

IT'S THE LAW!

這是法律！

Ancient Traditions... New Alternatives

古老的傳統……
新的替代方法

中 醫 西



Endangered
Species Do
Not Belong in
Traditional
Chinese
Medicine

瀕危物種
不應再用於
中藥



TRAFFIC
— NORTH AMERICA —



Rhinoceros and Tiger
Conservation Fund

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has been practiced for more than 3,000 years, with generations of families relying on it to maintain their health and cure illness. The popularity of some TCM cures has helped drive certain animal species close to extinction, including tigers and rhinos. Both are protected by U.S. laws and international agreements.

The majority of TCM practitioners in the United States report that the use of tiger and rhino parts today is rare. Nevertheless, to ensure that tigers and rhinos remain in the world for our grandchildren to enjoy, *all* use of them in TCM must stop.

Tigers

The tiger is an ancient symbol of strength and power, and its bones have been used to treat arthritis and muscular atrophy for centuries. Because of their use in medicines, along with other factors like habitat loss, tigers in the wild have almost disappeared. There are probably fewer than 5,000 tigers left in the wild. Sadly, the powerful and majestic wild tiger may not be around for future generations to enjoy.

Wolfgang Kaehler



Rhinos

Rhino horn has been used in Chinese medicines for centuries to treat fevers, convulsions, and delirium. High demand for rhino horns has resulted in a dramatic decline of wild rhino populations. An estimated 3,100 black rhinos survive in Africa. In Asia, the situation is even more dire, with only about 2,800 left of all three Asian species combined.

傳統中醫藥 (TCM) 已經實踐了 3000 多年，一代代家庭依賴它維持健康和治療疾病。某些

傳統中醫藥方法的流行已經使得某些動物瀕於滅絕，其中包括老虎和犀牛。這兩種動物都受美國法律和國際公約的保護。

雖然大部分在美國的中醫師都報告對老虎和犀牛成份的使用非常之少，但是，為了保證我們的子孫們還

能享受老虎和犀牛帶給這個世界的歡樂，它們在中藥中的使用必須停止。

老虎

老虎是力量的一種古老象徵，虎骨世來被用於關節炎和肌肉萎縮的治療。由於它們的藥用價值以及其他因素（譬如失去棲息地），野生老虎已幾乎消失。野生的老虎大約剩餘不到 5000 只。可悲的是，這些強大神奇的野生老虎可能不會存在太久，我們的後代可能無緣再看到它們。

犀牛

犀牛角世來在中藥裡被用於治療發燒、痙攣和神志不清。對犀牛角的大量需求導致了野生犀牛數量的急劇減少。在非洲估計有 3100 頭黑犀牛存活。在亞洲，情況愈加嚴重，三種犀牛亞種加起來才僅存 2800 頭。

Bruce Bunting/WWF



The Law

The product labeling provisions of the U.S. Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act make it illegal in the United States to sell, import, or export or to **attempt** to sell, import, or export any product for human consumption or application that contains – or even claims to contain – rhino or tiger parts.

Anyone doing business as an importer, exporter, or distributor who knowingly violates this law could go to prison for up to six months and be fined \$5,000. A traveler who knows about this law and still brings one of these products into the country could face fines up to \$12,000.

Counterfeit Medicine

It is important that practitioners know what is in the medicines they give patients and that patients know what they are taking. Many patented medicines claim to contain tiger and rhino parts, but are counterfeit. Such claims promote the continued use of real tiger and rhino parts, and selling these counterfeit products is also illegal.

Avoid any medicine that lists tiger or rhino as an ingredient. Let practitioners and retailers know you do not want products made from endangered species.

Alternatives

There are alternatives to both tiger and rhino products. Alternatives to tiger bone have been developed in traditional Chinese medicine and many practitioners now prescribe them. However, the tiger's situation is so critical, we must stop using tiger products **altogether**. Experts in China and South Korea have determined that there are effective anti-inflammatory treatments made from non-tiger sources. Similarly, a number of herbs and other alternatives to rhino horn are believed to be effective for treating fevers and other ailments. A list of alternatives endorsed by the American College of Traditional Chinese Medicine can be found at www.tcmwildlife.org.

Save Tigers and Rhinos For Our Children

By eliminating the use of these endangered species in TCM, we can help ensure that our children and grandchildren will enjoy these magnificent animals in the wild for years to come. Let's leave our children a living planet!

For more information, please contact the TCM Program Officer at the Species Conservation Program, World Wildlife Fund, or TRAFFIC North America, or visit www.worldwildlife.org.

For more information on the Act itself and what the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is doing on traditional medicines, please contact traditionalmedicines@fws.gov.



World Wildlife Fund

1250 24th St, NW
Washington, DC 20037

Tel: (202) 293-4800

Fax: (202) 293-9211

www.worldwildlife.org



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

4401 N. Fairfax Dr., Suite 700
Arlington, VA 22203

Tel: (703) 358-2095

Fax: (703) 358-2298

www.fws.gov

TRAFFIC

NORTH AMERICA

TRAFFIC North America

c/o World Wildlife Fund
1250 24th St, NW
Washington, DC 20037

Tel: (202) 293-4800

Fax: (202) 775-8287

www.traffic.org

Bruce Bunting/WWF



法律

美國犀牛和老虎保護法的產品標籤條例，令使在美國以人為消費或應用為目的的銷售、進口或出口或者企圖銷售、進口或出口任何含有一或即使聲稱含有犀牛或老虎成份的產品成為非法。

任何明知違法卻從事進口、出口或分銷的人士可入獄長達六個月並付罰款 \$5000 美元。明知該法律卻仍然攜此類產品入境的旅行者可能面對 \$12,000 美元以上的罰款。

仿造藥物

中醫師有必要瞭解配給病人的藥物成份，而病人亦有必要瞭解自己吃的是什麼藥。許多專利藥品聲稱含有老虎和犀牛成份但卻是仿造的。這樣的聲稱鼓勵繼續使用真的老虎和犀牛材料，銷售這些仿造產品亦是違法的。

要避免任何將老虎或犀牛列為成份的藥品。告訴中醫師和零售商你不想使用任何由瀕危物種製作的藥品。

替代品

現在有了可以替代老虎和犀牛的產品。虎骨替代品已經開發出來，許多中醫師在使用替代品。但是，老虎的情況是如此地危急，以致我們必須停止使用所有含老虎成份的產品。中國和南韓專家已經確定可以用非老虎材料製造有效的抗消炎藥。相同的，一些草藥和其他替代犀牛角的做法亦被認為可以有效地治療發燒和其他痛症。由美洲中醫學院列出的替代療法可在 www.tcmwildlife.org 網站查到。

為孩子們拯救老虎和犀牛

如果消除瀕於滅絕的物種在傳統中藥中的使用，我們可以幫助確保我們的子孫後代仍可享受這些美麗的動物。讓我們為孩子們保留一個充滿生機的地球吧！

欲知更詳細資料，請聯絡物種保護處的 TCM 專員，世界自然基金會或野生物貿易調查委員會北美分會 (TRAFFIC North America)，或是參觀我們的網站 www.worldwildlife.org。

欲知更多關於該法律和美國漁和野生生物局在傳統醫藥方面的資料，請通過 www.traditionalmedicines@fws.gov 與我們聯絡。



世界自然基金會

1250 24th St., NW
Washington, DC 20037

電話：(202) 293-4800

傳真：(202) 293-9211

www.worldwildlife.org



美國漁和野生生物局

4401 N. Fairfax Dr., Suite 700
Arlington, VA 22203

電話：(703) 358-2095

傳真：(703) 358-2298

www.fws.gov

TRAFFIC

— NORTH AMERICA —

野生物貿易調查委員會北美分會

請轉交：世界自然基金會

1250 24th St., NW
Washington, DC 20037

電話：(202) 293-4800

傳真：(202) 775-8287

www.traffic.org

Leonid Dubeykovskii



This publication was made possible by support from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund.

World Wildlife Fund, known worldwide by its panda logo, leads international efforts to protect endangered species and their habitats and to conserve the diversity of life on Earth. Now in its fourth decade, WWF works in more than 100 countries around the globe. Visit WWF's Web site at www.worldwildlife.org, or call 800-CALL-WWF (800-225-5993) to learn how you can help.

Cover photos:

loose herbs: Janice Gorton

tiger: Gennadi Shalikov

rhinoceros: Bruce Bunting/WWF

本出版物在美國漁和野生生物局，犀牛和老虎保護基金的支助下出版。

以熊貓標誌而廣為人知的世界自然基金會 (WWF)，領導國際各界力量，致力於保護瀕於滅絕的動植物及其棲息地，保護地球生物多樣性。成立42年之際，WWF已在全球100多個國家展開了工作。請參觀 WWF 網站 www.worldwildlife.org 或致電 800-CALL-WWF (800-225-5993)，瞭解您可以如何伸出援手。

封面照片：

草藥：Janice Gorton

老虎：Gennadi Shalikov

犀牛：Bruce Bunting/WWF



World Wildlife Fund

1250 24th St., NW

Washington, DC 20037

www.worldwildlife.org

Telephone/電話：202-293-4800

Fax/傳真：202-293-9211

© 2003 WWF. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
BY WORLD WILDLIFE FUND, INC.

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER, USING
SOY-BASED INKS.

© 2003 WWF。世界自然基金會，保留所有權利

使用回收紙張，豆類配方墨水印製

2-2003/150,000