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## Elephants Win at CITES

International trade in ivory was banned by the 103 member nations of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) when the delegates meeting at Lausanne, Switzerland in October voted to upgrade the African elephant to Appendix I (endangered) status.

The 76 to 11 vote was a blow to the ivory dealers whose ingenuity was sorely taxed as they maneuvered to unload huge stockpiles of poached ivory before January 18, 1990, the date on which the CITES decision became effective and after which any attempted ivory sales across national borders became violations of international law.

Hong Kong, where more than 670 tons of ivory are stockpiled, tried hard to get a special extension of time to dispose of it, but the CITES nations refused to grant it.

Burundi, an African nation with no elephants but extensive stockpiles of tusks the Burundi dealers smuggled in from elephants poached in neighboring countries, also tried unsuccessfully for special treatment at the Lausanne meeting.

The Appendix I listing was bitterly contested by southern African countries who argued vehemently for a "split listing." They wanted to continue to sell ivory in international commerce, asserting that they knew how to manage their elephants and could control poaching and smuggling. Recent revelations (see column 3, this page) show how South Africa has secretly decimated Angola's elephant population while posing as a

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## STOP PRESS

**January 17, 1990**

Britain, in a shocking reversal of policy, announced today that it is filing a reservation to allow the 85 million pounds worth of ivory stockpiled in Hong Kong to be sold on the world market for the next six months. At the CITES meeting, Britain voted for the ban on ivory trade and even introduced a resolution calling for the immediate implementation of the ivory ban because, as the British representative stated: "the crisis facing the African elephant means we cannot wait for 90 days." But now, Prime Minister Thatcher has decided that it should wait another six months, thus rewarding Hong Kong ivory syndicates that the ban should put out of business. They will now have the opportunity to launder more poached ivory through Hong Kong.

Six other countries have also filed reservations to the 76-11 CITES vote. They are: South Africa, China, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi and Zambia.

The fight to save the elephants from the ivory trade must be redoubled to prevent the development of new routes for smuggling ivory. After a short respite in poaching from October of 1989 to January 18, 1990, elephants are again in mortal danger.

**Boycott Ivory!**

## Slaughter in Southern Africa

Elephants were mown down indiscriminately by the tearing rattle of automatic fire from AK-47 rifles and machine-guns. They shot everything, bulls, cows and calves, showing no mercy in a campaign of extermination never seen before in Africa.

"The hundreds of thousands of elephants became thousands, the thousands became hundreds, and the hundreds, tens." That is how a former South African army officer described his eyewitness experiences fighting alongside the UNITA rebel forces in Angola.

For more than a decade, the rebels have helped finance their guerrilla war by massacring the once-great elephant population of Angola and exporting the ivory out through South Africa on trucks and airplanes operated by the South African army. Thousands of rhinos were also killed to feed the highly profitable trade in their horns.

The revelations of the ruthless poaching have rocked South Africa and raised embarrassing questions for the governments of South Africa and the United States, which have backed the UNITA rebels in their fight to overturn the communist-backed government of Angola.

The U.S., through covert aid supplied by the Central Intelligence Agency, has been spending tens of millions of dollars annually to prop up the UNITA regime headed by Jonas Savimbi.

During the late 1970's and until recently, the South African army had troops operating throughout Angola. Col. Jan Breytenbach, who exposed his involvement in a November 1989 interview with the *Johannesburg Sun-*

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*Biggest ivory haul ever in Africa—980 elephant tusks weighing nearly 7 tons.*

# AMA Turns to Image Makers for Help

The American Medical Association (AMA), has engaged public relations experts and pollsters to help them fight "antivivisectionists" and improve the image of medical research and the health industry. As a result, in June 1989, an "Animal Research Action Plan" was issued.

Just how this expensive promotion will strike the public remains to be seen. It's entertaining to read some of the advice the AMA has paid for. First among "General Suggestions" for the "Public Awareness Campaign" is the following: "Attempt to 'warm up' the image of biomedical research, not so much to compete with the warmth associated with kindness to animals (which would be impossible), as to provide the openness that would quell suspicions about researchers . . ."

On the next page, the AMA is told they should "Take scientists out of the closet. There are many types of people in biomedical research. Some may have the potential for being dressed up (figuratively, through media training) and sent on the road."

So much for medical research in the laboratory! Getting the show on the road with media-trained scientists, preferably lovable types to "compete effectively in the contest for public support," is the focus of this exercise.

AMA's advisors tell their patrons what to avoid, too. For example: "Scientists vs. Animals"—Animals win this contest. Animals are perceived as being cuddly, cute and helpless; scientists (as a rule) are not." That's putting it mildly in view of the fact that when the pollsters asked people, "Are animals tortured by scientists?" only 5% replied, "Never," whereas 45% said, "Sometimes," and 28% thought, "Often."

It's clear, the AMA has a problem. But they seem to want to address it by manipulating public opinion rather than by making substantive changes.

The AMA's public relations team recommends two key actions:

"Address the public's most pressing concerns of inhumane treatment of lab

animals and needless repetition of experiments using animals.

"Inform the public about existing regulations concerning animal research."

If the AMA would put its powerful influence in the biomedical community behind a few common sense humane policies, it could probably succeed with the first recommendation. All of the following would go a long way to address pressing public concerns and should be adopted by the AMA:

- ▶ condemnation of unnecessarily painful procedures;
- ▶ condemnation of use of more animals than are strictly necessary;
- ▶ thorough checking of the literature to avoid needless duplication;
- ▶ sharing of data by academic, government and commercial institutions to prevent the same experiments and tests from being done because there is no record available;
- ▶ provision of comfortable quarters for

## Recent Developments in the Fran Trutt Case

*The American Medical Association "Animal Research Action Plan" of June 1989 states: "The extreme goals and tactics of the hardcore activists must be exposed fully for the public to see". This is a "Prime goal of the AMA action plan . . . The activists will not alter their view. They are dedicated. The sympathizers, however, are soft and the general public is up for grabs. These people can be scared away if they come to see the violent tactics of the movement as dangerous and counter-productive. This is an important part of the AMA's strategy."*

*The U.S. Surgical/Fran Trutt case appears to be an example of "full exposure for the public to see" of a "hardcore activist". The New York tabloids ran six inch headlines such as "Bow Wow Bomber" when Trutt was arrested last year while placing a bomb near the parking place of U.S. Surgical's chief executive, Leon*

*Hirsch, (a full report appeared in the AWI Quarterly, Vol. 38, No 1).*

*However, recent developments in the Fran Trutt case are disturbing. Here's how The Advocate (Norwalk, CT) describes the current situation:*

Prosecutor Bruce Hudock's case against Fran Stephanie Trutt, the would-be animal rights bomber of Norwalk's U.S. Surgical Corporation, is in big trouble. First there were repeated and sensational leaks pointing to Surgical's own complicity in the bombing incident; now there's the revelation that two of the prosecutor's potential witnesses against Trutt have been arrested; one is in federal prison.

Marcus Mead is a 30-year-old former window washer and would-be model with movie idol looks. While allegedly working for a Stratford-based company called Perceptions International, on what he says was U.S. Surgical's payroll, Mead worked

his way into Trutt's confidence and eventually provided her (and her bomb) with a ride from her Queens home to Surgical's headquarters. Trutt, a sometime teacher and dog lover, was obsessed with Surgical's use of live dogs in demonstrations of its medical staples. The company has been the target of animal rights protests since 1981.

Mead disappeared after the Nov. 11, 1988 bombing incident, surfacing only to give sketchy versions of his actions to the *Westport News*. But now, the *Advocate* has learned, Mead is at a federal prison camp in Allenwood, PA (authorities say the offense is parole violation, dating from a 1984 mail fraud conviction). Mead is scheduled to be released in February of 1991.

Mead has a history of arrests. He was taken into custody by Westport police Jan. 12 for passing a \$249 bad check in Sept., 1986. He also has several other bad check arrests. Mead would be expected to be a prime prosecution witness against Trutt at her state trial scheduled

- laboratory animals in place of cramped metal cages without bedding or any other resting place;
- ▶ training of scientists and technicians in the most humane available procedures and rejection of such extremely painful routine tests as (a) the Draize Test, using the eyes of conscious animals; (b) the classic LD50 test in which half the animals must die; (c) the unrestricted use of Freund's Adjuvant; (d) the use of paralyzing drugs on unanesthetized animals; (e) the use of painful electric shocks to produce "learned helplessness" in which the dog gives up and suffers the shocks without even trying to avoid them (there is actually a book that tells undergraduate students how to do this).

As for the second recommendation—to inform the public about existing regulations—the AMA could back this up most effectively by:

- ▶ supporting strict enforcement of regulations of the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals (ISLA) amendments under the federal Animal Welfare Act;

- ▶ working for increased appropriations for full administration of the Act;
- ▶ supporting increased size of cages and enclosures for primates and regular exercise for dogs in laboratories under Part 3 of the pending proposed regulations for ISLA and urging that these regulations be made final without further delay;
- ▶ supporting inclusion of mice, rats, birds, and farm animals by the Secretary of Agriculture, who has the authority to extend the protection of the Animal Welfare Act to these species when they are used in laboratories;
- ▶ supporting the necessary increase in appropriations to pay the salaries of the veterinary inspectors and support staff to carry out this additional work.

If these proposals were put into practice, they would bring about widespread improvement in laboratory animal welfare. The AMA could express honest pride in the good treatment of experimental animals brought about as a direct result of its efforts. Morally correct and pragmatically efficacious, such a program deserves the support of AMA members and policy makers.

## Alternatives in Education

Under a grant from the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, the Animal Welfare Institute has undertaken an educational program on the use of alternatives in education. The purpose of the program is to promote studies of living organisms in biology education that do not harm or destroy animals.

As part of this program, Barbara Orlans, Ph.D., has given a number of talks this year at biology teachers' conventions and on college campuses, thus reaching biology teachers at all levels of education, elementary through college level, in addition to some students. Dr. Orlans has been a member of AWT's Scientific Committee for over 25 years, and she holds degrees in anatomy and physiology.

The talks have outlined current problems in the use of animals in education and recommended solutions. Today's estimates are that approximately two million animals are used annually for educational purposes, many of them frogs and small mammals, and some dogs and cats. A

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to begin in January.

In his few public statements, Mead made clear his belief he was working for U.S. Surgical. "The checks came from Perceptions International, but I was told I was being paid by U.S. Surgical," he said. Mead had been living a high life on the \$500 a week he was reportedly being paid by Perceptions (and, indirectly, by Surgical), showing off in rented Porsches and Alfa Romeos.

The other Trutt case figure with legal problems is Jan Reber, the president of the Stratford-based Perceptions. According to state police sources, Reber turned himself in at Troop G in Westport Oct. 12, answering charges of operating an illegal private detective agency. Reber did not return several *Advocate* telephone calls.

In another article entitled "Web of intrigue grows in Norwalk bomb case" (*Greenwich Time*, Nov 9, 1989), author Barclay Palmer notes that:

Recent criminal actions against the private detectives hired by U.S. Surgical to spy on Trutt and a federal order that Trutt undergo

psychological tests have raised yet more questions about the case.

Trutt was sent Tuesday to Lexington, Ky, where psychologists are assigned by a federal court to determine whether she is capable of "criminal intent" and competent to stand trial. Since her arrest a year ago, she has been held at the Niantic Correctional Center for Women in lieu of a \$500,000 bond. . .

Jan Reber, who, as president of Stratford-based Perceptions International coordinated 24-hour surveillance of Trutt for U.S. Surgical, pleaded not guilty to a felony count of operating a private detective agency without a state license. Trutt's lawyers say Reber's agents "entrapped" her. . .

The charge carries a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a \$5,000 fine. Asked for comment after yesterday's hearing, he simply turned away.

"We have no comment," said Kenneth D'Amato, the Bridgeport lawyer who represented him during the hearing. D'Amato is listed in state records as

secretary of Perceptions International.

Leslie Caldwell, the federal prosecutor in Brooklyn who brought the bomb possession charge against Trutt, recommended in an Oct. 19 letter that U.S. District Judge Joseph McLaughlin in Brooklyn "disregard. . . entirely" a tape offered by Hirsch in the federal case.

"Like a sports 'highlight film' made for the benefit of home team fans, the tape contains many of Trutt's most menacing and outrageous remarks: however, it omits the operatives' goading, encouragement and offers of money" Caldwell wrote. "As a result, we believe the tape creates a misleading impression of Trutt's Connecticut activities."

*On January 9, 1990 Judge McLaughlin sentenced Fran Trutt to the 14 months she had already spent in jail, ordered that she serve 3 years of probation and undergo psychiatric therapy after her trial in Connecticut.*

***Housing, Care and Psychological Wellbeing of Captive and Laboratory Primates***

Edited by Evalyn F. Segal  
Noyes Publications (Park Ridge, New Jersey), 1989. 26 chapters, 544 pages. \$64.00.

An announcement of this book, appeared in the last *Quarterly* (Vol. 38, No. 2, page 14). In this issue, we provide quotations to familiarize readers with some of the outstanding contributions it contains from 50 leading primatologists and other scientists who work with captive primates. All institutions housing primates for laboratory studies are urged to purchase this comprehensive volume.

"In most standard laboratory cages today, the animal is forced to spend most of the day on a surface covered with urine and feces. It is ludicrous to feel good about hygiene just because the steel cage can be sterilized in a cage washer once a day! Yet current trends condemn housing in outdoor areas large enough to support grass in favor of 'clean' concrete or steel."

*Claud A. Bramblett University of Texas at Austin*

"Group-housing laboratory primates promises to improve, not jeopardize, the quality of biomedical research in many important ways.

"Outdoor housing for social groups produces demonstrably healthier, less expensive, and much less idiosyncratic subjects . . . many methods long used in progressive primate laboratories reduce standard difficulties with physiological research—difficulties that threaten animal health, technician safety, and data validity. Primate subjects, for example, can typically be trained to present appropriate body parts for vaginal swabbing, rectal exams, and even blood draws."

*Michael E. Pereira, Joseph M. Macedonia, David M. Haring, and Elwyn LaVerne Simons, Center for the Study of Primate Biology and History, Duke University, Durham, NC*

"Concern for the psychological wellbeing of captive primates is not new; the history of such concerns began well before recent pressures from animal welfare activists. It has long been recognized that successful captive breeding of primates requires equal attention to physical and psychological needs . . .

"Cage furnishings. The environments we have designed for our marmosets and tamarins are quite large, ranging 3-12 m<sup>3</sup> for the cotton-top tamarins (Snowdon Savage & McConnell 1985) up to 20 m<sup>3</sup> for the pygmy marmosets . . . The bulk of the branches and ropes are placed a meter or more above ground level to simulate an arboreal environment, and all food and water containers and nest boxes are placed high in the cage.

" . . . It is important to develop housing that goes well beyond the minimum standards. A more complex environment allows members of the group to engage in a wider variety of social activities, and it allows the development and maintenance of locomotor and sensory skills. Thus, caging of appropriate size and complexity contributes to both physical and psychological wellbeing . . .

" . . . the development of a sense of control over the environment has been shown to be a critical component of psychological wellbeing. Animals cannot passively receive environmental events; they must be able to act on the environment and consequences must result from their actions. This is a key aspect to most good environmental enrichment . . .

"For many nonscientists as well as scientists, research is synonymous with invasiveness: good research is thought to require isolating animals from one another and banning any sort of enrichment as a violation of strict experimental control. It is thought that animals must be prodded and handled, blood samples drawn and surgery performed before research results can be considered significant. While particular research problems may require that animals be isolated, blood drawn or surgery performed, we suggest that researchers think more creatively about possible alternative ways to gather the same or similar data without using invasive techniques or isolation of captive primates."

*Charles T. Snowdon and Anne Savage, University of Wisconsin, Madison*

"We believe that adherence to the standard husbandry guidelines for individual caging over long periods of

time can have deleterious effects on squirrel monkeys. Discomfort and psychological stress may be occasioned by the following sources . . .

"We have observed that when individually-caged monkeys are released into larger enclosures, an initial period of awkward activity ensues characterized by inaccurate leaping from one structure to another and a tendency to fall from elevated locations . . .

"Hosing as a Source of Stress. It is usual in colony rooms to hose down drop pans under the cages every day. Squirrel monkeys usually move as near the tops of their cages, away from the water, as they can. Hosing remains aversive even after years of caging and continues to evoke a profusion of loud shrieking.

"Tail sores are exacerbated when monkeys sit for extended times on narrow perches like the small-diameter dowels or pipes that are commonly used in individual cages. Tail sores can be lessened by use of wire-mesh platforms instead of narrow pipes (Clewe & Duvall 1966) . . .

"Most primatologists would agree that the welfare of monkeys is better served by housing them in large groups rather than in individual cages . . .

"In January 1983 we decided to establish two free-environment rooms. Individual and gang cages were removed from two conventional colony rooms and the monkeys were simply released into the rooms . . . "Various climbing devices were introduced including a 6-ft. rack of 12 rodent gang cages (approximately 18 x 24 x 12 in.) with fronts removed; racks with no cages; small live trees; step ladders; ropes; and plastic chains. Tree branches were also dispersed through the rooms. These provided the monkeys with a variety of surfaces and areas for exercise, especially leaping, as well as private and secure resting areas . . . no significant costs were incurred in converting from one conventional caging to the free-environment rooms."

*James E. King and Vicky R. Norwood University of Arizona, Tucson*

"In addition each cage was fitted with a trapeze hanging from the squeeze-panel guide bars so that the trapeze could slide forward as the squeeze-panel was moved to the front of the cage. The trapeze proved the most popular part of the cage and provided a vital source of environmental stimulation of the balancing and kinaesthetic systems that would be virtually lacking in the otherwise static environment . . .

"Therefore, passageways (150 cm high x 23

cm wide x 28 cm deep) made of 2.5 x 3.75 cm wire-mesh were fitted over the guillotine doors of an upper and lower cage so as to connect them. . . This gave a more structured vertical environment with separate visual areas so that monkeys could get a real change of place and could get out of sight of particular cage-mates. With connection of adjacent cages the vertical passageways allowed for either two- or four-cage units that could hold groups of not more than 6 or 12 squirrel monkeys, respectively.

"Normally the upper cages were the preferred ones and in the breeding units it quickly became clear that the females occupied the upper space and the males the lower space, a pattern that reflects behaviour in the natural environment (DuMond, 1968) . . .

"Exercise pens. Both these problems were alleviated, though not solved, by the provision of larger exercise pens in which each cage group could spend a 24 hr. period once a week while their cages received a thorough cleaning . . .

". . . it should be noted that some abnormal stereotyped behaviour (cf. Erwin & Deni, 1979) appeared in the caged monkeys soon after arrival in the laboratory. In general this consisted of pacing patterns along trapezes or on the cage floor or in circular routes from floor to trapeze and back. The circuit type of locomotory stereotypy may involve a complete body somersault or a head-toss (cf. Hopf, Hartmann-Wiesner, Khlmorgan, & Mayer, 1974) representing an intention movement for a somersault . . . The virtual absence of stereotyped movements when these same groups were in the exercise pens suggests that enclosures of greater size and complexity would prevent this behaviour . . .

"However, for a behaviourally healthy and hence happy existence the squirrel monkey really requires more space than even our quadruple cage system provided . . . Given these conditions, it should be possible for laboratories using squirrel monkeys not to have to rely on a constant supply of wild-caught monkeys and thus threaten natural populations, but instead to have their own

breeding populations, providing a lively and fascinating teaching and research resource . . . Experimental subjects are then no longer code numbers but are named individuals, known and cared for as infants, with a history and personality and often with specific inter-

action patterns with the individual human caregiver and experimenter. There can be no greater moderating influence on the use of nonhuman primates for scientific research."

*Eric Salzen, University of Aberdeen, Scotland*

**"In most standard laboratory cages today, the animal is forced to spend most of the day on a surface covered with urine and feces. It is ludicrous to feel good about hygiene just because the steel cage can be sterilized in a cage washer once a day!"**

*Claud A. Bramblett, University of Texas at Austin*

Three decades of research involving denial, restriction, and selective interference with species-typical rearing in macaques have demonstrated that restricting social or sensory experience during early

development produces abnormalities in motor activity, . . . exploration, response to complex stimuli, emotionality . . .

"Size of cage may contribute to the occurrence of such disturbances. In rhesus, smaller cages engender more stereotypic pacing than larger cages (Paulk, Dienske, & Ribbens, 1977). Pigtail macaque mothers raising their infants in smaller cages punish them more than mothers raising infants in larger, group cages (Castell & Wilson, 1977). Cage size is only one factor contributing to aberrant behavior; lack of daily stimulation is another. Many abnormal displays may represent a caged animal's attempts to relieve boredom and sensory deprivation and to exert a degree of control over its environment . . .

"Social activities outranked all other available alternatives for adolescents in this study, and 70% of their interactions with toys and other apparatus occurred in a social context involving play or proximity to other group members . . .

"At a recent meeting of the American Association of Laboratory Animal Science, Kenneth Pyle, a veterinarian and professor at the State University of New York at Delhi, described the practice of rotating the singly-caged animals in his colony rooms to various positions along the cage racks so that each monkey in turn had an opportunity to reside in the 'cage with a view' next to the only window. His staff noted that monkeys dis-

played less disturbed behavior when in that cage, perhaps not surprising in light of evidence for the positive effects of windows on human health and mood . . .

"The costs of housing captive primates in groups (caging, personnel, and maintenance) are considerably less than the costs of keeping animals in individual cages in colony rooms (Banerjee & Woodward, 1970; Hoffman and Stowell, 1973). (Where animals are already housed individually, there are, of course, one-time costs involved in shifting to group housing.) . . .

"Although teasing and harassing of caged primates by humans employed to care for them is not a popular topic for discussion among embarrassed professionals, it is a problem that can arise and that must be acknowledged and dealt with promptly."

*Peggy O'Neill National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Dickerson, MD*

One common problem is a cage that is too small. There is evidence that small cages are stressful enough to inhibit even that most robust measure of general wellbeing, reproduction (Doolittle, Wilson & Geisking 1976; Snowdon Savage & McConnell 1984) . . .

"Small cages, poor cage design, and impoverished furnishing combine to limit the range of behavior shown by an animal. The most obvious of these, and perhaps the most important, is the opportunity to move about and forage. Primates spend an average of over 50% of their day searching for and processing food. In cages this is dramatically reduced . . .

"These studies clearly showed the high cost-effectiveness of the floor covering in improving behavior. The desired goal was achieved in the initial studies on stump-tailed macaques (*Macaca arctoides*); self-aggression (Anderson & Chamove 1981) was reduced by more than half and aggression was reduced by a factor of two in adults, and ten in juveniles . . .

"The cost of this procedure was assessed in several ways. Woodchips reduced the time required for cleaning each enclosure from five hours per week to two hours . . . The results clearly showed that the longer the litter was in use, the greater was its bactericidal activity (also Turnbull & Snoyenbos 1973).

*Arnold S. Chamove, Stirling University, Scotland, and James R. Anderson, Universite Louis Pasteur, France*

It is clearly possible to find methods by which environmental enrichment can be combined with research protocol to enhance both . . . This may reduce or eliminate the need to coerce the animals' participation in research activities . . .

"The monkeys no longer constantly turned somersaults or banged their cages whenever research personnel entered the room. Excessive vocalizing and grimacing were greatly reduced, as was self-abuse.

"... We all suffer from a tendency to lump all animals of a species together (unless they are humans); yet anyone who has worked closely with a complex species is acutely aware of individual differences and personality quirks."

*Hal Markowitz, San Francisco State University, Scott Line, University of California, Davis*

Exercise. Another principle we developed in caring for our monkeys was that they, like us, need ample living space and exercise . . .

"Animal technicians tend to house animals singly in laboratories for reasons of disease control and ease of restraint. However, if animals are trained to enter a carrying cage voluntarily, either one of a pair can be handled. Also, if a colony is protected from infectious diseases, the danger of a monkey's transmitting infection to a cagemate is minimized, and the animals gain from social interaction."

*Cynthia L. Bennett, Santa Barbara Zoological Park, CA  
Roger T. Davis, Washington State University, Pullman*

From the very beginning of the installation of this new set of exercise cages, in December, 1986, noise from pounding on the home cages and screeching has been noticeably reduced. When anyone walks

into the room, the two macaques in the exercise cages immediately stop what they are doing to observe or challenge the person, but they are not usually vocal. After a few minutes they either climb the cage wall nearest the visitor to get a better look, or resume play with the toys, or groom themselves. The other animals in the room are unusually quiet and observe the exercise cages, the occupants, and the visitors.

"Our four exercise cages are occupied 24 hours a day, with one animal per cage, in shifts: 7-11 AM, 11 AM - 3 PM, and 3 PM - 7 AM. We are careful to schedule equal exercise opportunities for all monkeys throughout the week . . .

"Guided by our USC experience, and the guidelines that are being written by the USDA-APHIS committees who are studying the psychological enhancement of the environment

of nonhuman primates, we hope to establish an optimal program when the new USDA rules are promulgated."

*William M. Blackmore  
University of Southern California  
Los Angeles*

Environmental enrichment can be a major factor in improving the laboratory monkey's psychological well-being. Enrichment is appropriate not only from the perspective of humane treatment but also from a scientific perspective. Long-term studies in behavioral toxicology require special management to ensure good scientific models . . .

"A portable swimming pool in the playroom. A Plexiglas pool on wheels is used in the playrooms . . . The pool has been a tremendous success with the younger monkeys, who adapt easily to water and are instinctively good swimmers."

*Steven G. Gilbert and Ellen Wrenshall  
Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa,  
Ontario*

**"Each monkey in turn had an opportunity to reside in the 'cage with a view' next to the only window. His staff noted that monkeys displayed less disturbed behavior when in that cage, perhaps not surprising in light of evidence for the positive effects of windows on human health and mood."**

*Peggy O'Neill, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development*

Berkson Mason & Saxon (1963) experimented with varied enclosures and measured the rate of stereotypies using Davenport and Menzel's (1963) deprived chimpanzees. The Berkson study began after the chimpanzees had been living in the standard laboratory environment at Yerkes for approximately three years. Stereotypy rates were highest (stereotypies took up 85% of the time) when the chimpanzees were placed in a wooden isolation cubicle 81" x 59" x 78" where, in addition to being isolated, they could not see out. When they were placed in an outdoor barred cage 69" x 72" x 85", still isolated but now able to see out, stereotypies occupied a smaller 52% of the time. The lowest stereotypy rate, 15%, occurred when the chimpanzees were placed with other chimpanzees in an outdoor enclosure measuring 39 ft. x 57 ft."

*Roger S. Fouts, Mary Lee Abshire,  
Mark Bodamer, and Deborah H. Fouts  
Central Washington University,  
Ellensburg*

***Importation of Birds into the United States in 1985, With Discussion of Recent Developments and Research in the Cage Bird Trade***

by Greta Nilsson (Animal Welfare Institute, Washington, DC), 1989, 230 pages, including Appendix. Price: \$5.00.

As the trade in exotic wild caught birds grinds on, a huge death rate occurs in many shipments. Examination of government records shows this to be frequently due to the trade's miserly overcrowding which every dealer knows spells suffering and danger for birds.

Greta Nilsson lists high mortality shipments in the newly published *Importation of Birds into the United States in 1985*. She gives the probable cause of high mortality shipments, as follows:

"In a table showing shipments in which 40% or more of the birds died, almost unbelievable numbers of birds were stuffed into the crates: 62 crates from Senegal contained 170 birds per crate—finches and parakeets. The dealer receiving the shipment was Furzer. In a shipment of 75 crates from Tanzania, 135 birds per crate were

sent to a dealer named Mahol. A schematic representation of Table 4 is shown here. The following pages list high mortality shipments by species. Nilsson writes:

"... delicate and disease-prone species died in nearly every shipment in high numbers. Blue-fronted Amazons, for example, had high mortality in eleven separate shipments, and Gray Parrots in 12. Hummingbirds, tanagers, sunbirds, owls, bee-eaters almost invariably die in large numbers, and their importation, with the exception of owls, which can be properly cared for, should be avoided, even by qualified zoos."

A complete ban on importation of exotic wild caught birds for commercial sale as pets is a major goal of the Animal Welfare Institute. Until that goal is achieved, a ban on commercial importation of those species that suffer the worst mortality rates should be instituted at once.

### Importation of Birds into the United States 1986-1988

by Greta Nilsson. (Animal Welfare Institute Washington, D. C.), 287 pages 1990. Price: \$5.00.

This report is made up of statistics showing mortality of birds in transit, and quarantine both by species and by the source. It also contains tables which demonstrate causes of mortality.

Nilsson writes: "Many shipments arrive with high transit mortality. Most of these shipments have been received from six countries, and most were apparent results of over-crowding. . . The largest number of shipments—four—were from Senegal, the largest exporter of birds worldwide, which often ships large numbers of finches and other birds in an inadequate number of crates, and with water and food for only a few of the many hours of their trip. Argentina had three high mortality shipments, and it, too, ships large numbers of parrots in

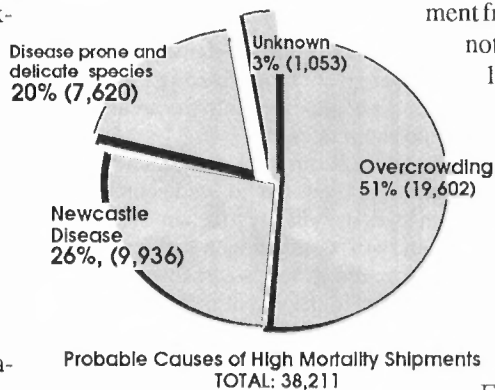
crowded conditions. Tanzania, Brunei, Peru and Uruguay also shipped birds that suffered high mortality. Only one shipment of the twelve had relatively few birds for the number of crates. Most high mortality shipments had at least 80 birds per crate, with a high of 175 birds in a shipment from Senegal in 1986. As

noted previously, the regulations placed into force by the Fish and Wildlife Service in late 1988 as a result of a court decision, resulted in far fewer high mortality shipments during the year. The regulations had been scheduled to be placed into force in February of 1988, and imports slowed considerably during the entire year."

Nilsson also pinpoints countries from which high mortality shipments originate. She writes: "One shipment arrived with 1,612 dead Red-masked Conures, *Aratinga erythrogenys*, of 2,950 of these birds shipped from Peru in October, 1986. Other cases involved delicate hummingbirds, of which 46 arrived dead of 96 shipped from Peru in May, 1986, and birds of unknown species, which may also have been hummingbirds shipped from the same country in March of 1988."

Many birds die in quarantine. The report gives examples of heavy mortality of birds that were shipped with Newcastle Disease. Belgium, Indonesia, Malaysia, South Africa, Uruguay, and West Germany all had shipments in which more than 1,000 birds died in quarantine. Captive-bred birds traveled far better than those captured in the wild and had far lower mortality rates.

Dealers receiving high mortality shipments in 1986, '87, and '88 included: Bill Dew, Louie Mantas, A. A. Pare, Gary Rackear, Stephen Lane, Stuart Hauptman, Mario Tabraue, Val Clear, Phyllis Jones, A. M. Beatrous, Richard Furzer, Anthony Giergenti, Ravi Mahol, Bern Levine, George Kroesen, Larry Lafeber, David Mohilef, Don Kyser, Ron Brown, James Gunderson, Select Few Ltd., Frank Curic, Don Hanover, Alex Perrinelle, Moses Lall, Richard Schmidt, Willie Smith, and F. Zeehandelaar.



### A System of Extinction, The African Elephant Disaster A Report by the Environmental Investigation Agency

(London) 1989. 48 pages. \$5.00. Available from the Animal Welfare Institute

For the first time, the complexities of the corrupt ivory trade have been revealed in a single document. The highly readable, 48-page-long report is illustrated with photographs of some of the key figures involved in these contentious and slippery commercial ventures. The table of contents, together with a map of Africa showing ivory trade routes on the continent as well as those heading to Europe, Asia, and North America, give a quick picture of the disastrous situation which led to Appendix I listing of the African elephant.

The introduction points out, "The extinction of Africa's elephants is just over the horizon, possible within our lifetimes."

It concludes:

The CITES Secretariat's unilateral legalisation of poached ivory stockpiles in Burundi, Singapore, Somalia and other countries in 1986 destroyed any hope that ivory controls might work . . . Poached ivory traders have contributed to the CITES Secretariat to run the very system that so handsomely rewarded them . . . A thorough house cleaning of the Secretariat is essential if CITES is to regain its integrity and re-establish itself as an effective convention to protect endangered species from the depletion caused by international trade.

The second section, entitled "The

*Continued on page 14*

425

## The Nation's Songbirds Under Duress

The relationship between human overpopulation and the destruction of vanishing species was well described in a front-page article of the *Zero Population Growth Reporter* (August 1989) headed "Deforestation Deeply Rooted in Population Growth."

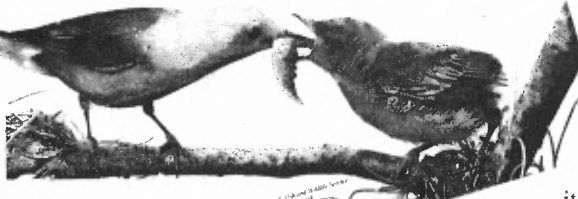
Illustrated with a Fish and Wildlife Service photo of a prothonotary warbler and her fledgling (reproduced here), the caption notes: "Migratory birds, like these prothonotary warblers, are sending us a dramatic message about deforestation. More than three-quarters of all species of North American birds fly south of our borders for the winter. Increasingly, they are arriving in the tropics to find their forest homes burned or bulldozed away. In addition, their nesting grounds in the forests of the United States are being fragmented by roads or other development."

To quote the article with regard to U.S. forests:

At one time, old-growth blanketed some 15 million acres in the Pacific Northwest. Some stands included trees 10 feet wide, 275 feet tall and 1,120 years old. But because of their size and bulk, old-growth trees represented valuable lumber to loggers. During the past century, some 12 million acres of the forest have been cleared. . . Researchers have found that some old-growth stands may support the most dense breeding bird populations of any forest system in the country. . .

There are already clear signs that wildlife is under stress. Because the spotted owl needs old-growth to survive and is at the top of the food chain, the Forest Service has called it an "indicator species." The bird's health reveals the status of other life throughout the ecosystem. Since this owl's population began to decline, it has become a symbol of this fast disappearing forest. . .

Discussing deforestation in the tropics, the article states:



Throughout the tropics, developing nations are struggling to meet the food needs of their rapidly growing populations, placing enormous pressures on their forests. Some indigenous cultures have followed a long tradition of sustainable agriculture by clearing a field, cultivating it for a few years, and then moving to a new area while forest regrowth restores the original site's fertility. Many years later they would return to the first plot to plant crops there again. But as the population expands and new people move into the areas, such "migratory" agriculture has no room to exist.

The land is stripped permanently. Without trees and strong vegetation, there are no seed sources to start new forests and the earth loses its capacity to retain water. Water then tends to run over the land surface rather than soaking into the ground to replenish soil moisture and groundwater reserves. Deforestation was a major contributor to the recent droughts in Africa. In regions of intense rainfall, this loss of the soil's absorption capacity can also increase flooding.

Another leading cause of deforestation particularly in parts of Africa and Asia, is the need for fuelwood. Nearly one-half of the world's population—some two billion people—depend on wood for fuel to cook and to heat their homes. The FAO estimates that close to 100 million people are already unable to satisfy their minimum needs. A further 1 billion are in a "deficit situation" where they can meet their needs only by depleting wood resources. According to FAO's projections, as population increases, and forests become more scarce, half of the people in the developing world will lack a sustainable supply of fuelwood by the year 2000.

These trends cast a foreboding shadow on an already critical situation. Biologists say that perhaps dozens of species are becoming extinct each day. Since less than five percent of the world's tropical forests receive any protection, the stage is set for mass extinction.

## Baronet Busted by Fish and Wildlife Service, Deported

### Billionaire pays penalty for death of protected hawks and owls

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was victorious in a major prosecution in Albemarle County, Virginia, where employees of John W. Kluge had slaughtered hundreds of protected hawks and owls in an attempt to set up an English style "shoot". Thousands of tame game birds were maintained on his estate and then driven in front of shooting parties by beaters.

Fish and Wildlife Service special agent Donald Patterson gathered the evidence which led to the conviction and subsequent deportation of Sir Richard Musgrave, and his assistant "gamekeepers" Paul Shardlow and David Amos.

Local residents proclaimed that their faith in justice was restored when the

pretentious "shoot" lost its license as a game refuge and the much publicized billionaire, Kluge, was fined \$120,000—\$1,000 for each of the dead federally protected hawks retrieved as evidence from his property. Kluge has not as yet been prosecuted under state anti-cruelty laws, however, local residents complain that his employees trapped, shot, and mutilated pet dogs who strayed onto his estate. According to *The Washington Post* (6/5/89) Gary R. Wood of Palmyra, Virginia testified at the trial that he lost three of his hunting dogs. "The lone survivor, a Walker hound, had its vocal cords cut when it was trapped in a snare. 'They let one of my dogs suffer for two days

in a trap,' Wood, near tears, testified.

"It was while looking for his dogs that he stumbled on a pit that contained some



Remains of one of the protected raptors illegally killed on the Kluge estate. Note the identification band.

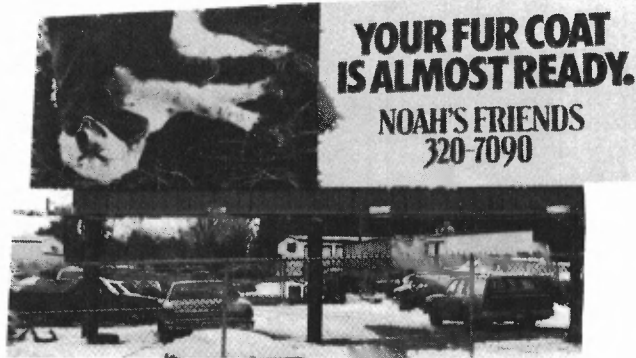
of the hundreds of hawks that Musgrave and his associates were found guilty of killing." The *London Sunday Mail* (4/16/89) reported that the "gamekeepers" held a private sweepstakes on their killings. "It was two points for a groundhog, eight points for a great

horned owl, but the top score of ten could be earned by shooting a dog."



## Billboard Campaign

A trapper killing a coyote he has trapped in a steel jaw leghold trap is featured in a billboard campaign launched by a new organization, Noah's Friends. Standing on the animal's throat and rib cage, the trapper is crushing the life from his terrified victim—a method commonly used by the trapping fraternity to save the cost of a bullet and



avoid damaging the fur.

"I believe that once people become informed on the disgusting reality," says Sally Baker of Noah's friends, "there will no longer be a market to support this kind of torture."

Contributions to the billboard campaign may be sent to Noah's Friends Unlimited, P.O. Box 36197, Richmond, VA 23235 (photo: Noah's Friends)

## Petition to Halt Import of Kangaroo Products

The world's largest wildlife slaughter occurs in Australia, where approximately four million kangaroos are killed each year for commercial purposes. Although three species of kangaroo involved in the slaughter, the Red, Eastern Grey and Western Grey, are listed as threatened under the United States Endangered Species Act, their products



Bullet-pocked road sign in Australia (Photo: Greenpeace)

"Moreover, even the illegitimate assertion that killing is necessary to prevent widespread agricultural and livestock damage is proved false by the actual facts, ultimately demonstrating that Australia's kangaroo program is nothing more than a thinly veiled effort to promote a state-sanctioned industry in kangaroo products under the guise of a damage control rationale."

Greenpeace has been joined by the Animal Welfare Institute, and several other organizations in filing a petition with the U.S. Department of Interior requesting a ban on importation of the products from these species.

The petition asserts that "in reality Australia's kangaroo management scheme has not been devised to protect kangaroos or to ensure their role over the entirety of their range in the ecosystem of which they are a part. Instead, the national and state programs are designed to legitimize commercial utilization of kangaroos, under the guise of 'pest control.'" It further states, "By premising their management programs on a [damage control strategy] the Australian states make clear that conservation of these species is not their primary goal.

The petition characterizes the Australian management scheme as "fatally flawed". It states, "During times of drought, when kangaroo populations are threatened by increasing and often severe natural pressures, the additional protection that should be afforded through a prohibition of killing of kangaroos is instead supplanted by the notion of 'more favorable shooting conditions', a choice of wording that clearly indicates the mind-set behind Australia's kangaroo 'management' programs."

The Australian government sets a maximum annual quota for kangaroo kills. This does not, however, include the rampant killing by poachers. A recent Greenpeace study indicates that Italy imports 11 to 21% more kangaroo skins than Australian trade records indicate.

## "Soft Catch" Outlawed in Massachusetts

A court injunction, issued at the beginning of trapping season, has prevented trappers in Massachusetts from using the so-called "soft catch" leghold trap this year. Nine humane groups sought the injunction against the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife after it allowed use of the trap, despite the fact that leghold traps are illegal in Massachusetts. The Division had tried to maintain that the soft catch, (which has a thin layer of a hard synthetic material on the jaws of the trap) "is not a leghold trap", but the Suffolk County Superior Court disagreed.

Now the Division has appealed the decision and claims that they have no way to enforce the injunction.

## Beavers Keep Town Well Watered During Drought

The terrible drought of 1988 came to northwest Missouri earlier than to most places. And it lasted longer. It began in the fall of 1987 and continued into 1989.

But it seems that the beavers of this area knew what was coming. In late 1987 they began building dams in Grand River, a stream which flows past the small town, population 1000, of Grant City.

The beavers built no fewer than seven dams, all of them along a stretch where wells supply 140,000 gallons of water daily to the citizens of Grant City. Thanks to the beavers the town's pumps continued to gush when many towns in the neighborhood had been reduced to hauling water. For the dams helped to keep up the river level which in turn helped to maintain the level of ground water.

Speaking in the heat of July as he happily surveyed a healthy-looking river, the Mayor of Grant City, Darold Hughes said, "Without the



beavers, "Grand River would be nothing but a trickle and a muddy bottom."

Ronnie Force, the town's water superintendent, pointed to the beavers' handiwork. "You've got to admit they are real engineers. With their sharp teeth, they girdle the trunks, and then wait for a favoring wind before completing their work by felling the trees into the stream."

*‘Occasionally, you’d see a 500 pound sow running around the pen chasing after and playing tag with her little pigs. I would imagine that the sow in a farrowing crate would like to do that, but it’s a little difficult for her.’*

— Mark Peterson



## The Petersons Talk About Pastureland Pigs

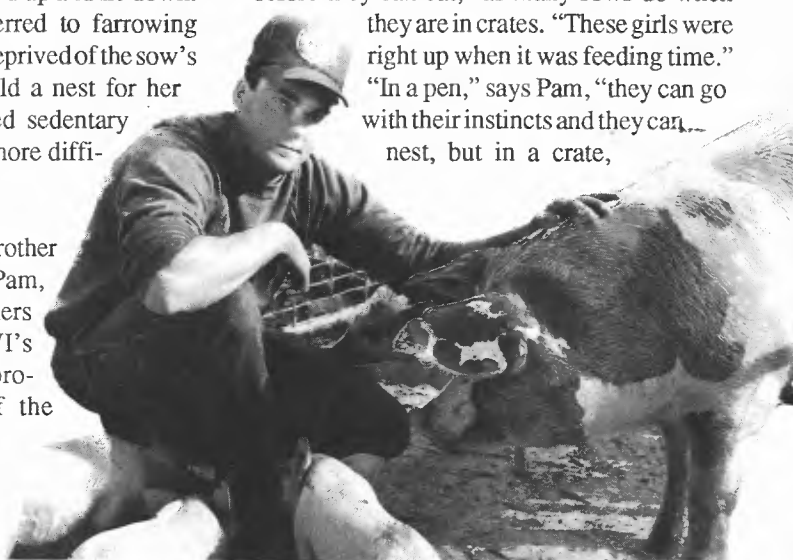
Sows and their piglets on the Peterson farm have come into the limelight since being shifted from an intensive system to the comfortable, straw-bedded pens required to qualify for AWI approval. The pigs are released outdoors in good weather, and farrowing crates have been removed. This pilot project has been undertaken under AWI auspices in an effort to enlist market sources in favor of a comfortable life for animals raised to supply the nation’s huge demand for pork, ham, bacon and sausage. In consultation with experienced farmers and veterinarians, AWI prepared guidelines for family farms who wish to market meat under the Pastureland Farms label.

Agribusiness interests have moved heavily into the hog market, building complexes to house thousands of sows. These unfortunate animals are confined during the

months of their pregnancy in gestation crates so narrow they cannot turn around and can just barely stand up and lie down. Then they are transferred to farrowing crates where they are deprived of the sow’s natural instinct to build a nest for her piglets. This enforced sedentary life makes the births more difficult.

Mark Peterson, his brother Mike, and wife Pam, are the first farmers to participate in AWI’s Pastureland Farms program. Speaking of the straw-bedded pens in which the sows farrow, Pam says: “They have an eas-

ier time with farrowing. I don’t have any sows that, after they farrow, wait for a day, resting up before they can eat,” as many sows do when they are in crates. “These girls were right up when it was feeding time.” “In a pen,” says Pam, “they can go with their instincts and they can... nest, but in a crate,



you can see some of them pawing at the ground trying to make a nest, and there isn’t anything there for them to work with.”

Despite the fact that many of the pigs had never had straw available to them before, they knew exactly what to do with it. “Experts in the industry said, “These are confinement hogs. They’re bred for confinement. They don’t mind being confined. These are no longer



**Photos:** Above: A herd of little pigs dash through their outdoor pen. They’re never forced to fatten in cramped, flat deck batteries as early-weaned pigs on factory farms must do. Left: Pam, Mike and Mark keep a close watch on all the animals—and vice versa. Below: Indoor/outdoor pens provide comfort during the winter months. In summer the hogs enjoy roaming the pasture and sampling the vegetation. Below left: Straw bedded pens spell comfort for this sow and her piglets. Farrowing crates used in factory farms are taboo in AWI approved Pastureland Farms pork. All photos by Diane Halverson.



instinctive, wild animals.' I don't believe that," says Mike. He spoke of a sow who had had nine litters in a farrowing crate, but when put in a pen, immediately started to make a nest. "You can't tell me that she doesn't remember something about how she had the last [litter]. She had her habits and things she knew that worked in the crate, and the only thing she had to tell her to break those old habits when she got in a new situation was instinct." He has observed the sows pulling straw down towards the piglets as they are being born "because they know that the piglets are going to come around to that side of the body and nurse. Pigs need something to keep warm."

As the little pigs grow, they become frolicsome. "When we give them fresh straw," says Mark, "they love to run around in it and play, and occasionally, you'd see a 500 pound sow running around the pen chasing after and playing tag with her little pigs. I would imagine that the sow in a farrowing crate would like to do this, but it's a little difficult for her."

Though the system is more labor-intensive ("about 50% more per sow," says Mike), start-up and operating costs are less, and the satisfaction is greater. This type of system, says Pam, "makes you feel like doing it more." Her husband Mark agrees, "You're with them longer and you can tend to them

to them as you should. You care more about the numbers than the animals after a while."

Pastureland Farms products are now being test marketed at two Lunds stores in Minneapolis. The program has generated a considerable amount of favorable,

unsolicited farm press, including a full-page spread in the November issue of *Pork '89* and articles in the October issues of *Hog Farmer* and *Hogs Today*.

In mid-December, the Minneapolis/St. Paul CBS-TV affiliate, WCCO-TV, visited the farm after one of their cameramen noticed the product in Lunds. The resulting news segment aired three times.

Minnesota Public Radio also picked up the story and aired a piece in early December after inter-

viewing the Petersons and Diane Halverson, AWI's Research Associate for Farm Animals, who is heading the program. The *Minnesota Star Tribune* carried an extensive report in its January 14, 1990 issue.



*Pam and Mark Peterson's son Joe enjoys a playful moment with one of the piglets.*

better." Mike says of the intensive system: "There's probably half a day involved with 1,200 pigs per year because there's no reason for you to be in the building, other than to check them, and you probably don't pay as much attention



*No sow under the Pastureland Farms program is compelled to live for weeks in a farrowing crate or months in a gestation crate as the unfortunate animals confined to factory farms must do. These farrowing crates were removed and replaced with straw bedded pens.*

## UN Resolution on Driftnets

The United Nations has taken an important first step toward ending the use of large scale drift nets, a technology that eliminates all marine life from vast ocean areas. In December, the U.N. General Assembly formally approved a resolution to ban drift net fishing in the South Pacific by July 1991, to call an immediate halt to further expansion of this industry in the North Pacific and to impose a moratorium on the use of driftnets worldwide after June 1992.

### Driftnets in the Pacific

Approximately 1200 driftnet vessels from Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are causing ecological havoc in an area of the Pacific Ocean larger than the continental United States. A drift net is commonly 30 to 40 miles long and practically invisible underwater. The nets are set at night and allowed to drift for several hours to catch albacore tuna and squid. But in the process, some 80,000 marine mammals, including whales, dolphins, porpoises, sea lions and sea turtles, and one million sea birds, are killed each year.

Led by Australia and New Zealand, the South Pacific nations have imposed a regional ban on driftnetting: all 15 of them have outlawed it within their own 200-mile zones. New Zealand, in particular, is taking a very tough line, refusing driftnetters even transit rights through its territorial waters with offending vessels liable to seizure and, if conviction follows, forfeiture.

During the last 4-month fishing season some 180 boats were deploying "Wall-of-death" driftnets in the South Pacific.

Although Japan banned the use of drift nets within 200 miles of its own coast, it initially tried

to prevent adoption of the U.N. resolution introduced by the United States and supported by Australia, Canada, New Zealand and several smaller Pacific nations. Under heavy international pressure, Japan agreed to approve it. But Taiwan and South Korea, who are not members of the United Nations, may ignore it.

At a regional meeting on this issue in Fiji last June, the Japanese delegate denied that driftnets drowned marine mammals and birds.

The intransigent attitude of Japan and Taiwan was further underlined by their refusal to allow neutral observers on their boats. This has done nothing to assuage the wrath or reduce the anxiety of the South Pacific nations, particularly the smaller ones. For, as Mr. Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister has pointed out: "If some of these Pacific economies lose their fishing resource they have virtually lost everything."

New Zealand will have at least one vessel in the Tasman Sea monitoring the impact of the Japanese fleet; inshore tuna fishermen have threatened to cut driftnets; Greenpeace is sending the new Rainbow Warrior to the driftnet grounds.

### ...And in the Mediterranean

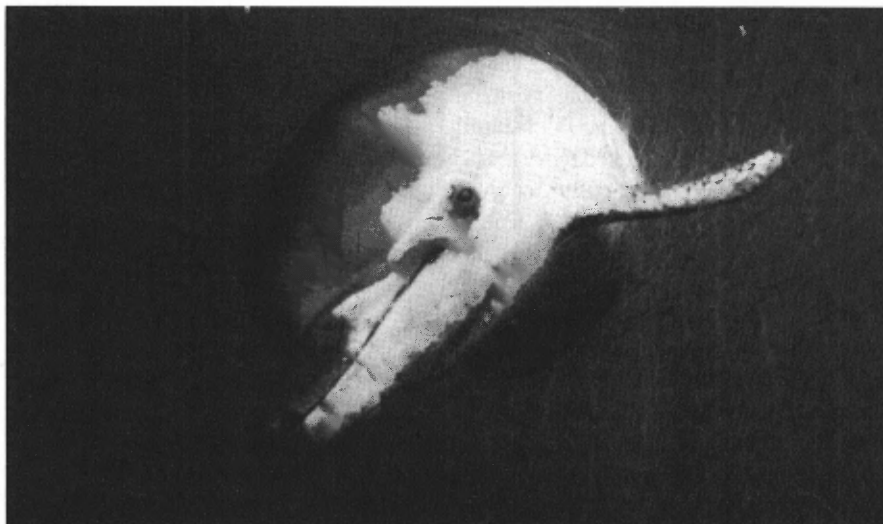
Although the U.N. resolution calls for a worldwide ban by July

1992, continued pressure will be necessary. Italy and Spain have recently begun using similar nets to catch swordfish in the Mediterranean with devastating ecological effects but highly profitable results. The fishery is expanding rapidly and now numbers over 700 vessels. Although monitoring remains sketchy, documented killings of dolphins, which are "protected" by Italian law, are rising steeply. The Environmental Investigation Agency intends mounting an investigation into this illegal slaughter which, unless checked, could see the extinction of all cetaceans in Italian seas by the year 2000.

### Dolphin Protection Bill

A bill requiring the labeling of all tuna products as to whether the tuna has been caught by methods known to kill dolphins or is "dolphin safe", has been introduced by Representative Barbara Boxer. If enacted, "The Dolphin Protection Consumer Information Act of 1990" can significantly reduce the slaughter. The U.S. is the world's biggest consumer of tuna, most of it imported.

The bill is facing fierce opposition from the tuna industry despite the fact that almost 90% of all tuna is caught using methods that do not harm dolphins.



ROBERT YOUNG

## Dolphins Killed for Bait

### Venezuela

Despite vigorous complaints by the Venezuelan conservation group Fundatropicos, the killing of dolphins by Venezuelan shark fishermen continues undiminished. The fishermen use the dolphins as bait.

Grossly cruel killing methods are employed. The shark fishermen use either hand harpoons or firearms. Both are likely to result in a slow and

agonizing death for the animal. Alternatively, dolphins are ensnared in the nets of other fishermen, then brutally clubbed to death and sold to shark fishermen.

Alerted as to what was going on by Fundatropicos, the Ministry of Environment carried out an investigation which confirmed the indiscriminate killings. The report urged that the law protecting wildlife be strengthened and sanctions be enforced. But the government remains inactive.

### Chile

The crab industry in Chile is killing off dolphins, penguins, and seals captured for crab bait. The rare Commerson's Dolphin is now so scarce that the fishermen are killing Peal's Dolphins, dusky dolphins, Southern sea lions, and Southern fur seals as well as several species of penguins.

Commerson's Dolphins were virtually wiped out because of their friendly, social nature. If one member of the dolphin family is harpooned, the others gather round to help it. The hard-hearted crabbers respond by calling them *tontitas*, or silly ones.

### Action:

If you buy crabmeat or shark ask about the source and refuse Chilean crab and Venezuelan shark meat.

*EIA Report (continued from page 7)*

Ecology and Importance of African Elephants," emphasizes the vital contributions of elephant activities to the survival of many other species.

The next section, "The CITES Secretariat and the African Elephant Disaster," includes "The Poached Ivory Amnesty of 1986," "How CITES was trapped by poachers," and "The Secretariat's last stand."

Section 4, "Ian Parker—Ivory Trader and Consultant to CITES," reports:

Ian Parker told EIA in November, 1988 that:

'In 1986, a Burundi ivory trader contacted the CITES Secretariat and said he wanted to legalise his ivory. The CITES Secretariat met with the trader who offered them \$50,000. The CITES official advised them of the Buenos Aires Resolution which provided a means to register ivory. CITES told the trader to call a consultant—me—in Nairobi.'

'A few days later, I got a phone call from the trader and I went to meet him for lunch. He wanted to know how to legalise his 60 tonnes of ivory. I said I would help him get his ivory legalised but it would cost him 3% of the ivory. He agreed with that. So I told him to get his ivory registered, he would have to get the Burundi government to join CITES. He said getting Burundi to join CITES was no problem, he just had to bribe the right people. So he bribed certain government officials and the guy came with the papers, stamped by the Burundi government, to join CITES.

'Then the CITES Secretariat hired me as a consultant and paid me to go to Burundi to register the ivory stocks. I registered the whole 89 tonnes in 9 days and marked them all myself, giving them their registered numbers.

'Then the traders wanted to delay the deadline for registering their ivory beyond the 25th of September, because they had more ivory coming in from Tanzania and Zaire. The traders offered me \$750,000 to extend the registration date.

'I had been retained at the same time to work for the Burundi government as their 'Ivory Officer' and I stamped the Burundi export permits with the government's seal and signed them myself.'

Parker subsequently stated that within a few weeks of the registered ivory being shipped out to Hong Kong via Belgium, large amounts of poached ivory were again pouring into Burundi."

"Hong Kong—The World's Ivory Marketplace" gives a thumbnail sketch of the traders: the Poon Family, the Lai family,

K. T. Wang, and other traders.

Under the subhead "Hong Kong's poached ivory stockpile," the report states: "... the Poon family are still looking for poached ivory to transport to Hong Kong in anticipation of continued trade endorsed by CITES." Fortunately, the CITES nations assembled in Lausanne foiled that plan.

**"Poached ivory traders have contributed to the CITES Secretariat to run the very system that so handsomely rewarded them."**

The next section, entitled "Japan—The World's Largest Ivory Consumer," provides a list of the main Hong Kong companies that have provided Japan with its ivory in the last three years.

Next comes "Zimbabwe—Poaching and the Illegal Ivory Trade" with major sub-heads, "The North Korean Connection" and "Hwange National Park and the mismanagement of elephants."

"Southern Africa, The Pong Connection" tells how South Africa's biggest dealer, Chong Pong, slipped away from authorities when a major shipment of ivory and rhino horn was confiscated. Angola, Mozambique, and Botswana are also covered in this section.

Ivory is trucked along the same routes and only occasionally seized. For example, Tanzanian police, acting on a tip, tried to arrest a truck, but the driver would not stop, and instead the occupant shot at police. When the police prevailed, the driver of the truck admitted that he had made 23 trips in the previous two years to Burundi carrying 210 to 265 tusks each time for the aggressive dealer Zully Rahemtullah (see quotes from Ian Parker above.)

The report ends with sections on three international entrepôts: the United Arab

Emirates, Singapore, and Taiwan.

It closes with a recommendation that the burden of proof of a species' need for protection be shifted to the exploiters. It points the finger at "the 'sustainable use' school of thought" and states:

Unfortunately, sustainable use does not work except in the rarest of circumstances. Such presumptions in favour of trade are contributing to the rapid depletion of many species in the wild. Those who ignore the evidence that sustainable use is a terrible failure—as exemplified by the African elephant disaster—must now accept the clear evidence that the policy is not working for most species . . .

Once the ivory trade is banned, the ivory consuming nations of the world must provide substantial aid to those African countries which demonstrate real political commitment to the conservation of elephants and to the ending of illegal ivory trading . . .

In addition to this the records of key traders, such as those named in this report, should be examined by the relevant authorities in co-operation with Interpol. It is essential that their networks are destroyed.

*Slaughter in Africa, (cont. from page 1) day Times, served in the elite parachute battalion for many years as the commander of a feared brigade that laid waste to enemy territory and populations.*

Col. Breytenbach told the *Sunday Times* that he decided to talk about the elephant massacre after realizing that all his efforts to stop the killing had been in vain.

"I operated extensively in the Cuando Cubango (area of Angola) before it became a theater of war and also after UNITA's massive extermination campaign had turned it into a sterile, lifeless green desert," explained Col. Breytenbach.

He complained bitterly at the highest levels of the South African government, Col. Breytenbach said, but no action was taken. In 1988, he personally informed a senior South African general of the massacres and smuggling, and wrote a letter outlining the problem to Gen. Magnus Malan, the South African Defense Minister.

The ivory scandal was first exposed in July 1988 when a coalition of American conservation and animal welfare groups testified at a U.S. congressional hearing that "the South African military has cyni-

cally aided the ritual annihilation of the once-great elephant herds of Angola.”

The kill was estimated as high as 100,000.

The South African government reacted angrily to the charges. Gen. Malan denounced them as “lies” on the floor of Parliament. The South African army set up an in-house board of inquiry to investigate. It reported within weeks that there was no evidence of the poaching or smuggling.

Col. Breytenbach, who provided his personal evidence to the military board, called the probe “superficial.” He stated that the UNITA rebels were not equipped to move the tens of thousands of elephant tusks out of Angola.

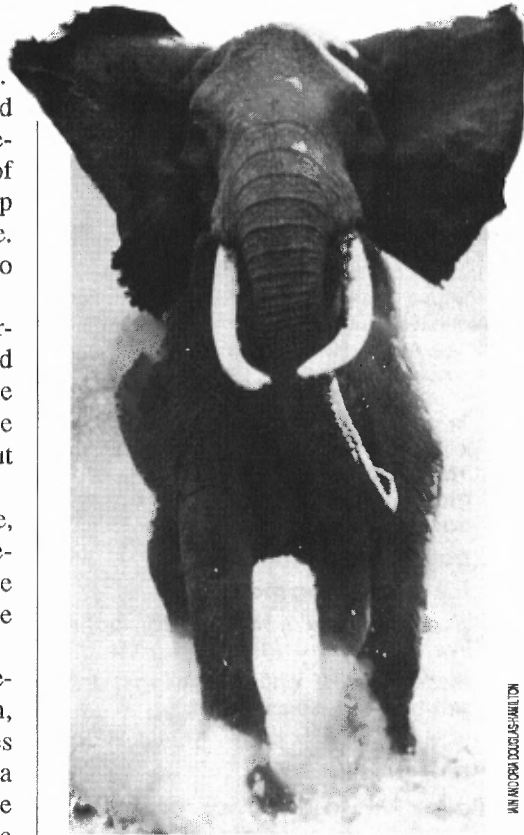
“The million-dollar question is, of course, who are the operators manning the pipeline?” Breytenbach asked. “There are some of us who have a very good idea who these greedy scoundrels are.”

One of the “greedy scoundrels” is believed to be a wealthy business man, Joaquim da Silva Augusto, who supplies the UNITA headquarters base at Jamba from huge warehouses at Rundu on the border of Namibia and Angola. The Mozambican-born Augusto has close ties not only with the rebels but with the South African army.

Last September, police in Namibia captured a 10-ton refrigerated truck owned by Augusto as it was traveling from Rundu toward South Africa. Hidden under boxes of fruit and vegetables were 980 elephant tusks weighing seven tons. Special wildlife police who uncovered the smuggling network believe vast quantities of ivory have been shipped out of Angola along that route for years.

In late September, a twin-engine airplane owned and piloted by Augusto crashed on takeoff at Jamba. Reports from the scene indicate that the aircraft was overloaded with ivory tusks, in addition to several passengers. Critically injured with brain damage and burns was Joao Soares, the son of Portuguese president Mario Soares. Augusto was also injured along with two members of the Portuguese Parliament. The plane was en route to a South African military airbase outside Johannesburg when it crashed.

The Angolan rebel leader, Savimbi, continues to deny the poaching and smuggling despite the growing evidence. Col. Breytenbach was quoted in the *Sunday*



IAN ANDERSON/DOUGLAS HAMILTON

*Times* saying, “Savimbi constantly repeats the lie that he conserves his game. For this purpose he keeps a pocket [of elephants] alive and well in the Luiana area where journalists are taken to get shots of wild animals.” The area also serves as a hunting preserve for Savimbi’s influential friends from South Africa and overseas, Col. Breytenbach said.

The revelations of deep South African involvement in the poaching and smuggling have touched off demands for an independent judicial investigation. Several members of the South African Parliament, as well as leading conservationists and newspapers in South Africa, are pressing the new government of President Frederik de Klerk to ignore the army’s ongoing cover-up and to expose the high-level corruption.

**Action:** Please write a letter to South Africa’s president, demanding action to expose and punish the ivory criminals in the South African army and in the business community. He may be addressed:

President Frederik de Klerk  
c/o Embassy of South Africa  
3051 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008

*CITES*, (continued from page 1)

successful elephant protector, boasting of its management of wildlife in Kruger National Park.

Ivory from elephants killed in East Africa was being smuggled into South Africa and then to the Orient concealed in truck wall panels specifically constructed for the purpose. Breakdown of a truck while fording a river brought this system to light.

South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Botswana practice “culling” (Anglo-Saxon for “killing”). Entire elephant families are eliminated systematically. They claim international ivory sales help pay for conservation activities, but the figures show that income to African countries from tourism enormously outweighs such profits, and tourists want to see elephants.

The report of the Ivory Trade Review Group brought out the economic and ecological facts in plain language: “What is ivory actually worth to Africa? Optimistic views of this have been one of the main reasons for justifying the continued existence of the trade. A comprehensive analysis of export volumes from each country, at the year’s current international price for raw ivory shows that, despite the doubling of the price in that time, the apparent value of African exports dropped from over \$60 million in 1979 to some \$37 million in 1987.

“But this does not mean African governments see anything like that amount of revenue. Evidence from African customs statistics show that ivory is usually declared at about 10% of its true value: although always sold by private individuals.”

Delegates to the CITES Convention got an education in the evils of the international ivory trade when they stopped at the AWI booth exhibit. Dave Currey’s photographs of elephant families in Africa, of masses of tusks confiscated from poachers, of infant elephants being cared for at Daphne Sheldrick’s orphanage, and of illegal ivory factories were on display, and two major television documentaries ran steadily on a loop at the front of the booth, the EIA’s, which appeared on ITN/TV and “The Cook Report.” Both followed the activities of the illicit ivory trade and they attracted the close attention of CITES delegations from all parts of the world.

number of student biology projects are inhumane and unjustified. A major problem is the use of live mammals subjected to painful procedures that can result in lingering death. Another problem is the current overemphasis in junior and senior high schools on dissection of frogs and sometimes even of dogs and cats. At the college level, a major issue is the intentional harming of a healthy dog or cat in order to study a disease or pathological condition instead of using naturally occurring clinical cases.

### Science Fairs

Dr. Orlans says that historically, animal abuse has been most prominent in high school science competitions, and a long-time offender is the International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF) administered by Science Service of Washington, D. C. Although the rules of this fair have been improved so that amateur surgery on monkeys, rabbits, and guinea pigs in students' homes is no longer permitted, as it was in the 1960s, even today this fair frequently gives prizes to teenagers for administering well-known toxic substances such as insecticides to pregnant animals in order to demonstrate the number of dead or deformed babies that result, and the feeding of deficient diets to show deleterious effects. Such projects cause unjustifiable animal suffering. They should be prohibited. For many years, AWI has led efforts to change ISEF rules by documenting specific cases of animal abuse and promoting adoption of effective rules that ban invasive procedures and promote observational studies.

Dr. Orlans' talks have emphasized the need to encourage the study of living organisms in biology education. Biology is the study of life, and so must include observation of life processes. This does not mean that young students should be allowed to injure or kill animals. Quite the contrary. At the elementary and secondary school level, students should never conduct projects that involve harming or killing any vertebrate animals. There are ample projects involving plants and microorganisms and observational vertebrate animal studies that involve no injury (see box.)

Apart from education of teachers and students on alternatives, new policies are

needed on the use of animals in education. Especially needed are more stringent policies in science fairs.

There are a number of encouraging signs

### Alternatives to Dissection

In lectures and articles, Dr. Orlans has provided many practical suggestions for student exercises that do not involve harming or destroying animals. As substitutes for frog dissection, teachers should consider the following:

- ◆ *human internal anatomy studies from x-rays, movies of the gastro-intestinal tract after a barium meal, pyelograms of the kidney, images of the heart, and CT scan images*
- ◆ *frog dissection videos*
- ◆ *take-apart frog models*
- ◆ *student-made models of stomachs, livers, and other internal organs*
- ◆ *dissection of chicken wings and slaughterhouse material.*

### Alternatives to invasive procedures on vertebrate animals include:

- ◆ *study of plants, fungi, protozoa, and invertebrates*
- ◆ *study of human physiology and behavior*
- ◆ *observing the behavior, natural history, and normal physiology of domestic pets, wild animals, and animals in zoos and in free-range farms*
- ◆ *study of normal functions in invertebrate and vertebrate animals including projects on communication, learning processes, activity cycles, genetics, special senses, nerve reflexes, etc.*

of change that will lead to a more humane ethic in biology education. National attention has been focused on the issue by the many student protests about what they are required to do in their biology classes, several of which have led to successful legal challenges in the courts. Also, there is activity in state legislatures to enact laws similar to that already passed in California allowing students' conscientious objection to participation in harming and killing animals. The National Association of Biology Teachers has this year announced a policy encouraging the use of "alterna-

tives to dissection and vivisection where possible." The National Science Teachers Association (NSTA) is currently considering revisions to its permissive policy (similar to that of the International Science and Engineering Fair) that permits infliction of pain on animals. Hopefully, they will adopt standards more in line with current public standards and attitudes.

However, continued effort will be needed with programs such as the Dodge Foundation is supporting and AWI is pursuing to achieve a more compassionate approach toward animals among today's youngsters and tomorrow's scientists.

### Dissection

There is still much opposition to reform. For instance, although a similar presentation had been given with considerable success at other teachers' meetings, Dr. Orlans was stopped from giving a talk entitled "Dissection, Pros, Cons, and Alternatives" at the National Science Teachers Association regional meeting in Atlantic City after having first been accepted and the event being published in the program. As another example, the journal *Science*, the official publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, says it is "Bad news for scientists" that CBS has made and aired a movie about the California student, Jenifer Graham, who at the age of 15 refused to dissect a frog and won a court case on her right to refuse.

The issue of whether or not dissection of animals should be conducted in the primary or secondary grades has recently become especially volatile in New Jersey, where a similar lawsuit recently established a student's right to refuse to perform a dissection in class.

This decision could mean the end of the traditional compulsory frog dissection in New Jersey, as concerned students and teachers begin to exercise the newly-established right.

The AWI is seeking to publicize educationally sound alternatives to dissection. When Dr. Orlans was removed from the speaker's program at the NSTA Regional meeting, AWI was able, nevertheless, to make its message known via an educational exhibit booth. Information was distributed on alternatives to dissection of

*continued on page 19*

## Appropriations Committees Encourage Alternatives to Laboratory Animals

The Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress have recommended that the National Institutes of Health (NIH) work actively to develop alternatives to laboratory animals.

The House Appropriations Committee report calls for the Biological Models and Materials Resources (BMMR) of NIH to "provide nonmammalian organisms to the biomedical research community. The Committee is fully supportive of this effort and has added sufficient funds to double research in this area."

The Senate Committee report states, in part: "Consistent with the congressional mandate directing NIH to develop research methods which do not rely on the use of animals, the Committee urges the Division of Research Resources to consider establishing a division of alternative resources program that is separate and distinct from the Animal Resources Program, and

to give this effort priority and visibility in fiscal year 1990."

The report also states: "Breakthroughs in the treatment and cure of many diseases can be expected through the development of these alternative resources. In addition, it is the Committee's intention that NIH continue to develop resources which do not require the use of animals in research experiments." The report of the conference between both Houses states, "The conferees are agreed that the Biological Models and Materials Resources section of the Laboratory Animal Sciences and Primate Research Program, should receive sufficient funds to significantly expand research in this area."

## European Action to Eliminate Use of LD<sub>50</sub>

According to *Nature* (Vol. 341, October 26, 1989), the European Commission has recommended discontinuation of the LD<sub>50</sub>. Long criticized for the severe suffering it inflicts on large numbers of animals, the LD<sub>50</sub> is the test used since the 1920s to assess the toxicity of a substance by determining the dose which kills fifty percent of the test subjects. The European Commission proposes that the LD<sub>50</sub> be replaced by a "fixed-dose" criterion.

Results of validation studies of the "fixed-dose" criterion carried out in 31 laboratories in Europe, the United States, and Japan, were reported at a two-day meeting in Brussels. Replacement of the LD<sub>50</sub> is due to occur once a validation study is completed. After this bold move on

the part of the European Commission, the U. S. must now act to keep pace.

Currently the countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are using the LD<sub>50</sub>.

Michael Balls of the University of Nottingham Medical School and trustee of the Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments (FRAME) was quoted by *Nature* as saying: "The European Commission has thrown down the gauntlet to the U. S. and Japan. It is no longer a question of science, it is now up to the politicians."

Two countries who are not part of the EC, Sweden and Switzerland, gave their approval at the meeting.

## Cosmetic Firms End Animal Testing

In response to mounting public pressure, more and more cosmetic companies are stopping the use of animals for testing

Reduction in animal use by Avon 1981-1988

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Guinea Pigs	3,393	2,586	3,057	2,176	1,948	1,816	1,323	727
Rabbits	3,519	2,880	1,547	1,183	848	621	477	332
Rats	7,045	3,451	2,272	2,523	1,371	1,291	1,283	814
Mice	593	500	440	1,126	881	987	980	550
<u>Total</u>	14,500	9,417	7,316	7,008	3,048	4,715	4,063	2,423

product safety. During the past year, no fewer than 10 big names have said that in future their testing will be done by in vitro and other non-animal methods. The list includes: Benetton Cosmetics, Noxell, Avon Products, Mary Kay Cosmetics, Revlon, Charles of the Ritz, Elizabeth Arden, Fabergè, Germaine Monteil and Shaklee.

Another factor which has helped bring about this welcome policy switch is that cosmetic firms can now tap into data bases storing test results on thousands of different compounds. Much repetitive research, which previously cost the lives of tens of thousands of animals, can thus now be avoided.

And the call for a pooling of resources is growing. "We can accelerate this process if we can share data and develop new safety methods," said the president of Mary Kay, Richard Bartlett, when announcing the company's indefinite moratorium on animal testing last May.

## High Tech Alternative

A new discovery may soon make it possible to substitute plants for the many animals used to produce certain widely used

pharmaceuticals and biological reagents. Researchers at the Scripps Clinic in California have reported that mammalian antibodies can be produced in transgenic plants.\*

Simply put, genetic information from a mouse is transferred to a tobacco plant which incorporates it into its own genetic makeup. The plants can then produce immunoglobulins or antibodies just as a mouse would.

By this technique, tobacco plants can serve as vaccine culture producers, replacing the large number of animals used currently.

\* (*Nature*, Vol. 342 November 2, 1989)

## Marchig Award

The annual *Marchig Animal Welfare Award* was established in 1986 to promote non-animal research. Next year the prize of 40,000 Swiss francs (c. \$25,000) will go to a contributor of outstanding work in one or more of the following categories:

a. The development of new non-animal methods in experimental situations:

b. The practical implementation of a non-animal method in a scientific or manufacturing procedure:

c. Practical work in the field of animal welfare by a society or individual deserving of support anywhere in the world.

Nominations for the award must be made by March 1, 1990 and should be sent to The Administrator, Marchig Animal Welfare Awards, c/o World Society for the Protection of Animals, 106 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6EE, England.



# The Black Side of Spain

*A young calf runs in panic, stalked by the merciless jokers who trap and trick it. Who thrust harpoons that bite and tear its flesh; blood flows down its side. They jump upon its back, drag it in devilish dance, hug it round in Judas kiss. Stab the life from it, in a slow agony that reels across the minutes, through the lungs, through the brain, until it falls, small, defenseless, dying. The music plays, the children laugh and mimic its cries, the tumbling dwarves hold their bloodstained hands to receive the applause and the flowers.*

*Within the walls of the Convent of Our Lady in the small town of Coria, the nuns work, their faces tranquil beneath their coifs. Their deft fingers craft instruments of torture, darts that will pierce and wound living animals. They deck in bright motley the banderillas, whose vicious barbs will tear and lacerate, till the bull will wear a scarlet cloak of blood fashioned by the work of the gentle sisters of the Franciscan order.*

These are not scenes from a medieval vision of hell, but everyday happenings in Spain today. Each year, thousands of Fiestas Populares take place, in which all kinds of animals are lynched for the entertainment of the populace.



FACE

*In a bullring near Madrid, clowns and dwarves torture a calf while the audience (children among them) cheer.*

In addition to the victims of the fiesta, over 30,000 animals a year are killed in Spanish bullrings. Forget the Hemingway version, there's nothing very brave about bullfighting. Most of the animals are in a collapsed state within a couple of minutes of entering the ring: They are beaten over the kidneys with sand, weakened by willful dehydration, starvation, and massive purging. Drugs and electrical tortures are also used. In the country areas and mobile bullrings, methods are more primitive, but equally, if not more barbarous. A widespread practice is

removing the points of the animals horns: this also interferes with the nerve so the animal suffers pain on impact and becomes disoriented. Grease is smeared in his eyes to blur already poor eyesight. He is virtually defenceless. Death by multiple stabbings may take many minutes and some are still living when they are dragged out of the ring to be skinned and butchered.

Tradition is always used as an excuse for bullfighting, though in its present form it only dates back to the late 18th century. Many so called traditional fiestas have an actual history of only three or four years. The present Government, far from prohibiting such activities, supports and funds them as "events of cultural and artistic interest." Taxpayers' money is used despite the fact that 80 percent of the Spanish population is opposed to bullfighting.

Many active humane groups, including Fight Against Animal Cruelty in Europe (FAACE) have helped to change public opinion about bullfighting in Spain, especially among the young. And there is evidence that this effort is working: The Major of Tossa de Mar has publicly declared his town the first anti-bullfighting zone in Spain.

But bulls are not the only animal which suffer. Spain has no national protection laws, and even encourages cruelty in municipal "stray clearance" schemes, where dogs and cats are thrown alive into the grinding mechanism of dustcarts or bounty hunted. Strays are routinely tortured: They are starved, poisoned, maimed, hanged and buried alive—or sent to research laboratories. In addition, animal fighting is legal and, in the slaughterhouses, animals are beaten to death and practiced on by bullfighters.

Bullfighting, though, is the great flagship of cruelty to animals in Spain; how can a person be censured for ill treating an animal when the State supports and encourages the torturing to death of hundreds of thousands of sentient creatures for entertainment? This is the black side of Spain, the side the tourist is not aware of when he attends the bullfight "just to see what its like". That little bit of curiosity combined with his admission fee keeps the industry of cruelty in big business. — **Vicki Moore.** *Vicki Moore is with Fight Against Animal Cruelty in Europe (FAACE): 19A, Stanley Street, Southport, Merseyside, PR9 OBY, United Kingdom.*

## Spain to be Prosecuted over Chimps

Spain is being prosecuted in the European Court for a cruel and long-running breach of CITES—whose regulations all members of the European Community are bound to observe. Despite frequent warnings and high-level representation, the Spanish government had done nothing to stop commercial beach photographers using baby chimpanzees to drum up custom.

The animals are captured in the wild—which usually involved the slaughter of the mother and other members of the family—and illegally imported into Spain. Thereafter, drugged, fancily garbed in children's clothes and often with their teeth broken to stop them biting, they are paraded around coastal resorts by the photographers.

To the unwary tourists the chimps look cute, and many a family returns home with a cheery memento of their encounter. Beach photographers do a brisk business.

The chimp's useful life—useful to the photographer—ends when it becomes an adult. Then it will be killed, usually by having its throat slit and its body thrown into the sea.

Eleven of these chimps have managed to escape this cruel fate. They are now at the Monkey World Sanctuary in Dorset, England, where they will live out the remainder of their lives in as natural a way as possible. The sanctuary was set up two years ago by Jim Cronin who now has over 90 primates there of varying species. They have one thing in common; all have had traumatic experiences.

Cronin is willing to take all the baby chimps currently "working" in Spain. He believes they could number as many as 100.

# Trouble in Paradise

Beautiful beaches and a laid back atmosphere make the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico an enchanting vacation spot—reachable by small plane or ferry from the main island about seven miles away. But, says Ann Cottrell Free who brought the problems of the island to public attention, for the thousands of animals who live there, the island is a “hell in paradise”. For years animal control in Vieques has taken the form of death by disease and starvation or by poisoning, strychnine and ground glass bait, and the island’s landfill/trash dump—due to lack of an animal shelter—had become the place to discard unwanted puppies and kittens. (See photo.) Wandering horses often die of injury and starvation.



In 1987, Schweitzer medalist Free launched a campaign which resulted in the formation of the Vieques Humane Society, comprised of a few dedicated local volunteers, but the society struggles with little funding and almost no support from the local government.

Despite these obstacles, the society has been able to establish stray animal feeding, adoption, euthanasia and public education programs as well as a low cost spay-neuter clinic conducted monthly by a visiting veterinarian. And the U.S. Navy, which owns part of the island, sponsored a two-week free immunization clinic in September of 1988. But the island still has no animal shelter, full-time veterinarian, animal ordinances or protective regulations.

Last year, hurricane Hugo’s devastating winds put both the animals and their few protectors to the harshest of tests. Volunteers did what they could to help injured animals and many provided shelter in their own storm-damaged houses. But the disaster took its toll “Now we are back to less than square one,” says Penny Miller of the society, “God knows what the future holds.”

Donations can be sent to: Vieques Humane Society, P.O. Box 1012, Vieques, P.R. 00765. Further information can be obtained from Ann Free : 4700 Jamestown Rd. Bethesda, MD 20816; (301) 229-8160.

## Severest Penalty for Animal Dealer

Animal dealer James Hickey of Lebanon, Oregon, has been fined \$40,000 and had his license suspended for 25 years. It is the most severe penalty ever imposed for offences against the Animal Welfare Act.

Hickey was found to have grossly violated housing, sanitation and veterinary care standards, as laid down in the Act for dogs and cats kept at his facility.

He had also concealed the source of his animals by consistently giving wrong information about them and had refused inspectors and law enforcement officers access to his business records.

### Alternatives, (continued from page 16)

animals and on humane science fair projects to the more than 2,200 science teachers in attendance.

A plastic frog model, student-made models of organ systems, and a large poster display drew the teachers’ attention. The teachers helped themselves to complimentary copies of *The Endangered Species Handbook*, with its chapter on humane biology projects, as well as numerous re-

source guides, articles and the *Quarterly*.

A number of chemistry and botany teachers stopped by the booth to express their support, noting that they had chosen their current field, and not biology, because of their unwillingness to perform dissections.

Although the death of a frog might seem to be a trivial matter by the standards of a society which uses many animal products, experience shows that frog dissection in the schools can have a strong emotional

impact on students and teachers. Concern for the welfare of weaker creatures, and the acceptance of responsibility for one’s actions as an individual in an institutional setting, are both qualities which our educational system should encourage, not penalize.

The New Jersey court decision will enable concerned individuals to move toward a more humanitarian curriculum.

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# A Schweitzer Medalist Revisited

In 1977, Yoko Muto was awarded the Albert Schweitzer Medal for her care and treatment of dogs and cats used in experimental surgery. A photograph of her with U.S. Ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield, who presented the medal to her, appeared on the front page of the *AWI Information Report* (Vol. 27, No. 2, 1978).

Yoko Muto is a model caregiver who could provide training to laboratory personnel throughout the world because she is so careful and sympathetic—in contrast to the situation in many Japanese laboratories.

Recent photos of Muto with some of her charges show the clean cloth bedding supplied to each of the dogs and the washing machine which is regularly in use to keep canine and feline patients clean and comfortable. Yoko Muto hand feeds recuperating animals warm soup which she makes herself (see photograph).

The quarters for dogs recovering from surgery remain essentially as they were in 1977, and the same deeply sympathetic and high-quality care of the animals has continued. Yoko Muto's saintly dedication to her chosen task shines through in the brief lines of the letter she recently wrote when we asked her to write a few words for this article.

"More than ten years have passed since Ambassador Mansfield presented me with the Albert Schweitzer Medal that I little dreamt to receive. In these years I have met

being here, I won't be able to free myself from such feelings, but I know that someone should do this, therefore I do."



many animals and experienced their deaths. Animal experimentation in Japan is now improving slowly.

"We mainly take care of dogs and cats. What we can do for them is to reduce their pain and to give comfort to them for their short lives. We also help the discovery and development of new methods for treatment by doctors.

"I will make every effort to understand the animals who tell nothing to us."

Expressing her feelings to Japan Animal Welfare Society veterinary inspectors, Dr. Yamaguchi and Dr. Chiba, who visit laboratories for the Society, she said, "It has always been distressing for me to see the animals here in a research facility. As far as

## An End to Discrimination Against Pet Owners in Greece

Prohibiting pets in housing is "a restriction on human rights", according to Greece's Minister of Health. A Ministerial decree makes the practice illegal in Greece. Anyone in a town or city with a population over 5000, may now keep two pets, even if the building regulations prohibit them.

The decree also requires responsible pet ownership, specifying that pet owners must vaccinate their pets and be responsible for "keeping their environment clean and avoiding noise or other inconveniences to neighbors"—or risk a penalty.

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## Victory for the Dolphins

*StarKist will not buy tuna caught on dolphins or from drift nets, two other companies announce similar decisions*

Nearly 20 years after enactment of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, a major goal of which was to achieve zero mortality and serious injury rate of dolphins in the purse seine fishery, the world's largest tuna canner announced that it would not buy any tuna caught in association with dolphins. It will continue to refuse to buy fish caught with gill or drift nets.

Within three months, StarKist tuna will carry "dolphin safe" symbols on the labels with the message, "No Harm to Dolphins." The H.

J. Heinz Corporation, parent company of StarKist, staged a major press conference, with the Chief Executive Officers of both companies making presentations and answering questions.

Only hours after the press conference, the next two biggest tuna canners, Bumble Bee and Chicken of the Sea, announced that they, too, would give up buying any tuna caught in association with dolphins.

Senator Joseph Biden, author of "The Dolphin Protection and Consumer Information Act", praised the corporation's "responsible action . . . before we even passed the law requiring it." (See page 14.)

Heinz CEO, Dr. Anthony J. F. O'Reilly, called it a momentous decision which had resonated in the halls of the corporation. He characterized it as a worldwide crusade in which the corporation supports the efforts of the United States and the United Nations to end the use of drift nets internationally.

In response to questions from the press, StarKist CEO, Keith A. Hauge, stated that

"If a tuna boat does not have an observer on board, we will not buy that tuna." U.S. tuna boats have 100% observer coverage. Foreign vessels have 30%.

Sam LaBudde, who went undercover to film the incidental killing of dolphins on a foreign purse seiner and whose film is widely credited with bringing about favorable action, praised Heinz's action as

the first company to ban tuna caught at the expense of dolphins and asked Senator Biden if he would consider legislation to close our borders to all tuna which is "dolphin unsafe." The Senator responded affirmatively, saying that's what the law should be.

In response to a question from the Copley News Service about implications for the U. S. fishing fleet, Dr. O'Reilly cited figures of 1.8 million tons purchased, 400,000 tons of which comes from the Eastern Tropical Pacific, and 200,000 tons are caught in association with dolphins.

StarKist will facilitate financially the move which some boats will wish to make to the Eastern Pacific where stronger hydraulic equipment is necessary. Dolphin and tuna do not swim together in this ocean area.

StarKist is the only tuna company that refuses to sell albacore tuna caught with gill or drift nets. While awaiting tuna labeling this summer, consumers can be assured that StarKist albacore is dolphin safe.



## Federal Legislation Would Ban Steel Jaw Leghold Traps

Congressman James Scheuer (D, NY) introduced legislation to end the use of steel jaw leghold traps April 24, 1990. In introducing his bill, H.R. 4604, he said:

"Mr. Speaker, today, I and more than 20 of my colleagues are introducing a bill to outlaw the use of the cruel and inhumane steel jaw leghold trap, a brutal device used by the U. S. fur-trapping industry. The steel jaw trap snaps closed on the limb of an animal as it steps into the trap. It does not kill it. It causes excruciating pain for hours or perhaps days until a hunter comes along and dispatches it or until it bleeds or starves to death. Sometimes the animal frees itself by gnawing off its own limb in desperation, despair, and panic.

"Mr. Speaker, the European Parliament is currently deliberating legislation that would ban imports of all fur and fur products caught in countries that continue the use of the steel jaw leghold trap. I have met with these men and women. I have negotiated with them and discussed the matter with them. They are rational, thoughtful, enlightened, dedicated legislators."

The Environment Committee of the European Parliament will consider amendments to the Regulation proposed by the European Commission to ban importation into the European Community of pelts and fur products from steel-jaw-trapped furs. The Commission's proposal, which lists certain species and includes reference to future international standards, would not go into effect until 1996 if adopted in its present form. However, many Members of the European Parliament are urging an earlier date. The Animal Welfare Institute recommends that steel-jaw-trapped furs be

*continued on page 15*

## Not Just Elephants Die in Illegal Ivory Trade

The nefarious trade in ivory products, in addition to the sickening slaughter of these magnificent beasts, is taking an increasing toll of human lives. Not only is there murder on the actual poaching expeditions, but brave, dedicated and humane officials are found dead under the most suspicious circumstances.

An excellent case in point is that of the late Captain Edwin Nleya of the Zimbabwe army. It is known that he quarreled with his superiors when they refused to accept his statements that he felt a conspiracy of silence existed over ivory poaching and smuggling by members of the armed forces. His family would not accept the verdict of suicide and were vindicated when an inquest brought in a verdict of murder.

In 1987, two investigators from the National Parks Department died in an "ambush", in 1988 and 1989, two members of an investigation into ivory and rhino horn poaching died in car accidents.

The tragic moral of this story is that Zimbabwe prides itself on its exemplary conservation policies. If this sort of wanton murder accompanies "wise and controlled culling", what can be going on in the uncontrolled wilds of countries where elephant slaughter has long been of epidemic proportions?

Brave men such as Captain Nleya make it clear that the ivory trade holds life, animal and human, to be worthless in comparison to the bloodstained profits reaped from the slaughter of their finest native stocks and even their fellow man.

## Smugglers Arrested in South Africa

The South African Government recently arrested two South African citizens who are charged in the United States for crimes in connection with an international conspiracy to smuggle rhinoceros horns, skins from other endangered species and Soviet-made AK-47 machine guns into the United States. Marius Meiring, a former Major in the South African Defense Force, and Patricia Meiring, his wife, were arrested on March 19 in Johannesburg. The arrests were made at the request of the United States government which is also seeking extradition of the couple to stand trial in Connecticut.

The Meirings were indicted on November 17, 1988, by a federal grand jury in Hartford. They are charged with one count of conspiracy to import and sell endangered wildlife species, and machine guns, five counts of smuggling, three counts of making false statements to the United States government and one count of aiding in the importation of firearms to the U.S. without a license. If convicted on all counts both Meirings could receive up to 50 years in jail and \$2.5 million in fines. In February and March, 1989, seven United States citizens were convicted of crimes relating to this conspiracy. John C. Lukman, the ringleader of this network, is currently serving a 27 month sentence in a federal prison. His mistake was to sell a rhino horn for \$40,000 to an undercover agent for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Hearings on the Meirings' extradition are scheduled for April 25 in Johannesburg. United States Attorney Stanley A. Twardy, Jr., stated the extradition process might last several months.

## Britain's Decision on Hong Kong is Costly for Elephants

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's decision to allow Hong Kong six months to sell off its stockpiled ivory has permitted elephant poachers and ivory smugglers to resume business as usual.

"The British Government's decision has almost nullified the gains made in trying to save the African elephant over the last months. It is a stab in the back for everyone concerned," commented Dr. Richard Leakey, director of the Kenyan Wildlife Service and a leader in the fight to save the African elephant. "We had the problem under control

but in the last month we have had an upsurge not only in poaching but in the international movement of ivory."

After the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) banned trade in elephant products last October, a move adamantly supported by the British delegation, poaching had declined considerably and the price of ivory on the international market had plummeted. Mrs. Thatcher's decision has apparently changed all that.

Dr. Leakey, while speaking in London on a fund raising tour for his agency, reported that in one month since the British Government announced its decision on Hong Kong almost 50 elephants have been killed by poachers. "There is

no question at all that there is a direct link ... people arrested have said that they are moving ivory to Hong Kong where they know they can sell it." Leakey said.

The British Foreign Office, responding to Dr. Leakey's claims, stated no ivory has been recently imported to Hong

Kong. Despite overwhelming evidence documenting rampant smuggling and corruption in the Hong Kong ivory trade, the Foreign Office blandly stated, "We have absolute confidence in the Hong Kong Government's system of controls."

A different view was expressed by the Japan General Merchandise Importers Association, which represents the world's largest buyers of ivory. It has issued an open letter stating, "Hong Kong is still a hot bed of illegal ivory middlemen, (i.e. 3 or 4 ill-famed firms still eager to reopen their illegal activities)." The Association is in an unrivaled position to know.

In Tanzania on January 30, police, with help from an informer, unearthed 1,909 tusks buried in gunny sacks. The police valued the cache, equal to 12 tons of ivory, at \$822,475. Tanzania prohibited trade of ivory in 1986 and has since cracked down hard on poachers, but the British defection has undermined their efforts.

**"We had the problem under control but in the last month we have had an upsurge not only in poaching but in the international movement of ivory."**

# Hazelwood Acquitted, Exxon Still Faces Charges

by Gayle Wood

Two days before the grim anniversary of the Exxon Valdez spill that dumped 11 million gallons of crude oil into Prince William Sound and killed 10,000 otters, 300,000 seabirds, and thousands of eagles, Valdez Captain Joseph J. Hazelwood was convicted of only one of the three misdemeanors, the negligent discharge of oil. He was acquitted of the felony count of second degree criminal mischief.

The jury heard almost two months of testimony and deliberated 10 1/2 hours in the state criminal case. Charges could have slammed Hazelwood with a seven year jail term and \$61,000 in penalties. Instead, he received \$1,000 and 90 days in jail. Presiding Alaska Superior Court Judge Karl Johnstone ordered Hazelwood to perform 1,000 hours of community service--cleaning Alaska's oil fouled beaches-- in lieu of the jail sentence.

Heartening as it may be to picture Hazelwood in hip boots with a scrub brush, many agree that the punishment did not begin to fit the crime. Oil from the Valdez soiled 1,100 miles of the Alaskan shoreline, the equivalent of half the length of the Atlantic Coast. Beaches were fouled more than 500 miles from Bligh Reef, the site of the spill.

Exactly how much coastline remains polluted seems to be a point of debate between Exxon and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. But a mid-winter survey conducted by Alaskan scientists described at least 110 miles of beach still significantly coated, with some areas mired under two feet of crude oil.

On a tour of Prince William Sound this spring, Alaska Governor Steve Cowper found desolate salmon spawning grounds and portrayed one salt marsh on Night Island as "just a bubbling cauldron of oil."

The details of the Hazelwood trial are also depressing. How could a forty-three year old merchant marine veteran who was not even licensed to drive a car because of a drunk driving conviction in his home state be deemed responsible enough to navigate a 987-foot tanker, after admittedly drinking? This was inadmissible evidence withheld from the jury.

Hazelwood's competence, the cornerstone of the trial, was deftly handled by his lawyers -- three of them, funded by Exxon -- who found 21 witnesses to testify to the

captain's steady gait and clear speech. The jury thought the evidence against Hazelwood's sobriety was inconclusive. The jury also thought that there was enough blame to go around: the Coast Guard watchstander was not looking at his radar when the grounding occurred. The Valdez helmsman had a poor reputation for steering. The third mate had no license to command. And Exxon, the world's second largest oil company, employed the incompetent crew.

The capper was that in subsequent interviews, Hazelwood expressed a desire to navigate a ship again. There was talk among his lawyers of getting his old job back at Exxon. The lawyers have launched an appeal of his misdemeanor conviction on the basis that, under Federal regulations, a tanker captain who reports an oil spill is

**The capper was that in subsequent interviews, Hazelwood expressed a desire to navigate a ship again. There was talk among his lawyers of getting his old job back at Exxon.**

automatically immune from prosecution. One wonders why. Hazelwood could hardly have avoided reporting the country's largest oil spill.

The Coast Guard meanwhile will hold hearings this spring to decide if Hazelwood violated regulations enough to suspend or merely revoke his license to navigate tankers. The State of Alaska has charged Hazelwood to pay \$50,000 in retribution.

Some good could come of the spill that cost Exxon \$200 million in individual claims and \$2 billion for cleanup. Oil spill legislation that has languished in Congress for nearly 15 years has finally picked up a little momentum. This spring, Congress is expected to pass major legislation governing shippers' liability for oil spills. But in March, the politicians were still haggling about the double hull provision. A double hull on the Exxon Valdez, the Coast Guard estimates, would have vastly reduced the oil spilled.

The House passed a bill that would re-

quire double hulls for all newly-constructed vessels and for single hulls on existing ships to be replaced in 15 years. But the Senate (under stiff pressure from shippers who are against the costly double hulls) called for yet another Federal study. Enactment of the bill too pointedly would place liability for spills where it belongs, in the oil shipping industry's pocketbook.

The Valdez spill has, at least, inspired legislation that raised the cost of industry carelessness and created a \$1 billion cleanup fund, with oil companies establishing a \$400 million spill response network. And some state waterway regulations have been tightened, especially in Alaska, but national policy is still sluggish.

As for Exxon, the company still faces criminal violations of the Clean Water Act (two felonies, three misdemeanors) filed by the Federal government, and more than 150 civil suits. In a February letter to shareholders, Exxon stated that costs associated with the environmental restoration and litigation brought "the full year 1989 provisions for the Valdez accident to \$1,680 million."

Exxon pulled 10,000 to 12,000 workers off the cleanup team last September and initially refused to return. Then, after a trumped-up plea bargain with the Justice Department that failed, Exxon grudgingly agreed to resume restoration efforts in Prince William Sound beginning this May.

Predictably, a study commissioned by Exxon and issued April 6, concluded that the Valdez spill was not likely to cause long-term harm to fish, plankton, and marine mammals in the Sound. Alaskan officials and state scientists, who found great tarry globs of oil on the ocean floor and 120 miles of still clogged shoreline, charged that the Exxon study focused on samples from open water, and not the shoreline areas. The 2300 study samples were taken mostly from below the surface and in areas of open water, which would not reflect contamination effects on the ocean floor, water surface, or shoreline.

Mei Mei Evans, coordinator of the Oil Reform Alliance, a coalition of environmentalists from Prince William Sound, said it best: "Exxon and Hazelwood are just two agents in a very complicated and very flawed system of extraction and transportation of petroleum."

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# Research Harassment of Wild Horses Canceled

In a letter addressed to Dr. Frank Press, President of the National Academy of Sciences, the Governor of Nevada, Bob Miller, wrote:

"Recently, the Nevada Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses wrote a letter to you recommending that the University of Minnesota fertility study on wild horses be terminated. I fully support the Commission's stand on termination of this study.

"The state of Nevada will not permit the continued inhumane treatment and deaths of one of our natural resources. I urge both you, and the Committee on Wild Horse and Burro Research, to terminate the study immediately."



Wild horses in Nevada (note the mare with a collar around her neck, lower right corner).

As a result of the Governor's intervention, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) canceled the fly-overs which the University of Minnesota researchers had planned. Much credit for this favorable outcome should go to Les Sweeney, a BLM staff member, for his memorandum entitled "Recommendation to Terminate the U of M Research Contract on Fertility Control in Wild Horses." He states:

"Bureau Policy prohibits the gathering of horses by helicopter during the months of March, April, May or June because of the impacts on foals from helicopter gathering operations. The reasoning for this foaling season 'shutdown' is that young foals that can't keep up have been lost . . . mares have also aborted at the trap site."

In a Society for Animal Protective Legislation (SAPL) statement before the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, February 6, the history of this proj-

ect was reported:

"Improper use of helicopters in a badly designed and execrably conducted study is orphaning young foals as their mothers are terrorized by the pursuing aircraft. This million dollar University of Minnesota experiment is as inept as it is cruel, as became shockingly clear in 1987, yet the American taxpayer continues to foot the bill for this so-called research in horse fertility control. It should be stopped immediately.

"The Society for Animal Protective Legislation believes that soundly planned, humanely conducted research to control wild horse numbers is desirable and much needed. But this bungled study ought never

to have been undertaken. First, it requires field surgery on the mares, a difficult proposition and one that could never provide a practical solution to controlling the population.

"Second, those conducting the tests were shown to be callous and undisciplined when they violated BLM rules by demanding more horses than could be found in the original study area. To quote *The Reno Gazette-Journal*:

This project has been a humanitarian disaster since it began. Last fall, 48 wild horses died because of horrendously bad planning and ignorance. The Bureau of Land Management had rounded up a considerable number of horses for the study. But University of Minnesota researchers said they did not have enough animals. So BLM staffers drove other horses 15 miles instead of the prescribed five, wearing them down and exhausting them. They violated the BLM policy against driving wild horses from one

management area to another.

The horses tried to return to their home range, but were prevented from doing so by a fence. They wandered around in 90 degree heat, in drought conditions, and died of dehydration while being largely ignored by their human protectors.

"Besides the horses that died of thirst, others were slowly and painfully killed by infections caused by tight collars applied by the inexperienced University of Minnesota researchers.

"The collars have numbers that the scientists try to read while flying over the horses in a helicopter, but the numbers are too small to read from a distance and wear and tear on the collars adds to the difficulty."

According to Les Sweeney, "All horses, collared and uncollared, that have been subject to monitoring (which requires getting the helicopter down close enough to read collar numbers) begin to run as soon as they hear a helicopter and continue to run for some time after the helicopter passes out of the area . . .

"Many of the research animals have died or have been lost to the study from one cause or another. For example, in Stone Cabin approximately 30 out of 100 implanted mares, in the healthiest most durable age group, were lost from the study and in Clan Alpine, 48 of the control animals were lost at one time before the study got underway. Many have lost their collars and many of the numbers on the collars are no longer legible; taking out of the research project a significant number of animals. The natural habitats of the animals are put in total disarray potentially affecting the breeding behavior and conception rates. The loss of young is unknown in terms of exact numbers but may be significant to the research results. There are impacts from injuries caused by collars that were too tight."

The SAPL testimony ended with the following statement: "There is excellent, genuine, productive scientific inquiry on fertility control in horses currently being conducted in the western United States but not funded by BLM . . . It is *not* necessary to capture individual wild horses in order to prevent conception. The technology already exists for humane, effective, reversible fertility control. It should be further developed and encouraged."

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# In Alaska, Use of Airplanes in Wolf Hunts is Expanded

Imagine the advantage a hunter would have if he were allowed to search for the animal he was hunting by scanning from an airplane the vast open fields his prey inhabits. Such is the case with wolf hunting in Alaska. Not only is this not "fair-chase" hunting, but enforcement of restrictions is, for obvious reasons, impossible. Last November, however, the Alaska Board of Game voted to expand the area of state lands where hunters could use this "land-and-shoot" method of hunting wolves to a total of 96,027 square miles. Although about 70 of 100 people who publicly testified at the meeting were against this practice and seven proposals were before the Board to ban land-and-shoot hunting, the Board never considered any of these options.

Recently the Board of Game did grudgingly adopt regulations proposed by the National Park Service for a ban on land-and-shoot hunting on National Park Preserves in Alaska. The Board had originally decided to adopt the ban but to allow for subsistence hunters to land-and-shoot wolves. They did not explain how a "subsistence" hunter, a term implying such a person survives on the bare necessities of life, could afford to own or rent an aircraft. The Board was forced to accept a total ban after the Alaskan Supreme Court ruled the state's subsistence law was unconstitutional. This

meant any Alaskan resident with a hunting licence would have been eligible to land-and-shoot wolves.

The National Park Service, received over 4,000 letters on the issue, 99 percent of which favored a ban. Nevertheless the Service declined to implement the ban themselves, fearing such action might upset a "Memorandum of Understanding" between the agency and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), under which wildlife management on federal lands in Alaska is left up to the state's discretion.

For several years the Board of Game and the ADF&G instituted official programs to reduce wolf populations for the purpose of maintaining high caribou and moose populations, which are preferred by hunters and preyed upon by wolves. Since these programs no longer exist, wolf control is being attempted by "unofficial" means, such as land-and-shoot hunt-

ing. There are some inconsistencies in their "management" plans. Data from the ADF&G revealed caribou and moose populations were in fact increasing in one "game management unit". However, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game recommended, and the Board of Game approved, expansion of land-and shoot hunting of wolves in that area.



*The Alaskan Wolf, prey of land-and-shoot hunters.*

W.M. A. Munoz, courtesy of Defenders of Wildlife

## Environmentalism in Brazil's New Government

Jose Antonio Lutzenberger, a man who has been described by one American colleague as "the best known and most respected environmentalist in Brazil" is Brazil's new Secretary of Environment. President Fernando Collor de Mello, appointed Lutzenberger to the position largely in response to international concern over his administration's policy on environmental issues.

Lutzenberger was the founder of Brazil's first environmental organization, Agapan, in 1971. In 1984 he testified before the United States Congress against a World Bank loan for development of the Western Amazon. He was awarded the "Right Livelihood" award by the Swedish Parliament in 1988, an environmental distinction that has been called an "alternative Nobel prize".

Steve Schwartzman, who as an anthropologist with the Environmental Defense Fund, has worked with Mr. Lutzenberger,

stated he has an "uncompromising reputation" on conservation issues. "It was a daring step for him to come to Washington and testify (against the World Bank loan)," Schwartzman said. "He got a lot of flack for this in Brazil. At that time he was the only nationally known environmentalist there."

Lutzenberger began as Secretary of Environment on March 15. In an interview with the New York Times he stated, "Priority number one is Amazonia, we have to reverse the devastation there."

In only his second week in office President Collor ordered all illegal landing strips built by gold miners in the northern Amazon to be dynamited, a decision which demonstrates Mr. Lutzenberger's influence and Mr. Collor's genuine concern for the environment. Mining operations in the area have caused tremendous environmental damage and diseases brought in by the miners have devastated an ancient indian tribe, the Yanomamis.

Perhaps the greatest concern many environmentalists have about the Amazon region involves the construction of a highway linking Brazil's western forests with Peru's pacific coast, a development that would undoubtedly lead to increased logging in the surrounding rainforests. "The private talks I had with Mr. Collor lead me to think that the road is not going to go forward," Lutzenberger said. "The only people really interested in the road are the Japanese wood industry."

President Collor plans to create environmental units in each of his government's twelve ministries. Lutzenberger will have authority over these units as well as being overseer of the Institute of Environment and Renewable Resources. Two weeks before Mr. Lutzenberger's work began the World Bank approved a \$117 million loan to Brazil for environmental protection, research and education.



## Tens of thousands of sea turtles slaughtered each year in Mexico

Each year in Mexico tens of thousands of sea turtles are slaughtered for their skins and shells, and millions of eggs are stolen from their nests. "Although commercialization of sea turtle eggs of all the species is forbidden in Mexico by Presidential Decree," writes Homero Aridjis, President of the Mexican environmental organization, the Group of 100, "egg poaching occurs in all the coastal states... It is estimated that around 10 million turtle eggs are sold annually in the country due to the legal and illegal slaughter of females."

The Mexican Government currently permits the legal killing of 20,000 olive ridley turtles and 3,000 animals from the other six species that nest on Mexican beaches. According to Aridjis more than 35,000 olive ridleys were butchered in 1989 while the total slaughtered of all seven species was between 75,000 and 100,000.

On the beaches of Escobilla, on the Pacific coast of Oaxaca, thousands of olive ridley females arrive over a period of one to three days to deposit their eggs. The illegal harvesting of eggs and the killing of females during these "arribazones" is such that the entire species has little chance of survival. Aridjis writes, "for commercial exploitation there is a well organized and administrated network of poachers, buyers, distributors, wholesalers and retailers..."

"Nests are taken by poachers from Escobilla and nearby places, who carry up to 100 eggs in sacks. They sneak around at night or at dawn without lights, and sometimes Marines, out of uniform, in charge of safeguarding the beaches, accompany them while they look for eggs. During the arribazones, when fresh eggs are more abundant, the fisheries inspector, Mr. Victor Armida Rojas, and the Marines, cease to guard the beaches, allowing the poachers to take all the eggs they can, in exchange for a bribe. They even take the female turtles, since frequently, only the tracks can be found on the sand with no return to the ocean, or they are

**"Smugglers have fast boats and make captures before the season. They skin them (to be sent to Japan) and open their wombs to obtain the eggs so females reach the beach cut open and dying."**



*A sea of discarded turtle shells. More than 35,000 olive ridleys were slaughtered in 1989.*

found dying from a machete blow on the head, or from being castrated to extract the eggs ... Smugglers have fast boats and make captures before the season. They skin them (to be sent to Japan), and open their wombs to obtain the eggs so females reach the beach cut open, and dying ... Everybody knows there is organized crime dealing with the turtle eggs in Escobilla."

Turtle butchering at the notorious San Agustinito slaughterhouse near Escobilla has been going on for 22 years. The animals are brought to the slaughterhouse by fishermen who, while searching for more turtles, keep those already caught on their backs, disoriented and immobile. In the slaughterhouses they are killed with a gun shot to the head, although often they do not die immediately and are cut up while

still alive. Poachers, who want only the skins, sometimes cut off their flippers and throw the animal back into the sea to die slowly. To thwart collection of scientific evidence of the olive ridleys' imminent danger of extinction, fishermen have been told by the owners of the slaughterhouses to throw away tags from captured turtles instead of returning them to scientists.

On the Yucatan Peninsula Hawksbill turtles are slaughtered for their shells.

Leatherbacks, the largest species of sea turtles, are killed in the same manner as olive ridleys, for their skins and eggs. In Rancho Nuevo red snapper fishermen are poaching Kemp's ridley turtles, and development threatens their last few nesting beaches.

All species of sea turtles are listed as endangered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and trade in their products is banned. Nonetheless, Japan, the world's leading consumer of sea turtle products, buys most of them from Mexico. Turtle skins are made into expensive shoes, wallets and purses while their shells often become tortoise-shell glasses and fancy combs.

In response to international pressure the Japanese Government recently declared they would cut back by one third their imports of hawksbill shells. Japan refuses to curb imports of other turtle products until 1991, a decision which will lead to the slaughter of around 150,000 turtles. The Mexican Government also claims they will ban exploitation of sea turtles by 1992. By then, these reptiles, which have survived since the age of the dinosaurs, may already be virtually extinct.

**ACTION:** Please write to President Carlos Salinas de Gotari, Palacio Nacional, Mexico DF06066. Demand that exploitation of sea turtles be immediately stopped and that the Mexican Government join the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

## Animal Damage Control is Out-of-Control

In 1988 the Animal Damage Control program (ADC) run by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, intentionally killed 4.6 million birds, 9,000 beavers, 76,000 coyotes, 5,000 raccoons, 300 black bears and 200 mountain lions. In the process of trapping, shooting, or poisoning these animals, 400 pet dogs and 100 cats also died. The purpose of the ADC is to protect farmers and ranchers from predators that damage crops and kill livestock.

Over the years such predator control programs have been responsible for the disappearance of grizzly bears and wolves from the lower 48 states, wiping out all the lions east of Texas and the Rocky Mountain states except for a tiny population of Florida panthers, and poisoning vast numbers of Western eagles. Despite these dis-

turbing numbers and mounting criticism, the ADC plans to spend 29.4 million federal dollars to continue these programs in 1990, an increase of \$3.8 million from 1989.

In some cases ADC programs defy economic principles. The latest available reports from California show \$3.2 million spent to kill 32,368 mammals or \$100 for each animal. But the damage the carnivores were alleged to have caused was less than half of what it cost to destroy them! Farmers could have been indemnified for their \$1.4 million losses with savings of \$1.8 million. In fact, the farmers got nothing.

The General Accounting Office is preparing a report on animal damage control rationale.

## Development and Road Construction In National Refuge Threaten Few Remaining Key Deer

The tiny Key Deer, found only in the National Key Deer Refuge in the Florida Keys, is facing increasing threats to its survival as a species. Officials from Monroe County in Florida plan to develop residential communities and construct an access road through two rural islands that are part of the Key Deer Refuge. On April 2, Florida attorney Henry Lee Morgenstern, on behalf of himself and several conservation organizations, filed two lawsuits in an attempt to protect the diminishing habitat of the Key Deer.

A subspecies of the Virginia white-tailed deer, the diminutive Key Deer grow no more than three feet tall. Only 250 remain despite being protected as an endangered species since 1967.

One of the lawsuits charges the Federal Emergency Management Agency's practice of issuing flood insurance policies within critical habitat of the Key

Deer violates the Endangered Species Act. These insurance policies encourage development and therefore jeopardize the existence of the key deer. The second suit is an attempt to block the county from improving an access road through Key Deer habitat on Big Pine Key. The road cuts across the primary route for interbreeding between two main deer herds and will lead to an increase in deer mortality from collisions with cars. Last year 43 deer were killed as the result of such accidents.



Hope Ryden

Last year 43 Key Deer were killed in car collisions, only 250 remain.

## Appeal for Protection of the Upper Alleghany River

To AWI:

The Upper Alleghany River in North-western Pennsylvania, flows through a vast, unspoiled wilderness valley. It is the primary river in Pennsylvania being considered for National Wild and Scenic designation.

Coinciding with this positive development is an attempt by Environmental Power Corporation (EPC) of Boston, Massachusetts, to construct and operate a giant waste coal cogeneration power plant along the river at Kennerdell, Pennsylvania. Kennerdell is located in the heart of the Scenic Rivers study corridor. This project, to be called Scrubgrass Power Corporation, is being financed primarily through Pennsylvania issued Resource Recovery Bonds. EPC has already demonstrated their unreliability by defaulting on similar bonds last year on two projects in Texas. There are many unanswered environmental hazards associated with a facility such as this including fly ash disposal and waste water disposal into the river. There has been no site specific Environmental Impact Statement.

The river and its valleys are inhabited by a wide variety of plants and animals. A river otter restoration program is planned for the Kinzua area this summer. Species being considered for an endangered listing as well as those already listed that utilize this ecosystem include: bald eagles, osprey, bobcats, clubshell, northern riffershell, blue breasted darter, Iowa darter, spotted darter, guilt darter, Tippecanoe darter, channel darter, longhead darter, Masseauga rattlesnake, and hellbenders.

Dr. George Davis of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and Dr. Jay Stauffer, of Penn State University, will be conducting field surveys this summer on species believed to be endangered.

Construction of the Scrubgrass Power Plant threatens an environmentally sensitive area and the welfare of animals who live there. Habitat destruction, water pollution, air pollution and encroachment of heavy industrial development will add extreme stress that is not currently present. Please write to Governor Robert Casey, Harrisburg, PA 17120 to demand an end to this project.

Sincerely,  
John Hummel

# Government Spends \$1 Billion Per Year to Support Timber Industry and the Destruction of Native Old Growth Forests

by Gayle Wood

The wholesale destruction you see in these photographs is brought to you by the Federal government's Forest Service and the timber industry, utilizing a process called clear-cutting.

Clear-cutting (denuding) practices have been in place for decades, particularly in Washington and Oregon, the largest suppliers of United States timber (and also in Brazil). Besides decimating habitat for every forest denizen, clear-cutting produces catastrophically unstable soil conditions and severe waterway damage. After heavy logging operations, including the endless road building that it encompasses, entire rivers can be buried by clear-cut induced geological failures. The soil has nothing to hold it, it slides into the water and buries spawning grounds and eggs of fish like trout, char and salmon. At least 160 species besides the much publicized northern spotted owl are dependent on old growth trees, as are 1,500 fish-supporting insects.

## What trees?

Virtually all of the native old growth forests on private lands have long since been cut down. Of all old growth trees on public lands (most of which are unprotected by legislation), only five percent are left. To put it another way: 95 percent of old growth trees on public lands are irrevocably gone.

One reason old growth trees are important is because, even as they die and decay, ancient trees replace needed nutrients in the fragile soil structure. New growth trees do not have this replenishing capacity. Mature rain forests support soil. Soil supports habitat. Even shade from these old trees cools surrounding waters, providing an increase in oxygen. And every year, 125,000 acres of virgin forest are cut down, sold, lost. In ten years, they will all be gone.

Timber companies, after clear-cutting, do pause a moment to replant. But these replantings are the equivalent of any other monoculture crop system, an agricultural practice that has already been proven to kill sustaining species diversity and put nothing back into the soon exhausted soil.



**Photos:** Above: The left portion of this photo is what remains of Clearwater Wilderness area near Mount Rainier in Washington. The right is land owned by Weyerhaeuser, a corporation responsible for clear-cutting native forests as well as exporting great quantities of rainforest timber. Photo by Daniel Dancer. Right: Mount Hood National Forest in Oregon, (what is left of it). Photo by Tim Hermach.



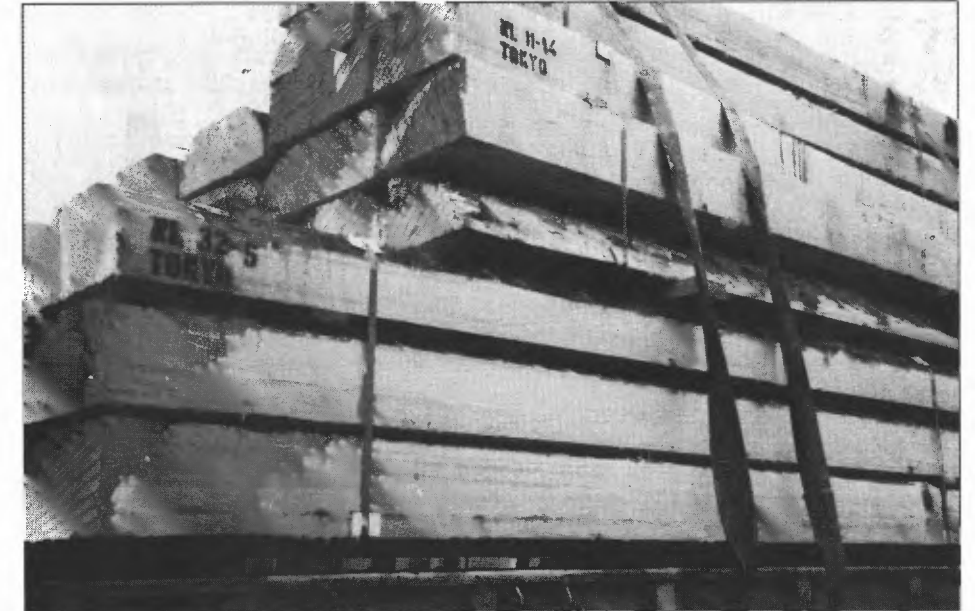
## Whose trees?

The kind of tree being sacrificed is one thing. Quite another is where the trees are being harvested and whom they belong to.

Over 72 percent of forestlands that still exist are privately owned. Yet, if properly managed, these private timberlands could provide the U.S. with all the wood products we could use. And publicly-owned national forests could be left alone or used in other ways. But for decades the Federal government has allocated funds to the U.S. Forest Service, subsidizing timber sales from public lands to timber companies, with more than \$1 billion tax dollars yearly.

The Forest Service (established in the 1930s by Franklin Roosevelt to protect public lands) sells about 60,000 acres per year of old forest growth on public lands to the timber industry, and for very little. (Trees from Alaska's Tongass National Forest, some of which were 500 years old and worth \$700, were sacrificed for \$1.48 apiece). Private timberland owners, unable to compete in this not-so-free enterprise system, have been priced right out of the business. And it's great business for the timber industry. After all, if you could buy public land for less money than private land, and the government subsidized you for it, wouldn't you leap at the opportunity?

The timber industry did leap. Unwilling to incur even the cost of processing and



What happens to our federal timber after it is cut down? Note the destination printed on the wood in this photo. Photo by Tim Hermach.

marketing the wood products here, the industry exports one-third of all timber cut in the Northwest, in whole or slabbed square logs. Another third is exported as chips or pulp at prices far below true replacement costs to U.S. taxpayers. While our government subsidizes the economies of Asian countries, predominantly Japan's, ancient trees are being processed there very cheaply and being converted into products like drywall filler.

The timber industry has the gall to cry foul at environmentalists, accused of trying to destroy jobs, such as those in U.S. saw mills. It behooves us, then, to remember: While cutting levels have increased over the past 5 years up to 40 percent, employment in the timber industry has decreased 33 percent.

## What's being done?

Mechanized forest removal in Oregon's Siuslaw National Forest (Mapleton District) so expertly buried fish and wildlife habitat that a coalition was formed which sued the Forest Service, charging "that when you kill off more than half the fish, you're not practicing multiple-use anymore."

The Mapleton coalition won an injunc-

tion to stop logging operations. But a rider to the Senate appropriations bill allowed the Forest Service to continue selling Mapleton Trees - and trees in other old growth areas - disregarding federal environment laws and accommodating inflated timber sales.

The Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics (AFSEEE), composed of foresters fed up with the destruction, especially in the Pacific Northwest, was formed. AFSEEE aims at forcing a shift in priorities of the Forest Service from land rape to good stewardship.

The Native Forest Council (NFC), a nonprofit organization based in Oregon, likewise grew out of outrage at the timber industry's greed. Critical elements in the group's programs include a total moratorium on additional logging, roading, or development in any remaining roadless areas, a similar ban on development in any remaining ancient forests or native forests, and a ban on raw wood exports from all U.S. lands, federal, state, and private.

To learn more about the problems facing our native old growth forests and the ineptitude of the U.S. Forest Service write to: the Native Forest Council, Post Office Box 2171, Eugene, Oregon 97402.

## Alternatives in Biology Education

This thirty-two page booklet, *Alternatives in Biology Education*, provides information on non-animal methods for teaching biology. The stated intent is to inform students and educators about educational tools that can replace traditional animal laboratory experiments. It is published by the Biology Methods Review Project, Alice Daniel, Editor.

This booklet achieves its objective and will doubtless prove useful. There is a need for this type of information inasmuch as some schools are claiming that educational alternatives to dissection and invasive live animal physiology labs don't exist. Over sixty items are listed in groups covering computer programs, books, videotapes, filmstrips, models, classroom charts, transparencies, and some tissue culture labs. Information included with each item includes a description, (with what appears to be information taken from the manufacturer's advertising material but no independent critical comments), educational level, source, and price. The educational level covered ranges from fifth grade through college, with most items falling in the high school through college levels. In the book section, it is welcome to see the Animal Welfare Institute's *The Endangered Species Handbook*, which has become a much sought after volume among teachers and students alike.

Particularly valuable are the sections that deal with non-animal alternatives to dissection and dog labs, two students' exercises that are increasingly being challenged on humane grounds. Less valuable is the section on cell biology and tissue culture. Such study, like biochemistry, has its place in biological knowledge and education, but does not have a very useful place in this context of replacement techniques in biology education. Curriculum developers

are unlikely, and with good reason, to substitute studies of animals with studies of cells.

This booklet presents a somewhat narrow view of biology education because it deals only with non-animal substitutes. But it is impossible to learn about biology, the study of life, without studying live animals, albeit without doing them any harm. To develop positive attitudes towards animals and humane concepts, it is essential to introduce students to observational studies of animals. These can either be live organisms maintained under ideal conditions in the classroom, or wild animals studied in their free living state.

Also there is limitation in this booklet because, in viewing the total picture of the three R's, this booklet addresses only replacement and to some extent reduction; it completely ignores refinements. An example of a refinement in this context is when veterinary students, for instance, learn about pathological conditions in animals in naturally occurring clinical cases rather than inducing disease. Some developments for ideas for refinements could enhance the scope of useful suggestions. This

### The Grant Swinger Papers (Second Edition)

by Daniel S. Greenberg, In Collaboration With The Center for the Absorption of Federal Funds (1990, Science and Government Report, Inc., P.O. Box 6226, Washington, DC 20015, 40 pages, \$8.95)

From time to time an interview with the mythical Dr. Grant Swinger appears in *The Science and Government Report*, which in more serious moments is easily the best source of information on the current activities of big science. Editor and publisher Daniel S. Greenberg was formerly news editor of *Science* and Washington correspondent for *The New England Journal of Medicine*. In the recently published *Grant Swinger Papers*, Swinger and his peers from the Center for the Absorption of Federal Funds, confer and travel, develop new programs, procedures and goals for member institutions and "look into the possibility of new sources of support." He gives as an example the Pan American Chair - not a chair in Latin American Studies - a chair on a Pan American plane for traveling members whose prestige is maximized by "rarely, possibly never," being on campus. This sketch, published by *Science* in 1966, when the ads for Grant's scotch whiskey were at their peak, ends with Swinger's prognostication on the Center's growth: "We have adopted the motto, 'As Long As You're Up, Get Me a Grant.' I think we can only grow."

In 1977, Swinger enunciated "Swinger's First Law of Research" which states, "applications will always exceed the amount of money available for their funding."

In 1985 The Swinger Index is described. It "consists of numbers of papers produced, miles traveled, and conferences attended." Although hilarious, these sketches leave a sober message behind: "to proceed cautiously and intelligently in assessing what the experts would have us believe."

booklet is a start though. It is hoped this important topic of alternatives in education will spark the production of many additional publications.

*Alternatives in Biology Education* is being distributed free of charge by the New England Antivivisection Society, 333 Washington Street, Suite 850, Boston, MA 02108, telephone 617-523-2237.

Reviewed by F. Barbara Orlans, Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

### The Green Consumer

by John Elkington, Julia Hailes, and Joel Makower. Penguin Books (New York, New York), 1990. Three parts, 342 pages. \$8.95

The basic requirements for products worthy of support by "green consumers" are listed in the introduction of this readable compendium. "Ideally" the author states, "a green product is one that: is not dangerous to the health of people or animals, does not cause damage to the environment during manufacture, use or disposal; does not consume a disproportionate amount of energy and other resources during manufacture, use or disposal; does not cause unnecessary waste, due either to excessive packaging or to a short useful life; does not involve the unnecessary use of cruelty to animals; and does not use materials derived from threatened species or environments."

A list of "cruelty free companies" is provided together with an encomium for the Body Shop: "Perhaps no company better exemplifies the green entrepreneurial spirit than the Body Shop. The British-based company which now has several shops and a mail-order business in the U.S. has achieved great success by marketing a high quality product with the environment in mind. The Body Shop sells products made from natural ingredients - with minimal packaging, including biodegradable plastics - whose ingredients have not been tested on animals during the past five years. More recently, the Body Shop has begun a campaign to create products made from rain forest herbs, in an attempt to demonstrate sustainable agriculture in the Amazon rain forest. These products will be available in the coming months."

Under the heading, "How to get involved" a

list of organizations, including the Animal Welfare Institute, appears, and in the "green bookshelf" section, *Animals, Nature and Albert Schweitzer*, by Ann Cottrell Free.

The protection of animals has justly taken its place in the decade of the environment, and *The Green Consumer*, by taking the need for animal protection as a matter of course, demonstrates how logical and natural a place it is. As the many unresolved ecological issues which have been unwisely belittled in the past surge into the public consciousness, concern for animals and revulsion against the injustices they have suffered sweep forward with like impetus. *The Green Consumer* is a workmanlike book full of helpful guidance and useful lists immediately applicable in the workday world. Its implicit message is one of hope in the face of massive errors to be overcome.

# Modern Biology Class Without Dissection

by Alton L. Briggs

"Do students still dissect a frog?" is the question most frequently asked by parents who visit Allen High School's biology classes. The same question, although often disguised, is also posed by many of its students. Within the last decade, the science curriculum at this Texas school has undergone considerable changes regarding those often heard questions about dissection.

Thirty or forty years ago biology in the United States most often concerned itself with the whole organism, its structures and functions. Research was still directed at the individual level of the biological hierarchy and biology classes reflected this study through the use of dissection.

Today the focus of science is on molecular biology at one end of the spectrum and ecology at the other end. Little research is being done at the traditional organismic level. Genetics, DNA technology, and protein synthesis now receive a great deal of attention by the general public. The effect of oil spills, endangered organisms, the population crisis, and destruction of the tropical rain forests are in the news and on TV every day.

Allen High School's biology curriculum is changing in accordance with these new trends. Closed-circuit color videocameras are used with all laboratory exercises involving the microscope. Computer software has been chosen to supplement many activities. The microscope slide library and the videotape library have increased substantially. With these resources at hand, biology lessons are now focused on what is new and important in the field rather than memorizing the parts of a preserved specimen, and dissections are no longer performed in AHS biology classes.

Since the dissection of a preserved speci-

men rarely meets the needs of a common high school student, alternatives which reflect more important concepts were sought. Laboratories are no longer geared to the odd dissection of an earthworm or frog, but feature activities which will be important to students' understanding in the future. Non-invasive activities such as



*Felicia Perry uses a model heart prepared by a student for a class lecture*

viewing blood circulating through the tail of a living goldfish have been added to the curriculum. Other laboratory activities focus on bacteria, protista, fungi, and plants. As a result of this restructuring, students offer less resistance to learning the concepts being taught.

Another alternative to dissection is the student-made anatomical model. Felicia Perry, AHS Biology Teacher and I hold copyright on a lesson plan which offers a model proj-

ect as an alternative to vertebrate dissection. We have used this lesson plan geared to reach the objectives normally reserved for dissection. The models have proven to be excellent teaching tools for future use as well.

Students' interest and motivation have been high as reflected in follow up meetings. "I found making the model to be more interesting than a dissection would have been," stated one student. "This assignment made the learning aspect more enjoyable than just cutting up a dead animal. It was good to relate the model to actual human anatomy," said another. In addition, student achievement on written test increased by using this approach rather than the traditional dissection. "If you spent the time necessary to do a job," another student said. "You are almost assured of getting a better grade than if you just cut something up and looked at it, or answered a few questions on a lab sheet about what you saw." With this type of student response, it is easy to see why this unit has

continued to be used.

The Allen High School Science Department has garnered considerable recognition recently as a result of continued work in updating its curricula. The December 1987 NASSP Curriculum Report listed the AHS Science Department as one of eight exemplary science departments in the nation. Felicia Perry participated in the 1988 regional convention of the National Association of Biology Teachers. In the fall of 1989 NABT featured the lesson plan at its national convention in San Diego, CA. The Animal Welfare Institute featured additional models constructed by Allen High School students at the 1989 National Science Teachers Association regional convention. As a member of the NABT Task Force on Dissection, I authored the first draft of the position statement on dissection now accepted by NABT.

The message is clear. If biology and life science students remain active in attaining an understanding of the present and important issues in biology, curricula will have to undergo this type of continual change. Without such changes, students will be left unprepared for the life-long learning experiences schools ought to be fostering.

*Alton L. Briggs is the Science Chairman of Allen High School in Allen, Texas.*

## Frog Populations Threatened

Scientists from all over the world are alarmed by evidence that frogs, toads and salamanders are rapidly disappearing. The extent of the problem was first recognized at a meeting of the World Herpetology Congress last September. David Wake, a biology professor from the University of California at Berkeley, stated "we were shocked to discover the extent of the problem. [Amphibian populations are] crashing throughout North, Central and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia." (*New York Times*, February 20). Several possible causes for the decline in amphibian populations have been suggested: loss of habitat, local droughts, pollution, acid rain, contamination from pesticides, and increasing levels of ultra-violet light admitted by the deteriorating ozone layer may be damaging frog eggs.

## CDC Announces Ban on Importation of Monkeys

On April 18, 1990 the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta announced that no rhesus, cynomolgus or African green monkeys may be imported into the United States or distributed out of quarantine unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the CDC director. This is a temporary abatement of a trade in which the dealers subject the thousands of monkeys they import to horrid conditions. The CDC action followed an earlier ban on imports by the state of New York, through which comes at least 80% of imported primates. This ban was instituted because of concerns about a recent importation of Philippine cynomolgus or crab-eating macaques carrying the Ebola virus, a highly contagious, deadly African virus. The level of concern was heightened by the fact that primates in question were from the Philippines, well outside the natural range of the virus. Upon further testing, it was found that a large percentage of the animals are infected with this lethal virus which causes internal bleeding and organ failure. It appears that a major factor in the spread of the virus is insufficient quarantine procedures and housing.

Because of deficiencies in quarantine, Charles River Primates Corporation, (the major worldwide dealer in laboratory animals), Worldwide Primates Inc., (owned by Matthew Block whose illegal dealings in the procurement of animals for USAID, among other transactions, is still under

scrutiny), and Hazelton Research Products Inc. (a major dealer in laboratory animals which imported the original ebola infected animals), were all prohibited by the CDC from dealing in primates before the nationwide ban was instituted, at that time leaving White Sands in business as the sole primate importer. The quarantine violations all involved failure to separate recently imported primates from other primates and from human beings. The CDC inspections did not address the quality of the care and housing given to the animals. The three banned dealers were responsible for over three-quarters of the estimated 20,000 primates imported into the U.S. each year.

The Ebola virus is not the first virus imported along with the wild caught primates so popular in this country for research and for pets.

Every importation of wild caught primates brings the great chance of infecting other animals in the laboratories or zoos to which they are brought. The CDC is reported to be leaving the ban in place only until it is clear that the importers have improved quarantine procedures.

This position ignores the long history of importation of deadly viruses and the shoddy care of non-human primates in captivity as the inevitable concomitants of the wild-caught primate trade. Respiratory infections, intestinal disease and other ailments acquired during travel, frequently result in monkey deaths.

In recent *Quarterlies*, we have told of the spread of Herpes B virus, through improper care of non-human primates. It is now acknowledged in the literature that most monkey colonies are saturated with the virus. In Spring, 1985, NASA had to pull four monkeys from a planned space shuttle mission because Herpes B was detected in their blood. In late 1974, 30 people contracted hepatitis from a chimpanzee kept by a California family as a pet. Dr. Vanessa

*continued on page 16*

### More On Psychological Well-Being of Primates

In a paper which will be published in the Laboratory Primate Newsletter (29(2), 1-2, 1990), Dr. Viktor Reinhardt and collaborators report research findings on the stress levels of rhesus macaques housed singly and in pairs. In brief, what Dr. Reinhardt found is that the singly caged animals were in much worse shape by available measures of stress than were any of the pair-housed animals, including the subordinate animals. It has been argued that pair or social housing of non-human primates in laboratories should not be done because the animals that end up being subordinate would be worse off. This data should put this unfounded criticism to rest.

## Colombia Passes Landmark Animal Protection Law

The newly enacted National Statute for the Protection of Animals in Colombia stresses humane, economic and social values, recognizes the intrinsic value of all animals - domestic, wild and wild-in-captivity, and seeks to protect them from pain, suffering, injury and disease "caused directly or indirectly by man."

It requires clean, comfortable, safe and well-ventilated housing and transportation; proper feed, rest and veterinary care. It discourages the use of animals in research and prohibits use of live animals for medical purposes where alternatives are available.

The law establishes an agency to enforce its provisions as well as coordinate all animal protection efforts, public and private. It sets forth fines from 1,000 to 1 million (Colombian pesos); mandatory jail terms from 72 hours to five years, depending on the degree and frequency of the violation; loss of licenses and business suspensions up to six months in extreme cases.

The law regulates humane procedures for transport and slaughter of livestock; control of domestic stray animals; sale and care of commercial animals; animals used in medical research and protects all threat-

ened and endangered species, including marine and coastal wildlife. Transportation within the country of threatened or endangered species is prohibited by the bill, which also requires that immediate steps be taken to protect the natural habitat, rookeries and breeding areas of all such species.

The law denounces as "corrupt" and sets penalties for drugging or numbing of race horses and terms such practices cruel, inhumane and fraudulent. It prohibits most animal contests but regrettably bullfighting and cockfighting continue to be allowed.

## University Project Threatens an Endangered Species

In the last few days of the 1988 Congressional session a rider was passed approving the University of Arizona's proposal to build a massive \$200 million observatory complex on Mount Graham in the Coronado National Forest. The University intends to begin construction this summer despite the urgent pleas to preserve the last remaining members of an endangered species.

An estimated 150 Mount Graham Red Squirrels are still in existence on this mountaintop which was recently designated as critical habitat for the endangered squirrel. These beautiful little squirrels live nowhere else in the world except in the old growth spruce forest of this "sky island", a rare fragment of the Rocky Mountains surrounded by desert.

In June 1989 the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund filed suit against the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the U.S. Forest Service claiming the project violated the federal Endangered Species Act. On March 27, U.S. District Court Judge Alfredo C. Marquez ordered that no work occur on the site for at least another four months.

According to depositions by two FWS biologists, their superiors ordered them to write a report favorable to development on Mount Graham regardless of what had been determined from biological studies. This "biological opinion" was used to convince Congress to exempt the University from the National Environmental Policy Act. The rider sets a dangerous precedent by which other organizations may also subvert the law.

Judge Marquez stated that although Congress is not obligated to reconsider its decision, "what's the harm in saying there are some very serious issues here...Congress, why don't you take another look at it?"

Mauna Kea in Hawaii, which already has an observatory, has been named as an alternative site, but the organizations involved, which include the Smithsonian Institution, the Max Planck Institute and the Vatican, have refused to change their plans because development on Mount Graham is deemed less costly.

In a letter addressed to the *Arizona Daily Star* more than a third of the faculty and

two-thirds of the graduate students in the University of Arizona Ecology Department stated, "By scorning the few laws that do exist to protect our environment, the university administration has sent a message to the world that institutional prestige and economics are more important. We are alarmed by the implications of this message."

**ACTION:** If you agree with the ecologists, you may wish to request the partner institutions, to withdraw their support from the University of Arizona project including: Dr. Robert Adams, Smithsonian Institution, 1000 Jefferson, SW, Washington, DC 20560; Prof. Heinz Staab, President, Max Planck Institute, M.P.I. Residenz-Str. #1A,

8000 Munich 2-West Germany; Franco Pacini, Director, Arcetri Astrophysical Observatory, Largo F. Fermi 5, I-50215 Florence, Italy; President, Ohio State University, Room 205, Bricker Hall, 190 N. Oval Hall, Columbus, OH, 43210; Pope John Paul II, Vatican City, 00187, Rome, Italy.



*The Mount Graham Red Squirrel, only 150 remain.*

Bob Miles, Arizona Fish and Game Department

## Bad News For Poachers

Until recently wildlife law enforcement agencies have had to rely on catching poachers and smugglers in the act in order to ensure successful prosecution in court. The National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Laboratory in Ashland, Oregon, however, now offers wildlife agents and customs officials a new advantage in the fight to stop such illegal activities.

Forensic science, a method of applying scientific facts to legal problems, has helped law enforcement agencies fight crime for many years. When applied to wildlife, this science may help prove, for example, a bullet taken from a dead animal came from a poacher's rifle or link blood and fur samples on a hunter's clothing to an endangered species. Customs officials may prove that confiscated ivory came from an African elephant or that a leather pocketbook was made from the skin of a sea turtle.

The Wildlife Forensics Lab was established in 1988 after the Society for Animal

Protective Legislation, National Audubon Society, and National Wildlife Federation helped convince Congress to appropriate \$4.5 million to build the facility. The operation is staffed by 10 forensic scientists and nine other employees. Ken Goddard, the director, was originally hired by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1979 to design a forensics branch for the agency. The scientists have access to state-of-the-art technology like an electron microscope, useful in matching firearms to shell casings. They also hope to acquire a mass spectrometer to help determine if certain poisons or pesticides were used to kill an animal.

In an interview with *Sports Illustrated*, Goddard stated, "The people working in our laboratory are among the pioneers in this field. Fifty, 100 years down the road, people are going to be referencing basic work done in this lab."

## Biden and Boxer Call for Dolphin Protection By Law

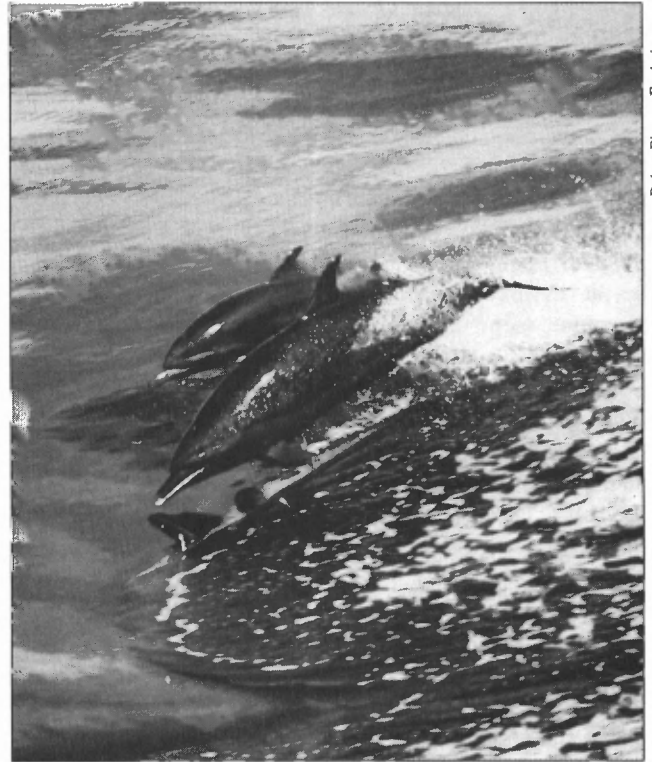
Senator Joseph Biden and Congresswoman Barbara Boxer, chief sponsors of tuna labeling bills, point to the fact that foreign fleets now kill four times as many dolphins as U.S. purse seiners. The "Dolphin Protection Consumer Information Act of 1990" (S.2044), similar to the bill introduced to the House last fall by Congresswoman Barbara Boxer (HR 2926), requires that all products from tuna fish caught by methods that kill dolphins, be labeled as such. It also states that all other tuna products may be labeled "dolphin safe". The United States is the world's largest consumer of tuna fish, therefore S.2044 could effectively influence foreign fleets since tuna imported to the U.S. would be subject to labeling requirements.

The H.J. Heinz Company, whose voluntary labeling is described on the front page, supports the legislation whose rationale is well described in Senator Biden's remarks when he first introduced the bill. "Passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act nearly two decades ago represented a milestone in wildlife legislation. At the time the

United States fleet accounted for an estimated ninety percent of the dolphins killed in tuna fishing operations. The law made clear that our nation was willing to bear the burden of reducing those mortalities.

"But as the law was implemented, two changes occurred. First, the goal of zero mortality was pushed further and further into the future. Exemptions and delays were granted to an industry that promised solutions were just around the corner."

He continued, "Second, the foreign fleet's role grew, accounting for an even greater proportion of the dolphin deaths. Foreign boats now account for roughly eighty percent of annual dolphin deaths from tuna fishing operations."



Robert Pitman, Earthviews

*Eastern Tropical Pacific Spinner Dolphins, victims of purse seines.*

## Explosives Banned From Dolphin Round-Ups

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has decided to prohibit the United States tuna fleet from detonating "seal" bombs, explosives similar to M-80 devices, near schools of dolphin that swim with tuna. The ban took effect on April 1. Foreign tuna fleets have 180 days to comply with the ruling or face an embargo of tuna imports.

Seal bombs are used by many fishermen to herd dolphins and tuna into a tighter school, easier to encircle with their mile-long purse-seine nets. A NMFS study determined that seal bombs can cause physical injury to dolphins, especially to their vital sense of hearing, which significantly reduces their ability to survive in the

wild. It was also found that those vessels which use the explosives do not catch any more tuna than those which do not. Ten of the 26 boats in the U.S. fleet used the bombs in 1989. An average of 200 bombs were used when a set was made on dolphins but in one case about 600 were exploded.

Amendments to the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1988 authorized the Secretary of Commerce to prohibit or restrict use of the explosives by April 1 of this year, unless it was determined the bombs did not physically impair dolphins. The agency opened a 30 day public comment period on the interim final rule before issuing a final ruling.

"Consumers have indicated that they are willing to put their pocketbook decisions to work for the environment," Mr. Biden stated. "This week's *Fortune* magazine cover story documents the rise in environmental considerations in purchasing decisions. *Fortune*'s headline calls it 'the biggest business issue of the 1990s.' A public policy expert quoted in the article calls environmental purchasing factors 'the most important issue for business.' Clearly, we have a tool available today which was unavailable and unthought of in 1972. It is time to modernize the existing program.

"Labeling tuna cans will not be an unduly complex operation. Industry already numbers each can of tuna, to facilitate tracking when problem shipments occur. Arguments that labeling the cans is impossible or too burdensome do not wash. In fact, one analysis of the impact of the labeling proposal estimated that it would require the tracking of the equivalent of only 220 tuna fishing boat trips. That is well within our capability." Over the past twenty years six million dolphins have been killed in the purse seine nets of tuna fishermen. Unless they get the protection they need 100,000 more could die this year at the hands of the international fleet.



# Dolphin Capture Scandal

## *Despite protests, aquarium takes two dolphins from wild*

In late November 1989, a team from the National Aquarium in Baltimore captured four wild dolphins from the waters around Tampa Bay, Florida. Two were soon released while the other two were moved to a resort in the Keys. The immediate public outcry, political maneuvering and media coverage following the capture has continued for months, peaking in mid-February when one of the dolphins died.

The Aquarium originally intended to capture nine dolphins from Charlotte Harbor, Florida for display in its new marine mammal exhibit. Several public demonstrations blocked the capture attempt in Charlotte Harbor. The aquarium's team, directed by Jay Sweeney, the largest supplier of dolphins and whales to aquariums, then took its operation to Tampa Bay.

Once the dolphins were captured they were trucked to Hawk's Cay resort in the Keys. It was at this time Florida Governor Bob Martinez began his crusade to save the dolphins. Martinez declared that the aquarium's transport of the dolphins from Tampa to Hawk's Cay was illegal because a state-issued permit was restricted to Charlotte Harbor. He asked the Florida Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to press charges against the aquarium. Meanwhile, more public demonstrations protesting the captivity of the dolphins began in earnest at Hawk's Cay. Two men were arrested when they jumped into the dolphin pen in an attempt to free the animals. One was Rick O'Barry who trained the dolphins for the television show "Flip-

per". The dolphins themselves were in poor health and refusing to eat. Aquarium spokespersons however, claimed the dolphins were "doing fine".

DNR decided not to press charges, stating there was no apparent criminal intent on the aquarium's part. Martinez then directed his cabinet to prepare legislation that would put new restrictions on the capture and transport of dolphins from state waters.

The National Aquarium's exhibit will open this June with dolphins leased or purchased from several other aquariums and marine mammal facilities. Nicholas Brown, the aquarium's director, stated he eventually expects to replace those animals with wild caught ones because they could be bred more successfully and wild captures are less expensive. The dolphin remaining in Hawk's Cay is supposedly in good condition and may be moved to Baltimore later in the year. The Aquarium is a publicly owned facility and a large portion of the funds for the new marine mammal exhibit have come from city and state taxpayers.

This is the aquarium's second attempt to keep dolphins in captivity. In 1982 three dolphins had to be removed from the aquarium when they developed stomach ulcers. A report by the aquarium's former chief of medicine stated that those dolphins' illness resulted from keeping them in a small tank which failed to provide the animals enough space to separate themselves from large crowds of visitors.

## *Steel Jaw Traps*

*continued from page 1*

excluded from importation into the European Community on or before January 1992.

Three monographs on existing trapping methods have been prepared by the Animal Welfare Institute: *The Role of Cage and Box Traps in Modern Trapping*, *The Role of Spring Powered Killing Traps in Modern Trapping* and *The Role of Legsnare in Modern Trapping*. Many of the traps described cause far less pain and injury than the cruel steel jaw leghold trap. The monographs clearly demonstrate the practicality of banning this trap in the United States, Canada and the Soviet Union just as it has been banned in 63 other countries.

## **Bequests to the Animal Welfare Institute**

To all of you who would like to help assure the Animal Welfare Institute's future through a provision in your will, this general form of bequest is suggested:

"I give, devise and bequeath to the Animal Welfare Institute, a not-for-profit corporation located in Washington, D.C. the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and/or (specifically described property)

We welcome any inquiries you may have. In cases where you have specific wishes about the disposition of your bequest, we suggest you discuss such provisions with your attorney.

Animal Welfare Institute  
Post Office Box 3650  
Washington, D.C. 20007

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## International Animal Dealer Jailed

On March 14, 1990, a major international wild animal dealer, Walter Sensen, was sentenced to two years in jail and, for the third time, prohibited from trading in wildlife in West Germany. Sensen was famous for illegal trafficking in endangered great apes.

The International Primate Protection League (IPPL) has been responsible for uncovering a series of illicit activities by this dealer, including export of three gorillas insured for a total of \$450,000, two of whom died en route to Taipei Zoo in Taiwan in 1987. In 1989, Sensen managed to get two gorillas into Mexico as his "personal luggage" and to sell them to the Guadalajara Zoo for \$130,000.

Nuremberg police discovered numerous violations of West German law after a search warrant was issued and his business records were examined. Sensen was charged with illegal importation of coatimundis, herons, tree porcupines and other threatened species.

IPPL fears that Sensen will leave West Germany after his jail term is up to continue business with his son, who lives in Equatorial Guinea. The Sensen firm, African Animal Export, is headquartered there, and IPPL

suggests that the President of Equatorial Guinea, be requested to join the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and provide the nation's wildlife with complete legal protection against export. The arrest and imprisonment of Walter Sensen in West Germany should be drawn to President Mbasogo's attention with a request that the Sensen firm be asked to leave the country.

**ACTION:** Write to:  
General Obiang Nguema Mbasogo  
Malabo, Bioko-Norte  
Republica de Guinea Equatorial  
Equatorial Guinea, Africa

## Alternatives Encouraged

On March 19, 1990 Proctor and Gamble (P&G) announced the grant recipients for its 1990 University Animal Alternatives Research Program (UAARP). This is a competitive grants program intended to encourage university researchers in the biological sciences to develop new methods of efficacy and safety testing that eliminate or reduce the use of animals, or which are less stressful to animals. Awards are for a maximum of fifty thousand dollars, given to three researchers per year. P&G has made a total commitment of \$450,000 annually for this program. The three award winners this year all do research in cell cultures as replacement alternatives to the use of animals in testing. These researchers focus on alternatives to the most painful uses of animals in testing; pain alleviation, inhalation toxicology, and dental disease treatment. This program is part of P&G's overall effort to advance scientific and regulatory acceptance of alternative methods.

## Importation of Monkeys Banned

*continued from page 12*

M. Hirsch, a researcher at Georgetown University, has said that a relative of the AIDS virus transmitted by the Sooty Mangabey is responsible for the spread of the simian immunodeficiency virus in U.S. laboratories due to improper isolation of different primate species, and that human interference with these animals is responsible for an AIDS-like epidemic among people in Africa.

For the primates currently held in U.S. laboratories, the outlook is grim. Those that do not succumb to one of the myriad diseases man exposes them to in captivity

may well be denied kind treatment by their handlers because of fear induced by the recently recognized viral outbreaks. The Food and Drug Administration prohibits its investigators from even entering non-human primate rooms. This eliminates one of the inspections that used to help protect primates in laboratories. Handlers of non-human primates need to remember that animals which are not bored or psychopathic and are treated with kindness are not nearly as likely to bite as ill treated animals perpetually confined to small non-stimulating cages.

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## EIA Campaigns For Dolphin Protection

The London and Washington based Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) has launched a new campaign to obtain international protection for all dolphins, porpoises and small whales, known as small cetaceans, to prevent uncontrolled kills from all over the world from threatening them with extinction or severe depletion.

The EIA wants the International Whaling Commission (IWC) to assume responsibility for the 65 species of dolphins, porpoises and small whales which presently have no international protection. The IWC has, until now, only acted to stop the killing of the ten species of large whales.

According to a new report by EIA, "The Global War Against Small Cetaceans", many nations within the IWC are playing "The Politics of Extinction" by preventing international controls from being agreed to by the IWC. Many nations, like Japan, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Mexico and other Latin American countries have opposed IWC controls over dolphin killings because of the massive slaughters of these highly intelligent creatures.

Investigators from EIA have amassed a wealth of information about uncontrolled small cetacean kills all over the world and believe that at least 500,000 are being killed each year, although this is probably a minimal figure.

The teams have visited Japan, Peru and the Danish-owned Faroe Islands in recent months to document some of the most uncontrolled dolphin and small whale kills in the world. In Japan, EIA revealed that fishermen are hunting to extinction two regional populations of Dall's porpoise. Around 67% of the populations have been caught between 1986 and 1988 according to several distinguished Japanese scien-

*continued on page 16*

## Threats to the Survival of Whales and Dolphins

by Roger Payne

When the Save-the-Whales movement began about 33,000 whales were being killed annually. Today about 300 whales are killed annually. Together we have stopped about 99% of the killing. It is certainly one of the biggest success stories of the environmental movement. In spite of this success, however, there is still important unfinished business to be attended to inside the forum of the International Whaling Commission's Scientific Committee. The crucial work of Justin Cooke, Bill de la Mare, Sidney Holt and others in establishing that the techniques of managing this fishery are inherently unable to produce the desired results needs to be continued and worked through until the best arguments of the so-called scientists who take the opposite side of this case have

been entirely discredited. The reason that this step is so necessary, even in the face of what may seem to many to be such a thorough triumph, is that the IWC Scientific Committee provides a forum which though frustrating is, in fact, much more sophisticated than most, if not all, of the other international fishery and wildlife treaties. The kinds of arguments about management which the above mentioned scientists are

*continued on page 13*



NYZS / Deborah Gloucester-Ferrari

*A female humpback nudges her calf towards the surface for a breath. Because the milk fat of a nursing mother contains toxins, her calf may start life with a concentration of PCBs greater than its mother.*

## Veterinarians Take Stand Against Steel Jaw Trap

A resolution which states, "The American Animal Hospital Association opposes the use of the steel jaw leghold trap on the grounds that its use is cruel and inhumane", was passed by the Board of Directors of the AAHA.

The AAHA, an organization of small animal practitioners, is to be congratulated for taking a strong stand against steel jaw traps, which inflict excruciating pain and injury on animals. Countless dogs and cats are caught in these traps and require amputation of a limb because of the physical

trauma incurred. The Association hopes that trappers will switch from steel jaw traps to other types of traps which are readily available and which do not inflict such extensive damage.

The Board of Directors believes that it is difficult for organized veterinary medicine to take a proactive position on animal welfare on the one hand, while failing to take a stand on the steel jaw leghold trap, which is clearly considered to be inhumane by the majority of practicing veterinarians. For more on trapping see pages 2 and 3

### Humane Groups send thank you to Members of the European Parliament for their efforts against steel jaw leghold traps

On May 4th, the following letter was sent by the Animal Welfare Institute to each of the 517 Members of the European Parliament:

On behalf of the undersigned animal protective organizations, I [we] wish to express appreciation for the support of the European Parliament and Commission for a ban on importation of fur from animals caught in steel jaw leghold traps. This trap has been condemned for its extreme cruelty by the Environment Committee of the European Parliament, echoing the opinion of Charles Darwin who wrote, "It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the suffering thus endured from fear, from acute pain, maddened by thirst, and by vain attempts to escape."

The steel jaw leghold trap is condemned by scientists who have observed the physical trauma of the trapped animals and by humanitarians throughout the world. More than sixty countries have banned its use. But in the United States the National Trappers Association (NTA) has vowed to fight to keep it. The NTA President writes its members that "Groups that have traditionally represented our interests in Europe...are giving up on the leghold trap...We must use every means to keep pressure on until the proposal is withdrawn in the EEC."

The European Community's proposed import ban is of enormous significance because, although more than three quarters of the American public strongly oppose use of this trap\*, powerful industry pressure has, so far, been able to block enactment of federal legislation in the United States.

Congressman James Scheuer (D,NY), who has addressed the Parliamentary Intergroup on Animal Welfare on trapping and has visited the Parliament on several occasions, has reintroduced his bill to end the use of the steel jaw leghold trap on animals in the United States. We would be happy to send you a copy of the bill at your request.

Enclosed are three monographs, carefully researched by an outstanding authority. The many different traps are illustrated and briefly described for easy reference. **THERE IS NO NEED TO WAIT FOR YEARS TO INVENT TRAPS THAT ARE FAR LESS CRUEL THAN THE STEEL JAW LEGHOLD TRAP. THEY ALREADY EXIST. THE STEEL JAW LEGHOLD TRAP COULD BE BANNED IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND THE USSR JUST AS IT HAS BEEN BANNED IN 63 OTHER COUNTRIES. NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE TRAPPERS NEED NOT BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED.**

*We, the undersigned national, state and local humane organizations with representation from each of the 50 states and beyond, respectfully request that you do all in your power to ensure that a strong regulation is adopted by the European Commission and that it be put into effect by 1992. Every year of delay means hours, days or even weeks of severe torture for millions of highly sensitive animals: an estimated 16-18 million in the United States and 3 million in Canada.*

Please accept our deep appreciation for your kind assistance. Because we know how limited your time is, we do not expect you to answer this letter. We'll be happy, of course, to answer any questions you may have.

\*Survey conducted by Yale University for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The letter has been endorsed by 210 animal protection organizations.

## Survey Shows Most Veterinarians Oppose Steel Jaw Leghold Trap

In order to document injuries caused by steel jaw leghold traps, the Animal Welfare Institute sent a questionnaire to veterinarians in Illinois, Michigan, New York, Texas, North Dakota, Washington and Louisiana. The survey asked veterinarians if they had treated animals caught in leghold traps, and if so, they were asked how many animals, whether they were cats, dogs or wild animals. Comments on injuries and treatment were requested. Finally veterinarians were asked if they supported or opposed use of this trap. An overwhelming percentage, 79.3% of the 936 veterinarians responding, opposed steel jaw leghold traps.

The survey confirmed the non-selective nature of steel jaw traps, since more than 4,000 injuries or deaths of domestic animals and other non-target wildlife were recorded. Non-target victims included Bald and Golden Eagles, Great Horned Owls, Red-Tailed Hawks, calves, fawns, deer, colts, lambs, goats, geese and ducks.

Comments from these veterinarians included the following:



"Leghold traps inflict some of the worst, ugliest strangulation type leg wounds I see. I cannot imagine any greater terror for an animal than to be captured in one of these devices."

"Usually swollen foot, leg, possible infection, amputation, dehydration, various states of fever, hypothermia."

"The bones were broken, the wounds were infected and some were maggot infested."

"The metacarpals were fractured, the wound was open and infected. The cat had been shot between the eyes and her lower jaw was shattered."

"Multiple fractures - often making amputation or euthanasia the most humane course of treatment. Occasionally repair of the limb is possible, but expensive."

"I have also treated a cat caught for at least several days with a broken front leg. The cat died from shock and gross infection."

"One dog treated was in severe state of shock, dehydration, starvation (had been in trap approximately 6 days). Despite extensive treatment animal died....I have had to amputate entire legs, portions of a foot and (just last week) the distal 1/3 of the tongue on a dog all due to steel jaw traps. I have seen dogs which have chewed through wire and drug the trap for 2 miles to return home. I also have a client who told of finding her dog dead about 100 yards from her house. The animal had died trying to return home. I am strongly opposed to steel jaw traps."

# Environmental Committee Approves Ban on Furs Caught in Steel Jaw Traps

The Environment Committee of the European Parliament on April 25 approved a ban on importation of furs caught in steel jaw leghold traps. The Committee was responding to a proposal of the European Commission (COM(89)198), a regulation banning the import of furs from certain species of animals originating in countries where leghold traps are still in use.

Mary Banotti, Chair of the Parliament's Intergroup on Animal Welfare and rapporteur on the trapping issue, stated the reasons for action against the traps.

1) They usually cause severe and con-

tinuing suffering for the trapped animals;

2) They are unselective, i.e. they can also trap species of animals which are facing extinction or which are protected for other reasons (domestic pets). Such animals suffer such injuries that they rarely survive even when released.

Five members of the European Parliament (MEP's) went to Canada in search of information on that country's trapping. Mrs. Banotti stated "Representatives of the indigenous peoples expressed what we are convinced is a genuine desire to eliminate the leghold traps from native trapping. She



*A recreational trapper killing a coyote caught in a leghold trap. Photographed on Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge in Washington.*

photo by Daniel J Kelley

## Skunk Contraception Studied

In last summer's Quarterly, the Animal Welfare Institute reported on the progress of a pilot research project on contraception in skunks, being conducted by Dr. Jay F. Kirkpatrick, of Eastern Montana College in Billings. The project was designed to find a way to non-lethally control urban skunk populations through fertility control. In that study wild skunks were live trapped and given small implants of a contraceptive hormone. Only four of the treated skunks were eventually recovered but none were pregnant. These results were promising enough to continue with a controlled clinical experiment with captive skunks.

Carrie Bickle, a graduate student working with Dr. Kirkpatrick, placed Norplant implants in 19 captive female skunks. The implants are placed in the lightly anesthetized skunks non-surgically, with a large hypodermic needle. The process is simple and can be carried out by almost anyone with 30 minutes of training. The females were placed with fertile males during the February/March breeding season. Ms. Bickle reported in June that none of the 19 treated skunks produced litters, while two skunks given implants without the contraception hormone were both pregnant, and 65 of 108 untreated

females produced litters. These results indicate that this approach to skunk contraception is effective and suggests that population control may be feasible through fertility control.

The implants, known commercially as Norplant, were designed for use in humans, where they have a contraceptive life of five years. If they are effective for five years in skunks, it is unlikely that an implanted female skunk will breed even once throughout her life. The ease with which these implants can be placed in live trapped skunks and the implants long life, coupled with life expectancies for skunks may provide urban animal control personnel with an effective non-lethal method of controlling populations. The results will be presented at the Second International Conference on Fertility Control in Wildlife, in Melbourne, Australia, in November.

Ms. Bickle will next attempt to understand the precise physiological mechanisms by which Norplant inhibits reproduction in skunks and Dr. Kirkpatrick is already planning actual population studies involving this method of skunk fertility control. The Animal Welfare Institute was one of four sponsors for this research.

emphasized "indigenous peoples' traditional respect for animals." The steel jaw leghold trap was imposed upon them.

The Environment Committee voted to set December 31, 1994 as the effective date of the ban. The proposal by Anita Pollack and Carlos Pimenta to substitute 1992 was not accepted. However, the Committee approved Mrs. Pollack's motion that until the import ban takes effect, the European Community shall implement an interim fur labelling scheme to indicate which furs have been derived from animals trapped in the wild.

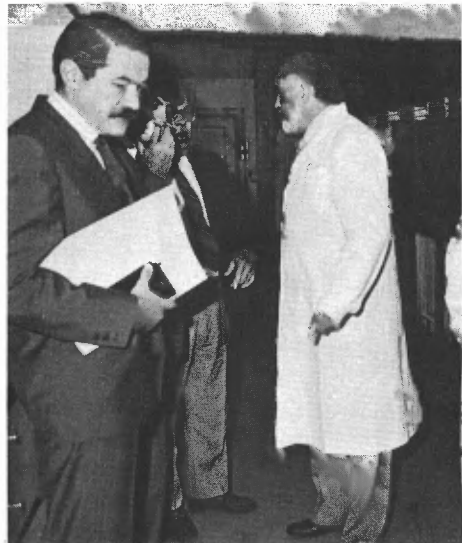
Also approved were amendments by Mrs. Pollack:

1) that trapping research not delay the eradication of cruel trapping methods and 2) the Community be ensured public freedom of access to all documentation on trapping research and the development of internationally agreed humane trapping standards.

The vote in the European Parliament's plenary session on these recommendations is expected to take place in Strasbourg, July 10. The European Commission will then take the Parliament's proposals into consideration before sending the regulation to the Council of Ministers.

## Judge Orders the Release of Dogs From Inhumane Research Laboratory in Argentina

The Association for the Defence of Animals' Rights (ADDA) in Argentina has prevailed in a court suit to win freedom for thirteen dogs inhumanely maintained in a research laboratory. Judge Omar Faciuto authorized ADDA to act as owner of the homeless dogs.



Dr. Florentino Sanguinetti who was responsible for experimental surgery on the animals.

ADDA had repeatedly received anonymous complaints about the pitiful condition of the dogs confined to small dirty cages, given little food and frequently no water over weekends. They were forced to sit on their own excrement and isolated from any contact except when undergoing the experimental surgery for which they were used. The operations were highly invasive cardiovas-



This female dog was part of the surgery project.

cular and gastro-intestinal procedures unlikely to succeed under the unsanitary conditions described. Several of the protocols mention a close working relationship with a surgical supply company.

The Judge accompanied by a police veterinarian personally visited the Unit. Following his inspection, according to the *Buenos Aires Herald*, March 13, Judge Faciuto ordered the dogs to be removed and the lab to be closed down. The dogs were put in a kennel pending placement in good homes.

## AAAS Annual Meeting

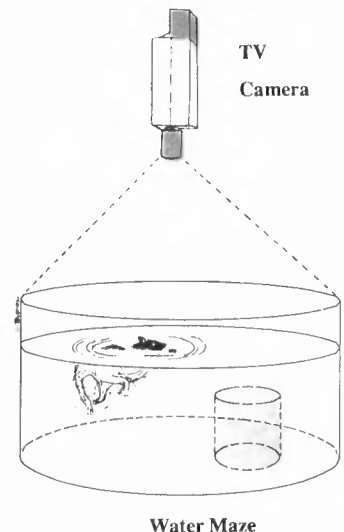
The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, (AAAS), 14-19 February, 1990, in New Orleans, Louisiana included a day long session on animal use in biomedical research. Reporters, noting a total lack of speakers representing animal welfare, raised the issue of bias in the program, but were told that AAAS is an advocacy group with no need for discussion of the topic.

Although the number of scientists in attendance was small, special interest groups were in evidence, most startlingly Mary Lou Sapone, representing Perceptions Press, Inc.. Ms. Sapone gained considerable notoriety as an advisor and confidant of Fran Trutt who recently pled *nolo contendere* to charges of laying a pipe bomb next to the parking place of US Surgical's president (for details see *AWI Quarterly*, vol. 38 no. 1). Ms. Sapone worked undercover in order to gain the confidence of Ms. Trutt and recorded their phone conversations. She also frequented animal rights meetings where she offered money and suggested illegal actions to those present.

But at the AAAS meeting, she dropped her mask and addressed the panel with a question on animal rights among undergraduates.

## Data Collection Made Easy While Experimental Subjects Try to Save Themselves From Drowning

Columbus Instruments International Corporation advertises in its catalogue "TV image digitizer measures rat behavior in water maze". A researcher using this device turns on the computer, drops the rat in the water, and then leaves. Columbus Instruments enthusiastically describes the labor saving advantages of its product: "This system will allow you to automate your maze studies. Your entire experiment setup, including the zone map, can be saved and reused, allowing you to collect consistent and repeatable results. Your data will include not only how long it took the animal to reach the goal, but the total distance traveled and how far it traveled while in each zone of the zone map. In short, the studies will not only be more reliable than with a human observer, but will also provide more comprehensive data".



# Creature Discomforts

For the Department of Agriculture's animal welfare efforts, delay is a four letter word: O-I-R-A.

by Gwen Rubinstein

Find one sentence in a relatively obscure 1983 report of a presidential task force. ("Health, safety and environmental regulations should address ends rather than means.") Add one former OMB (Office of Management and Budget) official hired by an interest group. (Michael Horowitz, once general counsel.) Stir. That's the formula concocted by the biomedical research community to scuttle federal regulation of how its members treat animals in their experiments.

At least 17 million animals are used in laboratory experiments each year, according to Congress's Office of Technology Assessment. About 85 percent are rats and mice; the other 15 percent are cats, dogs, monkeys, hamsters, guinea pigs, and other common domestic animals.

Persistently bad conditions in laboratories led Congress to amend the Animal Welfare Act in 1985 to instruct the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to set minimum standards for the humane handling, housing, care, treatment and transportation of those animals. But finalizing regulations to implement those changes has turned into a Sisyphean task for USDA. Each time the agency proceeds to a new level of review at OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), the same issues surface to send it back to square one.

The proposed regulations were first published, under court order, in March, 1989. But they had languished for nearly eight months of review at OIRA. While animal welfare advocates viewed the proposal as only the bare minimum, they still wanted to see something implemented. So the Animal Legal Defense Fund (ALDF) went to court to force release of the regulations.

But now USDA is back where it started - again. In mid-April, OIRA returned a draft of the final rule to USDA for "reconsideration" - putting it on hold. OIRA's actions came on the heels of a letter from President Bush's science advisor, D. Allan Bromley, criticizing the proposal, as OIRA had before, for taking the wrong approach.

The stumbling block USDA has hit head-on is well-organized opposition with inside-the-White-House connections and knowledge of how OIRA

works. Problems first surfaced in September, 1988, or about three months after USDA submitted draft proposed regulations to OIRA for review.

Animal welfare groups say the playing field changed when Horowitz, now an attorney with Myerson, Kuhn & Sterrett, was hired by the American Council on Education on behalf of member universities that use animals in experiments. Also a member in the firm is Robert Bedell, who left OIRA in 1986 after several years as deputy administrator.

While few could argue with the act's goals of more humane treatment of laboratory animals, the research community, with Horowitz's help, found a way to deflect the discussion from that to something more bureaucratic - the regulatory approach USDA chose. The successful tack



*These little chimpanzees are deprived of "a physical environment adequate to promote psychological well-being of non-human primates" mandated by the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals amendments, because selfish industrial interests have blocked implementation of the law.*

taken by research groups was to criticize the regulations as prescribing "engineering" controls for compliance rather than describing the desired "performance" and leaving it up to laboratories to determine their own way of complying.

The regulations "paint a very detailed picture of laboratory animal care," complains an industry trade group, the National Association for Biomedical Research (NABR), Washington, D.C. "They tell you point by point - and that's what we object to."

To back up its point, industry often singles out the regulation's requirements for exercise and socialization of dogs. The 1985 amendments stated that regulations should set "minimum

requirements for exercise of dogs, as determined by an attending veterinarian in accordance with general standards promulgated by the Secretary."

As a result, the proposed regulations set a minimum of 30 minutes a day of exercise. To support that requirement, the proposed regulations noted that "[t]he consensus of [agency] veterinarians with training and experience in the care of dogs is that 30 minutes of daily exercise is a reasonable minimum for maintenance of a dog's health and well-being." (Federal Register, March 15, 1989, p. 10905)

Despite the language of the amendments, industry groups claim that the regulations are too specific. The agency "is going about this in a way we call engineering standards instead of giving us desired performance," complains the NABR. "Our whole objective is to maintain healthy, behaviorally normal dogs, but how this is accomplished should be left up to the veterinarians responsible."

In truth, however, the regulations do leave the specifics up to laboratory veterinarians. For example, the proposal does not specify how dogs are supposed to be exercised - only the amount of time they are to exercise, or have the option to exercise. In addition, the regulations give several exercise options as examples, but generally leave the details up to the laboratories. "[T]he method or type of exercise be determined by the attending veterinarian and may consist of one or more methods," the proposed regulations state. (p. 10905)

Nevertheless, both OIRA and the White House have echoed industry's complaints about the regulation being too prescriptive and detailed. Both have also supported their position by quoting from the same page of Reagan Administration Regulatory Achievements, on August, 1983, report of the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief.

In his April 16, 1990 letter to Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter, Bromley wrote: "[T]he standards ... are engineering rather than performance-based standards and will be extraordinarily expensive. I am also informed that there is no scientific evidence that the proposed standards will improve animal welfare."

In the letter, Bromley urged Yeutter to reconsider the standards in light of "the guidance of the President's Regulatory Task Force, chaired

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

by then Vice-President Bush (Regulatory Policy Guideline No. 5 at P 19): ... 'Health, safety, and environmental regulations should address ends rather than means.'

In reality, Bromley's comments did little more than reiterate complaints, first raised by industry, then raised by OIRA more than a year earlier during regulatory review. But they also halted the standards progress.

In a letter dated the next day, Acting OIRA Administrator James B. MacRae followed up on Bromley's letter, noting "we agree with [Bromley's] concerns." But MacRae's letter also added: "With the apparent need to obtain greater scientific justification and validation for the regulatory alternative ... selected, it appears premature for [USDA] to have submitted this draft rule for ... review."

The whole turn of events completely frustrated USDA who have worked on the regulations for more than two years, staff at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) who were in close consultation over the regulation, and animal welfare advocates. The events have also angered congressional sponsors of the amendments. For example, former Senator John Melcher (D-MT) told Nature magazine that he had "never seen anything so misinformed about the legislative process" as Bromley's letter.

The case is also a sterling example of what can go wrong during OIRA regulatory review under Executive Order (E.O.) 12291:

#### **Delay.**

OIRA held the proposed animal welfare regulations under review for 228 days, or the better part of eight months. Because the order sets no deadlines for OIRA regulatory review, OIRA can thwart agency regulatory efforts simply by not acting on them quickly.

#### **Substantive interference.**

E.O. 12291 does not officially sanction OIRA to second-guess other agencies over their substantive review regulatory decisions. After all, Congress delegates rulemaking authority to agencies, not OIRA. The 1985 Animal Welfare Act amendments give the Secretary of Agriculture, not the OMB director, authority to write regulations to put them into effect.

#### **Disguising qualitative analysis under cost-benefit analysis.**

E.O. 12291 requires that a regulation's benefits to society outweigh its costs. This has allowed OIRA, in the guise of quantitative cost-benefit analysis, to slow the progress of rules based on qualitative grounds, including ideology.

One example is the Environmental Protec-

tion Agency's (EIA) now-infamous asbestos rulemaking. OIRA pressured EPA into discounting the value of the human lives the rule would save to skew the cost-benefit analysis and make the rule less likely to pass the test.

In this case, OIRA continued asking USDA for more information to support the rulemaking, despite the fact that a September 5, 1988, letter from OIRA's MacRae to USDA made it clear OIRA's bottom line - that it thought the standards were too prescriptive. Yet, the letter directed USDA to improve (i.e. change to OIRA's liking) its cost-benefit analysis by quantifying "the indirect opportunity costs of the regulations on biomedical research."

To do so, MacRae suggested that USDA "list the contributions of biomedical research to human health safety that have resulted from animal research and describe the potential losses to society when research costs are increased by the regulations." But what he didn't ask and should have, according to animal welfare advocates is "how much it costs society when data are incorrect because of mistreatment of experimental animals."

During the rulemaking, OIRA also went out of its way to solicit opinions from other federal agencies, most notably the Interagency Research Animal Committee (IRAC, based at NIH). OIRA asked IRAC directly to criticize USDA's efforts, which also frustrated USDA staff.

USDA complained early - and often - to OIRA about the outside involvement. "The comment filed in opposition to the regulations by the State Department, which conducts and funds no [biomedical] research, dramatically illustrates the kind of unhelpful reactions we can expect [this] to provoke," USDA wrote in a September, 1988, letter. "We think your letter to IRAC was improper and inappropriate."

In a follow-up letter written in October, then Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng made the same points to then OMB Director James C. Miller III. "We believe that this initiative was ill-advised and will not advance our common objective of development of regulations to implement the amendments," Lyng wrote. The letter also criticized how much time OIRA's review had taken.

Miller was quick to respond - and put Lyng in his place, making it clear that OIRA, not USDA, controlled the future of the animal welfare standards. "[C]urrent resistance to fulfilling your



Lifeforce - Peter Hamilton

*Congress mandated exercise for laboratory dogs in 1985 but NABR lobbying has held up the regulations to this day.*

agency's obligations presents the most serious delay in the promulgation of these rules." Miller's letter fumed. "I would suggest you instruct your staff to cooperate with mine, so that we might resolve any differences within the Executive Branch. Only then can OMB clear these regulations for publication in the Federal Register."

But OIRA wouldn't let up. It included IRAC in all the details of the rulemaking. For example, in January, 1989, OIRA persuaded IRAC to establish a subcommittee to "resolve issues in the proposed regulations that are of concern to IRAC member agencies." Only later did OIRA inform USDA of the meeting - and the decision.

The outcome of the final rule may also depend on legal action filed by the Animal Legal Defense Fund (ALDF). In a complaint filed on March 14 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, ALDF named OMB and its director, Richard Darman, in a list of defendants responsible for illegal delay of the standards. Also named in the complaint were the Departments of Health and Human Services and Agriculture and their Secretaries, Louis Sullivan and Clayton Yeutter.

In the complaint, ALDF charged that OMB, through E.O. 12291, had attempted to "thwart the will of Congress in enacting" the animal welfare standards, as well as "delay the regulation's promulgation and implementation." ALDF asserted that OMB's actions violated the Constitution's Separation of Powers clause by blocking "the express delegation of rulemaking authority ... to the Secretary of [Agriculture]."

In early May, the Department of Justice, the government's lawyer, proposed to the court that the standards, at least for dogs and non-human primates, be completed by February, 1991. ALDF briefs in response are due May 29.

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# European Parliament Considering Ban on Wild Caught Bird Trade

Trade in exotic wild caught birds should be banned say members of the European Parliament who heard a report from the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA). The briefing was requested by the Parliament's Inter-group on Animal Welfare which heard the presentation on April fifth.

Peter Knights of EIA recently completed a study of the trade in wild animals. Focusing on the welfare, disease and conservation problems created by the trade, he pointed to lack of enforcement of existing regulations. Regulations and enforcement are widely divergent in Europe and with the advent of the single market, the situation will deteriorate unless there is drastic action.

Although overall figures for the trade in Europe are not available, the United Kingdom alone imports over 180,000 birds each year so the European Economic Community probably represents the largest world market. Countries such as Spain have no regulation of the trade and act as loopholes for the unscrupulous traders.

Shipments recently intercepted in Belgium revealed that international air transport regulations were being completely ignored. One shipment was accompanied by paperwork for 175 nightingales. Inspection by an animal welfare group revealed that there were in fact 640 birds. Belgian authorities received applications to import over 500,000 birds in one week in 1987 and the authorities are hopelessly overburdened to carry out basic enforcement.

Recent work by EIA with the assistance of the Animal Welfare Institute has confirmed that most species can now be bred in captivity and that there is extensive breeding to supply the trade.

Also present, supporting a resolution to ban the existing trade in wild birds, were representatives of the Eurogroup for Animal Welfare, the International Council for Bird Preservation, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Several Belgian groups had also voiced their support. The following resolution was signed by 10 MEPs and now goes forward to the full Parliament.

◆  
 Motion for a resolution on the trade in exotic birds  
 The European Parliament,  
 - having regard to the results of a recent survey carried out by the Environmental Investigation Agency on the trade in wild-caught animals;  
 - having regard to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES), implemented in the EEC by Council Regulation 3626/82, and in particular to the CITES Conference Resolution 1.6;  
 A. whereas millions of wild birds are imported annually into the European Community, both legally and illegally, to supply the European pet trade,  
 B. whereas for every one bird that is sold three have died as a result of dehydration, starvation, overcrowding, drowning, shock, chilling, overheating or disease, either prior to export, during transport or quarantine, or shortly after purchase,  
 C. recognizing that imported wild caught-birds frequently carry infectious diseases, such as Newcastle's Disease and Psittacosis, thereby posing a risk to the



Photos Above: A wild-caught bird that has plucked out all its feathers. Left: Bird market at Mol in Holland. Rarer birds are said to be sold from car trunks outside. Lower left: African grey parrots are one of the most popular in trade. These were at holding premises in Senegal. US data suggests they commonly suffer high mortality

## Rare Bird Dealers Exploit UK Loophole

Exotic birds facing extinction as a result of illegal trading are being sent through Britain for sale abroad.

Loopholes in international wildlife trade regulations are allowing unscrupulous dealers, seeking lucrative rewards from the exotic pet trade, to operate with impunity.

Flaws in the rules of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) were highlighted last weekend when four rare great palm cockatoos, illegally caught in the wild, passed through Heathrow from Malta en route to Oman.

The shipment was organized by a British dealer, who can expect to receive \$10,000 for each bird in Oman, which has no ban on imports of endangered species.

The great palm cockatoos, native only to northern Australia and Papua New Guinea, were supplied to the British dealer by a Maltese birdkeeper who has another 20 rare Macaws and cockatoos on the island.

He bought them in Singapore, a notorious stopover point for shipments of endangered species poached from the wild.

(Excerpts from *The Observer*, June 23, 1990.)



health of animals and people within the Community,  
 D. whereas the trade in exotic birds is threatening the survival of an increasing number of species in the wild,  
 E. whereas over 90% of bird species kept in aviaries can be successfully bred in captivity,  
 F. calls on the Commission of European Communities to draw up proposals to ban the import of wild-caught birds into the Community for the pet trade.

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# The Tragedy of the Dall's Porpoises in Japan

by Dave Currey

"Please don't hurt that dolphin" cried a little Japanese girl as she watched men in wetsuits wading through the bloody water, their knives cutting the throats of dolphins under the surface. The men looked up and immediately stopped the killing.

Hours later when the children and other tourists had gone, the men sneaked back to the bay where the dolphins were trapped. Covertly they continued with their killing as the tourists slept.

This was last year in Japan, a country where the people are just beginning to

**The animals had no chance of survival. Their mutilated bodies are sold through the fish markets to wholesaling companies, or directly to large whaling companies.**

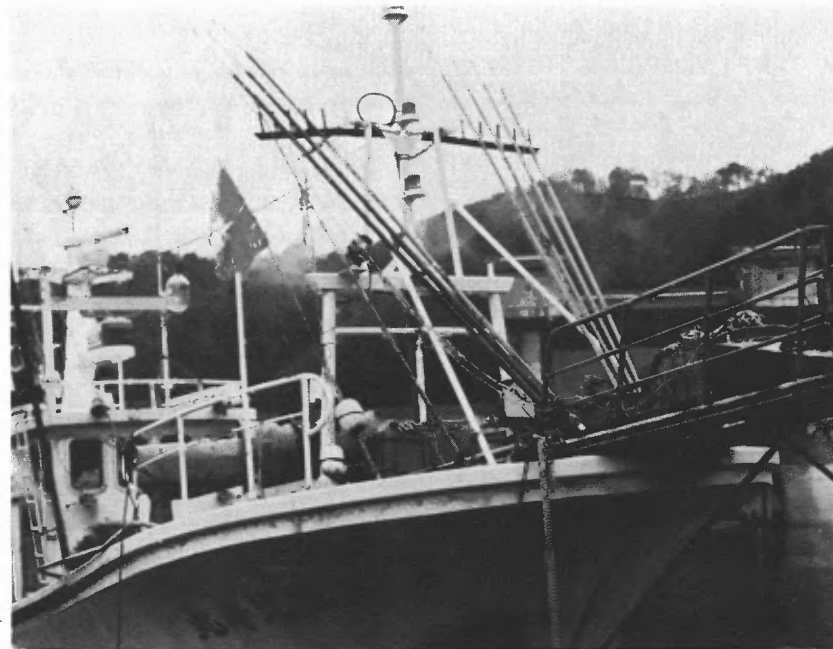
delight at the wonders of dolphins and learn about their habits and their friendliness. The fishermen are coming under regular criticism from foreign and local tourists as they quietly continue the extermination of a number of local populations of dolphins, porpoises and small whales.

However, further to the north of Japan,

fishermen on 560 boats equipped with hand harpoons, are coldly and deliberately exploiting the Dall's porpoises' "friendly" nature. When these small black and white porpoises bow-ride the boats, men with hand harpoons throw a steel barbed weapon at the back of a porpoise. A rope plays out overboard with a float attached, as the boat steams on to its next victim. When the men have harpooned as many of the family group as possible, they turn back to find the wounded animals floating in the sea, clearly marked by a float with an identification flag.

Dall's porpoises are found across the North Pacific where they are killed by drift nets and other fishing operations. The two regional populations around Japan have been hunted close to extinction with a staggering 67% of these populations killed in the last three years. Japanese scientists have warned their government that they will soon be extinct.

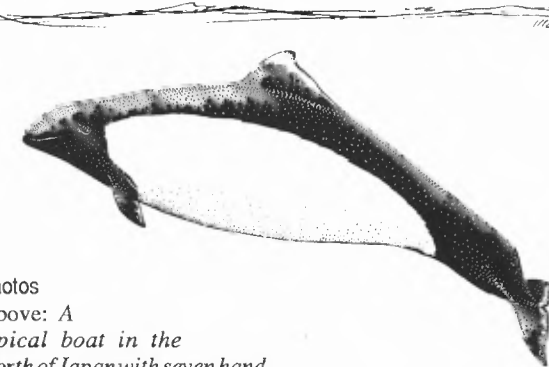
In March and April 1990, the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) sent two investigators to Japan to gather information and documentation on the hunt and the markets for the meat. The atmosphere they were met with was highly defensive and sometimes hostile. They were followed, photographed, and information about them always seemed to have pre-empted any



EIA - Dave Currey



EIA - Dave Currey



Photos  
Above: A typical boat in the North of Japan with seven hand-harpoons which are thrown from the extended platform while the Dall's porpoises are bow-riding. Left: Processed Dall's porpoise sold as whale meat. The meat is marinated and peppered to disguise the real taste. Dall's porpoises flesh also ends up in sausages and pet food. Illustration: *Phocoenoides dalli truei*.

Illustrations from: Sam Ridgway, *Mammals of the Sea*, 1972, courtesy of Charles C. Thomas, Publisher.

visit.

Nevertheless, the investigation unravelled the disastrous nature of the hunt. Since 1988, eighty of the fishing boats have specialized, armed with these hand harpoons and following the migration routes of the porpoises throughout the year. The animals have had no chance of survival. Their mutilated bodies are sold through the fish markets to wholesaling companies, or directly to large whaling companies.

The meat is often processed into "whale" products and sold fraudulently to an unsuspecting Japanese public. The increased demand for porpoise meat by the whaling companies has come after the commercial whaling moratorium was agreed in Japan in 1988. Their "scientific" whaling pro-

duce meat from larger whales is denied the Japanese. It is simply a continuing process of over exploitation that started years ago.

EIA has used its information, film, and photographs to build up a campaign to save the remaining Dall's porpoises and press for international protection of all small whales, dolphins and porpoises in the International Whaling Commission. EIA's 'Dolphin Friends' campaign has attracted support from across the world, including stars such as Bob Hoskins, Susannah York and Kenneth Brannagh. Film footage has already been shown on CNN News, British television and has been satellited across the world.

EIA directors Allan Thornton and Dave Currey have built up press interest in the UK and the USA by travelling from London to Washington DC on their way to

Japan to appeal for an end to the hunt. The campaign continues with the release of a new report before the IWC meeting in July called "The Global War Against Small Cetaceans - the IWC and the Politics of Extinction". It reviews the slaughter of over half a million small whales, dolphins and porpoises each year across the world.

The crying child in Japan represents a new era in understanding that wildlife is not there simply for exploitation, but there are other reasons to protect dolphins around the world. The message now has to be understood by the adults in

the Japanese government, and delegates to the IWC. It's time for a new wisdom and far sighted decisions that will protect all whales, dolphins and porpoises for generations to wonder at in years to come.

Senior Japanese scientists Dr Kasuya and Dr Miyashita wrote last year that "we have already had the experience of the great whale population falling below the (sustainable) level, it will take tens of years to recover. There are a few dolphins with a lower population than the great whales. We must remember that if we fail to maintain control over fishing and destroy populations, it will diminish the enjoyment of life for generations to come."

Let's hope that the Japanese government understands this.



Gutted bodies of hand-harpooned Dall's porpoises lying at Kamaishi fishmarket, Japan.

**Intensive Egg, Chicken & Turkey Production, Chickens' Lib Invites You to Face the Facts**

(Chickens' Lib, P. O. Box 2, Holmfirth, Huddersfield HD7 1QT, U.K.), 22 pages, illustrated; \$4.66 postage paid.

Packed with facts, figures and photos that graphically portray life for hens and other poultry on factory farms, this booklet methodically answers 136 questions about the methods used to raise battery hens, broiler chickens and turkeys. Extreme overcrowding is common to all.

In answer to the question, "How do battery hens live?", the booklet states: "Battery houses are large windowless sheds, which vary greatly in size. A small unit might contain 2 or 3 thousand hens, but 30 thousand in one building is not unusual . . . Units with cages in 3 or 4 tiers are the most common, but some ultra-modern batteries boast 8 tiers, with 'catwalks' for viewing birds in the upper cages . . . A typical battery cage measures 18" by 20" . . . and houses five laying hens for life . . . Battery hens have a 'day' of around 17 hours, during which time they stand on the sloping wire of the cage floor. During the remaining 7 hours of darkness they must crouch down on the same wire floor . . .

"Scientists have discovered that a very high percentage of battery hens develop malignant tumours of the oviduct. The incidence of these cancers has coincided with the dramatically increased egg production achieved by poultry breeders over the last few decades . . . an average of 58% of spent hens displaying malignant tumours in a total of 20,000 hens from ten different farms . . . 'the increase in the prevalence of the (magnum) tumour coincides with continued selection of fowl for high egg production.'

"Konrad Lorenz has described the egg laying process as the worst torture to which the battery hen is exposed: 'For the person who knows something about animals it is truly heart-rending to watch how a chicken tries again and again to crawl beneath her fellow-cagemates, to search there in vain for cover. Under these circumstances hens



Graham Clark

will undoubtedly hold back their eggs for as long as possible. Their instinctive reluctance to lay eggs amidst the crowd of her cagemates is certainly as great as the one of civilised people to defecate in an analogous situation.'

" . . . the modern hybrid hen's high egg output results from selective breeding combined with a carefully controlled diet, plus the simulation, by electric lighting, of constant summertime (light controls the working of hens' ovaries).

"Recent research at Bristol's Institute of Food Research by Drs. Gregory and Wilkins indicates that more than a quarter of battery hens suffer broken bones when being caught for slaughter.

"Huge numbers of battery hens meet their end fully conscious, even entering the scalding tank alive. They are then processed into soups, baby foods, stock cubes, school dinners, or used in the restaurant trade. If deemed unfit for human consumption, they are incorporated into pet foods or fertilisers.

"Most intensively-reared chickens are slaughtered at seven weeks of age, when they are still baby birds. Despite his or her baby-blue eyes and high pitched 'cheeps,' a 1990s chicken can weigh in at 5 1/2 lbs. at 49 days--twice the weight of a chicken reared 25 years ago . . . A chicken's natural life span is 5-10 years.

"The day-old chicks are installed in windowless sheds . . . At first, lighting is bright, to encourage maximum activity (feeding and drinking) but after about 3 weeks it is dimmed, to discourage aggres-

sion, which can lead to fighting and heart attacks. Lights remain on for 23 1/2 hours out of the 24, the 1/2 hour of darkness simulating a power cut which could cause panic and mass suffocation in birds unused to total darkness. Prolonged inactivity (rest) amongst the birds is undesirable from the grower's point of view, for sleeping birds are not engaged in the profit-making business of eating and putting on weight.

"Broiler sheds are never cleaned out during the lifetime of any one batch of birds, so the litter becomes impregnated with faeces (droppings). Should conditions be poor (e.g. if ventilation is inadequate, water spills from drinkers, or birds suffer from diarrhoea) the litter can become damp, greasy, and solid . . . When litter becomes hardened, much suffering is caused to the birds, many of which develop hock burns, breast blisters and ulcerated feet."

The booklet concludes with a statement that "Chickens' Lib believes that poultry should be given living conditions which allow the expression of natural behavioural patterns, so ensuring that the birds' lives are pleasurable. Most hens, chickens and turkeys are at this time (1990) kept within systems which promote stress and disease, and discourage contentment."

The last words are: "If you eat eggs: Boycott battery eggs, and ask for supplies of free range eggs. If you eat meat: Boycott 'factory farmed' produce, and ask for free range poultry."

Published in England, the information applies widely to methods used in the United States, Europe and, to a considerable extent, the rest of the world where battery cages and close confinement have been exported as technological know-how. An enormous task lies ahead if fowl are to be allowed to lead a normal life. This requires sufficient space to engage in dustbathing, sunbathing, scratching and pecking, and exercising their wings and legs to prevent bones from becoming brittle.

Readers of *The Quarterly* may wish to refer back to an article about Pierre Rannou's hen-house with its specially designed nest boxes and provision for all the above behavioral needs of hens (Vol. 32, No. 3, Fall 1983). Also please note the report in this issue "Virginia Farmer Raises Free Ranging Chickens".

## Ivory Trade Killing Walruses

While the international ban on the trade of ivory has been a tremendous boost for efforts to save the endangered African Elephant, it has not had such a positive effect on another ivory tusked animal, the Pacific Walrus. There is growing concern among scientists and wildlife officials that the number of walruses being killed solely for their ivory tusks, which under certain circumstances may still be legally traded, is increasing rapidly to a point where a currently healthy population could be extinct by the year 2000. The trade in walrus ivory continues because of a special clause in the United States Marine Mammal Protection Act. This legislation, which supposedly exists for the protection of marine mammals, allows Eskimos, Aleuts and Alaskan Indians to legally hunt walruses provided it is for non-wasteful "subsistence" use. Walrus' ivory taken from such hunts may then be sold if it is carved into traditional scrimshaw or animal statues.

In the past walruses were hunted by native fishermen in small handpowered boats with harpoons. More and more walruses are being hunted by men who claim the "subsistence" guise but use snowmobiles to chase the lumbering animals, automatic guns to kill them and chainsaws to cut off their heads, tusks attached. The rest of the body, including all the meat, is left behind to rot. Sometimes a walrus will be

shot and its dead or wounded body will slip underwater before it can be retrieved. Raw tusks are often sold on the black market for drugs and alcohol. Unscrupulous dealers also circumvent the law by what has been called "Bic-pen scrimshaw", a carving sufficient to pass as traditional but so light that marks can be easily sanded off.

Normally 10,000 to 12,000 walruses from a herd estimated at 230,000 are killed each year by legitimate "subsistence" hunters of both the United States and the Soviet Union. There is, however, no problem with poaching in Russia where the hunt is closely monitored by the government. In fact, the Soviets have lodged diplomatic objections regarding the number of rotting headless carcasses washing up on Siberian shores. Reports from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service tend to agree with the Soviets. A recent aerial survey revealed 415 of 418 walrus carcasses spotted were missing heads.

Obvious danger to the species lies in the fact that the rate at which walruses are being killed is two to three times the rate at which they reproduce. Further bad news is that federal monitors in the six main Alaskan hunting villages have been removed for lack of funds. As the summer hunting season approaches, the situation facing the Pacific Walrus grows more precarious.

## Moscow Bullfights Cancelled

A plan for expansion to the Soviet Union of the cruel so-called "sport" of bullfighting has been thwarted. After news was leaked that a series of bullfights had been planned for Moscow's 100,000-seat Luzhniki stadium in June, and that a Spanish firm had agreed to send 36 fighting bulls to Russia for this purpose, stadium officials and the Ministry of Culture were inundated with protests. The events were then cancelled.

In a telegram to the European office of the World Society for the Protection of Animals, the Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR stated, "The Ministry of Culture of the USSR by no means was the initiator of bullfight(ing) in Moscow. (It) shares your concern and condemns the activity of the organizers of (the) barbaric act. (We will) take all the necessary steps to prevent the bullfight in our country."

## Virginia Farmer Raises Free Ranging Chickens

There are still some farmers who believe in treating their animals to natural surroundings, not only in order to raise healthier animals but for ethical values as well. On a small farm in the Shenandoah Valley near Swoope, Virginia, Joel Salatin is doing just that with his chickens.

"The long term benefits for society are greater because we are treating our animals better. But we don't do it for business reasons. We do it because it's right," Salatin explained.

Salatin has developed a portable "Eggmobile" contraption which houses 100 laying hens. These hens forage as far as 200 yards from their home during the day. They naturally come back to roost so no fences are necessary to keep them contained. Salatin explained that on the usual "factory farm" laying hens are kept under prolonged lighting to create the illusion of spring time. They are therefore always laying eggs. On the Salatin family farm the hens are well aware of what season it is and go through the natural winter rest period.

Salatin also raises about 6000 Cornish cross broilers a year. These chickens are kept in 2 foot tall mobile homes that are moved over fresh grass every morning. About 100 animals are

kept in each house. A pen of the same size on a factory farm would contain some 1000 to 1500 birds.

Both hens and broilers have a diet that is substantially different from their unlucky relatives on factory farms. Because the hens are free-ranging they are able to choose their own food. Not only is this accomplished by natural foraging but Salatin gives them several different feeds to choose from as well. He believes, depending on each individual chicken's health and the time of year, these birds will choose the food that is healthiest for them. Since the broiler houses are moved to fresh grass every morning, the broilers also have the same opportunity to choose their own diet. Both hens and broilers obviously get plenty of green material, something that would be unusual on a factory farm and they are never given steroids or antibiotics which induce unnaturally rapid growth. One of the results, and also the reason why it is economically sensible to raise animals in such a manner, is that the lifespan of a laying hen on Joel Salatin's farm is generally three years compared to a normal factory farm lifespan of one year.

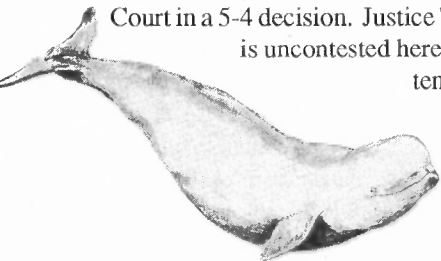
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### Whales vs Whalers, A Continuing Commentary

New supplement, Animal Welfare Institute, 26 pages, 1990. When *Whales vs Whalers* was first published the frontpiece, reproduced here, showed Mikhail Baryshnikov wearing an AWI T-shirt calling for a boycott of Russian as well as Japanese goods. At that time it appeared that the USSR was adamant with its determination to slaughter whales. But the supplement just published (1985-1990) features the rescue of a large group of beluga whales by the Soviet ice-breaker Moskva. Although the Soviet Union did not stop commercial whaling till 1987, the rescue, complete with spotter planes which guided the multi-million dollar Moskva, demonstrated a change in the Russian attitude. *Izvestia* reported how the belugas were persuaded to follow the ship into open water: "Someone recalled that dolphins react acutely to music. And so music began to pour off the top deck. Popular, martial, classical. The classical proved most to the taste of the belugas. The herd began to slowly follow the ship." Then according to the enthusiastic reporter, "They hemmed in the ship from all sides. They were happy as children, jumping, spreading out all over the ice field."



The new supplement covers the appeals court ruling and its reversal by the Supreme Court in a 5-4 decision. Justice Thurgood Marshall, speaking for the minority, wrote, "It is uncontested here that Japan's taking of whales has been flagrant, consistent and substantial. Such gross disregard for international norms set for the benefit of the entire world represents the core of what Congress set about to punish and deter." Nevertheless, the whale defenders' lawsuit to require the Administration to carry out the will of Congress failed.



Donald Smet

### The Fate of Feral Cat Colonies

by Warner C. Passanisi and David W. Macdonald, 48 pages, Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, 1990.

David Macdonald whose sympathetic and perceptive studies of wild foxes have won him international recognition (see *AWI Quarterly* vol 37 no 3/4) has turned an analytic eye on feral cat colonies. The capture and neutering of the animals combined with continuing feeding and supervision has been carried out by dedicated cat protectors in many parts of Britain and some other countries. Kittens are placed in homes (all are neutered); incurably ill animals are euthanized, and healthy adults, after being neutered, are released back into the area they claimed.

Eight different colonies of feral cats, controlled and nourished under this system, are described in the study. Most of them have congregated on hospital grounds or parks. American cat feeders will find much useful advice and information in these pages.

Copies may be ordered from the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, 8 Hamilton Close, South Mimms, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3QD, England.

### Whale Watching in Iceland. A Feasibility Study.

The scientific and educational values of whale watching are well established and tourists' delight in seeing whales and dolphins from shipboard has brought substantial economic rewards to whale watching enterprises in Argentina, Australia, Canada, Ecuador, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the United States and the West Indies. Now Ole Lindquist and Maria Helena Tryggvadottir have produced a useful report on the feasibility of whale watching in Icelandic waters. The well documented statistics show that many species of whales, including humpbacks whose spectacular leaps and famous songs make them the stars of whale watching trips, may be sighted during the summer months when weather and sea conditions are favorable for the tours.

The report describes the interesting development of Hvalsafari A/S (Whale Safari Ltd.) of Andenes, Norway. The pilot project started three years ago by scientists, photographers and artists has blossomed. Converted minke whaling vessels take passengers out. "At the end of 1989," Lindquist writes, "the results from the photo identification work were presented to an international conference in California."

"A warehouse has been converted into offices, accommodations for researchers and a museum. Volunteers created a unique 400 square meter exhibition displaying life-size models of sperm

whales in a deep ocean setting." Crown Princess Sonja of Norway visited the museum in 1988. In 1989 international media, including BBC, Swedish, German and Japanese television spent weeks in Andenes filming around the whale watching enterprise. And this year several other whale watching boats were observed approaching the sperm whales.

According to Lindquist and Tryggvadottir's report, there are fifteen different species of cetaceans that have been seen in accessible inshore waters off West and Southeast Iceland during the summer months. "For Europeans encountering a medium sized minke whale offers an experience of the wonders of the sea - let alone watching humpbacks on a regular basis."

The report concludes with a recommendation that whale watching in Iceland be given serious consideration. "It would generally broaden the scope of tourist attractions in the country and has the potential of making the country one of the few places where Europeans, within their own part of the world, can experience with these wild animals."



Ole Lindquist holds degrees in history, philosophy and archeology, lecturing for 13 years at the Junior College of Akureyri, North Iceland. He is writing his doctoral thesis at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland on cetaceans and pinnipeds in the economy and culture of peasant fishermen in the Northeast Atlantic region to c. 1900. Maria Helena Tryggvadottir is studying hotel administration and tourism management at the College of Hotel Management in Stavanger, Norway.

*Roger Payne Discusses Threats to Whales and Dolphins**continued from page one*

developing for the IWC are directly transferable to other fisheries. Once these arguments have been accepted by the IWC they will arrive in other fora with a strength that they could not otherwise have, and acceptance of them will be far more possible to achieve. In my opinion, we must ignore the fact that we appear to have won big at the IWC and support continued work by Cooke, de la Mare, Holt and others. Once their results are in place and have been accepted by a majority of the nations of the IWC we will have the precedents we need to ensure that other fisheries do not repeat the errors of the whale fishery. This is a process that may take several more years but will be richly worth the effort. During this time we must not grow impatient and fail to support the scientists involved with this issue. For, in truth they are not beating a dead horse but instead are pursuing several live ones.

While finishing the job that has been started, we must also take action on three other fronts: Because whales have survived into an age of high technology they now face threats which make the numbers killed by harpoons seem minor.

What I am referring to are: 1) annual kill of about 100,000 porpoises that drown in tuna purse seines. And 2) the incidental mortality of dolphins killed in drift nets. I feel confident that each year more whales and dolphins are being killed by drift nets than by purse seines and direct whaling combined. Especially alarming are the so-called "ghost nets" --pieces of drift nets that break off and wander the seas, entangling everything in their path.

But even the wanton destruction in drift nets and ghost nets is minor compared to the destruction wreaked by the tens of thousands of toxic substances which industrialized societies vent into the oceans. Of these, PCBs are known to constitute a major threat to whales owing to the fact that they are very soluble in fats but almost insoluble in water and therefore concentrate as one

**Because whales have survived into an age of high technology they now face threats which make the numbers killed by harpoons seem minor . . . even the wanton destruction in driftnets and ghostnets is minor compared to the destruction wreaked by thousands of toxic substances which industrialized societies vent into the ocean.**

moves up the food chain (whales, dolphins and people are, of course, found at the top of the food chain and are therefore most at risk.) As we are all aware, PCBs have recently been found in porpoises in concentrations so high that some of the porpoise's tissues could, in theory, qualify for designation as Super Fund sites. Some scientists have expressed the belief that if only a small percentage of the PCBs now in use reach the seas they will render most species of commercially valuable fish inedible owing to the high concentrations of PCBs they will contain. It has even been proposed that if just those PCBs which were sold to developing nations reach the sea (owing to the failure of those nations to dispose of them properly) that they will bring to extinction all carnivorous marine mammals. While this prediction is based on simple guesses as to what constitutes a lethal dose of PCBs in marine mammals and has therefore seemed extreme to many scientists, there is accumulating evidence that PCBs weaken the immune systems of marine mammals and may therefore have an effect similar to AIDS: killing their victims by reducing their immunity to a broad spectrum of diseases.

I have only recently realized that all of these scenarios fail to take into account an insidious kind of accumulation of fat soluble toxic substances which take place from one generation to the next. A female mammal which is nursing her baby is in fact getting rid of milk and with it the toxins it contains. (This may be the only means by which a mammal can rid itself of PCBs.) What it also means is that her baby is not

starting life with a body free and clear of PCBs but instead with a concentration equal to, or higher than, its mother's. Since there appears to be no significant reduction of PCBs in a mammal's body during its lifetime, there appears to be a biological amplification of PCBs not just from one trophic level to the next, but, in the case of mammals, from one generation to the next. If it turns out that PCBs do indeed endure in significant concentrations from one generation to the next it could mean that all carnivorous marine mammals are doomed to extinction anyway, because whatever level it takes for PCBs to be lethal will eventually be reached in some future generation.

The point I wish to make is that many of our organizations have ignored the question of the effects of toxic substances on whales for too long. We must make it a priority to find out whether the apparent threats mentioned above are real and if they are to take urgent action to reverse the situation.

One of the most alarming aspects of this problem is that except for a few studies in a few local areas there is no information -- no baseline data -- on what concentrations of toxic substances the seas contain. This means that no one can demonstrate that concentrations of toxic substances are increasing. Until this situation is corrected, the polluters can keep right on polluting because they can accurately claim that there is no real proof that their pollutants are accumulating in the sea or in the animals of the sea.

## Driftnet Fleet in North Pacific Seized by Soviets

Despite ever increasing criticism of driftnet fishing, one of the most ecologically destructive industries ever invented, the governments of Japan, Taiwan and South Korea, continually allow their driftnet fleets to go about their business with little regard for international agreements, longstanding premises of international law and numerous requests from foreign governments to halt this incredibly wasteful method of fishing. Every summer, boats from these countries fish vast areas of the Pacific Ocean sending thousands of miles of nearly invisible net into the sea every night. Although they directly fish only for squid in the North Pacific and tuna in the South Pacific, the nets indiscriminately catch all types of marine life not small enough to slip through the mesh. A recent report by Greenpeace documented that a driftnet fleet of 20 boats operating in the Tasman Sea, a relatively small area of the South Pacific between Australia and New Zealand, during the 1989-90 season, aside from a direct take of 900,000 tuna, killed 4600 dolphins, 2700 sunfish, 3500 sharks and 6300 billfish.

Several agreements exist between the United States and these three Asian Governments designed to regulate and monitor the industry. The actual fleets, however, often deliberately violate such agreements in their pursuit of profits.

On May 22, Tass, the official Soviet news agency, reported the Soviet Union had seized 10 North Korean fishing vessels that had been illegally fishing for salmon in international waters. (It is a tenet of international law that fish spawned in a country's rivers are the property of that country even if they cross into international waters. Not only were these boats fishing for salmon spawned in Soviet rivers but they were well beyond borders of the area where they were supposed to remain.) It was soon discovered that 140 of the fishermen, about 70 percent of the boat's crew, were actually

Japanese. Further investigation revealed a secret agreement between several Japanese fishing companies and a North Korean company in which the Japanese would provide boats and "technical guidance" to the North Koreans in return for having their

boats painted with North Korea's flag. The Japanese were hoping that restrictions on such boats would not be enforced since North Korea is not a signatory to any international agreements regarding driftnet fishing and it has a long alliance with the Soviet Union.



*Crewmen of a Taiwanese driftnet boat toss illegally caught salmon overboard after being caught by a Coast Guard Cutter in the North Pacific.*

USCGC Midjet

This is not an isolated incident of one or two boats illegally poaching salmon. Tass reported that in early May six Japanese ships were detained for similar reasons. In 1989 US patrols spotted 75 driftnetters outside the established boundaries: 37 Taiwanese, 26 Japanese and 12 South Korean. The three countries have agreed this year to put transmitters on all their squid boats in the North Pacific so that their positions may be tracked by satellite. No such agreements exist yet with the North Koreans who may be about to launch a driftnet fleet of their own.

## Whale Meat Smuggled Into Japan

According to the Japanese Department of Far Sea Fisheries, there are three supply routes for whale meat to enter Japan: 1,000 tons come from Iceland and Norway, 500 tons from research whaling and 500 tons from coastal whaling. There are also supplies from Japan's commercial whaling of the past (whale meat keeps for ten years if it is frozen), illegal catches and quasi whale meat such as dolphin meat. Recently, however, the largest input is said to be smuggled meat.

Smuggling is deliberately done and comes in large quantities. For instance, a dealer in Tokyo tried to smuggle 51 tons of Bryde's whale meat last July but was caught by Kobe Customs authorities. This was the third try to smuggle the same meat. Three years earlier this dealer was caught trying to pass it off as sea bream and squid. He

paid a 300,000 yen fine, shipped the meat to Singapore and brought it back again only to be caught a second time.

Although the Taiwanese Government, which is not a member of the International Whaling Commission, has banned whaling, it has been unable to eliminate illegal whaling. The home port of this illegal whaling is Takao. There is said to be constant stock of frozen whale meat of several thousand tons. The largest smuggling syndicate is this Taiwan connection. Japanese smugglers transfer the meat at sea and bring it to a small port in Japan. Then they bring it to the open market. The price in Taiwan is 600 to 700 yen per kilogram. It sells in Tokyo and Osaka for 2400 to 5000 yen.

[Source of this information: *Tokyo Sports*, February 16, 1990, translated by Kakuta Naoko.]

# Congress & the European Parliament Call for Sustaining the Moratorium

Resolutions calling for a continued moratorium on commercial whaling urge the Commissioners of the International Whaling Commission to stand firm in protecting the whales at their July meeting in The Netherlands.

The European Parliament passed the following resolution proposed by Mary Banotti on behalf of the European Peoples Party, Carlos Pimenta on behalf of the liberal group and Paul M.J. Staes on behalf of the Greens.

Resolution on the moratorium of whaling:

The European Parliament,

(A) recalling the European Parliament's belief affirmed in its resolution of 18 September 1987 that it is essential for the moratorium on commercial whaling to be strictly observed by all Members of the International Whaling Commission;

(B) aware that the IWC must review the moratorium and consider modification of it this year;

(C) deploring the fact that whaling has continued under formal objections and scientific permits since the moratorium came into effect in 1986, and that consequently one of the purposes of the moratorium, which was to give all whale stocks an opportunity to recover from exploitation, has not been fulfilled;

(D) deeply concerned that the remaining whaling countries are pressing for the moratorium to be relaxed this year;

(1) calls upon the Governments of EC Member States to sustain the moratorium on commercial whaling;

(2) calls upon the Governments of EC Member States to take all diplomatic, economic and other measures to this end;

(3) calls upon the Governments of Iceland, Japan and Norway to conform with the moratorium and cooperate fully with the IWC in its efforts to develop a comprehensive and effective conservation regime;

(4) calls upon the Governments of Norway and the USSR to withdraw their objections to the moratorium decision;

(5) instructs its President to transmit this Resolution to the Commission, the Council and all IWC Member States.

In the United States Senate and House of Representatives, Senator Clairborne Pell and Congressman Gus Yatron have introduced strongly worded companion resolutions.

Senator Pell in his opening statement remarked: "Last year, the IWC released a report indicating that the populations of some whale species are much smaller than previously thought. The decline in the blue whale's population, the earth's largest animal, was particularly serious, but the population of other species was also found to be far below the expected levels.

"Despite the moratorium, the fact is that the killing of whales has

never stopped. Whales are routinely killed for loosely defined scientific reasons and because of a lack of a strong management structure and a lack of enforcement capability by the IWC, many killings went on unchecked and in defiance of this moratorium."

On June 12, 1990, Mr. Yatron's House Concurrent Resolution 287 was passed by the US House of Representatives. The full text follows:

Whereas whales are a unique marine resource of great esthetic and scientific interest and are a vital part of the marine ecosystem;

Whereas the indefinite moratorium on commercial whale killing adopted by the International Whaling Commission in 1982 to take effect in 1986 is subject to review and reconsideration in 1990;

Whereas this moratorium has not yet resulted in a full cessation of whale killing for commerce;

Whereas there remain great uncertainties as to the true status of whale populations, due to the difficulty of studying them, their slow reproductive rate, and the unpredictability of their recovery even when fully protected;

Whereas whales are subject to grave environmental threats from nonhunting causes such as pollution, loss of habitat, increased shipping, oil and gas exploration, and the use of driftnets and other nonselective fishing techniques, which underscore the need for special safeguards for whale survival;

Whereas the International Whaling Commission has not yet demonstrated its capability for strict and truly international monitoring and enforcement, and for insistence on humane killing methods;

Whereas powerful moral and ethical questions have been raised regarding the killing of whales, for profit; and

Whereas a full decade free of whale killing for commercial purposes is the bare minimum necessary to seek satisfactory answers to the questions, concerns, and uncertainties cited above: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that --

(1) United States policy should promote the maximum conservation and protection of the world's whale populations

(2) toward that goal, the United States should work to continue the International Whaling Commission moratorium on the commercial killing of whales and maintain zero catch limits for all whale stocks for at least another decade, that is, to the year 2000 or beyond;

(3) in addition, the United States should work to strengthen the International Whaling Commission as the indispensable organization for safeguarding for future generations the great natural resources represented by the whale stocks, and should encourage the commission to establish and carry out long-term programs of nonlethal research and comprehensive assessment for all whale stocks on a global basis, including small cetaceans; and

(4) in so promoting the conservation and protection of the world's whale populations, the United States should make the fullest use of diplomatic channels, appropriate domestic and international law, and all other available means.

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*Campaign for Dolphin Protection, continued from page one*

tists. There are 560 boats hunting the porpoises off Japan's north coast and the hunt increased dramatically in recent years. The catch increased from around 8,000 in the early 1980s to 13,406 in 1987 and to 40,823 in 1988 and around 30,000 in 1989. Scientists believe that even the 8,000 catch level was depleting the populations.

Japan is also catching many thousands of other dolphins, and have virtually wiped out the striped dolphin populations around Japan despite similar scientific warnings that over-hunting was occurring. Bottlenose dolphins and pilot whales are also thought to be in decline from Japanese killings.

In Peru, EIA discovered that the dolphin kill was four to five times higher than the previously thought catch of 10,000 dolphins each year. The researchers documented the catch of dolphins in Southern Peru in several towns which, like Japan, have substantially increased their level of dolphin killing. As many as 40-50,000 dolphins may be killed in Peru each year.

EIA has released film, photos and information of the dolphin kills in Japan and Peru in recent weeks as part of a "Dolphin Friends" campaign launched in London in May. The campaign, which is supported by many celebrities, including Oscar winning

actor Daniel Day Lewis, Bob Hoskins and actress Susannah York, is all part of a campaign to draw public attention to the urgent need to control such dolphin kills and to take action to stop them.

Allan Thornton and Dave Currey traveled to Japan in mid-June, with a letter to Prime Minister Kaifu which called for a suspension of the Dall's porpoise hunt.

The letter was signed by 35 groups from all over Europe, North America and Japan. The Animal Welfare Institute has been assisting EIA in the campaign to stop the Peruvian and Japanese dolphin hunts.

EIA's researchers have also returned to Islands to monitor the slaughter of pilot whales.

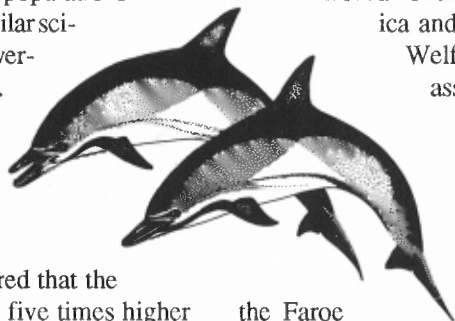
At least 1,500 of these small whales are killed each year, along with many dolphins, mainly for sport hunting, in the Danish owned islands. Much of the whale meat and blubber is wasted, as the affluent islanders no longer rely on the formerly valuable whale meat for food. In the hunt, an entire herd of whales, sometimes as many as 500, are driven into a bay by boats, and are then brutally killed. The hunters smash a six pound metal hook into the whales and hold them, usually while the

hunter is in a boat and the whale is thrashing in the water, while the hunter cuts through the whale's blubber and flesh with a six inch knife.

"The Global War Against Small Cetaceans" underlines the urgent need for international protection of these 65 species of small cetaceans. The report not only covers the Japanese, Peruvian and Faroese kills, but also documents the Taiwanese and Korean kills in the "walls of death" driftnet catches. Catches of dolphins by Mexico, the United States, Venezuela, Ecuador and other Latin American countries in the tuna fishery are detailed along with hunts in the arctic areas of Alaska, Canada, Greenland and the USSR for white whales (belugas) and narwhals. Other dolphin kills in the US, Iceland, Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, around Africa, India, Sri Lanka and other Asian countries such as China, Burma, Thailand and the Philippines are also covered.

A legal opinion from the Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) confirms that the IWC has the legal competence to manage all cetaceans including all small cetaceans. EIA's report is being released to the IWC meeting to press for urgent action to stop the Dall's porpoise hunt and other dolphin kills.

"The Global War Against Small Cetaceans" is available for \$15, postage paid from EIA, 1506 19th Street, Northwest, Washington, DC 20036.



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## European Parliament Votes to Ban Import of Furs Beginning 1995

by Anton Gazenbeck

If in 1988 I had been asked, "do you think that the European Community (EC) could ban the import of furs, as it has banned imports of baby seal skins", I would have replied that this was not likely to happen within the foreseeable future.

I have - thankfully - been proved wrong. As matters stand now, there is a draft law banning fur imports into the EC as of 1995.

In September 1988 the European Parliament adopted the first of its resolutions calling for imported furs to be labelled to indicate whether they were from animals caught in the leghold trap. This was eventually followed by a draft EC law to ban the import of furs from animals caught in countries which permit use of the leghold trap. The draft law, prepared by the European Commission, both one of the EC's policy making bodies and its civil service, was referred back to the European Parliament for its opinion.

Assigned to prepare a report on the draft law was Mrs Mary Banotti, who is also President of the Parliament's Intergroup on Animal Welfare. Intergroup, a forum of Members from all parties who are interested in animal welfare, was, assisted by Eurogroup for Animal Welfare and World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), responsible for launching the first Parliament resolution on fur imports, which led to all that has been achieved since.

The fur import ban has proved extremely controversial and Mrs Banotti and other Members of the European Parliament became, to their dismay, targets of some of the most intense and at times abusive lobbying the Parliament had ever seen. Certain protagonists on both sides of the fence were responsible for this lobbying overkill, which ended up making the people to be per-

suaded allergic to the very word "fur". Although the intention of certain animal rights organizations was good, the methods of persuasion and lobbying used were more than once less than diplomatic and thus completely counterproductive. The Animal Welfare Institute, I may add, observed the rules of courtesy and diplomacy and has retained the sympathy of Members of the European Parliament.

Mrs Banotti steered her report and amendments on the fur import legislation through the Environment Committee and the vote in the full House.

In the explanatory statement she wrote, Mrs Banotti reports on the visit by four other MEPs and herself to Canada in February 1990 to examine the fur issue as it related to Canada. This fact-finding mission, at the invitation of Indigenous Survival International and the Canadian Mission to the EC, was the final act in Mrs Banotti's work of gathering information from the various interested parties and assessing this, often mutually contradictory, information.

The explanatory statement summarizes the points made by the various interested parties in Canada, including animal protection organizations. The representative of the Animal Welfare Institute, Mr. John Gleiber, who made a strong impression on the Members, is one of those cited at length in the explanatory statement as having informed the MEPs of several traps already in use which are much less cruel than the steel jaw leghold trap. He also gave Members "interesting statistics" showing that in the USA, 5 times as many animals are trapped as in Canada a matter which, because of the attention given to the plight of the native trappers in northern Canada, had tended to

*continued on page 6*

## Day of the Dolphins This Year's Meeting of the IWC

by Dave Currey

It was 11:45pm on the Wednesday evening that the phone rang in my hotel room in Noordwijk, Holland. "It's been done" the voice said cryptically. "Did you get my note?" Minutes earlier a scrap of paper had been pushed under my door informing me



Environmental Investigation Agency

*Dolphins swim into the IWC's amphit.*

that a resolution to reduce the killing of Dall's porpoises had been officially introduced to the International Whaling Commission (IWC). The clock had been ticking away - in 15 minutes time it would have been too late, the procedural deadline would have passed. The delegate had responded to pressure.

This year's IWC meeting was full of drama. The fervour and excitement seemed to have returned to the meeting after a lull which followed the years after the moratorium decision. Much of this was due to the lobby fighting for the IWC to make a decision on small cetaceans - small whales and dolphins. They still have no international protection. The Environmental Investigation Agency's (EIA's) new report "The Global War Against Small Cetaceans", published for the meeting, showed, country by country, how over half a million dolphins were being killed every year. It was time for the IWC to act responsibly, to

*continued on page 3*

## Taiwanese Driftnet Vessels Spotted in the Atlantic

Fifteen Taiwanese vessels carrying driftnets and other equipment associated with this ecologically disastrous fishing technique were recently spotted in the Atlantic Ocean. Sid Johnson, the Secretary of the Trinidad and Tobago Game Fishing Association, observed and photographed the boats docked at the Port of Spain in Trinidad. American experts inspecting the photos agreed that they had driftnets on board.

This information comes on the heels of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) release of data that factually proved the deadly consequences of driftnetting. NMFS reported that more than 1,100 marine mammals, 78,000 tuna and 9,000 sea birds were killed last summer by just 27 Japanese driftnet boats in the North Pacific. The data was recorded by US and Canadian observers aboard the ships. These 27 boats represent a mere 2.5 percent of the total number of boats fishing that area. Extend the numbers proportionately to the entire North Pacific fleet and 36,000 dolphins and porpoises, 8,000 seals, 360,000 sea birds and millions of non-target fish are caught every year. These numbers do not include the South Pacific fleet.

This "strip mining of the sea" has until now been kept in the Pacific. Trinidadian fishermen who have heard the Taiwanese talking on their radios say driftnets have been used in waters off South America. Other reports indicate Taiwanese driftnetters fishing off some African nations and in the Indian Ocean. Last December a

United Nations resolution was passed which called for the immediate cessation of further expansion of the driftnet industry. Taiwan, however, is not a member of the United Nations.

Congressman Gerry E. Studds, in a letter to the Department of Commerce, urged the Bush Administration "to do everything you can, as quickly as you can, to halt large-scale driftnet fishing in the Atlantic." According to the State Department's Fish-

eries Affairs Office, the Coast Guard has been informed about the vessels at Trinidad and is watching them closely.

"The solution," said Mr. Studds, "is not to move them from one ocean to another; the solution is to ban them altogether. That, and nothing short of that, should be our goal." The House of Representatives recently approved legislation introduced by Mr. Studds calling for a world-wide ban on large-scale driftnet fishing.



Tom Campbell

*A sea lion entangled in a driftnet and drowned. Despite the United Nations resolution demanding an immediate halt to any further expansion of this industry, rumors persist that vessels using the deadly nets are entering the Atlantic.*

## Court Ordered Tuna Embargo Lifted the Next Day

On August 28, a federal judge ordered the United States Government to ban tuna imports from five countries whose fishing fleets kill considerably more dolphins than the US fleet. The Department of Commerce waited until nine days later to implement the embargo - *and then lifted it for three of the countries the very next day.*

Recent amendments to the Marine Mammal Protection Act require countries importing tuna to the United States to reduce the dolphin kills of their fleets to twice

the US rate by the end of 1989 and 1.25 times the rate by the end of 1990. Earth Island Institute filed a lawsuit in 1988 against the Commerce Department for failure to enforce these provisions.

Judge Thelton Henderson ruled the Bush Administration had given foreign governments too much time to comply with the law and ordered the embargo. Henderson wrote: "Under the agency's interpretation, it is the dolphins and domestic fishermen, not the foreign governments, who bear the

burden of the foreign government's late production of evidence."

Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, Ecuador and the Pacific island nation of Vanuatu were all supposed to be embargoed but the US now claims to have "new" data indicating that the nations of Mexico, Venezuela and Vanuatu have dolphin kills rates less than twice the times the US rate. Earth Island immediately challenged this action in court but the case has not been heard as of this writing.

## CITES Must Act on Transport Conditions

Since 1973, when the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) first declared its concern for the transport conditions of wild animals, few improvements have been made. As mandated by a recent resolution a CITES Working Group on Transport met in London in late September with representatives from governments, the pet trade and humane and conservation organizations in attendance.

The main problem addressed was failure by CITES member nations to implement previously agreed recommendations and regulations. Dave Currey of Environmental Investigation Agency pointed out that three Resolutions over the last seven years recommending collection of mortality data, the provision of animal handling facilities, inspections by qualified observers and a welfare checklist system had all been ignored by most parties. Only the US and UK could supply any mortality data and no party had introduced the checklist system. If governments refused shipments without completed checklists, most of the trade would have to use the system. Failure to enforce regulatory measures is one of the reasons EIA is calling for a ban on the commercial pet trade in wild birds.

The Group agreed to draw up new CITES guidelines for transport, to consider ending trade in high mortality species, to improve stocking densities, to consider limiting shipment size, and to consider point of capture to point of sale as the transport process. How any of this will be used in practice remains to be seen.

## Excitement Returns to the IWC - Resolutions Passed on Small Cetaceans

*continued from page 1*

accept its competence to regulate the killing of all whales and dolphins, not just the big ones.

The two resolutions that dealt with this issue were proposed by New Zealand and the UK with a number of co-sponsors. The New Zealand resolution tried to avoid an all-out battle by asking the Scientific Committee's Small Cetacean Sub-Committee to produce a report on the problems facing small cetaceans globally which would go on to the 1992 United Nations meeting on the environment to be held in Brazil. It deliberately avoided the issue of whether the IWC was competent to discuss such issues. But the second resolution did not.

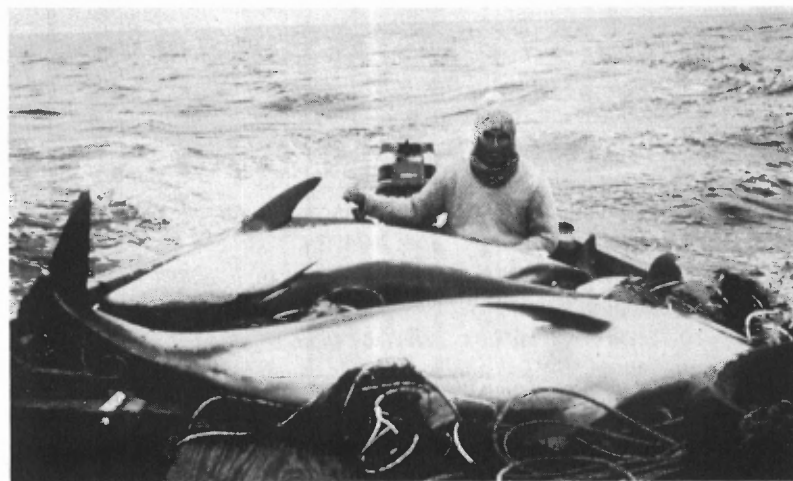
Historically, if anyone so much as mentioned a dolphin in the IWC plenary session, a number of countries (including Mexico, Japan and Denmark) would immediately refuse to discuss the issue saying it was outside the IWC's competence. But this year an extraordinary change took place. Heavy lobbying and publicity for the issue across the world forced the delegates to recognize the world was watching. When a UK resolution asking for Japan to reduce the current level of killing Dall's porpoises (30,000) to pre 1986 levels (10,000) was proposed, the result was like a breath of fresh air. One after another, countries spoke out about their concern about the problems facing small cetaceans. Even Japan joined in. When it came to the vote, the usual antagonists abstained and 15 countries voted for the resolution. Only Denmark voted against it and isolated themselves internationally. Their vote was because of pressure on them from the Faroe Islands

which still kill pilot whales and many other species.

This resolution broke the ice and set a precedent for the regulation of all whales and dolphins in the future. It was an historic moment achieved in the

from Japan and Norway were voted against, as has become routine in these meetings. But there was some concern that the arguments against whaling have become too scientifically based. The risk is that science

Environmental Investigation Agency



*A Peruvian fisherman with his dolphin catch. In Peru and some other South American countries, dolphins are victims of a direct fishery.*

last few hours of the meeting. The previous week had seen whaling issues tossed around in many predictable ways.

Iceland and Norway took their usual hardline stances threatening to leave the IWC and set up their own whaling club. Japan was more conciliatory. At one point the entire meeting bordered on lunacy as a vote was taken to decide whether the Chairman's decision to hold a vote was valid. Iceland had proposed a quota of 200 minke whales from its central North Atlantic stock which was an attempt to overturn the moratorium on commercial whaling. The Swedish Chairman of the Plenary session was about to allow a vote when the USA questioned his ruling. The vote overruled the Chairman's decision and no vote was taken on the quota. The moratorium remains intact.

Scientific whaling proposals

may soon validate the resumption of whaling. The anti-whaling lobby has the support of millions of people who simply do not want to see whales killed. The arguments are sailing into very stormy waters.

There is an important lesson to be learned from the meeting in Noordwijk. For years during the 1970's and early 1980's the IWC delegates were constantly under the scrutiny of the public through the media. People's attitudes against the killing of whales resulted in the commercial moratorium. This scrutiny returned in Noordwijk because of the tragedy of the dolphins. It's too late for some, but the scrutiny must be maintained in coming years to improve the situation globally. The next meeting is in Iceland where colder winds blow, but the determined voice of public opinion will be speaking again. It must speak loud and clear.

# Factory Farming: The Pig "Product"

by Gayle Wood

*"...Farm animals are living, breathing, feeling beings .. not lifeless, cellophane-wrapped dinners."*

--Henry Spira, Coordinator  
Animal Welfare International

Factory farming rivals the turn of the century factories of the Industrial Revolution, complete with conveyer belts, noise, and other stressful conditions for laborers and incarcerated creatures alike. The industry, of course, does not perceive itself in this way nor do many in the land grant universities or state and federal departments of agriculture. The industry calls factory farming, among other things, "confinement production." This not-so-self-congratulatory euphemism amounts to just about what it sounds like: High tech productivity in which the factory is the mentality and cruelty is the method to convert living, breathing beings into cellophane wrapped "product."

## Not Hog Heaven

The standard gestation crate used to house a pregnant sow is typically a two-foot wide stall made of metal bars and a concrete floor. This piece of wizardry allows the pig to stand up or lie down. Period. Turning around is out of the question. These crates are standard fare on factory farms and house the sows for all 114 days of their pregnancy. In the most intensive operations breeding boars similarly are imprisoned in narrow crates, as they wait to be "of service." Crates are used to save space, to facilitate hog feeding and manure handling and for easy inspection of the animals by their keepers. There is no walking about, no stretching of limbs, no turning for the unfortunate pigs.

Not surprisingly, solitary pigs in crates develop abnormal behavior. They rub their snouts raw on stall bars, chew frequently and severely on the bars, or simply chew at nothing. These behaviors - "stereotypies" - were studied by, among others, the Scottish Farm Building Investigation Unit

(1986). "The debate over the morality of keeping sows closely confined in tethers, stalls or crates," says the study, "hinges upon whether the sow suffers distress or mental deprivation as a result." According to the SFBIU, sows perform these stereotypies to self-stimulate the release of a chemical in the brain to produce "some sort of natural 'high' and thereby" help "the sow to cope with the stress of close confinement."

The SFBIU concluded that close confinement resulted in severe distress for sows, and that the animals adjust to confinement in ways that mimic "the development in humans of chronic psychiatric disorders."

Of all stereotypies, perhaps the most poignant is the one termed "mourning." In groups, sows normally sit for only a few minutes, as a transition position from standing to lying down. With mourning, the solitary sow sits with her head hung low, ears drooping, eyes clamped tightly shut. This very atypical posture is maintained for hours and hours, like an imitation of a helpless-hopeless inmate in a state institution.

*"But a full-grown horse or dog is beyond comparison a more rational, as well as a more conversible animal, than an infant of a day or a week or even a month old. But suppose they were otherwise, what would it avail? The Question is not, Can they reason, nor Can they talk but, Can they suffer?"*

--Jeremy Bentham

## Science to the Rescue?

To help acquire the pig "product" using the least amount of space and labor, animal scientists perform long, convoluted experiments on the use of space and the nature of feeding and feeders. The scientists, although employed by tax-payer supported land-grant universities, often carry out research financed by the swine industry. They study how much food a pig eats if one kind of feeder is used instead of another. They study floor space to learn the absolute minimum (cost-effective) space a hog can be crammed into, before losing weight or

flat out dying of it, so that minimal housing for maximum pig size can be achieved. There seems no end of people willing to observe animals in adversity and detail the grisly results. A study of such people might warrant its own useful information.

*"Anyone who kept a dog in the way in which pigs are frequently kept would be liable to prosecution, but because our interest in exploiting pigs is greater than our interest in exploiting dogs, we object to cruelty to dogs while consuming the product of cruelty to pigs."*

--Peter Singer  
Animal Liberation

One scientific advancement for the hog production industry (if not the hog) has been the "surprise" feeding system for sows in gestation crates. Conventional factory feeding methods for these sows began on long rows, leaving the sows at the ends of the rows in a frenzy by the time they were fed. Pigs at the ends of rows became ill or died because the anticipation of being fed was so stressful. When an operator entered a building to feed the animals, they began to scream, chew cage bars and inhale a lot of air. They developed gastric or intestinal torsion (twisted stomach), and went off their feed. Subsequently, many died.

Surprise feeders "cut the wear and tear on equipment and the operator's nerves and eardrums," quips Nathan Winkelman of the Swine Health Center in Minnesota. Based on a simple pipe pivot with a lever, all sows in a row can be fed simultaneously. Now the operators eardrums and nerves are okay. MoorMans's Manufacturing in Illinois boasts an "ouchless feeder." Presumably, previous feeders were "ouchful," if you judge by a pig with a face full of Band Aids in the company advertisement. "No jutting corners to gouge her."

Stan Curtis of the Animal Science Department, University of Illinois, has devised a new cage for confinement production use. He and colleagues have created the "turn-around" crate for pregnant sows, and he calls it a "revolutionary gestation system."

A 440 lb. sow can turn around in a space as small as 35 inches scientists have discerned. Stan Curtis' study counted the number of times and reasons sows turned around in their new crates. The apparently startled scientist remarked, "... We realized one interesting point: Sows didn't turn around simply to eat or drink... They may have turned around simply to add variety to their lives." Not to sound ungrateful but the right and the opportunity to turn around does not seem very revolutionary.

The new system offers moveable dividers that swing sideways, broadening a sow's cage considerably - while constricting the space of her neighbor. The standard dimensions of gestation crates are 7' long x 2' wide. By placing rows back-to-back, the new crates can cut building space (the real issue) by 11%, "while eliminating the major flaw: Limitation of movement," Curtis points out.

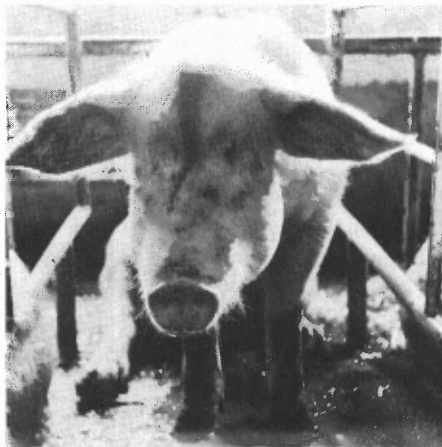
With all this concern about the well-being of pigs, what are animal welfare people talking about anyway?

## Alternatives

Scientists in this and other countries have studied many ways of raising pigs, and three are notable: 1) total confinement, such as that seen in factory farming operations; 2) partial confinement, such as pasture grazing combined with farrowing pens; and 3) free range methods of pasture raising with portable housing for shelter. Variables in the studies include litters per sow per year, time until pigs reach 230 pounds (market weight), total pounds of feed per total pounds of pigs raised, and expenses incurred.

In an eight-year University of Tennessee study of hog raising methods, the pasture system came out ahead on several counts, especially in initial outlay of \$30,000, while partial confinement costs were \$59,000 and total confinement a hefty \$112,000. Energy costs for the three methods per pig were \$.36, \$1.44 and \$3.18, respectively.

Pasture-raised hogs had fewer post-weaning losses and disease. Total confinement pigs had higher feed efficiency although



H.H. Santraus



Photos: Above: A mourning sow unable to even turn around. Right: Total confinement. A sow in a gestation crate. A study by the Scottish Farm Building Investigation Unit concluded that close confinement resulted in severe distress for sows.

pasture raised pigs were quicker to arrive at market weight. All three systems required about 35 man hours per sow per year. In net profit per sow, the mid-cost, partial confinement system came out ahead.

A similar study conducted by scientists at the University of Missouri-Columbia College of Agriculture concluded that, "During relatively low input costs-output prices, the pasture system provided the highest return above all costs per sow."

Despite such convincing studies, the trend has escalated for total confinement production systems, not just in the raising of hogs but other farm animals as well. Small farmers increasingly contract their work from the agribusiness operations. Farmers provide the land and labor to raise animals while absentee contractors provide the pigs and feed. On this basis, large confinement production operations assuage the interests of small farmers - and keep them quiet.

Many options exist - and have existed - in contrast to total confinement systems of rearing pigs. Even semi-intensive systems, indoors or out, can provide the animals with bedding at the very least and more space in which to move and socialize, without economic loss to producers. The studies of the Universities of Tennessee and Missouri proved that.

The problem of animal welfare, unfortunately, is not as simple as simple economics. It would appear to be a problem of faith. There are those who believe that animals other than humankind are entitled to the

simplest basic rights. And there are those who don't.

Astrid Lindgren, 82-year-old Swedish author, does believe in the humane treatment of animals and began writing a series of satiric stories for a Swedish newspaper. The articles underscored the plight of farm animals -- hormone-injected cattle, tethered pigs, battery-caged chickens.

It did not hurt that Ms. Lindgren had some political clout as well. By July, 1988, Sweden had drafted a bill of rights in which cattle, chickens and pigs were freed from many of the restrictions of factory farming. This extraordinary law bans the use of hormones and drugs, except to treat disease. Implementation is on a gradual basis, so that farmers do not feel an unreasonable economic burden while making the transition.

The gestation crate described above is prohibited under Sweden's new law, and the change in Swedish attitude is noted in Astrid Lindgren's comment: "...nowadays we don't talk about *production units* when we mean cows and pigs and this is a blessed change. It was so difficult to say to a little piglet: Hello, how are you today little production unit?"

We pose the question to American agriculture Lindgren once asked in Sweden: "...agriculture has to be profitable; that goes without saying. But hasn't it become a question of profitability that has gone mad, and finally turned into its opposite? Isn't it time to look for new methods?"

*EC Ban on Fur Imports Could Begin in 1995**continued from page 1*

fade into the background.

Mrs Banotti reports on the basis of her visit to Canada that there is widespread alarm among trappers and others involved in the fur business over the EC proposal, but also "a continuing resistance on the part of many of the trappers to change". Thus, Mrs Banotti pointed out, "more stringent implementation" of the Fur Institute of Canada's own trapping regulations "would be needed". However, "representatives of the indigenous peoples expressed what we are convinced is a genuine desire to eliminate the leghold trap from native trapping and move to humane trapping methods that are in line with the indigenous peoples' traditional respect for animals". Mrs Banotti welcomes this, pointing out that "animal welfare does not prohibit the use of animals for animal products, in contrast to at least part of the animal rights movement, a distinction that is all too often not made, not least by the fur trade itself. Animal welfare does insist that when animals are used, they are not subjected to cruel or ethologically inappropriate treatment".

Within the European Parliament an overwhelming majority is convinced that the standard leghold trap is a cruel device. Many Members also believe that alternative, more humane methods of trapping animals either already exist but are not yet being used widely (in fact, Parliament adopted an amendment to the draft import ban pointing this out), or that such alternatives are feasible and only need time to be developed (this latter point was emphasized by the lobbyists of the fur trade). In either case, pressure, e.g. in the form of an impending import ban into the EC of furs caught using the leghold trap, must be exerted to provide the economic motive to switch to more humane alternatives and/or to speed up the development of alternatives. Some Members are more skeptical and believe that the fur trade's talk of humane trap research is only a delaying tactic.

It should be pointed out in this context that a number of Members, not least Mrs Banotti herself, are concerned that a ban on imports of wild-caught furs without any options allowing for less cruel catching methods, will lead to an increase in fur farming which they see as highly undesirable from an animal welfare point of view.

The debate leading up to the vote focused entirely on the length of time that should be allowed before the import ban comes into effect. Animal welfare organizations were in favor of an early ban, e.g. in 1992, as each additional year means millions more animals suffering in cruel traps. Mrs Banotti herself put forward 1994 as a compromise between this early date and the European Commission's original proposal of 1996, believing that 1994 gave trappers a chance to mend their ways but was short enough to provide a real incentive to do so. Another prominent Member of the European Parliament's Intergroup on Animal Welfare, Mr Hemmo Muntingh, felt that 1995 was more appropriate, but that the extra grace period of two years by which the ban could be postponed for countires making tangible progress on trapping reform should be cut to one year only. It was his position which was adopted by the Environment Committee and which was approved by the full House on September 10.

The regulation approved by the Parliament bans importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use of the steel jaw leghold trap in EC countries as well as the importation of pelts caught with these traps.

As amended by the Parliament, it also requires both adequate administrative and legislative provisions to prohibit use of the leghold trap such as trap licensing, trapper education programmes, trap replacement programmes and daily trap inspections." It further requires that methods meet "standards agreed by competent authorities in the countries concerned involving the participation of leading animal welfare organizations and experts."

By 88 votes in favor and 62 against, the House repeated earlier votes in 1988 and 1989 that a fur labeling system be introduced to cover the period until the import ban comes into effect. The amendment by Mrs Anita Pollack requires the EC to implement an interim fur labeling scheme to indicate which furs have been derived from animals trapped in the wild, so that consumers can start voting with their wallets even before the import ban comes into effect.

One of the animal welfare criticisms of the Commission's draft legislation was that the ban only covered a limited number of

species (beaver, otter, coyote, wolf, lynx, bobcat, sable and raccoon). The muskrat, a fur-bearer of which more are trapped than of all the eight listed above put together, was not on the list. The European Parliament on September 10, however, brought the muskrat and five other species (fisher, badger, marten, ermine and red squirrel) under the import ban umbrella.

The red squirrel is an interesting addition. Although amendments by Mrs Pollack, Mrs Pauline Green, Mr Carlos Pimenta and Mr Michael Elliott to extend the ban to cover furs from animals caught in body snares all failed, the red squirrel is footnoted "body snared" in the text adopted by Parliament at the request of Mr Muntingh. This meant that red squirrels (but not other species) caught in body snares could no longer be exported to the EC when the import ban comes into effect.

The fur trade and the Canadian Government have from the start said that they were in favor of international agreement on what constitutes humane trapping. In fact, after Gambia moved a resolution in the 1983 CITES conference against trade in animal products produced by cruel means of capture, such as leghold traps, Canada set up a committee within the International Standards Organization (ISO) to ward off any future attempts to have the leghold trap condemned by CITES. This committee has not drawn much support from other countries so far, but the European Commission's draft legislation excludes countries which prohibit the use of the leghold trap OR which apply "internationally agreed humane trapping standards", from the import ban.

If internationally agreed humane trapping standards were to allow the use of leghold traps, the entire import ban would collapse. The European Parliament however changed the "or" to an "and". To escape the import ban, countries must not only ban the leghold trap but also meet internationally agreed humane trapping standards, whatever these may turn out to be.

Parliament considered that the EC should become actively involved in the ISO trapping committee and inserted amendments to that effect. This can be viewed in two ways: through participation in the ISO

committee the EC may legitimize and be party to trapping standards which animal welfarists consider humane in name only. On the other hand, through participation the EC can try to ensure that only those methods which are humane from an animal welfare point of view are adopted. Parliament adopted an amendment calling on the European Commission to earmark 100,000 ECU a year over the next five years in order to pay ISO membership dues and to help fund humane trap research.

It also adopted an amendment from Mrs Pollack requiring the EC to ensure public freedom of access to all documentation on trapping research and the development of internationally agreed humane trapping standards. This amendment is very important. Mr Michael O'Sullivan of WSPA-Canada is currently engaged in a Freedom of Information procedure to try to obtain details of the humane trap research being carried out in Vegreville (Alberta), which the public authorities have so far refused to divulge to WSPA and other animal welfare organizations. It is also worth noting that this amendment was one of the amendments that the fur lobbyists in the European Parliament opposed right to the end, when they had already given up trying to stop some of the other amendments.

The plight of the native trappers in the far North dominated the fur debate in the European Parliament over the past two years and was certainly the fur trade's most powerful counter-argument. In fact, few of the fur trade's other arguments made much headway with members of the European Parliament. It is quite possible that if it were not for the native peoples factor, Parliament would have voted for a fur import ban starting almost immediately. The native peoples have not received much gratitude in their own country: the Canadian Government, which excelled in telling Members of the European Parliament that they must respect native livelihoods and culture, turned around and quashed a Mohawk attempt to assert cultural identity virtually on the day the fur import ban was voted in Parliament.\*

\*[Editor's note] Canadian troops were dispatched to quell an insurrection by native peoples protesting proposed use of their ancient burial grounds as a golf course.

The native factor has been settled, politically speaking, by granting a delay in the implementation of the fur import ban long enough to allow trappers to adapt. Although the length of the delay may yet change, the issue itself would seem to be secondary now. Emphasis, at least as far as the EC is concerned, may well come to lie on the ISO process and the question what, if anything, does "humane trapping standard" mean? Animal welfare organizations would be wise to prepare for this upcoming debate



European Parliament Photo Service

Photos: Left: The European Parliament's Intergroup on Animal Welfare in session. Below: A raccoon caught in the grip of a steel jaw trap. This fur bearer is included in the list of species covered by the proposed ban.

which is going to crystallize around technical and scientific assessments of traps, trap-related injury, drowning times for muskrats and the like.

Parliament has now delivered its verdict. What happens next?

The European Commission may now alter its proposed legislation to take account of Parliament's views. It is not obliged to follow Parliament, but as far as the fur import ban is concerned the reaction from the European Commissioner responsible, Mr Carlo Ripa di Meana, has been most encouraging. He told Parliament that he supported the amendments:

- ▶ moving the date the ban will come into force forward to January 1, 1995;
- ▶ restricting the additional grace period which may be given to countries making progress in trapping reform to one year only;
- ▶ adding six extra species to those covered by the ban.

The commissioner did not support the amendment on fur labelling, which he considered technically impossible to carry out, nor the one earmarking EC money for humane trap research.

The European Commission will therefore, in all likelihood, alter its draft legislation to add more species and bring the ban forward to January 1, 1995, with a possibility to give some countries until January 1, 1996.

The draft will then (probably early next year) go to the EC Council, made up of ministers representing each of the member states. If the ministers adopt the draft, it becomes law. "If" - it is far from certain they will, and even if they do, they may alter



the draft in any way they see fit. The Council is the last hurdle before the import ban becomes EC law, but it is perhaps the most formidable.

Anton Gazenbeek is the Political Assistant for Eurogroup for Animal Welfare (appointed Secretariat to the Intergroup on Animal Welfare of the European Parliament). Opinions expressed in this article are the author's own and in no way commit Eurogroup for Animal Welfare or the Intergroup on Animal Welfare.



# Special Meeting to Consider Proposal for Total Environmental Protection of Antarctica, 39 Nations Expected to Participate

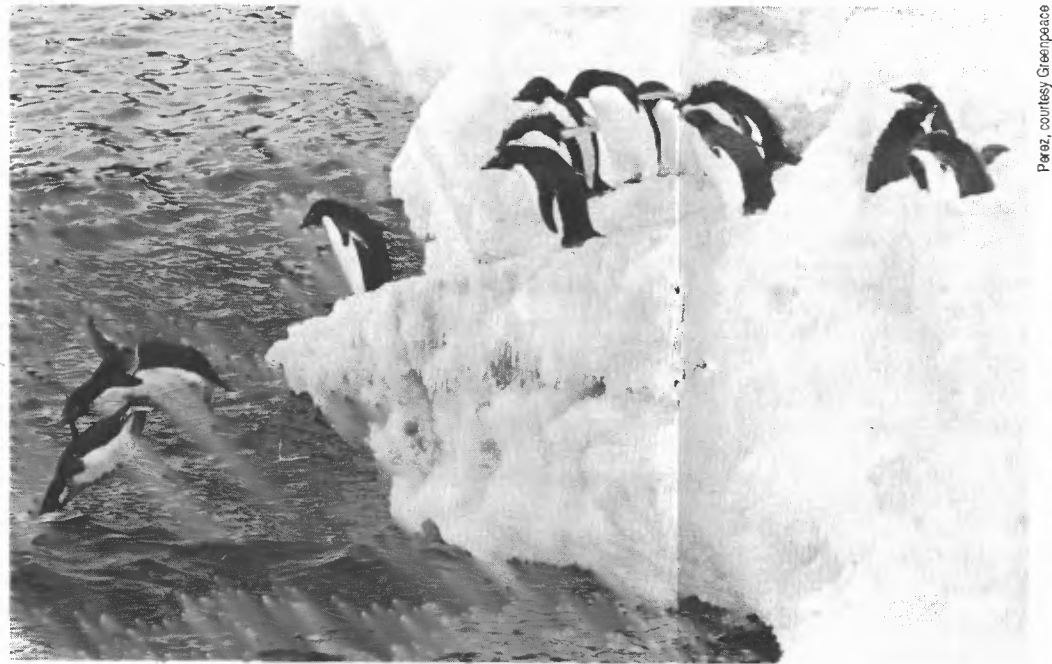
A "Special Consultative Meeting" of the parties to the Antarctic Treaty will be held this November in Santiago, Chile to consider the issue of total protection of the Antarctic environment. All 39 nations which have signed the Treaty are expected to attend. The decision to convene this meeting comes in the wake of an announcement last May by the Australian Government not to sign the Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities (CRAMRA). Prime Minister Robert Hawke stated his government would instead try to gain international support for a new convention that would ban mining in the Antarctic as well as establish standards for the protection of that fragile ecosystem.

CRAMRA was created in New Zealand, June 1988. To take effect it must be ratified by at least 16 of the 20 states which were then contracting parties of the Antarctic Treaty including all seven of the nations which claim territory in Antarctica (of which Australia is one). Since the time Prime Minister Hawke stated it was "both desirable and possible to seek stronger protection for what remains the world's last great wilderness", the governments of France, Italy, Belgium, the Soviet Union and New Zealand have all made announcements

similar to Australia's. France joined Australia in submitting a proposal to the Antarctic Treaty for a "comprehensive environmental protection convention."

The US Senate and House of Representatives passed joint resolutions this October calling on the United States to "encourage immediate negotiations toward a new agreement...for the full protection of Antarctica as a global ecological commons." Legislation that would further implement those resolutions by prohibiting US nationals from engaging in any mineral activities and directing the Secretary of State to negotiate a mining ban is also expected to pass Congress this fall. The US now supports negotiation of a new comprehensive agreement.

Noel Campbell, author of the following article, is the Counsellor at the Australian Embassy in Washington. He presents Australia's case for a new environmental protection regime and a ban on mining.



Photos: Above: Adelle Penguins at Cape Royal; Right: Mrs. Pauline Reilly, one of Australia's foremost experts on penguins, amongst the Royal Penguins of Macquarie Island; Left: a black beaked gull scavenging through a rubbish dump at a USSR base.



Norm Plant, courtesy Embassy of Australia



Morgan, courtesy Greenpeace

## Australia and France Advocate 'Nature Reserve' Status, Ban on Mining

by Noel Campbell

Despite its great size, only two percent of Antarctica is free from ice cover and, at the same time, located near the coast. A growing international competition exists for these areas for human activities since they provide for access to and a base for operation on the continent. Unfortunately these are the very areas which are the habitat of much of the fragile Antarctic fauna and flora.

The competition threatens to become more and more intense with the greater number of scientific bases and an increase in tourism. There is a wide agreement among the Antarctic Treaty Parties that environmental regulation of science, tourism and industry needs to be covered with one comprehensive approach.

The Australian/French proposal for such an approach involves the establishment of

Antarctica as a "nature reserve - land of science". To describe the area as a "land of science" links preservation of the Antarctic environment with the immense scientific value of the region. The importance of Antarctica for science, especially the understanding and monitoring of global climate change, is obvious.

For adequate environmental protection the two governments have recommended that a new convention be established addressing such points as: uniform standards applicable to all human conduct in the region (current lack of this is a major weakness in the existing system); environmental impact assessment; inspection and monitoring; provisions to modify and even terminate activities when this is shown to be necessary; zoning schemes incorporating a protected area system; provisions for response action and a liability plan.

In regard to mining, the Australian Gov-

ernment believes that any realistic mining venture in the Antarctic would carry with it unacceptable environmental risks. The effect of mining would be concentrated in sensitive off-shore and coastal areas and would entail major shore installations in the vulnerable ice-free area near the coast.

The rigor of climatic conditions in the region means that the risks of an accident happening are magnified and are never likely to be reduced to acceptable levels.

The most sensitive areas, like the Antarctic Peninsula and the Ross Sea embayment, are areas of particularly high biological activity where wildlife is concentrated and where human interference can be disastrous. If there is mining large-scale accidents will occur and will have major consequences for the Antarctic environment.

In short, if there is already concern about the environmental implications of competition between science and tourism, the

only rational course is to eliminate the possibility of additional high impact activities such as mining. To allow mining on this continent would not only nullify the effect of a new environmental protection regime, but also render meaningless the otherwise serious concern that the Antarctic Treaty Parties have all professed in adopting the existing, though imperfect, collection of environmental measures.

Australia believes the challenge at Santiago in November is twofold. First, to begin a process of negotiation for a new legal instrument which will, within the shortest time frame possible, lead to a comprehensive and effective plan to protect the Antarctic environment. Second, to achieve progress on the related issue of putting in place some more satisfactory prohibition of mineral resource activities than the voluntary restraint agreement that now exists.

Ron Hyde, courtesy of Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation



## California Bans Trophy Hunting of Mountain Lions

The mountain lion, a species that is being increasingly threatened by hunting and loss of habitat, has finally got some of the protection it deserves. California voters recently passed Proposition 117, the California Wilderness Protection Act, which bans trophy hunting of mountain lions in the state and allocates \$30 million annually for the next 30 years to enhance and purchase wildlife habitat. Approved on

June 5 by a vote of 52.5 percent *yes* and 47.5 percent *no*, the Act was originally a voter initiative, introduced with petitions signed by more than 671,000 registered voters.

Mountain lions or cougars receive little protection throughout the west and mid-west although they are listed as endangered in most eastern states where few remain. In Utah, despite an unknown cougar population, 231 were killed

by hunters last year and the Division of Wildlife Resources is proposing to raise the number of hunting permits in 1991 and extend the season two weeks during prime hunting conditions. Cougar hunting is allowed year round in Arizona. A rancher can kill as many as he wants as long as he reports it within ten days. In Texas, cougars are still considered "varmints". Female cougars are given no protective status in any of the states.

Proposition 117 was fiercely opposed by such groups as the California Cattlemen's Association, National Rifle Association (NRA) and Safari Club International. According to the Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation, NRA tried hard to hide their involvement by waiting until the last minute to contribute money and refusing to list their contributions until after the deadline. Just weeks before the election the NRA reportedly spent \$186,000 in an attempt to defeat the bill.

## Oil Spill Legislation Passes Congress, Finally

A lot has happened in the sixteen months since the *Exxon Valdez* buried the shores of Prince William Sound with crude oil. There were five spills in New York Harbor; three in New Jersey; two off the Coast of Texas; one in California. But rejoice: after 15 years of deliberation, Congress has unanimously approved legislation, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, aimed at oil spill prevention and shipper liability. However, don't get too excited there is still the Murkowski amendment to the recent Defense Authorization bill. On August 3, the Senate approved the amendment introduced by Mr. Murkowski which urges the President to take steps to reduce our dependence on foreign oil. One "step" was to open exploration and production in federal lands like the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 will require double hulls on all newly-constructed oil tankers. (The National Transportation Safety Board estimated that if the *Exxon Valdez* had had a double hull, the spillage -- 11 million gallons -- would have been negligible.) Unfortunately, existing single hull vessels will have another 20 years for the phase-out. Under the original House legislation tankers of all sizes would have been required to have double hulls and these within 15 years. And the largest vessels were to have been strengthened in seven years.

The deadline for the current bill begins on January 1, 1995, when single hull tankers of 30,000 tons that are at least 38 years old would have to be retrofitted or retired. Larger tankers, like the *Valdez*, could remain in service beyond the year 2,000 but by 2010, all tankers in US waters must have double hulls.

The new legislation also sets up a billion dollar trust fund to pay for clean-up damages. The maximum pollution liability for ship owners jumped eight-fold from the current \$150 per gross ton to \$1,200 per gross ton. In cases of gross negligence, willful misconduct, or violation of federal safety standards, the bill imposes unlimited liability on the spiller.

Gayle Wood

## University Professor Convicted of Wildlife Crimes

A tenured Professor at San Jose State University, also serving as Curator of two museums at the school, has recently been found guilty of multiple wildlife offenses. The Professor, Thomas G. Balgooyen, was convicted in June by a federal trial jury of Lacey Act violations arising out of his taking a University class to Oregon and there collecting wildlife protected by law as well as taking double the number of wildlife specimens allowed under his permit. Balgooyen was a member of San Jose's Department of Biological Sciences, the Chief Curator of the Museum of Herpetology and Curator of the Museum of Birds and Mammals. Evidence seized from the Museums and his home was extensive. About 36 specimens of protected Australian reptiles, 46 similar specimens from Mexico and 110 illegally taken specimens from various States in the US were seized from the Museums while various mounted birds were seized from his home. Balgooyen denied knowledge of the illegal content of the museums.

Perhaps the greatest crime Balgooyen committed was one he was not officially charged with, setting for his impressionable students such a deplorable example of University ethics and an absolute disregard for wildlife which, if his example is followed, would result in the decimation of wildlife wherever his students travel. Let us hope their lasting impressions will be of his trial rather than his lectures and field trips.

# Clark Bavin, Leader in Wildlife Law Enforcement

Chief for 18 years of Law Enforcement for the Fish and Wildlife Service, his death is a great loss

"He took us from waders to three-piece suits." That was the thought that agents often expressed about Law Enforcement Chief Clark Bavin, according to Tom Wharton, Senior Resident Agent in Atlanta. Of course, as wildlife agents, they keep their waders handy.

As Chief from 1972 to 1990, the longest term in the history of the Division of Law Enforcement, Clark Bavin was responsible for the dramatic change in the direction of Federal wildlife protection efforts. This change resulted from a combination of factors -- the separation of the Division of Management and Enforcement into its two functions and the passage of landmark conservation laws reflecting the nation's conscience. While the Office of Migratory Bird Management undertook management activities including waterfowl surveys, the Division of Law Enforcement focused on changing from predominantly field types of operations under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Lacey Act to white-collar investigations related to the growing sophistication in wildlife trade.

Lynn Greenwalt, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service from 1973 to 1981, said of Bavin, "He presided over a fundamental change in Law Enforcement, making it truly investigative on a plane never before approached by conservation law enforcement." Now the National Wildlife Federation's Vice-President for International Affairs, Greenwalt mentioned the trade in rare species requiring the service to redefine the role of enforcement and commented, "Clark Bavin convinced people that agents should follow paper trails and read ledgers," adding, "he did well in addressing the early-day tension about whether agents should engage in those activities."

In engineering the transition from game management agents to criminal investigators, Bavin created a cadre of officers sometimes referred to as "the FBI of the wildlife world." With the additional responsibilities, agent positions were upgraded in recognition of the complex nature of wildlife cases.

Greenwalt noted that the same people who are dealing with illegal traffic in animal skins are dealing in drugs. "this fact



courtesy: US Fish and Wildlife Service

*Clark Bavin, "He built the most effective wildlife protection agency in the world."*

demonstrates what Clark tried to make clear: illegal activities are 'big-league.' The service needed an organization to deal with that, not in size but in design and composition."

"He built the most effective wildlife protection agency in the world," observed Kathryn Fuller, President of the World Wildlife Fund, adding that, "Today, many other countries use Clark's work as a model for their own programs."

In order to address illegal commercialization, which, except for habitat loss, poses the greatest threat to wildlife populations, Bavin opted to use undercover investigations, setting up a small Special Operations Unit to penetrate poaching schemes. During the past few years, covert operations have resulted in successful prosecutions for illegal activities such as commercializing in striped bass, trading in live reptiles and birds of prey, killing deer and eagles for sale, and guiding for waterfowl and big game. Fines total well over \$1 million. The conviction rate is 98 percent.

"Some of our biggest successes have been projects with Clark Bavin," offered Roger Caras, Special Correspondent for Animals and the Environment for ABC News, regarding television coverage of the

Service's law enforcement efforts.

Christine Stevens, Secretary of the Monitor consortium of conservation organizations, called Bavin an "ideal public servant in getting what Congress asked to have done in the face of enormous opposition." She also credited him with recognizing agent's achievements through the Monitor awards adding, "Clark explained why agents risked their lives."

Congressman Walter B. Jones of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, has sponsored a bill to name the Fish and Wildlife Service's forensics laboratory in honor of Clark Bavin. Chairman Jones said that the Chief had served with distinction and that the agency's law enforcement program "has grown in sophistication and effectiveness to the point where it is the finest enforcement operation in the world and the envy of all nations." The year-old forensics lab, a decade in the making, provides technical expertise in combatting wildlife crime through conducting electronic surveillance and identifying species. Jones cited Bavin's vision and dedication in achieving protection for the wildlife heritage of out country.

"Clark Bavin forcefully 'brought home' the need for a special unit to prosecute wildlife violations," said Jim Kilbourne, Acting Chief of the Wildlife Section established in 1979 at the Department of Justice. In 1984, the Justice Department recognized Bavin with its highest honor for people outside the Department, the John Marshall Award for Outstanding legal achievement.

Bavin began his 27-year career with the Fish and Wildlife Service as a Refuge Officer at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge in Illinois and also served as a US Game Management Agent in Elgin, Illinois, before coming to Washington in 1967 to head the Service's national law enforcement training program.

He is survived by his wife Sandy, and two sons, Bill and Clark, Jr.

*A further abridged version of this article appeared in Fish and Wildlife News.*

-- Ann Haas  
Division of Law Enforcement  
US Fish and Wildlife Service

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## Periodical Pleasures

by John Gleiber

There is probably no greater turn around in the layman's approach to nature than the Texans' attitude to bats. They have shifted from the feared symbol of arcane folklore to loveable flying wonders in an incredibly short time. It has all happened because of a single person, the one and only Merlin Tuttle.

I used to think of Merlin as a somewhat eccentric name. But, I have come to realize that his parents knew exactly what they were about. Merlin has accomplished a feat of magic that his Camelot mentor could never have equalled. He has done this with a beguiling combination of charm, single-mindedness and an obsessive passion for these wondrous flying creatures.

Anyone wishing to study his technique will find it all spelled out in *Bats*, the Quarterly of Bat Conservation, International, published in Texas. Here are short articles with the word bat appearing in every sentence of more than ten words, the most appealing photographs you could hope for and articles about what is going on in Bat Land.

For example, there is an account of a forthcoming TV special. Dieter Plage (another name to conjure with) with Merlin at his heels, has finished a Survivor Anglia production which will be shown on CBS this fall (not scheduled at the time of this writing). Locations in eight foreign coun-

tries, eleven US locations, a thousand pounds of fragile equipment to be transported around (including customs) and a cast of stars who only emerge from their caves at night are some of the factors they had to face. Problems that would make Indiana Jones hang up his hat didn't stop Merlin and Dieter. They have come up with a record of bat behavior that will remain an icon of nature reportage.

A special delight in the summer issue is the letter gently (well, fairly gently) setting Ann Landers to rights on her recent, ill-researched column on the perils of bat exposure. Ann gleefully leaps into the fray by citing the number of letters she has received from victims of fruit bat bites, according to Ann "the variety touted to be harmless". More in sorrow than in anger, Merlin points out that there have been no fruit bats on the North American continent for 10,000 years. The sorrow comes from the realization that her thoughtless, off-the-cuff reply can do so much harm to so harmless a creature. The anger is at her irresponsibility.

*Bats* makes it clear that the bat, any bat, is a creature of rare delight and an important ecological asset. Of how many of us can this be said?

Bat Conservation International  
P.O. Box 162603  
Austin, TX 78716

## Sea Turtles in Peril on Greek Island

On July 12, 1990, several volunteer conservation workers who were monitoring sea turtle breeding activities on the Greek island of Zakynthos, were physically assaulted by a group of landowners. Two of the volunteers required immediate hospital treatment, one received stitches on his head. This incident was the culmination of a long struggle between greedy landowners desiring greater profits from tourist development and the Sea Turtle Protection Society (STPS) striving to save the nesting sites of loggerhead turtles.

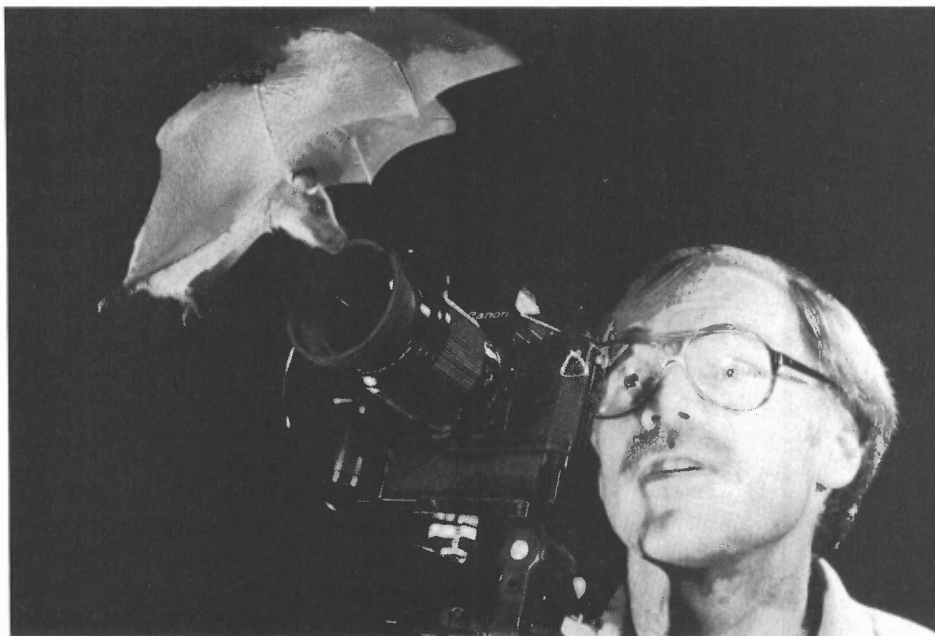
Eighty percent of sea turtle nesting sites in the Mediterranean are found on the island of Zakynthos. There is also a booming tourist industry. The Greek Government, in an attempt to save the turtles' nesting places, has designated several beaches on the island off limits to development. The government has received money from the European Community to compensate landowners on whose properties such businesses could have been built. These payments have often not been made or not been enough to satisfy the landowners. Some have gone ahead with construction illegally.

The STPS has been trying to pressure the government into enforcing its decree on beach development. Turtles in affected areas who are not driven back to sea by the bright lights of the island's nightlife risk their nests being speared by a beach umbrella the next day. The hatchlings that emerge become disoriented by the night lights and further threatened by the man-made hazards.

On July 19 STPS decided to return to their work counting turtles and their nests. Police protection was provided, however such a large angry mob of protestors harassed them that both police and volunteers were forced to leave. On another beach that same night a British volunteer was attacked by several locals and hospitalized.

With the police reluctant to take any action the STPS program and the survival of loggerhead turtles in the Mediterranean is in jeopardy.

**Please write a letter of protest to the Prefect of Zakynthos, Nomapzia, 29100 Zakynthos, GREECE.**



A curious flying fox inspects Dr. Merlin Tuttle's camera.

Merlin D. Tuttle, Bat Conservation International

## Fur Buyers Guilty of Smuggling Bobcat Hides

Two former fur buyers were recently found guilty of receiving and concealing bobcat hides they knew were imported illegally from Mexico.

William "Rusty" Wallace III and Jack Ivey, formerly employed by D & W Fur, Inc. of Hallettsville, Texas, on September

27 were found guilty by a federal court jury on all seven counts under which they were charged.

Government prosecutor, Tom McHugh, said the defendants had a network of trappers and dealers along the US-Mexican border smuggling Mexican bobcat hides into the US. Wallace allegedly purchased bobcat tags in the names of several border residents. He affixed these to the pelts so that wildlife agents would believe the bobcats were trapped in Texas. People whose names appeared on the licences said they had never seen them before, some said they never trapped in their life. Mexican bobcats have protected status in Mexico.



Dick Randall

The defendants were smuggling bobcats caught in steel jaw traps

## Sandy, a Broadway Legend, Dies at 16

A show business veteran, Sandy the undisputed star of "Annie", died in his sleep on August 29. Sandy lived for 16 years, three of them miserable and then 13 of them happy, as the acclaimed actor and the beloved friend and companion of Bill Berloni who rescued him from the Connecticut Humane Society in the best tradition of melodrama, the day before he was to be put down as unwanted and unadopted.

With no background or training, Bill and Sandy working together developed a stage persona that thrilled and touched thousands who thronged to 2,377 performances to hear the familiar "arf".

Sandy was well known at the AWI office. He lunched here occasionally, when appearing at the Kennedy Center, and, we are proud to say, our recommended veterinarian cured him of a touch of malaise so that he was able to maintain his then unbroken record of being on stage at every performance.

Sandy can only be described as dear. He was winsome and appealing, but, most of all, he had a dignity and presence that



Larry Stein

Sandy was a fine advocate for animal welfare.

brought respect, even when you wanted to cuddle him. He led a charmed life with the Berlonis and he earned it with his talent, his good manners and his determination to be worthy of his good fortune.

Memorial contributions honoring Sandy may be made to:

Connecticut Humane Society,  
701 Russell Road  
Newington, Connecticut 06111.

## State University of NY Reverses Policy on Dissection

In an abrupt about-face, the State University at Stony Brook (SUNY) has stated in documents filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York that it does not compel students to dissect animals in the basic biology course offered at SUNY. SUNY's action came after a Stony Brook sophomore, Jennifer Routh, filed a lawsuit against Stony Brook and her biology instructor. The lawsuit was brought by The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) and the Rutgers Urban Legal Clinic.

## Course to Discuss Animal Experimentation Ethics

The Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University announces a course "Ethical Issues of Animal Experimentation" to be held on campus, Washington, D.C., in March 1991. Despite the activity in the political and legal arenas and the important social changes in attitudes that are occurring, the examination of the fundamental ethical issues in animal experimentation has heretofore been neglected. The purpose of this academic course is to address these ethical dimensions of animal experimentation, to convey information, and to provide a forum for discussion. The course is aimed at members of Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees, biomedical scientists, administrative officials, members of the public, and others interested in these issues.

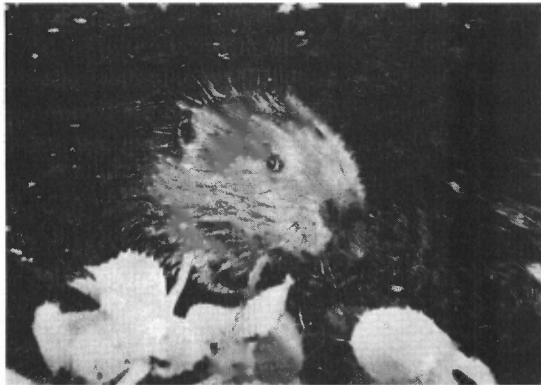
Topics to be addressed include the moral standing of animals, rights and obligations, the application of moral standing to individual species, the roles of animal pain and suffering, trading harms and benefits, trading species such as a primate versus a rat, and government responsibilities to rights and obligations, among others.

For details, contact Ms. Michelene Sheehy, Course Administrator, Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057.

**Lily Pond**

by Hope Ryden  
William Morrow and Company, Inc. (New York), 1989. 256 pages. \$17.95

Beaver watching, even for as accomplished an observer of wildlife as Hope Ryden, is extraordinarily difficult, for so much of beaver family life takes place inside the lodge or below the surface of the water. Listening to beaver voices through the roof of their well-constructed lodge, an edifice carefully plastered together with mud from the bottom of the pond, was a favorite means for the author to gauge their well-being or their troubles, especially in winter



Hope Ryden

when their carefully husbanded food supplies, twigs, branches and lily rhizomes often ran low.

The voices of beaver kits, shown here, can first be heard inside the lodge before they are escorted by their parents through the plunge hole into the outside world. Model parents they are who allow the little ones to ride on their backs or their wide, flat tails when the kits tire.

Beaver families are very close. The weaned young are welcome to stay in the lodge as long as they please along with the newborn infants. Ms. Ryden follows the fortunes of Lily, the Inspector General (the paterfamilias whom she first observed swimming purposefully past the dam he and Lily had constructed, apparently looking for any flaws or needed repairs), and their offspring Blossom, Laurel, the Skipper, Lotus, Huckleberry, Buttercup, Daisy, Dogwood, Fern, Sandy, Sweet Potato and Yam, two born each year.

Each observation is documented with care and often compared with other scien-

tific information about beavers. The personality of the different animals emerges but is always within a framework which can be justified in animal behavioral terms. No one, after reading this book, should be able to view beavers with less than awe. Sequestered in their beautifully constructed lodges throughout the long winter in their ice-covered ponds, the murmurs and mutterings that sound so much like an indecipherable human language, express the peaceful communal life of the beaver family. Their astounding skill in felling selected trees and constructing dams is common knowledge, but Hope Ryden throws a new light on them and new passion into defense of beavers as individuals.

When a vandal breaks the dam that created Lily Pond, she tells how the patriarch of the beaver tribe, the Inspector General worked frantically to stop the powerful flow of water. "To plug the myriad crannies in the rock pile through which enormous volumes of water were escaping, he uprooted whole lily plants, higgledy-piggledy to the right, left, back, and front of him and he used these as caulking material." Four members of the family followed his lead and went to work pulling lily plants,

"...clutching these vegetative masses between their short arms and chin, they too disappeared underwater, where they remained for however long it took them to locate and plug up an underwater chink in the stone wall." The beavers and their human friends won out against seemingly insuperable odds in saving Lily Pond.

The book is scheduled to be published in Russian, Dutch, German and Swedish. It will come out in paperback in October under the Harper Collins aegis. Hardback copies can still be obtained by ordering them from William Morrow, Inc., the original publishers.

For beaver enthusiasts, *A Book of Grey Owl, Selections from His Wildlife Stories*, edited by E.E. Reynolds and published by MacMillan of Canada (Toronto) makes an interesting follow-up to *Lily Pond* and to keep abreast of beaver fortunes and misfortunes, you may wish to subscribe to "The Beaver Defenders", P.O. Box 765, Newfield, NJ 08344.

**The Man Who Planted Trees**

by Jean Giono  
Wood Engravings by Michael McCurdy  
Chelsea Green Publishing Company (Chelsea, Vermont 05038), 1985. 52 pages, illustrated, \$6.95.

Master storyteller Jean Giono wrote this magical myth nearly fifty years ago. It was first published in *Vogue* in the days before the destruction of forests became a public issue. Now it has come into its own, adorned with woodcuts by Michael McCurdy that convey the power of the silent, steadfast planter of trees. He helps nature to come back and restore a desolate desert land, exploited to the limit, then abandoned by the people who had once lived there.

Wisely, the Native Forest Council sends a copy to those who support its work, thus bringing a literary masterpiece into the thick of the fray and, by its intellectual and emotional level, besting the vulgar vested interests who are blind to the natural world unless it produces profits for them.

**Tour Guides Concerned with Endangered Species**

June 22, 1990

Dear Mrs. Stevens:

A most heartfelt thank you for donating 80 copies of *The Endangered Species Handbook* for the American Society of Travel Agents' first environmental conference. It was a definite hit with our participants.

The Animal Welfare Institute's knowledge and prominence in the conservation field is well respected, and we are most appreciative of your generous gift. This book will serve as a useful tool to tour operators, travel agents, government tourism officials, carriers and conservation groups alike in elevating the awareness of the problems facing our planet, in this instance, the extinction and endangerment of animal species. Now, our task is to join together and work to find viable solutions.

I appreciate your valuable contribution to our conference.

Cordially,  
Voit Gilmore, Certified Travel Counsellor  
President and Chief Executive Officer

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**The Burning Season, The Murder of Chico Mendes and the Fight for the Amazon Rain Forest**

by Andrew Revkin  
 Houghton Mifflin (Boston), 1990.  
 317 pages, illustrated, \$19.95.

When Chico Mendes was five years old he was gathering wood and hauling water. One of eighteen children, only six of whom lived to be adults, he learned to read by persuading his father to teach him late at night while the rest of the family slept. When he was twelve, he regularly made the three-hour hike to visit Euclides Tavora, a mysterious fugitive who had escaped from an island penal colony set up by the dictator Vargas. The leftist intellectual provided an education otherwise unavailable to a rubber tapper's child. There were no schools, and the *seringueiros* or rubber tappers were regularly cheated by the middlemen who bought the rubber the tappers skillfully extracted from trees they visited every two or three days, being careful not to harm them.

Andrew Revkin has written a compelling narrative filled with unexpected characters and events. It's as hard to put down as a detective story, though crammed with information about the rain forests and their human inhabitants.

Murder in the Amazon is commonplace. Mendes was the fifth Brazilian rural union leader to be killed in 1988. *Pistoleiros* are readily available. The Alves clan openly

boasted of murders they had committed, and their connection with the local sheriff was common knowledge. Darci Alves confessed to Mendes' murder, but his family thinks he will be released soon.

There was another presence, however, that stood above and apart in this history of human greed, ferocity and political corruption: the rain forest itself. The satellite pictures of the smoke and flames engulfing this great majestic world wonder, "the last great reservoir of biological diversity on earth," brought international media to the scene. The love of the *seringueiros* for the forest contrasted sharply with the cattle barons' cynical determination to destroy it. As Revkin writes: "The rural workers had driven two of Brazil's biggest ranchers clear out of Acre - a man nicknamed Rei de Nelore (King of Cattle) and Geraldo Bordon, the owner of one of Brazil's biggest meat-packing corporations."

The Epilogue contains revealing quotations from rubber tappers who are carrying on in the Mendes tradition. "All these people here are fighting for the environment. If you don't know what the environment is, it is the place where man and the animals live together," said an earnest young spokesman for the *seringueiros*. Another told how he was walking home on a trail and saw a large jaguar--the biggest he had ever seen. He watched as the jaguar circled and lay down, completely blocking the trail. "The jaguar lazily rolled over, stretched, and twisted from side to side, scratching its back. Joao realized that the

jaguar had no intention of hurting him, and he had no intention of hurting the jaguar. But it was getting late, and he needed to get home. Finally, he held his dull knife ready, just in case, and spoke to the animal: 'Jaguar, I need to pass.' The cat leaped from the trail and vanished into the forest."

Revkin reflects this attitude of sympathy towards other species in his acknowledgments. After many thanks to people in and out of the rain forest who helped him compile his fascinating account, his parents and his wife, he adds, "My dog, Woody, kept me human." It may be the only such acknowledgment ever published.

**Bequests to the Animal Welfare Institute**

To all of you who would like to help assure the Animal Welfare Institute's future through a provision in your will, this general form of bequest is suggested:

"I give, devise and bequeath to the Animal Welfare Institute, a not-for-profit corporation located in Washington, D.C. the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and/or (specifically described property).

We welcome any inquiries you may have. In cases where you have specific wishes about the disposition of your bequest, we suggest you discuss such provisions with your attorney.

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# The Art of Bird Smuggling in Australia

Export of native birds plucked from the wild is illegal in Australia, as it is in the United States and more than one hundred other countries. But bird dealers, avid for the money that can be made from sales of exotic birds, continue smuggling operations. New York State has prohibited imports and sales of exotic wild caught birds, but in other states the commercial bird trade has blocked enactment of such laws, and the public has no way of knowing that smuggled birds are offered for sale. It knows nothing about the international operations made up of tree climbers, trappers, middlemen, breeders, owners and pilots of airplanes and boats. On the international market, prices for Australian birds range from over \$400 a pair for Fig Parrots to over \$ 20,000 a pair for Palm Cockatoos.

*The Weekend Australian Magazine* recently uncovered these horrifying facts:

▶ Smugglers intentionally kill birds to avoid being caught with them. A well-known trafficker dumped 40 pairs of caged Golden Shouldered Parrots overboard, rather than be caught by a Naval patrol vessel. The

cages were previously weighted down.

▶ A British film crew making a documentary about the rare Cape Parrots and their hatchling young was secretly followed by smugglers. By the next day the smugglers had stolen the parent birds, the hatchlings and the eggs from all 30 trees, leaving nothing behind.

▶ An aviculturist who photographed what he thought were Paradise Parrots, believed to be extinct for almost seventy years, was offered more than \$ 2,500,000 for a pair from a European collector eager to own two of the few remaining birds.

▶ Because the Queensland, Australia wildlife rangers were "overly dedicated" in seeking indictments under the Fauna Conservation Act, they were replaced about ten years ago with park rangers who lack the necessary training to stop smuggling.

▶ The attitude in the smuggling business is clearly stated by a trader who said in the *New York Times*, "If it's not extinct we can get it. If it is, we will try. Extra time needed for endangered species."

## Eco Detectives Awarded AWI's Schweitzer Medal

Two undercover environmental detectives surfaced on September 24 to receive the Albert Schweitzer Medal for their work on behalf of elephants, dolphins and wild birds. Allan Thornton and Dave Currey are directors of the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA). Usually operating behind the scenes, they have confronted the world's biggest ivory smugglers, documented dolphin killing across the world, and tracked the bird trappers from Africa to the United States and Europe.

Some of their activities are already legendary. For example, on an investigation in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), they penetrated a high security zone to expose a poached ivory factory. Perched inside a cardboard box on top of a forklift truck, they filmed and photographed the Hong Kong Chinese carvers through a hole in the box. This and other EIA evidence resulted in the closure of ivory factories throughout UAE.

The medals were presented by Senator John Heinz. The remarks of the Senator, Mrs. Heinz and the medalists will appear in the next issue of the *Quarterly*.

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