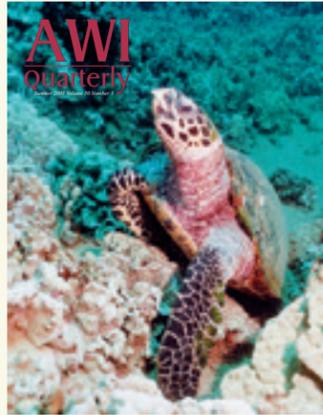


AWI

Quarterly

Summer 2001 Volume 50 Number 3





ABOUT THE COVER

Cover photograph of Ake by Ursula Keuper-Bennett who recognizes individual sea turtles. Her husband Peter Bennett and she maintain a web site on sea turtles (www.turtles.org). The WTO recently upheld US regulations that prohibit shrimp imports from countries that do not employ turtle-protection devices (see page 11). Turtles are poached cruelly for their shells, which are made into curios and sold on the Japanese market. A conservation Protocol for the Wider Caribbean Region concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) can help protect turtles from international trade (see pages 8-9). It is urgent that the US ratify this Treaty in time for the meetings this September. Write Secretary of State Colin Powell (Department of State, 2201 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20520) to draw his attention to this important Treaty.

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Humane Slaughter Act Resolution Introduced

In 1958, Senator Hubert Humphrey and Congressman W.R. Poage shepherded the Humane Slaughter Act through the national legislative process. Over forty years later, with great disappointment, it is increasingly evident that the law is being flouted at large slaughter plants across the country. Today, corporate slaughter lines move with such rapidity that every animal cannot be stunned properly and rendered unconscious before being hoisted by a hind leg, violently skinned and brutally dismembered.

To address this horrifying situation, Senator Peter G. Fitzgerald (R, IL) has sponsored a concurrent resolution "Expressing the sense of the Congress that the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1958 should be fully enforced so as to prevent the needless suffering of animals."

Although enacted over forty years ago, public interest over this issue still runs high today. In April, a *Washington Post* investigative report entitled "Modern Meat/A Brutal Harvest," revealed that there are "repeated violations of the Humane Slaughter Act at dozens of slaughterhouses" and that USDA inspectors have little support from USDA in enforcing the law. According to the paper, "the USDA has stopped tracking the number of violations and dropped all mentions of humane slaughter from its list of rotating tasks for inspectors." Senator Fitzgerald, in his statement on the Senate floor, lamented the practical impact of the USDA's futility in inspecting facilities and recording violations: "This is simply unacceptable. We cannot manage nor regulate what we do not monitor nor measure."

Thus, S. Con. Res. 45 requests that Secretary of Agriculture Ann Veneman fully enforce the 1958 law to prevent needless animal suffering, resume tracking Humane Slaughter Act violations and report the USDA's findings to Congress annually. It further reiterates, "it should be the policy of the United States that the slaughtering of livestock and the handling of livestock in connection with slaughter shall be carried out only by humane methods." Representatives Constance Morella (R, MD) and Elton Gallegly (R, CA) have introduced a companion resolution in the House of Representatives, H. Con. Res. 175.

During the Congressional deliberations on the original humane slaughter bill in the '50s, Congressman Poage noted that the meat packing industry, "up until a few months ago [had] done practically nothing to meet the requirement of human kindness, and even decency in the slaughtering of animals." It's truly sad that Congress has to remind the USDA and slaughterhouse industry again of the need for basic compassion. The cruelty inflicted on animals in 2001 is even worse than it was when Poage lamented. 🐾



Farm animals, such as these endangered Polish spotted pigs of Zlotniki, "like any other living beings, possess natural instincts that need to be expressed" said Polish farm union leader Andrzej Lepper. On June 11, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. presented Mr. Lepper with AWI's Albert Schweitzer Medal. (See story pages 4-5.)



Seals are one of the many animals protected under SPAW, Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife. (See story pages 8-9.)

Animal Welfare Institute QUARTERLY

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Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. Presents AWI's Albert Schweitzer Medal to Polish Humane Hog Farm Advocate, Andrzej Lepper

On Monday, June 11th, 2001, in front of a packed Mansfield Room of the United States Capitol, the Albert Schweitzer Medal was awarded to Andrzej Lepper. Lepper, who has vowed to stop “concentration camps for animals” from taking root in Poland, is the charismatic President of Samoobrona (“Self-defense” in Polish), a major Polish rural union. “The motto that I have adopted and that is adopted by the rest of Samoobrona,” Lepper highlighted, “says that if a person is not capable of loving animals and nature they will never be capable of loving another human being.”

Early in 1999, Samoobrona forced the Polish government to curb a flood of agricultural imports from the European Union by blockading roads across Poland. In September 1999, after visiting areas in North Carolina infested by industrial hog factories, Lepper launched a campaign, supported by AWI, to prevent Virginia-based Smithfield Foods, the world's largest pork production company, from realizing its goal of building a network of hog factories in Poland. By June 2000, Smithfield CEO Joe Luter was forced to admit to the *Washington Post* that his plan to establish US “industrial-style” pig farming has no immediate future in Poland.

“Farm animals,” Lepper once told the University of Michigan Law Society, “like any other living beings, possess natural instincts that need to be expressed. It is essential, therefore, to do everything in our power to allow animals raised on our farms an opportunity to live their lives in the most natural conditions possible, to treat them with respect, dignity and empathy. The right to dignity, in the case of farm animals, is the right to live without suffering and without being isolated from their natural environment.”

In his remarks to the gathering (translated by Agnes Van Volkenburgh, who represents Poland on AWI's International Committee), Lepper criticized the globalists who “pursue money at all costs without paying attention to the health of people, without paying attention to the health and welfare of animals, without paying attention to nature.” Lepper, the indefatigable Polish farm leader, warned Smithfield Foods Vice President, General Counsel and Senior Advisor to the Chairman, Richard Poulson, that in his efforts to expand into and invade Poland he “will always feel the breath of Samoobrona on his neck and if that is not enough he will have to feel the fist of Polish farmers.” He concluded: “This medal is a huge honor not only for me, but for the entire Polish movement that's involved in this battle for the welfare of animals, the humane treatment of animals, for our environment, and for the safe future of our planet.”

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., President of Water Keeper Alliance and a professor at Pace University Law School, pre-

sented the award. Water Keeper Alliance has 67 keepers around the country who seek to protect and restore waterways, including those ravaged by pollution from animal factories. Water Keeper Alliance is leading a broad legal assault against hog factories, which Kennedy has characterized as “extraordinarily cruel” and lamented what he termed the corporate hog farm's “pollution based prosperity.” During the ceremony, Kennedy recalled a conversation he had with Lepper after the Polish leader toured corporate hog farms along the Neuse River in North Carolina. Kennedy remembered the poignant and provocative reaction that Lepper had, in which he was reminded of “the large state farms that were created during the communist years in Poland that were also notorious for their pollution and their capacity for treating not only the human beings who worked on the land but also the animals themselves as units of production, ignoring the consequences to the community and the environment and public health in their drive to produce short term cash.”

Kennedy asserted: “I think the thing that Animal Welfare Institute has recognized better than anybody else is that the fate of animals is also our fate... We can't get away with this kind of cruelty to the creatures with whom we share this planet without having some dire karmic consequences to ourselves.” Kennedy praised Lepper's heroism and courage for “standing up to these bullies” who try to move industrial hog production all over the world, and for Lepper's efforts

“The ethic of Reverence for Life prompts us to keep each other alert to what troubles us and to speak and act dauntlessly together in discharging the responsibility that we feel. It keeps us watching together for opportunities to bring some sort of help to animals in recompense for the great misery that men inflict upon them, and thus for a moment we escape from the incomprehensible horror of existence.”

—Dr. Albert Schweitzer



Robert F. Kennedy Jr., presenting Schweitzer award to Andrzej Lepper.

to protect “our environment, human dignity, the dignity of these animals and of future generations.” Kennedy congratulated him “for the successful battle that [he has] waged against this criminal, bullying, outlaw industry.”

It was Tom Garrett, a rancher from Wyoming, who had the brilliant idea of inviting Andrzej Lepper and a delegation of Polish activists on a tour of North Carolina and Virginia to observe hog factory farming, then across the country to visit humane pig farms in the Midwest. Tom has been an advisor to the Animal Welfare Institute for many years on a variety of subjects from global wildlife Treaties to steel jaw leghold traps. Tom referred to the acute battle against corporate hog farms and the collaborative international war Samoobrona and AWI waged against them: “Through Diane Halverson's videos and Andrzej Lepper's political right cross, we stopped Smithfield cold in its grandiose scheme to take over Polish pig production with a big network of factory hog farms.”

Diane Halverson, AWI's farm animal advisor, has devoted herself to preventing the suffering of millions of pigs condemned to life imprisonment in metal and concrete crates in hog factories. She wrote AWI's Humane Standards for independent family farmers who raise pigs on pasture or in straw bedded barns. Diane noted during her remarks that institutional cruelty such as that in corporate hog farms is often overlooked, but quoted Albert Schweitzer who said, “Whenever an animal is somehow forced into the service of men, every one of us must be concerned for any suffering it bears on that account.”

The *Animal Welfare Institute*, celebrating its 50th Anniversary this year, honors individuals who have made an outstanding contribution to the protection of animals with the Albert Schweitzer Medal. This tribute, inaugurated in 1953, has been awarded to deserving individuals ranging from those of modest position who have significantly bettered the welfare of animals on a hands-on basis, to towering public figures who have engendered important changes that have improved the lot of hundreds of thousands of animals. Past recipients include Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Rachel Carson, Senator Bob Dole and Jane Goodall. 🐾

What's at stake in Poland? This is what is at stake:

Poland is the last oasis of traditional organic farming in Europe. Tens of millions of acres of enormously productive farmland are tilled without chemicals. Poland contains the last large, free flowing, unpolluted rivers in Europe, the Bug and the Narew. It has magnificent mountains, wetlands and forests, more parkland and protected area than the four largest EU nations combined and by far the most abundant wildlife remaining in Europe. Poland is the only potential EU member with large areas of unspoiled land.

This is the prize that has drawn the agribusiness giants, backed by international bankers, to Polish soil. The first efforts of Big Ag to seize control have been largely thwarted. Earlier this spring, after having washed through the Sejm on a tide of foreign lobbying money, an effort to destroy the Polish Animal Welfare Act was smashed in the Senat by the intervention of the great Polish film director, Andrzej Wajda and other directors and performers. I called it the second “Miracle of the Vistula.”

The biggest, the only really durable, obstacle to US style agribusiness in Poland is the stubborn resistance of Poland's peasantry. If their resistance is broken, big money will prevail. The stakes are huge. The struggle is only beginning. 🐾

—Tom Garrett

Militants and Profiteers Wipe Out Wildlife in the DRC

Illegal exploitation of the mineral and forest resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo [DRC] is taking place at an alarming rate,” according to a recent Panel of Experts Report issued at the request of the United Nations Security Council. Natural resource raiding is exacerbated by the active external involvement of partisan nations in the region, notably Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Angola.

Some key players in the rape of Africa’s natural riches have historically exploited civil turmoil for personal gain and are individually named in the report. One notorious culprit, Mrs. Aziza Kulsum Gulamali, was also implicated in Burundi’s civil war, where “she was involved in arms trafficking for the benefit of the Burundian Hutus and was equally involved in gold and ivory trafficking.”

Wildlife is impacted detrimentally by the warring in DRC. The Report notes, for instance, that between 1995 and 1999 “in the area controlled by the Ugandan troops and Sudanese rebels, nearly 4,000 out of 12,000 elephants were killed in the Garamba Park” in north-eastern DRC. Further, “In the Kahuzi-Biega Park, a zone controlled by Rwandans and [the Rally for Con-

golese Democracy based in Goma] and rich in coltan, only 2 out of 350 elephant families remained in 2000.” Rwandan soldiers are implicated in the trading of elephant and buffalo meat.

Other endangered species, including highly endangered gorillas, are under fierce attack in the Congo. Okapis, the short-necked relative of the giraffe whose legs bear markings like a zebra, are rapidly dwindling there. Even the Okapi Reserve can no longer provide safe haven for the roughly 5,000 (of the estimated 30,000) okapis surviving in the wild.

The primary focus of the report involves looting of mineral resources such as coltan (used in high-tech electronic products and everyday modern items such as cell phones), gold and diamonds. A number of western, developed nations have companies importing coltan including Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In some instances, the Panel implicated embassy staff in facilitating “the purchase of illegal minerals.” For instance: “The United States honorary consul in Bukavu, as he presented himself, Ramnik O. Kotecha, in addition to promoting deals between American companies and coltan dealers in the region, is himself Chairman of



the Kotecha group of companies based in Bukavu and deals in coltan.”

Unlawful foreign companies further exacerbate the unsustainable timber harvests that threaten the DRC’s remaining forestlands. The Report notes that a Ugandan-Thai forest company, DARA-Forest, “consistently exported its timber” without proper certification. The United States is among the list of industrialized countries with companies that import this uncertified timber.

This Report is not the only indication that the volatile state of government rule in the DRC precludes any real oversight over wildlife protection and enables corruption by government bureaucrats, complicit foreign corporations and exploitative corporations to flourish. A recent CITES report notes that rebels in the DRC had been falsifying CITES documents to export chimpanzees to a neighboring country, where “it is suspected the animals were destined for the bushmeat trade.” Further, genuine export permits were illegally altered to facilitate large-scale illicit international trade. “In one instance alone,” CITES alleges, “permits authorizing the export of only two birds were used to export 1,000 birds to two different countries.”

Even in the DRC’s Okapi Wildlife Reserve, poachers don’t spare the elusive okapi.



Karen Paolillo

Killing Continues in Zimbabwe

Following AWI’s article in the Winter 2001 issue, “Animals Caught in Zimbabwe’s Anarchical Land Grab,” we received a letter from Karen Paolillo of the Turgwe Hippo Trust, Save Valley Conservancy, in Zimbabwe. An excerpt of her tellingly heartrending and personal letter appears below.

...three weeks ago my husband and I were patrolling upstream of our home checking that all was safe for the hippos who are under our care. We find a freshly dead female kudu (an antelope) hanging from a snare. A snare is a wire noose attached to a tree which, when the animal goes to browse a leaf, finds its neck caught, pulls back and the noose tightens until the animal either breaks the attached wire and has a lingering death as the remaining noose chokes its life away, or dies like in the case of this female attached to the wire hanging from its struggle to be free. We walk around the area, we find a further 20 snares, with three more dead animals, two kudus and one impala, these animals had been dead for at least two weeks, no poacher had bothered to recover his spoil!

Above: A snared female kudu, one of the beautiful African antelopes and one of the many species of wildlife cruelly caught in the land-grab in Zimbabwe.

Right: 18 month old Flood on the left and 6 month old Nelly Storm on the right—two hippos rescued and residing at the Turgwe Hippo Trust, which was created after severe droughts in 1991 and 1992.



Karen Paolillo

Then I see movement, to the right of the dead female a shape appears hidden in the grass. A live kudu female baby about seven weeks of age. She was nervous, like any wild animal, where was her mum, (hanging from a tree) what could she do? For four days I tried to gain her trust. On the fifth day she disappeared. Three weeks later I went back into the area and there she was. She has survived; she is thin, very thin but alive and still lively enough to run away from the human enemy.

In the meantime the owner of that piece of land sent his game scouts back to check for further snares; they found 131! Poachers now work in groups of up to 30 men. They scour an area working singularly laying their snares, or shooting with their bows and arrows at any bird or animal they see.... They remove the meat as a group and make a lot of money selling it to the highest bidder.

...These days the poaching is big business. The poachers say they are the bosses, they are the masters, they listen to nobody....The police are on the side of lawlessness in that if a scout tries to protect himself against a poacher, it is the scout who ends up in the jail, not the poacher!

I see around me animals daily being killed and there does not appear to be any sunshine at the end of this extremely long and dark tunnel. For us that work for love, the deaths of all of these animals, not for food but for greed and money brings so much pain. Please spare a moment of your time and think about that baby kudu and please try and help this Country to return to the peaceful land it was but a short while ago.

If you wish to become a foster parent or obtain more information please contact: Karen Paolillo, Turgwe, Hippo Trust, Hippo Haven, PO Box 322, Chiredzi, Zimbabwe, phone: 263- (0) 24-456 or email at paolillo@mutare.icon.co.zw



Wildlife Conservation Society/Iron Zoo

Caribbean Conservation Treaty Spawned

BY ADAM M. ROBERTS

Hundreds of species in the Wider Caribbean Region—including the American crocodile, Hawksbill sea turtle, Brown pelican, Cuba Sandhill crane, St. Lucia parrot, Spectacled bear, Giant armadillo, Cuvier's beaked whales, bottle-nosed dolphins and corals—have gained new protection under a Protocol to the Cartagena Convention concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA). When twenty-eight nations signed SPA in Kingston, Jamaica in January 1990, they did so “conscious of the grave threat posed by ill-conceived development options to the integrity of the marine and coastal environment of the Wider Caribbean Region.”

Unlike other multi-lateral conservation treaties such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), SPA not only protects species by prohibiting trade in wildlife, but also by prohibiting fishing, hunting or harvesting of threatened and endangered species, and by calling on Parties to designate protected areas in their sovereign jurisdiction to sustain “the natural resources of the Wider Caribbean Region.” Parties shall, for example, “regulate activities, to the extent possible, that could have harmful effects on the habitats of the species.” The protected region under SPA extends throughout the marine environment of the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea and areas off the Atlantic coast of Florida.

According to an analysis of SPA by the United Nations Environment Programme, “248 out of the 481 species covered by, or proposed to be covered by the SPA Protocol are also currently regulated under CITES.” This means that 233 out of the 481 species addressed under SPA gain interna-

tional protection that would not exist were it not for this valuable Treaty.

Nine countries that signed the Protocol officially have ratified it: Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the Netherlands, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Panama, Venezuela, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago. These Parties have historically advocated weak positions on wildlife conservation and endangered species protection. At the most recent meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in Nairobi, Kenya, the Cuban delegation worked tirelessly (though, thankfully, unsuccessfully) to reopen the international trade in hawksbill turtle shell at the behest of Japan, the primary market for products made from turtle shell, called “bekko.” The representative from the Dominican Republic spoke out in favor of this failed proposal. Cuba and St. Vincent and the Grenadines also spoke out in support of a Japanese proposal at CITES to downlist gray whales. Without the involvement and vote of the United States in SPA there may be no strong conservation voice during the deliberations of the Parties to SPA. In fact, Cuba is scheduled to host the first important meeting of the Parties this September.

The Treaty was originally transmitted to the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 20, 1993 and has lain dormant there for eight years now. Then Secretary of State Warren Christopher testified: “All concerned agencies in the Executive Branch strongly support early ratification of the Protocol...I recommend, therefore, that the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean Region be transmitted to the Senate as soon as possible for its advice and consent to ratification...”

Now, there is an immediate imper-

ative for the Senate to give its advice and consent to ratification to enable the United States to have a vote during the Parties' Havana Conference. The State Department, which sends to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a letter every two years outlining the Administration's Treaty priorities, has assured us that SPA will be toward the top of that priority list. Unfortunately, other, more controversial Treaties, are slowing down the submission of that letter.

The looming question is whether the Foreign Relations Committee will agree to move the Treaty under the new leadership of Senator Joseph Biden (D,DE), who has assisted nobly in saving dolphins from tuna nets. If it does, will the Senate approve it, will the President

ratify it, and will it be submitted to the depositary government, Colombia, in time for the US to have a vote during the first meeting?

Before the historic Party switch of Vermont Senator Jim Jeffords, the Chairman of the Committee was Republican Jesse Helms. On May 15, 2001, New Hampshire Senator Bob Smith sent a letter to Helms encouraging swift action on the Treaty. “The SPA Protocol will enhance substantially the ability of nations in the Caribbean region to protect indigenous wildlife and the habitats on which these species depend,” wrote Senator Smith. The new Senate leadership should listen to Bob Smith and others in support of the SPA Protocol and approve it without delay. 🐾



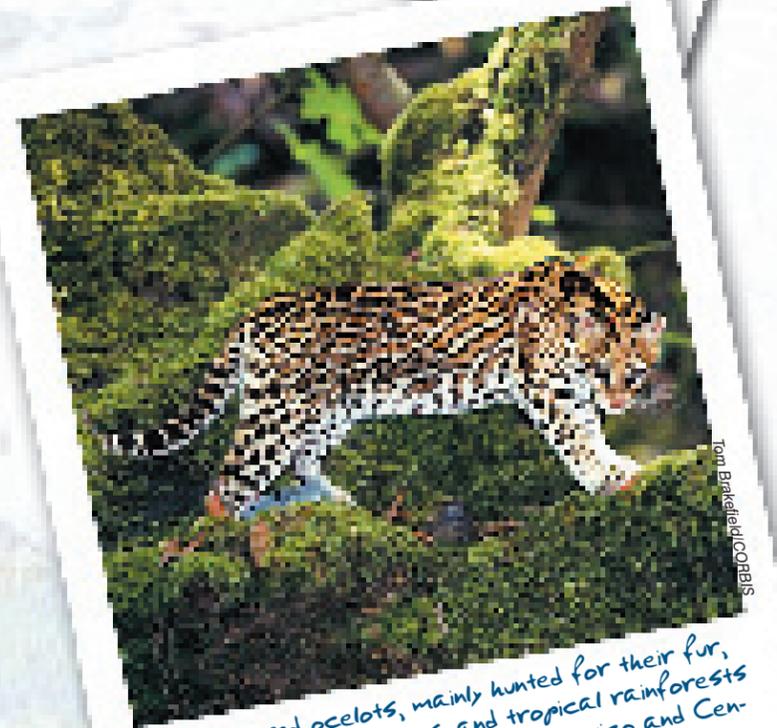
Bottlenose Dolphins, the largest of the beaked dolphins, inhabit shallow, coastal waters, and have been traded live from Cuba, the US and Mexico to Portugal, Spain, Honduras, and elsewhere.

J. Stafford-DeJisich



Vibrantly plumed scarlet macaws are subjected to illegal international trade and are at risk from the destruction of their forest homes.

Dave G. Hoverson/COPIAS



Endangered ocelots, mainly hunted for their fur, inhabit jungles, marshes, and tropical rainforests from the United States, through Mexico and Central America, down through Argentina.

Tom Barkelley/COPIAS



Usula Keuper-Barnett/turtles.org

WTO and Sea Turtles Clash Again and Again

Turtles symbolize the over-reaching impact of globalization and the corporate usurpation of “free trade.” This, after the *Animal Welfare Institute* led protestors through the streets of Seattle, Washington and Washington, DC in public demonstration against the damaging application of the World Trade Organization’s (WTO’s) obscure trade rules on animal welfare, conservation and environmental legislation.

US law requires shrimp trawlers to employ turtle-excluder devices (TEDs), which prevent turtles from drowning in shrimp nets. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) estimates “that TEDs are effective at excluding up to 97% of sea turtles” from shrimp nets.

No shrimp may be imported into America from countries not certified as having sound comparable regulatory policies involving the use of TEDs by shrimp trawlers, unless shrimp harvesting does not involve sea turtles. This TEDs law was challenged by India, Malaysia, Pakistan and Thailand in 1996 as an unfair barrier to free trade.

Article XX of the 1994 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (which

established the WTO) allows for ten exceptions to international trade dealings, including measures “relating to the conservation of exhaustible natural resources.” However, it must also be determined that such a regulation is not applied arbitrarily or discriminately. The WTO decided that the US sea turtle law was necessary to conserve natural resources, but the implementation of the law was arbitrary and unjustifiably discriminated against the WTO member countries that brought the case.

To comply with this unaccountable international trade body’s ruling, the US amended its regulations, easing the requirements for compliance, enhancing due process by communicating directly with nations requesting certification to export shrimp to the US, offering technical assistance to countries requesting it and negotiating multilateral sea turtle conservation agreements. The National Marine Fisheries Service even held training workshops in Pakistan and Australia.

Dissatisfied with America’s extensive efforts, Malaysia argued that its “exporters continue to suffer a loss of

export opportunities and market share in the United States for wild-harvested shrimp due to the prolonged import prohibition” and appealed to a new WTO Panel. On June 15, 2001, the WTO Dispute Settlement Body upheld America’s revised turtle protection measures.

While the US went through various machinations to comply with the original WTO ruling, Malaysia never even attempted to attain certification as a nation that could export shrimp to the US.

Under the WTO, countries should be treated equally. Malaysia and the recent Dispute Panel itself treat the US decidedly differently. The Panel concludes, for instance, “given its scientific, diplomatic and financial means, it is reasonable to expect rather more than less from the [US] in terms of serious good faith efforts.” So as a relatively wealthy nation, the US must meet *higher* standards in order to apply its own domestic legislation to protect animals—the very type of unequal treatment about which Malaysia complains.

Further, Malaysia defended the rights of “sovereign harvesting nations” by arguing that it was unfair for the US to determine unilaterally what conditions must be met in order to export shrimp to America. But if Malaysia suggests that it loses sovereignty by having to do certain things to gain access to the US market, surely it would agree that the US loses its own sovereignty without the power to set its own import regulations to protect endangered species.

The recent Panel ruling suggests that animals and the environment can be protected under the WTO—the outstanding question is whether we should have to endure five years of legal wrangling and other contortions in order to apply this much needed animal protection. And, of course, Malaysia can appeal once more. 🐾

Hawksbill sea turtles, like other turtle species (green, loggerhead, flatback, leatherback, olive ridley, and Kemp’s ridley) are in danger of extinction. US leadership and international protection are vital to their long-term survival.

From Antigua and Barbuda to Venezuela, Another “Free” Trade Agreement

BY ADAM M. ROBERTS

Thanks to the multinational commercial take over of the global economy, Americans not versed in the lingo of international trade and foreign investment have been forced to learn a new vocabulary with terms such as “Government Procurement,” “Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards” and “Technical Barriers to Trade.” We’ve also witnessed a new civil society uprising in the streets of Seattle, Washington, DC and Quebec, against faceless trade bureaucrats who, engaging in their machinations behind closed doors, develop policies that can change the way we farm, what we eat and how we protect endangered species.

The newest force in this global takeover of democratic free will is the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). FTAA is modeled on the chilling North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and its predecessor, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which ultimately yielded the World Trade Organization (WTO). Having failed to implement the pro-corporation Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI), FTAA negotiators just extracted insidious provisions from NAFTA and WTO to create the largest free trade zone in the world—affecting 800 million people in thirty-four nations.

Negotiations on FTAA began in 1994 and are scheduled for completion by 2005. President Bush remarked, “A recent summit in Quebec symbolized the new reality in our hemisphere.” Unfortunately, the “new reality” is dismal—in fact, the Quebec meeting of dignitaries was held behind concrete and chain link fence barriers, preventing protestors from making their views known. Part of the inherent problem in assessing the impacts of FTAA text is that it has not been made widely available for public review, but lessons learned from NAFTA allow for general assessments about FTAA’s potential impact.

FTAA should make it more difficult to protect family farmers and fight transnational corporate agribusinesses. FTAA’s negotiating group on Agriculture’s mission is to improve market access for agricultural products and “prevent protectionist trade practices and facilitate trade in the hemi-

sphere.” FTAA will allow corporations to sue governments for lost profit based on national regulations or laws. So if Smithfield Foods tries to force pork products onto consumers of an FTAA member nation as it has attempted in Poland, and the government resists, Smithfield can sue that government, whether it’s in Bolivia or Suriname, for lost profit. So could Weyerhaeuser sue if prevented from clear cutting a forest, or a company affected by a labor strike. This framework would increasingly cause the gutting of environmental laws and labor rights considered too expensive to protect in a world organized for maximum extraction of corporate profit.

Maude Barlow, a Director on the Board of the International Forum on Globalization, said, “Under the new global food system, agriculture, in which farmers grow food for people and communities, has been transformed into

a system of agribusiness, in which transnational food corporations produce food for profit and food safety standards and the rights of farmers are of little or no concern.”

Barlow continues, “The FTAA draft, as it now stands, contains no safeguards for the environment.” It will be harder to protect threatened and endangered wildlife. While under GATT foreign nations challenged our

strong laws prohibiting importation of dolphin deadly tuna, under FTAA, not only can Latin and South American governments challenge our conservation laws, but foreign fishing fleet owners, tuna canneries and other corporations potentially could sue the US as well!

President Bush is urging Congress to grant him fast track negotiating power, now dubbed “trade promotion authority,” which sounds misleadingly benign. This prevents Congress from altering the text of trade agreements negotiated by the White House. According to *Reuters*, Bush warned that protecting the environment and labor standards “must not be an excuse for self-defeating protectionism.” FTAA will not protect the environment and animal protection laws adequately, similar to its global predecessors. The sad global reality is to push for corporate free trade agreements instead of democratic fair trade agreements. 🐾



Kirk Anderson

Does BC Stand for “Bear Conservation?”

The Government of British Columbia, Canada (BC), which recently instituted a moratorium on grizzly bear hunting, has now approved vital provisions of a framework agreement to protect critical valleys in the Great Bear Rainforest. Additional bilateral accords have been reached between nongovernmental environmental organizations and multinational timber corporations. According to Catherine Stewart, Greenpeace Canada’s Forest Campaigner, “Consumers around the world have demanded an end to the destruction of these spectacular forests and their voices have been heard. This agreement is a significant first step towards ensuring a future for these ancient forests and all the species that call them home.”

While over half of the world’s temperate rainforest has been wiped out, British Columbia contains a quarter of all that remains. Logging corporations subject these remnants to constant assault, massively clear cutting the trees for profit.

The overall consensus recommendations for protecting parts of the Great Bear Rainforest were developed with input from numerous stakeholders in the region: environmentalists, workers, community representatives, small business owners and large logging companies. Importantly, the plan also was crafted with valuable input from the indigenous First Nations people, who should be considered the legitimate governors of this, their traditional territory (they

reportedly have been in the region at least 12,000 years). Initially, logging bans and moratoria will be established in an area of the Great Bear Rainforest including the region known as the Central Coast, as part of a Land and Resources Management Planning Process. The first phase creates twenty permanently protected rainforest valleys where industrial development is prohibited. Another sixty-nine valleys are designated “Option Areas,” where logging is deferred for two years while further management plans are considered.

The relevant rainforests on the west coast of British Columbia are home to millennium-old spruce trees and winding salmon streams, grizzly and black bears (including the remarkable Spirit Bear—an American black bear that has white fur), mountain goats and blacktail deer, owls, eagles, cormorants, ducks and marbled murrelets. Sea lions, seals, whales, dolphins and porpoises are also present in the coastal waters of the area.

In announcing the recent conservation agreement, BC Premier Ujjal Dosanjh asserted that, “The area referred to as the Great Bear Rainforest is an icon of the unique environmental and cultural values BC can share with the world.” While the resource plan does not bring an end to over-exploitative logging in British Columbia, it does lay the groundwork for the long-term conservation of much of this magnificent natural gift to the world. 🐾

The reclusive Spirit Bear inhabits rainforest valleys in British Columbia, Canada, which are under assault by loggers. Continued attention to their plight is vital for their survival.



Ian McAllister

Bequests to AWI

If you 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, located in Washington, D.C., the sum of \$ _____ and/or (specifically described property).

Donations to AWI, a not-for-profit corporation exempt under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3), are tax deductible.

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.

THE SMILE OF A DOLPHIN

Remarkable Accounts of Animal Emotions

Edited by Marc Bekoff
Discovery Books, New York, October 2000
224 pages; 120 illustrations; \$35 ISBN 1-563-31925-X
Highly recommended

Marc Bekoff, a professor of Organismic biology at the University of Colorado at Boulder, is a prolific author and editor. In *Smile of a Dolphin*, he has struck a groundbreaking collaboration with Discovery Books, which has provided his book with the most magnificent illustrations of an enormous variety of animal emotions—actually 120 in number. He has categorized these under the headings of Love, followed by Fear, Aggression and Anger, then Joy and Grief and, finally, Fellow Feelings—a strikingly similar series of categories to that of Charles Darwin’s 1871 bestseller, *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*.

In 1967, the *Animal Welfare Institute* issued a 54-page publication entitled *Animal Expressions: A Photographic Footnote to Charles Darwin’s The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*. Photographs were arranged under six categories: Affection; Joy; Contentment; Pain, Anger, Anxiety and Depression; Astonishment; and Terror.

Now Discovery Books has developed animal photography so splendid that a wholly new light has been shed on Darwin’s powerful insight into the continuum of emotions felt and expressed by the human and great numbers of other species. But Darwin gets a bad review in Stephen Jay Gould’s Foreword, which stresses the “Darwinian observers” and “Darwinian motor” and—worst of all—“Darwin’s or anyone else’s restricted human philosophy.” Despite this hostile sendoff, Bekoff’s Introduction gives Darwin’s thinking full credence as do his section introductions, and the body of the book contains fascinating contributions.

David Macdonald, the Oxford University expert on foxes, describes the gentle teachings of an old vixen to a single cub who learns how to capture earthworms, a staple of fox diet. Macdonald says, “Infrared binoculars revolutionized my study of Red Foxes.” He called these glasses “the hot eye.”

“On a moonless night, I stalked across a favored worming pasture with the hot eye. After many minutes of silent footsteps, I reached a ridge, raised the binoculars and peered over. There I saw Toothypeg standing not thirty meters from me, accompanied by her leggy cub. Toothypeg, so called because only one worn canine tooth remained in her antique muzzle, was my oldest radio-collared fox, then approaching her ninth birthday. . . . Several days later, I saw Toothypeg and her cub again. Experience still weighed in the old vixen’s favor; she caught four worms each minute to her cub’s one. But by the time our paths crossed again a month later, he’d graduated with distinction and was catching as proficiently as his mother. It’s an observation I’ve never repeated, but it



was sufficient to convince me that worm-catching for foxes is culture passed on from mother to cub.”

Deborah and Roger Fouts of the Great Ape project and the Chimpanzee and Human Communication Institute, Central Washington University, wrote a powerful summary based on their 30 years’ study of chimpanzees. “. . . we’ve come to believe that we share all our emotions with them. Such differences that exist are merely of degree.”

The description of the five chimpanzees’, Washoe, Moja, Tatu, Loulis and Dar, joy when their ideal new quarters were finally built is inspiring: “As Washoe stared out of the window onto her sunlit garden, she began to scream with delight usually saved for Christmas morning. She hugged Loulis and ran toward the glass doors and signed OUT, OUT. Our plan had been to give the chimpanzees two weeks to acclimate to their new home, but they spent those first days begging to go OUT. So on the third day, after breakfast, we told them, TODAY YOU GO OUT. Washoe leaped up and parked herself by the hydraulic door that leads to the outside upper deck. She waited there for more than an hour, with Loulis right behind her. He seemed a little nervous and needed his mother’s reassurance.

“Finally, the door slid up, Loulis swaggered, then seemed to think better of it and sat back down. Washoe waited for him patiently, but Dar squeezed by and exploded out the door and down the stairs to the ground. He raced across the grass field with an ecstatic movement that looked like quadrupedal skipping. He headed directly for the far terrace, climbed to the top of the thirty-two-foot-high fence, and gazed out over Ellensburg. Then he turned toward us and let out a loud pant-hoot of happiness. Washoe was the next one out. She stood upright and surveyed the terraces, the garden, and the familiar human faces at the observation window below. Stretching out her leg, she touched her toes to the first step and then pulled them back. Then she noticed Debbi was standing near the fence. Washoe walked over with a spring in her step, reached through the fence, and kissed Debbi through the wire. This was clearly her way of saying thank you, and Debbi was moved to tears by Washoe’s thoughtful gratitude.” 🐾

Trendy Talbots Tied to Tasteless Sales

The *Environmental Investigation Agency* (EIA) has recently released a report revealing the link between Talbots clothing stores and the sale of whale, porpoise and dolphin products across Japan by their parent company JUSCO, one of Japan's largest supermarket operators.

Talbots Inc., a retailer of women's specialty clothing since 1947, owns and operates 733 stores in the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. In June 1988, JUSCO USA, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Japanese retail conglomerate JUSCO Co. Ltd. (JUSCO), purchased the Talbots franchise. JUSCO USA currently owns approximately 58.1% of the outstanding common stock in Talbots.

Since JUSCO acquired majority ownership of the Talbots chain in 1988, more than a quarter of a million whales, dolphins and porpoises have been killed by Japanese hunters in poorly regulated and unsustainable hunts. JUSCO's large distribution chain has enabled the Japanese whale and dolphin hunting industry to thrive in spite of repeated international censure.

EIA's recent investigations in Japan have established that JUSCO's supermarket chain is a large distributor of whale and dolphin meat and blubber, with products being sold in hundreds of stores throughout Japan. EIA surveyed 388 JUSCO owned supermarkets in Japan and found that almost half sold whale meat. Subsequent site visits across Japan revealed whale, dolphin or porpoise meat on sale in 22 out of 37 stores.

JUSCO supermarkets sell whale meat from protected minke whales hunted in the Antarctic Whale Sanctuary and the Pacific Ocean; they also sell dolphin and porpoise meat from coastal populations that are threatened or in decline. DNA analysis of samples taken from JUSCO supermarkets revealed minke whale, bottlenose dolphin, Dall's porpoise, short-finned pilot whale and sei whale (a species that has been internationally protected since 1986).

Not only does JUSCO USA own Talbots, the two companies are also closely united in corporate governance. Four of the nine Directors on the Talbots Board hold key executive offices within JUSCO or JUSCO USA.

Talbots is inextricably linked to JUSCO, and EIA is calling on the Board of Talbots to persuade its parent company (JUSCO) to ban the sale of all whale, dolphin and porpoise products in its stores permanently. 🐾

ACTION Tell Talbots they have a whale of a problem! Write to Talbots CEO Arnold Zetcher: One Talbots Drive, Hingham, MA 02043 or fax him at (781) 741-4369 and ask him to demand that JUSCO permanently ban the sale of cetacean products in its stores. Log on to www.ecocrimes.org for more information and to send an automatic webfax to the CEO of Talbots.



Unloading Dall's porpoise from a truck, Iwate Coast, Japan.

Environmental Investigation Agency

Tsukiji's Fish Market

Japan's biggest fish market opens at dawn. Nick Haslam described it in *The Financial Times* 5 May 2001:

"Tsukiji's daily turnover is in excess of \$25 million.... Those big fish at our feet had been caught in long lines in the South Pacific or the Mediterranean only days before and then placed on ice packed in special wooden containers to be air-freighted to Japan as soon as the trawler docked at its home port. ...Wriggling eels were sliced on chopping boards, large blocks of red whale meat and innumerable species of shellfish and crab lay decoratively stacked on piles of finely chopped ice....Nearby, massive tuna were being cut up by three men skillfully wielding razor sharp long swords."

Long lines attract sea birds who see the bait from above and plunge in, often to be hooked and drowned. These birds include the wandering albatrosses in the South Pacific. An endangered species of albatross is being led toward extinction by long line fisheries.

Petrels, too, are frequently captured in long line fisheries, where they die. The sea birds most praised by poets are being wiped out by this fishery in order to supply the expensive tuna to Tsukiji's fish market.

Noting that Nick Haslam described the whale meat as being offered in "large blocks of red whale meat," the *Environmental Investigation Agency* (EIA), which has followed boats pursuing the large dolphins called Dall's Porpoises, questions "What kind of whale?" Japan has given itself a "Scientific Permit" to kill minke whales in the Antarctic Ocean. To sell the meat from these challenged "scientific studies" means that the blocks of meat came from minke whales or, this year, from sperm whales or Bryde's whales who for the first time were included in the Japanese self-awarded scientific permit. Or it could have come from Dall's Porpoise meat which is often canned and labeled "kujira," or whale meat. 🐾

Saving Sharks from the Jaws of Greed

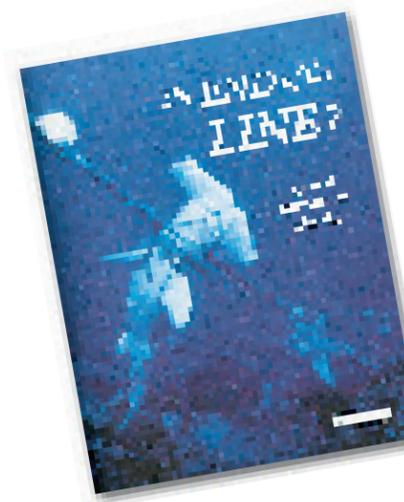
The legendary image of sharks portrayed in movies such as *Jaws* perpetuates remarkable fear among humans. In fact, many species of sharks have experienced dramatic population

declines as a result of cruel killing

and poorly managed fisheries across the globe. A new report from *WildAid*, *The End of the Line?*, describes in great detail the threats facing sharks worldwide.

While sharks have swum through the oceans of the world for as long as 400 million years, according to *WildAid's* Executive Director, Peter Knights, "Sharks are likely to be in the first round of marine extinctions caused by human activity." *The End of the Line?* reveals some of the myriad reasons for which sharks are killed: to consume their meat, to use their body parts in medicines and teeth for jewelry, and, increasingly, to slice off their fins for shark fin soup. As described in the Report: "The shark is hauled up on deck, the fins sliced off, and the shark—often still alive—thrown back into the sea. This conserves space in the hold for high-value food species such as tuna and swordfish."

The Report highlights threats to various specific shark species such as the great white shark, fished for sport and killed for its jaws, and the world's largest fish, the whale shark, targeted for fins "sometimes fetching thousands of dollars a set—for use in soup and as displays to advertise shark fin soup."



The authors lead us through the countries most heavily involved in the trade: from Hong Kong, "the center of the global shark fin trade" to China, "the major importer" and "the world's largest consumer of shark fin."

In the US Congress last year, the Shark Finning Prohibition Act was enacted. In February, the United States Department of Commerce issued its "National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks." Hopefully, *The End of the Line?* will spur all nations involved in killing and consuming sharks to implement similar regulations to ensure their survival.

For more information, contact: *WildAid*, 450 Pacific Ave., Suite 201, San Francisco, CA 94133, or log on to www.wildaid.org. 🐾



Sharks are caught as bycatch in most of the world's fisheries.

R. and V. Taylor/Interspace Visions

Consumers Can Save Chilean Sea Bass

In the Winter 2001 issue of the *AWI Quarterly*, we noted the conservation horror surrounding the fishing for Patagonian toothfish, sold commercially as "Chilean sea bass." The campaign is paying off. Whole Foods and Wild Oats markets have already stopped selling Chilean sea bass.

Illegal fishing for toothfish in the Southern Ocean is hazardous not only for the fish themselves, but for other wildlife in and around the waters. According to The Antarctica Project, "It is common practice in the illegal fishery to dynamite the [Sperm and Killer] whales when they are discovered in the area where the fishing takes place" and "...hundreds of thousands of endangered albatrosses and petrels dive for the [fish] bait and become hooked and drowned."

You can help this embattled fish species and the other magnificent imperiled species that share the toothfish's ocean home by urging your supermarket not to carry Chilean sea bass. 🐾

Wandering Albatross drowned on pirates' illegal longline.



G. Robertson

Agony of Animals at Amgen

Inadequately anesthetized mice were sliced open and had their organs cut out by a research assistant at a California-based laboratory, according to a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) inspection report. The approved research protocol, which was ignored, stated that the mice would be dead when their organs were “harvested.” Three of the institution’s veterinarians and a veterinary technician attempted, but failed to stop the employee from continuing with the torturous procedure. The assistant had been cited twice before for causing pain and distress in mice and rats so she should not have been experimenting on animals at all.

This egregious situation occurred at Amgen, Inc., which according to its

“...it seemed obvious that the veterinarian, and perhaps other IACUC members, feared reprisal for discussing the details of the incident with us.... Employees who fear reprisal will not report deficiencies they discover, and such deficiencies will then go uncorrected.”

—USDA Veterinary Inspector, Jan. 13, 2000

website, “is the world’s largest independent biotechnology company.” USDA has cited Amgen with failing to comply with the modest legal requirements for veterinary care, Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) responsibilities, personnel and training. Despite these serious problems, Amgen is accredited by the Association for the Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC), International.

Mice are not currently being protected under the Animal Welfare Act. Though the law mandates protection for all warm-blooded animals, the regulations for enforcement of the law specifically exclude mice, rats and birds. We know about this incident only because an alert USDA veterinary inspector realized that Amgen’s failure to protect rodents suggested the facility would not adequately protect the other warm-blooded animals being experimented on at the facility and noted it on her inspection report.

Research industry groups are rallying scientific organizations in an effort to prevent the legal protection of mice, rats and birds used for experimentation. They argue that there is no need for protection of these vulnerable animals. This is nonsense. 🐾

Caged Laboratory Animals Drown by the Tens of Thousands

Flooding in Houston, Texas on June 9 and 10 caused the death by drowning of more than 35,000 animals used for experimentation at Baylor College of Medicine and the University of Texas Medical School. The animals, which included dogs, primates, rabbits, mice and rats, were trapped in their cages. The National Institutes of Health has said it will work to “accommodate the setbacks” in the federally funded research (a bonanza for animal dealers), but has not announced any practical plans to prevent a repetition of this tragedy. One can only imagine the terror of the animals confined in cages in basement laboratories throughout the vast medical complexes as they listened to the frenzied struggle of their fellows drowning in the lower tiers of cages as the water inexorably rose. 🐾



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