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Jonathan Scott/Planet Earth Pictures

*Ivory burning to ash. Zambia is the fourth nation to destroy tons of ivory to save the African elephant.*

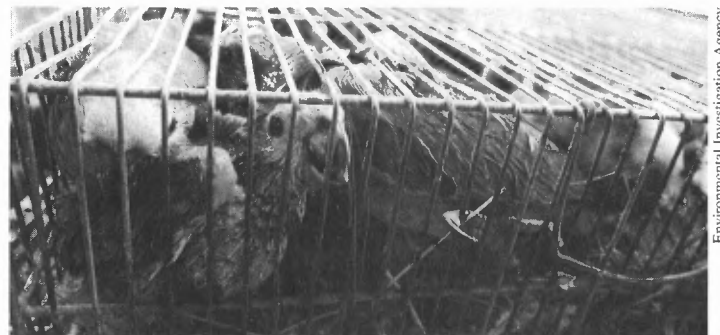
## Proposed CITES Resolutions to Protect Birds from the Pet Trade

Four resolutions on the wild-caught bird trade have been submitted for consideration by the 8th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). In view of the continuing high mortality of wild-caught birds for the pet trade, the strongest elements of all four resolutions should be adopted.

The United States has submitted two resolutions: The first would provide a moratorium on international trade in species for which severe mortality has been documented. The second would place a moratorium on frequently shipped bird species for which "there is insufficient information on which to base a judgement that the species is not being detrimentally affected by such trade or for which remedial measures based on available information have been recommended but have not been implemented."

Most bird exporting countries have failed to implement the Convention which requires trade not be detrimental to the survival of the species. For many years these countries have been advised to conduct scientific surveys and restrict trade levels.

They have invariably ignored these pleas and, as a result, many species have been severely depleted. The U.S. proposes a moratorium on the most heavily traded parrot species until the recommended measures are taken. Honduras (formerly one of the major bird exporting countries) and Uruguay have proposed stronger conservation measures. The Honduras Resolution, calls for member nations to eliminate or reduce export of wild-caught birds for the pet trade. The Uruguay Resolution calls for information on the "non-detriment" requirements of Article IV and applies to trade in all wild animals.

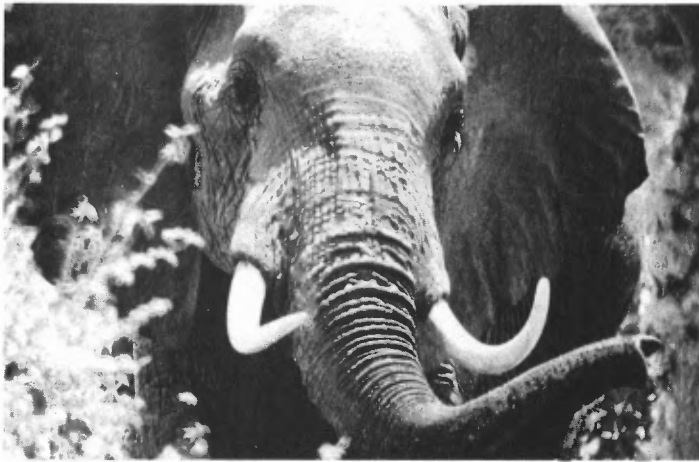


Environmental Investigation Agency

*Infant blue-fronted Amazons in the international pet trade.*

Article IV requires that "the export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species," but also that exports should be limited "in order to maintain that species throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in the ecosystems in which it occurs and well above the level at which that species might become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I." The Convention must be honored. ■

355



Environmental Investigation Agency

## CITES Appendix I for Elephants

The Environmental Investigation Agency submitted a detailed report on the findings of its extensive research on the status of elephants in a number of African countries to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Excerpts from the report document the necessity of maintaining the protection provided by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Appendix I (endangered) listing:

### Zimbabwe. Role Model or Corruption, Murder and Cover-up?

For the last two years, Zimbabwe has relentlessly campaigned throughout the world for a resumption of the international ivory trade, complaining that it has been unfairly punished for the failure in East Africa to control poaching. However, a closer examination of Zimbabwe's case reveals the hypocrisy in this argument and a systematic failure within Zimbabwe to deal with its own considerable poaching problems.

Instead of learning from the terrible experiences of African countries to the north, Zimbabwe is suffering from a repeat of the classic pattern that follows the ivory and rhino horn trade: institutionalized corruption, murder and cover-up.

The Zimbabwe Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management (DNPWM) has repeatedly ignored reports of poaching and complicity within its own ranks. Poaching is out of control in new areas where staff known to be implicated have been posted.

The Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA) and Police have been poaching in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Illegal trade across the Mozambique border has been ignored and people who have tried to stop it, murdered. The Mozambique government has stated that poached ivory routinely travels illegally from Mozambique through Zimbabwe with ZNA complicity.

Rather than investigate its own ranks, the Zimbabwe government has found it convenient to imply that all the poaching is done by nationals from neighboring countries - Zambians, Batswana and Renamo soldiers.

In many parts of Africa, the ivory ban has resulted in a reduction in poaching and provided a breathing space for governments to introduce eco-tourism and implement management and enforcement programs. In Zimbabwe, however, the time has been used to disseminate misinformation in a relentless campaign to re-open ivory trade and promote the lethal use of wildlife. Positive aspects of Zimbabwe's conservation experience have the potential to be built on, but the failure to face up to the very real internal problems has undermined their integrity.

and neighboring countries has been smuggled easily through Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Malawi and Swaziland before entering South Africa, from where it is shipped to the Far East. Commercial poachers have reduced Zambia's elephant population from over 100,000 in 1980 to less than 20,000 in 1992.

In the U.S., companion resolutions in the Senate and House of Representatives call on the Bush Administration to continue "unconditional" support for the international ban.

The international ban on elephant ivory, hides and meat was passed at the last CITES meeting in 1989 by a vote of 76 to 11, including a large majority of African countries. "A downlisting of a part of Africa's remaining elephants would encourage a resumption of poaching and laundering of illegal ivory and hides into any legal trade," states Steve Galster of the EIA.

### Ivory Torched for Kenya's Elephant Day

Kenya celebrated "Elephant Day" by incinerating 6.8 tons of ivory in a ritual burning. Katana Ngana, Kenya's minister for wildlife and tourism, visited Nairobi National Park to set the bonfire alight. Elephant Day commemorates the occasion on July 18 two years ago when the Kenyan government demonstrated its opposition to poaching by burning 12 tons of ivory. Taiwan, too, burned stockpiles of both elephant tusks and rhino horns.

### United Arab Emirates, Dubai Sets Ablaze Confiscated Ivory

According to an Associated Press report, (January 22, 1992) Dubai torched 12 tons of confiscated ivory to demonstrate support for a United Nations ban on trading in elephant tusks. The ivory was taken from local traders who imported it from South Africa and the Ivory Coast.

### CITES Appendices Defined

**CITES:** The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, a UN Treaty signed by 113 countries which regulates and governs trade in endangered species. It has three levels of control.

**Appendix I,** for endangered species, includes all species facing extinction and bans trade in these species for commercial purposes.

**Appendix II,** for threatened species, allows commercial trade under strict monitoring, if the exporting country is satisfied that trade is not detrimental to the future survival of that species.

**Appendix III,** countries may list their population of a species on Appendix III if they wish to monitor international trade in it.

### Izgrej Topkov Heads CITES

Izgrej Topkov has been appointed Secretary General of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Mr. Topkov, a Bulgarian diplomat, took office July 1, 1991. Mr. Topkov has declared on behalf of CITES the "ambition to increase our assistance to States in order to improve the implementation of the Convention, and to be more efficient in fighting the scandalous illegal traffic in species of wildlife."

Since October, 1989, nine countries have become signatory Parties to the Convention: Burkina Faso, Poland, the United Arab Emirates, Cuba, Brunei Darussalem, Namibia, Bulgaria, Mexico, Uganda and Czechoslovakia, the 113th country.

The DNPWM is seriously underfunded, and staff morale is low. Parks' budgets are exhausted half way through the year, artificial water holes are drying up because of lack of spare parts and fuel for pumps. Animals, including elephants, are dying. The chronic lack of cash is because government allocates very little money to the DNPWM despite its high earnings from tourism.

If government returned revenue to DNPWM, the grossly underpriced entrance fees and lodgings in parks could easily be reassessed to raise all the money required for conservation.

### Zimbabwe - The Captain Nleya Case

Edwin Nleya was a 35 year old captain in the Zimbabwe National Army 1:2 Infantry Battalion. He was responsible for discipline and administration of the company and in 1986 he reported corruption by the ZNA in Mozambique and along the Zimbabwe border to the Under Secretary in the Defense Ministry. This corruption included poaching, smuggling and cattle rustling. According to a colleague of Nleya, these activities were daily occurrences.

In 1988 Captain Nleya discovered that his own company had been sent to poach elephant and rhino in Mozambique. He is said to have argued about this and other incidents with his Commanding Officer.

On leave in his home town of Bulawayo throughout September, October and November 1988, he was followed and observed. Men in government vehicles were seen watching his house, and he recorded details in his diary.

Many recorded incidents occurred before he returned to the barracks on December 27th. On December 31st he reported to the Hwange police station that he was being threatened. On January 2, 1989 he spoke with his wife on the telephone and asked her to keep in constant touch.

A note received by Mrs. Nleya on January 4th, 1989 in her husband's handwriting alleged that he had been "collected by Special Investigations Branch and Central Intelligence Organization (CIO) members... Foul play is expected..."

On 12th March 1989 his decomposed body was found under a tree on a hill behind Hwange Barracks. His clothes were folded next to the body with his ZNA identity card in the pocket of his trousers. A rope was hanging over a branch above his remains.

On 13th March 1989 CIO officers came to Mrs. Nleya's house and threatened to arrest the Captain's brothers.

On 14th March 1989 Mercy Nleya was informed that her husband's body had been found. The ZNA stated that the death appeared to be suicide.

In December 1989 a magistrate's inquest, which had been called for by Nleya's family, found that he had been murdered.

Zimbabwe's "free" press became interested in the death of Captain Nleya. Zimbabwe's *Parade Magazine* reported in September 1990 that Mercy Nleya had received "frightening, anonymous telephone calls." Unknown people had also visited the school where she teaches and asked questions about her.

Despite a police inquiry set up in November 1990 and consid-

erable evidence, there have been no public findings.

The cover-up of Captain Nleya's murder and other "accidents" and murders completely undermines claims that Zimbabwe can control poaching. Forces involved are so influential that senior personnel have died in attempts to uncover the truth.

### Zimbabwe - Elephant Management

Half of Zimbabwe's current population of elephants, claimed to be 70,000 animals, will be killed over the next decade, including large numbers of animals migrating in from adjacent countries. Zimbabwe's plans will directly increase existing threats to highly endangered populations in Angola, Zambia, and Mozambique.

Zimbabwe's elephant population is concentrated around its borders and is constantly crossing international borders. Elephants move in and out of Mozambique in the south and Botswana and Zambia in the north. These countries, in turn, share elephant populations with Namibia and Angola.

Despite serious uncertainties about population levels and cross border migrations, Zimbabwe has not consulted neighboring countries over its plans to shoot 5,000 elephants a year, including animals shared by Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana. In light of the total lack of regional law enforcement agreements, it

is clear that Zimbabwe's actions will put elephants throughout the region at risk.

Although immigration of elephants is acknowledged by Zimbabwe, the significance of immigration for population estimates and projections is ignored in the country's management plans.

Zimbabwe's culling plans are based on exaggerated accounts of the effects of elephants on vegetation and have been used as another ploy to build international pressure to re-open the ivory trade. ■



Left behind, the bones of a poached elephant.

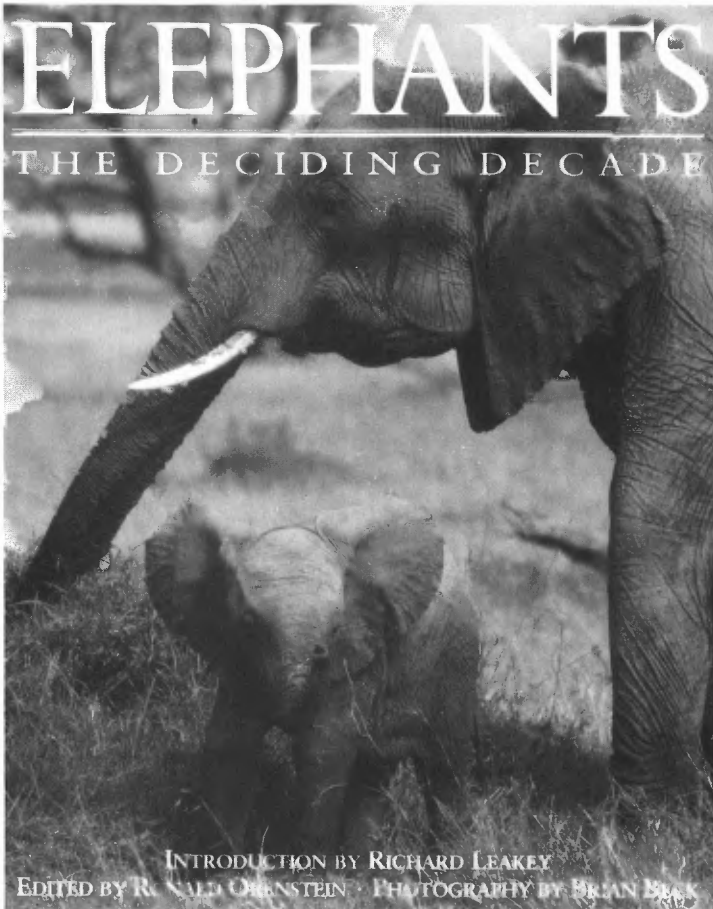
Environmental Investigation Agency

### Recent Attempts to Smuggle Ivory

According to United Press International, (January 7, 1992) a large shipment of elephant tusks from West Africa was seized by Customs officers at a Hong Kong container terminal. Fifty-four pieces of ivory, valued at \$128,000, were found among other west African goods. Two men have been arrested.

In Bangkok, 47 elephant tusks were seized during a police raid. According to the *Sunday Bangkok Post* (December 22, 1991) a team from the Bang Rak police station raided a house in Tambon Si Phraya where it was suspected that smuggled ivory was hidden. Four men were arrested and charged with smuggling parts of endangered species (CITES Appendix I) into the country and trading in carcasses of protected animals without a license.

Poaching and smuggling have received a boost from proposals to downlist elephants in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana and the establishment of the Southern African Centre for Ivory Marketing (SACIM). Appendix I listing for the African elephant must be maintained to remove incentives for illegal trade.



Jonathan Scott/Planet Earth Pictures

photographs as *Elephants: The Deciding Decade*. It is a joint effort in the finest sense of the word with Brian Beck's superlative photographs illustrating the concise chapters. Ronald Orenstein is the general editor. Richard Leakey has contributed an excellent introduction and Costa L. Mlay, Director of the Wildlife Division, Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism in the United Republic of Tanzania writes a "letter to the reader" emphasizing that all profits from this book will go to a Scholarship Fund for deserving children of the Park Rangers. Some anonymous souls at Sierra Club Books have created a book of outstanding quality in design, paper stock, binding and taste. It is strikingly handsome without being ostentatious.

The major importance of the text lies in its emphasis that the elephant populations are being destroyed, that the ban on elephant products has halted the decline and that the danger of renewed trading is a distinct possibility, as we approach the upcoming meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Allowing the taking of elephants again will mean their final destruction. The overall picture of Africa and its elephant inhabitants is portrayed by such contributors as Perez Olindo (*An African Perspective*), David Western (*When the Forest Falls Silent*), Ian Redmond (*With Elephants Underground*) and Jeheskel Shoshani (*Last of a Noble Elephant*).

The book shows the role and importance of the elephant in the African ecosystem and makes it clear it is a world responsibility to save them from extinction. Each of us can play a role, from contributing welcome dollars as a tourist to boycotting all elephant products to campaigning actively for a cessation of all such international trade. No effort is too small to count, and no goal more noble.

As informative as the book is, there is a select suggested reading list for further information. It is almost unthinkable that you, dear reader, will not want to delve further into the romance of the African elephant.

One word of warning. To look at this book in your friendly bookshop is to buy it.

*John Gleiber*

***Elephants: The Deciding Decade*** edited by Ronald Orenstein, San Francisco (Sierra Club Books), 1991, 160 pages, \$35.00.

The movement to save the African elephant has resulted in a flood of outstanding books, but surely there are few, if any, which combine a practical and informative text with such enchanting

### *Flight to Extinction*

The Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) and the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) have published a joint report documenting abuses of the wild-caught bird trade. The report *Flight to Extinction*, the culmination of six years of intensive research, calls on the international community to end the wild-caught bird trade immediately.

Investigators have travelled throughout the U.S., Europe, Africa, South America, and the Far East to meet with catchers, exporters, importers, enforcement personnel and conservationists. Their findings include the devastation of species, routine smuggling and widespread cruelty.

The report also reveals that four birds of a species unknown to science were recently discovered in a bird exporter's cage in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. The birds were destined for the pet trade. Two were already dead when found by ornithologist Neil Baker of the International Committee of Bird Preservation, and the others died two days later.

Copies of the full color report are available from AWI, P.O. Box 3650, Washington, DC 20007 for \$5.



Dalton/NHPA

*Green-winged macaw in flight from the cover of Flight to Extinction.*

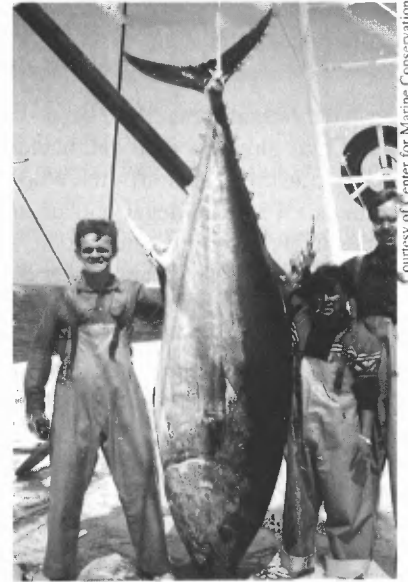
558

## Sweden Proposes CITES Ban on North Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Take

Bluefin tuna have a life span of 30 years, can grow up to 14 feet in length and weigh up to 1,500 pounds. Environmentalists and some charter-boat operators say it is the victim of greed. A giant bluefin can bring \$10,000 on the open market in Japan where its high-fat meat is avidly sought for sashimi and sushi. Commercial fishermen oppose any constraints on trade because of the huge profits from Japanese buyers at the docks who airfreight the fresh fish directly to Tokyo.

Scientists say there are only 10% as many giant bluefin in the Western Atlantic as in 1970 and the loss of adult populations threatens the future of the species. Now bluefin takes average 20 to 70 pounds - "pathetically tiny" by bluefin standards said Dr. Carl Safina, the director of marine conservation for the National Audubon Society which petitioned the U.S. to have the bluefin declared endangered under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Sweden has proposed that the bluefin tuna population of the Northwest Atlantic be listed on Appendix I and the population of the Northeast Atlantic be listed on Appendix II of CITES.



Courtesy of Center for Marine Conservation

### Elephant T-Shirt Now Available



Jennifer Pike

The Animal Welfare Institute is offering a special CITES edition T-shirt with the following message in the three CITES languages (English, French and Spanish):

**SAVE THE ELEPHANTS  
Keep Them ALL on APPENDIX I**

White long-sleeve 100% cotton T-shirt with black print. Available with artwork on the front or the back, in adult sizes medium, large and extra-large. \$14.00 each including postage. Orders with payment should be sent to AWI at P. O. Box 3650, Washington, DC 20007.

### 60 Airlines Ban Wild-Caught Bird Transport

Sixty air carriers no longer ship wild-caught birds for the pet trade. Japan Airlines (JAL) the last carrier from a consumer nation to stop shipping, announced its new policy February 18. Airlines still ignoring the call to end the wild bird shipments include Gulf Air, state-owned Guyana Air and private Caricargo (both Guyana carriers operating to Miami), Air Afrique (flying birds out of Senegal), and Air Tanzania and Nairobi-based Kenya Airways (both out of Tanzania).

Conservation and welfare groups will be pressing the airlines to stop such shipments at the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) in Kyoto, Japan.

Advertisement Appearing in *Newsweek International*

## ? Japan's Strategy to Avoid Laws Protecting Endangered Species?

## ! Create Loopholes Big Enough to Drag a Dead Whale Through.

In spite of an international ban on the hunting of whales, Japan has continued to slaughter them by the thousands. Japan hides behind the claim that its whaling is for "research." But the International Whaling Commission has repeatedly found there is no scientific validity to the hunt. In fact, Japan is the only nation continuing the high-seas massacre that has driven the great whales to the brink of extinction.

Whales aren't the only endangered species Japan wants to be free to hunt, kill and trade. Japan has exempted itself from the banned trade in whale products, sea-turtle shells and other vanishing species adopted by the 112-nation Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Japanese traders are even collaborating with ivory dealers and the governments of South Africa and Zimbabwe to overturn the international ban on the trade in elephant products, just two years after the elephants were given full protection.

### You Can Stop the Slaughter

Help save the whales, elephants and other endangered wildlife by asking your government to condemn Japan's irresponsible policy at the March 1992 biennial meeting of CITES in Kyoto, Japan. Please contact your government today. Tell your friends, and write a letter to your local newspaper about the threats to our planet's rapidly-disappearing wildlife by nations that ignore conservation laws.

### Save the Whales



This alert from the Animal Welfare Institute. A charitable organization established in 1951, AWI has been a leader in the international effort to save whales, dolphins, sea turtles, elephants, wild birds and other species threatened by overexploitation. For information, write: AWI, P.O. Box 3650, Washington, D.C. 20007, U.S.A. Contributions are tax-deductible under U.S. law.

*Ancient beliefs are endangering the Asian species of bears.*

Over ten thousand bears have been slaughtered in the past three years in China alone so their gall bladders could be sold to Japan, according to an investigation by the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA). Illegal and uncontrolled trade of wildlife continues to flourish throughout Asia. According to an extensive study by Judy Mills of the University of Montana and Chris Servheen of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, between 1985 and 1990, it is estimated that over 80,000 pounds of bear gall bladder were exported from China to Japan, many from the unprotected American black bear. The volume of the trade from the United States is unknown.

China exports both gall bladders and paws to Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, Japan and other Asian countries. Bear parts make their way to these countries in the luggage or on the person of foreign visitors, in the bags of mainland Chinese traveling abroad, or smuggled in shipments of sea and air cargo. Hong Kong is said to be a key transshipment point for bear parts leaving China illegally. Smugglers have been caught trying to leave China with gall bladders hidden under their shirts, some wearing custom-made belts for smuggling gall bladders around their waists.

#### CHINESE BEAR BILE FARMS

In May, 1985 the China News Agency announced that the Chinese Crude Drugs Company was running short of raw materials for manufacturing medicines and planned to raise bears in captivity for their bile. Asiatic black bears and brown bears are now farmed for their bile in China.

The bears are isolated in 3 x 4 foot iron cages. The larger bears nearly fill their cages and their movements are so restricted that they cannot sit up straight. Some repeatedly slam their bodies against their cages, others bite the bars with their teeth in protest.

These bears are "milked" of their bile by means of a fistula connected to the gall bladder. Chronic inflammation around the site of the milking tube makes it painful. Bears are prevented from tearing out the fistula by steel plates strapped tightly around their bodies.

A July 1991 broadcast by South Korea's Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation did an exposé on the extraction process and implantation of the fistula which resulted in such a public uproar that the President of South Korea had to promise to strengthen the country's



A tourist's eye view

## CITES Appendix II Needed For American Black Bear



*Because they are weaned too soon, captive bears develop abnormal and bizarre behavior patterns.*

new animal protection law to stop bear farms from extracting bile from living bears.

Some of these farms have showrooms where bear bile crystals are sold by the five-gram vial for only \$5 a gram. Anyone can come and buy bile from these farms. Tourists come from Taiwan, Germany, and the U.S., but most come from Japan.

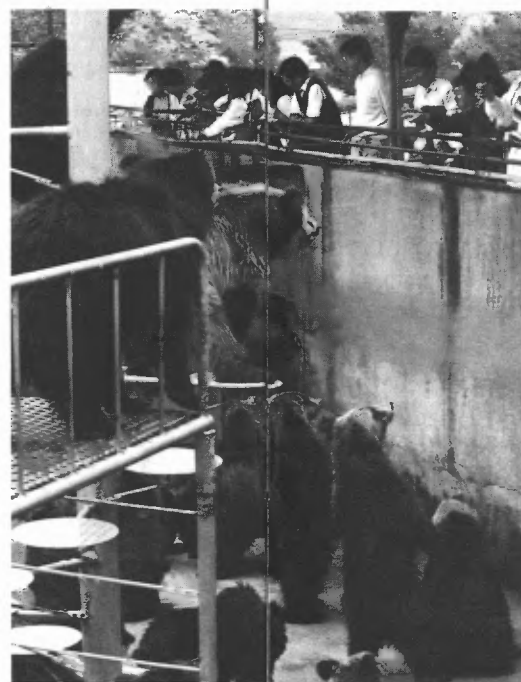
#### JAPANESE BEAR PARKS

Naturally solitary, bears are forced into close proximity with one another in bear parks where they are exhibited under appalling conditions. Some are slaughtered so their body parts can be sold, according to Wim J. de Kok, principal investigator for WSPA.

Eight bear parks exist in Japan, holding 1,000 or more animals among them, and the living conditions for bears at many of the parks are among the worst encountered by the WSPA at any zoo in the world. At Aso Park, as many as 40 Asian black bears are kept in a concrete enclosure about the size of a tennis court and at Noboribetsu Park one hundred or more animals are kept together in the main public exhibition pens packed shoulder-to-shoulder waiting for tidbits of food to be thrown at them by tourists.

Occasionally, brawls break out over these tidbits. Fighting is a common problem at Aso and at Noboribetsu, particularly during the autumn mating season. Six or seven bears fight to the death each year. At Noboribetsu, scores of adult males are placed together with females, even during mating season when ferocious fighting results.

Daily meals consist entirely of waste from nearby restaurants (mainly rice) which is piled up in shallow troughs along the wall of each chamber. No additional vitamins or feedstuffs are provided and no dietician is involved. Bears have died from ingesting sharp objects found in unsifted waste, such as wooden 'yakitori' skewers, which have punctured internal organs. The so-called park veterinarian has no professional qualifications.



*Gift shops at the parks offer canned bear meat and upon further, subtle inquiry, gall bladder can be had.*

The pens that the public doesn't see are even more deplorable. Aso bear park, the largest collection of captive bears in the world, houses over four hundred bears, including every species. Here, 73 bears are isolated in underground chambers less than 3 x 6 feet. The sound of the bears roaring and slamming their bodies against the metal doors can be heard throughout the park. And at Noboribetsu on the northern island of Hokkaido 22 bears were crammed into a space measuring 4 x 7 feet: resulting in the deaths of a mother and her cub through suffocation.

The sinister trade in body parts from bears that have been killed intentionally or unintentionally further threatens the animals.

Records reveal that at Noboribetsu over one thousand bears have died in the past 33 years. In the town Engaru on Hokkaido, reports show that in January and February 1991, over 100 park bears were slaughtered at a nearby meat processing plant. During the operation, bears held in cramped cages awaiting their fate went wild digging and clawing in an attempt to escape as they smelled, saw and heard their fellows being butchered.

After the slaughter, the hides and heads were removed for processing into rugs or trophies and the meat was prepared for sale as gourmet delicacies. The bears' gall bladders were dried and sold for use in folk remedies.

The total value of products from a bear, worth more dead than alive, including hide, meat and gall bladder, can be as high as \$10,000; making the trade in bear parts from Japan a multi-million dollar industry.

Evidence suggests that the public exhibition of bears in Japan is expanding and that conditions are unlikely to improve.

#### FINDINGS

A six month WSPA investigation of Japanese bear parks has revealed a pattern of overcrowding, severe physical abuse, starvation, and indifference to the biological and social needs of the animals.

Key findings reported by WSPA include:

- Extreme cases of overcrowding at Noboribetsu and Aso bear parks.
- As a result of overcrowding, fighting commonly occurs when visitors toss small bits of food into the enclosures.
- Injured bears are routinely confined in small cages and exposed to the weather until they recover from their wounds.
- Cubs are forcibly weaned from their mothers after three months and mature into neurotic adults displaying abnormal behaviors.
- Many bear gall bladders and bear products, including canned bear meat are sold openly in gift shops operated by the parks.

#### THE DANISH CITES PROPOSAL

At this year's CITES meeting in Kyoto, Japan, the Danes have proposed placing unprotected bear species on Appendix II, which requires that all trade be regulated and documented. Appendix II allows a non-threatened species to be given protection from unregulated



*Bears that are too aggressive or injured are kept in small, hidden cages until their spirit is broken or they heal.*

international trade if, by doing so, it will prevent the unregulated trade in similar-looking species which are threatened.

In the U.S., American black bears have been and continue to be illegally poached for their gall bladders and to a lesser extent for bear paws and claws. The market for gall bladders and other bear parts encompasses all of southeast Asia.

Huge sums of money can be made from trading in bear parts: one gram of bear gall bladder can be worth as much as a gram of heroin or cocaine, and a single serving of bear paw soup can cost \$800 in exclusive restaurants throughout Asia.

Amongst the rich, tour parties travel to Thailand from Korea and Taiwan to dine at fresh bear banquets where young bears may be lowered slowly into tanks of hot water and drowned while the guests look on assured that the bear parts are fresh. One eye witness reports "the bears know they are going to die, so they cry. Their crying lingers on and on."

As a result of the threats facing bears and their drastic decline in numbers, the majority of bear species and sub-species are now listed on CITES Appendix I, protecting them from all commercial trade.

The conservation efforts for bears requires regulation of the sale and export of all bear parts. Further review of the status and trade of the world's bears is necessary to protect bears.



All photos courtesy of Judy Mills of the World Society for the Protection of Animals

## Taxpayer-Financed Brain-Washing of Children by Government Medical Men

In an attempt to reach the youngest and most impressionable audiences, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has undertaken a campaign to mislead elementary school children (grades 2 through 5) with an upbeat, glossy poster entitled (in big, magenta letters) "Let's Visit a Research Laboratory."

The poster shows happy rats, each of them with a name like "Lola," "Elf" or "Sam."

There are lots of pictures of monkeys living in spacious, indoor/outdoor pens, swinging on trapezes and discarded tires. One monkey is depicted watching a television screen. "Some monkeys,"

Taub's lab for a one-hour period once during the lifetime of each of the animals, and never in the way depicted in Pacheco's photographs."

Ms. McCabe now admits that the chair was "normally used in the laboratory." Ms. McCabe claimed the photograph "was staged" but now admits that the photograph was *not* "staged."

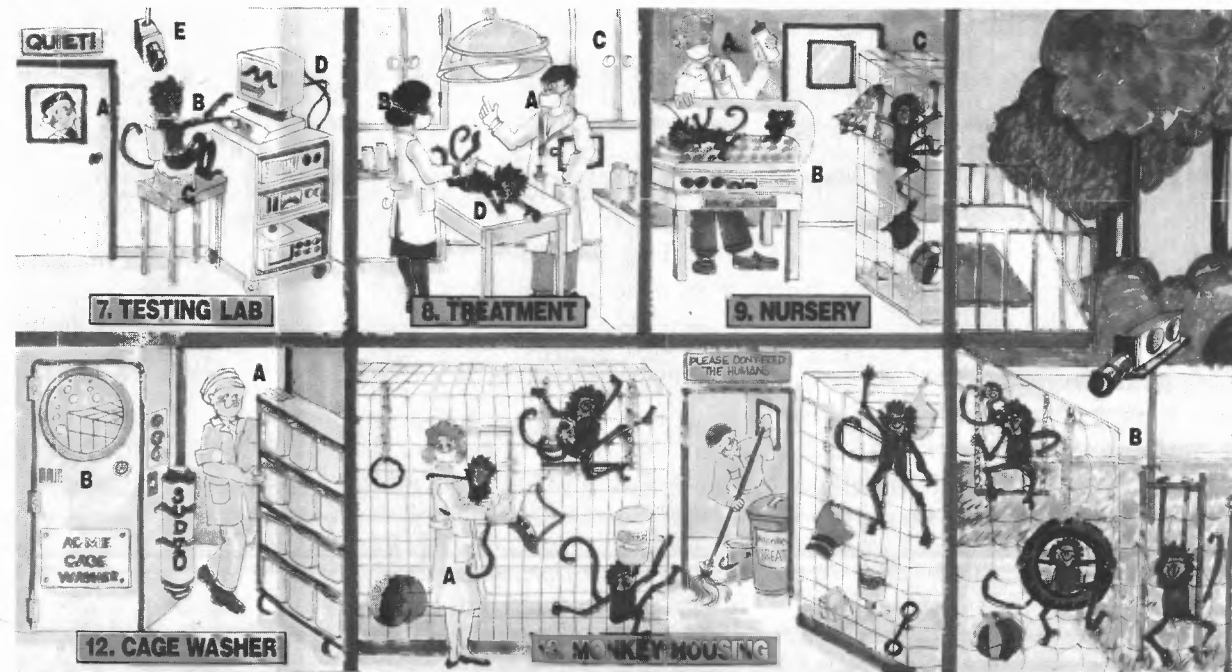
A footnote in *The Washingtonian* states, "This Correction and Clarification was reached with the assistance of David R. Anderson, Esquire, the mediator assigned to assist the parties by the Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division of the District of Columbia



A. Pacheco/PETA



D. Barnes



Fantasy, presentation of an animal research setting including a monkey chair and animal housing as expurgated by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.



Peter Hamilton/LifeForce

Reality, caged monkey with an induced brain lesion.

reads the text, "are trained to do activities much like video games which are actually experiments. They usually work in a room of their own so as not to be disturbed."

Peeking through the door's glass window is a rosy-cheeked man in white, described thus: "This is a neuroscientist. He is a scientist who studies how the brain works."

Here's how HHS describes a monkey chair: "Special chairs are made for the monkeys that allow them to see the TV monitor and move about comfortably, but keep them from running around the room." The monkey chair drawing from the HHS poster makes a startling contrast to the chaired monkey shown above, which *The Washingtonian* magazine (February 1990) attacked as "staged by animal rights proponents." But in a legal settlement (December 1991) the magazine was forced to recant on Katie McCabe's article, "Beyond Cruelty," which attempted to paint a picture of research laboratories reminiscent of "Let's Visit a Research Laboratory."

In a two-page "Correction and Clarification," the magazine, facing a multi-million dollar lawsuit by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, stated: "The article included this picture, on page 77," claiming that "such restraining devices were used in

Superior Court."

Numerous other false accusations in Ms. McCabe's article attempted to undermine the work of both animal welfare and animal rights organizations. The Animal Welfare Institute was able to obtain publication of a letter to the editor correcting some of the slurs against the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals and Senators who supported this humane legislation.

But the Department of Health and Human Services blithely disregards the massive untruths even after their acknowledgement by *The Washingtonian* and Ms. McCabe and recommends the uncorrected article for use in schools. In "A Teacher's Guide, Animals and Science," included in the packet "Let's Visit a Research Laboratory," the 1990 article, and an earlier 1986 piece by Katie McCabe for *The Washingtonian* are listed. They constitute two of just eight recommendations for further reading under the grand heading, "Bibliography for Educators and Students." Three of the others bear the imprimatur of the Foundation for Biomedical Research, a supporter of maximum use of laboratory animals.

HHS's colorful, glossy paper packet contains a variety of items. A teacher's guide entitled "Animals and Science," instead of advis-

ing the teachers against pain infliction on animals, puts forward the following "principle:"

In projects using live animals, appropriate provisions for pain prevention must be assured.

This brief "guide" gives no information whatever on what it loosely terms "pain prevention." The average teacher cannot possibly assess or prevent pain if painful projects are allowed to be conducted by untrained youths in classrooms or homes.

In the 1960s and '70s, the Animal Welfare Institute documented multiple horrors occurring in science fairs and classrooms before action was taken by the National Association of Biology Teachers, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the Westinghouse Science Talent Search and others to prevent extreme suffering and death inflicted on animals by students whose ignorance and incom-

petence was widely displayed. The HHS "Teacher's Guide" seems headed back to the bad old days. It even opens the door to painful experimentation by elementary school pupils in its "principle:"

At lower grade levels, preference should be given to observational studies when using live vertebrate animals.

In other words, if the teacher does *not* prefer observational studies, then painful experimentation could be conducted by the smallest children.

In a third colorful pamphlet, which begins "The Marvels of Science and Technology," the reader is told about the "humane living conditions" in laboratories.

Scientists simply cannot use animals in research that are not healthy and cared for properly. Illness, undue stress, or poor living conditions would interfere with obtaining valid, useful results from scientific experiments using animals. Excellent science *requires* excellent animal care.

The fierce opposition of the National Association for Biomed-

cal Research to providing "a physical environment adequate to promote the psychological well-being of non-human primates" hardly squares with this statement, but the teachers who read it are treated to a photograph of a baby monkey being entertained by a Mickey Mouse toy. Though the infant shows no interest in the huge mouse, the message deceitfully conveyed is one of "tender, loving care" for laboratory animals.

The pamphlet continues with an explanation of "Duplication vs. Replication." It concludes, "The more important the finding, the more often the results need to be replicated." The amount of scientific fraud now being brought to public attention certainly makes it necessary to replicate reported results. However, the idea that multiple repetitions of an experiment should be an *aim* is certainly open to debate. Is the "more often" in this sentence an unlimited invitation to repeat experiments over and over?

The Animal Welfare Institute strongly opposes any attempt to encourage children to experiment on living animals. Rachel Carson, in her foreword to AWI's *Humane Biology Projects*, wrote these wise words which all teachers should respect and follow:

To the extent that it is ever necessary to put certain questions to nature by placing unnatural restraints upon living creatures or by subjecting them to unnatural conditions or to changes in their bodily structure, this is a task for the mature scientist. It is essential that the beginning student should first become acquainted with the true meaning of his subject through observing the lives of creatures in their true relation to each other and to their environment. To begin by asking him to observe artificial conditions is to create in his mind distorted conceptions and to thwart the development of his natural emotional response to the mysteries of the life stream of which he is a part. Only as a child's awareness and reverence for the wholeness of life are developed can his humanity to his own kind reach its full development.

## Judge Rules Against Exclusion of Lab Mice, Rats and Birds From Humane Treatment

Twenty-six years after enactment of the first federal law to protect laboratory animals, the mice, rats and birds that make up the majority of these animals have at last been included in regulations under the Animal Welfare Act.

Valerie Stanley, of the Animal Legal Defense Fund, argued the case against the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) before Judge Charles Richey in the U. S. District Court. The court ruled that USDA's denial of the plaintiffs' rulemaking petition was "arbitrary and capricious." The judge stated: "The Federal Laboratory Animal Welfare Act was designed to insure *inter alia*, 'that animals intended for use in research facilities . . . are provided humane care and treatment.' . . . The defendants' failure to pursue the humane care and treatment of birds, rats and mice, both by excluding them from the definition of 'animal' and by refusing to issue regulations governing their care, flies in the face of that mandate and indicates that the agency has 'been blind to the source of its delegated power'. . . This inertia on the part of the agency allows the mistreatment of birds, rats, and mice to continue unchecked by the agency charged with the protection of laboratory animals. The Court cannot believe that this is what Congress had in mind."

The court made clear that "Such regulations would impose affirmative obligations on researchers and others to treat the animals humanely without requiring any action from the agency." A footnote indicates: "The Court recognizes that enforcement of these regulations would require some expenditure of agency resources. Yet even without any active agency enforcement, the inclusion of rats, mice and birds under the Act would send an important message to those responsible for their care--that the care of these animals is something for which they are legally accountable and is an important



Rat with an electrode implanted in his brain.



A mouse being given an intracerebral injection.

societal obligation. This message is much more consistent with the purposes of the Act than the current message the exclusion of these animals conveys: that the researchers may subject the birds, rats and mice to cruel and inhumane conditions, that such conduct is sanctioned by the Government and has no legal consequences."

As readers of *The Animal Welfare Institute Quarterly* know, efforts to provide even the most modest protection to laboratory animals in the United States have been fought at every turn. For many years, bills were repeatedly introduced based on the principles of British legislation in effect since 1876, but it was impossible to

obtain hearings, even though 13 prominent Senators were co-sponsors.

In 1966 a stolen dog scandal finally prompted Congress to act and to pass the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act. Its coverage was limited to dogs, cats, non-human primates, guinea pigs, hamsters and rabbits.

In 1970 it was renamed the Animal Welfare Act and amended to include "such other warm-blooded animals, as the Secretary may determine is being used, or is intended for use, for research, testing, experimentation." The Secretary, unfortunately, did not exercise his authority at that time to include the animals estimated to constitute 85 percent of all experimental animals used in the United States; namely, mice, rats and birds. In two recent years, USDA asked registered research facilities to estimate the number of these animals they used. It was expected that Agriculture would move to include them, but not until the court case was brought did the Department take any action.

Most European countries have legislation covering not only all warm-blooded animals, but all vertebrate animals, and in Britain, consideration is even being given to including the higher invertebrates such as octopi under the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act in recognition of their highly organized nervous systems.

At last, the United States will cover all warm-blooded animals under the federal Animal Welfare Act. The necessary next step will be to ensure sufficient funds are appropriated for inspections to be made.

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## Harmonization Conference Held in Brussels

The First International Conference on Harmonization held in Brussels November 5-7, 1991, focused on the harmonization of technical requirements for registration of pharmaceuticals for human use.

The conference concentrated on requirements to avoid unnecessary duplication in clinical trials and to minimize use of animal testing without compromising the regulatory obligations for safety and efficiency. In the latter areas, agreement was reached on all

aspects of single dose studies, in particular on dropping the LD<sub>50</sub>. Required observation duration in long-term rodent studies was reduced from 12 to 6 months. Appropriate exposure and dose levels in carcinogenicity studies were identified for reporting on harmonized solutions within two years as also was the issue of timing of toxicity studies vs. clinical trials.

Most importantly, EC, Japanese and US regulators agreed to implement the conference results.

Further conferences are scheduled for Washington in 1993 and Tokyo in 1995.



## Congress Looks at Wildlife Law Enforcement

Wildlife law enforcement received a boost at oversight hearings by a Congressional panel February 3, 1992. Congressman Richard Lehman (D, CA) chaired the hearings before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Desert Lands. Five groups of witnesses testified.

Shirley McGreal and Dianne Taylor-Snow represented the International Primate Protection League (IPPL) and told of the smuggling of six infant orangutans, in coffin-like bird crates, seized on their way to Yugoslavia by an alert Thai official. Dr. McGreal detailed the extraordinary story of international animal dealers headquartered in Germany and the United States and her attempts to bring to justice those who are responsible for this aborted shipment and other similar wildlife crimes.

A documentary film aired by the BBC in 1991 covers the case. It includes interviews with the German dealer, Kurt Schafer; IPPL's German representative, Peter Van de Bunt; and Dr. McGreal. It also shows the closely guarded premises of Miami animal dealer Matthew Block, who denied entry to the BBC interviewer.

The full testimony of Dr. McGreal, and Ms. Taylor-Snow who flew to Bangkok to care for the confiscated infant oranges, is available from IPPL, P. O. Drawer 766, Summerville, SC 29484. Despite the intensive care they received, only two of the infant orangutans survived.

Both the International Primate Protection League and the Society for Animal Protective Legislation vigorously urged direct line authority for law enforcement, citing the strong recommendation of the advisory Commission appointed by the Director of FWS.

Christine Stevens, representing the Society for Animal Protective Legislation, emphasized the desperate need for funds to carry out the mandates of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Division of Law Enforcement. To bring the Division level with the rest of the FWS requires an increase of \$26 million. She stated: "American citizens depend increasingly on the effectiveness of the FWS Division of Law Enforcement to prevent poaching, smuggling, fraud and cruelty to wild creatures in the United States and abroad. Although it is widely recognized that the Division of Law Enforcement suffers from entirely inadequate funding and authority to act promptly and effectively, Congress and the Administration have failed to rectify the increasingly desperate situation..."

"The Division of Law Enforcement badly needs line authority directed from Washington to prevent the confusion and delay occurring as a result of regional authority. The Assistant Regional Directors strongly support the Commission's recommendation to create an Assistant Director position for Law Enforcement."

Ginette Hemley, representing TRAFFIC, emphasized the constantly increasing poaching of black bears for their gall bladders and paws, from which enormous profits can be made on the Asian market.

In the second panel, Dennis Elliot, Outdoor Ethics Coordinator for the Izaak Walton League, urged that we make Law Enforcement equal with the other main programs of the Fish and Wildlife Service. "Why, after 20 years of similar findings, are we here today?" he asked.

The Izaak Walton League provided a helicopter for Law Enforcement work which had excellent results, but such gifts are not encouraged now. Responding to questions from Chairman Lehman, Mr. Elliot told of the financial contribution made by the Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the Izaak Walton League, amounting to

\$10,000. They provided credit cards to purchase gas when agents were unable to conduct investigations requiring transportation. The Chairman emphasized the statement in the General Accounting Office (GAO) report referring to the fact that, in many cases, agents were deskbound for lack of funds.

The two big hunting organizations, the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America (WLFA), represented by Bill Horn, and Safari Club International, represented by Richard Parsons, agreed that the Law Enforcement Division was underfunded and overburdened. But Mr. Horn emphasized that WLFA is wholly opposed to what he called a "raid" on other Fish and Wildlife Service programs to provide law enforcement funding.

Chairman Lehman asked if poaching was significant. Mr. Elliot strongly affirmed that it is, but Mr. Parsons averred that he was "not prepared to say how significant the problem is."

Next to testify was James Duffus of the GAO, who confirmed the unfulfilled needs of the Division of Law Enforcement. In response to Chairman Lehman's questions, Mr. Duffus spoke of the states' frustration when the FWS was not able to respond to their requests for assistance. He expressed some hope with regard to the "new, integrated system with the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Max Peterson testified for the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA) that they had not taken a position on the question of an Assistant Director for Law Enforcement. He agreed that poaching was a serious problem and thought the Service should concentrate on trying to break up poaching rings.

The last panel was composed of the Deputy Director of the FWS, Richard Smith; the Chief of the Division of Law Enforcement, John Doggett; and an Assistant Regional Director for Law Enforcement, Terry Grosz.

The Chairman asked Mr. Doggett, "How many agents would you need to do the job right?" Mr. Doggett said a reasonable number would be 300 and that wildlife inspectors need to be increased by 100 or so. He said, "Physical inspection has been extremely low."

The Chairman asked Mr. Grosz about the bear problem, and Mr. Grosz replied that in his 26 years with the Service, "At no point in my career have I seen such gross illegal activity . . . It is greater than at any time in my career." He further emphasized that "At no point were we more poorly prepared to address the problem. Bear carcasses were repeatedly found with major parts missing." \*

The Chairman expressed his concern that the program has not received the status recommended by the Commission. He read from the Commission's conclusion: "Organizationally, the Service must make law enforcement equal with its other main programs. The cornerstone of this entire report is the premise that the Service must create a Directorate level position to represent and guide its law enforcement program." For some reason, he said, there is an unwillingness to take that step.

Mr. Smith defended the Department's position, saying that Law Enforcement was on a par with refuges and hatcheries, and elevating it would put it above these activities. "The Director and I think that is not necessary."

Congressman Ben Blaz (R, Guam) said considering the magnitude of its domain, it is astonishing that Law Enforcement is doing as well as it does.

The Chairman ended the hearing by stating that the Committee intends to pursue these matters further.

\* See pages 6 and 7 for information on international trade in bear parts.

## Eastern Europe's Animals: Help Needed

By Ann Cottrell Free

A glimpse of Eastern European animals during the drab Iron Curtain years and even today - especially in battle-torn Croatia - is both depressing and horrifying, but not without some hope for the future.

Knowledgeable and compassionate representatives of the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) recently studied animal conditions in seven countries. They have overlooked few aspects of the animals' plight whether as strays or incarcerated in miserable shelters and pounds, as imprisoned meat animals in factory farms and slaughter houses, in grim zoos, circuses or laboratories.

Their report shows while much of Eastern Europe during the past forty-five years adopted the worst practices of the West such as factory farming, they ignored the best, such as advances in animal control and sheltering and anti-cruelty laws. Time has stood still for many animals of Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Each country varies but only in degree. If there is a common thread, it is not only one of animal suffering based on human apathy and economic exploitation, but also one of steadfast courage against awful odds by their few protectors.

In Yugoslavia, protectors are seeing their efforts to overcome the past literally blown to pieces in Croatia. During the Civil War more than a million farm animals were killed by Federal forces in the last half of 1991.

"Cluster bombs," reports Janice Cox, WSPA's European Region Director, "inflicted horrendous injuries on animals, particularly on collective farms where animals were restrained and unable to escape." The Osijek zoo, because of its strategic location, was attacked and occupied. Giraffes and camels were evacuated, but to the neglected sub-standard Zagreb zoo. Lions and tigers were released into a nature reserve. The Lipizzaner Stud at Lipik was bombed, killing 120 horses. Four nature reserves were damaged by bombing, burning or mining, with napalm used at the griffon vulture breeding grounds. Oil polluted the Sava River after the bombing of a close-by refinery.

Cox, whose trip to the battle zones was arranged by the Croatian Ministry of Agriculture, reported that Army veterinarians, though short of supplies, saved some farm animals. She said persons fleeing their homes were allowed to bring pets to the refugee centers.

WSPA is appealing to the public for funds and to veterinary supply houses for medicinals. (Address at end of article.)

Suffering of Croatia's animals may have been matched during the 1989 Rumanian revolt against the Ceaucescu regime when hundreds of thousands of pigs and millions of chickens died of starvation after being abandoned by their frightened factory farm workers. A small and inadequate shelter operated by Mme. Natalie Leoveanu, needs funds and veterinary supplies.

The story from Bulgaria is equally grim - no animal welfare laws, gruesome factory farms and slaughter houses, cramped-cage zoos and no decent stray animal control. Bulgaria's new and principal humane society, B-SPA, is making some slight progress in curtailing the cruel killing of strays by individuals who skin them and sell their fur pelts - but it still goes on. Spay-neutering is unpopular with State veterinarians, but most Bulgarians wisely do not allow their pets to run at large.

Bulgarian slaughtering practices were found to be sloppy and inhumane. Hunting is often carried out in populated areas. And streets abound with miserable dancing bears.

Poland's long-established private animal welfare system reportedly has deteriorated through mismanagement and grossly overcrowded shelters. Observers are calling for a drastic overhaul.

On Poland's brighter side, state-employed and private veterinarians hope to increase spay-neutering. Nature protection laws are fairly strong. And animal protectionists are redrafting the 1928 anti-cruelty law, hoping to cover intensive husbandry, laboratories and zoos.

Though Hungary's economy may be in better shape compared to its neighbors, WSPA's Cox, who visited there in 1991, concludes that "animal protection (sadly) is no further advanced." There are no anti-cruelty laws. Amazingly, 300,000 stray dogs and cats are said to roam the outskirts of Budapest.

No Hungarian zoos, according to Cox, are "satisfactory" and the Veszprem zoo "appalling" with small barren cages. Factory farming

and slaughter house conditions vary. And the Veterinary University is calling for farm animal welfare legislation so as to give State vets more power over management.

Now that Hungary is a member of the Council of Europe (COE), pressure is heating up for it to ratify the COE conventions on farm animals, transport, slaughter, experimentation and pet animals. Protective legislation, however, is in the works.

COE member Czechoslovakia is under pressure to conform to COE standards. It, too, has no animal welfare legislation, but such a law is in preparation.

WSPA has found a few sympathetic and well-informed members in the Havel government.

Czech zoos did not get a passing grade from WSPA. But it did report growing interest among scientists to upgrade laboratory animal procedures and to have them incorporated in the upcoming new animal protection law.

As in several other countries, hope emanates from Russia due to leadership by politically-savvy humanitarians who worked for the passage in 1988 of an anti-cruelty - albeit weak - law and are now conducting a public awareness campaign. They look to passage of stronger laws. But like the smaller countries, the animal welfare picture in Russia and former Soviet republics is a muddy one: a nation of dog owners (one dog to every 10 persons in Moscow) - but virtually no real animal shelters. The highway and roads service



*Dogs being cared for in a Budapest shelter, far luckier than the vast numbers loose throughout the country.*

Janice Cox/WSPA

## The State of the Environment in the Commonwealth of Independent States

By Alexey V. Yablokov

Officially in Russia, we have "only" two ecological disaster zones: the Chernobyl area and the Tcheliabinsk region (South Ural). In reality, ecological disaster zones cover 15-16% of the territory of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), with 40-50 million inhabitants in these areas. Their health is much worse than that of people from other locations and their life expectancy much shorter. In 1964, the life expectancy in the US was six years more. In 1990, about 40% of the people who died in Russia did so before reaching retirement pension age. This is true despite the fact that there are twice as many physicians per capita in the Commonwealth as in the United States.

Every corner of our existence is marked by ecological crisis. Each year, for example, we have about 700 large ruptures of oil pipelines. As a result of this, at least 20 million tons of oil seep into the soil and rivers. Moreover, in 1989, about thirty percent of all food products were dangerously polluted by agricultural chemicals.

Seventy-five percent of the surface water bodies in the former Soviet Union can no longer be used for drinking purposes. Twenty years ago, it took a drop of water in the Volga a month and a half to reach the Caspian Sea; now it takes a year and a half. The Volga, divided by dams, was converted into a chain of lakes, which are now polluted and eutrophic. In fact, thirty percent of the entire ground water of the Commonwealth is poisoned by pesticides, heavy metals, and other hazardous pollutants.

The seas around the former Soviet Union are also in a dangerous state. They are contaminated by oil and other industrial pollutants. The fate of the Aral Sea is tragic; it is the first natural sea that man has managed to destroy. Salts from the dry bottom of the sea--in estimated quantities ranging from 75 to 150 million tons per year--are spread over a thousand kilometers. Many chlorine-organic pesticides which have been accumulating in the sea for decades are transported with the salts.

The territory of our National Parks and Preserves amounts to only 1.3% of the total territory of the former Soviet Union, far less than ordinary for the protected spaces of Western democracies. Our territory under the National Preserves is several times less than that occupied by military sites.

One of the 4 heaviest types of pollution is radiation. For a long time we did not know about this form of pollution. The Chernobyl

catastrophe drew global attention to the radiation problem, and now each month provides us with terrible facts. Officially, approximately 120 "peaceful" underground nuclear explosions were carried out before 1989 in the USSR. Nobody knows the actual amount of radiation around these places. Of five such sites I visited recently in Yakutia, two were in very bad condition.

Why has it happened? First, we must point to the incredible militarization of Soviet society. More than fifty percent of Moscow enterprises and seventy percent of those in St. Petersburg are related to the military. The second cause of our dramatic ecological situation has been government departmentalism and the monopolization of natural resource use in the former Soviet Union. Where natural resources are concerned, each department has been interested only in using them to achieve its own goals without reference to common ecological standards.

Finally, many environmental problems in any society are associated with abuse in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors, with service occupations--though not without their own ecological problems--by comparison less troublesome. Now look at the contrast, for example, between working populations in various sectors in the U.S. and the former Soviet Union. In the latter, about 20% of the working population is involved in the service sector; in the U.S. this percentage is much greater. By contrast, 19% of the US labor force and 46% of Soviet workers are engaged in industry. Comparable figures in agriculture are 16% in the former USSR compared to 2% in the U.S.

What do we do about our environmental crisis now? There are several bilateral agreements being prepared among Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and other states of the CIS. These agreements deal with the problems of the Aral and Caspian seas as well as with Chernobyl. It is possible that during the next meeting of the heads of CIS an ecological treaty will be signed.

Other steps have been taken recently in Russia. During the last four months, for example, President Yeltsin has signed five special decrees about radioactive pollution. A special body was created to coordinate the solution of Russia's ecological problems. Last December, the Russian Parliament passed the new Environmental Law. We hope to overcome our main environmental problems if we can successfully introduce penalties for polluters and a program to compel payment by such polluters for the abuse of natural resources.

All of this represents the start of an effort to respond to the range and magnitude of our ecological problems, for the first time, with honesty and commitment.

Professor Yablokov is the State Counsellor of the Russian Federation for Ecology and Public Health, Moscow.

(street cleaners) pick up strays and take them to State veterinarians. After three days, if unclaimed, they are killed. Most of the unwanted animals are sheltered in private homes. The 70,000 veterinarians in the once Soviet Union must rely on imported supplies. Many stray animals are used for experimentation. Animal-using scientists, though they have their own guidelines in regard to animal use and care, are not covered by animal protective legislation.

Animal protectionists are working to head off even more intensive large-scale factory farming, which most fear will arrive during the modernization drive.

Information on the best ways and means to help the animals of all these beleaguered countries can be obtained from WSPA as can copies of its report, "The Status of Animal Protection in Central and Eastern Europe" produced by the tireless Janice Cox.

### Action Addresses:

WSPA	Adrian Stavrakey,	
29 Perkins Street,	Museum of Natural History,	Mme. Natalie Leoveanu,
P.O. Box 190,	BASc. Boul Rousswlei,	Strada Filitti 3-5, sector 4,
Boston, MA 02130	Sofia, 1000, Bulgaria.	Bucharest, Rumania

### Princess Elisabeth de Cröy

Princess Elisabeth de Cröy's mission of mercy to Poland during the last three years provides an exceptional model of individual voluntary service to animals in the former Eastern bloc nations.

As head of an animal protection society and refuge in France's Burgundy, she has distributed throughout Poland thousands of dollars worth of donated veterinary supplies, taken "know-how" to languishing shelters and has even bartered supplies with veterinarians for free spay-neuter surgeries!

She has become a trail blazer for bringing help to animals in former "iron curtain" countries.

567

## GATT Disastrous to Animals and Environment

By Lori Wallach

On December 20, 1991, 500 pages of disaster to animal welfare and environmental and health protection landed with a thud on the desks of world's leaders. On that day the Final Act text of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a global trade agreement that includes 108 nations, was distributed by GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel.

The undermining of animal and environmental issues was foreshadowed by the August 1991 GATT decision on the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). That decision, rendered under GATT dispute resolution procedures by a secret panel of three foreign trade officials, declared the key provisions of the United States law that saves dolphins from deadly tuna fishing techniques illegal trade barriers must be eliminated.

But the tuna-dolphin decision, terrible as it was, pales in comparison to the new GATT text, which among other things codifies the worst elements of the tuna-dolphin decision and applies them to other issues.

Early in January, 29 national animal welfare, environmental and consumer groups urged the Bush Administration to reject the text. Instead, on January 13, 1992, the Administration voiced its general support of the document at a high level GATT meeting in Geneva. Once finalized, the agreement must be implemented by majority votes in both houses of Congress. This could come as soon as early June 1992.

The Administration did have problems with several commercial provisions of the agreement, as did other nations. Luckily, these problems have not been remedied yet. These problems, which nations are under great pressures to resolve, are the only bulwark against a GATT agreement that would roll back 30 years of progress on national and international animal welfare and environmental protection.

### Why the Uruguay Round GATT Final Text is Unacceptable

The GATT text threatens existing U.S. animal welfare, environmental and consumer laws, undermines national sovereignty to create such laws in the future, and attacks the American federal system of government by mandating preemption of state animal welfare, environmental and consumer laws. Further, the text includes expanded dispute resolution powers, and even establishes a new powerful global commerce agency which strengthens GATT's power. Finally, on-going GATT negotiations separate from the "Final Act" in market access and tariffs are likely to result in limitations on nations' ability to protect or sustainably manage national and international natural resources.

To avoid confronting these and other issues in a finalized GATT, or in the subsequent Congressional implementing legislation, U.S. animal welfare, environmental and consumer groups worked for the past three years with the Administration and Congress to create alternative GATT proposals in areas key to animal welfare, environmental and consumer protection. During these discussions, the President pledged not to promote trade agreements which would undermine environmental and consumer protections. By endorsing the GATT final text, this pledge has been broken.

The GATT text codifies several of the worst aspects of the panel

ruling. For instance, the text prohibits nations from enforcing environmental or health laws that reach beyond their borders. U.S. laws such as the Endangered Species Act which use trade measures to protect species and the environment outside the U.S. could be decreed GATT-illegal under the text, and targeted for elimination.

Additionally, U.S. laws and international treaties protecting the "global commons" -- their seas and species inhabiting them -- which use the threat of trade sanctions for enforcement could also be decreed GATT-illegal under the text. Examples of such laws include laws to protect whales, fish and birds such as the Pelly Amendment to the Fisherman's Protective Act and the Clean Air Act, which uses trade sanctions to enforce the Montreal Protocol for ozone layer protection.

Further, the text codifies the principle that trade in a good may not be restricted on the basis of the process under which that good is produced, grown or harvested.

Under the text, any U.S. environmental or consumer standard that is stronger than international standards is presumed to be a trade barrier.

Further, the text specifically rejects animal welfare and environmental objectives as a legitimate basis for regulation that inhibits trade in food.

The GATT text requires signatory countries to take "positive measures" to bring their subfederal governments into compliance with GATT rules. For the U.S., this rule would mandate sweeping preemption of state and local standards. GATT's strong preemption rule would ensure that state governments could never be "ahead" of federal policy, thus effectively stopping progressive states that have cut the path for federal environmental and consumer policy for decades. California's "Proposition 65" is an example of a strong state environmental law that could be abolished.

### Procedures Stacked Against Environmental and Consumer Protections

The GATT text delegates to unaccountable trade officials future decision-making power over issues such as food safety and U.S. natural resource conservation.

### Strong New Enforcement of Bad Rules

New dispute resolution provisions include the automatic adoption of GATT dispute panel decisions 60 days after publication, unless there is consensus among the 108 GATT nations to reject, or an appeal is filed. All appeals must be decided within 90 days, and are automatically adopted unless there is consensus against within 30 days of publication.

### New Global Commerce Agency Would Administer the GATT Rules

The Final Act text creates a new global commerce agency called the Multilateral Trading Organization (MTO) with "legal personality," like the United States.

The GATT Final Act undermines environmental and consumer protection in the U.S. and across the world. It prevents nations from acting as global humane, health and environmental leaders, eliminates the voices of those who must bear the environmental and health burdens of expanded economic activity, and provides no mechanism for popular sovereignty over the outcomes of the international decision-making process.

Lori Wallach is a staff attorney and Director of Trade Programs for Public Citizen's Congress Watch.

## Timber Industry Jeopardizing Orangutans

The international timber industry is now bringing severe pressure on endangered orangutans in Borneo. Birute Galdikas, foremost authority on orangutans and president of the Orangutan Foundation International, may be denied renewal of her research permit in February. She faces the threat of expulsion from Borneo's Tanjung Puting National Park.

Dr. Galdikas has studied orangutans for 20 years, and she is working to protect their habitat. Some of the trees in the National Park where she conducts her studies have already been cut.

The orangutan, whose name in Malay translates to "The Man of the Forest," was the subject of *Melincourt*, a famous novel by Thomas Love Peacock that featured an orangutan who ran for the British Parliament.

Orangutans live to be 55 or 60 years old, feeding on the fruit of more than 300 kinds of trees in the rainforest. They build a new nest each night in treetops as high as 150 feet above the jungle floor. Infant orangutans remain with their mothers till they are seven or eight years old. Dr. Galdikas calls them "very gentle, noble animals, and incredibly intelligent."

Baby orangutans are extremely appealing and, therefore, subject to smuggling for the pet trade. A recent television film showed unwanted orang pets that had been released on the streets of Taipei. Dr. Galdikas has succeeded in rehabilitating more than 60 illegally caught orangutans kept as pets in different Asian countries. The process was well documented on film and shown internationally.



Ann Tompkins/The Orangutan Foundation

Dr. Galdikas with rescued orangutans.

### Action:

To help save the orangutan, write to: Orangutan Foundation International, 822 South Wellesley Ave., Los Angeles, California 90049

## Alaska Walrus Slain to Support Drug Addiction

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has announced the arrest of eleven suspects in a brutal poaching operation where walrus were mowed down to support the killers' drug habits.

Alaska Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife, Walter Stieglitz described the illegal slaughter as "cruel and wasteful". A videotape filmed during a hunt last June shows walrus floating peacefully on an iceberg before being gunned down.

More than sixty arrests in all are expected from Operation White Cover, the just-completed investigation. Suspects will be charged with violating the Marine Mammal Protection Act which bans sport hunting of walrus and other marine mammals.

Sport indeed.

In the last issue of *The Animal Welfare Institute Quarterly*, Fall 1991, Volume 40 Number 3, we ran a review of *Euthanasia Guide for Animal Shelters*, by Ronald L. Grier, D.V.M. and Tom L. Colvin but failed to include an address for orders. This valuable guide is available for \$12 from Moss Creek Publications, RR 1, Arrasmith Trail, Ames, IA 50010.

## 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, DC 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, DC 20007

## Animal Welfare Institute

### Directors

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## A Wildlife Rescue in Grenada

1992 began with a significant victory for wildlife and a devastating blow to long-time wildlife smuggler, Jagdishwar Lall Sadhu.

For years, Sadhu profited from the illegal international trade in wildlife, mostly birds. In 1987 he was found smuggling parrots from Asia through the Virgin Islands into the United States. He was convicted of conspiring to smuggle 27 Black Palm Cockatoos and, in 1988, sentenced by Miami and New York courts to 146 days in jail and three years probation. Violating his probation, Sadhu fled to Grenada.

Unaware of his past, the Grenadan Government permitted Sadhu to turn the defunct Botanical Gardens into a "national zoo." He used this dilapidated "zoo" as the base for his smuggling operation. Surreptitiously, he exported animals, frequently claiming that they were captive-bred.

After learning of the activities of this self-proclaimed "world's greatest animal collector," 79 year old Denis Malins-Smith, the contractor who originally built the zoo 30 years ago, inspected the premises. Appalled, he alerted the Grenada Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (GSPCA).

This led to inspections by the GSPCA, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, John Gavitt of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Secretariat and Walter Crawford, Executive Director of the World Bird Sanctuary in St. Louis, Missouri.

All reports echoed the terribly inhumane conditions described by Malins-Smith. John Albanie, president of the GSPCA said "Birds, turtles, and other animals were kept in unimaginable conditions of filth, stink, crampedness and disease." The premises lacked a quarantine facility to segregate sick animals, allowing disease to spread among the severely crowded animals. Some cages contained up to 300 birds. Numerous birds had psittacosis, a highly contagious respiratory disease which can be fatal to humans. Albanie went on

to report, "Sick animals in the throes of death lay on their backs barely able to move, wallowing in their own (and other animals') feces."

Included in the "zoo" were Scarlet Macaws, a CITES Appendix I species, and numerous Appendix II species of primates, birds and turtles. The Red-footed tortoises (Appendix II), were described as being "piled up by the hundreds in filthy pits, filled with excrement and rotten fruit."

Almost 2,000 animals were housed at the facility but Sadhu began shipping them when the investigation intensified. Though the GSPCA attempted intervention, Malins-Smith describes how "No less a person than the attorney general went down to the airport and told customs they had no authority to stop the exportation of birds... The strangest thing is the attorney general and Sadhu occupied the same offices."

In early 1991 the Grenada government passed a law to ban the import and export of wildlife, but Sadhu covertly exported birds after the law was passed. Ultimately, the government seized the facility and the remaining animals. The GSPCA took responsibility for the care of the animals. Sadhu fled.

GSPCA resources were limited, though, and the next phase was to send food shipments from abroad. British Airways and BWIA, both airlines which recently made the humane decision to stop transporting wild-caught birds for the pet industry, provided the aircraft that made these donated shipments possible.

Albanie and Crawford contacted Federal Express in search of a carrier to transport the animals to safety. Diverting a flight from Caracas to Miami, a Federal Express jet landed in Grenada and the transportation mission began.

Under veterinary supervision nearly 200 animals were flown to a U.S. Department of Agriculture quarantine facility in Key West. The primates and turtles will find a haven at the Cincinnati Zoo, the birds at Crawford's World Bird Sanctuary.



*Convicted wildlife smuggler Sadhu.*

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## The International Whaling Commission: A Vote for Extinction ?

By Allan Thornton

Whales, dolphins and porpoises face the greatest challenge to their long-term conservation needs and ultimate survival at the 1992 meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) to be held in Glasgow, Scotland beginning on June 29.

The great and small whales, dolphins and porpoises are facing intensifying threats from deliberate hunts around the world and from indirect killings in fisherman's nets. Pollution, habitat destruction, coastal eutrophication, overfishing and the spread of highly toxic algal blooms add to the list of dangers facing all cetaceans.

Recently, an even more alarming threat has surfaced. New scientific data shows that increased ultra violet radiation from the hole in the ozone layer has caused a decrease in phytoplankton production by up to 25% in Antarctic waters. Phytoplankton is the basis of all life in the ocean and without it, the oceans could suffer complete collapse.

The whale and dolphin killing nations of the world, led by Japan, Denmark, Norway, Mexico and Iceland are adamantly cam-

paigned to overturn the moratorium on commercial whaling imposed by the IWC since 1986 by adopting the "Revised Management Procedure" (RMP) which will allow the over-hunting of whale populations down to 54% of their pre-hunting level. "Pre-hunting" is the term used by the Scientific Committee of the IWC to describe a hypothetical whale population level at an ill-defined time before modern exploitation.

They are also opposing efforts to adopt urgent conservation measures for the 66 species of "small cetaceans" - the small whales, dolphins and porpoises which have no international protection. They also intend to oppose plans for the proposed Antarctic Whale Sanctuary.

### Commercial Whaling Leads to Extinction

Japan has maintained that it should be allowed to resume commercial whale hunting and claims it would catch whales on a "sustainable" basis - that is, they would only catch "surplus" animals, less than the number born into the population each year. However Japan's past and present exploitation of whales and dolphins shows that it has always hunted species to the brink

*continued on page 5*

## Commercial Whaling: A Bad Idea Then, A Bad Idea Now

By Tom Garrett

Twenty years ago, in May, 1972, when the gravity of the common environmental crisis was beginning to penetrate global awareness, we completed the first great international gathering on that crisis: the United Nations Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. The environmental movement, as a force in international politics, was young. Those of us who participated were, for the most part, young as well. It was a time of hope and of boundless enthusiasm.

Among the resolutions overwhelmingly approved by the Stockholm nations was one offered by the United States, calling for a ten year moratorium on commercial whaling. The plight of whales symbolized to the Conference all that was wrong with the so-called human "stewardship" of the earth, all that was disastrous in the gross collision of industrialized civilization with living creatures and communities that had evolved over tens and hundreds of millions of years.

It was an angry and determined band of conservationists who travelled to London, in June 1972, to the 23rd meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC), an organization notorious for having permitted the "commercial extinction" of most of the world's populations of great whales. Leading us were pioneers of the effort to prevent the whaling industry from imposing its "final solution" on the world's whales: Sir Peter Scott, Dr. Harry Lillie and Scott McVay, whose writings had kept public interest alive, Roger

Payne, whose recording "Songs of the Humpback Whale" had been heard by millions, and AWI's Christine Stevens whose political work laid the groundwork for the Stockholm victory. The head of the US delegation was Russell Train, Chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), who came, with the blessings of President Nixon, to demand of a massed and scornful

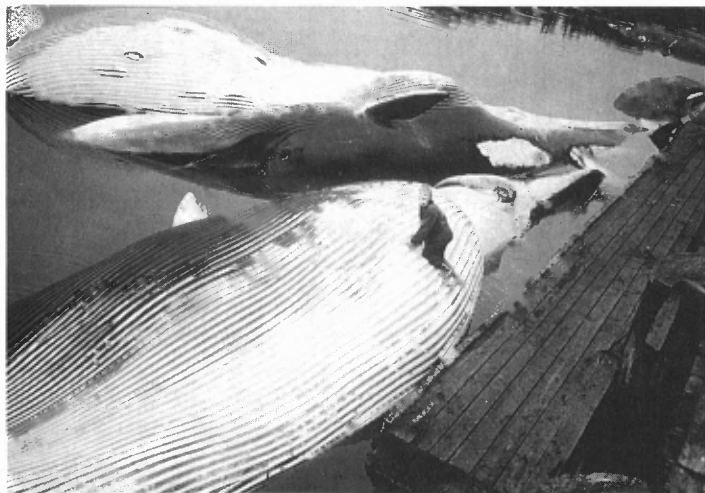
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*The reality of the "Revised Management Procedure," the death-dealing explosive harpoon gun.*

industry that whaling be ended.

Ten years later, after a long, embittered, convoluted struggle, the first great debut of the environmental movement in international politics succeeded. An indefinite cessation of commercial whaling was voted by the IWC. The whaling nations, faced with the threat of US economic retaliation, could not afford open defiance and were reduced to such devices as "scientific whaling" to keep the whaling expertise from disappearing. For as expertise disperses and dies, so does the feasibility of renewed whaling.



N. Carey/General Whale

Harpooned fin whales.

Today, two decades after Stockholm, a far different global environmental movement attended a far different environmental conference, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) meeting in Brazil. The UNCED conference, both in size and presumed political importance will dwarf Stockholm. The environmental movement today is vastly larger, better financed and more organized than that which descended upon Stockholm with sleeping bags and high hopes twenty years ago. The living planet today is at the same time incomparably poorer. Twenty percent of the plant and invertebrate species that existed 20 years ago are gone forever. Nearly half the tropical forests we had in 1972 are gone. Boreal forests are now disappearing as well. Deserts have vastly expanded. Hundreds of millions of acres of wetlands have been destroyed. Marine productivity is plunging. The pernicious long term effects of water pollution are becoming evident. Calamities await us, like intercontinental land mines, in the form of rickety nuclear plants and unprotected nuclear and toxic dumps. Millions of people barely in contact with western civilization 20 years ago are refugees from terracide, subsisting in fetid cities, or victims of civil war starving in wretched camps. Overarching all, is the prospect of massive global climate change. Against this backdrop, the fact that most American rivers are cleaner and the air of US cities more breathable may be little more than an anomaly.

What the environmentalists who journeyed to Rio, along with armies of bureaucrats, international bankers and security men, into a closely guarded enclave of affluence, girdled by teeming favelas sunk in misery and desperation, most surely lack is the naive hope and faith that permeated Stockholm. However personally removed one is from the pervasive, worldwide political corruption that marks our time, it can hardly fail to have a debilitating effect. For it is political corruption that, above all, prevents rational action on the environment.

Perhaps in this climate it is unsurprising that the IWC's bloated Scientific Committee, with access to computing power undreamed of even a decade ago should come forth with a scheme that threatens

to undo our fragile victory on behalf of the great whales. Perhaps, rather than considering this reversion to the unenlightened past, we should recognize it as a symptom of the present. But the fact is that we are faced with a "Revised Management Procedure" (RMP) for killing whales which makes assumptions as far removed from reality as the crude arithmetical formulas under which whales were "managed" two decades ago. Scientific rigor requires ignoring the ethical and philosophical considerations underlying the drive against whaling, and the determination to suspend it. This cannot excuse a scientific scheme which makes an assumption that not one person who attended UNCED is likely to fall into; namely that the marine habitat is likely to remain constant. Neither is there any clear evidence that the biometricians on the Scientific Committee have overcome the disposition of their predecessors to ignore biology and behavior to facilitate arithmetic.

Any management scheme that does not take into account the probability of major ecosystem changes is certain to fail. We have a perfect example of this. The North Pacific Fur Seal Treaty (FST) of 1911 was the first workable, scientifically based marine treaty. It contained the essential ingredients needed to make a treaty work, including a closed and controlled market. Under the FST the depleted Pribilof seal herds recovered and for some decades thrived. But, for the past 10 years or more, these herds have inexplicably declined. The decline is continuing despite suspension of harvest. The reasons are not precisely known, but they clearly relate to changes in the ambient environment: the depletion of food fish by the mammoth fleets which have ravaged the eastern Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska, the uncounted tens of thousands of miles of abandoned nylon fish nets in which the animals become entangled, conceivably the dumping of radioactive waste and other toxins in northern waters by the former Soviet government.

There is good reason to suppose that the worst for seals is yet to come. And there is every reason to believe that whales are vulnerable to the same factors affecting the Pribilof seals. For example, the prodigious driftnet fisheries for squid in the North Pacific and elsewhere can hardly have failed to deplete the food base of toothed whales, including the sperm whales. Whales, no less than seals, are vulnerable to net entanglement, which is now a world-wide problem. We must sadly conclude that the impact of toxins, climbing silently and insidiously through the food chains, is only beginning to be felt. Through long and patient scholarship, Dr. Theo Colborn has demonstrated, beyond refutation, that the dioxins and PCBs dumped by General Electric into the Great Lakes in the 1960's and 1970's have led to stupendous concentrations in animals near the top of the food chain, especially in mammals. Dr. Colborn has shown that biomagnified concentrations of dioxins and PCBs are conserved and passed on *in utero* and through lactation. High concentrations result in the inability to reproduce, and in a breakdown of the immune system. It is almost certainly this which has led to the dying out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence belugas. In the course of time, this insidious poisoning may make its way throughout the oceans. Indeed, the ultimate implications of the bio-magnification of persistent toxins in marine mammals are almost too horrible to think about.

Looming like a nimbus tower over any projection or prediction of things to come on this planet, whether it be the future of whales or of humans or Desert pupfish, is the certainty of major changes in the earth's climate caused by industrial civilization. Ozone depletion has already proceeded far more rapidly than had been predicted by any model. Animals and plants at high latitudes, and mountain

continued on page 3



species, living at over 8000 feet, are more particularly at risk of blindness. Scientists as distinguished as Valerius Geist, world authority on montane mammals, are predicting that the mammalian eye cannot remain functional under intense ultraviolet-B exposure to which polar and high mountain animals will be subjected.

If major changes attend the atmospheric build-up of greenhouse gases (something which almost every climatologist recognizes as inevitable), the best laid plans of mice and men - never mind 100 year population projections - are sure to go awry. In 50 years, if one accepts even one of the more moderate of the current climatological models, the flora of Maine could resemble that currently found in North Carolina. Island nations, such as Mauritius, will have long since ceased to exist. Should positive feedbacks, such as release of methane from thawing tundra which are expected to accelerate global warming, begin earlier than expected (as we have seen with ozone depletion), the ecological consequences boggle the imagination.

Therefore, to project populations of whales for ten years, far less for 100, scientists would have to dwell not in an ivory tower, but a vault, breathing air as purged of current reality as that trapped in the deep layers of the Vostock ice cores. Political authorities should leave scientists alone. If whaling scientists elect to form a cloistered priesthood, emitting projections based on the assumption of environmental stability when there is almost no probability of environmental stability, so be it. But, if political authorities should not interfere, neither are they under any compulsion to abandon common sense in deference to science. The Committee has engaged in a rigorous mathematical exercise, admirable in its own right, but having little to do with overall reality. It is overall reality, including political reality, with which decision makers must contend.

Can anyone really suppose that public revulsion against whaling, in this country and elsewhere, stemmed from outrage over the fact that the industry was not taking whales on a sustainable yield basis? Hardly. The great bulk of those who support the US position against whaling do so because they do not believe that humans should kill whales with gunboats equipped with cannon firing explosive harpoons, or any other way. Begging the fundamental ethical question of whether humans should kill whales, it is very clear that the technology to kill whales humanely does not exist. Death comes after a protracted and appalling struggle when whales are struck with explosive harpoons. The sickening cruelty of whaling is the aspect which above all others has turned the public against it. This is not something that any US Commissioner would be wise to forget.

The United States should take an adamant position against the resumption of whaling pending the negotiation of a new convention, or greatly enlarged management procedure, which:

- A) Abandons obsolete assumptions about environmental stability, and makes provisions for taking such factors as adverse environmental changes, including biomagnification of persistent toxins, into full account.
- B) Brings all cetaceans, including small toothed whales, dolphins, and porpoises and preferably all other marine mammals, under its purview.
- C) Establishes, as a principle, that inhumane killing is not to be sanctioned, and sets deadlines for either bringing killing practices within tolerable humane boundaries, or abandoning killing altogether.

Then, and only then, can we rationally examine the question of renewed killing of whales. ■

Tom Garrett served from 1972 through 1983 on the US Delegation to the IWC as Advisor, Deputy Commissioner, and acting US Commissioner. Garrett led the US Delegation to the crucial 1981 IWC meeting in Brighton, UK.

## House of Representatives Calls on the IWC to Maintain the Moratorium on Whaling and to Protect Dolphins

On May 19, 1992, the United States House of Representatives voted unanimously to pass House Concurrent Resolution 177 to protect whales and dolphins throughout the world against killing them for profit.

The text of H.Con.Res. 177 follows:

Concurrent Resolution calling for a United States policy strengthening and maintaining an International Whaling Commission moratorium on the commercial killing of whales, and otherwise expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to conserving and protecting the world's whale populations.

Whereas whales are marine resources of great aesthetic, educational, and scientific interest and are a vital part of the marine ecosystem;

Whereas the International Whaling Commission adopted in 1982 an indefinite moratorium on commercial whaling, which was scheduled to go into effect in 1986, establishing zero global catch limits for 11 species of whales;

Whereas despite the moratorium on commercial whaling, thousands of whales have been killed since its inception by the commercial whaling nations;

Whereas there remain uncertainties as to the 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 increasingly grave environmental threats from nonhunting causes, such as pollution, loss of habitat, oil spills, and the use of large-scale driftnets, which underscore the need for special safeguards for whale protection;

Whereas in addition, many of the more than 60 species of small cetaceans are subject to direct commercial harvest;

Whereas there is significant widespread support in the international community for the view that, for scientific, ecological, aesthetic, and educational reasons, whales should no longer be commercially hunted;

Whereas efforts at the 1991 meeting of the International Whaling Commission to overturn the moratorium on commercial whaling were defeated; and

Whereas there is concern that, at future International Whaling Commission meetings, some countries will again press for an immediate resumption of commercial whaling on some stocks: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that it is the sense of the Congress that -

- (1) United States policy should promote the conservation and protection of whale, dolphin, and porpoise populations;
- (2) toward the goal, the United States should work to strengthen and maintain an International Whaling Commission moratorium on the commercial killing of whales, and work toward a similar moratorium on the direct commercial harvest of dolphins and porpoises;
- (3) the United States should work to strengthen the International Whaling Commission by reaffirming its competence to regulate direct commercial whaling on all cetaceans, and should encourage the Commission to utilize the expertise of its Scientific Committee by seriously considering the Committee's recommendations; 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.

## A Deadly Trip for Wild-Caught Birds

By Ann Michels

Air Afrique continues to be the largest carrier of wild birds to the United States as dealers stockpile as many birds as possible to beat further airline embargoes. Despite pleas from organizations and



Environmental Investigation Agency/Dave Carey

USDA technician collecting some of the African grey parrots that were dead on arrival at the quarantine station.

concerned individuals, Air Afrique has vastly increased its carriage of wild birds.

Recently, the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) witnessed the New York arrival of a shipment of over 10,000 birds carried by Air Afrique from West Africa. The shipment consisted of thousands of tiny finches, hundreds of African grey parrots and a variety of kingfishers, softbills and other birds. Although Air Afrique is a member of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) the shipment failed to meet the proper specifications. Many of the baby parrots were unable to stand up in the shipping boxes and uneaten food and droppings were frequently spilled. Water containers did not have the recommended floats; many contained drowned birds.

Cargo areas and vehicles used to transport the birds were not properly disinfected after use. At least two of the birds escaped in the New York cargo shed so that any later quarantine precautions were useless. The birds then travelled by unbonded charter plane to their final destination, again breaching quarantine restrictions. Although the charter plane received a token spray of disinfectant, debris from the cages was merely dumped in a public trash can. The birds travelled from the airport to the quarantine station in an open vehicle as there were too many crates to close the rear door of the truck.

At the quarantine station, approximately 92 crates of birds were unloaded into a warehouse full of empty steel cages. Overcrowding persisted even in the large room. Face masks were advisable as the air was thick with fine dust and feathers.

The crates had to be shaken to wrest the unwilling, growling parrots from their grip on the wire, then the trick was to throw the bird clear so it did not turn to inflict a painful bite. Unlike the older birds, the baby parrots had little ability to release their grip on the transport cages - this, along with poor capture and holding techniques, resulted in broken legs and torn ligaments. As these younger parrots were unpacked and placed on perches, many thumped to the ground as they lost their grip. One bird was completely unable to stand because of its injured legs. Later this same bird taking its last breaths, choked to death on food that was incorrectly fed - forced

down its lungs - by the importer's wife.

Many of the parrots were too young to fly or feed themselves. The dealer said that they would learn to eat by example from the others. But by the end of the night it was obvious that only some parrots had successfully found the soaked corn and were eating. Some of the baby birds huddled together tightly in the corners of the cages. Others seemed to lose any motivation to survive and just lay where they were. A severely ill bird sat on a perch with its head under its wing - this was one we knew would soon be picked up by USDA personnel and thrown into a plastic bag with other "losses."

Exquisite electric-blue pygmy kingfishers fared badly. The two surviving birds of the original six looked unlikely to last the night. The floor of a crate of bright red seed crackers was strewn with bodies. The dealer said though this species always suffer very high mortality, nevertheless he thought he would try importing them. Throughout the night they continued to die.

It took some nine hours to uncrate and count the African grey parrots. The finches were far too numerous to even contemplate counting; by morning the cages held swarms of these small birds. The shipment was successful for the dealer with a relatively low dead-on-arrival mortality rate compared to most shipments of wild-caught birds. For example, it contrasted with a shipment which arrived in Los Angeles last year on Garuda, the Indonesian airline. Garuda had imposed an embargo on wild-caught bird shipments in January, but was persuaded to carry again after pressure from the trade. In March, 1991 they carried over 18,000 assorted finches, 10,606 arrived dead and a further 1,200 died during the 30-day quarantine.

"The cacophony of bird calls, particularly the screams of the African grey parrots, rang in our ears long after leaving the building," said an observer. "And though many birds died that night, our saddest thoughts will be of those birds who, having experienced the horror of capture, will continue to survive long days, nights or possibly years of captivity, and will never again know the freedom they once lived in."

Ann Michels is a Wildlife Trade Specialist for the Environmental Investigation Agency.

### 79 Airlines Have Stopped Carrying Wild-Caught Birds

#### But thousands of birds are still dying in transit

Please write the airlines listed below urging them to follow the good example of the 79, including all US airlines, that have stopped transporting wild birds for the pet trade.

Air Afrique transports tens of thousands of wild-caught birds, including many African grey parrots exported illegally from Senegal.

Aero Peru is the only airline transporting wild-caught birds from Peru. The two most popular species are both smuggled out of Ecuador.

Staf Airlines transports wild birds from Argentina. The Nanday conure is the most commonly carried - the majority illegally taken in Paraguay.

Air Afrique  
Ms. Marie Jose Neptune  
1 Crossland Plaza  
Rosedale, NY 11422

Aero Peru  
Mr. Caesar Quinones  
8181 NW 36th Street  
Suite 5  
Miami, FL 33166

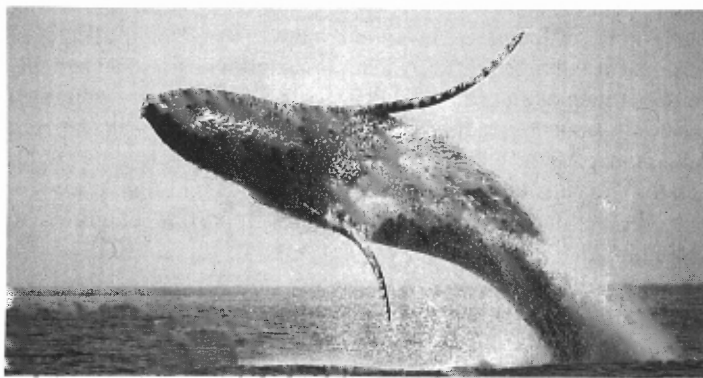
Staf Airlines  
Mr. Eric Vega  
PO BOX 521836  
Miami, FL 33152

For further information and a list of airlines that do not ship wild-caught birds, please write: Environmental Investigation Agency, 1506 19th Street, Suite 4, Washington, DC 20036.

**Vote for Extinction ?** (continued from front page)

of commercial extinction or beyond.

In Japan, many dolphin, porpoise and whale species are being



Kenneth C. Balcomb/Earth Views

**Humpback whale breaching.**

over-hunted, including the striped dolphin, Dall's porpoise, and the short finned pilot whale. Despite Japan's pledge to implement the 1990 IWC resolution calling for a reduction in the number of Dall's porpoises killed "to at least the 1986 level" (i.e. 10,000 animals), Japan killed twice that number last year.

**Has Japan Resumed Pirate Whaling ?**

Prior to the ban on whale hunting Japan, Norway and Iceland repeatedly broke IWC regulations which protected the most endangered species such as the blue, fin, humpback and right whales. To circumvent IWC catch limits Japan established "pirate" whaling operations in Peru, Chile, South Africa, Taiwan and the Philippines which used Japanese boats, Japanese crews and Japanese managers to carry out illegal whale killings. The illegally killed whale meat was laundered to Japan through South Korea and other countries where it was repacked as legally caught whale products.

In 1990 and 1991 Japanese whalers illegally killed minke whales off Japan, but no government action was taken against those who killed the whales. Whales are occasionally killed illegally in Taiwan and the meat smuggled into Japan. More ominously, part of an illegally killed whale washed up in the Falkland Islands prompting speculation that Japan may already have a new fleet of pirate whalers in operation.

The efforts of some of the world's wealthiest nations, Japan, Norway and Iceland, to reopen large scale commercial whaling reached a carefully orchestrated peak in 1991 when the United States tentatively agreed to adopt a new scientific assessment scheme called the "Revised Management Procedure" (RMP).

The RMP - Renewed Massacre Plan as it is known to critics - would cause history to repeat itself by allowing serious over-hunting of whale populations. Whales would only be protected from further kills after they are reduced to only 54% of the pre-hunting level. The 54% level for protected status has no scientific or ecological basis.

Even worse, the data upon which this protection level would be decided would be collected by the whalers themselves who would only be required to conduct scientific surveys of whale populations once every ten years, increasing the threat to whales. Whaling nations have methodically fiddled such data in the past to give overestimates of whale populations and to hide evidence that commercial whale hunting was depleting the population.

Adoption of the RMP is the first step in resumption of commercial whale hunting. Soon tens of thousands of whales would be cruelly and unnecessarily killed. The renewed destruction of the world's whales would eliminate the conservation progress of the past 20 years.

At the 1991 IWC meeting, New Zealand Commissioner Ian

Stewart opposed the RMP. "People in my country," he said, "would feel that northern nations, having destroyed the great whale populations there, would want to finish off the last remaining great whale populations in the southern oceans." He pointed out that under the RMP, 100,000 minke whales could be killed in the Antarctic.

**Saving the Whales, Dolphins and Porpoises**

Three major initiatives are planned to increase international conservation efforts for the world's cetaceans. Measures will be sought to increase protection of the world's most endangered species, the vaquita, a porpoise occurring only in Mexico, and the Baiji river dolphin in China, each of which number as few as 400 animals. Further action will be sought to reduce the Japanese catch of Dall's porpoises and to draw attention to the archaic slaughter of pilot whales in the Danish Faroe Islands.

The smaller cetaceans - small whales, dolphins and porpoises - are in urgent need of conservation measures if they are to survive. In 1991, a resolution sponsored by the US addressing the Vaquita, Baiji, the Indus River dolphin, belugas and Dall's porpoises was withdrawn by the US Commissioner, John Knauss, under pressure from Mexico, Denmark and Japan.

The Mexican Commissioner, Luis Fleischer, has zealously opposed any efforts to protect the smaller cetaceans within the IWC. Investigators from the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) found that at least 28 Vaquita are known to have been killed in Mexican waters in 1991. In January of this year another five dead vaquitas were brought back to shore in the town of Santa Clara alone. The dwindling population faces total extinction within five years.

**The World's Cruellest Whale Hunt**

Denmark has been the nation that has most consistently obstructed conservation measures for small whales, dolphins and porpoises within the IWC. This is because it wishes to protect the mass killing of pilot whales in the Faroe Islands.

Over 15,000 pilot whales have been killed in the Faroes in the past ten years alone. The number killed has fallen from an average of 2,500 annually throughout most of the 1980's. The declining catch may reflect the over-hunting of the pilot whales in the 1980's. Faroes overfishing of squid caused a population collapse of the squid which deprives the pilot whales of their main food source.

The Faroese pilot whale kill is the world's cruellest whale hunt. Six pound metal hooks are smashed into the bodies of the whales by men in small boats. The wounded animals tow the boats and thrash in pain as the hunters cut through the blubber behind their blowhole. The entire pod of whales, sometimes numbering hundreds of animals, is killed - including pregnant and lactating females and young animals.

The pilot whale hunt is, at present, the largest whale kill in the world. As the IWC meeting is held in Glasgow, Scotland, pilot whales will be killed en masse in the Faroe Islands, only a few hundred miles away. Denmark will continue to obstruct the conservation of the world's most endangered dolphins and porpoises to protect this archaic and unnecessary slaughter.

Conservationists believe that an international boycott of Faroese fish products which account for more than 90% of the island's enormous wealth is the only way to bring the bloody kill to a halt.

If the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries that have led the battle to save the whales support adoption of the RMP, the grisly pilot whale hunt will be only a taste of what is to come with the resumption of commercial whaling. ■

Allan Thornton is Chairman of the Board of the Environmental Investigation Agency and co-author of several reports on pirate whaling and both volumes of EIA's *The Global War Against Small Cetaceans*.

## CITES 1992: The Wildlife Trade Fair Meets Again

By Dave Currey

Try to picture a huge concrete "Battlestar Galactica" grounded opposite an international hotel. Inside, a thousand people roam the tunnels and meet in groups, huddle out of ear shot of each other so their schemes are not overheard. In two large auditoria over 100 nationalities sit wearing headphones, listening to debates simultaneously translated. Quietly, over coffee, a reptile trader hands his card to a government official. It is business as usual.

Diplomats, wildlife traders, fishermen, industrialists, conservationists, animal welfarists, and press all dart from meetings to interviews and more meetings. Intense lobbying continues in the corridors as more and more paperwork is churned out to keep the two week meeting going.

This is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) meeting in Kyoto, Japan held in March, 1992. The fate of hundreds of thousands of wild animals and plants is to be decided. So what happened?

### African Elephants Remain on Appendix I

The proposals to re-open trade in elephant products were given a resounding "no." Most importantly, the loudest cries came from Africa. Although five southern African nations made the proposals, led by Zimbabwe, no other African country spoke in favor. Ten African countries made strong and decisive speeches about the success of the ivory ban and the danger of making any changes. Some of them spoke for other countries in their subregion.

Zambia and Kenya led the massive support for retaining Appendix I. Zambia, under its new government, had recently withdrawn from the Zimbabwean proposal for renewed trade and publicly burned 9 tons of ivory and rhino horn. Its spokesperson told the conference that the southern African region had little or no cooperation on law enforcement or customs and only a complete ban made any sense. If trade was renewed from some countries, Zambian elephants would be poached to supply the trade.

As if to tragically prove the effects of even discussing renewed trade, two National Parks staff were recently killed in Kenya by poachers. When questioned, the poachers said that they had heard the ivory ban was to be lifted.

Supporters of some renewed trade, including World Wildlife Fund (WWF), branded the retention of Appendix I as a potential disaster for elephants. They claimed that Zimbabwe and its supporters may now sell ivory outside the CITES system, which in itself will fuel poaching across Africa. Technically this is possible. However, economically and politically, Zimbabwe and its allies would be extremely foolhardy to risk tourist and sport hunting boycotts for the sake of selling some ivory.

The overwhelming African support for the ban on international trade in all elephant products is heartening. It is time for some of the gloomy western economists and armchair conservationists to start listening to Africans instead of trying to impose their computer models and sustainable development theories. Elephants are worth far more to African economies alive. It is only the ivory barons and their greedy cohorts who will benefit from renewed trade and it is time to take a long hard look at the proponents of such a scenario.

### The Bird Trade is Ignored

A proposal from the United States to end trade in a few species of birds which were significantly traded, but for which little informa-

tion was known of their wild status, was killed by a pro-trade speech by the co-author of a report by TRAFFIC, WWF's trade organization. This was followed by prepared speeches from trading and pro-trade countries.

Another attempt by the United States to ban trade in species of birds suffering high mortality in air transport was so weakened that it failed to achieve any of its original goals. This decision highlighted the trading and pro-trading countries' inability to grasp the reality of their trade. Already the refusal of over 79 airlines to carry wild-caught birds has reduced the wild bird trade to minimal levels.

The failure of bird exporting and importing countries to recognise the very real welfare concerns of the consumers will knock another nail in the bird trade's coffin. CITES 1992 proved once and for all that there is no serious attempt being made to reduce mortalities. The campaign to end all wild-caught bird imports into the US and the European Community is bound to grow in strength.

### Detrimental Wildlife Trade

It will come as some surprise to many readers to learn that the CITES convention is routinely violated. One of its articles requires that countries of export provide "non-detriment findings." This is to show that trade in a species will not be detrimental to that species.

This article (Article IV) was the subject of considerable debate.



*Asian trade in gall bladders led to listing black bears on Appendix II.*

The problem faced by the nations present was that if they insisted on this eminently sensible and vital article being implemented, most trade would end!

The debate was carried on by a small group which deliberated for two days. Even after some very useful and meaningful proposals within this group, the Australian delegation refused to agree with the language. The final draft fails to face up to the very real detrimental effects that trade is having on wild animals and favoured the continuation of trade.

Nonetheless, if future recommendations made on an ongoing review of species in trade are stringent and recommend an end to trade in species where not enough information is available to make a "non-detriment finding" then this decision may be useful.

The fact remains however, that as long as Article IV is not implemented and trade is allowed to continue, species are going to be pushed towards extinction. CITES 1992 failed to reverse this trend.

### Hypocrisy and Double-Dealing

The meeting degenerated at times into political football with decisions having nothing to do with the status of a species or the convention. Among the disgraceful players was the United States

which abandoned its conservationist stand and became a commercial voice for hunting and fishing.

One of the strongest cases for ending trade in a species was that of the bluefin tuna. Populations have been decimated in the western and eastern Atlantic. However, this brings new players into the CITES forum - the fishermen. Japanese fishermen swelled the corridors of the meeting and the might of the American and Japanese lobby against this proposal caused it to be withdrawn. The bluefin tuna has been left to the mercy of the other international fora that have so blatantly failed to conserve it.

The biggest cliff-hanger of the two week meeting was the Danish proposal to include American black bears in Appendix II. This would not affect hunting or trade, other than by monitoring any exports. However, the reason for inclusion is the very serious threat to the survival of Asian bear species by the trade in bear parts - paws and gall bladders.

CITES allows for species to be included on appendices because they look like other endangered species. The argument for the bears was that one gall bladder looks like another, and at the moment it is possible to trade internationally in bear gall bladder without any CITES paperwork by stating it is from an American black bear.

The proposal just failed to get two thirds vote in committee stage with the US and Canada strongly opposing it. However, it was good to see Denmark re-open the debate in the main session and succeed. Once again the United States was defeated in its attempt to hamper genuine conservation efforts.

The decisions made were too numerous to describe here, but one of the most encouraging changes in Kyoto was the friendly and open leadership provided by the secretariat under its new Secretary General, Izgrev Topkov. Tireless cooperation with governments and observers provided a well organised and good natured forum within which the battle lines were drawn.

### Sustainable Use of Wildlife

The most reasonable people in the world would probably agree that, as long as it is done without cruelty, the world's resources have to be used sustainably. The killing of a deer for food by an Amazon Indian is hardly likely to bring out the wrath of environmental campaigners - in fact it is one of the most enduring examples of sustainable use.

However, the international conservation "experts" have now entered the debate and are thrusting the theory of "sustainable development" upon the developing world. Their fat contracts to "monitor" results are building empires throughout the world consisting of advisors and consultants in "sustainable use" of wildlife. This usually means killing the wildlife, if not then removing it from its habitat and flying it across the world. The fur trade, skin trade, ivory trade, bird trade and live reptile trade are all examples of this.

We must be very clear that international trade as part of "sustainable use" is a theory, and there is no proof that it works. Only two species are regularly cited as having benefited from international trade - ranched crocodiles and a species of butterfly in Papua, New Guinea. Not a very good record for a theory that has been promoted for twenty years. The failure of this expensive and often lethal experiment litter the endangered wildlife lists. The African elephant is the best known example.

Large international organizations such as WWF, International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and TRAFFIC are increasingly leaning towards development rather than conservation. Although it is their intention to conserve, welfare has little to do with it and development is becoming the priority. Their influence in the last decade has

contributed to the rapid decline in African elephants and the shocking state of the bird trade. It is important for us to understand this.

CITES 1992 ended with new "Kyoto" criteria for listing species on appendices being drawn up for the next meeting in 1994. If they are adopted these criteria will influence the trade in wild fauna and flora over the next decade and could lead many species to extinction if they are based on theory and not fact. The fact is that wildlife trade has made a few people powerful and rich, but has not really benefitted many local people. The fact is that more and more species are being edged towards extinction. The fact is that trade continues despite little information being available to determine its effects. The fact is that the conservation empire is dominated by hundreds of career scientists hell bent on proving the theory of lethal "sustainable use" when all the available evidence points towards unsustainable trade wiping out species after species.

There were a few victories at CITES 1992 but, unless we are careful, the Kyoto criteria and the increasing power of the development lobby may end up growing rich on the impoverishment of the entire planet. ■

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## US Abandons Its Rhino Protection The Question is Why?

All species of rhinoceros are listed on Appendix I of CITES because they are among the world's most endangered species.

In Asian traditional medicine, their horns are believed to cure a multitude of ailments, even "devil possession." As a consequence, the powdered horn brings massive profits to rhino poachers and smugglers.

South Africa and Zimbabwe theorized that they could take the enormous profits away from criminals by making the sale of rhino horn legal. They made official proposals to downlist two rhino species to Appendix II of CITES that would allow legal international trade of rhino horn. The proposals were generally frowned upon by other nations.

The US clearly stated its opposition to such downlisting in *The Federal Register* notice, published well in advance of the CITES meeting in Kyoto.

But, when the time came to vote, the US inexplicably abstained on South Africa's proposal to downlist their white rhino population. Even more shocking, Douglas Crowe, on behalf of the US government, voted in favor of Zimbabwe's proposal to downlist their population of black rhino. Mr. Crowe is Special Assistant to the Director of the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Fortunately, the proposals were soundly defeated with strong opposition from African nations such as Kenya, Tanzania and Algeria who agree with the statement from Kenya, "The difficulty is not the failure of Appendix I, but the failure of other countries in not implementing it. The Asian market is insatiable."



At right, Head of US Delegation John Turner with Douglas Crowe, who voted in favor of the rhino downlisting.

## Special Agents vs. Poachers

Senator Tim Wirth (D, CO) called a meeting April 1, 1992, to give Members of Congress, and animal protective organizations an opportunity to hear US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) special agent Terry Grosz's report "on the battle zone we're faced with everyday" in fighting wildlife crime. Graphic video footage illustrated Mr. Grosz's rapid fire summaries. He told of warehouses full of parts and products of endangered species, confiscated by the Service along with drugs and counterfeit money. He described powerful poisons set out in sheep carcasses to attract and kill rare raptors including the American bald eagle, "aldicarb - one granule will kill you within a few minutes."

It's dangerous to be a special agent, and conservation agents suffer a mortality rate, Grosz said, nine times higher than other officers. Nevertheless, he's optimistic. He said he didn't think the war on drugs can be won, but "We can win this one." He praised Congress' wisdom in providing funds for the forensic laboratory whose scientific analysis makes possible successful prosecutions of cases formerly too difficult to prove. "One of the greatest" he called the FWS laboratory, "Next to the Lacey Act. Thank God for the Lacey Act, the greatest tool you've ever given us," he told the Senators and Representatives.

Senator Wirth asked about this Act, passed in 1900 with admirable foresight by Congressman Lacey; it makes violation of a law enacted in one state an offense in any other state to which the wildlife is transported. The same holds true for foreign countries.

In New Mexico, 54 species of raptors and other "protected" birds were sold at the Gallup Arts and Crafts Center. "Some were transported [across state lines] to Gallup in violation of the Lacey Act." In Europe, an "Indian War Bonnet" made up of feathers from these birds may sell for \$50,000.



Confiscated big horn ram's head, seized from poachers by FWS agents.

Several Asian countries offer a lucrative market for bear parts, which are sold as cure-alls to devotees of "traditional medicine." Dead bears are found with their claws, paws, penises, gall bladders and teeth removed. A ghastly video showed a New Hampshire bear hunt with a treed cub surrounded by baying dogs and maniacally laughing poachers. Finally brought to the ground, the little cub, with an arrow impaled through its head, fought back bravely, but the dogs killed him. "All they want," said Mr. Grosz, "are the gall bladders." In one case, a special bear with a white patch sold for \$37,500 in the Korean gall bladder trade.

The international trade in chimpanzees is endangering our closest relative in the animal kingdom. The price per chimp, according to Grosz, is \$65,000 to \$70,000.

"Operation Creep" in Louisiana showed flights of snow geese honking to one another. Suddenly a barrage of shots are fired into the flock, and their honking changes to alarm calls. The hunters fan out into the marsh collecting crippled geese and whirling them around

and around to break their necks, then flinging the carcasses into a mountainous pile in a truck.

Guided hunts, too, take their toll. References were made to a brown bear shot from an airplane. The technique used by the "guides" in an aerial "hunt" is to drop the client hunter off in a likely location. The pilot then reconnoiters in his plane until he finds a suitable animal. Then he buzzes the prey, herding it towards the waiting hunter who drops it with as many shots as he needs until he, too, has a trophy to proudly display. The fact that the target was terrified into running into rifle range is, understandably, seldom mentioned. This method of hunting brings the guide up to \$10,000 per bear and is in total violation of the Airborne Hunting Act.

In another guided hunt for Boone and Crockett sized elk, the poacher paid the guide \$5,000 for a three day hunt, but the first elk was left to rot as too small. The second was again too small, and so were the third and fourth the poacher shot. The fifth elk "made Boone and Crockett and he took it."

In a rapid summary of case histories, Grosz spoke of a commercial market hunter who had a permit for one antelope but was found to have 36 antelope hindquarters in his freezer.

The killer of a moose illegally shot in Teton National Park was traced through the wrist watch he absent-mindedly left hanging on a nearby bush. The FWS Forensic Lab successfully prosecuted the poacher who was found guilty of perjury. "He did five years in a federal penitentiary," said Grosz.

Walrus ivory traded for marijuana in Alaska was targeted by the FWS Law Enforcement Division in "Operation Whiteout." Video



A row of dead eagles poached for commercial sale.

footage documented random shooting into a peaceful herd of walrus. "If the walrus get into the water, they can't retrieve them. Notice the crippled one they keep shooting. There goes 2,000 pounds of meat," he said as the walrus sinks into the sea. "Out of 6 animals, this is all they took... Imagine the agony of several days slowly dying from wounds."

At the end of the gruesome case reports, Senator Wirth asked, "What do you most need, Terry?" The immediate reply from Special Agent Grosz was, "An Assistant Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service here in Washington, DC."

His recommendation was supported by a Commission appointed by FWS Director John Turner. Under this proposal, the FWS Division of Law Enforcement would report directly to the new Assistant Director avoiding the current time consuming bureaucratic approval process.

Rejecting this recommendation of his own Commission, FWS Director Turner refused to approve this reform, which would expedite prosecution of violations.

Also, more special agents are badly needed, and Mr. Grosz recommended that 20 be added in each of the next five years, as well as increasing scientific personnel in the Forensic Laboratory, to help deal with the poisons and explosives poachers are using. His recommendation: 40 more scientists.

These are modest requests based on long experience. By according to them Congress can prevent decimation of many species of wildlife throughout the United States and the world by a relatively small number of greedy individuals who illegally kill species for personal profit. ■

## Matthew Block Indicted on Four Violations of the Endangered Species Act

By Shirley McGreal

A four-count indictment filed by the US Attorney for the Southern District of Florida alleges that on or about February, 1990, the defendant, Matthew Block, "did knowingly and willfully sell and offer for sale in foreign commerce endangered species of wildlife," that is, six orangutans.

So reads Count I of a four-count indictment against Miami animal dealer, Matthew Block two years to the day after a tragic orangutan shipment that outraged the world and which involved six baby orangutans who became known as "The Bangkok Six."

The "Bangkok Six" story started with a dramatic incident at Bangkok Airport. Airline cargo employees heard strange sounds, resembling human babies' cries, coming from three coffin-like sealed crates labelled "Birds," which had only pencil-diameter holes for ventilation. Suspicious, they passed the crates through an x-ray machine. The first crate was found to contain two siamangs, large black members of the gibbon family.

The second and third crates each contained three baby orangu-



Camera-shy animal dealer, Matthew Block, covers his face as Miami TV tries to film him.

tans, members of an endangered species totally banned from international trade by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). All the animals were in a condition of extreme stress and dehydration and had pneumonia and severe parasite infestations. Three of them had been shipped upside down.

Care of the confiscated animals was entrusted to Wildlife Fund of Thailand volunteers. International Primate Protection League (IPPL) and the Orangutan Foundation flew Dianne Taylor-Snow, an experienced American orangutan care-giver, to Bangkok along with a supply of medications.

On receiving copies of these documents, the Division of Law Enforcement (DLE) of

the US Fish and Wildlife Service initiated an investigation. The investigation of the "Bangkok Six" shipment was clearly one that would require a serious allocation of resources and the attention of a team of highly skilled agents. Obviously special agent travel around the world would be needed, since nationals of many countries were known or suspected to be involved in the shipment



A dignified orangutan mother with her baby. To capture the babies to supply the animal dealers, the mother is always killed and the infants often die.

(including Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Germany, Yugoslavia, the former Soviet Union, and the United States).

DLE has only 200 special agents, to handle 11 national and international wildlife laws and treaties affecting wildlife and habitat. The agency is also grossly under-funded.

However, in spite of all these problems, an indictment was finally handed down by a Miami Grand Jury alleging that Matthew Block did indeed mastermind the "Bangkok Six" shipment. Block's attorneys state that he is innocent. A tentative trial date has been set for July, 1992. ■

### Hearings Held on Wild-Caught Bird Trade

Congressman Gerry Studds (D, MA) held hearings June 16, 1992 on HR 5013 which he introduced April 9. In a floor statement he said that its purpose is "to curtail imports of wild-caught birds for the pet trade and to promote the captive breeding of exotic birds at home and abroad to supply the pet industry."

He further explained that "the bill is patterned closely after a legislative proposal drafted by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife and Parks." He called it "absolutely necessary to conserve the wild bird populations that are so clearly imperiled."

Michael Hayden, Assistant Secretary for the US Fish and Wildlife Service testified that "In five years... over 330,000 birds... died before arrival into the US or within the first 30 days of quarantine. Due to the initial shock of capture and caging, mortalities between capture and export are reportedly even higher."

It was clear from the hearings that the proposed four-year phase-out was impractical.

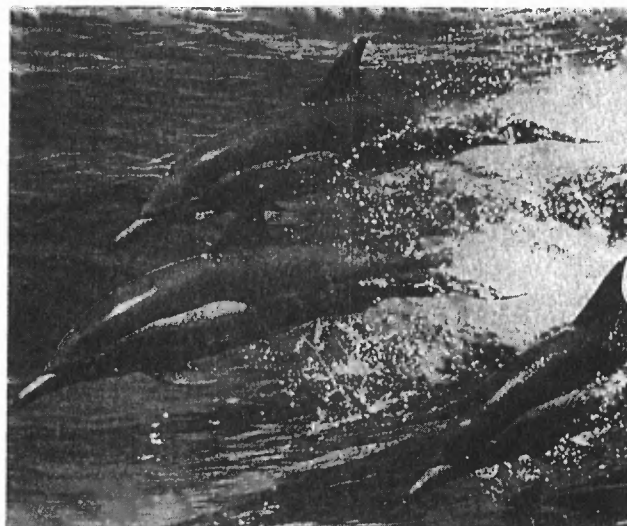
More than 200 animal protective organizations are urging that the bill be amended to require an immediate ban on all species of wild-caught birds, making it consistent with legislation already enacted in the states of New York and New Jersey and with the bans on transport of wild-caught birds instituted by 79 airlines, including all US and European carriers.

# SABOTAGE!

## of America's Health, Food Safety and Environmental Laws

If talk about "free trade" puts you to sleep, you'd better wake up fast! While we've been dozing, President Bush has been pushing for new international trade rules that give a secretive foreign bureaucracy vast new powers to threaten American laws that protect your food, your health, your wilderness and wildlife, and your job. It's part of the hidden agenda in the new GATT agreement in Geneva.

The critical decisions come this month. Now is the time to speak out against this "free trade" scheme, or your kids and the planet will pay for decades. Here are the details.



GATT THREATENS "DOLPHIN SAFE" LAW: One of the many American laws challenged by GATT is the one that prevents sale or import of tuna caught in a manner that also kills thousands of dolphins. Millions of Americans fought for this law, and Congress passed it by a huge majority. But GATT bureaucrats decided it must be rescinded as a "barrier to free trade." Who are these people? And why does George Bush support them? Please read below, and use the coupons.

## I. Sneak Attack on Democracy

"Free trade" sounds good. It has a logical, friendly ring, so few people pay attention. The press accepts it, and Congress goes along with hardly a whimper.

It turns out, however, that the only thing free about free trade is the freedom it gives the world's largest corporations to circumvent democracy and kill those "pesky" laws that protect people and the planet. Free trade agreements are the instruments they use.

Right now, the main threat is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Though GATT has existed since 1947, only recently have the Reagan and Bush administrations, on behalf of multinational corporations, been trying to expand GATT's powers. In the present GATT talks, called the *Uruguay Round*, new trade rules may soon give foreign governments the ability to challenge U.S. (and other democracies') laws as "impediments" to free trade.

That the laws were created by democratic process is no longer the point. Neither does it matter that the laws protect people's health, jobs, or natural resources. The main question becomes this: Do multi-national corporations like the law or not? If not, a secret panel of bureaucrats can demand that the U.S. laws be cancelled.

If this new set of trade rules is passed, it could be used against thousands of laws in countries around the world that give priority to clean food and clean water, protect sea mammals and wildlife, preserve trees or other resources, restrict poisonous pesticide sprays, save rainforests and safeguard small farmers from being overpowered by agribusiness.

Are we being alarmist? Consider the recent GATT ruling in the tuna-dolphin case. Here we have a law, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, supported by tens of millions of Americans. It prohibited the sale in the U.S. of tuna that was caught by purse seine nets that also kill tens of thousands of dolphins in the eastern Pacific.

The Bush Administration opposed that law but could not stop it. GATT made it possible. Mexico sued the U.S. under GATT, charging our dolphin law was a "barrier to trade." The GATT panel agreed, saying the law has to go. Mr. Bush has asked Congress to follow GATT's order. All this in the name of "free trade."

### PESTICIDE RESIDUES ALLOWED ON YOUR FOOD UNDER NEW GATT RULES

Import Product	Poison	Percent Increase
Peaches	DDT	5,000
	Aldrin	250
Broccoli	DDT	3,300
	Permethrin	200
Carrots	Aldrin	300
	Heptachlor	500
	DDT	1,000
Apples	DDT	1,000
	Permethrin	4,000
Carrrots	Benomyl	2,500
	Heptachlor	2,000
	DDT	1,000
Potatoes	Diazinon	500
	Heptachlor	500
	DDT	1,000
Strawberries	Lindane	300
	DDT	2,000
Milk	Endrin	300
Bananas	Aldicarb	160
	DDT	5,000
Grapes	DDT	2,000

A similar process may soon threaten the laws forbidding export of old-growth forest logs from the Pacific Northwest — and hundreds of other laws in the U.S. (and in other countries) that safeguard consumers, workers, farmers, and nature.

What conclusions to draw? Simply this: We are witnessing one of the slickest suppressions of the democratic process in history, substituting the will of a trade bureaucracy, GATT, which citizens cannot influence. The beneficiaries are multinational corporations for whom democracy itself is an impediment to their free trade.

## II. Increasing Poisons & Toxics

Another principle in the *Uruguay Round* of GATT is the *harmonization* of each country's laws to international standards. If a U.S. law has higher standards of health or safety, it could be *harmonized down* to a lower common denominator. For example, present U.S. law strictly limits DDT and other poisonous residues on fruits or vegetables. Another law regulates asbestos use. Those laws could be challenged and *harmonized down* to lower international standards. The same fate probably awaits the California state initiative (Proposition 65) that requires the labeling of products for carcinogens and toxics. This law, which protects food safety, may be nullified.

What applies to U.S. law also applies to laws of other countries. European laws to stop the sale of beef shot-up with carcinogenic growth hormones like DES, may also have to be *harmonized down*. That is, eliminated. Japanese laws that keep out dangerous food colorings and dyes, known to cause cancer, probably won't survive either. And Thailand's anti-smoking campaign was challenged by the U.S. under GATT.

So, you see, it's not that the U.S. gains or loses in these trade wars. It's that the people of every country, North and South, lose when they try to protect their health, their jobs, and their environment. We all become subject to the veto of an international body that nobody elected, that nobody knows, and that operates in secret beyond national laws or the democratic process.

## III. Faceless GATT Bureaucrats

When one country sues another under GATT, a panel of three trade officials is formed to hear the case. The hearings are secret. No testimony from consumer groups or health groups or environmentalists. No press, no public. The manner of the deliberations is unknown.

Who sets the standards that GATT panels try to apply? If the *Uruguay Round* is completed, the standards for food safety will be set by another mysterious unaccountable group, the Codex Alimentarius, located in Rome. The main advisers to Codex are giant multi-national corporations. A recent U.S. delegation included Coca Cola, Pepsi, Nestle, Ralston Purina, Kraft, General Foods, and various food trade associations. Where are the environmentalists in Codex? There are none.

What if a country *refuses* to change its laws when the GATT panel demands it? GATT can then impose severe international trade sanctions, leaving a country as a kind of trade outlaw, its economy injured. But that's not the end.

One of the most terrifying elements of the *Uruguay Round* is the proposed creation of a new global super-agency with extraordinary powers: The Multi-Lateral Trade Organization (MTO). This organization would require countries to "take all necessary steps to ensure conformity" to GATT. The Congressional Research Service



confirms that, under MTO, our elected representatives "would no longer have control."

What does that mean? Are we looking at the New World Order's enforcers? A GATT police? This much we know: The proposed powers of MTO are very great, and very ominous.

## IV. What You Can Do

We hesitate to speak of "conspiracy." But if ever it applied, the time is now. If the *Uruguay Round* "succeeds," we will truly face a New World Order beyond the control of any citizen democracy. Your jobs, your health, your safety and the environment will all be directly threatened. So will your democracy, and the democracy of other countries. Beyond that, the expansion of GATT represents a new blueprint and a new mechanism for the organization and control of resources and life on Earth, under the "benevolent" guidance of bankers and multi-national corporations. But in order to proceed with their vision, they must first eliminate the power of democracies to control their own laws. That is why it's important to stop the GATT expansion now.

**Note:** Public Citizen's Citizens Trade Campaign, which placed the full page ads in leading newspapers, (Monday, April 6, 1992) provides constantly updated information on how you can help keep our hard-won animal protective laws safe from GATT destruction.

For further information write to:

Citizens Trade Campaign,  
c/o Public Citizen  
215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE,  
Washington, DC 20003

## Conservation & Development in Botswana: The Cattle Experience

*Rick Lomba, whose powerful documentary film in 1987 alerted the world to the disastrous promotion of beef cattle in Africa, has written a comprehensive report, published by the Okavango Wildlife Society, March, 1992 which documents the continuing determination of the powerful cattle lobby in Botswana to supplant wildlife with domestic bovines at the expense of the majority of the human population.*

*The following quotations, taken from the Executive Summary, tell the story:*

The cattle industry in Botswana has had immensely harmful effects on Botswana's plentiful wildlife. As a result of EC [European Economic Community] requirements that Botswana beef be free of foot-and-mouth disease, thought to be transmitted from wildlife, the country has erected more than 2,800 kms of veterinary cordon fencing designed to separate wild animals from cattle. Plans to erect additional fences are currently underway. Fencing has caused the deaths of hundreds of thousands of wildebeest, zebra and other wild animals in recent years. The effects of massive numbers of cattle also threaten the traditional way of life of the San or Basarwa (Bushmen) hunter gatherers, who depend on the undisturbed environment and wild game for survival . . .

. . . in recent years there has been growing concern that the country's last remaining wilderness areas will be decimated by a burgeoning and non-sustainable cattle population heavily subsidized by foreign developers.

Revenues from diamond production bring in around one thousand million US dollars a year. Botswana has amassed some 3.5 billion US dollars in cash reserves. With a population of 1.3 million, this suggests that there are approximately 3 million US dollars in the bank for every citizen in the country. Yet Botswana has become one of the world's highest recipients of foreign aid and subsidization.

The cattle entrepreneurs, who began their political careers with the late Seretse Khama, now make up one of the most exclusive governing elites in Africa. Yet, over half the Botswana live below the poverty level, and these numbers are rising. In rural areas, many communities have come to depend on food aid handouts in spite of the fact that there are three cattle on the range for every citizen . . .

### Cattle Politics

The politically powerful have developed the livestock industry around their own needs. With the backing of the World Bank and other foreign donors they acquired very large areas of tribal grazing land for their own exclusive use. The banks, at the same time, provided them with access to large amounts of credit to fence off and create infrastructures for their ranching ambitions. These development activities adversely affected the San hunter gatherers in particular, and rural populations in general, as they depended on access to these lands for their own survival.

In August, 1987, the World Bank reported that every one of the commercial ranchers they financed defaulted on their loans. This meant that not only, over a fifteen year period, did the elite benefit personally from these foreign loans, but they passed debts on to the Botswana taxpayer. 63% of the total population were, at that time, classified as 'economically inactive' . . .

### The European Community

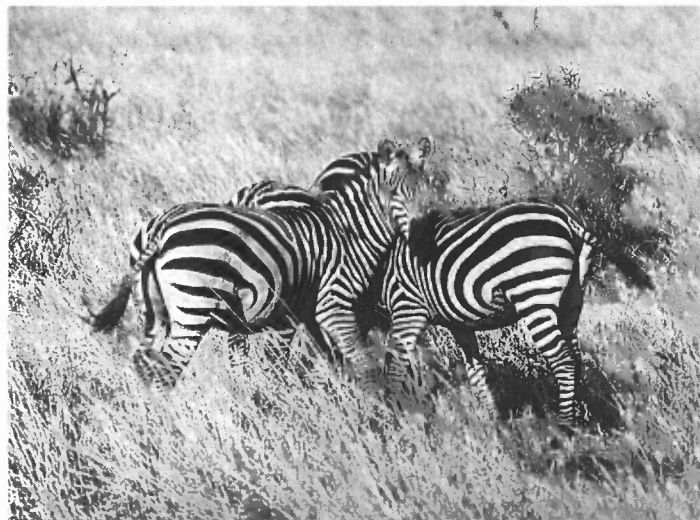
In spite of repeated warnings from the international conservation community and their own researchers, the EC continues to finance this non-sustainable misadventure. Not only does the EC pay 60% above world market prices for Botswana beef, it also has a 720,000 ton beef surplus of its own. Botswana's contribution to this surplus is 19,000 tons per annum which represents one day's consumption of beef in Europe.

In fact, politicians within the EC are so disconnected from the realities of Botswana's cattle sector that they continue to subsidize cattle and associated infrastructures. Tens of millions of dollars are refunded by way of a

rebate via beef export to the EC. This money winds up, for the most part, in the pockets of the few affluent ranchers. A report commissioned by the European Community in 1986 entitled 'Botswana Beef Exports to the EC, Economic Development at the Expense of a Deteriorating Environment' states the following:

'Our estimate is that two-thirds of revenues from cattle ownership may accrue to as few as 2-3% of Botswana's distribution of cattle ownership...

'Today's overgrazing will reduce the resource supplies to future generations of cattle holders as today's overgrazing quantitatively can be directly or indirectly related (via wealth distribution) to a small number of very large herd owners. One might argue that this small minority is reaping a substantial economic benefit by sacrificing the options of future generations' . . .



African Wildlife Foundation

*Threatened zebras frolicking as their grazing range shrinks.*

### Wildlife and People

. . . The zebra is indicative of the crisis at hand. Zebras were once found throughout Botswana. In the fifties, there were an estimated 800,000 zebras here. Now, the once prolific herds have vanished from 90% of their range and are predominantly found in the north. These populations have steadily declined from 45,000 in 1981, to a mere 5,000 in 1992. Zebra skins are prized by local hunters and can be sold for about US \$200 each.

### Fencing Policy

Fencing and veterinary policies for EC export have been the primary cause of mass destruction of wildlife. 98% of all large game in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve and adjacent areas has been decimated.

### Elephants

The only species holding its own is the elephant. However there are plans to start culls later this season under the pretext that elephants are the cause of unacceptable degradation. The vested interests of a few powerful individuals are behind elephant culling, and the culling is likely to take place in areas being opened up for cattle ranching and agriculture rather than in the area of greatest environmental degradation i.e. along the Chobe River frontage in the Chobe National Park. Proposed development projects within the elephant's domain such as the opening up of Mpanamatenga's northern plains and the Northern Buffalo Fence will severely curtail traditional elephant movement into Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia . . .

### The Future of Wildlife

Wildlife is the most sustainable, profitable and renewable resource Botswana will ever have. Currently tourism, which is in its infancy, represents 3% of the GNP. This sector has thrived without donor finance and it takes place on a mere 8% of the land. By comparison, 80% of Botswana's land has been utilized for cattle even though the cattle industry represents only 3.7% of the



GNP. In spite of land degradation and loss of game, the country's wildlife potential in economic terms is far greater than that of cattle. Wildlife evolved here to withstand constant droughts over millions of years. Those species that could not adapt to these ecosystems have become extinct.

Not surprisingly, the only places where wildlife managed to survive have been in areas inaccessible to cattle. These are the last ecologically intact wildlife strongholds. They are found in the north of Botswana. These areas have not been protected by government policy, but by the tsetse fly, carrier of ingana, a disease potentially deadly to cattle. Indigenous animals, immune to the bite of this insect, have thrived within the tsetse fly's domain.

**The Okavango Delta**

... The Okavango has remained a permanent oasis of lagoons and islands teeming with buffalo, elephant and a broad spectrum of other game. But over the past fifteen years, the fly has been eliminated in much of the area.

Foreign donors, primarily the Food & Agricultural Organization, have assisted in opening up these last wilderness areas for cattle by donating hundreds of millions of dollars to spray deadly chemicals over the unique wilderness in an ongoing war against the tsetse fly ...

**Opening up of the Okavango**

The first steps towards the ambition of acquiring the Okavango for cattle are now being implemented. 4,500 sq. kms east of the Okavango River on the Northern fringes of the Delta is being fenced off to open this region for cattle ranching. In spite of local and international concern and protests about these projects, the government is going ahead without either environmental impact assessment or consideration for the socio-economic repercussions of this scheme.

Furthermore there is no legislation to limit cattle from moving into these areas and it is envisaged, that during times of extended drought, the region will become infested with cattle and subsequently downgraded.

**The Northern Buffalo Fence**

... The fence will create extended range exclusively for cattle (4500 sq. kms). Almost half this area (1800 sq. kms) will be set aside for a select few commercial cattle ranches ...

The Bayei hunter gatherers of the region are opposed to this project realizing

that the wildlife will soon be gone, and that they will have traded their entire way of life for a few head of cattle. Currently the drilling of 8 boreholes for cattle ranching, along the backline of the Northern Buffalo Fence, is being initiated. The present Minister of Agriculture, a prominent cattle baron himself, recently announced his department's intention to promote commercial cattle ranching in the Okavango region by providing government grants and subsidies for cattle owners and syndicates (*Daily News*, November 1990) ...

**Public Relations**

The growing criticism from international conservation communities about the status of wildlife in Botswana has prompted the government to call in professionals. Hill and Knowlton were recently commissioned to formulate a campaign to improve the international perception of the government by highlighting their concern for wildlife and conservation of the environment. Hill and Knowlton are the world's foremost PR consultants ...

**Department of Wildlife and National Parks**

... If Hill and Knowlton can succeed in selling the components of the Wildlife Conservation Policy, as set out by the DWNP [Department of Wildlife and National Parks], this will encourage more foreign donors to participate in Botswana based development projects and funding of the National Conservation Strategy.

The government has already successfully attracted tens of millions of dollars from USAID [U. S. Agency for International Development] and the EC to assist in the implementation of this Wildlife Conservation Policy.

*The report concludes with eight recommendations, the principal points being that the Okavango Delta and its adjoining wilderness areas be declared a World Heritage Site in order to protect these areas from degradation from outside the country as well as within it. The report calls for a halt in construction of the Northern Buffalo Fence and the removal of wire from the already completed portion. Full environmental impact assessments and reviews should be undertaken.*

**Action:** Please write to the Chairman of the Parliamentary Intergroup for Animal Welfare at The European Parliament, Rue Belliard, Brussels, Belgium 1040 and draw her attention to the hypocritical stance of the government of Botswana. ■

***Beyond Beef: A Sounder, Healthier People and World***

There is certainly no better way to attract the fickle attention of the public than to come on strong. And, that is exactly what Jeremy Rifkin has done in this aptly titled *Beyond Beef* (New York, Dutton, \$21.00).

This is the catalyst for a campaign to cut the consumption of beef by fifty per cent. Not within the next decade, not within the next year, but now. It's a breathtaking concept and deserves the widest possible study and consideration. The author approaches the current mania for beef from every viewpoint. He is most telling when he discusses the health implications and the environmental problems which this planet's beef ranching has brought about.

Beef is bad for you, it is bad for the land, it is bad for the atmosphere, Rifkin trumpets. He backs up every pronouncement with the research garnered over the years and makes a most effective case. If diligence is not Mr. Rifkin's middle name, it should be.

This is only the opening salvo. Cries of outrage can be heard throughout the land. But, no one can dismiss out of hand what this book and this campaign says. Every one of us should consider just what he promulgates. And, none of us can honestly weigh the evidence and not practice to some degree what *Beyond Beef* is telling

us to do. This evidence is there. By cutting back if not cutting out our beef consumption, we'll be doing the world a favor to say nothing of ourselves.

John Gleiber

**A Few Facts from the *Beyond Beef* Campaign**

In the United States, every 24 hours some 100,000 cows are slaughtered.

More than six billion hamburgers were sold last year by fast food restaurants.

In South America, the cattle population is approaching the human population.

In Australia, cattle outnumber people.

The 1.28 billion cattle on earth take up 24% of its land mass.

Since 1960 more than 25% of the forests of Central America have been cleared to create pasture land for grazing cattle. Each imported hamburger requires the clear-cut of five square meters of jungle.

For those still eating beef, the campaign will advocate the consumption of beef that is humanely raised under strict organic standards.

"By reducing the consumption of beef, we will help save the planet, protect our fellow creatures, feed the hungry and ensure our own health and well-being." Jeremy Rifkin.

## Downed Animals Must be Protected

An important animal protection bill, whose entire content is only a few sentences long, was introduced by Senator Daniel K. Akaka (D, HI) March 13, 1992. The bill, S. 2296, entitled the "Downed Animal Protection Act of 1992," would amend Section 318 of the Unlawful Stockyard Practices Involving Nonambulatory Livestock to state: "It shall be unlawful for any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer to buy, sell, give, receive, transfer, market, or hold nonambulatory livestock unless the livestock has been humanely euthanized."

Oversight hearings have been held in the House Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Subcommittee, but no legislation has been introduced as yet in that body.

In introducing his bill, Senator Akaka placed several articles on downed animals in *The Congressional Record*. Some key excerpts are reproduced here.

### "Stockyard Conditions Criticized

"Danville - Agriculture Secretary Edward Madigan said he was shocked by what he saw recently on videotape of treatment of sick and injured cattle at a St. Paul, MN, livestock market.

"I was disgusted and repelled. The stockyard thing at St. Paul was a disgrace," he said. "We are going to be more aggressive and effective in dealing with animal rights." Fort Wayne, IN *News-Sentinel*, May 21, 1991.

### "This Concern is Legitimate

"... With the exception of a rare injury during trucking to a livestock auction house or slaughterhouse, most animals that cannot walk off a truck when it arrives at an auction point or slaughterhouse is an animal that was too ill to be shipped in the first place.

"Few farmers and even fewer others would want to eat a slaughtered downer cow, lamb, steer or hog. Yet, there are downer animals sold at auction barns and to slaughter plants that escape the inspectors.

"Seldom has *Country Today* supported animal rights efforts, partly because the movement's adherents insist that animals, indeed, have rights. However, the attempt by Farm Sanctuary to encourage stockyards to refuse to accept downer livestock is sound and one that farmers should support." Eau Claire, WI *Country Today*, February 27, 1991.

### "The Industry Must Stop "Downer Cow" Abuse

"... There's no excuse for shipping animals which cannot walk.

We commend stockyards that will not accept crippled animals. We strongly encourage others to adopt this common sense policy." *Hoards Dairyman*, July, 1991.

### "Pro-active Activism

"... It is unfortunate that in some cases the worst operations are represented on high level committees in a few segments of the industry." *Meat & Poultry*, August, 1991.

### "Seven Major Livestock Yards Stop Accepting Disabled Hogs

"... Hogs unable to walk or sick hogs that will obviously not recover should be humanely euthanized on the farm and not transported to market." *Pork Report*, July-August, 1991.

### "Take Steps to Avoid Downed Hogs

"... With the trend toward more environmentally controlled housing, more attention needs to be paid to the effect of flooring on lameness and pigs.

"Many of these facilities were built 10-15 years ago, and aspects of these buildings, such as rough concrete, worn or uneven slats, etc. will predispose pigs to traumatic and stress-induced injuries. Many



Farm Sanctuary

*Sick calf left to die at Colorado stockyard.*

times foot injuries are followed by infections.

"... Trucks should be properly bedded (straw when temperature is below 60 degrees and wet sand or shavings when over 60 degrees) to provide a non-slip floor.

"... Keep the animal well bedded and provide access to feed and water. Hand water if necessary to insure adequate intake. Do not isolate the pig and forget about it because you are not sure what to do with the animal." By NPPC Producer Education Director, Beth Launter, D.V.M.

A videotape of downed animals in a Minnesota stockyard was shown on NBC's "Exposé" last fall. The public was shocked, and both the industry and the Department of Agriculture issued statements and directives designed to stop the cruel dragging of sick and injured animals with chains and other abuse and neglect of these helpless creatures.

However, the abuses continued, as documented by a study of 24 stockyards in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado, conducted by Farm Sanctuary, an organization founded to protect farm animals. The survey showed: "Animals with impaired mobility were found at 71% of the stockyards visited, and downed animals, dying slowly, were found at 17% of the stockyards visited." The calf shown in the photograph was among those observed. ■

**Action and information:** Farm Sanctuary, P. O. Box 150, Watkins Glen, NY 14891.

### Bequests to AWI

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, DC 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, DC 20007

## Alternative Systems for Laying Hens FAWC Majority and Minority Reports

By Ruth Harrison

Scientific evidence against commercial battery cages for laying hens has caught up with public revulsion of them, and development of alternative systems has been gathering momentum in many European countries. In Sweden the start of a ten year phase out of battery cages coincides with the end of a similar phase out period in Switzerland. The European Commission is producing another report on the welfare of laying hens systems later this year and work has already started on revisions to the Battery Hens Directive (88/166/EC) which, it is hoped, will contain an appendix setting standards in alternative systems.

Reformers have always faced a classic dilemma. Is it better to be "pragmatic" and go for a series of minor changes hoping to improve things step by step, or to go for what they deem necessary? It is a dilemma that has never failed to divide the animal welfare movement. It is also a dilemma that can divide government committees. Such fundamental differences have led to three minority reports from Britain's Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) and its predecessor during the last twenty-four years, the last of these being on the standards to be set for loose housed laying hens: "The Welfare of Laying Hens in Colony Systems." The majority approach on the Council was to seek moderate changes which industry could accommodate now and then to review the situation in five years' time with a view to making further changes. The minority approach was to seek the radical change that is only possible at the beginning of a new development and set more stringent but long-term goals. The Russian proverb "it is impossible to jump a river in two steps" epitomizes the differences in approach.

The step-by-step approach may have been politically feasible at a time when legislation could be more easily introduced nationally, but now that Britain is part of the European Community (EC), change is much more complicated and difficult to achieve. It takes years for all the member states to reach agreement and many more years to phase in regulations. This is the political reality of membership of the EC, and the political reality which persuaded the minority group on FAWC to go for more stringent standards to be phased in over a suitably long period. Not only was this more politically expedient but the group felt that setting long-term goals would offer more stability to the poultry industry than a series of short-term changes.

The report highlights space as being one of the most important welfare factors. The majority report then lays down 7 birds/m<sup>2</sup> floor space (1425cm<sup>2</sup>/bird) in deep litter houses, but when 55% of the birds can perch 15.5 hens/m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. The report admits that "there is some evidence to suggest that hens would benefit from increased space allowance (possibly up to 2500 cm<sup>2</sup>/hen)" and recommends a review in five years' time. The minority report sets out the scientific evidence which shows that 1424cm<sup>2</sup>/bird lies within the range in which maximum aggression is likely to occur - and also stress and hysteria - and that 2500cm<sup>2</sup>/bird is nearer to what is needed.

This highlights another powerful reason for aiming directly at recommendations indicated by existing scientific evidence and giving producers time to phase them in. If the quality of the total environment - and of each of the components which go to make up that environment - are not good, then the problems which confront the industry at the present time - in particular feather pecking and cannibalism - will be bound to continue affecting the well-being of

millions of laying hens for decades to come.

In spite of the premiums which eggs from alternative systems command, work on the systems has been based on the premise that the new systems must yield a financial return comparable to that from battery cages, and this has led to a number of undesirable features detrimental to animal welfare.

The majority group on FAWC set standards which continue to rely on debeaking and a minimum light level of 10 lux in the house (although they recommend that "routine, non-therapeutic beak-trimming" [whatever that is] should be banned in 1996). The minority group were unable to accept any system which relies for its success on either debeaking or dim lighting. The choice of genetic strain, the stocking rate and the quality of the birds' environment should be such that these two major deprivations are unnecessary.

The Ministry's Agricultural and Development Advisory Service's costing of allowing more space to hens only add 30% to producers costs - going from cages (stocked at 450cm<sup>2</sup>/bird - EC standards for new cages now and existing cages in 1995) to the strawyard system (stocked at 3 birds/m<sup>2</sup>). Space allowance in cages will undoubtedly be increased, reducing this extra cost to 20% or even less. *It is most important to remember that this extra is in production costs and not in retail costs.* Indeed the disproportionate premiums charged on non-battery eggs by retailers could easily absorb this increase without any greater cost to consumers.

One of the disadvantages of the timid, 'pragmatic' approach to change is that the science of animal welfare is advancing so rapidly that recommendations can be out of date almost as soon as they are advanced. This has already happened with some of the recommendations in the majority report. It recommends a minimum lighting level of 10 lux throughout the house whereas it has been shown that dim lighting conditions (>30 lux) have been reported to result in more fear responses, particularly when group size was large (Hughes & Black 1974). Scientific evidence quoted in the minority report shows that hens keep lights on for 80% of the time when given the choice and that the adrenal glands were heavier of hens kept in dim light. Similarly, the majority report recommends 18cm perch space/bird, but it has been found by Gregory (pers. communic) studying perching behavior of birds using infra-red photography, that even 20cm/bird is not enough to prevent birds having difficulty in finding perch space and landing on it and this could be another cause of bone breakage.

We should not seek to test new systems to the point of scientific certainty - which in any case is impossible. There is enough evidence, if we are prepared to give the hen the benefit of the doubt, to suggest that we can be more generous in our recommendations and not hold back relying on further changes in the future. We are setting the scene for a very long time to come and the more we permit poor conditions to become entrenched the more difficult it will be to get even minor changes next time round. ■

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Ruth Harrison is the author of the ground-breaking *Animal Machines* published in 1964. She served on the British Governments Farm Animal Welfare Council from 1967 to 1991.

## Mental Health Shake-up

Dr. Frederick Goodwin, whose assiduous advocacy of animal experimentation as the solution to all human ills and whose impassioned attacks on animal rights and animal welfare have earned him widespread notoriety among organizations devoted to the protection of animals, has incurred the wrath of Congressional Committee Chairmen who have jurisdiction over the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) where Goodwin has headed the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) for the past four years.

Goodwin was discussing studies on violence at a February 11th meeting of the National Mental Health Advisory Council. With his customary reliance on animal experimentation, he adduced violent and "hypersexual" behavior by male monkeys in support of his assertions. "Maybe it isn't just the careless use of the word," he said, "when people call certain areas of certain cities jungles." The 26 Members of the Congressional Black Caucus were not impressed by the apology Goodwin finally issued ten days later. Nor were Congressman John Dingell and Senator Edward Kennedy, Chairs of Congressional authorizing Committees of Goodwin's agency. "Primate research is a preposterous basis for discussing the crime and violence that plagues our country today," they wrote. They called Goodwin's actions "grossly offensive," adding that they "reflect an extremist and appalling view of the problems of the nation's cities."

On February 26th, Goodwin submitted to President Bush his resignation from the ADAMHA post. However, he has been simply shifted over to head the National Institute of Mental Health, a position which, as noted in the article by Spencer Rich in *The Washington Post*, "is not subject to presidential appointment or Senate approval - and Goodwin had been scheduled to assume (it) later in the year," a Health and Human Services spokesman said.

Goodwin is prominently quoted in the packet being distributed by Health and Human Services to schoolteachers and their pupils, "Let's Visit a Research Laboratory," described in the last issue of *The Animal Welfare Institute Quarterly* (Vol. 41, No. 1). He is an enthusiastic supporter of Katie McCabe, whose *Washingtonian* magazine articles have now been formally discredited under the auspices of the District of Columbia Superior Court but which are still being recommended in the HHS packet with no acknowledgment of the falsity of McCabe's charges.

Goodwin's favoritism had already been shockingly displayed five years earlier when Frankie Trull, executive of the Foundation for Biomedical Research, was invited to attend what *Newsday* (February 5, 1989) described as a "high-level" meeting of "directors and administrators of US government research agencies." Ms. Trull also received an internal memo on the meeting. Goodwin, the author of the memo, told

*Newsday*: "We're not allowed to lobby. There's a law against it. (But) all federal agencies have linkages to various advocacy groups interested in the business of that agency." *Newsday* reported that the memo outlined "a strategy designed to keep the government behind the scenes while encouraging other health-care groups to undermine the animal rights movement." (See *The Animal Welfare Institute Quarterly*, Vol. 38, No. 1, "Cloak and Dagger at U. S. Surgical.")

However, Peter R. Briggin, M.D., Director of the Center for the Study of Psychiatry, wrote to *The New York Times*, March 9, 1992, "... Dr. Goodwin has treated so-called mental patients with the same demeaning attitude as he has expressed toward urban human beings.

"In his specialty area, depression, he has been key in supporting the recent resurgence of electro-shock therapy [*Ed. Note*: a violent and painful procedure which had been discredited in the 1970's]. Animal rights activists have criticized Dr. Goodwin, but so have patient rights groups such as the National Association of Psychiatric Survivors and the Center for the Study of Psychiatry... His view that depressed people suffer from genetic and biochemical disorders remains unproved and demeaning to the human spirit. Jane Goodall in *The Chimpanzees of Gombe* has shown that chimps become depressed as a result of psychosocial experiences, including inadequate upbringing and the loss of loved ones.

"Yet biopsychiatrists like Dr. Goodwin grant no such human qualities to human beings. He lowers us beneath the chimpanzees, claiming that people, unlike chimps, become depressed because of defects in their brains."

Similar severe criticism of Goodwin's mechanistic view of life was levelled by Dr. Eli Newberger, President of the American Orthopsychiatric Association (*The Boston Sunday Globe*, March 15, 1992) who called for Goodwin's dismissal. Dr. Newberger stated, "Dr. Goodwin is a man whose career has been associated with the elevation of this biological thrust of research, and I think his appointment holds out an empty promise that somehow technical solutions and simple chemotherapies are going to find the solutions to social ills." Milton Shore, a clinical psychologist and former National Institute for Mental Health (NIMH) researcher noted that NIMH funding is "way over-weighted on the biological side" as contrasted with psychological factors.

In short, the kind of thinking advocated by René Descartes three hundred years ago is being kept alive by Goodwin and his cohorts to the detriment of experimental animals and human patients alike. ■

*Note: The National Association for Biomedical Research (NABR) presented its 1990 "Outstanding Government Leadership Award" to Dr. Frederick Goodwin. In the same year, NABR gave four "Public Service to Science Awards," including one to Katie McCabe, described as a "free-lance journalist."*

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## Whale Watching in Japan

The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs published eight articles for distribution at the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) meeting entitled *Taking Care of Planet Earth, The Forefront of the Environmental Movement in Japan*.

"Whale watching first became the focus of the local tourist industry following a suggestion at a forum held in 1988 on ideas to promote prefectural recreation and vacationing." The Kochi prefecture provided a million yen to study the idea, and two former harpooners and a whaling ship officer served as advisors. The harpooners, Nagaoka and Chiyooka, had both received prizes for the largest catch of whales in 1949.

When the International Whaling Commission moratorium was adopted, the whalers switched to fishing, and Nagaoka has recently purchased a new, larger boat to become, in the words of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' article, "a flagship of Muroto's [a coastal village on the island of Shikoku] new industry, whale watching."

The article further notes that income from three months of whale watching tours in the Ogasawara Islands was twice the island group's agricultural income, 40% of its revenue from fishing, as well as half of its tourist income.



Akinobu Mochizuki/NTT PRX

*The New York Times* (April 6, 1992) published an article on whale watching on Shikoku, where whales have become the "Number 1 tourist draw."

"Whales have always been regarded as a kind of divine omen in this area,' said Tsuneka Matsuda, a 58-year-old fisherman... The fishermen even offered sake, or rice wine, to the water whenever a whale was seen. 'I feel it is an atrocious thing to kill whales,' said Mr. Matsuda. 'We Japanese do not have to eat whales any more.'"

***Save the Whales and Protect the Dolphins from Pollution and Profiteering*** is the message printed on the front of AWI's new T-shirts.

Robin Makowski



Drawings by Robin Makowski of many different species of cetaceans on the back of the shirts are reproduced here.

The shirts are available in adult sizes medium, large and extra-large at \$12.00 each including postage. Orders with payment should be sent to AWI at P.O. Box 3650, Washington, DC 20007.

## A New Video: *In the Company of Whales*

"You can't encounter a whale... and not remember it for the rest of your life," says Roger Payne, host and scientific advisor of The Discovery Channel's feature-length video that presents a brilliant picture of the life of whales through phenomenal encounters that have never before been captured on film.

"We have to respond to the warning the whales are giving us about the oceans and we have to cease business as usual by educating the public through productions like *In the Company of Whales*," said Dr. Payne.

For further information on rental or purchase of *In the Company of Whales* contact: The Discovery Channel at (800)537-8500. Purchase, \$24.95 plus \$3.95 for shipping and handling (1 hour).

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# AWI Quarterly

Volume 1992 Number 1 Number 1



**Birute Gaidikas and Orangutans  
in Indonesia Cover 8-10-12**

**Trappers Attack AWI 5**

**Hayden Pushes Wild Bird Bill 18**

**Aggressive Japanese Demand**

**Commercial Whaling Quotas 14-15**

# The Fate of Endangered Rhinos is Tied to the Fate of CITES



N. Cole

Another rhino gone. His horn hacked off, the carcass is left to rot.

## Stockpiled Rhino Horn Should be Destroyed Now

The fate of the earth's five rhinoceros species is now inextricably linked to the future of wildlife conservation worldwide. Hanging in the balance is more than just the survival of an animal whose numbers have declined 95% in 30 years; the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which 15 years ago listed all species of rhino on Appendix I, is itself in danger.

Pro-trade elements are now arguing that CITES has failed to conserve the rhino and should therefore step aside and let the market forces of a regulated trade save it from extinction. While wildlife traders seek to maximize profits from such a scheme (African black rhino horn sells for as much as \$10,000 a kilo and Asian horn may fetch \$60,000), a small but powerful group of pro-trade "conservationists" such as TRAFFIC are eager to demonstrate to CITES and the rest of the world that the only way to preserve an endangered species is to enter it into a regulated trade.

This debate formally began at the last CITES meeting in Japan in March, 1992, when a resolution by Zimbabwe to remove the African black rhinoceros from Appendix I and to permit trade in rhino horn was soundly rejected by other CITES Parties. Zimbabwe is home to the last significant population of black rhinoceros which is steadily declining due to rhino horn poaching. Last year, Zimbabwe started a de-horning project in an attempt to reduce the slaughter, but the exercise has proved to be slow and expensive. South Africa and Switzerland supported Zimbabwe's argument that the best way to finance rhino conservation efforts was through the sale of rhino horn stocks built up from the de-horning exercises. In other words, the illegal and very lucrative trade in rhino horn would be legalized, but the poacher and middleman would be replaced by the exporting government which would funnel the money back into anti-poaching efforts. Speaking for the overwhelming majority that rejected Zimbabwe's proposal, Dr. Richard Leakey, whose Kenyan Wildlife Service has reduced poaching without de-horning Kenya's rhino, equated this idea to "financing a drug war by selling confiscated drugs."

CITES agreed and upheld the Appendix I listing for the rhinoceros, but Zimbabwe is already working to overturn the rhino horn trade ban. Officials from Harare have reportedly discussed with Taiwanese and Chinese officials the idea of selling its rhino horn stocks. Zimbabwean officials openly stated their desire to reopen the trade at a meeting in Namibia in April, one month after CITES. Recognizing Zimbabwe's stubbornness and frustration, the CITES Standing Committee recently took a very bold step to save

the rhino by resolving, among other things to:

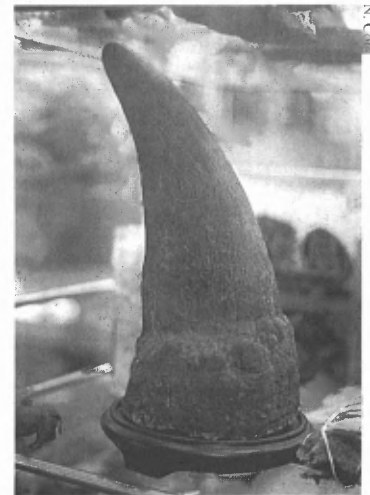
- ▶ "call upon all Parties to the Convention, as well as non-Parties, that are able to influence and constrain the current illegal trade in rhinoceros horn, to do so urgently...;
- ▶ "give support and encouragement to all agencies and countries working towards rhinoceros conservation in any way compatible with the requirements, policies and resolution of the Convention;
- ▶ "make contact with CITES authorities in market countries, especially China, and with appropriate officials in non-Party states... to urge prompt and strong action to control illegal trade, mount media campaigns to educate users as to the plight of the rhinoceros species and look for appropriate substitutes for rhino horn in medicines and other uses;
- ▶ "identify and pursue any means consistent with the Convention, whereby the Secretariat and/or Parties can give urgent, practical support to the efforts of rhinoceros range to protect rhinoceros, including initiatives to reduce poacher interest in these animals through dehorning or to remove individual animals to safe habitat."

The Standing Committee also stated that it regards the existence of illegal stockpiles of rhino horn in Taiwan and other countries "as totally unacceptable to and incompatible with implementation of the Convention," and called for "direct action to acquire and destroy rhino horn on the part of government agencies responsible for CITES matters." Representing perhaps the strongest warning ever issued by CITES, the Standing Committee concluded by noting that "failure to take such action would be viewed as a serious infraction, likely to result in a call for trade bans or other appropriate actions."

## The Myth and the Market

Unfortunately, pro-trade elements criticized the Standing Committee resolution as ineffective and have instead advocated a regulated trade in rhino horn as a way to satisfy demand while educational measures are implemented in consumer countries. Curiously missing from their criticism, however, was any discussion of the major rhino horn consumers. After all, without a market there would be no poaching. And if the importing country fails to enforce the Appendix I listing for a species, the corresponding ban on trade in that species will never work.

Such was the thinking behind the Standing Committee resolution, and such is the case with the rhinoceros with Taiwan representing a gigantic hole in the international rhino horn trade ban. Taiwan is not a party to CITES. Other countries, such as North and South Korea (also non-Parties), as well as China and Thailand are also known to import horn despite the ban. Rhino horn is sold in Yemen as well where it is carved into expensive dagger handles. But Taiwan is the major consumer and also serves as a transit point for trade to the other consuming countries. A significant portion of the eastern oriental population believes rhino horn has medicinal qualities, and therefore buy it in powder or pill form to treat fevers and other illnesses. Many also believe it is an aphrodisiac, a myth which has been scientifically rejected.



A poached rhino horn for sale in Taiwan.

Strong demand fuels poaching of the few remaining rhino which still live in the wild. African countries are being hit the hardest where well-armed gangs threaten not only the life of the rhino with their AK-47s, but also the lives of those trying to protect them. Firefights between game scouts and poachers are common in Zimbabwe. The same could be said for Zambia several years ago, but their rhino, numbering more than 8,000 in 1975, are now gone. In all, nearly 70,000 black rhino roamed Africa in 1970. By 1977 there were less than 20,000. That year CITES listed every rhino species on Appendix I, banning international trade in all rhinoceros parts. But as a result of continued demand their numbers declined to 15,000 in 1980. Finally in 1987, CITES decided to exceed its own mandate to regulate only international wildlife trade by adopting a resolution (Conf. 6.10) calling on all countries to prohibit the



A Taiwanese shop offers ill-gotten products from endangered species.

domestic sale of rhino parts. Unable to hide any longer from international criticism, however indirect, Taiwan responded two years later by enacting Article 33 of its Wildlife Conservation Act which prohibited the import, sale, and export of endangered species. Unfortunately, the law has never been enforced with regard to rhino horn.

### Taiwan, the Wildlife Outlaw

The endangered species trade plays a significant role in Taiwan's economy. Taiwan re-exports \$26 million worth of wildlife products a year to the United States alone. But the rhino horn trade is the most lucrative aspect of its wildlife-related trade. As previously noted, prices for horn can reach \$60,000 a kilo. Most of the horn is sold in pharmacies throughout Taiwan. Some horn is ground up into pills and smuggled abroad, even to the United States. Due to its illegal and lucrative nature, the trade in rhino horn is controlled by a powerful mafia which also trades in weapons, drugs and other contraband. Despite these facts, Taiwan refuses to admit that it has failed to curb the importation of rhino horn.

Pro-trade elements who support Zimbabwe's attempt to legalize and officially become part of the rhino horn trade can always be counted on to deflect or minimize pressure on Taiwan. As long as they keep toeing their pro-trade line, the debate will go on while the rhino gets pulled closer to extinction. The CITES Appendix I listing is certainly not the cause of the current predicament; it is, in fact, a significant part of any solution. The CITES Standing Committee resolution recognizes and addresses the real problem: the failure of certain countries to implement Appendix I. It is time to line up behind this resolution and implement it worldwide. Failure to do so will certainly result in the extinction of the rhinoceros. ■

Steven Galster

## A First in Extradition

United States Federal Law Enforcement Agencies, including the Fish and Wildlife Service and Justice Department, banded together to obtain the extradition of a South African smuggler, Marius Meiring. Meiring was charged with making false declarations for the purpose of illegal importation of protected wildlife, as well as weapons and hand grenades. Meiring's accomplice, John Lukman, Jr., an American mercenary, now on probation after serving time in prison, was caught violating the Endangered Species Act and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Lukman, bragging that he could obtain an unlimited quantity of rhino horns from Meiring and his wife, triggered the investigation. The horns originated in Angola, were transported to Namibia and smuggled into the US. The horns presumably came from the endangered black rhino which has seen its population dwindle from over 65,000 a scant 20 years ago to less than 3,000 today.

Meiring was sentenced to eight months in the Federal Correctional Institute in Hartford, Connecticut. He is now back in South Africa, his time in jail there counting as part of his term here. This was part of a plea-bargain which dropped charges against his wife so she could care for their children.

US Fish and Wildlife Service agent Rick Moulton, who expertly conducted the case, asked Meiring why he got himself into a predicament where he could only plead guilty to these charges. The answer was that he was paid little in the army and the profits of smuggling couldn't be resisted.

As long as there is trade, there is a market, and the slaughter will continue. For the first time, however, we have an extradition case ending in a prison term. Let's hope the message rings loud and clear to everyone who might consider the possible consequences of "easy" money.

For the record, Meiring must still face African courts.

## Japan Wants Ivory

According to the *Nikkei Weekly* (Tokyo, August 1, 1992) the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will soon propose a resumption of trade in elephant tusks, banned by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Japan has stockpiled 88 tons which the industry claims will be used up in four years at the rate that the "personal signature seals" or hankos are being produced. *Nikkei Weekly* says, "The tradition may die out if ivory becomes unavailable." No mention is made of the readily available substitute materials currently being carved and sold, namely jade, wood, bone and synthetic ivory.

The nations of the world at the CITES meeting in Kyoto this spring decided for the second time that there could be no legitimate international trade in ivory.

Japan's insistence on marketing products made from endangered animals has already earned it the reputation of environmental pillager. To open a market dependent on the deaths of African elephants cannot be countenanced. If it goes forward, it will certainly harden and reinforce world opinion on Japan's lawless status.



## Governor Cuomo Vetoes New York's Bear Bill

### Proposal to kill cubs, hunt with packs of dogs, and lure bears with bait is stopped.

On August 3, 1992, Governor Mario Cuomo issued an eloquent veto message, nullifying the legislature's ill-advised and cruel attempt to change New York law with respect to bears. Following are highlights from the Governor's message:



*The bill would remove the prohibition against using dogs to aid bear hunting. Supporters of the bill urge that this practice has legitimate recreational value and assists in bear management. Critics argue that the use of dogs in bear hunting is unfair, unnecessary and possibly cruel.*

*During the recent years when DEC [Department of Environmental Conservation] permitted and monitored the use of dogs in bear hunting, approximately 175 hunters participated annually, including hunters from other states, and only 99 bears were reported taken in this way in the 11 year period. This is minimal participation and impact. It contrasts dramatically with the negative effect that would be produced by this bill. For example, there is risk from increased stress on the bear population and the potential for illegal poaching activity sometimes associated with the use of dogs in bear hunting. Permitting dogs to run in the woods, particularly during hunting season, may frighten deer and other prey and generally create objectionable disturbance. The bill would also impair the*

*enforcement of restrictions against the use of dogs in deer hunting.*

*The bill would remove the prohibition against hunting bear cubs, for the stated reason that it is difficult for hunters to distinguish between young and old bears. The bill would provide only for regulation of the sale of bear parts rather than provide specific prohibition against the sale of certain parts that has led to endangerment of bear species. And the bill potentially weakens the prohibition against the baiting of bear by providing for "regulation" of intentional and incidental feeding of bear.*

*There is something else that argues - intellectually and viscerally - against this bill. There appears to be no justification for the danger and damage it inflicts upon the animals involved. Moreover, the notion of authorizing this advantage to bear hunters seems inconsistent with the sense of "sport". Isn't human superior intelligence and use of weapons advantage enough? How much more of a mismatch should we sanction?*

*In recent years we have grown increasingly aware of the value of biodiversity and the global need to maintain carefully the fragile complexity of nature. At a time when we struggle with difficult questions about the sanctity of life, the simpler issues that the bill presents have captured the attention and struck a chord in people throughout the State. It has been suggested that, "We can judge the heart of a man by his treatment of animals." In many ways, people's response to the bill demonstrates their desire to satisfy that measure.*

*While I am compelled to disapprove the bill, I direct the Department of Environmental Conservation to work with concerned environmental and animal conservation groups to develop legislation that continues DEC's authority to manage and maintain the State's bear population without provision for the use of dogs in hunting or the killing of cubs. Through this process, the other troublesome provisions of the bill can be studied and revised.*

*The bill is disapproved.*

*(Signed) Mario M. Cuomo*

## North American Fur Industry Fights to Undercut EC Regulation

In 1991 the European Community (EC) passed a Regulation banning the use of steel-jaw leghold traps by member nations. However, provisions restricting the importation of furs, unfortunately, were amended to create a loophole. Beginning in 1995, fur will be prohibited from entering the EC unless, in the country where the pelts originate:

- there are adequate administrative or legislative provisions in force to prohibit the use of the leghold trap;
- or
- the trapping methods used for the species listed in Annex I meet internationally agreed humane trapping standards.

Species listed in Annex I are beaver, otter, coyote, wolf, lynx, bobcat, sable, raccoon, muskrat, fisher, badger, marten and ermine.

There were no "internationally agreed humane trapping standards" in existence when the Regulation was adopted. The International Standards Organization (ISO), a non-governmental body based in Geneva which works closely with regulated industries, set up a Technical Committee which is moving to produce recommendations which would be used to enable the EC to import furs caught in steel-jaw leghold traps.

Trappers, trap manufacturers, wildlife managers and other

industry elements have been meeting regularly since 1987 under the auspices of the ISO Technical Committee. Most of the US and Canadian participants are strongly biased in favor of continued use of steel-jaw leghold traps. In addition, the number of individuals from the US and Canada heavily outweigh the total number of people involved in this "international" process.

The activities and final product of this standards process are likely to have a significant impact on the methods used to catch animals for the fur trade and animal damage control. AWI has now entered this arena to speak for the animals (see next page).



*An animal, frantic with fear and pain, gnawed off his own foot to escape from this steel-jaw leghold trap, a not uncommon occurrence.*

## Trappers Eye View of the Animal Welfare Institute

The May-June 1992 issue of *The American Trapper*, the National Trappers Association (NTA) magazine, featured AWI in two separate, full-page articles. The "Conservation Director's Report," by Steve Greene, after a few hostile references to "animal cultists," gave an account of the April 10-11 meeting of the working group on restraining traps of the International Standards Organization (ISO) in Spokane, Washington:

... at this meeting a woman by the name of Cathy Liss asked for, and received, a seat as a voting member of the Technical Advisory Group. This woman just happens to be the executive director for the Animal Welfare Institute (AWI). She is a co-worker with Christine Stevens, president of AWI and secretary for the Society for Animal Protective Legislation (SAPL). This is the same Christine Stevens who stalks the halls of Congress pushing animal rights legislation and is known as the Mother of the Animal Welfare Act and the Endangered Species Act. Both of these organizations are currently pushing for legislation to ban steel-jaw leghold traps nationally.

Can you imagine that this person is now a voting member of the leghold trap standards committee representing the United States? Only three of the committee members insist that they think she will be able to do more damage on the inside than she could from the outside. They also said that this woman states that her two groups are animal welfare, not animal rights organizations. Give me a break! One of AWI's publications is titled 'Trapping Agony'. This shoots any hopes of unbiased objectivity in the rear!

I also asked what were her credentials to be on this working group and was told she had worked for a zoo, apparently as an animal caretaker. I'd like to know when zookeeping qualifies one for a seat on a scientific body.\*

After talking to a number of people who are voting members of the national committee on leghold traps, I have ascertained that the ones who wanted the animal cultists on the group are our government people. (U. S. Fish and Wildlife representatives, state department, and the folks from ADC.) They have apparently worked with Ms. Liss and Ms. Stevens on other projects, such as the Endangered Species Act. We all know what just one endangered species can do for people's jobs, don't we?

Those promoting this 'experienced' woman seem to think you can compromise with zealots, that if these zealots are included in the process they will have to vote for the scientific evidence rather than on their philosophical and emotional views. They are wrong! Christine Stevens refused to sign a report issued by the National Academy of Science [sic] which said the use of animals in science is appropriate despite the pain suffered by the animals. Stevens, a member of the report panel, said the report underestimated the

\* Cathy Liss studied wildlife management, biology and animal science at Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg) before graduating in 1982. Since that time she has actively pursued the collection of information on trapping while working for AWI. She has never been a "zookeeper."

amount of animal abuse in laboratories.

Apparently, some of the members of the American group think themselves more astute than the National Academy of Science [sic] and will be able to change the leopards spots. I don't think they can!

The President of the NTA, Scott Hartman, called his article "What do You Think of That?". About AWI, he wrote:

Now hear this. Over the objections of NTA, an employee of the Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) has been newly admitted to the TAG [Technical Advisory Group], and she is being considered to chair both the TAG and the American Working Group.

Although it is argued the AWI is not anti-trapping, the facts are the Washington, DC based group completely rejects leghold traps. There are many evidences of that. President and founder Christine Stevens recently wrote an article totally rejecting padded traps as well as all other leghold traps, and the AWI and its political sister organization 'Society for Animal Protective Legislation' (SAPL) has pushed in Congress for bans on leghold traps.

And yes, it is the same Christine Stevens who is widely known as the mother of the Endangered Species Act and the Animal Welfare Act. Yes again, the same Christine Stevens has been active in the European Economic Community lobbying to force legislation to ban your furs from being marketed there.

Literature produced by AWI is also telling. Pamphlets negative toward trapping include 'Trapping Agony', 'Let Us Live' and their version of 'Facts about Furs'. The AWI is also active promoting their views on humane education, factory farming, laboratory animals, whales, and other attitudes towards animals.

It's simply incredible. International standards have always been the result of recommendations from industry people trying to protect consumers. Yet, in this case, arguments are being made for a person to

chair the trap committees who is not from within the industry and with an agenda totally against the necessary tools and products!

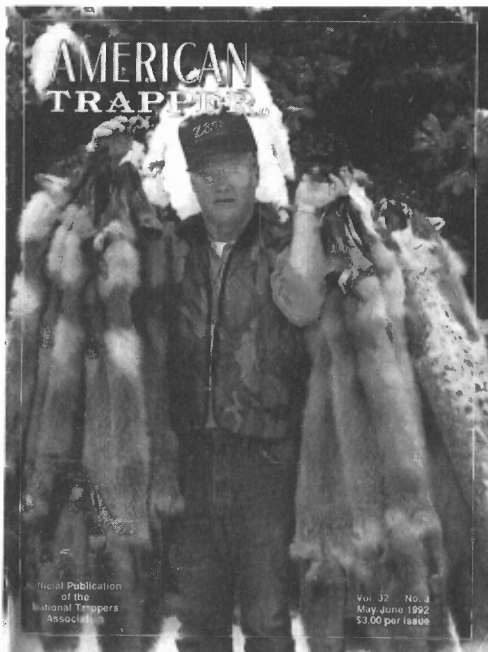
The argument has been brought forward that chairing a committee of this type prevents the chairperson from voting, and in this case would lend credibility to the committee as being diverse.

Excuse me, I must have fallen off my log. Do you want a hiring of Christine Stevens representing your interests behind closed doors or negotiating anything for you? And don't you think a chairperson has more power than a single vote as committees are manipulated and directed?

Mr. Hartman concludes with a ringing denunciation:

Now our NTA representative in this process has an uphill fight to keep one of the puppets of Christine Stevens from becoming the all-important chairperson. **What do you think of that?**

I think it stinks!!!



## Whistle Blowers Discouraged

A bill entitled the Animal Enterprise Protection Act passed the US House of Representatives August 4, 1992 and was approved by the Senate, which had passed a bill on the subject in 1991.

The US Justice Department, when asked about predecessor bills on this subject, expressed the opinion that they were unnecessary since the actions referred to were already illegal. Nevertheless, the National Association for Biomedical Research (NABR) exerted constant pressure on the Congress to pass a bill. In a current release to NABR members, it expressed considerable jubilation and assured them, "This victory belongs to you!"

The Animal Welfare Institute is deeply concerned about the new law's chilling effect on whistle blowers who, in our opinion, should be given every encouragement from their employers to speak out against neglect and abuse of animals in laboratories by reporting mistreatment, first to the institution itself, so it can quickly correct cruelty. If action is not promptly taken, animal welfare organizations and the press should be informed as well as the US Department of Agriculture.

The bill was modified by the House Judiciary Committee to omit the most extreme anti-whistle blower provisions included in predecessor proposals, which would even have made unauthorized copying of information a felony! But the stifling of informed criticism unfortunately remains a major thrust of the bill.

NABR is well aware that laboratory employees are frequently shocked by the suffering they see and want to prevent. For example, Frankie Trull, Executive Head of NABR, addressing a group of scientists in 1984, said:

*"The reason I say please clean up your own shops is that the break-ins are inside jobs, every one of them. By inside jobs, I mean that some sincere, genuine animal technician or cage cleaner or*

*whatever, goes to an animal rights rally or reads an article in a magazine and wants to help the other side. Every single one of the break-ins in the 30 or 40 we're aware of involve inside jobs." \**

The well-nigh universal rejection and denial of criticism exhibited by experimental laboratories caused employees dismayed by mistreatment of laboratory animals to seek help from animal rights groups because they were unable to obtain needed humane correction of animal abuse by appeals to those in charge of the animals.

Rational self-interest should lead administrators of scientific institutions to make clear that concerns for animal welfare will be given full consideration at all times rather than being brushed aside. Instead, however, at the insistence of NABR, they have sought intimidating legislation which will further lessen the likelihood of their being informed of improper animal treatment within their institutions.

The stated purpose of the bill is "to provide protection to animal research facilities from illegal acts." But it includes a whole gamut of animal-based commercial ventures:

- (A) a commercial or academic enterprise that uses animals for food or fiber production, agriculture, research, or testing;
- (B) a zoo, aquarium, circus, rodeo, or lawful competitive animal event;
- or
- (C) any fair or similar event intended to advance agricultural arts and sciences.

One wonders whether the Deans of the nation's medical schools really intended to align themselves with such "enterprises" as roadside zoos and rodeos in order to receive NABR's kudos ascribing "this victory" to its member scientific institutions. ■

\* Source: "Mistreatment of laboratory animals endangers biomedical research," Commentary by Christine Stevens, *Nature*, Vol. 311, Sept. 27, 1984.

## Immuno AG's \$20 Million Investment in Experiments on Chimpanzees

Immuno AG, notorious for having sued dozens of critics of its policy and practices with respect to wild-caught chimpanzees, has recently adopted a public relations campaign to woo the media and key scientific administrators throughout the United States.

On the occasion of the opening of a new chimpanzee "facility," Immuno held a symposium. The Chairman of the Department of Medical Chemistry at the University of Vienna, Erich Kaiser, said the symposium should help prove that animal research "is not both cruel and pointless."

Chiming in were NIH's Charles McCarthy, Stanford University's Larry Horton, the University of Pennsylvania's Henry Rozmiarek, the University of Michigan's Carl Cohen, and Yerkes' Frederick King.

It is interesting to note that these men are favorites of the National Association for Biomedical Research (NABR), which joined as *Amicus curiae* in Immuno's lengthy lawsuit against Professor Moor-Jankowski, head of New York University's Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates. NABR came down on the side of Immuno despite the fact that New York University Medical School is a member of NABR, and Professor Moor-Jankowski might even be called a founding member, since he was the first to join the organization when it was started. But when *The Journal of Medical Primatology*, of which the professor is editor, published a letter by Dr. Shirley McGreal critical of Immuno's plans to use wild-caught chimpanzees, pointing out that they are usually captured only after the mother has been shot, Immuno sued

him and Dr. McGreal. Moor-Jankowski invited Immuno to reply in *The Journal*. Ignoring this opportunity to respond, the company chose to sue instead.

Readers of *The New York Times* (and of *The AWI Quarterly*, Vol. 40, No. 2, where his column, "Abusing the Law," was reprinted) may recall Anthony Lewis' masterful analysis of the case, which ran for seven years. In 1991, the New York Court of Appeals decided in favor of Dr. Moor-Jankowski for the third time. Mr. Lewis concluded his column by stating: "Somehow our law must make clear - to giant foreign companies among others - that in this country we honor and protect free speech."

Immuno's public relations venture contrasted sharply with the slashing attacks of its lawsuits (an estimated 60 in number), which caused most defendants to drop out for lack of sufficient funds (Moor-Jankowski's legal costs reached \$2 million).

Lantz Miller, Assistant Editor of *Lab Animal* (July/August, 1992), wrote an 8-page article on Immuno's symposium and chimpanzee laboratories, which he described as "a living international museum to animal research."

The article does not indicate whether *all* of Immuno's chimpanzees have been moved to the new cages, which measure 5 meters square and 2.3 meters high. They are furnished with a ladder, hammock and television. Windows in these cells allow the chimpanzees to see the others in their cell block, but each one is alone.

continued on page 8

# Expensive Equipment Makes Animal Experiments Easy for Experimenters, But Not for Animals

Stereotaxic instruments, in which the animal is tightly held and paralyzed with a curariform (paralyzing) drug, are being promoted increasingly. The 1993 Stoelting catalog, 80 pages in length, features these instruments. The Animal Welfare Act states that its standards "shall include minimum requirements... against the use of paralytics without anesthesia; and... that the withholding of tranquilizers, anesthesia, analgesia, or euthanasia when scientifically necessary shall continue for only the necessary period of time."

However, the catalog makes no reference to matters such as these. Rather, it caters to the convenience of the experimenter. For example, "The manipulator arm may be swiveled out of the way for convenience in installing the animal or performing a procedure..."

Under stereotaxic apparatus "accessories," the following listing appears: "The *Standard Ear Bars* have an 18° taper to the tip. These penetrate far into the ear canal, puncturing the tympanic membrane, for a reliable, stable head position."

Convenience for the experimenter is emphasized again when the potential purchaser is advised that he can "Reach Any Point in the Brain From Any Angle Without Math." The catalog advises: "If a structure is always approached over the same path, one can never rule out the possibility that electrode induced damage to brain tissue above the lesion site, or chemical seepage along the implant path, was responsible for the observed post-surgical changes."

"With conventional stereotaxic instruments, a great deal of trigonometry and/or pilot attempts are necessary to 'work out' each new angle of approach."

Further "accessories" include "a carrier mounted drill for placing holes in the skull in precise stereotaxic coordinates for electrodes, cannulae, or microinjections."

The catalog also lists a "Lesion Making Device."

The "Tissue Slice Apparatus" is advertised as "the preferred instrument for cutting living slices for brain slice electrophysiology." The catalog offers both Motorized Vibroslice and Manual Vibroslice. "The Manual Vibroslice is recommended for collecting a few slices of living tissue for explant studies." (Price: \$1,925.00.)

The catalog also offers a Rodent Tethering Harness and Research Animal Equipment Vests for dogs, cats, monkeys and rabbits.

Respirators, which are necessary to keep paralyzed animals alive, are available for mice, rats, cats, dogs and monkeys. A photograph is titled, "The dog respirator is supplied with its own attractive trolley with casters." (Price: \$9,950.00.)

Decapitators are also illustrated. "The large animal decapitator similar to our small animal decapitator, but larger. For use with

rabbits, small monkeys and other large sized animals." (Price: \$1,150.00.)

A Plethysmometer for measuring paw inflammation is offered for \$3,975.00.

An Electroconvulsive Device, about which the catalog states, "The standard auricular electrodes (supplied) allow the operator to deliver shock to a large number of animals in a short time," is listed at \$4,095.00. There is also an Optional Foot Pedal offered for \$165.00. Clearly, convenience to the experimenter to collect large amounts of data with minimum expenditure of effort is being advertised. People who have undergone electroconvulsive shock can testify to the suffering to be inflicted on the "large number of animals in a short time."

On the same page, a different type of suffering machine is listed, Rota-Rod Treadmills. "Fatigue resistance" is one of the studies referred to. "Both constant speed and accelerating units are available." (Prices range from \$2,995.00 to \$4,750.00.)

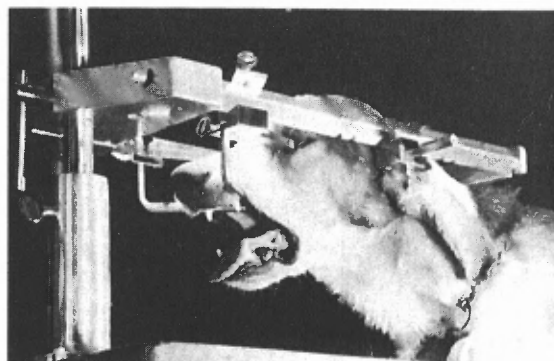
"The Basile Active Avoidance System comes ready to unpack and collect data. All necessary logic, timers, counters, a shock source, and a 2-pen chart recorder are built into the programming/recording unit. Just set the experimental parameters with the knobs on the controller, and add a rat."

The "Passive Avoidance Apparatus" is available for cats as well as mice and rats, and it states, "The controller allows digital setting of the shock intensity in milliamps." For data collection, it can be connected directly with a computer or printer. (Price: \$7,795.00.)

Data collection is made exceedingly easy. Shock intensity in milliamps was the subject of numerous entries in the third part of *Beyond the Laboratory Door*, which states that pain begins at 0.5 mA/mm<sup>2</sup>, and some strains of rats actually die when subjected to 2 mA shocks, yet even higher intensities are sometimes administered.

The Pressure Analgesia Meter screens analgesic drugs on both "normal and inflamed rat paws... The operator presses a pedal switch to start force action and when the rat struggles, the operator releases the pedal and reads the force at which the animal felt pain ... May be connected to a computer through the Basilink interface." (Price: \$1,950.00.)

The acme of data collection appears under Basilink and Minilink Automated Data Collection for Basile Plethysmometers, Rota-Rods, Analgesia Meters and Shuttle Avoidance Apparatus. The catalog tells the customer that "The Basilink allows connection of up to 99 Basile instruments to a computer or printer." (Price: \$3,775.00, with varying prices for output modules, input modules and minilink.) ■



*Dog in a stereotaxic instrument from an earlier Neuman catalog. Companies which market these devices now shield viewers from the sight of an animal in this appalling device.*

## Retired Boeing Executive Helps Reading Program Take Off

This fall marks the first anniversary of a humane education and literacy program that has already been enthusiastically received and promises to become a success: Operation Outreach, which links Storytellers Ink's "Light up the Mind of a Child" book series with the curriculum of the American Humane Education Society (AHES).

Storytellers Ink publishing company is the brainchild of Malcolm T. Stamper, retired Vice Chairman of The Boeing Company, whose many professional accomplishments include the development of the 747 jumbo jetliner.

He wants to provide every school child with a story book to read and keep--a new one each year--and eventually to expand the program worldwide. The books include both well-known classics and new works that develop understanding and appreciation of animals. Inspired by his love of children and animals and his concern for society and the environment, Stamper has personally financed the project. Based in his Seattle, Washington home, Storytellers Ink is a family affair. Stamper's wife, Mari, is Editor-in-Chief. Under the pen name of Quinn Currie, Mari retold *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell and *Beautiful Joe* by Marshall Saunders. His daughter, Mary, handles most of the production, and his son, Jamie, authored *Kitty the Raccoon*, about a young man who raises a blind baby raccoon abandoned by its mother and who learns in the end that wild animals need to return to the wild.

The series now consists of 14 titles, ranging from *If a Seahorse Wore a Saddle* by Mary Jane Flynn, M.D. (an irresistible rhyming book whose underlying theme is respect for sea life), to *William's Story* by Deborah Duel (an extremely popular story about an African-American boy and a stray cat in Washington, DC), to *Sandy of Laguna* by Joseph Bell (about a Hispanic boy who is handicapped and a one-legged sandpiper found on the beach), to adapted versions of *Lobo the Wolf* and *The Pacing Mustang* by Ernest Thompson Seton.

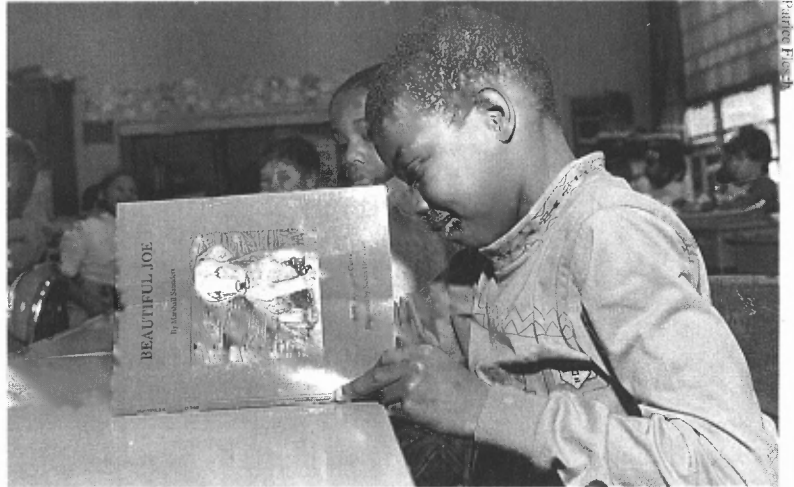
The series features a variety of animals and humane issues and is intentionally multi-ethnic, multi-racial and varied geographically in approach. The books are amply and appealingly illustrated.

The AHES is the educational affiliate of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Their founder, George Angell in 1890 began by distributing 2.5 million copies of *Black Beauty* to children across this country.

The AHES solicits donations from major corporations and foundations, who then select the school systems to be funded.

School systems are very receptive to the program and decide themselves on which portions of the curriculum to accept. Storytellers Ink then provides the books at cost to the schools. The children are thrilled because they each receive a book of their own to keep.

For comprehensiveness and continuity, Operation Outreach is designed for implementation in an entire elementary school, with a curriculum covering kindergarten through sixth grade. Thus, there are materials geared to the attention spans and abilities of younger



A young boy enjoys reading Beautiful Joe.

children, as well as materials designed to stimulate the critical thinking of fourth, fifth and sixth graders.

In the 1991-92 school year, Operation Outreach workshops were attended and programs begun in New York City (a few New Jersey teachers also participated); in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; in Greenville, North Carolina; and throughout Massachusetts. In 1992-93, Operation Outreach will expand into Washington, DC and Atlanta, Georgia, as well as into Toronto, Canada. Plans have also been made to include Baltimore, Maryland; Huntsville, Alabama; Cincinnati, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; and Portland, Oregon.

Readers are encouraged to contact your local schools and school systems, so that children in your areas can enjoy the benefit of this exciting literacy and humane education program. To find out how to get this program started or expanded in your town or community, write or call Judy Golden at the American Humane Education Society, 350 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02130. Phone: (617) 541-5096.

Helene Abramowitz ■

## Immuno (continued from page 6)

After being liberally wined and dined, participants and visitors at the symposium toured the animal quarters. Miller described walking down the visitors' gallery above the chimpanzees' cells with their ceiling windows where visitors "literally stand on or beside the glass and peer at the animal underneath." One chimpanzee was so excited when Lantz Miller walked on the ceiling of her cell, she kept rushing up her ladder and hitting her head on the glass.

"On the wall above each cage," Miller noted, "is a framed information sheet with the chimpanzee's name, date of capture, country of capture, and often a photograph. Between the windows are the tropical plants clambering up lattices on the wall and toward the translucent canopy between it and the sky....Opera drifted through the animal rooms. The chimpanzees hoots and hollers also

echoed past, at once both alien and 'jungly' to the unaccustomed human, but also peculiarly like something our species might emit, eerily loony."

Jane Goodall's severe criticism of Immuno's housing and care of its chimpanzees when she toured its laboratories a few years ago may have played a part in Immuno's decision to build the \$20 million "Hans Popper Primate Center." Immuno's Dr. Gerald Eder however claims the company made the decision as the result of its own research. "An evaluation of the development of the body weight of our chimpanzees at the end of 1986 showed a need for larger cages."

Johann Eibl, Director of Immuno, and Martha Eibl, Project Director, expressed optimism about Immuno's multi-million dollar investment. Apparently looking forward to large profits, Martha Eibl said, "Think of all the other infectious diseases there are to solve." ■

## Harming Animals as Part of Biology Education

Survey after survey has demonstrated the lamentable state of biology education in the United States. American students compare poorly to students from other countries in their scientific literacy. In both comprehension and knowledge of fundamental biological concepts, both American students and adults fare badly. Internationally, Americans are often at or near the bottom of the scale in these educational surveys. Educators are understandably alarmed.

A massive national effort is now taking place to rethink what should be included in the biology curricula and how the subject should be taught. It is important in designing reforms, that the place of animals in biology education be given serious consideration.

The underlying issue is familiar to teachers - whether or not to continue to harm and kill sentient animals in order to teach fundamentals of biology. Since biology is the study of life it is most reasonable, indeed essential, that live creatures should be studied. The issue is *how* live animals are studied. There are strong forces at play favoring a continuance of inflicting pain and destroying animals in junior and senior high and college biology classes, and equally strong forces for abandoning many or all of these practices.

There is a growing tide of people who believe that harming and killing sentient animals to demonstrate well-established information is unnecessary. Examples of current practices that could be curtailed are: dissections of frogs, dogs, and cats in high schools; teenagers' science fair projects that inflict pain on animals; "dog labs" in medical schools; and intentional induction of diseases or surgical removal of body organs by veterinary students (on the rationale that there are ample cases of animals in need of care with naturally-occurring diseases and to medically treat them would be more in line with learning compassionate healing skills). Proponents of this view, which include some leading educators, argue that alternative methods of teaching are available that avoid inflicting harm on animals. These alternatives should be used because they are both ethically preferable and educationally sound.

But there are other people who resist any changes; they want to retain the status quo of harming and killing animals, and if a student could learn something - anything - from it, any pain or suffering of an animal is justified, they claim.

This clash of opinions finds expression in widely divergent policy statements on the educational use of animals by professional science teachers associations. For instance, the prestigious National Association of Biology Teachers (NABT) which is the major organization for representing biology teachers' opinions, has issued a recent official policy which states in part, "NABT supports alternatives to dissection and vivisection wherever possible in the biology curricula." A 1990 statement from NABT says firmly that lab activities "should not involve the loss of an animal's life." Any invasive studies are in violation of this code. NABT encourages observational studies of normal living functions such as feeding, growth, reproduction, activity cycles and natural behavior.

In contrast, in 1991, the National Science Teachers Association issued a statement that serves to promote dissection in high schools and completely omits any mention of avoiding infliction of animal pain. The closest the guidelines come to addressing the issue of animal pain is to state that "Laboratory and dissection activities must be conducted with consideration and appreciation for the organism" - whatever "consideration" might mean. In view of the considerable history, repeatedly documented by the Animal Welfare Institute, of

the abuse of small mammals by high school students in their science fair projects, these guidelines offer inadequate guidance. The central issue of the controversy is whether or not inflicting pain and suffering on sentient animals should be permitted by high school students - since this is where the major controversy lies. So this strange omission renders these "guidelines" wanting and leaves the door open for continuance of past unjustified practices.

As another example, the International Science and Engineering Fair with its notoriously long history of rewarding animal abuse, still allows beginning students to "learn" by seriously harming animals.

Underlying many of the objections to any change in the use of animals in education is, I believe, an unrealistic fear that *any* expression of concern about the use of animals in science threatens the biomedical community and animal research *in general*. This is not true. The purpose of the use of animals in education is quite different from the use of animals in original research and therefore the justifications for each are different. A person can be against harming animals for demonstrating well-known facts which can be learned by alternative methods and yet be in favor of carefully planned research use of animals by well qualified investigators which would improve human health.

The forward-looking policy of NABT of encouraging study of live animals in ways that will not harm them is an encouraging sign. NABT is helping teachers by publishing lesson plans and running workshops (supported by funding from the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation) to help teachers incorporate this policy in their everyday classes. It is a commendable endeavor. What is needed is that similar workshops become a regular feature of in-service educational programs for teachers.

The resolution of these divergent perspectives and policies on animal use in biology will have profound repercussions not only on the way biology is taught but on the attitudes of future biomedical scientists and biologists towards the animals they study. NABT policy against invasive studies at the secondary school level should be honored by all biology teachers.

F. Barbara Orlans ■

Dr. Orlans, of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University, is a member of AWI's Scientific Advisory Committee.

### Ethical Standards in Science

*The Scientist* (January 6, 1992) published a full-page Opinion by Dr. A. Carl Leopold entitled "The Science Community Is Starved For Ethical Standards." Excerpts from this thoughtful commentary on a questionnaire circulated by the American Association for the Advancement of Science two years ago, follow:

*"Among 57 possible choices offered by the questionnaire, the membership cited the development and articulation of ethical principles as the most urgent requirement of today's science profession . . .*

*"I believe that professional scientists are aware that our society is losing confidence in the products of science and technology, and indeed there is a loss of confidence even in the averred objectivity and altruism of research . . .*

*"Again the example of Darwin comes to mind: When his revelation concerning biological evolution created a major shift in the concept of the relationship of humans to other animals, the boundaries that previously limited ethical relationships to family, clan, or nationality were disrupted. The human race suddenly found itself related to a much broader range of species--and the potential for ethical concerns was extended to a far wider radius as evolutionary concepts were accepted and humans realized their relationship to other animals."*

# Endangered Orangutans Cannot Exist Without Their Rain Forest Home



A three-year-old orangutan, rehabilitated by Dr. Galdikas, demonstrates his nest-making skill 50 feet above ground. Orangutans make a new nest every evening, and during a rainstorm may build another nest, an overhead platform, or hold up a branch as an umbrella.

Wild orangutans are expert botanists. They are known to eat more than 400 different fruits, leaves, bark and other parts of the great rain forest trees and smaller plants in the forest.

Biruté Galdikas, who has devoted her life to the study of these red-haired apes at Camp Leakey in Tanjung Puting, has followed them through the Bornean forest, sleeping in the forest while the objects of her observation made their nightly nests high in the trees.

The unbreakable tie that attaches the solitary orangs to their native forests is the great concern of Dr. Galdikas now. She has studied them for twenty years. Indonesian law prohibits capture and sale of orangutans, however, poachers shoot mother orangs and snatch their appealing infants to sell for thousand of dollars in the pet trade and the zoo and research trades. Dr. Galdikas has rehabilitated many of the orphans that have been recovered by Indonesian officials.

"The last of Leakey's Angels," as *The New York Times* dubbed her in an August 16, 1992 feature article, is a passionate protector of the species. More than any other of the great apes, the orangutans have impressed us with their startlingly human traits. The native Dyaks of Borneo call them "Man of the Woods," and Thomas Love Peacock's famous novel *Melincourt* turns on the believable fantasy of an orangutan who successfully ran for Parliament in Nineteenth Century England.

But only in fantasy can they inhabit the world beyond the rain forest. And the rain forest is now at the mercy of giant corporations, such as Mitsubishi and Georgia Pacific, who would like to turn the endangered creatures' home into wood chips for the manufacture of plywood.

*The National Geographic* has twice devoted long articles to Dr. Galdikas' pioneering observations of orangutans.\* The photographs shown on these pages and on the cover are presented courtesy of "Rod Brindamour, (c) National Geographic Society."

\* Everyone interested in these remarkable articles, illustrated with magnificent photographs, can find them in *The National Geographic*, Vol. 148, No. 4, October 1975, and Vol. 157, No. 6, June 1980.

"Leakey's Angels" are the three young women encouraged by Dr. Louis Leakey to study the three great ape species: Dian Fossey for mountain gorillas; Jane Goodall for chimpanzees; and Biruté Galdikas for orangutans. All three went through severe hardships in pursuit of their observations, which were both patient and revolutionary in their results. The unsolved murder of Dian Fossey cut short her work, but Jane Goodall continues her scientific studies in Tanzania, and Biruté Galdikas is eager to continue hers in Borneo.

Despite the dangers and discomfort of life in the rain forest, by 1990, 80,000 hours of observation of these endangered great apes had been amassed by following wild orangs on their daily trips through the forest.

As Mark Starowicz wrote in *The New York Times Magazine*: "For years her routine never varied. Rising before dawn and returning to the spot where the orangutan she was trailing had nested the night before, she would closely monitor its move-



Mother orangutans are killed so their infants can be caught and sold for the pet trade. These two orphan orangutans, confiscated by Indonesian officials, clung to each other for lack of their mothers. Dr. Galdikas has rehabilitated many such orphans.



*A one-year-old infant orang begs for a bark tidbit. Moments later, the baby took the food directly from the mother's mouth.*

ments and behavior. After the orangutan nested she would head home or sleep in a hammock in the forest. One year she logged 100 straight days following one mother with her infant, rarely returning to camp. If studying her subjects required spending hours in waist-deep water, then that's where she stayed. And despite malaria and dengue fever, countless insect bites and the constant onslaught of leeches, Galdikas's enthusiasm never waned."

Dr. Galdikas summed up her assessment of orangutans' mental powers when she said, "I often think that the intelligence we humans are so proud of actually had its origins in the food-seeking behaviors of our earliest ancestors before they left the tropical rain forests."

Orangutans spend most of their lives far above ground in the canopy of the rain forests where they live for perhaps 50 or 60 years, with 8 or 9 years' space between the birth of an infant. Because of the small number of infants any female orangutan can bear and because their habitat, rain forests on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra, becomes smaller every year due to logging and mining for gold, orangutans are endangered to such a degree that every effort must be made to protect both the individual orangutans and their rain forest homes.

Dr. Galdikas' work and her persistence at Camp Leakey is central to the protection of these magnificent cousins of our species. Every humanitarian should make vigorous efforts in their behalf.

According to *Time International* (July 27, 1992): "Galdikas' persistence has also outlasted her welcome with some influential officials in the Indonesian forestry ministry, who sought this year to cancel her research permit, which had been renewed routinely every previous year. They cited a number of bureaucratic and scientific concerns, but Galdikas says, 'it wasn't about my research permit, it was about the 300,000 hectares of forest in the park that have never been logged.' Indonesian loggers chop down 1 million hectares of forest annually to fuel the country's \$3 billion trade in plywood and

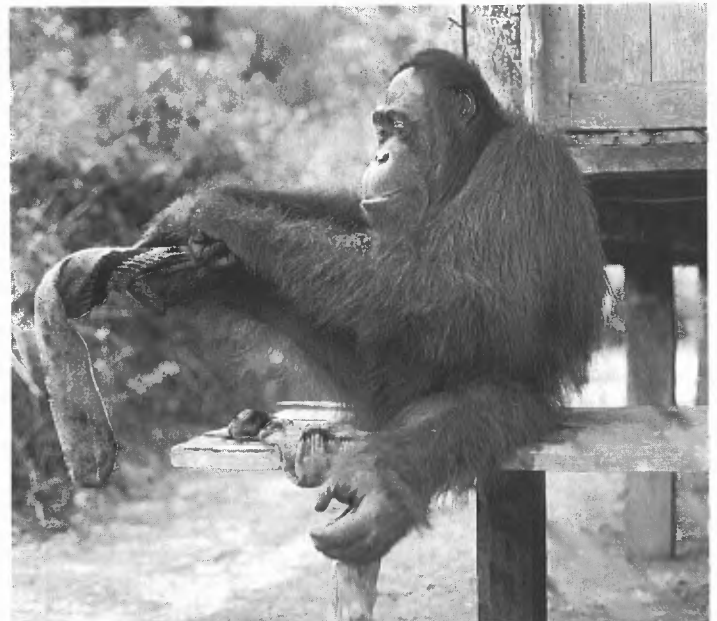
timber products. With the aid of sympathetic bureaucrats from other ministries, local officials and foreign conservationists, Galdikas waged a tenacious 18-month campaign to save her project. Last month she received word her permit would be renewed for another year, but she cautions, 'we've only saved the forest for today, not tomorrow.'"

**Action:** Please write to the following officials requesting, in polite but urgent terms, that Dr. Biruté Galdikas' research permit be renewed so she can continue her important studies of wild orangutans in Tanjung Puting National Park and that no logging be permitted in this essential orangutan habitat. Please also ask that the Forestry Department not harass or hinder Dr. Galdikas' conservation efforts.

H. E. Abdul Rachman Ramly  
Ambassador of Indonesia  
Indonesian Embassy  
2020 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20036

Mr. Soesilo Sudarman  
Minister of Tourism,  
Post and Telecommunications  
Jl. Kebun Sirih No. 36  
Jakarta Pusat INDONESIA

Dr. Emil Salim  
Minister of Population and Environment  
Jl. Merdeka Barat 13  
Jakarta Pusat  
INDONESIA



*The rescued orangutans feel right at home in the Galdikas camp. Here, Rio tries on a pair of socks. When he put on shoes, he was surprised to find he couldn't climb a tree orangutan-style. The orangs made free with all camp contents. They liked to play with food supplies, mixing flour and an egg as they had observed a human making pancakes.*

Dr. Galdikas also urgently needs financial support in her struggle to save wild orangutans and their tropical rain forest home. Please send donations to:

Orangutan Foundation International  
822 South Wellesley Ave.  
Los Angeles, CA 90049  
Telephone: (310) 207-1655

All contributions are tax deductible as provided by law. ■





*His Excellency the President of the Republic of Indonesia Bapak Soeharto is presented with the Most Distinguished Honor Award for 1991/1992 by Jane Goodall and Biruté Galdikas representing their organizations at the opening ceremony of the Indonesia Conference on Great Apes. According to the Orangutan Foundation International, "President Soeharto has served since 1968 as the head of Indonesia's government and has acted to preserve the rain forests and the primates, especially the orangutans. The President has supported important legislation to provide national parks and has allowed important research on the orangutans to be accomplished and shared with the world community. President Soeharto recognizes the rain forests as the lungs of the world and has shown a clear world vision of the importance of their maintenance and preservation. His great efforts are acknowledged by the world community."*

## Legislation to Give Wildlife Law Enforcement New Strength

On September 10, 1992, Congressman Richard Lehman (D,CA) introduced a bill against poaching and illegal importation of wildlife. His bill, the "United States Fish and Wildlife Service Law Enforcement Clarification and Enhancement Act," would elevate the Law Enforcement Division of the US Fish and Wildlife Service to a directorate level, which Lehman said would result in improved communication, coordination, consistency, and oversight of the law enforcement program.

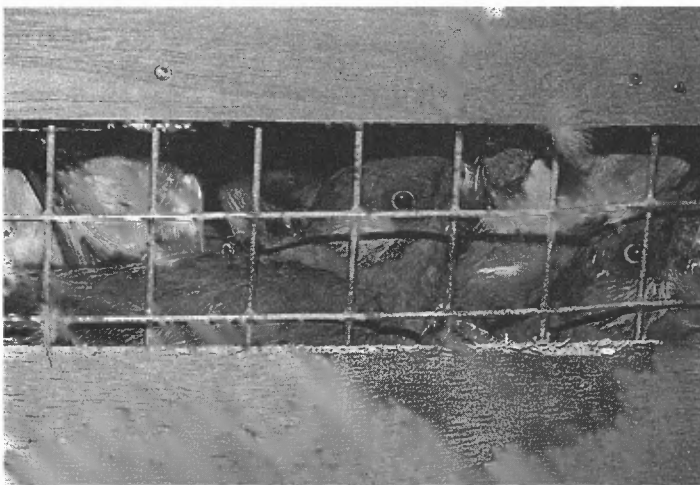
Lehman said the principal problem in protecting this country's wildlife resources is the low priority of law enforcement within the

agency, resulting in a lack of staff and an inadequate share of the agency's budget for law enforcement.

As an illustration, Lehman said in the last 10 years the total Fish and Wildlife Service staff has increased by 78% while the law enforcement staff has decreased by 9%.

He cited San Diego where only 9% to 11% of the shipments are physically inspected, and of those an average of 44% violate protection laws. In California, a major concern is the importation of wildlife and wildlife products, especially live parrots and products made from sea turtles and reptiles. ■

## Cruelty and Death Continue in Air Transport of Wild-Caught Birds



Eli/Dave Currey

*Senegal parrots packed into an air-transport case for shipment.*

With the recent addition of Aeroflot Soviet Airlines, 86 airlines now ban transport of wild-caught birds. Yet, a few continue to ignore requests that they stop carrying these birds; these include Air Afrique, Aero Peru, Guyana Air and Cari-Cargo. The largest number of birds are carried by Air Afrique. These are primarily African

grey parrots, one of the few high-value species dealers can continue to bring into the United States. Air Afrique flies bi-weekly into New York City; from New York, the birds are carried by chartered flight on to private quarantine stations in Miami, Chicago or Los Angeles.

Two airlines have picked up the transport business: Florida West, a small American airline carrying birds from Guyana, and Faucett Airlines, a Peruvian airline carrying birds from Peru. ■

**Action:** Write urging the following airlines to put an immediate stop to transport of wild-caught birds.

Aero Peru  
Mr. Inigo Ruben  
8181 NW 36th St., #5  
Miami, FL 33166

Faucett Airlines  
Mr. George Espinosa  
P.O. Box 522472  
Miami, FL 33152

Air Afrique  
Mr. Biri Gaud  
838 7th Ave.  
New York, NY 10106

Florida West  
Mr. Joel Tabas  
P.O. Box 523970  
Miami, FL 33152

Cari-Cargo  
Mr. Colin Myers  
3401 G NW 22nd Ave.  
Miami, FL 33122

Guyana Airways  
Mr. Guy Spence  
32 Main St.  
Georgetown, Demerara, Guyana

## Assistant Secretary Hayden Urges Passage of Wild Bird Bill

The Wild Bird Conservation Act, HR 5013, passed the House of Representatives unanimously on the evening of August 11 when Congressman Gerry Studds (D, MA) brought it to the House floor under suspension of the rules. As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, Mr. Studds introduced and held hearings on the bill, which is modelled on legislation drafted by the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service. Great impetus was given to the bill by Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Michael Hayden, who testified at Chairman Studds' hearings and again at Senate oversight hearings chaired by Senator Max Baucus (D, MT) July 31.

The bill now awaits Senate action. It is exceedingly rare for the Executive Branch of our government to put forward a proposal such as this, and to give it the authoritative support exemplified by the Assistant Secretary's personal attention and concern. Mr. Hayden, former Governor of Kansas, made clear his determination to get action. Following are highlights from his Senate testimony:

*"We support the conservation objectives in HR 5013. We are very concerned about the conservation of exotic bird species and the depletion of wild populations due to international commercial trade. The United States, as the world's largest importer, must play a leadership role in finding solutions to these problems. In the last 3 years for which we have completed statistics, 1988-1990, more than 1.4 million wild birds were imported into the United States alone. Approximately half of these were parrots and other species protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).*

*"Experts estimate that for every bird offered for sale in a pet store, up to five died along the way. According to the US Department of Agriculture, in one 5 year period from 1985 to 1990, 79,192 birds died while in transit to the United States, and 258,451 died while in quarantine or were refused entry because of Newcastle Disease, which is fatal to poultry. For 5*

*years, this comes to over 330,000 birds that either died before arrival in the United States or within the first 30 days of quarantine. Due to the initial shock of capture and caging, mortalities between capture and export are repeatedly higher.*

*"We are opposed to inaction while our wildlife import policies continue to contribute to the disappearance of populations in the wild, and to avoidable transportation mortalities.*

*"The US Fish and Wildlife Service has been instrumental in facilitating the recognition by the CITES Parties of 'significant trade species' for which insufficient biological information is available. 'Significant trade species' are those traded in commercial quantities. CITES recognizes more than 40 'significant trade' bird species for which trade is or may be harmful to populations. For most of these species, little or no scientific management information is available, and the required scientific findings are not made as to*

*whether exports are detrimental to the survival of the species. Many Appendix II species have become depleted due to such international trade, with potentially serious consequences for biodiversity...*

*"The US is the world's largest importer of 'significant trade' bird species that may be harmed by trade. From 1986-1988, more than 500,000 such birds were imported into the United States.*

*"One of these 'significant trade' bird species - the Goffin's cockatoo - was transferred to Appendix I this past March, at the most recent CITES Conference of the Parties meeting. It is now threatened with extinction due to trade-related depletion. The US has been virtually the only country importing the bird, and additional legislative authority would help prevent further bird species from becoming threatened with extinction due to trade...*

*"By the time a species is transferred to CITES Appendix I, it is nearly always too late for the population to fully recover. Our goal is to have a means to regulate the trade before the species becomes threatened."*



Senator John Chafee (left) and Senator Max Baucus admire a friendly domestic bred Goffin's cockatoo. Her wild counterparts in Indonesia are nearly extinct as a direct result of the bird trade.



Assistant Secretary Hayden testifies at Senate hearings. Sue Lieberman, CITES Specialist for the USFWS, is on his left.

## Long Overdue Measures to Protect Animals in Shipment Finally Promulgated

Final regulations on "Humane and Healthful Transport of Wild Mammals and Birds" were published on June 17, 1992, eleven years after Congress amended the Lacey Act to give this authority to the Secretary of the Interior. The regulations went into effect September 15, 1992. The shameful delay in promulgating these rules was largely caused by pet industry lobbying. Even the successful law suit brought by the Animal Welfare Institute and other animal protective organizations in 1988 failed to bring prompt action by the Interior Department. And when the regulations had, at last, been approved by each and every official required to sign off, the Presidential freeze on all regulations being promulgated by the federal government occasioned a still longer wait.

The 19-page rules apply to all wild mammals and birds, and, if they are strictly implemented, will stop the overcrowding, temperature extremes, and lack of suitable food and water which have been responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of wild-caught birds for the pet trade in recent years.

Those responsible for finally getting the regulations out deserve the praise and gratitude of humanitarians.

# Japan Takes Charge

## US Abdicates Whaling Commission Leadership

### IWC Moves Toward Resumption of Commercial Whaling

For nearly twenty years the United States led the world in seeking and keeping the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) in 1986. But now the power center has shifted to the 94 scientists who are members of the IWC's Scientific Committee. Dominated by the esoteric and apparently fascinating discipline of computer modeling, the Committee has little time for scientists interested in benign studies of living whales. Mathematical computations based on records of long-dead or recently-killed whales occupy center stage, allegedly foretelling how many will be surviving through the world's oceans from now till the year 2092 and how many Japan, Norway and Iceland can "harvest" without driving them to extinction. Scientists from Japan, Norway and other whaling countries form a disproportionately influential voice in deciding the fate of the whales, and while other computer-modelers argue with them over "catch limit algorithms" and whether to "cascade" or to "cap" in computing the number of whales to be "harvested," the IWC is pushed by their scientists, step-by-step, toward the resumption of commercial whaling.

The die was cast when US Commissioner, Dr. John Knauss, ordered a resolution to be drafted approving the current so-called CLA (catch limit algorithm). Strong objections were directed to Dr. Knauss by the many American conservation and animal welfare organizations attending the conference as non-governmental observers (NGOs). He attended only one of the five scheduled 8 a.m. meetings with American NGOs, breaking a long tradition established by previous US Commissioners. Finally, the US-drafted resolution was introduced by Australia, supported by the US and passed. Dr. Knauss calls it "a legacy" that will prevent a whalers' version of the CLA from being adopted at future IWC meetings. \*

the Revised Management Procedure (RMP). They should be separated." Japan also dismissed the subject of humane killing as "outside the competence of the IWC." Japanese Commissioner Shima opined, "I don't think it appropriate to spend more time and resources on [humane methods of killing whales]." What he wants the IWC Scientific Committee to spend its time on is calculating the initial catch. On North Pacific minke whales, "We have sufficient information for the Revised Management Procedure." Calling it "a matter of urgency," he "request[ed] strongly" that an "intersessional meeting" of the Scientific Committee be held with "no further delay on this stock."

The Norwegian Commissioner immediately supported Japan. He urged a minke whale quota for small, Japanese coastal communities. He claimed the IWC was "forcing these people to live in distress."

Japan opposed all whale sanctuaries. Even the Indian Ocean sanctuary that has been in effect for many years was denigrated by Mr. Shima, who called it a "black hole of the science." He said he would "like to have it struck out from our agenda."

Japan's reliance on speedy adoption of the RMP was underlined when Mr. Shima stated, "When the time is near for completion of the Revised Management Procedure in the IWC, the Indian Ocean sanctuary is no longer relevant."

Japan's use of a loophole in the IWC Convention which allows countries to issue themselves permits to kill whales for scientific research now stands revealed for what it was. Mr. Shima spoke of Japan's "fifteenth year of research cruises in the Antarctic" as being "the highest level of scientific asset that the IWC possesses at this time." He stated, "Without this research, it would have been difficult to complete the Revised Management Procedure of Southern Hemisphere minke whales and Southern Hemisphere baleen whales."

Greenpeace/Morgan



A minke whale killed for Japanese "research" on board the *Nisshin Maru* is quickly reduced to meat, meal and other parts for sale in Tokyo.

Next year's meeting is scheduled to take place in Japan, the most intensely pro-whale-killing country in the world. Japan stated unequivocally that "inspection and observers should not be linked to

Development of the RMP, leading to massive commercial whaling in all the seas of the world, is an incomparably greater threat to the whales.

Japan takes an equally intransigent position on small cetaceans; the dolphins, porpoises and small whales such as belugas and narwhals. Mr. Shima stated flatly that the IWC has "no competency over species not listed." It seems that in the early days of the IWC, the Secretariat made a list, for the convenience of the Commissioners, of the main whale species being hunted at the time. The New Zealand Commissioner, Ian Stewart, made a characteristically clear and vigorous statement on the issue. Referring to this list, he said, "It has no legal basis." He said it was "merely a document prepared by the Secretariat. It was never adopted or accepted as a guide to the names. I am surprised that in 1992 we still have reference to a document which has no standing whatsoever."

The Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Anthony Burne, who had previously served in the British delegation and returned as Commissioner this year, expressed his worry that the question had been dragging on for a depressingly long time. He pointed out that

\* But the adoption of the CLA is one of the final decisions before commercial whaling resumes.

Baird's beaked whale is a very large cetacean indeed. It compares in size to a minke whale, but Japan continues to kill Baird's beaked whales, claiming they are small cetaceans over which the IWC has no competence. Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland, Germany and Oman all supported the British Commissioner's statement. Norway associated itself with the views of the Japanese delegation.

Echoing the sentiments of Japan, the Commissioner for St. Vincent and The Grenadines, which has received substantial financial aid from Japan, said he was dismayed to find that the Scientific Committee could not complete its work on the RMP and had spent 10% of its time on small cetaceans.

On the last day of the meeting, Japan urged that calculations be done for a five-year catch limit. Mr. Shima asserted that, catch cascading could be fully incorporated in the North Atlantic as well as the Southern Hemisphere.

Chairman of the Commission, Luis Fleischer of Mexico, stated that "The next case for implementation of the Revised Management Procedure is the North Atlantic fin whales and minke whales." New Zealand Commissioner Stewart asked, "Are we talking about implementation of the RMP? We have not yet adopted it." Commissioner Fleischer asked the assemblage, "What shall we do?"

Japan, losing no opportunity to pressure the Commission, said there would be an enormous amount of work to finalize, and the Scientific Committee should start as soon as possible, not necessarily waiting for adoption of the RMP.

Commissioner Stewart of New Zealand reminded the meeting that the RMP is not yet tested. He called for assessment of the stocks in the real world as distinct from the computer world. He said New Zealand would continue to abstain from a vote on the RMP. He spoke of the great changes in attitudes towards whales from 1946, when the IWC began, and 1992. There is a "gulf of incomprehension." He warned against going "back to the murky past" rather than looking to the future: whale watching.

Japan's Commissioner Shima pushed for other details to be worked out at an intersessional meeting and rejected other issues being linked to this new system of setting quotas - the RMP. These other issues include humane killing of whales, and enforcement such as inspection and observers on boats.

Shima stated that the IWC already has sufficient information on North Pacific minke whales for the RMP. In other words, he wants a quota for Japan. The Norwegian Commissioner supported him.

Although Japan, Norway, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and The Grenadines consistently opposed all resolutions on small cetaceans, the New Zealand resolution and three individual resolutions on particular species in trouble passed with large majorities. The first was on the striped dolphin, in trouble because of overhunting in Japanese waters; the second on belugas and narwhals; and the third on pilot whales. These resolutions consist of modest invitations to the relevant countries to "take appropriate action as soon as possible that will allow recovery of the population." Belugas and narwhals in US and Canadian waters may at last get the attention they have needed for years.

The IWC resolutions on small cetaceans show clearly that IWC nations can move forward, despite disagreements, to extend urgently needed help to many of the 66 species of the order *Cetacea* that grace the seas of the world.

The next meeting of the IWC must seriously address the proposal for an Antarctic whale sanctuary where all species of whales would be safe from commercial whalers.

Commercial whaling should be rejected by people of good will throughout the world. It is unacceptable, whether under the Blue Whale Unit, under which the framers of the IWC treaty "managed" the blue whale into commercial extinction; or under the discredited "New Management Procedure," which succeeded in depleting the populations of other species targeted by the commercial whaling nations; or under the RMP, now being touted as the final solution and as "the best we can get." Unfortunately, the US has become a proponent of this solution and is dangerously close to accepting the resumption of commercial whaling. The formidable pressures being exerted by Japan and its allies will require determined opposition by all friends of whales. ■

## Urgent Action Needed for Vaquita

Scientists say the vaquita porpoise is the world's most endangered cetacean. The small whale is found in the Mexican Gulf of California. It has been caught and drowned in fishing nets at such an alarming rate throughout the years, that it is now estimated that only 500 remain.

Gillnets are intended to catch a very large fish called the totoaba, which also has a very limited range. The totoaba has suffered a similar population decline from over-fishing and both species are on the path to extinction; caught in the same nets, the vaquita as an incidental catch, the totoaba as a targeted species.

In March, 1992 the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) travelled to the Gulf of California to update data on the status of the vaquita and use this new information to push for greatly needed protective measures within the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

EIA discovered that although the totoaba fishery was supposed to be closed since 1975, illegal fishing continues. The Mexican government has made numerous pledges to educate local fishing communities. EIA found no evidence of educational material, government notices or physical representation by the Mexican Ministry of Fisheries and no indication that locals are receiving information on fishing practices.

As the vaquita continues to decline drastically, the Mexican government has a responsibility to secure a future for this highly endangered porpoise within the IWC. The endemic nature of the vaquita makes it in everyone's interest to preserve the remaining individuals; this is not merely a Mexican crisis, but a global one. ■

Katherine A. Hanly

### Bequests to AWI

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 exempt under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3), located in Washington, DC, 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, DC 20007

# Norway Declares War on Whales

Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland announced just an hour before the 44th annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission opened in Glasgow, June 29, 1992 that Norway will resume large-scale commercial whaling regardless of the IWC. Brundtland chaired the World Commission on Environment and Development which led to the "Earth Summit" (UNCED) in Rio this summer, but her statement on whales constituted a blunt threat to the ban on commercial whaling which the IWC has maintained since 1986. "In the event that the IWC does not adopt the necessary decisions," she said, "Norway will establish commercial whaling of minke whales in 1993."

Norway didn't even wait until 1993 to begin the slaughter. Within days of the IWC meeting, whalers began a "research" hunt. When they tried to kill 110 minke whales over a two-week period to "study" the contents of the whales' stomachs, they couldn't find half that many to kill. After extending the hunt for several more weeks, they gave up after taking 95 whales. Norwegian officials are considering a commercial kill as high as 1,800 for 1993.

But, according to Tony Samstag's article in *The Spectator* (August 15, 1992) "The scientific arguments in favor of whaling rely on imprecise methods of census-taking in the immensity of the northern oceans. Norwegian scientists who question the reliability of those head-counts, on the basis of which it is claimed that minke whale populations have recovered since the mid-eighties, tend to find their careers in difficulty, while outright conservationist arguments may provoke serious lawsuits."

Samstag reports from Oslo, "Everywhere you look, it seems, there are photographs, or close-ups on television, of patriotic citizens including the Minister of Fisheries herself, in the parliament canteen, no less, tucking into bite-sized chunks of this large, intelligent aquatic mammal." He further states, "International opinion has reacted sharply to this year's whaling operation... Several Norwegian firms

have already lost large contracts as a result, foremost among them the fish exporter Frionor, which until last month supplied the raw materials for a range of fishburgers sold by the American Burger King chain. Several large tour operators in the United States and Germany, which account for the lion's share of this year's record tourist boom, are reportedly ready to drop Norway from their itineraries because of public anger over the whaling issue. At least one American film producer has gone so far as to substitute Norwegian whalers for the now obsolete KGB-type villains in his next action film."

Norway's outlaw whaling should be penalized by implementing the Pelly Amendment to the Fishermen's Protective Act which authorizes the President to embargo Norway's fish. To counter the threat of US economic sanctions, Norway hired a high-powered American law firm with headquarters in Texas to lobby in Washington. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Field is reportedly being paid \$20,000 per month plus expenses to influence the Bush Administration, Congress and public opinion on the whaling issue. ■



ELAND CUNNEY

*Minke whale dragged aboard Norwegian vessel. Note the harpoon gun on the prow. The whale's mouth is open showing the baleen. Just above on the right is the whale's large, intelligent eye. Inquisitive and friendly, young minkes often approach whaling boats voluntarily.*

**Action:** 1) Please write President Bush asking him to strongly oppose any renewal of commercial whaling by the IWC. Ask him to certify Norway under the Pelly Amendment and to ban importation of all fishery products from Norway as authorized by that law.

President Bush  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

2) Write to Burger King to thank them for their responsible corporate leadership.

Mr. Barry J. Gibbons,  
Chief Executive Officer  
Burger King Corporation  
P.O. Box 520783 GMF  
Miami, FL 33152

3) Ask your local supermarkets and restaurants to boycott Norwegian fish (much "farmed" salmon comes from Norway).

## Norway's *Arbeiderbladet* Reports Torture of Whales

In an August 8, 1992 article, Oevind Johnsen reported: "Many minke whales which were shot during this year's Norwegian research catch were slowly tortured before they could be killed. The grenades inside the harpoons did not work and the whales had to be towed up to the side of the ship alive."

Egil Ole Oeen, an expert in whale-catching technology, said, "In a series of harpoons the grenade did not detonate when it hit the whale... the problem with failures was extensive and affected all of the catcher ships."

When asked if old grenades were used, he replied, "No, it is a whole new production series, and we did not have similar problems during the hunting season in 1986."

Kaare Elgmork, Professor of Zoology at the University of Oslo, expressed deep shock that a series of minke whales were shot during this year's research catch by harpoons in which the explosive charge failed.

"I have previously described whaling as history's most gigantic animal torture. It unfortunately looks as if Norway is about to resume this tradition.

"What happens to an injured whale that has been harpooned?"

"If there is enough life left in it, it will try to get away, for example by diving. One can hardly imagine the pain it causes when the whale pulls on a harpoon which is attached to a ship."

"Elgmork points out that the whale is a well-developed mammal, with advanced psychological activity and a highly developed sensibility for pain..." To emphasize this point, he compared the suffering of the whale to that of a moose if it were harpooned and pulled alive behind a car.

"And one can ask oneself how it will be during the commercial hunt when it is not possible to manage to kill humanely even during research hunting," says Professor Elgmork. ■

# The Faroese Pilot Whale Slaughter: A Barbarous Remnant of the Past

The world's largest and most brutal whale hunt is the slaughter of pilot whales in the Danish owned Faroe Islands, north of Scotland.

In the 1980's, 21,000 pilot whales were killed, more than in any other ten-year period in the hunt's 400 year history. This followed an economic boom fueled by Danish government subsidies which gave the Faroese one of the highest standards of living in the world. There was widespread wastage of pilot whale meat. After each kill islanders would empty their freezers and replenish their stock.

In 1985, the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) tried to turn whales back to sea with gas powered "foghorns" and almost succeeded. Thereafter, the level of violence directed against EIA intensified, with implicit support from the Faroese authorities.

In 1986, in response to an EIA report, the International Whaling Commission (IWC) passed a mildly worded resolution calling on Denmark and the Faroes to reduce some of the worst excesses. But the Faroese only made a few cosmetic changes and then announced to the world that the hunt was now tightly controlled.

In 1987, during a long and gruesome kill of 17 dolphins, an EIA team was filming a drunken hunter trying to cut the throat of a thrashing and crying dolphin with a penknife when the man turned on the female photographer. He grabbed at her camera, threw her to the ground and pinned her down before rescuers managed to drag him off. No action was taken against the drunk for his cruelty to the dolphin or his assault of the woman.

In June of 1992, EIA returned to the Faroes. There had been only a single whale kill all year - 125 animals - but nonetheless it was decided that a full monitoring team would try to document a hunt for the first time since 1987. The Faroese and Danish authorities had dismissed EIA's film as out-of-date, claiming that new regulations prevented the abuses it showed.

Whale hunts may occur at any time in any place. To document a kill, a constant watch must be kept on as many whaling bays as possible. A team of seven EIA observers rented a house in Elduvik on the northern part of the central island of Esturoy. Every day from 5 am to midnight, they patrolled the 100 mile circuit which covered a dozen whaling bays, uncertain whether they would witness a hunt.

Meanwhile, on the eve of the 1992 IWC meeting in Glasgow, Scotland, only a few hundred miles from the Faroes, EIA launched a new report, "The IWC - Evolution or Extinction," calling on the Commission to take responsibility for conserving and protecting small whales, dolphins and porpoises. The pilot whale was one of eight species highlighted as requiring urgent attention. EIA campaigners were at the IWC meeting to uphold the commercial ban on hunting of big whales and to ensure that the IWC moved decisively to implement measures to conserve small cetaceans.

July 2nd was the twentieth day of monitoring for the EIA team. In Glasgow, the IWC was preparing to consider a United Kingdom sponsored resolution designed to place some restrictions on Faroese pilot whale hunt.

At 8:15 am, cameraman Clive Lonsdale, a veteran of three previous EIA campaigns, was driving down the long fjord adjoining the village of Elduvik with Paula Whiting when they saw several



*Panicked whales driven ashore in 12-hour kill.*

small fishing boats heading out to sea. The boats returned with about 100 pilot whales blowing and diving in front of them.

Paula called the other members of the team. A police car sat in front of the rented house, blocking the only exit. But, anticipating obstruction, a car had been parked away from the house on the edge of the village, so the EIA observers reached the fjord promptly. They saw steady streams of cars carrying specta-

tors and the shore based whale killers. Teams of people were gathering ready with gaffs, ropes and knives.

At 9:30 am the same morning, the whales came into sight around the last curve of the fjord. Behind them were 30 to 40 fishing boats. The hunters shouted and hollered, growing louder and louder as they drove the whales towards the rocky shore, slicing them with their propellers. Panicked, the whales veered from the center of the fjord and headed straight towards the harbor wall. They turned and rushed back, splitting into small groups. Several "spyhopped", sticking their heads out of the water looking for an escape, but there was none. According to Clive, the five-hour-long-kill that followed "could only be described as barbaric."

The following extracts are taken from eye-witness accounts by members of the EIA team:

"Many of the whales were gaffed by the boats and then dragged ashore. This unbelievably cruel practice often had to be repeated several times as the gaff slipped out.

"I witnessed a small speedboat ride over a whale, raking its back deeply with the propeller blade. This occurred repeatedly.

"Several attempts were made to drive the whales onto the rocks at various points around the shore. Men sliced open whales and left them before they were dead.

"A small boat was dragging in a whale that had been gaffed in the bay. As they reached the shore a second gaff was hammered into the whale. The whale was dragged into the shallows. The killer made his first cut behind the whale's blowhole. As he deepened the cut, the whale began to thrash wildly. Tossing its head in agony, it threw the man backwards into the bloody sea. The spectators standing around the rocks laughed as he tried to reposition himself, but he was thrown off balance again before he scrambled back and started a new cut. The man was obviously inexperienced. Before the whale was finally killed he had virtually cut the whale's entire head off."

By 2:30 that afternoon, eight whales were left circling in the blood-stained water. They were chased and harassed around the bay for another six hours by drunken Faroese carrying gaffs and spears (whose use is illegal) before the hunters finally gave up.

The EIA team was shattered. They had been punched, kicked, throttled and threatened by Faroese trying to destroy the film and damage or steal the equipment. Fortunately most of the film was saved and that same evening it was viewed and edited by EIA staff in Glasgow. They showed it to some IWC delegates who on the next day would be debating a resolution aimed at restricting the hunt. The resolution passed. But given the past record of the Faroese in controlling the hunt, it is unlikely that the recommendations will be applied.

Allan Thornton ■

**Action:** Please write: Jay Clarke, General Manager, Coldwater Seafood, 133 Rowayton Ave., Rowayton, CT 06853; urging Coldwater Seafood to stop buying Faroese fish until the pilot whale slaughter is banned.



Ernie Simmons

*Ralph Heath's rehabilitated pelicans and their wild fellows gather in anticipation of a treat.*

## Striking Success of Seabird Sanctuary

With understandable pride, Ralph T. Heath, Jr. has announced the twentieth anniversary of the Suncoast Seabird Sanctuary.

Over 1,500 people and heaven knows how many birds showed up for the celebration.

All this began on Florida's West Coast when Ralph, then a recent university graduate with a degree in zoology, found an injured cormorant. He had planned to begin a career making lamps from the driftwood on the beach, but this one bird changed the course of his life and the lives of thousands of birds.

After veterinarian Richard Shinn treated the broken wing, Ralph kept the cormorant during the necessary recuperative period. "Maynard" lived in the Heath backyard and ate fish donated by bait store owners. As he flourished, word spread that the young Ralph Heath wanted to help injured wild birds. Other patients arrived on referral and the Sanctuary was off and flying, so to speak.

Ralph admits that his care was on-the-job training. He learned by doing as each patient arrived, turned into a convalescent, and then was released or, because of irreparable damage, was forced to stay on as a resident.

Now, dedicated volunteer staff and veterinarians treat the daily arrivals. The Sanctuary's operation has won the hearts of natives and tourists alike, as well as the thousands of birds who have found medical attention and sanctuary. Those damaged beyond full rehabilitation live out the rest of their lives protected from further harm.

Widespread application of DDT for mosquito control threatened the brown pelican with extinction. DDT causes the shells of their eggs to become so thin that they break before the pelican chicks can develop. Now DDT has been prohibited in the United States, and Ralph Heath's pelicans have helped to restore the population. At the Sanctuary, long-term residents who cannot fly are, nevertheless very successful parents and have raised so many chicks that they have been able to help repopulate areas where the brown pelican had been wiped out. ■

John Gleiber

## Milestones: California Animal Laws

Several important pieces of legislation were enacted in California in 1991. AB 1000, by Assemblyman Dan Hauser, adds poultry to the list of animals protected by California's Humane Slaughter Act. Under AB 1000, poultry must be rendered unconscious before their throats are cut. At present, millions of fully conscious chickens, turkeys and other fowl are hung by their feet and slowly bleed to death. The passage of AB 1000 serves as an important precedent.

Dogs sold in pet shops and by large-scale breeders gained legal assurances of exercise and socialization, veterinary care, and resting boards under SB 1128, by Senator Bill Lockyer. Their buyers gained strong warranties. They now have the right to keep, rather than return, a sick animal and receive one and a half times the purchase price. It is hoped the new law will discourage the sale of "puppy mill" pups by taking out the profit from selling sick animals.

Theft of dogs and cats, directly or through fraud, for laboratories or, in the case of horses for slaughter, is addressed in the passage of SB 15 by Senator Alan Robbins. The bill raises the penalty to a possible felony. Animal theft is big business and needs to be treated like the horrible crime it is. ■

Virginia Handley ■

For more information on the new laws, and for PAW PAC's Voting Chart on California State legislators, contact: Virginia Handley, The Fund for Animals, Fort Mason Center, San Francisco, CA 94123; (415) 474-4020.

## SOS - Save Our Swans

The Tundra swan travels up to 4,000 miles from its breeding grounds in Alaska and the former Soviet Union; the last 1,300 miles are non-stop from North Dakota to Virginia where it is greeted with gunshots. Virginia's swan hunt starts November first and continues until the end of January.



For over 70 years, the Tundra swan was protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. But now Virginia annually issues 600 permits for killing its population of about 5,500 swans. Other states that encourage the killing of Tundra swans are Utah, Nevada, Montana, North Carolina, New Jersey, North Dakota, and Alaska. The United States is the only country allowing tundra swan hunts. In Canada and Russia, where most of them breed, they are completely protected.

The late Sir Peter Scott, world authority on swans wrote: "Wild swans (and wild geese) are very special birds because their society is based on a permanent pair bond and a family life which keeps the young with their parents until breeding time comes round again. It took me a little time after I had learnt these things before I decided to give up all shooting."

Save Our Swans (SOS) has been established to promote the protection of swans through management practices based on sound scientific research using independently verified techniques and through protection and enhancement of habitats. ■

Jennifer Pike

## Hope for Hens: Battery Cage System Due to be Changed Radically in Europe

"The days of the existing battery cage are numbered," according to the chairman of the European Conference Group on the Protection of Farm Animals, Dr. Henry Carter, at the end of a two-day seminar in Brussels on March 24-25 on welfare standards for laying hens. The seminar was funded by the European Economic Community Commission and brought together experts from the veterinary field, poultry industry and animal welfare societies. They examined a report from the Commission's Scientific Veterinary Committee which concludes quite simply that the existing "battery cage system does not provide an adequate environment or meet the behavioural needs of laying hens." (March 26, 1992-European Report - 467)(AC)

## House Bill on Humane Poultry Slaughter

Representative Andrew Jacobs (D, IN) introduced H.R. 4124, the "Humane Methods of Poultry Slaughter Act of 1992." The bill amends the Poultry Products Inspection Act to require humane methods of poultry slaughter. It has been referred to the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy and Poultry of the House Agriculture Committee. The proposal gives the United States Congress an opportunity to enact the same reform that was recently adopted by the California State Legislature on humane methods of poultry slaughter. (see page 18)

## New Study Demonstrates Intellectual Curiosity in Piglets

Research on the remarkable behavior of pigs conducted by Klaus Vestergaard of AWI's International Committee and David Wood-Gush has received widespread acclaim including BBC Radio, Welsh Radio and an article in *The Guardian*. Following is the November 22, 1991 article written by Stephen Young:

"Pigs have long enjoyed a reputation as resourceful, intelligent creatures. They served as customs officers and members of drug squads, nosing out chemical contraband as avidly as any dog.



K. Vestergaard



K. Vestergaard

Above and at left, some of Dr. Vestergaard's research subjects.

ers report their findings in the latest issue of *Animal Behaviour*.

"Wood-Gush and Vestergaard devised an experiment in which piglets were given a choice between two enclosures. One contained a novel toy hidden behind a screen, while the other held a familiar one, similarly disposed. 'What we were interested in,' said Wood-Gush, 'was whether pigs would learn to go to a certain place simply to receive a novel object.'

"The toys were a knotted bicycle tire, a shiny plate, a bundle of newspapers, a watering can, a rubber boot and several other similar items. To help pigs work out which pen to go for, the researchers dropped a number of hints before each test began. So as to leave no room for doubt, they raised the Danish flag above the pen containing the novel item.

"After an initial training period, the piglets performed most obligingly, choosing novelty over familiarity in test after test. 'They were very excited, but soon lost interest so it was the novelty they were really after,' said Wood-Gush.

"The new research has some implications for the way pigs are treated on the farm. There is quite a high incidence of mutilation of pigs in very dull environments, but access to things such as tires would help, as would a supply of straw bedding in which they could root around for extra bits of food." ■

"In the latest development, biologists have proved beyond doubt that pigs are highly inquisitive creatures, with a zest for exploration and a taste for novelty. The new findings emerged during a study carried out in Denmark by David Wood-Gush, of the University of Edinburgh, and Klaus Vestergaard of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Fredriksberg. The research-

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## A Warning From Bat Conservation International

All over the world, bats are the victims of human superstition. Many people fear them and try to kill them on sight. In the tropical countries, where they provide essential service in the propagation of plants by pollinating flowers and dispersing seeds, they are, nevertheless, killed for the minor damage they may do to tropical fruit crops.

Merlin Tuttle, the founder and leader of Bat Conservation International, has written an article, together with Marty S. Fujita, for *Conservation Biology*, which carefully documents the enormous contributions of bats to a wide variety of plants important to human beings.

The article notes, "Because many flying fox populations are already reduced, probably below threshold levels for forest maintenance, and are considered pests without legal protection, immediate population monitoring, conservation planning, and further research to document their unique roles are urgently needed."

Two hundred eighty-nine plant species show dependence on pteropodid bats. "One hundred eighty-six of these plant species are known to produce at least 448 products of value to humans," says Dr. Tuttle.

He further writes: "When feeding on fruit, they play a vital role in seed dispersal. Small pteropodid species can fly 38 km or more nightly in search of food, and the larger *Pteropus spp.* are known to fly much longer distances. Because they defecate or drop large numbers of seeds in flight, pteropodid bats can therefore move seeds over longer distances and wider areas than any other rainforest animals. In tropical forests of the Pacific Islands where there are high levels of plant endemism, flying foxes are often the only vertebrate seed dispersal and pollinating agents."

Referring to Malaysian and Indonesian fruit growers, Dr. Tuttle states they "admitted that bats presented a problem for only a few days prior to harvest and that these problems could be largely avoided by simple protective measures, such as shining bright lamps or lighting small fires below fruiting trees. Their comments were surprising, given the number of bats shot each year. The problem is reminiscent of predator control in much of the western US."

Flying foxes are also hunted for sale in markets. The article reports: "Market vendors prefer live bats, and the most common capture technique, especially among Iban hunters in Sarawak, is to net them. Large, fine-mesh nets are strung over waterways or around or above fruiting trees. Up to 200 bats can be netted at an especially good site in an evening. A less commonly used method employs a rope up to 300 m long, strung between bamboo poles above flowering or fruiting trees. Large metal fishing hooks are tied to vertical lines at 30 cm intervals, and bats are hooked and caught alive as they fly around a tree. The method is inexpensive, and up to 30 bats can be caught in an evening at a good site. Hooked bats sell for less than netted bats, because their wounds prevent them from being kept alive as long . . .

"Chinese customers believed bat meat to be good for asthma, kidney ailments, and malaise."

The article further states: "A professional hunter employed by Sabah Softwoods (a 32,000 ha plantation near Tawau, Sabah) reported purchasing 2000 rounds of ammunition in 1983 for 'sport shooting' large flying foxes that were attracted to the flowers of *Eucalyptus deglupta*, a plantation species. The hunter reported that thousands of bats were killed annually during the 1983 and 1984 seasons, but numbers of bats were greatly reduced by 1985, and very few had been seen since."

How can the flying foxes survive all this killing? The article states: "Most hunters reported that *Pteropus* roosts are increasingly difficult to find. Hunters and

vendors described a definite season of bat abundance that coincided with main fruiting peaks in the area. They also reported that many of the bats taken were pregnant or carrying young." ■

A reprint of the *Conservation Biology* article, Vol. 5, No. 4, December 1991, is available from Bat Conservation International, whose documentary entitled "The Secret World of Bats" was broadcast by CBS May 29. It was honored as the best science documentary of 1991 at the 8th International Film Festival held in Paris.

For information on what you can do to help protect bats, write: Bat Conservation International, P. O. Box 162603, Austin, TX 78716.



A flying fox, mother and young.



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# AWI Quarterly

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607

Cover: Endangered Puerto Rican parrots photographed at their nest hole by Dr. Noel Snyder. Dr. Snyder is most widely known for his studies of and work for reintroduction of the thick-billed parrot, a species which is now extinct in the United States, but still found in the wild in Mexico. Dr. Snyder supported strengthening of the wild bird legislation as proposed by the American Ornithologists Union. (See articles on pages 4 and 5.)



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Greenpeace/Ferraro

*Japan Demands Massive Commercial Whaling as Environmentalists Campaign to Stop it 13*



ISAR

*The Future is in Doubt for the Siberian Tiger Due to Poaching 8*

608



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FALL 1992

VOL. 41 NO. 4

## CONTENTS

### Wild-Caught Birds

- Victory for the Wild Bird Conservation Act 4
- Airline Bans Break the 100 Mark 5
- Britain Reports on Mortality of Imported Wild-Caught Birds 5

### Laboratory Animals

- Animal Experimentation by the Department of Defense 6
- Water Deprivation in Monkeys 6
- The Ethics of Using Animals in Biomedical Research 7
- PSYeta Award to Viktor Reinhardt 7

### Russia

- Can the Amur Tiger Survive Intensified Poaching? 8
- Yablokov Honored for Environmental Protection 8

### Rhinos

- Taiwan Targeted in Campaign to Save the Rhinos 9
- Extinction of the Rhino 10

### Marine Mammals

- Congress Passes Historic Legislation to Protect Dolphins 12
- High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act 12
- 1993 - The Year for a Permanent Ban on Commercial Whale Hunting 13
- Commercial Interests Exploit Western Ignorance of Japan's History 14
- A Warning from *The Yomiuri Shimbun* 15
- Whale Watching on Massachusetts Bay a \$100 Million Industry 15
- Japanese Arrested for Smuggling Whale Meat from Taiwan 15

### Elephants

- Smuggler of Carved Ivory Convicted 15

### Book Reviews

- Earth in the Balance*, by Senator Al Gore 16
- Animal Minds*, by Dr. Donald R. Griffin 17
- The Principles of Humane Experimental Technique*, by Russell & Burch 17

### Trapping

- Trap Ban Referendum Loses in Arizona 18
- Humane Trap Standards Group Gets New Chair 18

### Horses

- Senator Reid Works to Prevent Wild Horse Suffering 19
- A Deadly Horse Race in Austria 19

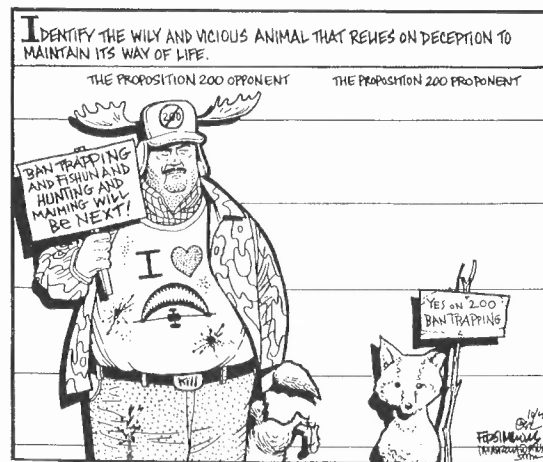
### Orangutans

- Judge Refuses Plea Bargain in Matthew Block Case 20



International Primate Protection League

*Innocent Victim of the Illicit Trade in Endangered Species 20*



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*Arizona Proposition 200 to End the Use of Brutal Traps 18*

# Victory for the Wild Bird Conservation Act

**H**ard-fought campaigning and documentation of the shocking abuses perpetrated by the commercial trade in wild-caught birds were rewarded in the final days of the 102nd Congress by passage of the Wild Bird Conservation Act. The bill was signed by President Bush on October 27th.

Congressman Gerry Studds (D, MA), Senator Max Baucus (D, MT), and Senator John Chafee (R, RI) were responsible for passage of the bill. Congressman Anthony Beilenson (D, CA) introduced the first bill that set the ball rolling.

An immediate ban on trade in species known to be severely overexploited is now in effect. Within a year trade in all birds listed on all three appendices under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) will be banned. All parrots, including macaws and cockatoos, are on Appendix I or Appendix II of CITES, as are numerous other species. The bill mandates that any country exporting birds must fully meet CITES requirements. To date, no country meets the standards set by the legislation. In most cases there is no management plan, no scientific survey, little enforcement and little or nothing done to protect the welfare of the birds.

The Wild Bird Conservation Act establishes the principle of "reverse listing." This somewhat abstruse terminology simply means that species are protected unless those wishing to engage in commercial trade with them can demonstrate scientifically that their activities will not harm the conservation of the species in question. In the past trade has been allowed until it could be conclusively shown that a species is endangered by the trade. This has meant that the protectors of birds have had to mount difficult, lengthy and expensive investigations before the birds are protected. Often such investigations are too late, and the species has already been decimated by the pet trade's depredations before it is listed under the US Endangered Species Act or CITES.

Now the burden of proof rests on the exploiters of wild birds. However, those involved in the trade are actively working to try to prove that export of wild-caught birds is "sustainable." Dealers in Senegal and Indonesia, two of the few remaining countries willing to export their wild birds,



*Green-winged macaws gather to eat clay, which is thought to neutralize toxins present in seeds and fruits which they consume.*

are hoping that their destructive practices can be saved through seminars being set up by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). The pet industry is doing its utmost to keep the trade open in a number of profitable species.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is writing regulations for enforcement of the new law and is seeking public comment. Humanitarians must do their utmost to assure that strong regulations are promulgated promptly and that FWS has a sufficient appropriation from Congress to undertake their important new responsibilities and to enforce the law strictly.



*Scarlet macaws preening one another.*

Eduardo Neander and Charles Munn

**Action:** Commendation and thanks are due to the chief sponsors of legislation to protect the wild birds. Congressmen Studds and Beilenson may be addressed at the House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; Senators Baucus and Chafee may be addressed at the Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510.



*White-bellied parrots grooming each others' feathers in the wild.*

## Airline Bans Break the 100 Mark

Following an international letter writing campaign, Aeroflot announced they would stop carrying wild birds on September 14, 1992. The number of airlines with embargoes on the carriage of wild birds has risen to over 100; the trade has been severely restricted as a result.

However, Air Afrique continues to be the major carrier from Africa still transporting birds into New York. On October 29, a coalition of French groups demonstrated outside Air Afrique offices in Paris and held a meeting with the director. Though the Paris director expressed his sympathy for the cause, the head office in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, has yet to respond in any way.

On the same day, Kenya Airways in London received a visit from the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) campaigners bearing a

letter of complaint and giant photos of dead birds from a shipment seized in Nairobi. Camera crews from British television and CNN accompanied the campaigners. Press conferences, releases and demonstrations also took place in Denmark, Germany and Belgium.

The next day, a Kenyan Airways director appeared on Kenyan television to announce that his airline would stop carrying wild birds. Other recent additions to the airline embargo are Faucett Airways of Peru (who had carried birds to the US in the past), Aeropostal Venezolana, Air Foyle, Business Airways Ltd., Channel Express, Lognair, TNT, Tyrolean Airways, Crossair and CargoSur.

The following airlines are still believed to be carrying birds: Air Afrique (birds from west Africa and thought to be the largest carrier), Air Zaire, Cameroon Airlines, Caribbean Air Cargo Co. Ltd. (from Guyana), Air Guyana, Florida West, Ghana Air and STAF (from Argentina).

## Britain Reports on Mortality of Imported Wild-Caught Birds

The British Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food has released figures for imports of birds into the UK. While imports fell from 175,967 in 1990 to 129,490 in 1991, mortality rates (on arrival and during quarantine) had risen from 12.32% to 14.81%. The main bird exporting countries had characteristically high mortality levels: Senegal (16.94%), Tanzania (18.55%), Argentina (11.75%), Guyana (29.72%) and Indonesia (14.96%).

EIA, RSPB and RSPCA who launched a campaign to end the wild bird trade in May, 1991, welcomed news that imports fell by 50% in the six months following the campaign launch. Mortality rates also dropped from 15.84% to 12.82% during the second half of 1991. However, 19,178 birds still died in air transport or during quarantine in 1991 with thousands more dying prior to leaving the exporting country.

### International Air Transport Association Urged to Limit Shipment Size

In October the British government made its second presentation to the International Air Transport Association (IATA) on limiting shipment size to reduce mortality. IATA will consider writing in such recommendations to their Live Animal Regulations pending analysis of US data provided by the US pet industry and World Wildlife Fund-US. **For the fourth year running, UK data show that mortality during air transport and quarantine is only significantly reduced in shipments involving less than 100 birds. Because shipments into the UK can be as large as 4,000 at present, EIA, RSPB and RSPCA are demanding that the UK impose its own strict limits to set an example.**



*3000 birds dead on arrival in Nairobi. The survivors were cared for by the Kenyan SPCA.*

611

# Animal Experimentation by the Department of Defense

The Committee on Armed Services issued a report on hearings held this Spring. Excerpts follow:

The committee is concerned about the DOD's [Department of Defense] use of animals in military experiments. The committee has heard testimony that raises disturbing questions about the necessity, ethical propriety, oversight and quality of the military's experiments on animals. Although the hearings focused on the use of animals in biomedical research, the committee is also concerned about the experiments on animals by the department that are of a truly military nature, such as in weapons testing and biological warfare....

To increase the department's accountability to the Congress and the concerned public, the committee directs that the Secretary of Defense submit a comprehensive annual report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on animal research (including testing, education and training) conducted at each DOD facility. This information should be combined with similar information about extramural projects funded by the department to provide comprehensive profiles of all animal research conducted by or for each military service and for the department as a whole. The report should include descriptions of: (1) initiatives to promote alternative methods that replace, reduce, and refine the uses of animals in research; (2) procedures to avoid unintended duplication of research and unnecessary research; (3) the chain of command over the animal care and use programs from the individual facility to the Secretary of Defense; and (4) the total cost of the animal based research in comparison to other forms of biological research conducted by the facility, the military

service, and the department as a whole.

**The committee also directs the Secretary to establish aggressive and targeted programs that replace, reduce, or refine current uses of animals.** [emphasis added]

The committee also recommends that an ombudsman for animal issues be established at each animal research facility. The purpose of the ombudsman would be to field and act on any complaints and concerns about the facility's animal care and use program in an impartial manner.

**The committee expects that animal advocates will be appointed as the bona fide community members to the animal care and use committees at each DOD facility.** [emphasis added]

Furthermore, the committee requests the Department of Defense Inspector General to conduct a review of every program, project, or activity funded by the Department of Defense that conducts any type of live animal research and report on whether the animals used in each program, project, or activity are handled and treated in accordance with the Animal Welfare Act, Department of Defense regulations, and rules of basic humaneness that govern live animal research.

Finally, the committee requests the General Accounting Office (GAO) to conduct a review of every program, project, or activity funded by the Department of Defense that conducts any type of live animal research and issue a report on each program, project or activity detailing the purpose of the research, the number and types of animals used, and the cost including the funding level for the most recent year. The GAO should identify overlap between the programs, projects and activities and make recommendations as to where funds could be saved.



## Water Deprivation in Monkeys

By F. Barbara Orlans

An article published by the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources analyzes the decision-making process of an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) to disapprove of an ongoing animal experiment in which rhesus monkeys are subjected to prolonged water deprivation, 22 out of 24 hours every day for five days a week. After the 22 hours, a monkey is placed in a restraint chair and tested for a period of one to one and a half hours. During the test period, the monkey is given one drop of water each time he performs a required task and then is given free access to water up to 24 hours. This procedure is common practice among some investigators. The IACUC was concerned about the animal's mental and physical suffering.

The IACUC sought advice from experts in the field, conducted a literature search, and pursued policies on animal experimentation. On the basis of these findings, they concluded that the procedure of using water deprivation to induce an animal to perform a required task is unjustified. Since thirst was not the subject of the study, and since monkeys will work well for rewards such as mandarin oranges, yogurt, and malted milk, it is ethically unjustified to proceed with this experiment as currently designed. There is a moral obligation to use an alternative procedure that causes less harm to an animal wherever one exists. The IACUC required the investigator to redesign the experiment accordingly.

Dr. Orlans of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University is a member of AWI's Scientific Advisory Committee.

## Bequests to AWI

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 exempt under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3), located in Washington, DC, 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, DC 20007

6/2

## ***Lives in the Balance: The Ethics of Using Animals in Biomedical Research***

Eds., Jane A. Smith and Kenneth M. Boyd. Oxford University Press, UK, 1991. 352 pages, \$39.95, order from OUP Tel: 800-451-7556.

*Lives in the Balance* is a thoughtful book that will challenge readers to think through their personal position on how to assess animal experimentation, and what time table for accomplishment of the three R's of reduction, refinement, and replacement they espouse. It is the most comprehensive text currently available on the moral issues underlying whether or not animal experimentation should take place and under what circumstances. It offers new thinking about the justification of animal experimentation and how the three R's can and should be applied.

The book comprises a report of a multi-disciplinary working party of the Institute of Medical Ethics of London, England. Included were officers of animal protection organizations, scientists, theologians, philosophers, and government officials. Many different points of view were represented. Among the working group's members were: Michael Balls, chair of the Trustees of the Fund for the Replacement of Animal Experiments and professor of cell biology at the University of Nottingham; Patrick Bateson, professor of ethology at the University of Cambridge; Roger Ewbank, a veterinarian and director of the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare; David B. Morton, a veterinarian and professor of biomedical sciences and biomedical ethics at the University of Birmingham; and Clive Hollands, secretary of the St. Andrew Animal Fund, all persons known for their contributions to the field of animal welfare.

The stated purpose of this book is to "promote thinking" about the ethical issues of animal experiments, to "raise standards of perception," and "to further refinement, reduction, and replacement of the use of living and sentient creatures consistent with the essential needs of scientific research and safety evaluation." This highly-readable book accomplishes these objectives.

The report covers such topics as the benefits of biomedical research; pain, stress, and anxiety in animals; the recognition of adverse effects in animals; the moral debate over the use of animals in research, testing, and

education; and the legal control of animal experimentation in various countries including the United States.

The major thrust of the book is to examine the moral claims relative to the benefits to humans and animals which have accrued from the use of animals in research and to ask what benefits might serve as sufficiently serious purposes to be weighed against the cost to the animals used. The working party suggest that judgement about this complex weighing of costs versus benefits is best made on a case by case basis in the light of agreed criteria developed through dialogue between the scientific community and informed public opinion.

In Britain, an investigator must assess the likely level of animal harm on a scale of low, medium, or severe, and report this as part of a request for a license to proceed with a proposed experiment. This assessment of harm and justification of the experiment must be approved by the authorizing government agency. Guidelines have been worked out as to what procedures fit the categories of low, medium, and severe harm. If the harm is too great, then the procedure would not be approved. In the United States, national policy does not yet include a harm assessment. Such a harm scale was proposed in 1987 by the US Department of Agriculture in regulations to be included under the Animal Welfare Act, but was not adopted.

The working party then proceed to demonstrate how these criteria for assessing harms and benefits can be utilized in specific cases. The cases are taken mainly from published accounts of research from the scientific literature. Animals used range from monkeys to rats and octopus. The method of analysis of these cases provides useful instruction for any persons, scientists or non-scientist alike, of how to go about approving or disapproving a proposed animal experiment. These cases should be required reading for members of Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees.

The authors conclude that any judgement that the use of animals is necessary is normally an interim judgement. That is, it may change over time and with scientific advance, so that "the necessity of animal use may diminish." They assert that complete replacement of animals used in testing "should be regarded as the ultimate goal" although "unlikely to be attained in the foreseeable future."

F. Barbara Orlans

## **PSYeta Award to Viktor Reinhardt**

Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PSYeta) presented The 1992 Humane Innovation of the Year Award to Dr. Viktor Reinhardt in recognition of his successful reforms in housing the many hundreds of monkeys in the Wisconsin Regional Primate Center. He proved that arrangements for monkeys to be together and to socialize was according to the citation "an enrichment capable of easing pain and allowing pleasure...." Well over 95% of the monkeys at the Primate Center now have companions as a result of his scientifically based efforts. The citation states: "He pioneered in a deeply caring and sensitive way, to make life better for captive primates."



Above, Viktor offers a treat to a young monkey. At left, pair-housed laboratory monkeys receive grapes from a caretaker.

Volume 6 of *Humane Innovations and Alternatives* is now available for \$20 from PSYeta, Post Office Box 1297, Washington Grove, MD 20880. Brief submissions of both scientific and less formal articles dealing with reducing suffering and use of animals are invited. Contact Dr. E. Bernstein, 45 Glenwood Road, Saranac Lake, NY 12983.



# Can the Amur Tiger Survive Intensified Poaching?

Eric Sievers reports from Vladivostok

The Siberian tiger, known throughout its rangeland in the Primorya region of Russia as the Amur tiger, is the largest tiger in the world and among the earth's most imperiled species. Russia's declining economic situation compounds already difficult conservation efforts. Additional factors include the region's geography, the financial enticements of the international wild animal trade, and foreign development and investments in the area.



Vladimir S. Kuznetsov, the regional governor of Primorya's capital, Vladivostok, wants to transform the naturally wealthy capital city into a major trading center in the Pacific. In addition, logging companies are interested in the region's vast forests. Hyundai (a South Korean company) has started a joint venture in the port city

of Svetlaya, investing \$43 million and hiring 600 workers. Environmentalists say this project is endangering the habitat of at least 300 Amur tigers living in the area.

It has become increasingly common for poachers to seek easy money by exporting bear parts and pelts, caribou horns and other grisly trophies. Russian customs officials are lenient and notoriously inept at enforcing the applicable provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which has declared the tiger endangered.

Presently, the Amur tiger population is fragmented into small, distinct communities separated by uncrossable mountains or human settlements. Inbreeding, due to these geographic restrictions, may weaken the genetic viability and future survival of these tiger communities. Boundaries of protected areas could be extended to allow greater habitat viability, and corridors could be constructed between tiger habitats to foster genetic exchange.

We must exert pressure on western leaders to demand that the Russian government enforce and strengthen its environmental laws. The unstable Russian economy and governmental reliance on western financial aid will provide unique leverage in our struggle to save the disappearing Amur.

**Action:** Write letters of protest to: Boris Yeltsin, The Kremlin, Moscow, Russia and Governor Vladimir S. Kuznetsov, Primorsky Regional Administration, Leninskaya Str. 22, Vladivostok, 690110, Primorsky Krai, Russia. For additional information write the Sacred Earth Network, 426 6th Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11215 (718) 768-8569 or ISAR (formerly the Institute for Soviet-American Relations), 1601 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20009 (202) 387-3034.

## Yablokov Honored for Environmental Protection

Alexey Yablokov has served on AWI's Scientific Committee before and during the period of dramatic change in the former Soviet Union. He has been a good friend to animals and a helpful and knowledgeable advisor. We are happy to find his true worth highlighted in this article reprinted from *Nature*, November 19, 1992:

**Washington.** Alexey Yablokov knows that he's pushing a stone uphill as counsellor to the Russian President, Boris Yeltsin, for ecology and public health. A zoologist by training and the former director of the Institute of Developmental Biology in Moscow, Yablokov now spends a good deal of his time uncovering new evidence of the catastrophic environmental legacy of the former Soviet government. But he knows that economic considerations are paramount, and that his message must be tempered by harsh fiscal realities.

A case in point is the recent decision to continue operating a family of Russian nuclear reactors of the Chernobyl type on the grounds that the country's need for electric power outweighs the dangers posed by the graphite RBMK reactors. Yablokov believes that the country would be better off if it abandoned nuclear power and switched to gas turbines, a move made easier by his estimate that Russia will reduce its energy consumption by 30 percent in converting from a military to a civilian economy. But his views failed to carry the day at a recent cabinet meeting. "Only the minister of the environment and public health supported me", he says. "All the other ministers are against me for economic reasons."

Yablokov left his laboratory in 1989 for politics because of the opportunity to influence the country's environmental policies, and he does not regret his decision. "As counselor to the president I help arrange his schedule, influencing where he goes and what he does", he says.

Last month, Yablokov arranged for Yeltsin to visit the Volga River, where he signed an order protecting the sturgeon, whose well-

being is a source of national pride. And earlier this year, Yeltsin proposed legislation to add an environmental component to efforts to redefine national security following the end of the Cold War. In both cases, Yablokov used his position as resident expert to strengthen Yeltsin's position on environmental preservation. Yablokov also successfully appealed against a decision to build a dam on the Katun River in eastern Siberia, persuading Yeltsin to delay the project pending further study of its effect on the environment.

Environmentalists elsewhere applaud his work. "He has been very influential in shaping government decision-making in Russia on environmental issues", says Ronald Kendall of Clemson University and president of the 3,000 member Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, which gave Yablokov its first-ever science award during its annual convention last week in Cincinnati, Ohio. "He's kept the public and the president aware of past, present and future environmental problems from radioactivity to DDT", says Murray Feshbach of Georgetown University, a demographer and longtime Kremlinologist.

Although Yablokov does not direct a large bureaucracy and has fewer than a dozen people on his personal staff, Kendall says that he is influential in redirecting funding among ministries. Yablokov has also acted as host to the US vice president-elect, Al Gore, during a visit as a US senator, and he can be expected to exploit that relationship as Russia searches for ways to finance costly cleanups.

Apart from the economy, Yablokov must also contend with a paucity of useful data. Speaking last week at the US Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute in Washington, Yablokov shook his head at a question about follow-up studies on those affected by past environmental disasters. "Whenever we analyse past data, we have to realize that we have no right to believe it", he replied. "It was collected for political purposes, and often it does not tell us what we need to know."

# Taiwan Targeted in Campaign to Save the Rhinos

By Allan Thornton

Taiwan is the target of a new campaign to save the last of the world's rhinos.

A television ad produced for the campaign depicts a TV showing two rhinos basking in the African sunshine. The camera curves around to the side of the TV set as a commentator states: "These are two of the last rhinos in the world. Although the worldwide hunting of rhinos has been banned, one nation continues to trade in poached rhino horn." The sounds of rifles being fired and the rhinos screaming is heard; the side of the TV set starts to drip with blood. The camera sweeps to the rear of the TV which gushes blood as more sounds of automatic rifles and the screaming of rhinos is repeated. The camera zooms in on the "Made in Taiwan" sticker on the back of the TV. The voiceover announces "Tell Taiwan You Don't Want The Rhino To Die."

A brochure, "Taiwan Kills Rhinos With Your Money" (reproduced below and on pages 10 & 11) was used to launch the new campaign. The brochure gives background of Taiwan's illicit trade in rhino horns and other endangered species and outlines the need for urgent measures to crack down on Taiwan.

The campaign calls for consumer boycotts of goods made in Taiwan such as sporting equipment, electronic goods, textiles and toys until Taiwan fully implements all regulations of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Taiwan exported \$1.3 billion in bicycles and bike parts in 1990, 47% of these to the US and Canada and another 33% to Europe. In the first ten months of 1990, they exported 931 million pairs of sport shoes, mainly to the US and Europe. They make sport shoes for brand names like Nike, Adidas and Puma. Another \$1.23 billion of exports are comprised of other sporting equipment, \$300 million in golf equipment, \$100 million in tennis and other rackets, sport balls, camping, skiing and fishing equipment and gloves and mittens.

The Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), working closely with the Animal Welfare Institute, discovered evidence of widespread Taiwanese involvement in rhino horn trading in southern Africa.

Not only rhinos, but many other highly endangered species are in danger of extinction due to Taiwan's illicit trade in their products; tiger, clouded leopard, snow leopard, orangutan, panda, Asiatic black bear, snub nose monkey, javan gibbon, musk deer, European lynx, giant salamander, saiga antelope and many other species continue to decline as a result of Taiwan's unchecked black market trade.

Members of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Cat Specialist Group from

India and Nepal, meeting in November, expressed alarm at evidence of heavy poaching of tigers and leopards. One Taiwanese tiger wine brewery alone had been importing 4,400 pounds of bone annually to produce 100,000 bottles of wine, representing the death of up to 100 tigers. Taiwan has never had any wild tigers, while China, which once had thousands, now has fewer than 100. The tigers could only have come from animals poached in other countries.

Three days after the announcement of the campaign, the Taiwanese government banned domestic sale of rhino horn. The panic measure reflected the government's concern at the effect of an international call for sanctions on Taiwan but contained no details of measures to enforce the ban.

Dr. Ros Reeve, the campaign coordinator for EIA and Sam LaBudde, an American conservationist, flew to Taiwan to urge the Taiwanese authorities to effectively implement the rhino horn ban and to acquire and destroy rhino stocks as called for by CITES.

The campaign has been front page news in Taiwan for two weeks as Reeve and LaBudde pressed the government for action. The response was further panic by authorities as the campaign began to spread across the United States and into Europe. The Taipei city council sent a police squad on a raid of traditional pharmacies. The police were accompanied by an army of press and TV journalists. Dr. Reeve described the action as "ridiculous and ineffective."

Conservationists like Reeve and LaBudde want the government to produce a comprehensive plan of measures not only designed to acquire and destroy rhino horn stocks but to effectively implement all CITES measures.

LaBudde commented that, "Taiwan is not only the center of international trade in highly endangered species. It also has a huge driftnet fleet, and kills dolphins and whales. Taiwan has said it will ban the driftnet fleet, but they don't even

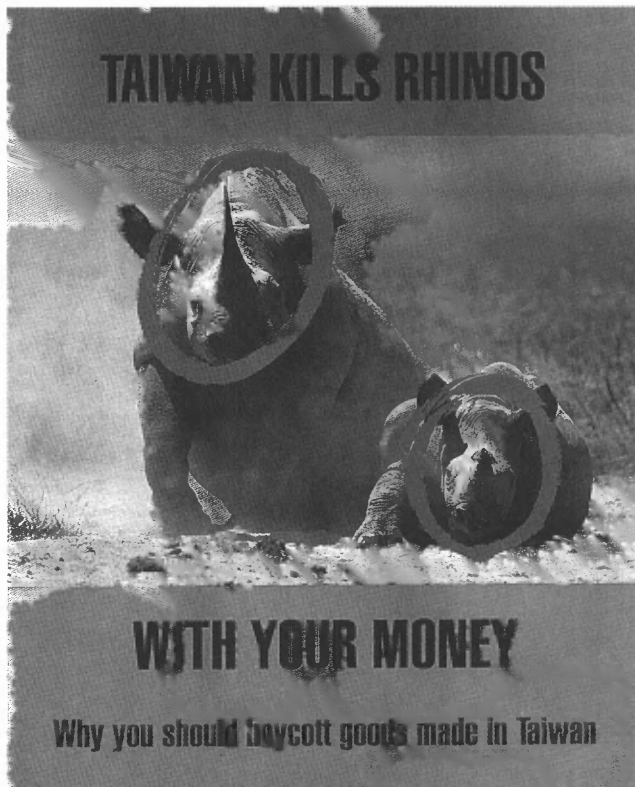
know how many driftnet vessels they have. There are disturbing indications that these boats have become 'pirates' or are reregistering under flags of convenience in other countries."

Groups have appealed to US Trade Representative Carla Hills who recently met with the President and Premier of Taiwan to press for implementation of strict measures to uphold CITES regulations designed to conserve endangered species.

Formal efforts are now underway to seek cuts in Taiwanese imports into the US and the EC until CITES is fully implemented.

Allan Thornton is Chairman of the Board of the Environmental Investigation Agency.

**Action:** For copies of the brochure and further information write to the Rhino Task Force, c/o EIA, 1506 19th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.



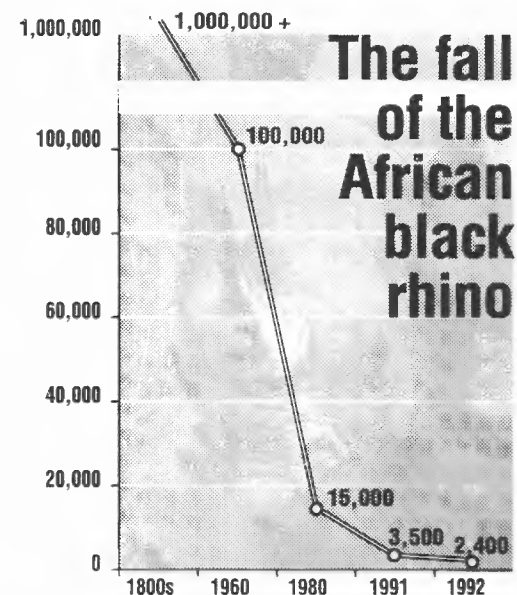
Cover of rhino campaign brochure distributed by Environmental Investigation Agency, David Shepherd Foundation and Tusk Force.

6/5

# Extinction

The rhino has existed on Earth for more than 40 million years. But in less than a century, its only predator - man - has reduced the worldwide population to fewer than 10,500 animals. Killed mainly for its valuable horn, some experts are predicting that the current rate of poaching could lead to the extinction of all five known species in the wild before the end of the decade.

A deep-rooted belief in the healing powers of rhino horn and the post-war economic boom in the Far East have combined to accelerate the decline of the rhino. Now, with a street value higher than gold for some varieties, dealers in the main market place - Taiwan - are stockpiling horn and speculating on the extinction of the species.



The loss of the rhino is a loss to the world, not only to Africa and Asia. We all have a responsibility to fight for its survival. But the greatest burden of responsibility lies with the consuming nations - Taiwan, China, South Korea, Thailand and Yemen.

Much of the rhino horn stockpiled in the East comes from animals illegally poached in Africa or Asia. In effect, that horn was stolen from the range states, many of which are desperately poor compared with consumer nations.

Armed gangs of poachers have devastated wildlife in many African countries in their search for valuable animals such as the rhino. Game wardens have died, their families have suffered, local people have been terrorised, large areas turned into wasteland and tourist revenue lost. But while the chance to earn US\$100 per kg exists - the equivalent of perhaps three months wages - men will continue to risk their lives.

Every week, three black rhinos are poached in Zimbabwe.








Jonathan Scott/Planet Earth Pictures

This tragic destruction of Africa's heritage must stop. Last ditch efforts to save remaining populations include dehorning, but some horn remains and continues to grow at 6 cm a year, making the rhino vulnerable once again to poachers. Some animals have been translocated to safer areas, but up to 20% die in the process.

These efforts can only hope to gain time in the short-term. The only safe long-term answer is an end to consumption of rhino horn and the destruction of all stockpiles. The cost of financing this, together with compensation for loss of life and damage to economies in range states, must rest with Taiwan and other consumer nations.

## The remnant populations

	White rhino - northern	28
	- southern	5,200
	Black rhino	2,400
	Indian rhino	1,900
	Sumatran rhino	500-900
	Javan rhino	80

614

# of the Rhino

White rhino poached in Swaziland



Martin Harvey

## Protected since 1976

All five species of rhino were completely protected in 1976 when they were placed on Appendix 1 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES). Commercial trade in highly endangered Appendix 1 listed species is banned internationally.

Despite this, rhino populations continued to decline as growing demand for horn increased its value in the Far East. In response, the 1987 Conference of the Parties to CITES passed an unprecedented resolution, Conf. 6.10., calling for stronger measures. A domestic ban on trade in rhino horn was recommended and governments urged to destroy remaining stocks.

Hong Kong, Macau and Japan, formerly markets for rhino horn, all banned domestic sales. But other countries, especially Taiwan, continued to trade in horns. Numbers of rhinos dwindled even further. In 1992, the Standing Committee of CITES (its "governing board") went even further than Conf. 6.10 by calling for "direct action to acquire and destroy rhino horn on the part of government agencies responsible for CITES matters. . . failure to take such action would be viewed as a serious infraction, likely to result in a call for trade bans or other appropriate actions."

## Taiwan-centre of rhino horn smuggling

Taiwan remains both a significant consuming market and the main centre for rhino horn smuggling. At least 5 and maybe up to 10 tonnes of horn valued at US\$35-70 million are currently stockpiled in Taiwan (up to 4,000 dead rhinos). Asian horn sells for around US\$52,000 a kg and African horn for US\$5,700 (compared with gold at US\$12,300 per kg). Speculators are banking on the rhino's imminent extinction to increase the value of their stocks.

Research by the Environmental Investigation Agency has revealed that the rhino horn and ivory trade are intimately linked. One of the main smuggling routes is via South Africa to Taiwan, two counties driven together by international isolation. South Africa is now home to a

large Taiwanese population, as is its neighbour, Swaziland, which has suffered heavy losses of rhino as a result.

## Taiwanese smugglers

The South African Endangered Species Protection Unit (ESPU), in an attempt to crack down on the illegal trade, has arrested a number of Taiwanese citizens for rhino horn smuggling since 1989.

- 1989: Michael Shen, Taiwanese, discovered by ESPU with rhino horn and ivory in Cape Town, believed to be on its way to Taiwan.
- 1990: ESPU intercepted 9 parcels containing 51 rhino horns on their way to Taiwan. Peter Liu, Taiwanese, arrested and deported.
- 1990: ESPU seized 9 parcels containing 53 horns, posted in Manzini, Swaziland, addressed to Taipei, Taiwan. (see photo 2)
- 1990: Taiwanese citizens, Lin Chiu-Yen and Chen Yung-Wu, caught by ESPU in possession of 29 rhino horns. (see photo 1)
- 1991: Taiwanese citizens, Wei Pau Lee and Kang Lee, arrested by ESPU for possession of 55 rhino horns.
- 1991: Man attempted to smuggle 6 rhino horns into Taiwanese port of Kaohsiung aboard South African cargo ship, the National Princess.



ESPU

ESPU

617

# Congress Passes Historic Legislation to Protect Dolphins

By Dave Phillips

As one of the last actions of the 102nd Congress, the Senate passed HR 5419, the International Dolphin Conservation Act of 1992 (IDCA), on October 8. It was an intense fight right down to the wire. Senator John Breaux (D, LA) had been blocking consideration of the bill at the behest of the last three US tuna boats that still set their nets on dolphins. As time was running out, the bill was passed by unanimous consent, thanks to an outpouring of protest from a coalition that ultimately included environmental groups, dolphin-safe tuna processors, and even the Bush Administration.

Following Congressional passage, the bill was sent to President Bush who signed it on October 27. Among the provisions of the new law, the IDCA:

- forces a rapid phase-out on all setting of nets on dolphins by March 1, 1994, and dramatically reduces the US dolphin kill quota between now and 1994. The current US quota is 20,500 per year; under this new law, the quota from January 1, 1993 - March 1, 1994 is 800, then it drops to 0 forever;
- lifts the tuna import embargoes against any foreign country that stops its fleets from setting nets on dolphins by March 1, 1994, and meets numerous other conditions, such as 100 percent observer coverage on purse-seine vessels in the eastern tropical Pacific. (Tuna import embargoes, under a federal court order obtained by Earth Island Institute, currently are in place against Mexico, Venezuela, and Columbia.);
- imposes strict non-discretionary embargoes and sanctions against countries failing to abide by the global moratorium. These will include fish product sanctions that, for example, could reach \$100 million per year if Mexico pledges to enact a moratorium but then fails to abide by its pledge;
- establishes the United States as a dolphin-safe zone by June 1, 1994, after which time it will be illegal for any person to sell,

purchase, offer for sale, transport, or ship tuna products that are not dolphin safe;

- provides \$3 million a year for five years to fund research on alternative fishing techniques that do not result in dolphin mortality.



Earth Island Institute

*A purse-seine net set on panicked dolphins.*

When the global ban takes place - as expected - in 1994, it will be a historic development for dolphins and for all of marine conservation. The US market - the largest fish product market in the world - finally will be closed to products caught by the horrific practice of encircling dolphins in tuna nets. A framework for multinational action has been established that will extend far beyond our territorial waters.

Our work is not through, however. Certain fishing interests within Mexico and Venezuela are working to convince their governments to scuttle the global moratorium. Both of these countries submitted letters during Congressional consideration indicating that they would enact the prohibition on setting nets on dolphins in 1994 if the United States passed the legislation. If Mexico backs out of the agreement it could be extremely bad news for dolphins and for various provisions of the new law. It is imperative that as many countries as possible provide written assurances that they

are prepared to join the moratorium. The European Community also must be convinced to close its borders to dolphin-unsafe tuna. And Earth Island's monitoring program must be expanded to ensure that canneries abide by dolphin-safe policies and that consumers can trust the dolphin-safe labels. We must work hard to see that the United States and other countries establish and properly fund programs to enforce the global moratorium by the beginning of 1994. All are big challenges, but a threshold was crossed with the passage of this historic bill into law. We now feel that we can and will succeed.

Dave Phillips is Executive Director of the Earth Island Institute which has won three major lawsuits to protect the dolphins.

## High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act

Representative Gerry Studds (D, MA), recently elected Chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, led the Congress in enacting the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act which became law November 2, 1992. Speaking for the bill, HR 2152, he described the destruction caused by large scale driftnets:

--nets ranging up to 40 miles in length - that hang in the water like walls of death, drifting with the current and tides and killing virtually everything that comes in contact with them. For example, the driftnet fishery in the North Pacific alone kills tens of thousands of marine mammals, turtles, seabirds, and US salmon and trout.

As a result of the Drift Net Act of 1987, legislation I sponsored to rid the oceans of driftnets, we now have reliable scientific data that document the devastation of this fishery. With the enactment of HR 2152, we will mark the end of a battle we began over 5 years ago to stop the use of these nets. But this is not just our battle; it is a fight which has spread from the Congress, to the executive branch, to the environmental and fishing

communities, and to the United Nations. Last December, 30 nations joined the United States in sponsoring a U.N. Resolution calling for a global moratorium on all large-scale drift net fishing by December 31, 1992, and this bill will bolster the efforts of the United Nation to ensure that all nations comply with the moratorium.

Specifically, title I of the bill will deny U.S. port privileges to any foreign drift net fishing vessel and require the President to embargo all fish, fish products, and sport fishing equipment from countries that do not comply with the U.N. deadline. It also authorizes the President to use his discretionary embargo authority under the Pelly amendment against those countries that continue to ignore the U.N. deadline.

This bill also marks a very important milestone in our efforts to protect our fragile marine environment. For the first time, we are legislating mandatory trade sanctions against those countries that violate an international fishery conservation agreement, and we are including provisions that will strengthen the President's leverage in international negotiations on fisheries and wildlife matters.

# 1993 - The Year for a Permanent Ban on Commercial Whale Hunting

By Allan Thornton

A campaign for a permanent ban on whale hunting will be launched in Washington, DC in early 1993. It is hoped that in the Clinton Administration the United States leadership will be restored in the campaign to save the whales.

The moratorium on commercial hunting of the largest species of whales was passed in 1982, yet thousands of whales have been killed since then. Japan has resisted the ban for the past ten years and has used every means possible to continue to kill whales.

Pirate whaling, illegal importing from other pirate whalers, killing of protected whale species, exceeding quotas, ignoring rules limiting area, species or size of animals caught, killing whales for so-called "scientific research" and selling the whale meat commercially, hunting dolphins and porpoises to near extinction, exerting trade and aid pressure and even outright bribery, the Japanese government has stopped at nothing in its bizarre efforts to continue to kill whales and other cetaceans.

Aided by a variety of high paid lobbyists and ex-government officials in the US, Japan has expended enormous effort and resources to maintain an industry of no commercial importance save for a handful of businessmen.

Surprisingly, the US Commissioner to the International Whaling Commission (IWC), Dr. John Knauss, seemed to have succumbed to the Japanese actions. At last year's IWC meeting in Glasgow, Scotland, Knauss stunned conservationists by his refusal to propose or sponsor several major conservation measures. Instead, Knauss led efforts to pass a resolution endorsing the Revised Management Procedure (RMP) which would lead to resumed commercial whale hunting. The RMP resolution violates provisions of the US Marine Mammal Protection Act.

Knauss introduced a resolution which appeared to encourage rather than denounce Japan's killing of minke whales for "scientific research" and would not co-sponsor a proposal to make the Antarctic a whale sanctuary. Knauss also refused to propose or co-sponsor any resolution calling for conservation measures on small whales, dolphins or porpoises, the "small cetaceans."

Ironically, since the 1982 moratorium was passed, scientific understanding of increasing environmental threats to whales has increased enormously. The ozone hole over the Antarctic has resulted in increased ultraviolet-b radiation which leads to a significant loss in phytoplankton production. Phytoplankton is the basis of all life in the oceans. Further reduction in its production could have catastrophic consequences for the whales in the southern oceans.

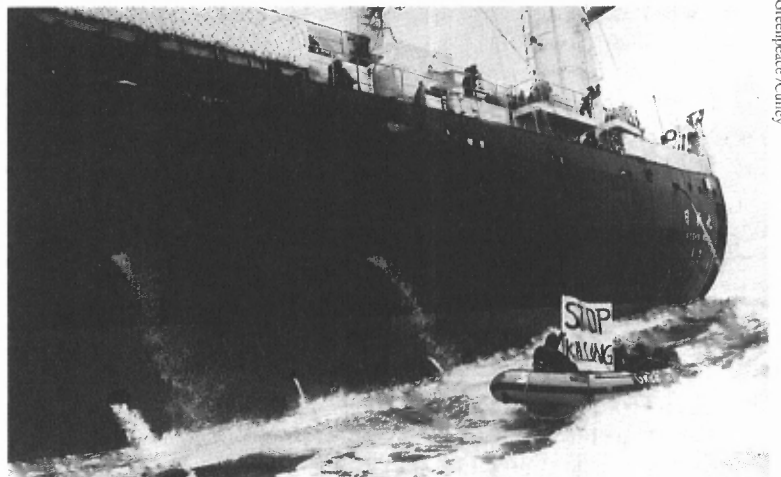
Pollution in the form of PCBs and other organochlorines is known to cause a loss of reproductive fertility in many species of animals. Belugas in the St. Lawrence have extremely high concentrations of such pollutants. Other species like pilot whales caught in the Faroe Islands have significant concentrations of PCBs, organochlorines and mercury which may have damaging effects on these animals.

Die-offs of dolphins and whales are becoming more and more common in many parts of the world. Toxic blooms of algae are also proliferating in many parts of the world with damaging consequences for whales and dolphins. Driftnets, the so-called "walls of death" have killed hundreds of thousands

of dolphins, porpoises and whales. Overfishing, habitat destruction, oil spills, and coastal degradation may also have impacts on whales and dolphins. But none of these impacts are considered by the IWC. The reason can be seen in the composition of the Scientific Committee of the IWC.

Pro-whaling scientists from Japan, Norway (and formerly Iceland before it quit the IWC) dominate the workings of the IWC. Japan spends enormous resources on trying to reopen commercial whale hunting. Scientists from conservation countries are a minority and too often are from fishery related departments, more interested in mathematical theories than conserving whales.

Only a tiny handful of conservation scientists have pled the case for a precautionary approach to whale conservation. Environmental degradation and the real and potential impacts on whales and dolphins has not been discussed by the Scientific Committee. An overwhelming majority of the Scientific Committee's time is taken up by studying various schemes which would allow resumption of whale hunting, rather than studying ways of conserving whales.



Greenpeace/Culley

Japanese factory ship "research whaling" in the Antarctic.

The Animal Welfare Institute has a graduate student reviewing data presented to the IWC's Scientific Committee to underline the uncertainties surrounding many of their decisions.

The next IWC meeting will be held in Kyoto, Japan starting on May 10th. AWI will work closely with other groups to seek the transformation of the IWC into an International Cetacean Commission charged with the conservation of all whales, dolphins and porpoises.

To reach this goal, five things must be done:

- a permanent ban on commercial whale hunting;
- the inclusion of all whales, dolphins and porpoises under the IWC;
- giving priority study to environmental threats to whales and dolphins and ways of reducing or eliminating such threats;
- giving priority to the non-consumptive benefits to be derived from whales and dolphins, especially whale watching (a rapidly growing industry which creates thousands of high paying jobs) and non-intrusive research into all cetaceans;
- an Antarctic whale sanctuary must be established as an additional layer of protection for whales in the southern ocean.

Calling for a permanent ban on whale hunting should be a top environmental priority for President Clinton in his first 100 days in office.

# Commercial Interests Exploit Western Ignorance of Japan's History

## Coastal Whaling

Questionable appeals to tradition and history have surfaced at the International Whaling Commission (IWC) to support Japan's determination to resume commercial whaling. But Fujiwara Eiji's detailed investigation of the history of whaling in Abashiri clearly refutes the claim that coastal whaling there has a traditional base. Mr. Fujiwara (who attended the 1990, 1991, and 1992 annual meetings of the IWC as a representative of the Elsa Nature Conservancy) demonstrated in a 1989 report to the IWC that Japan's coastal whaling base in Ayukawa could not be termed "traditional" whaling. Fujiwara was shocked at his country's assertion to the IWC that if coastal whaling "were discontinued this would mean the utter destruction of the ethnic culture, traditions, the economy, and yes, even the religious life of the Japanese." He found that far from being traditional practice, modern coastal whaling was based on foreign industrial methods and introduced as recently as 1909.

The report states that Toyo Whaling Company was established by Oka Juro in 1909:

Oka went to Norway himself, studied whaling as it was conducted there, and then returned to Japan. He built the 122 ton metal-hulled whaling ship Nagaoka-Maru and began, for the first time in Japan, modern Norwegian-style whaling whose objective was the hunting of large whales. A noteworthy fact here is that Oka Juro's Toyo Whaling Company conducted operations based on modern capital and modern whaling techniques, which differed completely from Japan's traditional method of whaling....In other words, whaling in Abashiri did not begin as subsistence whaling by which local people made their living, but was from the very outset, commercial whaling conducted by outside people who brought their own large capital with them . . .

Fujiwara's 1991 report has this to say about Abashiri's commerce:

Compared with the total number of business establishments in Abashiri (3,137) the city's dependence upon the marine products industry is indicated by the 194 fisheries businesses that account for 9.37 percent of the total, while the two whaling companies account for a mere 0.06 percent.

Thus it would be impossible to say that the shutdown of whaling at Abashiri would have an effect on the city's existence.

Pollution by coastal whaling elicits many complaints from local residents. In fact, Fujiwara reports that in 1911, Oka Juro's Toyo Whaling, which had temporarily moved to Aomori Prefecture, was actually "burned by local fisherfolk." Fujiwara writes:

A traditional culture that is peculiar to a certain region always has the strong support of the local populace, and people will work together to endure inconvenience and dissatisfaction in order to maintain that culture, but the very fact that people will increasingly complain of pollution derived from those activities shows that Abashiri's whaling culture is far from being traditional.

In his conclusion, Fujiwara emphasizes:

Abashiri Whaling is Commercial Whaling.

Whaling at Abashiri was initiated in 1911 by the Toyo Whaling Co. Ltd., which was in turn founded on Norwegian-style whaling and modern capital, and run by a person from Honshu's Yamaguchi Prefecture. It has repeatedly shut down and resumed operations on the basis of its business performance, and thus cannot be regarded as traditional whaling continuously in operation from the past.

Present Whaling Began After World War II.

Operations by the existing two Abashiri whaling companies began after the war in both cases, one in 1945 and the other in 1969. As of 1991

they have histories of only 30-odd years and 40 years, making it difficult to call them traditional whaling.

Other headings include "Low Dependence on Whaling," "Whaling is a Polluting Industry," "New Pollution from Abashiri's Whaling," "Whaling Enjoys No Support as a Tourism Culture," "Abashiri's Whaling - Switch to New Business or Shut Down."

Fujiwara offers an encouraging picture of the possibility of a whale watching industry which could be developed at Abashiri. He writes:

I visited Cape Notoro in order to ascertain the possibility of whale watching in Abashiri. Cape Notoro is about 10 km from Abashiri City as the crow flies, and it has been prepared as a natural park. This is a location of outstanding beauty that affords an expansive view of the Sea of Okhotsk, and accounts say that during the Taisho Era (the 1910s) one could, from this point, spy many pods of whales spouting as they travelled through this area. The view from this place is much like that from the Hawaiian whale watching base Lahaina in that it offers favorable conditions allowing one to observe whales from shore. Since this cape is a high bluff it is difficult to put out to sea from here, but because there is a peaceful fishing port at nearby Lake Notoro, it would be possible to make an industry of whale watching by using this as a base.

There are pasture lands around Cape Notoro and Lake Notoro, and forested areas still remain; there are also good paved roads, and even here I encountered a wild Northern Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes schrencki*). By establishing nature observation trails in the forested areas and building a nature center, Abashiri could develop a new tourism project, against the majestic natural backdrop of both land and sea, to work on the coexistence of wildlife and human beings.

## Ivory Seals

Apparently the traditional Japanese hanko, or signature seal, was not always made of ivory. For nine centuries, such seals were made of wood or stone, and these materials represent the most ancient cultural tradition. However, tradition is invoked to defend the manufacture of ivory hankos.

Japan has a stockpile of approximately 100 tons of ivory. The stockpile is being used by makers of "hankos," the signature seals used in Japan for any business transaction. The Tokyo Seal Engravers Cooperative boasts 4,500 members and claims there are 10,000 hanko carvers in Japan. Writing in *The Chicago Tribune*, September 20, 1992, Merrill Goozner states:

Trade groups and individual artisans...plead traditionalism in defense of their use of ivory but, in fact, it was unknown in Japan before the late 1800s. *Hankos* date from the 8th Century, when Japan first began absorbing Chinese influences, but traditionally were made from hardwood, stone and marble.

During the postwar economic miracle, however, ivory *hankos* became popular as symbols of wealth. And during the 1980s boom, they became fashionable among the burgeoning middle class.

Raw ivory imports into Japan exploded...

The 1989 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) ban stopped legal importation of ivory into Japan, but even as the ban was being considered again at the 1992 CITES meeting, a shipment of smuggled ivory from South Africa was caught by Japanese Customs inspectors.

Mr. Goozner notes, "...Japan remains the world's largest consumer of ivory, an estimated 30 tons a year." The spokesman for the Seal Engravers Association says: "Ivory is the best. Plus, ivory is very expensive," he added. "We don't want to give up such a material."

620

# A Warning from *The Yomiuri Shimbun*

One of Japan's leading newspapers, *The Yomiuri Shimbun*, reporting on the International Whaling Commission (IWC) meeting in Glasgow, Scotland, this summer, referred to the anger of Kazuo Shima, who serves both as Whaling Commissioner from Japan and Vice Director of the Japanese Fisheries Agency. He alluded to the possibility of withdrawing from the IWC:

However if [Japan] were actually to withdraw from the IWC, "not

only would the IWC become the unrivaled field of the anti-whaling countries and organizations. The result could easily be a pouring of oil on the fire of criticism toward Japan by the US Congress and others."

The newspaper article continues:

The Fisheries Agency way of thinking is, rather, that by enticing next year's IWC meeting to Japan, they can gain a deepening of understanding by the member countries toward Japan's culture.

## Whale Watching on Massachusetts Bay a \$100 Million Industry

**A Statement from the Honorable Gerry Studds, Chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee**

Increasingly, the nations of the world have come to realize that living whales have far greater value as marine resources than they do as steaks for the dinner plate. In my home state of Massachusetts, the old tradition of hunting whales for profit has been replaced by a new enterprise - watching whales for profit. This industry brings almost two million whalewatchers to Massachusetts Bay each year, with a resulting tourism income for the state of almost \$100 million annually. Budding efforts at whalewatching in Norway have met with success, and I strongly urge the Norwegian government to consider undertaking greater efforts in this direction.



*Humpback whales spy-hop to watch the whale watching boat.*

William Rosstler

## Smuggler of Carved Ivory Convicted

Roberto Martinez, U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, announced that Ricardo Linares was convicted of smuggling African elephant ivory from Nigeria in violation of the African Elephant Conservation Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the smuggling statute. Linares was found guilty September 24, 1992, by Judge William Hoeverler after a week-long, non-jury trial. The defendant faces a maximum penalty of 5 years in jail and \$250,000 in fines.



*Norwegian whaler with harpooned whales.*

Geonperac

## Japanese Arrested for Smuggling Whale Meat from Taiwan

The following Reuter news report was released November 9, 1992 from Tokyo:

"Four Japanese men were arrested for trying to smuggle about 10 tons of frozen whale meat from Taiwan into Japan, a coastguard spokesman said on Monday. The Maritime Safety Agency on the southern island of Okinawa seized the whale meat on a fishing boat after arresting the four suspects, an agency spokesman said.

"The International Whaling Commission (IWC) bans its members from importing whale meat from non-member nations. Japan is a member of the IWC, but Taiwan is not.

"Japan's supply of whale meat is expected to drop sharply because Iceland, which sold Japan 800 tons of whale meat in 1991, quit the 27-nation IWC in June, 1992.

"The plunge in supply and rise in price has transformed whale meat into a gourmet item.

"Since IWC restrictions took effect in 1987, smuggling has become a lucrative business. Tons of whale meat are smuggled into Japan every year from the Phillipines, Taiwan and Indonesia, government sources said.

"Japan consumed about 2,500 tons of whale meat in 1991, with some demand met by stocks caught before a moratorium on commercial whaling was declared in 1987, a fisheries agency official said. In 1965, Japan caught a record 22,000 whales in both coastal and Antarctic waters. The number fell to 2,700 by 1987, partly as a result of quotas set by the IWC and partly because of the availability of cheaper sources of protein."

621

## *Earth in the Balance, Ecology and the Human Spirit*

by Senator Al Gore, Houghton Mifflin Company, (Boston, New York, London), 1992, 407 pages, \$22.95.

Vice President-elect Gore's widely read book is so closely packed with pithy analyses and wise recommendations that there is a hard-to-resist temptation to quote them at too great length here. This is a book that should be read carefully by everyone with any pretensions to understanding the environmental crisis. The Senate hearings which he chaired on many of the relevant issues provided him with an unrivalled grasp of the controversies that have so frequently impeded legislative reform.

He clearly outlines remedies for dealing with the constantly worsening environment. The Strategic Environmental Initiative proposal is a nine-point program to discourage and phase out harmful technologies while developing and disseminating environmentally benign substitutes. Gore calls for international discussions "as soon as possible."

He devotes a chapter to his call for "A Global Marshall Plan" whose "first strategic goal should be the stabilizing of world population." He gives statistics, then illustrates them graphically:

To put these numbers in a different perspective, consider that the world is adding the equivalent of one China's worth of people every ten years, one Mexico's worth every year, one New York City's worth every month, and one Chattanooga's worth every single day. If these increases continue at the current rate, the impact on the environment in the next century will be unimaginable.

He speaks of the "pitiful quality of life... in societies knocked off balance by rapid population growth and the consequent disruption of their traditional patterns of living, and the degradation of their surrounding environments."

Gore's compassionate attitude permeates the text throughout. The pollution of the seas and the suffering of their denizens is emphasized by Gore in the first chapter:

I had come to the Aral Sea in August 1990 to witness at first hand the destruction taking place there on an almost biblical scale. But during the trip I encountered other images that also alarmed me. For example, the day I returned to Moscow from Muynak, my friend Alexey Yablokov, possibly the leading environmentalist in the Soviet Union, was returning from an emergency expedition to the White Sea, where he had investigated the mysterious and unprecedented death of several million starfish, washed up into a knee-deep mass covering many miles of beach. That night, in his apartment, he talked of what it was like for the residents to wade through the starfish in hip boots, trying to explain their death.

Later investigations identified radioactive military waste as the likely culprit in the White Sea deaths. But what about all of the other mysterious mass deaths washing up on beaches around the world? French scientists recently concluded that the explanation for the growing number of dead dolphins washing up along the Riviera was accumulated environmental stress, which, over time, rendered the animals too weak to

fight off a virus. This same phenomenon may also explain the sudden increase in dolphin deaths along the Gulf Coast in Texas as well as the mysterious deaths of 12,000 seals whose corpses washed up on the shores of the North Sea in the summer of 1988. Of course, the oil-covered otters and seabirds of Prince William Sound a year later presented less of a mystery to science, if no less an indictment of our civilization.

In the chapter "Environmentalism of the Spirit," he writes of Francis Bacon's moral confusion being "able to enthusiastically advocate vivisection for the pure joy of learning without reference to any moral purpose, such as saving human lives, or justification for the act. And tragically, since the onset of the scientific and technological revolution, it seemingly has become all too easy for ultrarational minds to create an elaborate edifice of clockwork efficiency capable of nightmarish cruelty on an industrial scale."

He writes of "the precinct of the disembodied intellect which knows the way things work but not the way they are."

He sums up:

Modern philosophy has gone so far in its absurd pretensions about the separateness of human beings from nature as to ask the famous question: 'If a tree falls in the forest and no person is there to hear it, does it make a sound?' If robotic chain saws finally destroy all the rain forests on earth, and if the people who set them in motion are far enough away so that they don't hear the crash of the trees on the naked forest floor, does it matter? This rational, detached, scientific intellect, observing a world of which it is no longer a part, is too often arrogant, unfeeling, uncaring. And its consequences can be monstrous.

The strange absence of emotion, the banal face of evil so often manifested by mass technological assaults on the global environment, is surely a consequence of the belief in an underlying separation of intellect from the physical world. At the root of this belief lies a heretical misunderstanding of humankind's place in the world as old as Plato, as seductive in its mythic appeal as Gnosticism, as compelling as

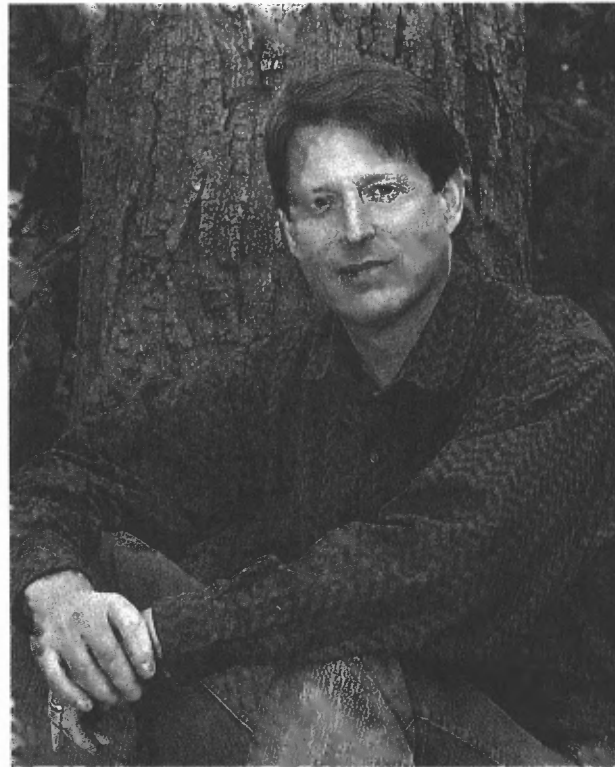
the Cartesian promise of Promethean power - and it has led to tragic results. We have misunderstood who we are, how we relate to our place within creation, and why our very existence assigns us a duty of moral alertness to the consequences of what we do. A civilization that believes itself to be separate from the world may pretend not to hear, but there is indeed a sound when a tree falls in the forest.

Recognizing that "we are drowning in information," he writes:

It is not a coincidence that we have a crisis in education coinciding with our surfeit of information. Education is the recycling of knowledge, but we find it easier to generate new facts than to conserve and use the knowledge we already have. So when faced with the problem of ignorance, we immediately create more and more information without seeming to realize that while it may be valuable, it is no substitute for knowledge - much less wisdom.

And he goes on to say, "If we are to succeed [in the rescue of our environment], we must resist being overwhelmed by the flood of information and refuse to consider the natural world as merely a convenient bank of resources and coded information."

Christine Stevens



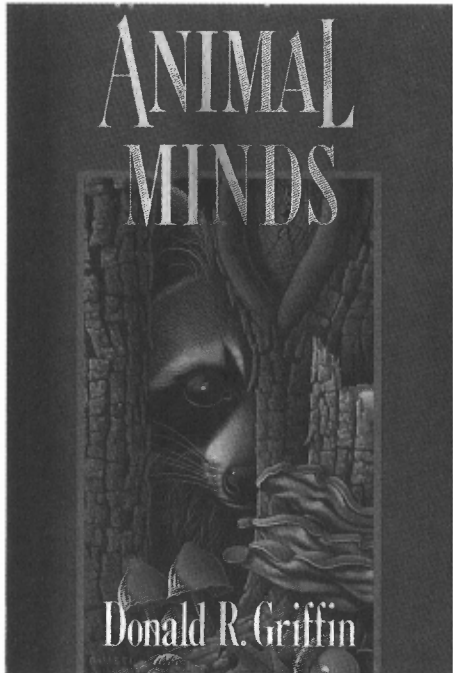
Vice President-elect Gore.

622



## ***Animal Minds***

by Dr. Donald R. Griffin, (University of Chicago Press), 1992, 260 pages, \$24.95.



Some years ago at House hearings on leghold trap legislation I was shocked by testimony from Parker Dozhier of the American Fur Resources Institute. He asserted that he would never believe animals can experience pain unless one told him so in actual words. (I presume that the animal would have to be English-speaking.) It is just this kind of negative dogmatism that Dr. Donald Griffin addresses in his latest book *Animal Minds*. The whole question of animal consciousness, he says, awaits scientific illumination, but entrenched taboos against the presumption that nonhuman beings might have feelings or awareness impedes scientific investigation of the matter. He writes, "Effective indoctrination - often accomplished by nonverbal signals of disapproval - inhibits students and young scientists from venturing into this forbidden territory, and those who do so encounter criticism and ridicule."

He is certainly right on that score. How difficult it is for a

naturalist-writer like myself to describe animal behavior in terms acceptable to the party-line scientists. To avoid their condemnation, I must use "investigatory activity" to describe animal behavior that readers would better recognize if I used the word "curiosity." "Bonding behavior" is the acceptable terminology to describe affectionate behavior between two animals, and so forth. Thus, through the use of jargon, scientists diminish the significance of the behavior that they themselves observe.

On what grounds do the hard liners base their refusal to concede consciousness could exist in nonhuman animals? On the entirely inconclusive grounds that it is impossible to directly observe consciousness in another. But doesn't logic insist that this is no argument, either pro or con, and might as easily be used to reason that animals *are* aware as that they *are not*? Certainly, and Griffin makes this point tellingly. What's more, he raises the debate to a new level. Advances and information are now available, he says, that might provide indirect access to what goes on inside the heads of animals. Thus the shaky premise on which the behaviorists rest their case could become entirely moot.

In *Animal Minds* Griffin reviews three promising categories of evidence that seem to reveal conscious thinking by animals: (1) he devotes five chapters to behavioral studies in which animal subjects, when confronted with novel problems, have abandoned their usual stereotypical responses and come up with unique solutions (including my own study of wild beavers); (2) he devotes one chapter to brain and nervous system imaging and the possibility of correlating these to various sensory stimuli; (3) he devotes four chapters to a growing body of studies of animal communication, including the teaching of dolphins and apes to comprehend and use word-like symbols. From this sort of evidence, Griffin challenges scientists to go the next step and face up to the big question of animal awareness.

Dr. Griffin, formerly a professor at Cornell, Harvard and Rockefeller Universities, deserves our thanks for this pioneering work. Though *Animal Minds* is no light read, it is full of fascinating information and thoughtful reflections that will greatly interest readers who work on behalf of animals. It is an important book that could transform the way our society views nonhuman beings.

Hope Ryden

Hope Ryden is a naturalist and author of seventeen books on wildlife, many based on original field studies of animals.

## ***The Principles of Humane Experimental Technique***

by W. M. S. Russell and R. L. Burch, New edition 1992, Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, 238 pages, \$25.00.

This is the groundbreaking book that focused attention on the 3 Rs: Replacement, Reduction and Refinement, as applied to experiments on animals. First published in 1959, when the idea of alternatives to laboratory animals was considered barely respectable and the scientific establishment insisted on calling them "adjuncts" to animal experimentation rather than alternatives, they have now become a key phrase in discussions and articles on laboratory animal welfare.

The senior author, W. M. S. Russell, a brilliant young zoologist, worked under a grant from the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare (UFAW) to write the book. He was ably assisted by R. L. Burch, a microbiologist. The Animal Welfare Institute contributed information it had collected on substitutes for animals and made a modest financial donation to UFAW to help pay for the study. When the book went out of print, AWI kept it available to the scientific

community by purchasing the spread sheets and producing a paperback, but it, too, went out of print several years ago.

Now the second paperback has been produced by UFAW. Like the first edition, this Special Edition is dedicated to Major C. W. Hume, founder and long-time Secretary-General of UFAW. Russell and Burch recognized him as "the pioneer in this field." Professor Peter Medawar, who subsequently won The Nobel Prize, chaired the Consultative Committee for the work, and Dr. M. R. A. Chance, who conducted research that demonstrated how essential the prevention of stress in test animals is to the accuracy of results, was one of the scientists who read the whole text of this landmark manuscript prior to publication.

Now that *The Principles of Humane Experimental Technique* is back in print, it should be widely read by those who missed it the first time. Further, a second volume should be prepared to document progress during the past 33 years.

Copies may be purchased for \$25.00 from UFAW, 8 Hamilton Close, South Mimms, Potters Bar, Herts, England EN6 3QD.

# Trap Ban Referendum Loses in Arizona But Legislative Action Should Succeed

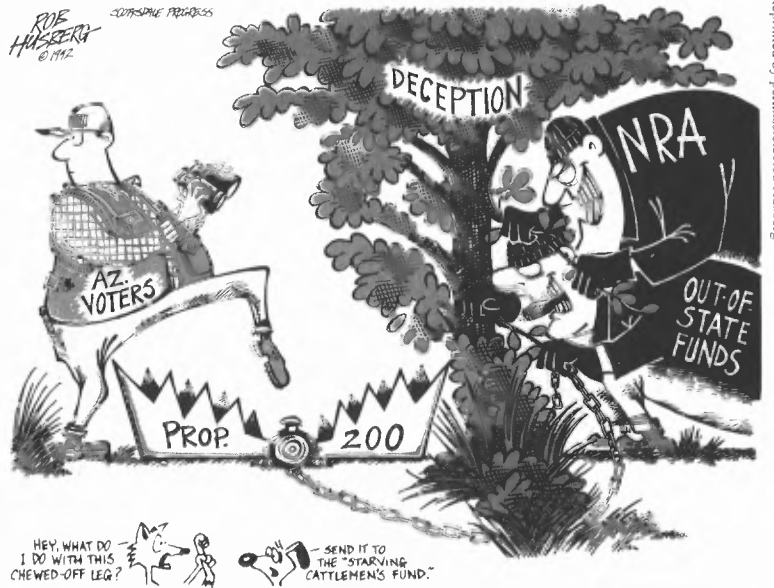
The Arizona referendum to ban use of steel jaw leghold traps on public lands was defeated 15,268 to 13,690. Despite this defeat, brought about by a heavy television barrage from such groups as the National Rifle Association, the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, and The Safari Club, the resulting publicity may have paved the way for a legislative ban in the coming year.

In an October 23rd editorial, *The Scottsdale Progress* stated:

Proposition 200, which would ban the use of steel-jawed traps on public land, has been the target of one of the most misleading advertising campaigns in Arizona history. With lots of money from out-of-state interests and the National Rifle Association, opponents have hammered away at their theme that this amendment would automatically ban hunting and fishing in Arizona beginning the day after the election....

We strongly support a law banning the possession of these inhumane traps in Arizona, something that would outlaw their use not only on public lands, but on private property as well. Wandering animals don't recognize property lines, and are in just as much danger from traps on private land as they are on public land.

Watch for action in the Arizona Legislature in 1993.



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## Humane Trap Standards Group Gets New Chair

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO), a Geneva-based organization which deals with certification of technical products, has never been asked before to rule on "humaneness." It is now engaged in a complex series of working group activities and reports, begun in Canada in the 1980s and influenced by fur industry lobbying, which is supposed to lead to "humane" trap standards.

The European Community (EC) passed a Regulation last year banning use of steel jaw leghold traps by member countries by January 1, 1995. The Regulation also prohibits EC countries from importing certain furs from countries who have not banned use of the steel jaw trap. Unfortunately, trapping interests induced the EC to add an option: instead of banning steel jaw traps non-EC countries can adopt "internationally agreed humane trapping standards."

Tom Krause, recently elected chair of the US Technical Advisory Group charged with deciding on international "humane" trap standards, will cast the vote for the United States. Krause is a trapper who uses the steel jaw trap. He is editor of *The American Trapper*, for which he regularly writes a column. At the bottom of the page you can see the photographs of himself he has selected to head his column. Forsaking his former image draped with dead animals, his current portrait reflects a new sophistication which is accompanied by diplomatic-style phraseology as he addresses his fellow trappers:

It was my pleasure to represent your interests in September meetings of those involved with the effort to determine and help establish international standards for humane trapping devices.

The trappers have been busy discussing how much injury a

"humane" trap can inflict. In the March/April 1992 issue of *The American Trapper*, various ghastly breakages of bones and teeth, tearing of ligaments, severance of toes and other injuries are neatly categorized in an "Injury Scale for Restraining Devices." Points are assigned to each.

Krause continues:

Although the mere mention of international humane trap standards produces a negative knee-jerk reaction from many trappers, the fact is a *reasonable* [emphasis added] international standard might be to our advantage. Surely it is in our best interests to be able to announce to the world that wild furs are taken with methods and devices that have been approved under an international humane standard.

A "reasonable" standard could easily include "permanent tooth fracture exposing pulp cavity" (a mere 10 points on a scale that goes up to 500) and "major (2 cm) subcutaneous soft tissue maceration or erosion" (30 points), to give examples. So we know what seasoned trappers, used to the gruesome sights of the trapline, are prepared to accept under the so-called "humane" rubric. The great majority of practicing veterinarians, on the other hand, object to any of the listed breaks, tears and amputations. But the ISO procedures, once begun, grind on.

Will the International Organization for Standardization allow itself to be used by such blatantly self-interested groups? And will the European Council of Ministers, Commission and Parliament allow such a travesty of the valuable anti-steel trap Regulation due to be implemented by the EC two years from now?



Tom Krause: March/April 1990



March/April 1992



July/August 1992



November/December 1992

# Senator Reid Works to Prevent Wild Horse Suffering

AWI invited Senator Harry Reid (D, NV) to describe his successful efforts to initiate large-scale, anti-fertility inoculations of feral horses in Nevada. We are pleased to publish his response in full:

Last year I chaired a hearing in Washington to examine the issue. Rarely does everyone at a Congressional hearing agree, but Bureau of Land Management (BLM) officials, veterinarians, The Humane Society, and other experts all concurred that something must be done.

After the hearing, I worked to get funds for BLM to implement a six-point strategic plan, focusing on development of a painless, non-invasive fertility control program. Through the Appropriations Committee, last year I secured \$1 million for FY '92, and this year was able to get an additional \$3 million for FY '93 for BLM to better manage the horses and implement an immunocontraception vaccine program.

My staff and I are in frequent communication with BLM. They are moving ahead on all fronts to implement the vaccine program. BLM has reached an assistance agreement with UNR [University of Nevada at Reno] to do three things:

- 1) Conduct the population modeling studies concurrent with the vaccine project;
- 2) Evaluate the pregnancy and death rates of vaccinated and non-vaccinated control herds;
- 3) Conduct behavior studies on vaccinated herds to assess for undesirable effects on population dynamics.

An assistance agreement has also been reached with UNR to work

with the Medical College of Ohio to develop the vaccine to last for 3-5 years.

BLM has increased its field monitoring and analysis of vegetation patterns, specifically related to wild horse and burro use patterns. This will facilitate better and quicker determinations of Appropriate Management Levels for the herds.

BLM is proceeding with mapping and census work in Herd Management Areas in Nevada. So far, they have identified and responded to drought-related emergencies in five areas.

The vaccine project itself is underway as planned with BLM collaborating with the Turner/Kirkpatrick/Liu research team. Your long association with Dr. Kirkpatrick exemplifies your dedication to ending the pain for wild horses.

Promising immunocontraception research is also going on at the University of Georgia and the University of Virginia. They are not yet as far along as Turner/Kirkpatrick, but they hold great promise for the future. Their vaccines work in a different way and have some characteristics that may favor them when they are finally ready. During the drafting of future Interior Appropriations bills, I will urge BLM to continue to be open to newer, better vaccine methods as they become available.

I share your concern for the humane control of the foal births. We have the resources and technology to safely, painlessly help the horses. I will continue to work for federal funding necessary to implement these programs.

## A Deadly Horse Race in Austria

Every year in Pardubice, Austria, a brutal steeplechase takes place. This year, as in years past, only a small number of horses completed the course. The most dangerous obstacle, run only once a year in the *Great Pardubice* is the *Taxis*, consisting of a hedge with a ditch hidden behind it in such a way that the horses can't see it on the approach. About two-thirds of the horses fall and every year horses and riders get hurt or die at the *Taxis*. On October 11, 1992, 8 out of 15 horses fell and one jockey was severely wounded at this terrible obstacle.

Activists from the Austrian animal rights group, *Vier Pfoten* (Four Paws), organized a peaceful protest against this race. 100 protestors from Austria, Germany and Luxembourg along with 150 from Czechoslovakia planned to blockade the racetrack for one hour and a half before dawn in order to prevent the start of the race.

But 2,000 policemen, special guards, private security guards and military personnel were on the field to meet the activists. The peaceful demonstrators were viciously attacked, beaten and clubbed with wooden cudgels. Mounted policemen pursued fleeing activists across the course, hitting them over the heads. Some of the Four Paws activists were beaten to the ground while the audience shouted, "Kill them!" It appeared that each policeman tried to be more brutal than the last. Some activists were driven toward the crowd of spectators who continued the beatings.

Journalists trying to cover the melee were also attacked. Cameras were smashed, film exposed to the light, and one journalist who resisted had a gun held to his head.



Mayhem for jockeys and horses at Pardubice steeple chase.

Though some activists remained on the course, the *Great Pardubice* began. Only five horses reached the finish line - the last one, Garmer, was so weakened that it could not take part in the parade of winners. By the end of the day, at least 5 horses were dead, many were injured; several jockeys were injured, one severely; 9 Four Paws activists were put in the hospital, almost all the

others had some injuries, and 17 people were arrested. But the spectators were pleased, prizes were handed out and cognac was served.

This information was provided by Thomas Sweiger, a Four Paws animal activist in Austria.



Victim of the "Taxis" jump. A horse which must be shot.

**Action:** The French company, Martell-Cognac, is one of the major sponsors of this massacre. They reportedly spend about \$500,000 annually on this event. Four Paws is asking for a boycott of Martell (French Cognac), Chivas Brothers, Ltd. (Chivas Regal, Blended Scotch Whisky), and Seagram (distributor of Martell and Chivas in Austria), all of whom are sponsors of the *Great Pardubice*. Please write protests to:

Seagram's  
375 Park Avenue  
New York, NY 10152-0102.

605

## Judge Refuses Plea Bargain in Matthew Block Case

At a United States District Court hearing December 11, 1992, Judge James W. Kehoe rejected the plea bargain offered by lawyers for Matthew Block, the major international animal dealer who is under indictment for the smuggling of six infant orangutans. (See *AWI Quarterlies*, Vol. 40, No. 3 and Vol. 41, No. 2.)

Block agreed to plead guilty to two misdemeanor charges if the two felony charges were dropped. But Judge Kehoe, referring to the more than 300 letters he had received from different parts of the world, stated from the bench: "It would be clearly contrary to the manifest public interest to accept this plea."

"Orangutans are among the most endangered species on the planet," wrote Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, head of the Bellerive Foundation.

"According to Indonesian government reports, only about 35,000 survive in the wild. Due to the appalling carnage involved in capture operations, primate experts estimate that the 'Bangkok Six' shipment probably caused the ancillary deaths of as many as 60 mother and baby orangutans....The eyes of the world conservation community are focussed on this litigation, and I would respectfully entreat the most decisive steps to ensure that Mr. Block receives retribution which is appropriate to the callousness and severity of his crimes against wildlife."

Block has a long record of animal mistreatment. Animal Welfare Act inspectors from the US Department of Agriculture have recorded multiple alleged violations of the minimum standards under the Animal Welfare Act in the compound where he keeps large numbers of primates and other wild creatures, but his lawyers have always managed to get him out of trouble.

Even when the government of Bolivia took away his passport in order to ensure that he would have to stand trial for illegal export of owl monkeys and squirrel monkeys, he succeeded in absconding

in a private plane. The monkeys were never returned to Bolivia.

Block continues his animal trafficking while awaiting the trial, scheduled for March 8, 1993 which is expected to bring key witnesses from Indonesia and Germany to testify against him.

Recent deaths of primates being shipped to Block were reported by Kathy Glasgow in *New Times* (October 14, 1992). One hundred and ten macaques had been enroute from Jakarta, Indonesia for two days. They all died on a Lufthansa flight between Frankfurt and Miami. The flight, which had 282 passengers, carried the monkeys in the forward cargo bay of the Boeing 747. "The compartment isn't air-conditioned, and there's no way for the crew to monitor any changes in its environment," according to an environmental control spokesman for Boeing. Lufthansa is considering discontinuing these shipments, which have been occurring at a rate of about two per month for the last two or three years, according to Glasgow's article.

She further states: "Block's World-wide Primates is among the world's largest animal-brokering businesses. He declines to estimate the amount of his loss on August 20, but the US Fish and Wildlife import declaration on the shipment lists the total value of all monkeys as \$34,750. After importation, crab-eating macaques can fetch prices from about \$70 to as much as \$2,500 apiece. Nearly 10,000 monkeys were transported into the US in 1990... and while the International Primate Protection League published Centers for Disease Control data showing hundreds of primate

deaths during and after import in the seventies and early eighties, since 1985 importers are no longer required to file reports of shipping related mortalities."

If Block is found guilty of a felony in the orangutan case, he could lose his license as an animal dealer.



*Thomas, one of the smuggled infant orangs in the Block case, died from internal injuries caused by being shipped upside-down in a cramped crate. Intensive nursing care failed to save him.*

International Primate Protection League



Animal Welfare Institute  
Post Office Box 3650  
Washington, DC 20007

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626