, the Humane Society of the United States, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036; Robert F. Gantnier, president, Colorado Wildlife Federation, Inc., 1112 19th Street, Apt. 8, Golden, Colo. 80401; and David S. Claffin, president, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02115.

THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.,
Glenview, Ill., July 23, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: To be brief, to the point and avoid duplication in the record; the Izaak Walton League of America and its membership throughout the country fully supports S. 2984. In our judgment this is essential legislation, long overdue and warrants the approval of the Congress.

Respectfully,

J. W. PENFOLD,
Conservation Director.

STATEMENT OF CHRISTINE STEVENS, PRESIDENT, ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE,
NEW YORK, IN SUPPORT OF S. 2984, THE ENDANGERED SPECIES BILL

On behalf of the Animal Welfare Institute, I wish to express support for S. 2984, the Endangered Species Bill.

We have long been concerned with the great suffering undergone by many of the world's most rare wild creatures illegally captured with a view to commercial profiteering through their sale in our country. The cruel wire snares used to trap animals by poachers in Tanzania were the object of an active anti-poaching campaign by Isobel Slater, M.B.E., and Chief Fundikira of the Royal S.P.C.A., recipients of the 1961 Albert Schweitzer Medal of the Animal Welfare Institute.

Despite their efforts and the efforts of many others, including law enforcement officers in the different African and Asian countries, and those of local or international conservation groups, poaching and smuggling continues; and the United States is the greatest market for these ill-gotten animals and animal skins.

Two short pieces which appeared in *The New Yorker* magazine's "Talk of the Town" on May 20, 1967, and December 17, 1966, report trenchantly on the situation with respect to the so-called "fun furs"; and I would like to request that these be made part of the record of these hearings.

Orang-utans, now so desperately threatened that some scientists consider their extinction inevitable, are captured by shooting the mothers and carrying off the orphaned infants, many of whom die en route. Dr. Anthony Carding, in an article entitled "Aid for Orangs" in the June, 1968, issue of *Animals*, states:

"Orang-utans are familiar to zoo visitors in countries throughout the world. More often than not these arboreal apes, which normally seldom touch the ground, lounge listlessly on concrete floors, sometimes peering disconsolately at the public but mostly just sitting with their eyes half closed.

"Deep in the primeval forests of Borneo live orangs of the same species but of a very different temperament. Many Borneo natives have seen wild-living orangs, and so have a few Europeans, but future generations of any race may well miss this experience because the wild orang is seriously threatened. More than one group of zoologists has spent many weeks in Borneo in recent years without achieving their aim of observing orang-utans in their natural habitat.

"It was with mixed feelings of delight and sadness that my wife and I played with three baby orangs on the flower-fringed lawn of a house in Kuching, Sarawak. Delight because these gentle creatures are quite irresistible, and sadness because they were destined for life in zoos, although admittedly only in those which could offer a high standard of facilities and management.

"In many ways these orangs were fortunate. They had been confiscated from natives by Forest Officers applying the law which forbids private individuals from keeping orangs in any circumstances. The usual way of obtaining orangs is to shoot a mother and kidnap her baby. Men who otherwise have no need to kill them will do so because it is common knowledge that a fortune of 1,000

Malaysian dollars awaits the man who can put a young orang in the hands of an agent. Agents pass them down to the coast and smuggle them out of the country towards Singapore or Bangkok. The animal dealer who can get them into the United States makes more than \$3,000 (US) by selling them to medical research laboratories.

"Singapore has enacted laws which make it illegal either to import or export orang-utans, and when these came into force one dealer was left with 14 of the animals. Most of these oranges went to zoos but some went for research purposes. In Sarawak and Sabah the laws are strictly applied whenever a transgression comes to light, but it would need an army equipped with helicopters and speed boats to police the forests and guard the coast to prevent all the illicit trade."

Many other examples could be cited of the combined cruelty and destruction of species now being carried out at an unprecedented rate. Enactment of S. 2984 is absolutely essential to curb the carnage.

The most vital provision of the bill is that which requires a permit by the Secretary of the Interior in order to import any animal or part of an animal threatened with extinction into the United States. A similar law was enacted in Great Britain in 1964. Our country offers far greater profits to those who prey on the vanishing species of animals. We must not let another year go by without erecting a firm obstacle to the acceptance in the United States of creatures literally stolen from other nations. Indeed it is far worse than accepting mere stolen goods, for these animals, as the last of their kind in every instance, represent invaluable natural treasures whose true worth cannot be calculated in any measurement we possess at present.

That most hopeful of new scientific fields, ethology, is still only very slightly developed. Each time a species is lost, it is lost forever from the possibility of being studied and understood. To allow one of our three closest living relatives to be wiped out as the orangutan is being wiped out bodes ill for homo sapiens.

S. 2984 is not a costly bill. It is not a controversial bill insofar as its prime purpose, the permit system for endangered species, is concerned. It should be enacted by the Ninetieth Congress. On behalf of the members and friends of the Animal Welfare Institute throughout our country and in other countries, I respectfully urge this Committee to report the bill promptly and favorably to the Senate.

[From the New Yorker, May 20, 1967]

FUN FURS

In the early nineteen-hundreds, the gracefully curving white plumes of the egret frequently ornamented ladies' hats. Then, after a tense struggle, conservationists won a now famous victory, and the practice was outlawed just in time to save egrets from extermination. At the same time, it seemed that a principle had been established, making it unlikely that a future fashion would extinguish a species of creature because of its ill luck in being beautiful. We were unhappy to learn the other day that the principle appears void and that the process of extermination in the interests of fashion is being repeated, this time not with just one species but with a whole gamut of related animals—the spotted cats. The spotted cats are, of course, the wild members of the cat family, or Felidae, whose smartly marked fur is currently being worn by women everywhere. As a trade term, "spotted cat" includes the tiger and about fourteen other species, ranging in size from the leopard and the jaguar down to the little wildcats of South America, which are not much bigger than domestic tabbies. News that all these cats are endangered by the fur trade was brought to us by an official of the National Audubon Society, who told us that the vogue has been noted, with more or less helpless concern, by scientists all over the world. A resolution passed in 1964 by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources—which is something like a United Nations of conservation—called on all governments to halt the trade, but the call has had no discernible effect. The problem is complicated by the fact that the cats live in more than a dozen countries in South America, Africa, and Asia. The most effective remedy proposed by conservationists is a complete ban on the importation of rare furs into the United States or Europe, just as there has been a ban on the plumes of several species of wildfowl threatened by extinction, but no one sees any hope this will come about immediately.

Curious as to why fashion has selected cats for such fatal popularity at this particular time, we consulted various people in the local fur business. Our first

stop was at the office of the Fur Information and Fashion Council, a trade-promotion organization. There we found a spokesman named Jess Chernak, who told us that the cats are only a small part of a much larger vogue for something called "fun furs." Ten years ago, he explained, the fur business took stock of itself and decided it was in bad shape. A motivational-research man, hired to diagnose its ills, discovered that three-quarters of the business was in mink, that young women thought their mothers' fur coats were "square," and that few of them desired fur coats anyway. The remedy was to persuade sportswear designers whose clothes were principally worn by the young to use mink and various diverse and exotic furs in their designs, thus expanding the market to include youthful consumers. The new furs were labelled "fun furs," and after five or six years of assiduous promotion they caught on in an important way. Most fun furs are fairly cheap and come from mass-produced animals, such as rabbit and lamb, but on the fringes of the fun-fur vogue are such wild creatures as wolf, skunk, raccoon, lynx, and the more expensive and beautiful spotted cats. Thus the onslaught on the Felidae began.

We moved on to talks with fur brokers, dealers, and manufacturers, who all confirmed that each year the spotted furs grow scarcer and the prices higher. At Independent Fur Brokers, Inc., Mr. Hans Classen, a tall, lean old man who has been an international fur broker for forty years, told us that he had dropped Somali leopards, the most desirable of all the spotted furs, because the price had become "fantastic." He showed us a storeroom in which a thousand skins of Bolivian ocelot were stacked in heaps. These handsome black-and-gold cats are most plentiful in Brazil, but they are also found in Mexico and South American countries. Today, Mr. Classen sells the skins for fifty dollars, but twenty years ago the price was fifteen dollars or less. He showed us the skin of a smaller cat, with paler coloring, and identified it as an Argentine wildcat—the cheapest and most plentiful of the cat furs—and remarked that in the old days, thirty years ago, he handled such skins in unbelievable quantities. Every fortnight, a steamer arrived with a shipment of five thousand skins, but, he added, he had seen nothing like that in a long time.

At the Mechutan Fur Corporation, which is a leading dealer in spotted furs, we asked Mr. Jay Mechutan about Somali leopards. Last year, he told us, his firm had pulled off a gratifying coup when it bought four hundred and sixty-four leopard skins from the Somali government for a quarter of a million dollars. In addition, he handled about a thousand less choice leopards from other parts of Africa and Asia. Surveying the market, he guessed that, in all, the skins of seven thousand leopards reached New York last year, at a cost of some two and a half million dollars. This year, he predicted, there will be fewer leopards and higher prices.

At Ben Ritter, Inc., specialists in exotic furs, Robert Ritter, the son of the founder, showed us a snow leopard from the Himalayas worth two hundred and fifty dollars as a rug. Its deep, creamy fur, we found, is irresistible to the touch. Near it, a tiger skin dangled from a hook. Tigers, Mr. Ritter said, have more than doubled in price in the last two years. Three years ago, he bought two dozen skins at a hundred and thirty-five dollars each. This year, he has been able to get only sixteen skins, at three hundred and twenty-five dollars each. With the supply of tigers drying up, he is attempting to promote puma from Brazil and Mexico. He sold about two hundred of them this past year.

A customer entered and told Mr. Ritter that he was interested in leopards. "Good leopards start at five hundred dollars," Mr. Ritter replied, displaying a skin plucked from a bundle on the counter.

"Five hundred dollars with holes?" the customer inquired, pointing at bullet holes in the neck region of the skin.

"Yes. Five hundred dollars with holes," Mr. Ritter said firmly. "Leopards don't die in bed."

At Schwartz & Klein, Mr. Sam Schwartz, a small, spare old man wearing a cutter's smock over his shirtsleeves, told us that his primary business is making coats out of the smaller spotted cats. He uses jaguars and leopards, too, but high prices make it impossible to produce them in quantity. It takes as many as eight Somali leopards to make a coat. As many as twenty-five of the smaller cats go into a coat. Last year, he paid two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for spotted-cat skins, which he made into nine hundred coats. "They must be killing these animals off very, very fast," he said sadly. "I wouldn't be surprised if they disappear entirely. They are so beautiful, it's a crime to kill them just for this!" He pointed to a rack that held a dozen spotted coats. "I handle the skins of animals

that were in the jungle three days before. They are flown in here with the blood still on the fur. To look at these beautiful things makes me want to cry. I would get out of the business if it would change things, but someone would take my place."

Mr. Graf, a spokesman for Ben Kahn, a well-known furrier, was equally candid, though less emotional. "Last year, we had a good supply of skins, but I'm told the Somali leopard won't last ten years unless the government can control the killing," he said. "The demand is unlimited. Even price doesn't matter. The finest skin is worth twenty-four hundred dollars. At that rate, a coat could cost twenty thousand dollars. Last year, we sold ten leopard coats at sixteen thousand dollars each. I expect the price to be higher this year. The demand has risen ever since we sold a leopard coat to Mrs. John F. Kennedy in 1962. We have created our own Frankenstein's monster—a demand that destroys the raw material. We compete with Europe for skins. Paris wants leopards and jaguars. Dior and Revillon have customers who will pay any price. There are still very rich people in this world. The Italians, Swiss, and Scandinavians are all mad for spotted cats. Next to leopard in desirability is jaguar and cheetah. Cheetah doesn't wear as well, but we sold seventy-five cheetah coats last season. Cheetah is a rare animal, but it is not hard to get at the moment. We consider it more sporty than leopard. Tiger is an interesting fur. Five years ago, we were the first to make it into a coat. It is rare, but not as expensive as leopard. We sold six tigers last year at about six thousand dollars each. Tiger is hard to wear. It takes a certain kind of woman—skinny, tall, and feline. We also make mountain-lion coats, but strictly for sport. The finest mountain lions come from Mexico, and a coat retails at fifteen hundred dollars. They are attractive, but mountain lion is a hard color for most women. The reddish brown is difficult. The creamy-yellow beige of the leopard is more becoming."

For a final call, we stopped at the American Museum of National History, where we saw Dr. Richard G. Van Gelder, associate curator of mammals. "When I was in the Amazon two years ago, the price of a jaguar was seventy-five dollars," he said. "That was three months' pay for a hunter, and made it well worth his while. We assume that there are jaguars in unexplored regions of Brazil, but no one really knows. No one really knows much about any of these cats, of which there are at least seven species. Nobody knows how long they can stand this kind of hunting pressure, but we fear it is depleting the animals badly. Some species of tiger are almost gone. A recent estimate indicates that there are possibly four thousand left in all India. In Africa, leopards are pressed by the loss of game and territory as well as by poaching for the fur trade. Four years ago, the Fauna Preservation Society of London estimated that fifty thousand leopards were killed annually in East Africa. Speaking of leopards, the museum received a curious letter from a woman whose husband had shot six leopards. She had the skins made into a coat, but she prudently kept all the scraps. Now she was tired of the coat and wanted to know if we could transform it back into a leopard again. Stuffed, I presume. It was hard to be polite as I wrote back that the answer was 'No'! Needless to say, her question haunts me. Someday we may want to transform the last zoo leopard back into a wild leopard and find we can't."

[From the *New Yorker*, Dec. 17, 1966]

NOTES AND COMMENT

For some time now, we have been aware of a rising vogue for the furs of wild animals—not ranch-raised creatures, like mink and chinchilla, but wild animals hunted down in such remote and not yet civilized parts of the world as South American jungles, African plains, and Arctic ice fields. The skins of these animals are being made into coats, rugs, and lap robes, and even hung on walls. Creatures such as monkeys, zebras, and polar bears are suddenly fashionable. Sometimes they are called "fun furs"—a concept elaborated upon not long ago in the *Times*. "A monkey-fur dress is a barrel of giggles," it said. Not, of course, for monkeys. From the point of view of the monkey, the polar bear, and the rest, not to mention the people concerned about their continued existence, the vogue is a questionable one. It may not be the decisive factor in wiping out rare animals, but it is certainly no help. And yet the vogue is understandable. Things are most precious when they are nearly gone. People have always been fascinated by the beauty of animals. The further people are separated from animals the more they want to see and touch them—even if only in the form of a hide hung on the wall. This

orgy of fur-buying may be a last, perverse flareup of interest in something that will soon be no more. In the Christmas season, of course, the vogue for animal skins—rare, precious, extravagant—reaches special heights. Last year, Abercrombie & Fitch's Santa Claus was pictured in the store's catalogue with a shotgun in his lap and surrounded by a cartwheel of skins of the slain.

Recently, Saks Fifth Avenue, in collaboration with the Hudson's Bay Company, showed a million dollars' worth of furs. The show was announced in a window display consisting of three furry musicians—stuffed animals in the form of manikins moving jerkily as they made a soundless music doubtless intended to be merry. A tall figure with the head of a deer looked both foolish and regal in a tiger-skin coat. There was a red foxlike animal with a crazy grin, and a long-haired white creature that would be beautiful if it existed. The furs were shown on the fifth floor, in a special salon. Entering, we tried not to step on a flattened zebra that lay on the floor as though it had been run over by a steam roller. Around the room, tigerskins were draped over tables and couches. A Saks official, a small woman with yellow hair and a hat, came forward. "Oops! Don't trip over the polar bear," she warned us. (Polar bears, we have read, are being hunted from airplanes and may soon be wiped out.) Everywhere in the room, furs hung in bundles. Bundles of minks and sables were tied to hat racks. Blankets of furs we could not identify were thrown tastefully over chairs and settees. Our attention was caught by bales of spotted cats—ocelots, jaguars, cheetahs, leopards. The lady with the hat picked up a clutch of leopards—perhaps ten hides—fastened together at the noses. "See how real," she said, and she pointed to a jagged hole in a skin. "Here is where the bullet went in." She called our attention to a floor-length coat of tiger, to be worn in the evening only, priced at eight thousand dollars, and she ordered brought from the vault one of the show's great treasures—a long dark-brown pelt whose hairs were tipped faintly with silver like hoar frost. "Very, very rare," she said. "Very, very expensive. Two thousand dollars for this skin. It is a kind of otter that lives in rivers. Of course, this fur is too heavy to wear. It will be used as trimming." (A list of very rare animals published by the World Wildlife Fund includes the Brazilian giant otter, *Pteronura brasiliensis*, and explains that "little is known of the distribution and status . . . believed to be confined to a few rivers.") We moved toward the door—where again we tried to avoid the zebra—and out.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C., July 19, 1968.

SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This Society, with members, branches, and affiliated humane societies throughout the country, wishes to go on record in support of the so-called endangered species bills, S. 2984, introduced by Senators Ralph Yarborough and Gaylord Nelson, and H.R. 11618, introduced by Congressmen Alton Lennon, John D. Dingell, Richard L. Ottinger, and Edward P. Boland.

The need for control on imports of endangered wildlife is clear from the plight of such species as the Spanish lynx, the Caspian tiger, the Barbary leopard, and the Asiatic cheetah. In the May 19 issue of *This Week* magazine in an article titled "The Tragic Cost of Fun Furs" estimates of the populations of these few, among many, species were: Spanish lynx, 150-200; Caspian tiger, 50-80; Barbary leopard, 50-100; Asiatic cheetah, probably extinct.

These are, of course, just a small sampling of the very serious threat posed to certain species due to the continued marketing of skins in the United States. The only effective way of stopping such a trade is, in our opinion, to pass the legislation now before you.

We also feel that the legislation is important in prohibiting the transportation or shipment in interstate commerce of alligators taken contrary to state or federal law. The Everglades National Park in Florida and other sanctuaries are constantly raided by poachers who kill and steal these animals in ever increasing numbers. It is, we feel, the reason why this valuable reptile continues to decline and has been put on the rare and endangered list of the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Because shipments of illegally taken hides across state lines are not now illegal, the situation grows steadily worse. Enactment of the legislation before your committee would go far toward remedying the situation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

MEL L. MORSE, *President*.

COLORADO WILDLIFE FEDERATION, INC.,
Golden, Colo., July 21, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
 Washington, D.C.*

SIR: At our quarterly board meeting, we discussed S. 2984. Unfortunately, none of us felt sufficiently skilled in the field of biology to write a significant testimony. The directors, however, authorized me to write an expression of our approval of S. 2984 as an excellent measure to help preserve some of our endangered wildlife.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT F. GANTNIER, *President.*

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,
Boston, Mass., July 16, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. MAGNUSON: The Massachusetts S.P.C.A. is a private organization interested in the humane treatment of animals everywhere. It is also vitally interested in the conservation of animals, and in particular, the present proposed bill S2984, known as the Endangered Species Bill.

The demand for exotic animals as pets and for fashion (furs, certain animal skins for shoes and purses, etc.), seems to lead towards ruthless poaching of many species of animals facing extinction. The enactment of S2984 into law might assist to considerably reduce the importation of such species and thus bring about the conservation of those endangered species throughout the world.

The Massachusetts S.P.C.A. and its wide membership, therefore, request favorable action by this Committee. Such favorable action and ultimate passage by the Senate will insure the preservation of those endangered animals everywhere.

Your cooperation in making the above a reality will be of great benefit not only to the animal kingdom but to mankind itself.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID S. CLAFLIN,
President.

Senator BREWSTER. Ladies and gentlemen, that, then, concludes this morning's hearings on behalf of the Senate Commerce Committee. I wish to thank all that took time out of very busy days to give the committee the benefit of your advice.

As acting chairman, I will recommend that this measure with the modifications that we have discussed this morning be reported favorably by the Senate Commerce Committee. We will advise all who have testified and all interested parties of the action of the committee.

The committee now stands in recess.

(Whereupon, at 11:48 a.m., the subcommittee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

APPENDIX

MIAMI, FLA., July 20, 1968.

Senator W. H. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please do all you can to urge passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984!!!

E. A. EDELEN, *Tavernier, Fla.*

MIAMI, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee.

SIR: I am very desirous of the passing of legislative bill S. 2984.

I hope you will give full support to said bill. Hereby speaking for all who are otherwise voiceless in such matters. Thereby saving the lives of the defenseless creatures that are so exploited to the point of extinction and preserving that little bit of nature left intact in our beautiful State.

Respectfully,

EDITH T. HARRIS.

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 12, 1968.

Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

Heartily urge your support of the endangered species bill S. 2984.

VERA CRAVATH GIBBS.

OSHKOSH, WIS., July 22, 1968.

THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

DEAR SIR: I respectfully urge your approval of bill S. 2984.

Yours truly,

H. O. STEINER.

FRANKLIN, WIS., July 1968.

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to you to please vote for Endangered Wildlife Species Bill, S. 2984.

We are much concerned over our rapidly "vanishing wildlife."

Please support this bill S. 2984.

Thank you.

Mr. and Mrs. N. CASPER.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 20, 1968.

Senator E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BARTLETT: We are asking you to please make every effort to have S. 2984 passed. This legislation is urgently needed. We will appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. F. N. MAXFIELD.
Dr. and Mrs. JOHN R. ERVIN.

NEW YORK, N.Y., *July 18, 1968.*

TO SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

DEAR SIR: We the undersigned respectfully urge your approval of the species bill, S. 2984.

Sincerely,

Margaret and Haig Seferain, Elizabeth and Richard Senbach,
Mrs. Ann Mefford, Margaret Mefford, Mr. and Mrs. Walter
Weigler, Rose and Augustus Jaeger, Florence Blanchard, Mar-
garet and Bernard Yost, Sol Del Pozzo.

WAUWATOSA, Wis., *July 21, 1968.*

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: We urge your support of the endangered species bill S. 2984.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD WORDEN, Jr.,

ATLANTA, GA., *July 23, 1968.*

HON. WARREN MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

Respectfully suggest and warmly recommend your favorable action on the alligator bill S. 2984 for action on the floor of the Senate.

W. ELBRIDGE FREEBORN,
Chairman, Conservation Committee, the Atlanta Bird Club.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., *July 23, 1968.*

Senator WARREN MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

We respectfully and strongly urge the passage of the endangered species bill S. 2984 we have great concern for the safety of our alligator population.

FLORIDA BOARD OF PARKS & HISTORIC MEMORIALS.

ATLANTA, GA., *July 23, 1968.*

Senator WARREN MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

Please approve alligator bill S. 2984 for immediate action.

CARROLL HART,
President, Atlanta Bird Club.

NORWALK, CONN., *July 21, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please approve the endangered species bill.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM G. DIEHL.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 18, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

Mrs. ERIC KERRY.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 18, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

This wire is to urge your support of the endangered species bill S. 2984 to outlaw interstate traffic in alligator hides. Having lived in Florida for 30 years, we and many others like us want our children and grandchildren to know and appreciate wildlife in all its forms. The alligator should not be exterminated for man's commercial gain.

With kindest regards,

Mr. and Mrs. CLARENCE MORRIS.

JULY 15, 1968.

Re endangered species bill S. 2984.

Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please support the above bill which would make it a Federal offense to import into the United States any animal threatened with extinction, unless a special permit had been obtained from the Secretary of the Interior.

Yours respectfully,

HELEN J. DOUGLASS.

NORTH MIAMI, FLA., *July 15, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We urge you to support the passage of the endangered species bill S. 2984. As members of several conservation organizations we feel this bill is extremely important.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Mrs. JAMES AMON.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Sincerely urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill S. 2984.

I thank you for all the good deeds you have done to help preserve our wildlife for future citizens to enjoy.

May God bless and guide you.

Yours truly,

J. R. "SARGE" O'NEILL,
Member of Tropical Audubon Society.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *July 15, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

DEAR SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON: Could you please give your approval of the measure following hearings of the species bill, H.R. 11618.

Thank you.

Gratefully yours,

MARY JEAN NOBLE.

MIAMI, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Would urge all possible action to secure prompt passage of endangered species bill, S. 2984.

Have seen conditions with my own eyes and there is no time to lose.
Believe me.

Yours faithfully,

HILDEGARD L. BOYNTON.

MIAMI, FLA., July 16, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984. We must preserve our wildlife starting as of now.

Thank you kindly,

DAPHNE SEYBOLD CULPEPER.

CORAL GABLES, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Mr. Ames and I plead with you when the Senate version of bill to outlaw interstate traffic in alligator hides comes before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce for a hearing July 24 please urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

We who live in Florida and have worked for conservation, wish our wildlife, especially the alligator, protected.

We shall be most grateful to you as chairman to do all you can to pass bill, S. 2984.

Sincerely yours,

MINNA K. AMES.
THERON W. AMES.

WESTWOOD, MASS., July 14, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: This is to urge you to approve bill, S. 2984 which will help relieve animal cruelty and suffering. Our animals should be protected from violence as well as people and we are the only ones who can help them.

Please give this your immediate attention and compassionate consideration.
I shall hope to hear from you.

Yours truly,

(Miss) DOROTHY C. HILL.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 16, 1968.

Senator WARREN MAGNUSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I understand that a bill designated S. 2984 will be heard on July 24, 1968 by the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Commerce. It is my further understanding that the purposes of this bill are to prevent the importation of endangered species of plant life and to prevent the shipment of wildlife taken contrary to law.

I wish to express to you my very strong support of this measure. I trust that you will give it your support.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. BLACK, Jr.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 18, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

We urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

_____ Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT DOUGLAS.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 18, 1968.*

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

I would appreciate your support of endangered species bill, S. 2984.

_____ WARREN LANDAU.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Will you please do all you can to urge the immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

_____ D. E. DENIVELLE.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

_____ HELEN N. COON.

NEW YORK, N.Y., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator W. G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Knowing your interest in animals, we are hopeful that you will support the endangered species bill.

Sincerely,

_____ NINA and ARNOLD SCHMIDT.

JULY 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee, Washington, D.C.:

Urge immediate passage endangered species bill, S. 2984.

_____ Mrs. MADELINE RIFFEY.

JULY 18, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee, Washington, D.C.:

S. 2984 will protect such species as unique alligators being poached at rate 100 per night.

_____ Mr. and Mrs. FRANK SNYDER.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF., *July 15, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: You are urgently requested to vote for S. 2984 to give animals the full protection against smuggling, poaching, etc., by animal dealers, furriers, and others who profit from this cruel trade.

Your efforts are deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

_____ MILDRED M. BILLINGS.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Will you please vote for Senate bill S. 2984, introduced by Senators Yarborough and Nelson.

This bill will eliminate much suffering among the animals.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

SYLVIA CARUILE.

TUXEDO, ORANGE COUNTY, N.Y., *July 15, 1968.*

Re endangered species bill.

Senator WARREN MAGNUSON,
Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am in favor of this bill. Its enactment will do much to save something of the wildlife still left, on a worldwide basis. Please vote in favor of this bill.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. BRIGHAM.

F. E. LONGSTRETH Co.,
Dayton, Ohio, July 16, 1968.

Re Senate bill S. 2984; House bill H.R. 11618 (endangered species bills).

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: As a citizen deeply interested in the welfare of animals, I urge your approval of this measure following hearings July 24.

I hope and trust that the House and Senate have passed on this bill on July 24, and ask your committee's cooperation in approval of this measure.

Very truly yours,

F. E. LONGSTRETH, Sr., *President.*

SOUTH MIAMI, FLA., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator WARREN MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please give this bill your most earnest and thoughtful consideration.

[Enclosure]

ARDEN H. THOMAS.

CORAL GABLES, FLA.

Mr. ARDEN H. THOMAS,
South Miami, Fla.:

ALLIGATOR BILL NEEDS YOUR HELP—NOW

The Senate version of bill to outlaw interstate traffic in alligator hides comes before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce for a hearing next Wednesday, July 24. Please urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984 with a wire—or—if you act today, an air mail letter, to—

Senate Warren G. Magnuson, Chairman
 Senate Commerce Committee
 Washington, D.C. 20510

This bill also will prevent importation of big cats and other endangered species into the United States. This is the bill we have been needing for so long. Please act.

TROPICAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 1147, ATASCADERO, CALIF., July 15, 1968.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: We are attending the Audubon Camp of the West and were privileged to have Mr. Charles Callison visit us. We'd like you to know how considerate he really feels toward all truly conscientious lawmakers and respects the efforts of those in sincere efforts for the common good.

Even before he spoke to us about ways we might help—we were anxious about the alligator, the leopard, and other endangered species—also about the ever recurring considerations of the highway improvement budget lobby and all its repercussions.

Though we come from California we respect the power you have in your specific position to help keep lawmaking channeled for the very best interest of all.

We are concerned also about the Red Woods Park or Preserve. How could anyone, with the best interests of all in mind, consider cutting the acreage for this preservation (for all intents and purposes) to what is approximately now existing in State or Federal forests and parks?

We are only 2 of 51 persons here who feel as we express it and we know of many more in the Moro Bay Audubon Society and the Paso Robles Society to which we belong in California. Please consider these and other related measures carefully.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. FENNY.

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a member of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I hope you will support the endangered species bill which I understand is scheduled for hearings July 24.

Let's give these creatures at our mercy the protection they deserve.

Thanks, Senator Magnuson, for your help.

Sincerely,

MONICA BOCK.

DES MOINES, IOWA, July 15, 1968.

Senator E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We urge your approval of bill number S. 2984, introduced by Senator Ralph Yarborough and Senator Gaylord Nelson. The House bill is number H.R. 11618 sponsored by Congressmen Alton Lennon, John D. Dingell, Richard L. Ottinger, and Edward P. Boland.

We most strongly request that you act favorably on this measure following the hearings.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

DALE V. BEARS.

NORFOLK, VA., July 15, 1968.

Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please support the endangered species bill. Your favorable approval of bill, S. 2984, will be so very much appreciated and will go far in preserving and saving the vanishing species of animals.

Very truly yours,

PEARL M. HALL.

CORAL GABLES, FLA., July 16, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I hope favorable action will be taken on endangered species bill, S. 2984, at the hearing July 24. With so many of the

world's animals on the verge of extinction, this action by the United States is long overdue.

Many of us in this area are particularly concerned with the imminent extinction of the Florida alligator—an animal whose existence is important to the well-being of our wildlife in times of drought. Waterholes dug by the alligator are life savers to fish, animals, and birds. Passage of S. 2984 would do much to discourage alligator poaching.

Sincerely,

DANIEL C. MCKENNA.

TUXEDO, ORANGE COUNTY, N.Y., *July 15, 1968.*

Re endangered species bill.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am in favor of this bill. Its enactment will do much to save something of the wildlife still left, on a worldwide basis. Please vote in favor of this bill.

Sincerely yours,

VERA G. BRIGHAM

BAY SHORE, N.Y., *July 16, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I urge you strongly to support S. 2984, the endangered species bill, following the hearings on the 24th.

Animals and wildlife should not suffer cruelties and extinction to satisfy greed.

Sincerely,

JANET D. O'MALLEY.

STOCKBRIDGE, MICH., *July 15, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I urge your approval of bill S. 2984.

Sincerely,

Mrs. DUANE FORD.

KANKAKEE, ILL., *July 14, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please support S. 2984, the endangered species bill. This should prevent the smuggling and poaching that inflicts such great suffering of many animals close to extinction.

We are anxious to have this bill passed this session.

Sincerely yours,

FLOYD L. STORMS.
NELLIE STORMS.

OAKLAND, CALIF., *July 13, 1968.*

Senator MAGNUSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I would like to testify in behalf of bill S. 2984 that I understand your committee is now considering.

Every step we take in the direction of following nature's laws is a valuable step in my opinion. We must stop tampering with the environment until we know more about it.

Yours truly,

Mrs. CANTILOW.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y., *July 15, 1968.*

Re endangered species bill, S. 2984.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: As a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, may I respectfully urge your approval of the above bill following its hearings on July 24.

I am sure you will agree that time is of the essence if we are to avoid the extinction of some species through the greed of international animal dealers, furriers, and others. I ardently hope that the bill will become the law before the adjournment of Congress, and I thank you most sincerely for your help.

Yours sincerely,

EMERY B. ATKINS.

ANNANDALE, VA., *July 15, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I understand that the endangered species measure (S. 2984) will be coming before the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries after its passage by the House.

Swift passage and strict enforcement of this measure should do much to help in prevention of cruelty and the wanton disregard of life, both human and animal, perpetrated by the "traffickers-in-misery."

Humane reasons notwithstanding, there seems to be something almost sacrilegious in exterminating the last vestige of an entire species, and a greed that would deprive future generations of any appreciation for the beauty of wild nature and its would-have-been creatures.

As a member of this subcommittee, please support this bill and urge other members to do so.

Sincerely,

(Miss) MARIE THOMAS.

VALLEY PARK, MO., *July 15, 1968.*

Re S. 2984, endangered species bill.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MR. MAGNUSON: I write in behalf of the wild creatures who so urgently need protection against man. S. 2984 will discourage the poaching and smuggling of animals which are near extinction, simply because of man's greed and selfishness, and in so doing will reduce the cruel suffering the animals experience at hands of their unlawful captors. Please support S. 2984.

ANTOINETTE O. BAILEY.

TAMPA, FLA., *July 15, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please support S. 2984—the endangered species bill.

The wildlife of the world is part of our natural heritage. The selfish and mercenary must not be permitted to systematically wipe out species after species through greed.

Please help to pass a strong law to prevent the eventual total destruction of most of our wild birds and animals.

Sincerely,

EVA D. MOORE.

WILMETTE, ILL., *July 16, 1968.*

DEAR SIR: Please support Senate Bill No. S 2984 introduced by Sens. Ralph Yarborough and Gaylord Nelson to insure favorable action on the Endangered Species Bill.

Surely the preservation of our wildlife is vital as well as clean water and air. Will appreciate your support.

Sincerely,

HELEN NORMAN.

KLAMATH FALLS, OREG., *July 15, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am writing to you concerning the endangered species bill, H.R. 11618 and S. 2984

If enacted, this bill should be a powerful deterrent to the smuggling and poaching that inflicts such great suffering on the creatures brought close to extinction by the greed of international dealers, furriers, and others who profit by this cruel trade.

When this bill comes before you I beg of you to give it staunch support.

Respectfully yours,

WILMA PROEBSTEL.

PETERBOROUGH, N.H., *July 15, 1968.*

Re S. 2984.

Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Because I am deeply concerned about this endangered species bill, I am writing to express my hope that you, as a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, will act favorably on this measure following hearings on July 24.

It has been most gratifying that your committee unanimously approved it in 1967 before it went to the House Rules Committee.

Very truly yours,

LOUISE A. NICKERSON.

COSTA MESA, CALIF., *July 12, 1968.*

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
U.S. Senate, Committee on Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We are most concerned about preventing the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes.

Very truly yours,

H. T. MANN,
SHIRLEY MANN.

MARKLEEVILLE, CALIF., *July 12, 1968.*

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MAGNUSON: I would like to make known my personal wishes concerning Senate bill 2984. I believe it most important to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes.

Please vote yes on Senate bill 2984.

Sincerely yours,

MARY ROSE COVINGTON.

WALNUT CREEK, CALIF., *July 12, 1968.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: We urge you, as the first order of business, to work and vote for S. 2984 (H.R. 11618) to save the endangered species for posterity, to stop the smuggling and poaching that inflicts great suffering and torture on the many of God's creatures brought near extinction by the greed of international animal dealers, the birds bringing only a penny for their life.

We want those many creatures protected now, immediately, this session of Congress. It is as important to civilization to save these chains in life as any-

thing we can do in the U.S.A. People who make money in this way are lower than sellers of heroin, in our estimation.

Hopefully,

H. S. MAYS,
President, Rossmoor Pets Club.

P.S.—Many years ago we saved the American snowy egret of Florida from extinction, and want to step forward in conservation.

MICHIGAN AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Atlas, Mich., July 13, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: While traveling in Wisconsin last week I noticed several signs advertising "Baby Alligators for Sale." In one place several baby 'gators were in a small, dry card board box at the rear of a store. Perhaps they were poached in the Everglades.

This instance—and others like it—would seem to make it imperative that S. 2984 be reported favorably and then passed by the Senate. If we wait any longer, it may be too late.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

EDWARD M. BRIGHAM, III, *President.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *July 14, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MAGNUSON: We favor the passage of S. 2984, the endangered species bill. We must protect our wildlife before it is too late.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. SAUNDERS.

RICHMOND HILL, N.Y., *July 15, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I wish to urge your support for the endangered species bill, S. 2984, after hearings July 24.

Sincerely,

MARION WILHELM.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF FREDERICKSBURG,
Fredericksburg, Va., July 12, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This is to urge you to vote for bill S. 2984, introduced by Senator Ralph Yarborough and Senator Gaylord Nelson.

Yours truly,

GEORGE A. SCOTT, Jr.

HARPERS FERRY, W. VA., *July 11, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am requesting your support for S. 2984, H.R. 11618, the endangered species bill. If enacted, this bill will largely stop the poaching and smuggling of animals and birds which are threatened with extinction, by greedy traders who do not care that they are fast bringing to an end some of

the world's rarest, most unique, and fascinating creatures. Money is the sole concern of the international animal dealers.

Each time a species of animal or bird is gone forever, the world and its people are made poorer. The quality of our natural environment diminishes. The living museum, which is our earth, loses something of value.

I trust that the endangered species bill will be approved and voted into law before Congress adjourns. Please do everything possible to bring this about.

Sincerely yours,

HELEN S. WEBB.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *July 13, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: May I add my voice to those of many others who I am sure are urging you to support approval of the endangered species bill, S. 2984, which I understand will be considered by the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries shortly.

It seems important that we preserve this portion of our American heritage before the threatened species have vanished.

Thank you.

JEAN KAY WATERMAN.

OAKLAND, CALIF., *July 12, 1968.*

RICHARD T. HANNA,
Committee on Commerce, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am interested in preventing the importation of any shipment into the United States or between states of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to state law.

I would be most appreciative if you will do whatever you can to prevent this.

Very truly yours,

MRS. HOPE WORTHEN.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., *July 12, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Knowing of your concern for humane treatment of animals I was delighted to find that you are a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries which will be considering bill S. 2984 sponsored by Senators Ralph Yarborough and Gaylord Nelson.

It seems to me that this bill, which will help protect certain species of animals against extinction through deterring the practices of smuggling and poaching, is an altogether sensible and worthwhile measure, and I strongly urge your support for it.

Thank you, Senator, for your consideration.

Sincerely,

JEAN RICKENBRODE.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *July 11, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am writing to ask your support for S. 2984, the endangered species bill.

This bill would help animals threatened with extinction. It would also restrict poachers from operating in interstate commerce.

I understand that passage is expected by the House very shortly. The Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of which you are a member, has scheduled hearings for July 24.

I hope that you will vote to report this bill to the Senate floor quickly so that it can be made law before Congress adjourns.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD LIEF.

WESTERLY, R.I., *July 11, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MAGNUSON: I am writing you in behalf of bill S. 2984, to prohibit the import into the United States of animals threatened with extinction. I do hope that this bill will be enacted before Congress adjourns.

Sincerely yours,

EDITH W. TILMANN.

DUBLIN, OHIO, *July 12, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: As a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am writing to ask your approval of S. 2984, the bill which will curb the smuggling and poaching of species brought close to extinction by greedy animal dealers, furriers, and others who profit from such trade.

Since this bill will also prohibit transportation in interstate commerce of species taken in violation of any federal, state, or foreign law, it will be fine indeed if this bill should become law. Please help!

Thank you,

GRACE COLLET.

MACOMB, ILL., *July 12, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
The Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please do all you can in support of Senate Bill 2984.

It seems to me the passage of this bill is essential if our national wildlife is to be preserved.

Yours very truly,

ALICE KRAUSER.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., *July 12, 1968.*

Re S. 2984, endangered species bill.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am writing at this time to urge your strong support and favorable consideration of the above bill.

Man has plundered his earth to the point where the beauty and bounty of nature has been reduced in many cases to the vanishing point. As selfishness and greed know no restraint, it is up to those who realize the urgency of the situation to bend every effort toward halting it.

The insatiable demands of fashion are responsible to a large extent for the decimation of the species. While education seems to be the principal means of protecting Nature's precious gifts, it is a pathetically slow process. The only alternative seems to be laws that will prevent destruction of irreplaceable flora and fauna; laws like the above.

Please do everything you can to see that this particular bill is passed.

Sincerely yours,

VIRGINIA C. PURDY.

RUSHVILLE, ILL., July 12, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am very greatly interested in the preservation of wildlife, fish, reptiles, etc. in our country. I wish you to know that I am in support of the bill, S. 2984 on which there will be a hearing by the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries July 24. I hope that you will do all you can to support the bill to prevent the importation of endangered fish or wildlife and interstate shipment of reptiles and amphibians contrary to state law.

Sincerely,

SUSAN E. GREER.

ROSEMEAD, CALIF., July 12, 1968.

Re S. 2984.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: I have learned with great interest of the hearing for S. 2984 involving the importation and interstate shipment of endangered species, or products made from their bodies; on July 24th.

For me to attend such a hearing is, of course, impossible. May I express my belief, now, that the passage of legislation to inhibit exploitation of such wildlife is a crucial step toward maintaining a world worth living in?

Yours very truly,

PAULINE T. COLE.

SEPULVEDA, CALIF., July 12, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

I am taking this opportunity to express my support of Senate bill S. 2984. I feel that if this bill is passed it will be a major step toward preserving the native animals of our country for future generations. It is my hope that you feel the way I do and will support this bill and others dealing with conservation.

Yours truly,

RONALD W. DAVIS.

POMONA, CALIF., July 12, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to you in reference to the bill S. 2984, which would prevent the importation of endangered species into the United States and prevent the interstate shipment of animals taken contrary to State laws.

I feel this bill would be a tremendous step toward reducing the dissemination of many of our endangered animals in the world.

I hope you will consider this bill in the light of a true conservationist, "the wise use of our natural resources." Only through actions of bills such as this can we hope, along with our children, to enjoy certain species of animals of this world in which we live.

Yours truly,

WARREN F. GRANDALL.

SCHENECTADY, N.Y., July 12, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to ask you to support S. 2984, a bill to prevent the importing of endangered wildlife species and the interstate shipment of reptiles and other wildlife taken against state law. Since an extinct species can never be replaced, a law to halt commercial traffic in endangered animals would slow down the decimation of these species.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH S. BROWN.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., *July 12, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON.

DEAR SENATOR: Please do all in your power to encourage final favorable action on the endangered species bill.

Thank you.

_____ Mr. and Mrs. LAURI J. ALENUS.

THREE BRIDGES, N.J., *July 15, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Will you please do all you can to hasten passage of S. 2984 (the endangered species bill), now under consideration by the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

I earnestly hope that the subcommittee will report favorably on the bill as soon as possible so that action may be taken by the full Senate before Congress adjourns.

Your help will be much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

_____ MADELEINE BEMELMANS.

ATLAS, MICH., *April 9, 1968.*

Hon. WARREN MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Commerce Committee,
The Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: It is my understanding that the Commerce Committee is currently considering S. 2984 which would prevent importation of certain endangered species and also ban the interstate commerce of alligators and alligator hides.

In my opinion, this is some much needed legislation to protect certain species from decimation by those who care more about making a buck than about rare and important species. Therefore, I respectfully urge favorable report to the Senate, and early passage.

Sincerely,

_____ EDWARD M. BRIGHAM III.

SEATTLE, WASH., *December 24, 1967.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: The more than fifty members of the Pacific Northwest Herpetological Society urge your support of a bill recently introduced in the Senate by Senator George Smathers aimed at curtailing the further slaughter of the American alligator, most of which is already carried on illegally. Every animal species forms a part of a national heritage which we would be delinquent not to pass on to future generations.

Sincerely,

_____ PATT WAGONER, *Secretary.*

BROOKLYN, N.Y., *July 14, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: In honor of the Merciful Creator of all His creatures of all species, I humbly urge you to approve bill S. 2984.

God bless you and your loved ones for any of your merciful efforts for any of God's innocent creatures.

"Blessed are the merciful, for the merciful shall obtain mercy."

Sincerely,

FAYE CALDARELLI.

OLALLA, WASH., June 12, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I hope you will vote for the Dingell-Yarborough bill now before Congress in an effort to stop the senseless slaughter and pilfering of vanishing species of animal and bird life including the alligator.

According to a recent article in the paper regarding the bill, there is no real opposition to the bill, only a few furriers and a clutch of animal importers, who, of course are only interested in the money they can make from the birds and animals now, not in the survival of the species involved. However, the bill is in danger of not passing because of indifference on the part of Congress.

The birds and animals cannot speak for themselves; but unless someone comes to their aid and takes appropriate Conservation measures, they will disappear from the earth. Both birds and larger animals would be protected by the bill without endangering legitimate research. Soon it will be too late. Man seems bent on destroying everything of beauty on this earth for his own selfish reasons. Someone has to stop it.

I hope you will also encourage other members of the Senate to vote for this bill.

* * * * *
Sincerely,

VIOLET KELLY.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 7, 1968.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please add my voice to the support of the Dingell-Yarborough bill to save wildlife that is in danger of becoming extinct any place in the world.

We had better start now before it is too late, which is forever.

Sincerely,

KEITH C. MILLER.

POULSBORO, WASH., February 22, 1968.

Senator E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Commerce
Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BARTLETT: Congressman John D. Dingell, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, suggested I, and my group of friends, write you our views concerning the endangered species bill (H.R. 11618). I have notified my friends—representing the Seattle and Tacoma zoos, zoological societies, humane societies, the American Avicultural Society, and two branches of the Long Island Ocelot Club, the Animal Welfare Institute, and others. We are all concerned with the great numbers of animals that are imported by air and subject to lack of care and mishandling.

Recently I have had a great deal of correspondence with Congressman Thomas Pelly from Seattle concerning the subject of animal care enroute and at airports. For several years I have corresponded with Senator Warren G. Magnuson on the same subject, and he may have retained an extensive file of letters I exchanged with many airlines, the Airline Transport Association, humane societies and others. I strongly believe that there should be an amendment to the endangered species bill to provide for the establishment of animal care centers at the seven major importing airports.

Further, I understand there is a current amendment to provide for an Advisory Committee to the Secretary of the Interior composed of people representing zoos, educational and scientific institutions and others familiar with the situations of wild species and the requirements of good wildlife management. I propose that amendment be revised to include persons primarily concerned with the care of animals enroute and at airports.

Dr. Stanley A. Cain, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, sent me figures on the animals imported Jan. 1 through Oct. 20, 1967. There were over 48,000 mammals, 174,000 birds, 18 million fish and crustaceans, and 154,000 reptiles. Consider these numbers—and remember that today no one, no agency of the government, no airline is responsible for the proper care and handling of animals (wild or domestic). Furthermore, in the U.S. there is only one airport animal care center, that at

Kennedy International in New York City run by the Humane Society (ASPCA).

I would appreciate hearing from you further.

Sincerely,

META HELLER.

BOSTON, MASS.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please support the endangered species bill S. 2984. It is so important to do it now before it is too late. The little creatures cannot speak for themselves. Do help them.

Let us stop this cruel trade.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

ALENA A. MCKENZIE.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N.Y., *July 15, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please vote your approval of S. 2984, the endangered species bill, following the July 24 hearings.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH MENAFIA.

EATONTOWN, N.J., *July 12, 1968.*

DEAR SIR: Please do everything possible to insure the passing of bill S. 2984. We can't do anything about man's cruelty to man, but at least we can stop cruelty to animals. It is long past the time that animals of all kind be protected.

If we can instill a little humanity into people, it may even become widespread.

Very truly yours,

N. C. HOWELL.

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., *July 16, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON.

DEAR SIR: Please do your utmost to have bill S. 2984 passed—the endangered species bill. This will help curb the cruel and greedy traffic in animals now going on. It is necessary legislation to control the smuggling of live things which is abominable.

Thank you,

MARGARET P. EDMUNDS.

CORAL GABLES, FLA., *July 15, 1968.*

Re endangered species bill S. 2984.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: It is our understanding that a hearing will be held on the above bill Wednesday, July 24.

We hope you will do all you can to get favorable action on this bill. We are particularly concerned about the plight of the Florida alligator, so necessary to the ecology of South Florida. This bill should go a long way toward eliminating the poaching now going on.

We are concerned, too, with the saving from extinction of the leopard and other rare cats whose fur is now so fashionable.

Sincerely,

ALICE M. MCKENNA.
ROBERT A. MCKENNA.

NEW YORK, N.Y., *July 15, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I earnestly hope that the bill S. 2984 will have your support and will be passed without delay.

Respectfully yours,

ELSIE CHRISTIE.

PORT CHESTER, N.Y., *July 16, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This is to strongly urge you to vote for S. 2984, or the endangered species bill. If enacted, it will be a strong deterrent to the smuggling and poaching causing suffering and misery to the many animals threatened with extinction by dealers and others engaged in this cruel trade.

Your help is needed! Please vote for the passage of this bill!

Very truly yours,

LEO J. DINEEN.

KANSAS CITY, KANS., *July 16, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: We are writing to you as a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, regarding the endangered species bill, S. 2984. We understand hearings on this bill are scheduled for July 24, 1968.

We do feel the need is great for this legislation in order to help stop the sufferings and to protect the many helpless creatures brought close to extinction by the greed of some human beings.

We urge you and thank you for all the efforts you make to secure the approval and passage of this bill.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. BYRON OBEE.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

Please vote for passage of endangered species bill S. 2984.

Thank you.

ROSE ROHER.

BARNSTABLE, MASS., *July 15, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR: Will you please support bill S. 2984 approved by the House committee July 3, 1968.

I understand the hearings are scheduled July 24.

I thank you.

Yours truly,

Mrs. C. S. VANCE.

BOSTON, MASS., *July 14, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: May I urge you to support S. 2984, which hearings will be held on July 24.

As you know this bill will help to eliminate the needless suffering of animals who are smuggled into this country, and sure to deter the extinction of some species.

With appreciation for your kind efforts, I am

Very sincerely,

(Miss) LOIS V. CHASE.

ROXBURY, MASS., *July 13, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Following the July 24 hearings on bill S. 2984, the endangered species bill, will you, please, give your approval to this much needed legislation?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

LOUISE WHITNEY.

BEND, OREG., *July 13, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Commerce,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR: I would like to express my interest in the passage of the bill—S. 2984—to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish and wildlife into the United States; to prevent interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and other purposes.

Passage of this bill would provide controls that I and many others in this area feel are most important. It would be a great step in the direction of the kind of over-all conservation we would like to see put into effect both in this country and abroad.

I hope you will give S. 2984 your full support.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPHINE G. CHASE.

MAHWAH via RAMSEY, N.J., *July 12, 1968.*

DEAR SIR: I write to urge your support of the endangered species bill—H.R. 11618 and S. 2984—following hearings on July 24, 1968.

Very truly yours,

MARGARET RALSTON.

OXFORD, MD., *July 10, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: May we urge and hope for your favorable action on S. 2984, the Endangered Species Bill, when it comes before your Subcommittee on July 24—so that this measure can be voted on by the full Senate before adjournment?

Sincerely yours,

LILLIAN H. TROWBRIDGE.
 WINTHROP TROWBRIDGE.

AMHERST, MASS., *July 10, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR: I kindly but respectfully ask you to support the bill S. 2984 introduced by Senators Ralph Yarborough and Gaylord Nelson to prevent cruelties and save the vanishing species of animals throughout the world.

Sincerely,

IRMGARD FREDERIX.

MUMFORD, TEX., *July 9, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Thank you so much for the privilege to appear at the public hearing July 24, 1968, 9:30 a.m. on S. 2984. I am deeply interested but regret that commitments prevent my attendance.

Thanking you and my wishes for a successful hearing on Senator Yarborough's bill.

Sincerely,

LILLIAN COLLIER.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July 12, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Senate Commerce Committee,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR: As you are chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, I hope you will give S. 2984 your active support. It is the feeling of many in our area that traffic in endangered species, particularly our alligator, must be halted. All of us must consider the ecology of the whole world before it is too late.

Very truly yours,

LOUISE B. ROWE.

STREATGR, ILL., July 12, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Committee on Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: This is to indicate my interest in bill S. 2984 before your subcommittee regarding wildlife and fisheries problem. I am in favor of protecting our wildlife and fisheries, and do not want harmful fish, or animals imported from foreign countries that might endanger our American species.

Please vote accordingly in your committee's consideration of this bill. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

FLORENCE K. PATTERSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., July 12, 1968.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MAGNUSON: I would like to express my support of S. 2984—a bill to prevent importation of endangered species and interstate shipment, etc.

A bill such as this would do much to give these creatures the protection they need if they are to survive.

I would like this opinion to be included in the record.

Sincerely,

Mrs. F. G. STOPPS.

CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIVERSITY,
Flushing, N.Y., July 12, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: It is very sad to note the ever-increasing number of animals that face suffering and extinction due to the greed of humans. Please support passage of bill number S. 2984, which regulates importation and transportation of many species of animals.

Respectfully,

Mrs. BERTA GANDASEGUL.

KATONAH, N.Y., July 13, 1968.

HON. WARREN MAGNUSON,

DEAR SIR: I strongly urge your endorsement of the Endangered Species Act (S. 2984).

Sincerely,

CHRISTINE D. RAMSFORD.

LA CANADA, CALIF., July 11, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a member of the Society for Animal Legislation, I have been informed that the endangered species Senate bill S. 2984 introduced by Senator Ralph Yarborough and Senator Gaylord Nelson and the House bill H.R. 11618, sponsored by Congressmen Alton Lennon, John D. Dingell, Richard L. Ottinger and Edward P. Boland, will have a hearing in the near future.

These bills are definitely in the best interest of all menaced animals in the world, it would prevent the passing into extinction completely of rare animals, and also the unnecessary cruelty inflicted upon them, this also applies to marine life.

Please vote "Yes" so that smugglers and poachers, those brutal individuals with their most hideous traits of character will be prevented from further inflicting indescribable horrors and sufferings on animals and marine life, just so that they can attain their nefarious goal—greed.

Thank you most sincerely.

Yours truly,

RUTH M. SUHRING.

OJAI, CALIF., *July 12, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I would like to request your support of S. 2984 on which I understand your committee will hold hearings soon.

Thank you for any help.

Cordially,

BLANCHE KILBOURNE.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., *July 13, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Subcommittee.

DEAR SIR: Please support bill S. 2984 introduced by Senator Ralph Yarborough and Senator Gaylord Nelson.

Lets all of us do all we can to wipe out inhuman treatment in all forms to all animals, on sea and land.

Sincerely,

EMILY CASTELLANE.

OCEANSIDE, CALIF., *July 12, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: May I commend you on your interest in animal conservation.

Please give your approval to the endangered species bill.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

SHIRLEY BLADSOE.

SOUDERTON, PA., *July 13, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Your support of Species Bill S. 2984 will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,

ANNE M. RILEY.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July 12, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing to ask your support for S. 2984, a bill to prevent the importation of endangered species and prevent interstate shipment of wildlife taken contrary to State law. We understand this bill will come before your Senate Commerce Committee July 24.

This will help conserve worldwide endangered wildlife and our own alligator.

Sincerely yours,

HELEN C. BLACK.

TARRYTOWN, N.Y., *July 13, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MAGNUSON: I respectfully urge your approval of the endangered species bill, S. 2984, following hearings July 24.

Respectfully yours,

ELENA VOGEL.

SOUTH SALEM, N.Y., *July 15, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: This is just a line to encourage you in what I know you already believe in: passage of the endangered species bill.

May it become the law.

Sincerely,

KEREN GALLOWHUR.

LA CANADA, CALIF., July 11, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please give your final vote of an emphatic yes, on the endangered species bills. Senate bill, S. 2984, introduced by Senators Ralph Yarborough and Gaylord Nelson. Also House bill, H.R. 11618, sponsored by Congressmen Alton Lennon, John D. Dingell, Richard L. Ottinger, and Edward P. Boland.

We must stop this cruel treatment inflicted on helpless creatures and marine life by greedy international animal dealers, which would through their thoughtlessness eventually bring these rare species to oblivion.

Thank you for your sincere help to enact these bills. Also for your prompt reply to correspondence I have sent to you in the past on different subjects.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. HELEN S. FRASER.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., July 11, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Will you kindly support bill S. 2984 on merchant marine fisheries urging approval of the measure following hearings July 24. Thanking you kindly for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

GLADYS K. BURGIE.

JACOBUS, PA., July 14, 1968.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please support S. 2984 after it comes out of July 24 hearings. These birds and animals need protection from cruelty and species extinction.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. FISHEL.

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., July 15, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please vote for the endangered species bill, S. 2984.
Thank you.

Very truly yours,

MARY E. STONE.

KINGSTON, MASS., July 11, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON: Will you please do all in your power to see that bill S. 2984 for the protection of animals is approved?

Sincerely,

CLARICE MAE DONALD.

TARRINGTON, CONN., July 12, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

DEAR SIR: The endangered species bill, S. 2984, is scheduled for hearings July 24. This excellent bill will help stop the barbarious poaching and smuggling and resultant cruelty to many creatures, and their near extinction—which they do not deserve.

Your help in supporting this bill is greatly needed, and would be, of course, appreciated.

Very truly yours,

GENE H. RINGKLIB.

ST. MICHAELS, MD., *July 11, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: We beg your support of the endangered species bill, S. 2984, and your approval, of the measure, following the hearings July 24, which will save wildlife and outlaw the smuggling, poaching, and suffering, of the many creatures, brought close to extinction, by the greed, of the international dealers, furriers, and others, who profit from this cruel trade.

Our hopes are with your success.

Sincerely,

AGNES S. NICKLIN,
JAMES S. NICKLIN.

MT. VERNON, N.Y., *July 12, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: A word to commend efforts by the Congress to curtail illegal traffic in animals or parts of animals, considered endangered species and deserving some humane regulatory protection from crass commercial interests.

I would be very glad to see pending bill S. 2984 voted into law now.

Sincerely,

(Miss) JEAN GRAHAM.

JAMAICA, N.Y., *July 14, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The species bill S 2984 is, as you know scheduled for hearing on July 24.

It is already endangered by the machinations of private interests for their own opportunistic motivations. As a member of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I urge you to support and use all your influence to obtain the passage of this bill before Congress adjourns.

For humanitarian reasons, it is essential to spare our animals from the prevalent abuses and tortures.

Sincerely,

Mrs. REBECCA SCHLOSBERG.

HUNTINGTON, N.Y., *July 11, 1968.*

Re. S. 2984.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON.

DEAR SIR: Do please do all you can to aid in passage of this important bill to end the capture and cruelty of our vanishing species.

Sincerely yours,

LAURA DEUBY.

SURFSIDE, FLA., *July 18, 1968.*

Re Endangered species bill, S. 2984.

Senator W. G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The enclosed list of signatures are from tenants living at 9195 Collins Ave., Surfside, Florida—with the exception of those whose address indicates a different residence.

We are anxious about this matter and urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

Very truly yours,

ELIAS R. LEIKIND, M.D.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

Very truly yours,

ELIAS R. LEIKIND, M.D.

Lottie Leikind
 A. J. Beumenan
 J. E. Dolan
 Leo Spiro
 Wm. Robinson
 M. Burnstein
 J. Himmel
 Edw. Rolins
 Mildred Polina
 Eva Dineman
 E. L. Godfrey
 Ida Goldberg
 Frank Klein
 A. Silverman
 M. Silverman
 S. Baker
 Janet B. Stolnick
 M. J. Antonell
 Rose Gredman
 Julius Goldener
 Harry A. Schwartz
 Joseph I. Schwartz

Irene Schwartz
 Sol M. Schwartz, DDS
 Jeanne Schwartz
 Max S. Schwartz
 Fred Heath
 Catherine Howland Dolan
 Abraham Goldstein
 Luther Antonell
 Paul J. Gearin
 Sam Skalinick
 Mrs. Louis Gessling and Harry Halpern
 Mrs. Harry Halpern
 Elsie Friedman
 Martin Silverman
 Carl Hersh
 Gert Spiro
 Sara Bernstein
 Al Drullick
 Helen Steinberg
 Jane Steinberg
 Ernestine Woolf

LEAVENWORTH, WASH., July 13, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Society For Animal Protective Legislation has alerted me to the importance of communicating with you immediately, since Congress soon will be adjourning.

Please support bill number S. 2984, the endangered species bill, introduced by Senator Ralph Yarborough and Senator Gaylord Nelson.

We vitally need an enforced law to protect all creatures, especially those nearly extinct.

For example, I must admit that the following birds have become extinct in this area. They are the bluebirds, meadowlarks, whippoorwills, and song sparrows.

The avarice of international animal dealers, furriers, smugglers, and poachers should be halted without further delay.

Put yourself in the position of the poor animal, abused and mistreated without the power of speech to defend himself.

Surely, you are compassionate enough to do all within your power to make bill S. 2984 a law as soon as possible.

I understand hearings will take place on July 24. It is hoped that by that time the House of Representatives will have passed this bill, and that after these hearings, that the Senate will pass it quickly.

Will you please do your best to make this bill a law, promptly?

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly,

Mr. and Mrs. BILLY SMITH.

PETERBOROUGH, N.H., July 14, 1968.

Re S. 2984, endangered species bill.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: As I understand it, the above bill is due for hearing on July 24 before your Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and it is my earnest hope that it will receive approval. I am one of those who would be greatly encouraged if you would give your support to this end, and to timely and affirmative action by the Senate, with a view to enactment before Congress adjourns.

Hopefully, as we stress nonviolence to animals, it will help us as a people to create anew a moral climate where all our citizens will learn to practice it also toward each other.

With regards and best wishes,
Respectively yours,

THEODORE K. HOFER.

SAG HARBOR, N.Y.

DEAR SIR: I would like to ask you to approve the endangered species bill, S. 2984, after the hearings on it. I do believe animal lovers would be very grateful to you.

Sincerely yours,

GLADYS BARKER.

COOS BAY, OREG., *July 12, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR WARREN MAGNUSON: Please pass bill S. 2984 introduced by Senator Yarborough and Senator Nelson.

Lets try to preserve some of God's creatures, instead of shooting everything out of existence.

Thank you, sir.

MRS. MARGUERITE MOHR.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF., *July 11, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: I most emphatically urge you (I'd beg of you if that would be more effective) to approve bill number S. 2984 following hearings July 24. This bill was introduced by Senator Ralph Yarborough and Senator Gaylord Nelson.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY D. BATTEN.

ABINGTON, PA., *July 15, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please help us to pass bill—S. 2984. We must help these poor animals: S.P.C.A. workers.

Thank you.

Most sincerely,

LILLIAN DUNKLE.

HARTFORD CITY, IND., *July 12, 1968.*

Please support bill S. 2984.
Thanks.

Dr. and Mrs. ROSCOE HYDE.

MCLEAN, VA., *July 11, 1968.*

HON. SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR SIR: In view of the imminent adjournment of Congress, I am urging that you do all possible to see that final favorable action is taken on the endangered species bill. I certainly hope that you will approve the measure following hearings on July 28.

Let us do whatever we can at all times to prevent suffering to all of God's creatures and waste of our world natural resources.

Very respectfully,

MINNIE A. HARRISON.

PETERBOROUGH, N.H., *July 15, 1968.*

SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Senate Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am greatly concerned with what I hear regarding the traffic to this country, in the animals, which are brought in by the international animal dealers; and while in transit, I understand that these animals undergo the most terrible suffering and the greatest hardships!

I am writing to ask if you will give your support to the humane bill, S. 2984, known as the endangered species bill, which should help to alleviate this suffering.

Thanking you for your cooperation, and believe me.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) ESTHER JACKSON.

WARWICK, N.Y., July 16, 1968.

Senator WARREN MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Kindly support bill S. 2984, introduced by Senator Yarborough and Senator Nelson.

Thank you.

Mr. and Mrs. L. COLLIN.

BELGIUM, WIS., July 16, 1968.

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I would like to urge very strongly that you quickly give your approval to the endangered species bill S. 2984.

Thank you.

MARTHA DECKER.

DENVER, COLO., July 15, 1968.

THE CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

This is a vote for S 2984—The endangered species bill—which I understand may come up for action by you after the Senate subcommittee hearings, probably July 24. The need of animals have for spokesmen only those of us who are concerned about them. The human greed which brings about possible extinction and callous indifference to suffering, of animals, has to be combated by the rest of us humans—and it is a real responsibility.

I'm not interested in a reply—just that you exert your efforts to help get this bill passed.

Thank you.

Mrs. A. WILLIAM HALL.

BROOKLINE MASS., July 12, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I urge you and your fellow committee members to give prompt approval, following the hearings scheduled for July 24, to the endangered species bill (S. 2984), which should without fail be voted on by Congress before the session ends. Since H.R. 11618 has already been cleared for a full vote by the House, it is especially important that the Senate take prompt action, so that both houses of Congress may act at once.

Sincerely yours,

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS.

LOS GATOS, CALIF., July 12, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: May we ask for your favorable attention to the endangered species bill S. 2984 which will come up before your subcommittee about July 24.

Thank you.

MAB W. BAILEY.

FORT MYERS, FLA., *July 12, 1968.*

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: I urge your cooperation in getting favorable action on the endangered species bill. It is sad to think that so many creatures are on the way to extinction through smuggling and poaching by the greed of international animal dealers, furriers, etc., and others that profit from such cruel trade.

The bill was introduced by Senators Yarborough and Nelson and seems unanimously approved by your committee but has still to be approved again after hearings, I understand. Please give it your full cooperation.

Thanks.

E. G. RUGG.

RIDGEWOOD, N.J., *February 21, 1968,*

Senator CLIFFORD CASE,
Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CASE: Please vote for H.R. 11618 when it comes to the Senate. This bill prohibiting importation of any species threatened by extinction should be dear to all interested in conservation both world and nationwide.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH B. WOLF.

TOWSON, Md., *July 15, 1968.*

Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I write to urge your favorable vote on S. 2984, the Endangered Species Bill—both in committee hearings and in the Senate.

Truly yours,

MARION ROBINSON.

LONGMEADOW, MAINE, *July 15, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington D.C.

SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please vote for the Endangered Species Bill # S. 2984. It is essential for the international humane work so desperately needed now and in the future.

Sincerely,

VIRGINIA C. ALSTROM.

KENNEBUNK, MAINE, *July 12, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please give your approval to the Endangered Species Bill # S. 2984 after the July 24th hearings. The measure is an excellent one, and should be made into law.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) E. B. SUVALL.

LITTLE NECK, N.Y., *July 14, 1968.*

Re bill S. 2984.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: Please, for the sake of humanitarianism, approve the above bill when it reaches your Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) CAROLINE HANSON.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y., June 13, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

SENATOR MAGNUSON: I urge your approval on Bill # 2984 which was introduced by Sen. R. Yarborough, Sen. G. Nelson (ref to Animal Bill).

I thank you.

Mrs. H. BURKE.

FAIRHOPE, ALA., July 14, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: That reads like a Swedish name. Won't you be good enough to vote for bill number S. 2984 and so help to reduce some of the cruelty taking place in this miserable world?

Sincerely,

ALEXIS C. FERM.

DENVER, COLO., July 14, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

When it comes out, I trust you will support action on the Endangered Species Bill, S. 2984, which would prohibit smuggling, poaching, and suffering of creatures almost extinct on account of greed of dealers and furriers. There should certainly be a law against this. Also please reject H.R. 17134. Let us conserve parks.

Sincerely yours,

MARIE LANDEN.

ELBERON, N.J., July 12, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am writing to urge your approval of the "Endangered Species Bill," following hearings on July 24.

Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,

MARTHA H. LINDENMUTH.

COMMACK, N.Y. July 11, 1968.

Senator W. MAGNUSON:

DEAR SIR: Please support the Endangered Species Bill #S. 2984. This bill needs your support to prevent certain species of animals from facing extinction.

Thank you.

MRS. A. PATZIVA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 16, 1968.

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I urge you all to support Senate Bill No. S. 2984, introduced by Senator Ralph Yarborough and Senator Gaylord Nelson. I am ardently in favor of this Bill.

Very truly yours,

LOUISE MALLERY.

CORAL GABLES, FLA., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I wish to urge immediate passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984.

Sincerely yours,

PRUDENCE ROSS.

MIAMI SPRINGS, FLA., *July 17, 1968.*

Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I would like to urge your support of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984.

From our vantage point in Florida, it is already quite late to save the alligator against the inroads of increasing human population and especially illegal poaching of hides. Since the capture and conviction of hide poachers has proved ineffective, the Endangered Species Bill offers the more effective means of removing the profit motive from poaching.

Yours truly,

JUSTUS D. CAMPBELL.

SALINAS, CALIF., *July 16, 1968.*

Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: We urge you as a member of the Senate Subcommittee which is considering the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984 to give it your full support and see that it is brought up for a vote in the full Senate. As you know, in our time many species of wildlife have already disappeared from this earth and many more are on the verge of extinction. The vogue of "fun" furs among men and women and the many other fads and fetishes encourage the poaching and smuggling which would be greatly deterred if this long overdue bill passes. The untold cruelty and resultant suffering brought about by this traffic should be on the public conscience but apathy and greed are apparent so legislation is needed.

Sincerely,

VIRGINIA R. BACHER,
 FRED A. BACHER,
Colonel (Retired).

MIAMI BEACH, FLA., *July 17, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON: Please urge immediate passage of Endangered Species Bill S. 2984.

Respectfully yours,

EMMA LUDESKE.

SUN STATE HUNTING & FISHING CLUB, INC.,
Miami, Fla., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Our club is for the passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984.

Sincerely yours,

ISADORE HANKEN, *Vice President.*

MIAMI, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I urge immediate passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984 affecting alligator hides, big cats and other endangered species.

There are many who feel as I do, and I hope they too are writing as am I. I thank you for your courtesy and consideration of this urgent request.

LYNN D. BROWNE.

MIAMI, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: It is with a great deal of feeling that I urge immediate passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984.

Respectfully,

RONNIE A. SOMMERS.

DADE COUNTY COURTHOUSE,
Miami, Fla., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am in favor of passing of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984. The bill is greatly needed.

Sincerely,

HENRY L. BALABAN, *Circuit Judge.*

MIAMI, FLA., July 17, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please give your aid in securing the passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours very truly,

SARA WYNNE.

MIAMI, FLA., July 18, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: This is to urge immediate passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984 and to impress upon your committee the urgency of the situation. An article in *Florida Wildlife* this month tells that the time for the American alligator has already run out. By this May, the poacher writes, there will be no more.

There are, however, still some in the park areas, both state and national. The poachers have already started to go into these heavily guarded parks, at great risk to themselves, so that this alone should demonstrate the need for such a safeguard. Man does not have the right to wantonly destroy the life of this earth. Please act now.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. FORESTER.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 11, 1968.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES:

Please approve Bill S. 2984 called the Endangered Species Bill. By making it a federal offense to import into the country any animal determined by the Secretary of Interior to be threatened by extinction, these animals would be protected.

Sincerely,

 LOUIS M. VUKOVIC.
 RINA H. VUKOVIC.

MIAMI, FLA., July 19, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
 Chairman, Commerce Committee,
 Washington, D.C.:

Beg that you pass endangered species bill S. 2984 at once.

 HARRY SCHWANDT and family.

MIAMI, FLA., July 19, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
 Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
 Washington, D.C.:

We urge you to pass endangered species bill S. 2984. It's most urgent and necessary responsibility.

 JOHN KEITH.

STEARNS FARMS,
 Jamestown, R.I., July 16, 1968.

Senator WARREN MAGNUSON,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please act favorably on the Endangered Species Bill, S. 2984. It is imperative that protection be provided animals against the cruelties attached to poaching and smuggling.

Thank you for everything you can do to help this measure become law.

Sincerely,

 MARY STEARNS MCGAUGHAN.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
 Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: This is to urge you to vote in favor of the passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984.

For years, I have prowled the Everglades, and know too well the rapid decline of the alligator population. The need for this bill is crucial.

Sincerely yours,

 Mrs. FRANK G. COX.

MIAMI, FLA.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
 Charman, Senate Commerce Committee,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am writing to urge you to work for the passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984. We need everyone who can to bring this about.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

 RUTH M. WRIGHT.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., July 15, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
 Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

DEAR SIR: This is in regards to bill S. 2984 and we urge your approval of this measure.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. MCCARTHY.

LAWRENCE, KANS., *July 14, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please support the Endangered Species Bill, S. 2984.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. H. L. HART, Jr.

KATONAH, N.Y., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I urge you to do all in your power to make Senate Bill S. 2984 into law and protect our Wild Life Species.

Thank you for your help.

CAROLA W. ROTHSCHILD.

LOS ANGELES.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Recommend S. 2984 without weakening amendments!

B. KRAEMER.

VINELAND, N.J., *July 18, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please encourage final action on the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984. If enacted it will be a powerful deterrent to the smuggling and poaching that inflicts such great suffering on the many creatures brought close to extinction by the greed of International animal dealers, furriers and others who profit from their cruel trade. The Bill would make it a Federal offense to import into the United States any animal or part of animal threatened with extinction.

It would also prohibit transportation in Interstate commerce of species taken in violation of any law.

Thank you Senator for your help.

Sincerely,

VERONICA BAYNE.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please help the Alligator Bill to outlaw inter-state traffic in *Alligator Hides*.

All the members of the Tropical Audubon Society, including myself and the members of the National Audubon Society, *urge* your cooperation in immediate passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984 coming up in the Senate Commerce Committee Wednesday July 24th, 1968.

Truly yours,

SARA HARRIS,

Member of Tropical Audubon Society of Miami, Fla., Member of National Audubon Society of New York City.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *July 17, 1968.*

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: My father and I urge you to approve Endangered Species Bill S. 2984 to protect animals.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

JUNE HAYWARD.

WILLIAM O. HAYWARD.

MIAMI, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please do your utmost to see to it that the "Endangered Species Bill S. 2984" is passed promptly. The country needs this bill.

Yours very sincerely,

SAMUEL BELL.

CORAL GABLES, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please urge passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984 which comes up for a hearing before your subcommittee of the Senate Committee of Commerce next Wednesday, July 24.

Yours sincerely,

DOROTHY SPECTOR
Mrs. MARTIN SPECTOR.

P.S.—I really think it's terrible that alligator skins are made into handbags and belts.

MIAMI, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: This is an urgent appeal to you to do what you can to see that the "Endangered Species Bill S. 2984" is passed. This is a bill we have been needing for so long and as a member of the National Audubon Society and the Tropical Audubon Society, it is my fervent wish that nothing is done to stop it.

Yours very sincerely,

ROSE WOODWARD
Mrs. Edwin S. Woodward.

MIAMI, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This is to urge you to do all in your power to accomplish the immediate passage of the "Endangered Species Bill," S. 2984.

Sincerely,

H. R. GOODMAN.

BELMARINE LABORATORY,
Hialeah, Fla., July 18, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We are much concerned over the plight of our alligators and therefore, heartily support the Endangered Species Bill. We trust this will be received favorably by the Commission, otherwise, America soon will have no more alligators.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. LEONARD RICKARD,
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard A. Rickard, Jr.

AUBURN, IND., *July 12, 1968.*

Re the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We are asking for final favorable action on the above bill.
 Sincerely,

 Mr. and Mrs. M. J. STEINER.

MIAMI SHORES, FLA., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I note that the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984 is to be voted upon shortly. I urge that this bill be passed to protect our wildlife for future generations.

Sincerely,

 VIRGINIA M. KREPELA.

CORAL GABLES, FLA., *July 18, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am very much in favor of the immediate passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984.

Very truly yours,

 PAULINE S. YOUNG.
 Mrs. John G. Young.

NEWARK, N.J., *July 18, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Your support of "Endangered Species Bill S. 2984" will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

 GODFREY L. DUFF.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 16, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: AS Florida residents, interested in conservation, my husband and I urge you to give your support to the passage of Endangered Species Bill S. 2984, and pray you to work for its passage by telling those of your committee less well informed, some of the facts that make it an important bill.

Sincerely,

 MARY JANE SNYDER.
 Mrs. Frederick R. Snyder, Jr.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator WARREN MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: As a resident of Florida I am very much disturbed over the destruction of our 'gators, primarily by the acts of poachers who make vast sums of money by the sale of the hides. I am a member of the local branch of the National Audubon Society.

As such may I urge you to promote the immediate passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984. I understand that this will be acted upon on July 24.

I'll be anxiously awaiting the results.

Thank you so much.

Hopefully,

 Mrs. P. J. GINN.

BLUE POINT, N.Y., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: As a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I should like to ask for your support of the "Endangered Species Bill."

I understand that there is to be a hearing on this bill (S. 2984 and H.R. 11618) before your committee on July 24. I hope it will pass as I believe it's important that these animals be prevented from extinction.

Yours truly,

DORIS LORD.

MIAMI, FLA., July 18, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please enact immediate passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984.

The important role of the alligator in the ecological balance has been well documented and established. It is essential to sports fishing, and in dry periods assists in the survival of many species. It is also a big tourist attraction.

I do not feel that a "luxury market" that this supplies (especially illegally) is at all essential.

Sincerely,

Mrs. GERTRUDE H. KINCAID.

MIAMI, FLA., July 18, 1968.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: We would like to urge immediate passage of the "Endangered Species" Bill S. 2984.

Your efforts toward that end will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

BEVERLY and PETER SUPKO.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I would truly appreciate the passage of bill S. 2984, The Endangered Species Bill. I'm sure you will put full effort into the passage of this bill, because it has been needed for so long in the United States.

Sincerely,

GARY VAN EMBURGH.

MIAMI, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please, please get immediate passage of the "Endangered Species Bill S. 2984".

We thank you and your committee for this help.

Sincerely,

N. J. Reading.

Mr. and Mrs. DAVID W. READING.

MIAMI, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

I urge immediate passage of the Endangered Species Bill, S. 2984.

We have been needing this bill for too long a time!

H. STORRS BRIGHAM, JR.

MIAMI, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON, *Chairman*

DEAR SIR: We are terribly interested in seeing the Congress pass the Bill to save our alligators; namely; the Endangered Species Bill—S. 2984. We appreciate your support for this good cause.

Yours truly,

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. EAST.

BROOKHAVEN, MISS., July 12, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MAGNUSON: We urge you to do the needful regarding above bill, following hearings July 24.

Please help us to give animals their legal rights.

We are counting on you!

Thank you.

Yours truly,

LINCOLN COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., July 11, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please give your support to the Endangered Species Bill, S. 2984.

Yours truly,

Mrs. HELEN M. SNYDER.

MIAMI, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: We are very much interested in wildlife conservation, urge you to do all you can to assist in the passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984.

Sincerely,

EUGENE K. FIKE.

MARTHA E. FIKE.

BRIGANTINE, N.J.

HON WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

This is a request for your approval of the captioned bill on which I understand hearings will be held (on July 24) before members of the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; as one of the members, will you, please, give this humane measure your vigorous support?

Its passage will prevent cruelty and great suffering to the many creatures brought close to extinction by the greed of international animal dealers, furriers and other profiting from this cruel trade.

Do, please, speak for those "who cannot speak for themselves."

Gratefully,

Mrs. M. TUCKER BOAZ.

VINELAND, N.J.

HON. WARREN MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please agree with bill S. 2984 which would make it a Federal offense to import into the U.S. any animal or parts of an animal determined by the Secretary of Interior to be threatened with extinction.

Thank you.

JOSEPHINE PETER.

[Telegram]

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., July 19, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

Am urging passage of a bill making unlawful transportation of alligator hides in interstate commerce as this picturesque animal is about to become extinct in Florida on account of hide hunters.

QUINCY ARNOLD.

[Telegram]

HOMESTEAD, FLA.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Strongly urge favorable consideration of bill S. 2984 to protect remaining alligators.

Mr. and Mrs. T. K. YOUNG.

[Telegram]

COCOA BEACH FLA., July 19, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge early approval endangered species bill S. 2984. Survival of American alligator and other threatened species. Demands strong Federal protection.

KARL F. EICHHORN,
President, Indian River Audubon Society.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: These few lines are to please ask you to vote for the support and passing of bill S. 2984 and help the helpless creatures and save them from extinction.

Thank you for your kind cooperation.

Mr. and Mrs. PAUL A. CHADWICK.

SOUTHERN DAMES OF AMERICA,
Coral Gables, Fla., July 18, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing as representative of over 500 women to ask your help in the passage of the Endangered Species bill—S. 2984.

Sincerely,

EMILY M. VANCE.

P.S.—I also am a D.A.R. and we urge passage of worthy conservation legislation.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA., July 18, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: To let you know that I am in favor of the section for saving crocodiles in the "endangered species program," and trust that you and your committee will look upon same favorably.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH M. REINER.

CLEARWATER, FLA., July 18, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I understand that the "Endangered Species Bill #2984" is up for hearing preparatory to passage. As a member of Audubon Society and as one who has always been interested in the out-of-doors and its animals, I want to urge favorable consideration of said Bill.

Very truly yours,

HARRY H. KENNEY.

MIAMI, FLA., July 13, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I urge you to vote on the passage of Bill S. 2984 on July 24 to outlaw interstate traffic of our wildlife; also prevent entry in U.S. of other species of wildlife. Our wildlife here needs protection. Thank you.

RUTH BARNES ALLEN.

WAYNE, MICH.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I hope you will vote and use your influence to pass S. 2984.

Sincerely yours,

ANNETTE CUMMINGS.

HOMESTEAD, FLA., July 20, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As members of National Audubon Society and much interested in wildlife and conservation we respectfully urge you to vote for passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. CAULION SINGLETARY.

MIAMI, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

We urge the subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee on Commerce to pass immediately the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984. This is very important to us in Florida.

HAZEL A. STEVENSON,
MARY C. EROS,
STEPHEN EROS,
Mrs. FREDERICK K. ULISCES,
ALICE TIBERT.

MIAMI, FLA., July 14, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This is to urge you to vote next Wednesday the 24th on Bill S. 2984 to outlaw interstate traffic in alligator hides, and also from bringing in to U.S. any other species of animals that will endanger our wildlife. We have needed this bill for so long. PLEASE ACT by passing this bill.

LEONARD K. ALLEN.

HOLLYWOOD, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

SENATOR MAGNUSON: I urge immediate passage of species bill, S. 2984. It is of utmost importance to my State.

MRS. FRANK PETERS.

MIAMI, FLA., July 18, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am very much interested in the immediate passage of the Endangered Species Bill S. 2984. I hope that your committee will act promptly to outlaw the interstate traffic in alligator hides.

Sincerely,

ROBERT M. ROBBINS.

NEW YORK, N.Y., *July 19, 1968.*

DEAR SIR: Please support the above bill so that the various animals in question will be protected.

Thank you for all you can do.

Sincerely,

KATHERINE CARANTONIS.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., *July 18, 1968.*

Senator MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am a senior at the University of Florida, majoring in wildlife management and a member of the National and Tropical Audubon Societies. I hope you will do all in your power to have the *Endangered Species Bill S. 2984* passed.

This bill is the only hope at present to save the American alligator and other interesting animals. We need this bill now. Future generations will gain from it.

Respectively,

WILLIAM FRANKENBERGER.

NORTH MIAMI, FLA., *July 18, 1968.*

Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Our family of four voters will want to back "Save the Alligator" Bill. We know it includes other things too.

This is vital to South Florida.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. WM. K. REECE.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *July 16, 1968.*

GENTLEMEN: Please approve Bill S 2984.

Sincerely,

E. F. MAYER.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: May I urge that you put *all your weight* urging *immediate* passage of the "*Endangered Species Bill S. 2984.*"

Sincerely,

Mrs. MIRIAM SELIGMAN.

DUNEDIN, FLA., *July 18, 1968.*

Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senator from Washington,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Senate Committee, I earnestly request favorable action on the endangered species bill (2984).

I urge approval of this bill when it comes up for passing, following hearings July 24.

Very truly yours,

Mayor E. K. FRITTS.

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI,
Miami, Fla., July 19, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I strongly urge your support of the endangered species bill S. 2984. This legislation is a long overdue step toward the protection of our alligators and other similarly exploited wildlife. The few personnel allotted to protection of our wildlife here in southern Florida cannot prevent the profitable poaching operations which are rapidly depleting the Everglades of the

alligator. This animal, by its digging and trailing, provides lifesaving water for the whole ecosystem of the Everglades during drought—a condition which occurs there for several months each year.

As long as an interstate market exists for alligator hides, they will be slaughtered to fill it, and we may realize too late that we have driven another animal to the brink of extinction.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES C. GARRIOTT, PhD.

MIAMI, FLA., July 19, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: A bill to outlaw interstate traffic in alligator hides and to stop the importation of big cats and other endangered species will come before a subcommittee of your committee on Wed.

I urge immediate passage of that bill. We are already very late in passing this legislation and we urge prompt passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

Yours very truly,

GENEVIEVE D. MILES.

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA., July 17, 1968.

Senator MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: My husband and I support the bill to protect Florida's natural resources and most certainly our alligators.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. EDWARD BOROWIAK.
Mr. EDWARD BOROWIAK.

MIAMI, FLA., July 19, 1968.

DEAR SIR: I'm very much in favor of the endangered species bill S. 2984—So I'm counting on you to vote "Yes."

Thank you.

EDWARD WYSOCKI.

CHARLES T. HOTCHKISS PRODUCTIONS,
Williamsburg, Va., July 19, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am writing to urge passage of the endangered species bill S. 2984. I think this is a very important bill, and I would like to see it passed immediately. Further delay will only endanger our wildlife more.

I hope you will do all that you can to see that this bill is passed before Congress adjourns.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

MIRIAM J. HOTCHKISS.

COLLIER COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Naples, Fla., July 18, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: On behalf of the Collier County Audubon Society and the Collier County Conservancy, I am writing to you in connection with the endangered species bill, S. 2984, which I understand will come up for hearing on July 24, and which we desire greatly to see passed.

I am sure this is nothing new to you, but at the same time, our wonderful Everglades lands and areas are on the verge of extinction, along with several

rare species of birds and animals because of the traffic in alligator hides. I shall take the liberty for a moment to explain this.

When we run into dry seasons, the alligators collect in the low places where there is water, and with one accord begin a "holing out" operation with their powerful tails. In other words, they provide a pond or lake, sometimes quite large, in which water drains. Fish and small aquatic life migrate to these areas and simply wait out the drouth. Were it not for this system which the Lord provided, our wonderful wildlife areas in this section would long since have been decimated.

Incidentally, if you should need any further information in this connection, I am sure that National Audubon, as well as other conservation organizations in this country, would furnish it immediately.

Sincerely yours,

ADDISON O. WOOD,
Director and former President.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., *July 18, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: Knowing of your humanitarian acts I would like to urge you to support bill number S. 2984.

I feel that it is imperative to preserve that delicate balance in nature in which each living thing plays its own important part.

Sincerely,

ELISE HONOSHOWSKY.
NEW PORT RICHIE, FLA.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: Please urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984. We thank you.

Dr. LINNIE K. BLACK.
PERRINE, FLA., *July 19, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:*

My husband and I urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. KRAMER.
ROCHESTER, N.Y., *July 18, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: In the Senate a bill S. 2984 introduced by Senator Ralph Yarborough and Senator Gaylord Nelson and known as the endangered species bill. It will be a deterrent to the smuggling and poaching that inflicts great suffering on the many creatures brought close to extinction by the greed of international animal dealers, furriers, and others who profit from this cruel trade.

The bill will make it a Federal offense to import animals threatened with extinction or to transport them in interstate commerce.

We urge you to vote favorably on this much needed legislation.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. A. D'AMANDA.
MIAMI, FLA., *July 18, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: In view of the July 24 hearing on the endangered species bill, S. 2984, I urge you to seek its passage. The brazen manner in which

poachers are defying wildlife officers seeking to protect the alligator in south Florida makes it imperative that Federal action be taken to outlaw interstate traffic in alligator hides. It is obvious that the only hope of preventing the early extermination of the alligator is to eliminate the demand for its hide and the only practical way to accomplish this is, unfortunately, by Federal regulation of traffic of hides.

Yours truly,

E. D. ACKERMAN.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HON. SENATOR MAGNUSON: Asking your support in the approval of Senate bill S. 2984 after your hearings July 24.

Thank you.

Mrs. FRANCIS HORN.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., July 19, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: My husband and I would like to go on record as being 100 percent in favor of the endangered species bill. We are residents of Florida and immediately concerned with our alligators. Please do everything in your power to see that this bill becomes law.

Very truly yours,

LOSEY R. MACKEY.

INVERNESS, FLA., July 18, 1968.

Subject: Endangered species bill, S. 2984.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I arrived in Florida in 1926 from my native State of Ohio and am quite familiar with the ecological differences that the State of Florida has suffered in the ensuing years.

Back in 1926 the alligator population was quite large and their presence in our fresh water streams and lakes kept down the number of trash fish. Through poaching this is no longer true and our streams and lakes are foul with useless fish of several types, including gar and fresh water shad. The alligator used to keep these trash fish to a minimum.

As one who is interested in the future of the State of Florida in ecological matters I request that you vote for the passage of the above mentioned bill, S. 2984. I thank you.

Yours very truly,

LAWRENCE H. BROWN.

THE NU-WRAY INN,
Burnsville, N.C., July 19, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: We urge the passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

The card from the Tropical Audubon Society alerting us to the hearing on this bill was forwarded to us here but only came today. There are a great number of Floridians here at the inn but there will not be time to get many signatures and have this reach you in time. Everyone would be anxious to sign if given the chance.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Batton, Helen Batton, Helen Griswold, Mary H. Gainesway,
Edith M. Laird, Sally L. Aimar, Lois D. Heald, Rust T. Wray,
Edith Lane, Edgar Hay.

PASADENA, CALIF., *July 18, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I write to ask that Senate bill S. 2984 not become law as I feel this will hamper the preservation of our wildlife, particularly the Florida alligator.

Sincerely yours,

 (Miss) ELIZABETH S. MANNING.
MIAMI, FLA., *July 20, 1968.*

DEAR SIR: I urge you to speed the immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984. The citizens of Florida need this bill if we are going to save the alligator as well as all endangered species.

Sincerely yours,

 FRANKLIN B. ADAMS.
CAPE CANAVERAL, FLA., *July 19, 1968.*

Subject: Endangered species-American alligator Senate bill 2984.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: The American Alligator's range is the Southeastern portion of the United States. It is found nowhere else in the world. Recently the Alligator has disappeared from most of its former range where it was once abundant. It is now rare in Florida.

The reason for the alligator's disappearance is illegal hunting. There is no open season on alligators in Florida, yet a very large black market for alligator hides exists in Florida in spite of strenuous State efforts to enforce the prohibition on hunting.

I understand that the Commerce Committee, of which you are the chairman, now has before it Senate bill 2984 which would enhance Florida's measures for protection of the alligator. I hope you will give serious consideration to this bill; its cost cannot be great, whereas wildlife officials are agreed that the ecological benefits would be significant especially in the Everglades.

Also it would be nice just to have the alligator more generously sprinkled about here in Florida. Right now the sight of an alligator is a very rare occurrence, which is too bad because they are certainly impressive to observe.

Sincerely yours,

 EDWARD D. EARL.
MELBOURNE, FLA., *July 20, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge support of Senate bill S. 2984 needed for protection of endangered wildlife.

JOSEPH H. KELLETT, JR.,
Alligator Protection Committee, Eau Gallie, Fla.

 MIAMI, FLA., *July 20, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

I sincerely urge the immediate passage of the endangered species bill number S. 2984.

 CARLTON R. MERRILL.
MIAMI, FLA., *July 20, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

We urge immediate passage of endangered species bill S. 2984 protecting alligators.

THE SADLER.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 21, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Washington, D.C.:

Please vote to save alligators.

LUCILLE RAGON.

COCONUT GROVE, FLA., *July 20, 1968.*

Re S. 2989, endangered species bill.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please do all you can to see this bill safely through the Senate. Florida has several species on the critical list, especially the alligator which now faces destruction by poachers within a few years.

The state government has neither the funds nor the manpower to enforce its own game laws. Only action at the source—the buyers and shippers of alligator hides—can in the long run protect these animals.

Sincerely,

POLLY REDFORD.

VANDERBURGH HUMANE SOCIETY, INC.,
Evansville, Ind., July 18, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: The officers, directors, and members of the Vanderburgh Humane Society, Inc., urge your approval of the endangered species bill No. 2984 following hearings on July 24.

It goes without saying that this bill *must* become law! The passing of the bill is fully encouraged and endorsed by the Vanderburgh Humane Society.

Thank you, Senator Magnuson, for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

SUE LAMB, *President.*

FAIRFAX, CALIF., *July 20, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: As a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, may I urge you to vote for S. 2984, the bill prohibiting the importing or transporting in interstate commerce of any animal whose species is threatened with extinction.

This bill is designed to end the smuggling and poaching that goes on in many parts of the world of endangered species of animals. It is an attempt to help save the leopard, the rhinoceros, the orangutan, and others, and is an important conservation measure. If we can make it unprofitable for people to hunt and sell these animals, we can help stop a cruel trade. Therefore, may I urge you to vote for the bill.

Sincerely yours,

WINIFRED J. DUSHKIND.

GLEN ROCK, N.J., *July 20, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: As a conservationist and animal lover, may I urge that you vote for approval of the endangered species bill, S. 2984, which I understand will be before your committee on July 24. And I would hope that fish and birds are covered, as well as animals.

Yours very truly,

ALICE BURCHAM.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N.Y., *July 18, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Endangered species bill, S. 2984, is, in the carefully considered opinion of conservationists, essential to the survival of a number of animal species both here and abroad.

The commercial exploitation of some fascinating animals has reached the danger point, and your committee, by approving S. 2984, will rescue them from possible extermination.

I respectfully urge you to report favorably on this important bill.

Sincerely yours,

BERNARD P. BRENNAN, Ph. D.

NORTH MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I urge you to help the passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984. Time is running out and these animals, including the alligator, as rapidly being decimated with each passing day. Millions of people would be denied their American heritage because of the greed of a few. The fate of our unique wildlife is in the hands of a few lawmakers like yourself.

If anyone is against this bill it's obvious that it must be for some personal gain. If a poll was taken I'm sure that 99 percent of the American people would be for it.

Sincerely,

WALTER JACOBSEN.

CORAL GABLES, FLA., *July 19, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

Please urge immediate passage of bill to outlaw interstate traffic in alligator hides, bill S. 2984.

MISS JANE BENNETT.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 18, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984. These examples of endangered species—alligators as well as endangered species of animals in other parts of the world need man's protection now.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

KATHRYN S. COCHRANE.

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI,
Coral Gables, Fla., July 19, 1968.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I urge the immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984. Time has almost run out for the alligator in Florida. The change in population in the past four years has been frightening.

Sincerely,

R. L. KELLEY.

CORAL GABLES, FLA., *July 19, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I urge you to pass the endangered species bill, S. 2984 which will come before the Sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce on July 24, 1968. This bill will also prevent the importation of big cats and other dangerous species into the United States.

I urge the passage of this bill so that some of the animals that form the heritage of this country might be preserved.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES R. JUDE, M.D.

NYACK, N.Y., July 20, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Following the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries hearings on S. 2984 (endangered species bill) of July 24, 1968, we very strongly urge your approval of the measure.

Very respectfully yours,

JACQUELINE FIOLA,
FRANK J. FIOLA.

HOMESTEAD, FLA., July 20, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Commission,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: As members of the National Wildlife Federation and interested in all wild-life and conservation, we urge you to vote for passage of bill S. 2984.

Respectfully,

Mr. and Mrs. ALLAN K. KEMP.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 19, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Mrs. Egeler and I urge your aid in every way possible, for support of the endangered species bill, S. 2984, due I understand for hearing July 24.

Thanks.

C. E. EGELER.

HOLLYWOOD-IN-FLORIDA.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Commission,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please save our Florida alligators.

Sincerely,

ISABELLE W. GOODWIN.

TUXEDO, ORANGE COUNTY, N.Y., July 15, 1968.

Re endangered species bill.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am in favor of this bill. Its enactment will do much to save something of the wildlife still left, on a worldwide basis. Please vote in favor of this bill.

Sincerely yours,

MARY L. COSTER BUSCH.

WESTON, MASS., July 17, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I believe that S. 2984, the endangered species bill, is due for hearings on July 24 in the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of which committee you are a member.

It appears to me that this is important legislation, for without its passage many of our wild animals will become extinct in the not too distant future. Our wilderness is shrinking rapidly; let's preserve what we can of the animal species that inhabit it.

I urge your support of this proposed legislation.

Respectfully yours,

DOROTHY BREWER.

DEAR SIR: These members: André Dyer, Ed. Bishop, Gladys Bliss, W. Brown, and N. de L'Hollier join me and also call this to your attention.

Please act on this.

Thank you.

N. DE L'HOLLIER.

[Enclosure]

TROPICAL AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Coral Gables, Fla.

MRS. NANA DE L'HOLLIER,
Coral Gables, Fla.:

Alligator bill needs your help—now.

The Senate version of bill to outlaw interstate traffic in alligator hides comes before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce for a hearing next Wednesday, July 24. Please urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill S. 2984 with a wire—or—if you act today, an air mail letter to:

Senator Warren G. Magnuson,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

This bill also will prevent importation of big cats and other endangered species into the United States. This is the bill we have been needing for so long. Please act.

TROPICAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, INC.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA., July 17, 1968.

DEAR SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON: Please urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

Respectfully yours,

EMMA LUDECKE.

JULY 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: During the last few years I have noticed an unbelievable decrease in the number of alligators in our Florida Everglades due to illegal poaching. This constant pressure on the gators has contributed to a growing scarcity of game, such as deer and turkey because of the disappearing water holes that the animals need during drought conditions. Effective policing of this large wilderness area has been found impossible so I respectfully urge your strong support on passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN HARDEN.

NOTE.—Attached to letter was a picture postcard of a man holding a baby alligator with the inscriptions: "This baby gator is the lone survivor of a brood of about 25 after mother gator was killed for hide." "Help give this little fella a chance!"

HOUSTON, TEX., July 18, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MAGNUSON: I urge your approval of S. 2984 which would provide support for endangered species and wildlife.

Sincerely,

MARILYN FLYNN.

BEAUTIFICATION COUNCIL OF SOUTH DADE,
Miami, Fla., July 17, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: We understand the endangered species bill, S. 2984, is coming up for hearing July 24. This bill will outlaw interstate traffic in alligator hides.

We cannot impress upon you too strongly the importance of this bill. Most of the alligators here in Florida are in the Everglades National Park and they are

being killed illegally so rapidly it will not be long before there will be few of them left. The area is almost impossible to patrol and even when the poachers are actually caught when the cases come up they let them go.

Everyone who comes to Florida wants to be able to see the alligators in the park in their natural environment; also the alligators are most important in times of low water in the park as they make these big water holes and into these go the fish and other marine life and thus are saved until the rains come again.

We must not let another species of our wildlife be lost so that future generations will not be able to see them. This bill is the only way we will be able to save the alligators.

Sincerely,

CLARA E. BUCK, *President.*

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 20, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Will you please use your influence to have the good S. 2984 become a much needed good law?

The greediness and cruelty can be done away with—where this law is enforced. Why we have such conditions existing in this country is beyond me.

Thank you ever so much.

Sincerely,

JEAN B. LECOQ.

HIALEAH, FLA., *July 19, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: On behalf of our directors, officers and entire membership, we urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

We understand that the Senate version of bill to outlaw interstate traffic in alligator hides comes before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce for a hearing July 24.

This bill will also prevent importation of big cats and other endangered species into our country. We have worked and needed this bill for so long.

Thanking you and with appreciation, I remain

Yours, and the animal's friend,

VIRGINIA GILLAS,
President, International Defenders of Animals, Inc.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 16, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am legislature chairman for the Miami Garden Club, which has a membership of 100 ladies.

We recommend passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

Thank you.

GWENDOLYN S. KIRBY.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., *July 18, 1968.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I'm mad—mad—because the poachers here in our Everglades are slaughtering our beautiful alligators. They were here before the white man, and they belong to the U.S.A. and future generations.

Why do we allow a few greedy men to destroy our beautiful alligators.

Please, stop this slaughter. You can do it. Send to prison, the poachers, the buyer of raw hides, the manufacturer who turns these hides into shoes, belts, purses, etc. And the merchant who sells the finished product to the retail trade. The endangered species bill, S. 2984. Please, preserve our heritage.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. OLIVER LINDAUER.

CORAL GABLES, FLA., July 18, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I respectfully urge the immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984, which comes before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, July 24.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES C. BAAKE.

 RICHLAND, MICH., July 18, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Please approve the endangered species bill. It is important to prevent cruelty to our wildlife and to save the vanishing species throughout the world.

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

 (Miss) MARY L. SHAW.

KEY BISCAYNE, FLA., July 20, 1966.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I hope sincerely that immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984, will pass, outlawing the interstate traffic in alligator hides—my husband and I am greatly concerned with the preservation of wildlife in our country and there is unnecessary poaching of alligators.

Thank you.

HELEN S. COOLIDGE.

 FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., July 19, 1968.

Senator W. G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Florida alligator is becoming extinct due to poaching. I strongly urge legislation prohibiting interstate transportation of alligator hides.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

EDWARD S. FALOWSKI.

 COCOA, FLA., July 20, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am writing on behalf of the Community Woman's Club of Cocoa (a member of the Florida Federation of Woman's Clubs) to ask you to do all in your power to pass the "endangered species bill" S. 2984).

As you know, we who are interested in conservation of natural resources feel this a most important bill and one which should have been passed many years ago.

I am writing you not only for the club but for my personal interests. I am a native Floridian and have fought long and hard for the protection of all species and particularly the alligator. This reptile is one of our most useful (and not dangerous unless molested) species in our state. Its value to conservation is beyond measure.

In closing may I quote the Chinese proverb: "It is later than you think"!

Sincerely,

FRANCES S. WHITE,
Chairman, Conservation Committee.

NORTH MIAMI BEACH, FLA., *July 20, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: May I politely add my voice to the many that urge passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984. Protection of the alligator alone from interstate commerce would make this bill worthwhile, but it also has other good features that protect wildlife from other countries from exploitation here.

The alligator is an important part of Florida ecology, and is also important to tourists. They expect to see these large reptiles in Florida. Continued slaughter of the American Alligator will soon cause it to be sorely few in numbers, so that it will not play its proper part in nature, nor will the leather industry find hides available, nor will it have economic value to tourism. Extinction of the species in the United States, and surely similar fate following in other countries can very well happen if present practices continue.

Thank you for your support in helping this bill become law.

Sincerely,

CARTER F. BUNDY.

KINGMAN, KANS., *July 1968.*

Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please support the Senate bill 2984 (the endangered species bill). It is so urgent that this legislation is required to stop the cruel abuse of many animals and birds by dealers; and furriers, etc.

Respectfully yours,

E. M. NORTON.

ANIMAL WELFARE SOCIETY, INC.,
Cape Neddick, Maine, July 17, 1968.

Hon. E. L. Bartlett, *Chairman and Members of Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON and gentlemen: We would urge your strong support of the endangered species bill, S. 2984, scheduled for hearings on July 24.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLOTTE PARKS, *Chairman, Wildlife Committee.*

MIAMI, FLA.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please vote approval of the endangered species bill, S. 2984. It is important that we protect our alligators and big cats and other endangered species.

ANNA E. VOSS.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA., *July 19, 1968.*

Senator WARREN MAGNUSON,
Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I would appreciate your efforts toward the passage of the save alligator bill. Conservation of our wildlife and forests is essential for the welfare of our wonderful nation.

Sincerely,

LOUIS ROSENBERG.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 17, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Would like to urge immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S2984, which I understand comes before the Senate Committee on Commerce for hearing on July 24.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

TOM HUSTON.

LOS GATOS, CALIF., *July 19, 1968.*

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MAGNUSON: May we ask that you support bill S. 2984, endangered species bill.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

LOIS DEGUIRE,
 GLADYS MCAULEY,
 BELLA GILBERTSEN.

WESTBURY, N.Y., *July 19, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please support bill number S. 2984.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

MARGARET KRAUSS.

HENDERSONVILLE, N.C., *June 19, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please vote for endangered species bill, S. 2984. As an Audubon member, am very interested in its passage.

Respectfully,

HELEN N. LEVERONE.

MIAMI, FLA., *July 19, 1968.*

DEAR SIR: I would like to advise you that I support the endangered species bill, particularly that section dealing with the protection of alligators.

Thank you,

L. H. TWEEDLE.

LANDISVILLE, PA., *July 19, 1968.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please approve S. 2984 on animal protection in hearings on July 24, and pass bill. Please urge fellow members of committee to do same.

Sincerely,

JACK MOSS.

GREENFIELD, WIS., *July 16, 1968.*

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Senate Office Building,
Washington D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am in favor of bill S. 2984, and am urging your approval of it.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN MACIZEWSKI.

EASTERN AIR LINES, INC.,
Miami, Fla., July 19, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: As an individual who has been vitally interested in Florida conservation for a great number of years, I would like to appeal to you to support the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

The Florida alligator has been killed to the point where their extinction is a definite possibility. Local protective measures have proven inadequate. A law

to outlaw interstate traffic in alligator hides might be helpful. The serious consideration of your committee is earnestly requested.

Sincerely,

JOHN H. HALLIBURTON,
Vice President, Flight Operations.

MIAMI, FLA., July 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am joining others to now urge you to give your support to the immediate passage of the endangered species bill, S. 2984.

As a resident of Miami, Florida and a member of the Tropical Audubon Society, we fully understand the importance and far-reaching effects of this bill.

Please help us with your support.

Thank you, kindly,

Mrs. CATHERINE NICOLAY.

MIDDLETON, N.Y., July 19, 1968.

DEAR SIR: I urge you to support Senate bill S. 2984, the endangered species bill. It will be a powerful deterrent to the smuggling and poaching that inflicts such great suffering on the many creatures brought close to extinction by the greed of international animal dealers, furriers, and others who profit from this cruel trade.

Also, as a humanitarian would you give some thought to a measure that is now supported by the humane societies, to require spaying of all female dogs except for those in licensed breeding kennels.

Very truly yours,

Mr. B. GIORING.

WASHINGTON ORNAMENTAL AND GAME BIRD BREEDER.

DEAR SIR: I feel it is imperative that you exercise your influence to delay these two bills for further investigation. If they cannot be delayed, then they should be amended to permit the importation of wild caught birds to be used for propagating.

We aviculturists in the United States have devoted much of our time to establish breeders and preserve endangered species of wild birds. When given a chance, we can keep many such birds from extinction and in some cases, replenish and reestablish the birds in their native habitat.

A private aviculturist will specialize in specific fields, and therefore, has a better chance of establishing breeding stock in captivity, as opposed to zoos. Most zoological societies maintain many forms of wild life and concentrate more on display of such stock than on breeding.

My prime interests are in the following: Waterfowl, Pheasants, Quail, Grouse, Partridge, and Francolins. However, I feel this should also apply to all species of wild life that private breeders are trying to keep from extinction.

I would like to point out that I am in favor of any bill which will stop or detour the senseless slaughtering of untold numbers of wildlife for the sole purpose of commercializing on their feathers, fur and other by-products.

Your support on this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH M. LONGO, *President.*

An identical or similar letter was received from each of the following:

Robert L. and Marcella Taylor, 1740 School Avenue, Walla Walla, Wash. 99362.

Robert E. Parker, Route 2, Box 610, Toppenish, Wash. 98948.

S/Sgt. Ronald K. Sparrowgrove, 7115 North East 107th Avenue, Vancouver, Wash. 98662.

Richard F. Heinrich, Sr., Route 5, Box 1365, Tacoma, Wash. 98423.

Maynard H. Reidel, 7715-230th South West, Edmonds, Wash. 98020.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Back, 27344-156th South East, Kent, Wash. 98031.

Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Elbert, 12520 Kent-Kangley Road, Kent, Wash. 98031.

A. E. Grundy, Route 5, Box 482, Tacoma, Wash. 98423.
 Robert L. Hayes, 7715-230th Southwest, Edmonds, Wash. 98020.
 Dennis M. Guy, 3902 East 49th, Tacoma, Wash.
 Frances C. Ashley and William C. Ashley, Ravensdale, Wash.
 N. J. Sourwine, P.O. Box 136, Tacolt, Wash. 98675.
 Mrs. L. R. Larsen, 3918 East 49th, Tacoma, Wash. 98443.
 Mrs. Roger P. Applegate, Route 1, Parma, Idaho 83660.
 Ted Baginski, Ted-Mar Game Farm, 5721 East 52d Street, Puyallup, Wash. 98371.

MILWAUKEE AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Franklin, Wis., August 13, 1968.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: On behalf of the members of the Milwaukee Audubon Society, would like to express approval of Bill S. 2984. I know the hearing was held earlier and this letter is late however the importance of this legislation prompted us let you know our position on this matter. The bill is necessary to save endangered species especially reptiles, amphibians and other wildlife taken contrary to state law.

We sincerely hope this important conservation measure has your approval.
 Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

ROSEMARY CARLSON, *President.*



