



# THE ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE QUARTERLY

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## The African elephant must be declared endangered

Thirty-eight animal welfare and conservation groups submitted a formal petition to Secretary of the Interior Lujan on February 16th requesting him to list the African elephant as an endangered species, pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The petition cites poaching and smuggling by the commercial ivory trade as the primary cause of the precipitous decline of elephant populations throughout Africa.

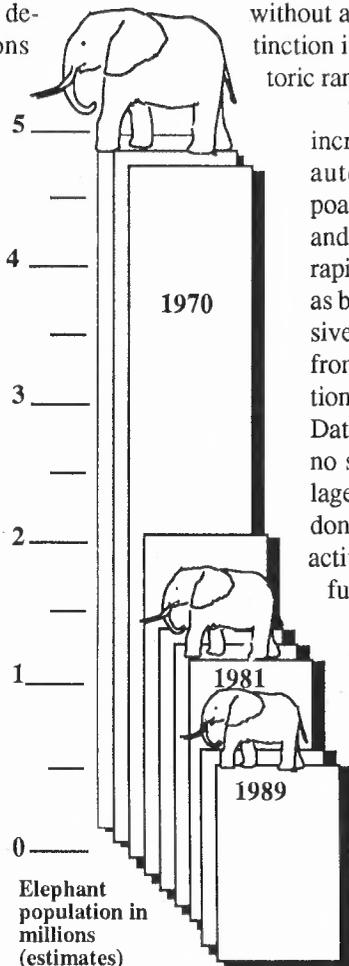
Interior listed the African elephant as 'threatened' in 1978 having "decided to depend on the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species to regulate the ivory trade, in hopes that illegal ivory exports would disappear. However, a report submitted to CITES by the United Nations Environment Program recognized that in 1987 'legal exports accounted for only 22% of the trade.' Illegal, or poached, ivory is the norm today.

"In 1986 alone, approximately 89,000 elephants are estimated to have died, primarily as a result of poaching, to supply the world ivory trade.

**Stop Press** May 15, 1989

*The United States has joined Tanzania, Hungary, Austria, Kenya, and Gambia in proposing Appendix I listing for the African elephant. Somalia, Chad, Niger and Senegal are expected to join.*

The African elephant is experiencing a population crash in at least 90% of its range. The African Elephant and Rhino Specialist Group estimated in 1987 that 11 African nations had elephant populations numbering less than 1,000 animals, and another eight had fewer than 5,000 elephants. The African elephant is without a doubt in danger of extinction in virtually all of its historic range."



*It is estimated that 5 million elephants roamed Africa in 1970. Today, there may be less than 500,000 remaining.*

The petition cites 1) the increased availability of automatic weapons to poachers as a result of wars and civil unrest and 2) the rapidly rising price of ivory, as basic causes for the massive poaching and quotes from R. Barnes' contribution to the African Elephant Database Project: "... it is no surprise that whole villages should have abandoned their normal farming activities in order to turn to full-time ivory poaching."

Professor Colin W. Clark of the University of British Columbia's Institute of Applied Mathematics is quoted in the petition. An authority on economics affecting endangered species, he writes: "It is a fact of economic life that the over-exploitation of species, even to the

*(Continued on page 8)*

## Cloak and dagger at US Surgical

A commercial laboratory, US Surgical of Norwalk, Connecticut, has gained notoriety from increasingly suspicious circumstances surrounding the case of a woman who allegedly sought to kill its president and founder, Leon C. Hirsch.

When the news first broke that Fran Trutt had been arrested by Norwalk police as he was placing a pipe bomb filled with nails near Leon Hirsch's reserved parking place at US Surgical, some New York papers devoted their whole first page to the news. Huge headlines, "Bow Wow Bomber" and "Puppy Love," carried what appeared to be at the time a simple message; an enraged animal lover had tried to murder the head of a laboratory.

But local Connecticut newspapers had, from the start, asked more questions.

The company eventually admitted using spies, according to *The New York Times*, (January 26, 1989) "to infiltrate animal-rights organizations since the early 1980's."

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## “Documents show US Surgical paid Perceptions International about \$550,000 in 1988 and 1989”

Hirsch told *The Times*, “We do have people who are involved in animal-rights organizations who report to us regularly.”

A previous *Times* article (January 13, 1989), stated: “A man who has acknowledged driving an animal-rights advocate armed with a bomb to the headquarters of the United States Surgical Corporation last November now says he was a paid informer cooperating with the company and the police . . . Mr. Mead said in the interview that he had been recruited to strike up a friendship with Ms. Trutt and follow her activities. He said he picked her up at her home at 30-18 90th Street in Jackson Heights, Queens, on the night of Nov. 10 and drove her, with the bomb, to United States Surgical . . . Mr. Mead and the police both said that he was working for a security consulting company, Perceptions International of Stratford. But the company’s president, Jan Reber, denied that Mr. Mead worked for Perceptions.”

As the story developed, it has been reliably reported that US Surgical paid Per-



*Fran Trutt (left) at pre-trial hearing; “She was set up,” said her attorney.*

ceptions International over half a million dollars over the last 14 months. \$75,000 allegedly went to a woman who made it her business to pose as an animal rights enthusiast and tape conversations whenever they appeared advantageous to her employers.

A further curious link was established

when it was discovered that Perceptions International, the security consultants, and Perceptions Press, publisher of *The Animal Rights Reporter*, which calls itself “A



*Leon Hirsch, President of US Surgical, holds a surgical stapler.*

Steve Castagneto/ NYT Pictures

Monthly Objective Analysis of the Animal Rights Movement,” share an office and use the same mailing permit.

According to a *Stamford Sunday Advocate* report dated January 31, 1988, US Surgical’s sales for 1987 were \$252.2 million

with earnings of \$20.1 million. The article refers to “a 1984 SEC investigation that charged the company with inflating its earnings between 1979 and 1981 by falsifying records...US Surgical settled the case, restating its earnings, but never admitted to any wrongdoing.” Leon Hirsch was quoted as saying, “Nobody can point a finger and say anything was ever proven.”

Credited by US Surgical with starting the SEC investigation was a former employee, Alan Blackman. The article notes, “In 1984 the company won its suit in Australia against Blackman, who was found guilty of breaching contractual obligations by selling copies of its products... the legal fees for the Blackman suits and the SEC investigation totaled \$18.5 million.”

An earlier (November 8, 1981) *Stamford Advocate* article reported with respect to the federal Animal Welfare Act that US Surgical “did not receive its first federal inspection till 1979, at least three years after it began operating...because the company did not register with USDA until March 27, 1979.”

### US Surgical’s dog dealers

Large numbers of random-source dogs are used each year by US Surgical to train sales staff for demonstration of surgical

staplers to potential customers. The dog dealers who have sold the animals to the company include some with unsavory reputations and at least one with a criminal record. For example, in 1983, dealer Rudolf Vrana’s truck was stopped by Burlington County SPCA agents who filed 20 counts of cruelty against him resulting in fines of \$4980. “The court finds that the transfer of animals covered with feces, urine and unable to stand constitutes unspeakable cruelty,” Judge Harry Supple said in finding Vrana guilty.

Soon after the dogs and cats were seized by the SPCA, two cats and three dogs were released to people who identified them as their missing pets. A large number of missing animals had been reported in the area during the preceding year.

Other sources of dogs included Appalachian Farms, which the USDA reported had “no facilities... It occurs to us that some irregularity is involved.”

### Lobbying by US Surgical

US Surgical took an intense interest in the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals amendments to the Animal Welfare Act, seeking every possible means to prevent enactment during the four years of consideration of its precursor bills by Congress. US Surgical’s lobbyist, Dennis Taylor, was the most visibly active opponent of the legislation. Mr. Taylor insisted that US Surgical’s trade secrets would be endangered by the requirement for an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. Since he claimed that no pain was inflicted on the dogs, that there was no survival surgery, and that the animal quarters were excellent, the intense opposition of his company appeared to lack a rational basis. However, he made clear why salesmen for US Surgical are taught to operate on dogs: “You cannot send a salesman into an operating suite untrained. There are about 200 salesmen. Many make over \$100,000 a year. They make it talking surgeon’s language,” he said.

Members of Congress and their aides were invited to spend an all-expenses-paid weekend in Norwalk, including a tour of

US Surgical's facilities. US Surgical was unique in this form of lobbying against the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals amendments.

### Spying at US Surgical

At the time, the corporation's attempts to spy on and manipulate animal rights groups were unknown, but the activities evidently overlapped. The possibility of links with activities of the National Institutes of Health is a subject of wide speculation. The January issue of *The Animal Rights Reporter*, Perceptions Press' newsletter, starts off with a quote from Dr. Frederick K. Goodwin of the National Institute of Mental Health. Dr. Goodwin's name became well-known to the animal welfare community after a sensational memo of his was leaked. Dr. Goodwin advised his peers: "1. The stakes are enormous. The animal rights' movement threatens the very core of what the Public Health Service is all about. 2. The 'bunker' strategy is no longer tenable."

Since the Goodwin memo which recommended "a more pro-active posture," appeared, an increasingly aggressive approach by some institutions using laboratory animals has been noted. *The Animal Rights Reporter* itself describes a debate on the "Today" show in which the president of the University of Texas Health Center at San Antonio "observed a strategy throughout the interview which was to repeat just two major points: animal rights people are getting violent, and animal research has benefited everyone. He couched a variation of one of these points in every answer he gave, even if his answer did not address the question he was asked."

In a February 9th article, *Fairpress* reported, "While Leon Hirsch, Perceptions International and some members of the Norwalk police apparently knew that Fran Trutt was driving up to Norwalk from New York City with a live powerful bomb, it seems they did nothing to evacuate employees at US Surgical or in surrounding buildings, let alone warn anyone on area highways or at a rest stop where she paused on her way to Norwalk."

"Reportedly, a Norwalk police officer did try to tell Marc Mead — the undercover agent working for US Surgical who accompanied Trutt — how to disconnect the bomb even though Mead, a Westport window washer by trade, has no familiarity or experience with explosives."

## Who are the players in this melodrama?

*These excerpts from news reports are intended to help interested readers keep the strange events straight by identifying the participants.*

### Marc Mead

According to the *Norwalk Hour*, (January 12, 1989) Marc Mead, who says he drove Trutt and the bomb to US Surgical, "is on federal probation stemming from a 1984 conviction on charges of mail fraud . . . found guilty of violating probation in 1986 and [he] was ordered to undergo psychiatric counseling, according to a probation department official, who said Mead is still required to undergo counseling . . . Kenneth D'Amato, a Bridgeport attorney who has represented Mead since Trutt was arrested Nov. 11, . . . is on the board of directors of Perceptions International Inc., which Mead claims hired him to monitor Trutt's activities."

The February 4th United Press International wire states: "Mead claimed he had rehearsed Trutt's arrest with a Norwalk police sergeant and US Surgical's chief of security. He talked Trutt out of planting the bomb at Hirsch's home so all would proceed as planned, Mead said. US Surgical said it employed Perceptions International for about five years as security consultants, but denied any link to Mead even though his sister is the security chief's secretary." According to United Press International (February 22), Mead was provided with an Alfa Romeo and a Porsche "to impress Fran Stephanie Trutt . . ."

### Jan Reber, *Perceptions International and Perceptions Press*

According to the *Westport News*, (January



*Marc Mead next to van he used to transport Fran Trutt and bomb to US Surgical.*

20): "Protecting big business from possible threats and at the same time facing nickel-and-dime civil suits is Jan Reber, 39, head of Perceptions International, a security consulting firm in Stratford. "Although Mr. Reber supplies un-

dercover investigative services and performs them himself, he is not licensed to do the work. He and other Perceptions employees work under the license of a man named Keith Mayo.

"Mr. Reber is under contract to Westporter Leon Hirsch, chairman of the board of US Surgical . . . Mr. Reber has been successfully sued twice by Leach and Garner Company of Attleboro, Mass. He was found guilty of unfair business practices in 1986 and ordered to pay the company \$26,220. A year later, as part of the same suit, he was ordered to pay the company \$8,740." The newspaper also details additional lawsuits.

A February 9th Associated Press wire states, "Reber, whose office is secured by a combination-locked door monitored by a video camera and intercom, said Perceptions first became involved with animal-rights movements in Europe, where he said activists are far more militant and dangerous."

According to *Greenwich Time*, (January 29), in a story about *The Animal Rights Reporter*: "Launched last November, the newsletter is published by Perceptions Press, a Stratford-based company headed by Jan R. Reber . . . A Washington, D. C., telephone number on the masthead rings in Perceptions Press' Stratford office . . . Connecticut state police are investigating whether Perceptions conducted an illegal

## “Perceptions International paid Mead a total of \$5,207 in fees and expenses. Mead has said he was paid to befriend and inform on Trutt for Perceptions International and US Surgical.”

investigation into Trutt's activities. Perceptions is not licensed in Connecticut to conduct investigations, police say.”

A March 3rd *New York Times* article states: “The president of Perceptions International, Jan Reber, argues that his work is not investigative, but ‘information gathering,’ which is why he has not sought a private investigator’s license from the state of Connecticut.

“Speaking in an office heavily decorated in animal skins, imitation elephant tusks and African artifacts—many gifts from an earlier career as a security adviser in Africa—Mr. Reber stressed that he kept his distance from law-enforcement agencies.”

### Dr. Frederick Goodwin,

*Head, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration*

On February 5th *Newsday* wrote:

On Sept. 28, 1987, high-level directors and administrators of US government research agencies and the lobbyist for the nation’s biomedical research industry met in Washington, D.C., to discuss the growing animal rights movement and ways to fight it.

“The stakes are enormous,” wrote one federal official with the National Institute of Mental Health in an internal memo distributed after the meeting. “The animal rights movement threatens the very core of what the Public Health Service is all about...The “bunker” strategy is no longer tenable’ The PHS is a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services. The memo goes on to outline a strategy designed to keep the government behind the scenes while encouraging other health-care groups to undermine the animal rights movement... .

The writer of the controversial memo is now head of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration. His administration oversees the activities of more than a dozen health-related agencies, including the National Institute of Mental Health.

At the time he wrote the memo, Frederick K. Goodwin headed the research arm of the National Institute of Mental Health. In an interview last week, he defended its position ‘If our mission is research, I’m not going to be fair with a stop research group,’ he said. ‘That just doesn’t make sense. That’s like saying the Defense Department should be fair to pacifists who say there ought not be a Defense Department.’

He also suggested in the memo that the agencies ‘should pull together groups to think of more creative ways to counter the long-term threat posed by the animal rights movement. For example, it might be possible to fund special fellowships in research advocacy for investigators who many wish to include such activity in their career.’

The memo was distributed to all at the 1987 meeting, including Frankie Trull, a lobbyist who also runs the Foundation for Biomedical Research in Washington, D.C. Goodwin defends Trull’s presence at the meeting and giving her a copy of the memo.

‘We’re not allowed to lobby,’ Goodwin said in the interview. ‘There’s a law against it. [But] all federal agencies have linkages to various advocacy groups interested in the business of that agency.’

On February 1, the *Norwalk Hour* published an article entitled “Trailing of Trutt apparently one facet of medical researchers’ broader plan”: “The same month that Goodwin wrote his private memo (which was addressed to three scientists and Trull), Perceptions Press was created by Reber, who simply changed the name of the company from Secintell, Inc., an apparent contraction of ‘security intelligence.’ The first issue of *The Animal Rights Reporter* rolled off the press a year later.”

### S. D. Vestermark, Jr.

According to the *Norwalk Hour* (February 1): “There is evidence that a third member of a Stratford security firm accused of conducting illegal private investigations has infiltrated animal rights groups for years under the guise of being a profes-

sor writing a book on the animal rights movement.

“Seymour Day ‘Bud’ Vestermark, Jr., who is a principal executive at Perceptions International, Inc., is well known among animal rights activists who say he has been seen at demonstrations around the country since 1986, often taking photographs and video-taping protestors.

“Vestermark, who on two occasions allegedly identified himself as a Harvard sociology professor, has a background in security and is a long-time associate of Jan Reber, president of Perceptions International, friends and associates said. He has been listed as a ‘senior consulting editor’ for *The Animal Rights Reporter*, a newsletter published by another company headed by Reber . . .

“Vestermark’s father, Seymour Vestermark, Sr., was director of the Division of Manpower and Training at the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda from 1948 to 1958 . . .

“Security professionals interviewed said Vestermark was working with Reber as far back as the early 1970’s, when Reber started a security consulting firm in Westport.”

### Mary Lou Sapone

An Associated Press wire story (February 16) reports: “A Stratford security consulting firm paid nearly \$90,000 to two people who infiltrated the animal rights movement and allegedly spied on the woman accused of trying to kill the president of US Surgical Corp.

“Perceptions International Inc., a firm hired by US Surgical, made the payments to Mary Lou Sapone of Ridgefield and Marcus Mead of Westport, according to a story published in Thursday’s edition of *The Advocate* of Stamford.

“Perceptions also hired a Long Island firm to follow Fran Stephanie Trutt, an animal rights activist who has been charged with attempted murder in connection with

an attempted bombing at US Surgical in November.

"Hallmark International Inc. of Smithtown, N. Y., was hired by Percep-



©1988 Joy Bash/Animal Rights Front

Mary Lou Sapone (in dark glasses) poses as an animal rights supporter at a demonstration.

tions to watch Trutt, her family and companions in the Jackson Heights section of Queens.

"The Advocate reported that documents show US Surgical paid Perceptions International about \$550,000 in 1988 and 1989 . . . According to financial statements, Perceptions International paid Sapone a total of \$59,612 in fees and \$23,434 for expenses between June 19, 1987 and Dec. 19, 1988.

"Perceptions International paid Mead a total of \$5,207 in fees and expenses between Aug. 17 and Nov. 10, 1988, the records show. Mead has said he was paid to befriend and inform on Trutt for Perceptions International and US Surgical."

In a February 6th article, *The Fairfield Advocate* states: "According to Trutt, Sapone was the first person to suggest to her that she plant a bomb at US Surgical..."

Rademacher [an associate of Trutt's attorney, John Williams] maintained yesterday that US Surgical, Perceptions International and the Norwalk police convinced and enabled Trutt to plant the bomb.

"They provided her with money and transportation and other things," he said. Rademacher noted that Norwalk police officers sometimes perform off-duty work for US Surgical, which the company and Police Chief Carl LaBianca have both confirmed. "Apparently US Surgical believes they own the Norwalk police," Rademacher said. "Clearly there's a financial incentive by

Norwalk police to cooperate with US Surgical.

According to the *Westport News* (February 1), "Ms. Trutt alleged that Mrs. Sapone had attempted to incite her to kill Mr. Hirsch. 'The first time she telephoned me she said: "Hirsch ought to be blown from here to kingdom come. I wish we could buy a bomb."'" "

### John R. Williams, Fran Trutt's Attorney

According to the *Danbury News-Times*, (February 2), New Haven attorney John R. Williams, who is defending Fran Trutt, said: "'Fran Trutt was set up and Mary Lou Sapone played a role in that setup

and continued to play that role long after the arrests were made' . . . He claimed Sapone helped engineer the bombing attempt. He also said he is convinced Sapone was working for Perceptions International, a private security firm, and was being paid by US Surgical to discredit the animal-rights movement 'and to scare the hell out of its followers.' "

### Laboratory animal regulations finally published

On March 15, 1989, proposed rules for enforcement of the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act amendments to the Animal Welfare Act were published in the *Federal Register*.

The rules are divided into three parts. Part I: Definitions; Part II: Regulations; and Part III: Standards. Proposed regulations for Parts I and II were previously published March 31, 1987. They have been modified in response to over 7,000 comments received and a full explanation of each decision appears in the *Federal Register* notice.

Interested persons are now invited to comment on Part III, which includes the requirements for exercise for dogs and a physical environment adequate to promote psychological well-being of primates. These comments are due by July 15.

For a copy of the *Federal Register*, send \$8.00 (our printing cost) to AWI.

## The chimpanzee champions triumph

### Immuno loses on all counts in prolonged \$4 million libel case

The Austrian pharmaceutical firm Immuno AG lost an expensive and prolonged libel suit January when the appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York ruled that the libel action should have been dismissed. In 1983, Shirley McGreal who heads the International Primate Protection League, wrote a letter to the Editor of the *Journal of Medical Primatology*, Professor Moor-Jankowski, critical of Immuno's plans for use of wild-caught chimpanzees. Immuno sued them both. When Moor-Jankowski's lawyers fought back with a motion for dismissal for the libel suit, summary judgment was denied by Justice Beatrice Shainswit in August 1987.

But the five-justice panel of the New York Supreme Court thought otherwise.

"To unnecessarily delay the disposition of a libel action is not only to countenance waste and inefficiency but to enhance the value of such actions as instruments of harassment and coercion inimical to the exercise of First Amendment rights," said Presiding Justice Francis T. Murphy.

As Justice Murphy declared in his written judgment, "Obviously McGreal's true report of Immuno's initial proposal, the source and date of which were scrupulously identified by her, cannot support a recovery for defamation. Particularly perplexing is the claim, implicit in Immuno's argument, that the disclosure of its original proposal was defamatory. It must be stressed that this was Immuno's own proposal.

"Surely Immuno does not suggest that its very own plan, one which it would have been happy to pursue, was so ill-conceived and so obviously pernicious in its methods and probable consequences that its accurate disclosure caused Immuno reputational injury. If the plan was so clearly misguided the wound which its disclosure is alleged to have caused is self-inflicted and cannot be redressed through the law of libel."

Since Immuno claims it changed its research plan in April 1983, why did it hold back this information? It is a mystery

(Continued on page 18)

## 200 charged with waterfowl poaching

Last December, the Fish and Wildlife Service brought criminal charges against 200 people for violating waterfowl hunting regulations. The charges stemmed from a three year investigation in which undercover agents booked hunts with guides and owners of commercial hunting businesses.

The guides, many of whom charge from \$65 to \$500 per day for hunting along the Texas coast, were openly encouraging their clients to make illegal kills. Violations occurred in *ninety-two percent* of the hunts observed by agents.

Over 1,300 violations were documented involving the 41 hunting businesses investigated, including "rallying" (using motorboats to drive birds towards hunters); shooting more than the legal limit; failing to retrieve shot birds; using lead shot and amplified calls; taking birds during closed seasons; shooting before or after legal shooting hours; selling migratory birds; and falsifying records. Twenty-two guides and owners were arrested in the sting.

Violations involved snow geese, blue geese and numerous duck species. Also in several instances herons, ibises, raptors and other migratory non-game birds were illegally killed or sold to undercover agents.

So far, 109 people have been ticketed and paid fines totaling over \$50,000 and 11 people have pleaded guilty to Lacey Act and Migratory Bird Treaty violations.

Violations of the Migratory Bird Act carry penalties of 6 months in jail and fines of \$5,000 for individuals and \$10,000 for organizations. For Lacey Act violations, the fines are even stiffer: up to \$250,000 for individuals and \$500,000 for organizations as well as a possible five year prison sentence.

### Improved protection of wetlands urged

The Fish and Wildlife Service has announced publication of a report—requested by Congress in 1986—recommending urgent measures to protect America's dwindling wetlands. Entitled *The Impact of Federal Programs on Wetlands*, the report called for a halt to the degradation and agricultural conversion of wetlands, now down to little more than a quarter of their original acreage, and urges closer liaison between the agencies involved in order to avoid conflicting actions and policies.

## Fur smugglers trapped

Last December also saw another sting brought to a successful close. Again the center of operations, this time for a 2-year period, was Texas. Federal agents of the Fish and Wildlife Service infiltrated a major fur-smuggling ring dealing in pelts of animals trapped in Mexico.

As their front the agents opened a fur-trading company in Van Horn which bought pelts of numerous furbearing animals—ocelots, gray foxes, kit foxes, bobcats, ring-tail cats, raccoons and coyotes—whilst painstakingly building up the dossier against suspect smugglers. Finally the suspects,



*Some of the seized furs: ring tailed cats, gray foxes and coyotes.*

three Americans and eight Mexicans, were invited to a barbecue. All three Americans and five of the Mexicans turned up. They were promptly arrested. And 6000 pelts

were seized.

Although delighted with the success of the Fish and Wildlife operation, Tom Smylie, a spokesman for the agency, issued a caveat: "There are smuggling families all along the border. If this is just the tip of the iceberg we've got a serious problem with depletion of animals in Mexico."

## Three hurdles cleared by EC on trapped furs

The European Parliament has taken the next essential step toward labelling imported furs caught in steel-jaw leghold traps. On February 17, 1989, the Parliament adopted a motion for resolution prepared by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health, and Consumer Protection. The Parliament is taking the matter seriously, with full discussion and passage of 9 amendments to the proposal. It was adopted by an overwhelming majority: 139-3 with 5 abstentions.

The resolution was sent to the European Commission which on April 28, issued a proposed regulation for an import ban in 1996.

## Prison for drug and primate dealer

A classic example of the connection between drugs and wildlife in the subterranean world of smuggling surfaced February 17 when Michael Tsalickis was sentenced to 27 years in federal prison for masterminding the smuggling of 7,300 pounds of Columbian cocaine into the United States. Tsalickis used the logs from rainforest trees he imported to conceal the huge quantities of cocaine.

For many years he had been importing South American primates. According to the International Primate Protection League

he moved from Tarpon Springs to Leticia, Columbia in 1953 to set up an animals exporting business and became the major exporter of South American monkeys. He was appointed US Consular Agent in Leticia. Leticia is close to the borders of Brazil and Peru, so Tsalickis and the many hunters he employed had access to large numbers of squirrel monkeys and other primates. At one time he operated monkey charter flights to the United States. One of his principal customers was the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

## Fur prices fall

The fur trade is feeling the pinch. According to *The Guardian* (Prince Edward Island, Canada), April 7, 1989, a government survey shows "that eight out of 10 Canadi-



A bobcat struggles in a leghold trap

ans support the protection and not the killing of wildlife," and, "The fur trade's own analysts are predicting a bleak financial outlook." *The Guardian* cites a trade publication assessment: "The European market fell in less than three years from the top consuming region to an area where furs are now looked upon with distaste." The figures for falling consumer demand are given: "Germany, 25%; Holland, 90%; United Kingdom, 74%; Austria, 25% and Switzerland, 75%."

*Fur Age Weekly* (New York, NY) April 24, 1989, has two front page stories reflecting the same trend. The first headline reads: "Hudson's Bay London Will Close Its Doors." The story quotes an announcement: "Due to the present state of the market, HBA and Finnish Fur Sales have been forced to reappraise the Group's operational basis for next selling season. . . It has not been possible to maintain a profitable auction activity in London in the present market circumstances."

The second story headed "Fur Expo Canceled," says: "The board of directors of the Master Furriers Guild of America, announced last week that it has canceled the Fur Expo due to a lack of early participation commitments."

*The Market Report* column in the January issue of that bible of the fur trade, *The Trapper and Predator Caller*, by Parker L. Dozhier notes:

According to country buyers, many trappers, upon learning the present value of their catch, have said they intend to pull up traplines, claiming that at these prices they cannot pay for gasoline.

This almost instant response to prices this season will certainly result in the shortest harvest since the early '60s.

In New York, Montreal, Frankfurt and Rome the fur trade is in serious trouble. These manufacturers and de-

signers, once so important to the wild fur trade here in America, are now suffering from what I call 'environmentalist fallout'...Never before has the future of the fur trade seen such widespread uncertainty.

## Cold comfort for polar bear smugglers

Once upon a time he had been president of the Outdoor Writers of Canada and a member of the Outdoor Writers Association of America. And his government had invited him (though later withdrawing the invitation) to give delegates of the 1987 CITES conference in Ottawa a taste of Canada's great outdoors.

Such a man, you might suppose, would be a staunch upholder of the laws which protect endangered wildlife. But no. For Jerome Knap of Waterdown, Ontario, owned a company called *Canada North Outfitting Inc.* which, for a fee of \$13,500, arranged 10-day expeditions on Baffin Island for polar bear hunters. And Knap was

greedy.

His operation was not in itself illegal; Canada, through the government of the Northwest Territories, permits a limited hunt of polar bears. All the same there was a problem. His numerous US clients would not be happy to shell out such a sizeable sum of money unless they could be sure of being able to impress friends back home with tangible proof of their skill and daring in the form of a polar bear trophy. The trophy of course would have to be imported—and this was expressly forbidden by both CITES and the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

Letters to prospective clients proffered a "virtually foolproof" solution to this tiresome problem. For a small extra charge of \$1000 a "gal who smuggles" would arrange for the forbidden trophy to be flown in luggage from Toronto to an American city or taken across the border by car.

In 1987 the Knaps, husband and wife, found themselves in a Texas court charged with assisting a Texan businessman to smuggle home a polar bear hide and skull (see Spring/Summer 1987 *Quarterly*). They were each fined \$20,000, with Jerome Knap also being jailed for 60 days while his wife was ordered to do 500 hours community work.

Last November a Canadian court added to the Knaps' well-merited punishment by imposing a fine of \$70,000 on their company. They had pleaded guilty to violating Canada's Export and Import Act by smuggling 22 polar bear hides and one narwhal tusk across the border.

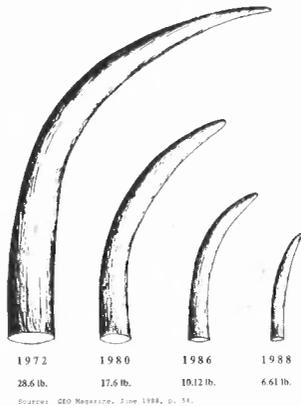
About a dozen US hunters who (with the aid of the Knaps) smuggled home their trophies have been successfully prosecuted. The US Department of Justice believes there could be as many as 60 hunters involved and intends tracking down and prosecuting all of them.



## Elephants (cont. from page 1)

point of extinction, becomes the most profitable strategy given that the product price is sufficiently high. Most vulnerable are large animals having low reproduction potential. International trade in products from whales and large carnivores (e.g. leopards, tigers) is now almost completely illegal, and the result has been that the likelihood of survival of these species is greatly enhanced. I am convinced that elephants

Decline in Average Tusk Weight



are doomed unless the ivory trade is illegalized.”

To illegalize the commercial trade internationally, it is necessary to list the African elephant on Appendix I which signifies endangered status. At present *Loxodonta Africana* is listed as Appendix II corresponding to the US threatened category.

Tanzania's elephants have suffered appalling losses from poaching. Even baby elephants with tiny tusks are gunned down for their ivory. The Wildlife Society of Tanzania requested the Government of Tanzania to take the lead in submitting an Appendix I proposal to the CITES Secretariat.

The seventh biennial meeting of the 101 CITES member nations will be held in Lausanne, Switzerland this October. The fate of the elephant depends on ending the ivory trade. To do that, Appendix I listing and US endangered listing are essential.

**ACTION:** Please write to Secretary Lujan urging him to list the African elephant as endangered under the US Endangered Species Act on an emergency basis and to support Appendix I listing by CITES. He may be addressed:

Hon. Manuel Lujan, Jr.  
Secretary of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

# The biggest ivory smugglers are highest government officials

Recent months have seen a rash of ivory smuggling at the most senior levels of government. Nor has this been a matter of just one or two nicely carved pieces tucked forgetfully away amongst a host of other artifacts in a busy diplomat's baggage. The quantities have been almost beyond belief.

In January the Indonesian ambassador to Tanzania, about to board the plane home at the end of five years service, was taken aside and asked to explain how his personal luggage came to include 208 elephant tusks, 82 carved ivory figures, 14 carved ivory walking sticks, ivory necklaces, 16 ostrich eggs and two mounted gazelles. The ivory weighed around three tons with a value of \$500,000.

The ambassador was detained and the ivory seized. Later he was allowed to leave the country, but was fired from the foreign Service upon his return home. The incident is reported to have come close to causing Tanzania, which has lost well over half its elephants in the last 10 years, to break off diplomatic relations with Indonesia.

Move on now to February in London's Gatwick airport. There, concealed in 20 diplomatic sacks in an airport warehouse, are up to 200 uncut elephant tusks. The sacks, which arrived on a Portuguese airline flight from Kinshasa, Zaire, via Lisbon, have been awaiting collection for three months. They are being closely watched over by Customs officials.

But plainly word has got out that the

game is up. No one turns up to claim them. So the tusks are seized and the hunt is now on for the "owners". Diplomats at several African embassies are being questioned.

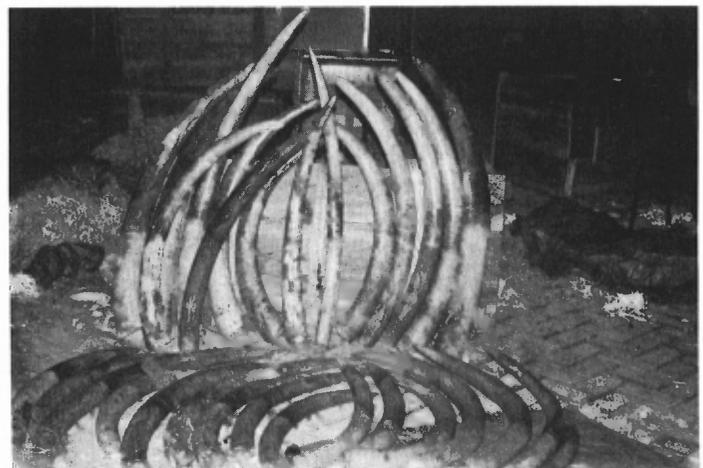
Lastly back to Africa, to Somalia and to the highest in the land, the President himself, Major General Mohamed Siyaad Barre. A letter signed by him, dated March 1987, has recently come to light. Addressed to various Ministries and to Police Headquarters, it reads (in translation) as follows:

"The attached application was submitted to me by Comrades Omer Hassan Khayre and Hussein Barre Hassan, requesting me to authorize them to bring into the country elephant tusks from Kenya and Ethiopia. Having properly considered their request I am giving them due authorization to bring the items under discussion into this country and I further instruct you to reward them, along the lines laid down in the relevant regulations."

Kenya's elephants are taking the brunt of this diabolical onslaught. The well-armed gangs of poachers operating in the Tsavo National Park mostly come from Somalia. Of this there is no doubt—some even carry identification cards issued by Somalia.

In the past three years the Somali government has sold or stockpiled no fewer than 29,000 tusks—And most recently Somali soldiers in uniform were caught red-handed. The US, under the 1988 Elephant Conservation Act, has banned all ivory imports both from Somalia and from any country purchasing Somali ivory.

Just a few of the 208 elephant tusks found in the Indonesian ambassador's personal luggage.



Environmental Investigation Agency

# PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND: A GRISLY GRAVEYARD

Good Friday 1989 will go down as one of the blackest days in the lengthening history of environmental disasters. On that date one of the world's richest havens for sea mammals and birds was turned into a grisly graveyard, and one of the finest fishing grounds in the world was devastated. And it happened on US territory: Prince William Sound, Alaska, and its surrounding area.

In calm seas with good visibility the Exxon Valdez, 13 huge oil tanks on board, rammmed a group of submerged rocks, puncturing two of the 13 tanks, as a

prelude to running aground on a prominent reef, way off course, tearing gaping holes in a further six tanks and voiding millions of gallons of oil straight into the sea.

To deal with such an emergency the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, jointly run by seven big oil companies, had given assurances that clean-up equipment and containment booms would be in action within three hours of a spillage. In fact nothing much happened for the best part of a day and a half (except that the oil continued gushing from the crippled tanker).

By then a savage nor'westerly was blowing and feeble attempts to contain the 10 million gallons of crude swilling around in the icy seas were doomed to failure. Within days the slick covered 1000 square miles, including hundreds of miles of bays and inlets favored by the region's sea mammals.

Among the more fatuous statements issued by Exxon in the days following the spill was one claiming there "has been no evidence of dead mammals found." The implication that the animals had all miraculously escaped the engulfing tide of sludge and consequent agonizing death from starvation, oil ingestion and hypothermia, was soon contradicted by the dead and dying sea otters, sea lions, humpbacks, orcas, harbor seals and, as illustrated above, gray whales.



*One of the casualties of Exxon's negligence, miserliness, and incompetence: A California Gray whale lies dead in Alaska.*

Then there are the birds. Uncountable numbers of seabirds have been cruelly killed. And this spring for millions of geese, ducks and other migrants, the ancestral feeding-and-resting sites along Alaska's southern coast will have proved no restorative lifeline but an oleaginous death trap. To this black picture must be added the ruination of whole fishing communities thanks to the heedless destruction of the once superbly rich salmon and herring fisheries. How could such a tragedy have been allowed to happen?

Exxon is a company which saw fit to hire as skipper of the Exxon Valdez a man whose fondness for alcohol resulted in his driving license being suspended or revoked three times in five years. He was reportedly observed drinking at a tavern before boarding the ship and was below deck when disaster struck.

An unqualified seaman was at the helm of the enormous vessel. Recently Exxon, in order to reduce crew size and shipping costs, promoted its existing ordinary seamen to the rank of able seamen, authorized to handle the ship's wheel. The inexperienced helmsman apparently didn't even know the huge ship had been put on automatic pilot. Consequently, last minute efforts to change course away from the reef were vain.

Exxon is a company which has persis-

tently cut corners. The Exxon Valdez, built in 1986, had no double hull, an essential safety measure. According to *The New York Times*, April 16, 1989, "the Coast Guard had dropped a proposed requirement for double hulls." Also dropped were 6 of the 11 person staff of the area's Coast Guard traffic control who had been removed in budget cuts.

Not only the staff but the necessary equipment had been subject to budget slashes. According to the *London Sunday Times*, (April 2) "The reef is some 14 miles from the radar station at Potato Point outside

the port, but the equipment there only has a range of 13 miles when conditions are perfect. And it is unable to pick up icebergs."

The *Times* further reported, "...a former radar technician revealed that more powerful equipment was replaced five years ago as part of an exercise aimed at saving \$3.8 million over the next 10 years. The technician, Pat Levy said he wrote to Alaska's congressmen and the top Coast Guard commander in the United States warning them that the move would bring 'an oil tanker disaster in the sound closer to reality.'"

Irresponsible penny pinching by big business and big government is the root cause of this desecration of nature. Exxon is eager to pay for drilling in the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge despite the fact that it was declared a "permanent wilderness" in the last days of the Carter administration, but it wouldn't pay for a double hull for the Exxon Valdez or for competent helmsmen.

**ACTION:** Let Exxon know your opinion by refusing to buy its products and writing its chairman. If you have an Exxon credit card, cut it in half and enclose it.

The address is:

Mr. Lawrence G. Rawl, Chairman  
Exxon Corporation  
1251 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, NY 10023

Worldwide Photos

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# Astrid Lindgren, Factory farming foe, wins Albert Schweitzer Award

Astrid Lindgren is Sweden's most popular author. When she turned her powerful mind to reforming factory farm cruelty, the Swedish government passed a new law in 1988. In recognition of her achievement, the Albert Schweitzer Medal of the Animal Welfare Institute was presented to her March 16 at the Swedish Embassy residence, where Ambassador Wilhelm Wachtmeister welcomed members and special guests. "In Sweden," he said, "She is not only the most famous lady, she is the most beloved. I am sure that if the animals could vote, the majority would be still greater in her favor."

The medal was presented to Astrid Lindgren by Congressman Charles Bennett, dean and chairman of the Florida delegation and author of the Veal Calf Protection Act now pending before the House Agriculture Committee.

## Congressman Bennett's Remarks

I am reminded about what President Truman said one time. You know, when you come to Washington and you really want to have a friend, better buy yourself a dog.

Tonight we're going to recognize an extraordinary lady. She lived on a farm. She left at an early age and made her way into the big city and became a great writer, translated into 50 languages. Her tart and sparkling wit really touched me very much. She says here: "A good idea would be if you took the politicians along and showed them the heifers in their stalls and let them smell the manure gas and the ammonia they're on. Then, they'd more easily perceive why so many blessed antibiotics are needed to treat the animals' incessant bouts of pneumonia. Yes, you're right; we also have to take antibiotics when *we* are sick. Only the difference is that we don't have to inhale the ammonia day and night our whole lives, and we don't contract pneumonia quite as often."

Next thing I'd like to read to you tells about pigs. She went on to say: "How come pigs, for example, start to bite each other's tails off? There is no way that that can be a token of well-being—that's a sign of gross anxiety. Well, that's the time to start up the research, says the Farmers Meat Marketing Association. Not the way one might believe—to develop a genial improvement of the pigs' environment and thus decrease their anxiety. Not at all: they want the researchers to develop a pig indifferent to anxiety, a pig, I presume, that likes to have its tail bitten off! You wonder, Isn't that sick? Shouldn't the animals that can transform the verdure of the pasture into the finest protein be permitted to do it (and at the same time keep the meadows from being overgrown)? Shouldn't animals be allowed to grow at the rate that's natural for them, instead

of—cooped up with no exercise—being fed an overdose of grain in order to grow twice as fast, while they are being stuffed with antibiotics in order to survive all the bouts of pneumonia and boils and joint pains that constantly plague them?"

Coming out of her experiences in Northern Europe where so many of the cattle have to be kept indoors. . . she expressed a real empathy for the cow. She said what a pity to have artificial insemination, because the only joyful day that some of these cows have is that one day when they meet the bull out in the yard. So that touched me very much! When she took on the politicians in a sparkling, witty way, I can see how all these politicians crumbled!

I just wish you were here to try and help me out with my calf bill! I had no idea that anybody would've done all you have done on all the types of animals and, of course, they all ought to be considered the same way. It's easy for us to love dogs because they love us, and they never criticize, and they are always there to show affection for us. Most animals actually do that. I grew up in Florida, and people talk about the horrible panthers and the alligators; but I've had a lot of experiences with both of them. And you

know, if you actually don't imperil a panther, or don't imperil an alligator, you're not going to get much trouble with it. They are not really looking to pick on people!

Like yourself, I love animals. And I think it's a test of human kindness, whether you really love things and beings that have not been as much blessed by The Lord as have we. Around us are all these beings which have sentiments—I think they have *souls*—loving creatures that want to be loved like we like to be loved. I think it's wonderful that this sweet lady across the ocean from us has impressed the parliament of her country.



Ambassador Wachtmeister, Astrid Lindgren, Christine Stevens and Countess Wachtmeister greet guests before the ceremony.

Congressman Charles Bennett congratulates Astrid Lindgren after handing her the medal. Mrs. Lindgren makes her speech while the Congressman looks on (far right).



"Animals can feel pain and sorrow and agony, and the fear of death, just as we do."

## Astrid Lindgren's Acceptance Speech

My dear friends! You can't imagine what this medal means to me. I do not think I have done enough to deserve it.

For what *have* I done, really? I have only over and over again pointed out—mainly in the newspapers—that our domestic animals have certain "human" rights. They have the right, for example, to a decent life during the short time they have on this earth. Animals can feel pain and sorrow and agony, and the fear of death, just as we do. Every human being who has a heart knows that, really. But apparently it is possible to *repress* that knowledge when profits and money making are in trouble. How else can we explain that so much cruelty to animals can be found in every country in the world?

I am a farmer's daughter. During my childhood I lived among horses and cows and calves and sheep and pigs and chickens, all kinds of animals. And then animals were our friends. *My* friends. At that time, there were mainly family farms—very few large-scale producers. Swedish farmers have *always* been fond of their animals and treated them as friends. That is how it has been from time immemorial. But now, family farming is pretty much a thing of the past.

It all began one fateful day in the mid 1960's. The politicians decided that it was

time to get things moving! Down with family farming! they said. Up with large-scale operation and big animal factories—so the people can have good food, and cheap! They didn't talk about "cows" and "pigs" any more—they talked about "production units," which did not exactly call for loving care, or even decent treatment. This transition to large-scale, industrialized animal husbandry was the worst decision and the worst miscalculation ever made by the Swedish Parliament.

At that time, I did not know very much about what was going on in Swedish agriculture. I had been a city dweller for years, living in Stockholm, with no insight whatsoever into animal factories and big slaughterhouses.

But one day, I happened to write a sort of humorous article about cows in our biggest daily newspaper. I have always been fond of cows. I forgave old Bessie long ago for the time she picked me up on her horns and tossed me halfway across the pasture back home. I don't know what made her do that—maybe I got in her way. I was three years old then. She was just out there with our other cows, enjoying the most glorious summer grazing, and having a wonderful time. But now, as I said, almost 80 years later, I wrote an article about cows. About how dreary the life of a cow could be nowadays. A cow



Swedish children, dressed as characters in Astrid Lindgren's books, sang songs from her films.

didn't get to graze anymore, her calf was taken from her as soon as it was born, and, worst of all, she could no longer be courted by an interested bull. The inseminator came instead, and that was not the same.

After that article I got a letter from a female veterinarian, Kristina Forslund. She was—and still is—a docent at the Swedish University of Agriculture. She described her experiences as a veterinarian, with full insight in our animal husbandry, and it was a harrowing account about inde-



June Hughes

cent treatment of animals. She succeeded in making me so upset that even now, three years later, I still haven't gotten over it. Kristina asked me to help her in her struggle to bring about better animal husbandry. She thought—optimist that she is—that everyone would listen to me. At any rate we managed to rouse a massive public reaction, which finally resulted in a new animal protection law in Sweden. The Prime Minister himself came to my home to deliver the good news. The new law was supposed to be a kind of birthday present for me! Goodness gracious, what a wonderful present! But it turned out not to be that wonderful—not on every point—not for all animals. There is a great deal more that must be changed, before one can lean back and relax!

And that is one of the reasons why I am so happy to receive this medal. It gives me the guts to continue the struggle! The struggle, yes indeed. There are reactionaries back home, you know, they don't want any changes. It is impossible, they say. It is too expensive they say. But let us hope that we one day can get an animal protection law as kind and decent as people in other countries believe that we already have.

For your help and your encouragement, I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

I am sure that all Swedish cows and bulls and calves and pigs and sheep and chickens and hens are joining me when I say it once more!

Thank you!

## Astrid Lindgren's magic words

For those who would like to read, in translation, the letters Astrid Lindgren wrote to the big Stockholm newspaper *Expressen* to protest cruel factory farming methods, AWI has published a 27-page booklet which includes letters and articles from 1985 to 1989.

It's satire at its best with a clear aim: to prohibit life-long incarceration of farm animals.

"The prophets of profitability," she writes, "are not going to understand this attack on today's agribusiness. They're going to go on pushing their assertion about how good animals actually have it, shut up in their animal factories.

"All right, then, prove it! Let us see how contented they are! Tell the TV companies to come on in and make a series of documentaries!

"No, the prophets of profitability won't hear of it. And you can understand them. There's a big risk that we might all become vegetarians. And what would that do for profitability?"

But Astrid has a solution and she tells the government (and the voters) about it in the form of an irresistibly outrageous dream. "I had a dream the other night—and it was about our Lord and the animals and the Minister of Agriculture..."

If you'd like to read it, send two dollars to AWI for the booklet entitled, "How Astrid Lindgren Achieved Enactment of the 1988 Law Protecting Farm Animals in Sweden."

## Growing worries over intensive rearing

In Britain, a recent salmonella scare linked to egg production has added fuel to existing worries about the health of everyday foods. More and more the intensive rearing of farm animals is coming under attack as being neither safe (for the consumer) nor moral. And the supermarkets are responding.

A recent example is Marks & Spencer's new brand of pork. The company says that the sows and piglets are kept together for several weeks, straw bedding is amply provided and medications are used sparingly. The company also claims that its veal comes from non-intensively raised calves.

## AWI Committee member wins election

Dr Alexey Yablokoff, who recently joined AWI's International Committee representing the USSR, won election to a four-year term in the Congress of Peoples Deputies. He was voted into office on an ecological platform representing the interests of mammalogists, ornithologists and botanists.

As head of the Moscow Society for the Protection of Animals, he is making plans for animal shelters and for effective fertility control to reduce the need for euthanasia of unwanted animals.

Dr. Yablokoff will serve for four years in the Congress of Peoples Deputies, where he will be able to introduce legislation and investigate issues affecting animals and the environment.

Dr. Yablokoff is a senior scientist at the USSR Academy of Science and will retain this position while a member of the Parliament.

# “Poor bees, poor birds, poor men...”

By Ann Cottrell Free

The entwined fate of all living creatures was underscored by a recent discovery of the source of Albert Schweitzer's memorable words that helped to launch the environmental awakening: “Man has lost the capacity to foresee and forestall. He will end by destroying the earth.”

Rachel Carson attributed these words to Dr. Schweitzer in her dedication to him of *Silent Spring*. But, uncharacteristically, she did not supply the source.

Since he did not mention specific agents of destruction, some persons wondered if Dr. Schweitzer could have been referring to nuclear contamination, not pesticides. One pro-pesticide scientist recently even accused Carson of deliberate deception. Unless the source could be found, there was no way to rebut this charge. Thus a search was undertaken by this writer, inspired by a request from Ali Silver, the Dutch nurse from the Schweitzer Hospital in Gabon, who became director of the Schweitzer Archives in his Alsatian village of Gunsbach.

Inquiries of editors, associates and examination of her files revealed nothing, but almost by happenstance, a discovery! The trail led not only to pesticides, but to specific victims — in this case, bees.

A report in 1956 that a French apiarist's bees had been wiped out by indiscriminate spraying (probably DDT) prompted Dr. Schweitzer to write from Gabon a few words of condolence and foreboding:

“I am aware of some of the tragic repercussions of the chemical fight against insects taking place in France and elsewhere, and I deplore them. Modern man no longer knows how to foresee or to forestall. He will end by destroying the earth from which he and other living creatures draw their food. Poor bees, poor birds, poor men...”

This passage from Schweitzer's letter was published in the

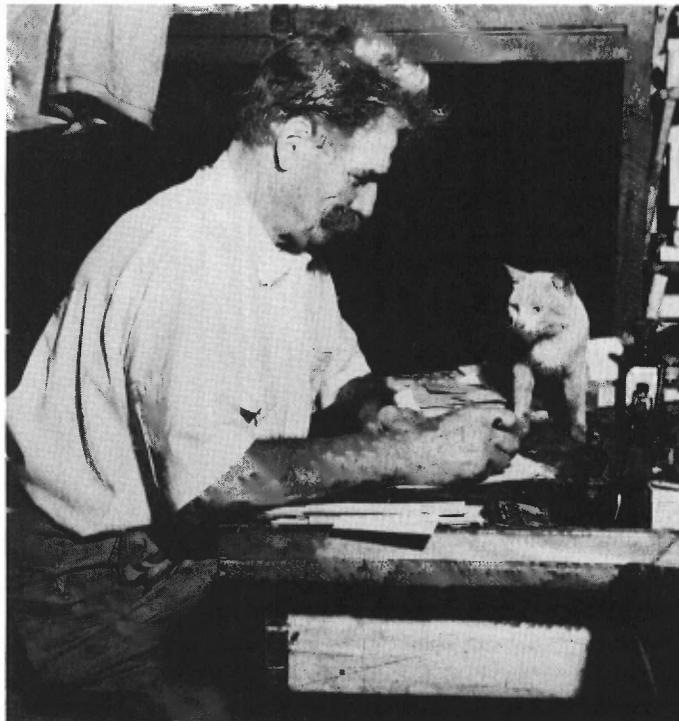
December, 1956 Bulletin of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. A well-alerted W. Joseph Campbell of the Hartford Courant encountered it while doing research for an article on the 25th anniversary of *Silent Spring*'s publication. It

was among Rachel Carson's already examined unfiled papers, bequeathed to the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University. The passage was underlined in blue ink. The reason for her lack of documentation may never be found. (Possibly it was an oversight due to Ms. Carson's failing health as she prepared the book for publication.) In any event, the discovery can silence false charges against her and prove to history that Dr. Schweitzer was as concerned about chemical pesticides as nuclear contamination.

Ali Silver died while the search was underway, but she would not have been surprised that Dr. Schweitzer was referring to bees. For she was well aware of his habit of freeing bees (using the inverted drinking glass technique) and, of course, with the sign posted in Lambarene guest rooms: “Do not use insecticides for killing the poor creatures. Invite them to take a walk in nature. Insecticides are dangerous for your health.”

Clearly that slightly humorous sign of admonition has its roots in the deep conviction that bees, birds, men are all part of one whole — a conviction

shared by Rachel Carson as she tried to awaken us to a common danger.



©Beacon Press/Religious News Service

Albert Schweitzer writes while his 21-year-old cat looks on.

*“Modern man no longer knows how to foresee or to forestall. He will end by destroying the earth from which he and other living creatures draw their food. Poor bees, poor birds, poor men...”*

—Albert Schweitzer

Ann Free is the recipient of the Rachel Carson Legacy Award, and Author/Editor of *Animals, Nature and Albert Schweitzer*. Her latest book is entitled *No Room Save in the Heart*.

# Murdered in Amazonia— but his spirit goes marching on

## *The assassination of Chico Mendes has made his followers still more determined to save their rainforest*

Since 1985, and the resumption of democracy in Brazil, the law prevailing in the Amazonian hinterland, Brazil's wild west, has been the Law of the Jungle. During this period the untrammelled dominance of might over right has seen hired killers of thuggish landbarons committing more than 700 murders. Only in two cases, where priests were the victims, have the Brazilian authorities taken any action whatever. For the rest they have not wanted to know and the world at large has not known.

Yet the murder three days before Christmas of Francisco Mendes, who, like the 700 slain before him had run foul of the land-grabbers' greed, sent shock waves around the world. And prodded the slumbrous forces of Brazilian justice into feverish activity. For Chico Mendes was different.

The leader of a rubber-tappers' union in the western state of Acre, his efforts to protect the forests of his home state from the fiery death meted out to them by profligate cattle ranchers in next-door Rondonia, had won him an international reputation as well as astonishing success. Indeed his success was his undoing.

In sharp contrast to Rondonia which has witnessed over 20% of its forests put to the torch, Acre has lost only 6% of its tree cover, and statewide the pace of forest clearance has slowed appreciably in recent years. Prime credit for this goes to Chico Mendes.

His policy of "extractive reserves" by which substantial areas are set aside for the exclusive use of the rubber tappers, the *seringueiros*, found favor both with ecologists and the state government. Four such reserves have been established. Therein the *seringueiros* harvest and market the latex, resin, Brazil nuts and other natural produce of the forest. Moreover, within the reserves they now have, for the first time in

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"Chico  
Mendes is dead  
but never has his  
voice been so  
alive."

---

their history legal, claim to the lands they inhabit. The speculators and the torch bearers are forbidden entry.

But in a part of the world where legal entitlement gives no guarantee of tenure, the *seringueiros* were quick to appreciate that only through concerted action could they hope to protect their forests and their

livelihood. Enthusiastically they enrolled under Mendes's banner to form the Rural Workers Union. Chainsaw gangs not infrequently found their path to the trees blocked by union members.

On the international scene, Mendes was instrumental in persuading the Inter-American Development Bank to withhold a \$65 million loan to Brazil for highway construction in Amazonia pending proper environmental safeguards. (The loan remains on hold.) By the end of his journey he had a multitude of friends amongst the humble—and many bitter enemies amongst the powerful.

In his lifetime Chico Mendes was a force to be reckoned with. In his death he is still more so. The wry comment of a Brazilian very much on the other side of the fence, an agribusiness man, aptly sums it up: "Chico Mendes is dead but never has his voice been so alive."

The poignant truth is that Mendes's murder has roused, as has nothing else, ordinary Brazilians to the realization that to indulge in *macho* fantasies by acting out their own version of Cowboys'n'Indians in their own wild west is damaging their reputation abroad, squandering their resources at home and even imperiling the health of the planet.

That the international community would react in horror to the assassination of Mendes was predictable. That in response to this reaction the Brazilian government would also wish to be seen doing their utmost to track down the assassins (there have been several arrests but the two principal suspects still elude the dragnet) was also predictable. But quite unpredictable—and highly encouraging—has been the response from the grass roots.

Following Mendes's murder over 200 *Chico Mendes Committees* sprang up almost overnight. Across the



*Under Brazilian law deforestation is proof of productive occupation and hence is the basis for conferring legal entitlement to the land.*

Survival International

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country the media gave the scandal maximum coverage whilst Rio de Janeiro's leading newspaper *Journal do Brazil* named Mendes Brazil's "Man of the Year". There is movement at last in that mental log-jam which has tethered Brazilian attitudes on development to values that have long since had their day.

**ACTION:** Write the head of Brazil's federal police. Ask that all Chico Mendes' killers be brought to trial and targeted future victims be protected.

Write to:

Delegado Romeu Tuma  
Departamento da Policia Federal  
Ministerio da Justica  
Esplanada dos Ministerios,  
Bloco T 70064  
Brasilia DF Brazil

### Altamira Protest

Amongst the have-nots of the Amazonian forests the belief that there could be light at the end of the tunnel has gained ground. In Acre, the rubber-tappers' union, far from being cowed by the murder of their charismatic leader, is now imbued with the strong feeling that the battle can and will be won. Since the murder, union membership has doubled. And the church is being outspoken in support.

Meantime in the distant state of Para, northern Brazil, Amazonian peoples of a different kind have also been displaying a spirit of renewed self-confidence. In February, a thousand Amerindians from 25 tribes held a 4-day gathering at Altamira to protest the imminent construction there (international funding permitting) of two huge hydroelectric dams. This would flood immense tracts of rainforest and numerous Indian territories, and on past form (the notorious Tucuruí dam being but one example) never reap any compensating economic benefits.

Mingling freely with the Indians at Altamira were scores of environmentalists and anthropologists as well as 200 journalists and 20 television crews from the world over. The Indians now recognize that the media can be a powerful ally in their last stand, their final desperate bid for survival.

The organizer of this event is Paulinho Paiakan, chief of the Kayapo, a warrior tribe with no tradition of lying down and letting others walk all over them. A dynamic and fearless leader, he has galvanized the tribes people into peaceful but

forthright and, still more to the point, united defence of their ancient lands. As one young warrior at the Altamira gathering said: "For the first time ever the tribes are united and I cannot think they will ever go to war with each other again."

Like Mendes, the Kayapo chief carried this mission to protect their homes and their livelihood to that foreign citadel of power, the World Bank in Washington D.C. It speaks volumes for the Brazilian government's attitude to the Amerindians in general and to this venture in particular that on his return Paiakan was charged under the so-called "Foreigner's Law" which forbids interference by foreigners in Brazil's internal affairs. If found guilty he could face imprisonment and/or expulsion from the country—a country which has been home to the Kayapo for more than 10,000 years.

The world's reaction to the murder of Chico Mendes coupled with the Indians' resolve to stand have plainly embarrassed the Brazilian government. But the Indians have won this round in the continuing struggle. There will be no international funding of the Altamira dams project. The World Bank has cancelled its projected \$500 million loan and the consortium of commercial banks which were proposing a \$600 million package has also withdrawn. In place of its Power Sector II loan, the World Bank is now offering a \$400 million loan to be used strictly for environmental purposes.

Nor will there be financing of the proposed trans-Amazonian highway, at least for the present. The Japanese industry which takes 40% of the world's production of tropical timber wants the highway, which now peters out in the forests of Acre, to be extended westward through Acre across the Andes and through Peru to the Pacific where massive quantities of logs could be easily shipped to Japan. But the Japanese government has bowed to intense international pressure over the Brazilian rainforests, and the Japanese Development Bank, reportedly, has cancelled plans to fund completion of the highway. This is good news for the forests and their myriad species of animal inhabitants.

*For more information about the Indians of Brazil and the threats that many tribal peoples face worldwide, write: Survival International USA, 2121 Decatur Place N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008 or phone: (202) 265-1077*

## All tuna boats must carry observers

A measure that could save the lives of tens of thousands of dolphins

The law which came into force last November requiring all tuna boats to carry an observer has been stiffened by an injunction to the same effect issued by US District Judge Thelton Henderson.

Although government lawyers have insisted that the injunction was unnecessary because the government has every intention of honoring the law, Judge Henderson argued that a promise of voluntary compliance did not make a court order redundant. He said that compliance would cost the government about \$1 million and that in view of its budgetary problems there was a "reasonable apprehension" that not all the tuna fleet's 35 boats would sail with observers.

There are solid grounds for believing that hitherto the recorded kill of dolphins has greatly underestimated the actual kill. With a government observer on every boat this problem should of course cease. But in practice it will not cease until all observers can conscientiously perform their function without fear of harassment or intimidation.

### Foreign fleets affected

Potentially the new law could save the lives of tens of thousands of dolphins. For it will (or should) trigger another law which forbids the import of tuna caught by foreign fleets with a lower ratio of observers than the US fleet.

While the US tuna fleet accounts for far too many dolphin deaths (the annual quota is 20,500), it is the foreign fleets in the southeastern Pacific which are overwhelmingly the principal killers of dolphins. And these fleets are very dependent on exports to the US market. Loss of access could be a powerful suasion in bringing about a more humane and responsible attitude.



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## *The Fallacy of Wildlife Conservation*

by John A Livingston

*McClelland and Stewart (Toronto, Ontario) 1981. Reprinted 1988 (117 pages). \$9.95 (Canadian)*

In case you missed this remarkable book when it first appeared in 1981, now is the time to catch up with its literate and fearless criticism of conventional conservation. In an opening note to the reader, Professor Livingston writes, "For years I had been uncritically mouthing the conservation catechism; it was time to think it through." And this he does in a series of elegantly reasoned analyses, destroying with a perfectly sharpened intellectual scalpel one after another of wildlife management's cherished dogmas.

Noting that we must start with definitions, he points out, "One reason is that the words 'conservation' 'ecology' and 'environment' have been so widely and so cynically co-opted in our time that they barely retain a shred of their original meanings." He emphasizes the tendency to "separate out and indeed to polarize 'conservation' and 'preservation'. Many hunters, developers, planners, managers and others will proclaim themselves as being conservation-oriented in the most modern, aware and realistic way, by contrast with the old-fashioned, stubborn 'preservationists' who squat sullenly and stupidly in the way of orderly progress. This peculiar conceptual dichotomy is obviously as useful to the production-consumption parade as it is destructive of wild nature."

The author makes clear how wildlife is thought of as a "resource" whose use is "vested solely and exclusively in the human interest." His own concept is quite different, and he states his working definition of wildlife conservation thus: "The preservation of wildlife forms and groups of forms in perpetuity, for their own sakes, irrespective of any connotation of present or future human use."

He would see wildlife "emancipated from human serfdom," because current conservation methods have catastrophically failed. "The dismal figures are widely published and well-known. The terrifying trends are

readily visible." They may not have been so readily visible to the average person seven years ago when this book was first published. But in 1989 the most casual newspaper reader can empathize with Liv-

**"What is  
compassion, after  
all, and where  
does it come  
from? And why  
do so many other  
people feel  
nothing at all?"**

ingston's description, "Entirely out of control, the human techno-machine guzzles and lurches and vomits and rips its random crazy course over the face of the once blue planet..."

The second chapter, entitled "The Arguments," is organized under "Self interest" (the longest), "Ethics", "Spirituality," and "The Central Assumptions." Under "the 'Wise Use' arguments," we learn of the "massive manipulation of the wildlife 'resource'." Following "Husbandry" comes "Stewardship" and "Sustainable Harvest." These cliches are revealed for what they are in entertaining fashion. For example; "Significantly, the wolf that takes the caribou or the falcon that takes the teal or the whale that grazes the krill is never seen to be 'harvesting'." Next come "Future Resources" and "Science" under which the author's views on environmental impact assessment are explicitly revealed: "...it annoints and blesses the process of 'development,' takes the initiative from the preservationists, and, in most cases, effectively bulldozes, gravels and hardtops the road for the techno-machine."

The "Quality of Life" argument is turned toward the animals themselves. "I choose to believe that nonhuman beings *do* perceive quality and its absence in their environments, and that they behave accord-

ingly. Watch a wolf in a cage; watch a porpoise in the open sea."

Later, he writes, "Life quality means life options, options for change... The culture of the western techno-mechanistic (we sometimes call it 'developed!') world seems to me to be pathetically homogeneous. A colossal irony is that we apparently perceive this homogeneity (one world—in our image) to be good."

In forthright terms, he shows why conservation arguments based on self-interest cannot be effective because they cannot compete with the belief system of the modern world. He entertains us with an account of "the conceptual power structure...and imagined evolutionary hierarchy in the Aristotelian mode with man as the apex of a pyramid... Thus a baboon is more 'highly' evolved than an albatross, which is more 'advanced' than a butterfly, which outranks any giant redwood... Evolutionarily ranking through life continuity is justified on the assumption that evolution, up to the present time has been purposeful, deterministic and (most especially) progressive. And it is now *over*. Man is the final and only absolute parameter of evolution."

After carrying the reader through a convincing analysis of the failure of logic and reason in the struggle for conservation, Livingston ends his book with a chapter called "Experiencing" in which he speaks of "unexpected moments of pure and inexpressible joy and happiness when the 'free flow' between nature and myself was unobstructed." He asks, "What is compassion, after all, and where does it come from? And why do so many other people feel nothing at all?"

Livingston calls the assumption that there is a solution to the problem of wildlife conservation "somewhat shaky" but points to the direction; "...compliant acceptance by individual human beings of membership—which is to say, 'place'—in the beauty that is the life process... It would be the dissolution of the ancient western divorce from nature."

*The Fallacy of Wildlife Conservation* is available from McClelland and Stewart: 481 University Avenue Toronto, Ontario M5G 2E9 or by calling (416) 751-4105. Please use a Visa card when ordering.

**Laboratory Animal Anesthesia: An introduction for research workers and technicians**

by P.A. Flecknell  
Academic Press Limited (San Diego, CA) 1987. 156 pages. \$29.95

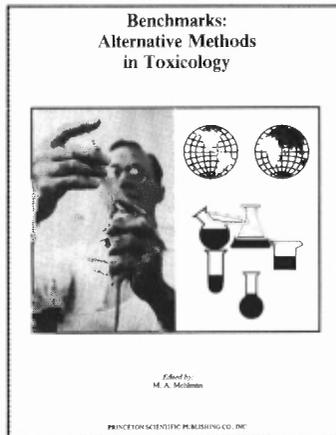
*Laboratory Animal Anaesthesia*, an introduction to a very complicated, technical subject, is a valuable addition to the growing literature of animal anesthesia. It is more than a "how to" handbook. It is also a pleasure to read a text so concerned with humane treatment of animals.

Much of the knowledge of human anesthesia is applied without change for anesthesia in animals. Sometimes this creates problems, because animals do not always react in the same way as humans. For example, nitrous oxide, commonly used for general anesthesia in humans, is a very weak anesthetic but when used following heavy pre-operative sedation, it usually results in unconsciousness so that muscle relaxants can also be used without the patient being aware of the paralysis.

Not so with animals. Flecknell points out that in animals, the analgesic potency for nitrous oxide is about half the potency in humans. If used in animals in the same way as humans, the animal will be awake and aware of the paralysis. And if there are dramatic changes in blood pressure or pulse (coincident with surgical procedures known to be painful), the depth of anesthesia is insufficient.

However, it is important to understand that these changes clearly distinguish between these different qualities. There are instances in human anesthesia where in the post-operative period, human patients have complained that they were awake during part of an operation, although it did not hurt! Because of these problems, muscle relaxants, in England, are subject to strict control by the Home Office, and special permission is needed for their use.

There is a good chapter on post-operative pain relief, an area often neglected in surgery of patients that can not complain. Flecknell points out that pain should not be used to produce post-operative immobility as a means of preventing surgical wound



**Benchmarks: Alternative Methods in Toxicology**

Edited by M.A. Mehlman  
Princeton Scientific Publishing  
(Princeton, NJ) 1989. 219 pages.  
\$55.00

The first major book to be published as a direct result of a grant by the National Agricultural Library under the provisions of the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals amendments to the Animal Welfare Act is *Benchmarks: Alternative Methods in Toxicology*, edited by M.A. Mehlman. Ten contributions by leading scientists in the field are introduced by the editor's preface, reproduced in full below:

In recent times, alternative methods in biomedical research and safety evaluation of chemicals and compounds have come increasingly to the fore. This development represents the confluence of several factors: 1) accelerating developments in basic bio-

damage. It should be prevented instead by proper suturing and splinting, and that pain should be treated with analgesics. The importance of mobility in the immediate post-operative period, to prevent respiratory problems, is well documented in the human, and mobility is encouraged. It is just as important in the animal. Flecknell states that pain should be assumed to be present, especially if the animal is quiet and doesn't move (unlike the human patient who usually complains). Ambient temperature control after surgery is more

logic methodology and understanding, especially *in-vitro*, 2) increasing realization of the wastefulness of such tests as the classic LD<sub>50</sub> and Draize, once useful but now considered archaic, and 3) increasing insistence from the public and animal rights groups that new understanding and methodologies be pressed into the service of reducing animal use and alleviating animal suffering.

This volume, the first in a series, represents a joint effort by internationally recognized scientists from the diverse disciplines of industry, government, academia, and the animal rights movement. These papers are intended to serve as a catalyst for rapid identification, validation, and implementation of alternative methodologies. The term "alternative" can be defined as using methods which (1) Replace the use of animals, (2) Reduce the number of animals used, or (3) Refine existing procedures so that animals are subject to less pain and suffering. A fourth "R" May be added to these—Responsibility.

The "4R" principles are actively promulgated by sectors of the animal rights movement and, in particular, by one of the foremost representatives, Henry Spira, a contributor to this volume and coordinator of the coalition to abolish the Draize and LD<sub>50</sub> tests. These principles are increasingly discussed in the scientific community, and implementation is well underway, particularly in the toxicology sector.

Looking ahead, we see alternatives leading to a brighter future for all. Alternatives tend to be faster, cheaper, and more predictive of toxicity of chemicals, and they can lead us to a win-win situation in which human health and the environment will be more efficiently and better protected.

important for small than for large animals.

The book is filled with a wealth of practical information and includes a chapter on anesthesia of all the common species of laboratory animals.

— Herbert Rackow, M.D.

*Dr. Rackow is Professor Emeritus of Anesthesiology, College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University and a director of the Scientists Group for Reform of Animal Experimentation.*

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*Immuno* (cont. from page 5)

which also puzzled Justice Murphy: "Though afforded what must be regarded as a generous opportunity to clarify its plans, *Immuno* never did so.

"We note that *Immuno's* excuse for failing to avail itself of the opportunity to respond, namely that it could not frame a proper reply without access to McGreal's source material, is nonsensical. No one knew better about *Immuno's* plans than *Immuno* itself. . .

"Of the many statements cited by the plaintiff in this ill-founded libel suit, there was not one that was actionable. Without exception, the statements at issue were either opinion absolutely privileged under the First Amendment, or statements which the plaintiff utterly failed to show susceptible of being proved false. Indeed most of the factual statements claimed by the plaintiff to be defamatory were, on the record before us, demonstrably true!"

The 5-justice panel was unanimous in ordering that the lower court judgment be reversed and the complaint dismissed with

costs. AWI was one of eight animal welfare groups to submit an *amicus* brief.

**Late news from Immuno**

*Immuno* is appealing the decision, and The National Association for Biomedical Research (NABR) has joined *Immuno* by filing an *amicus* brief. In a letter to the New York Court of Appeals, NABR claims that it "believes in the protection given to a free press by the First Amendment." Nevertheless NABR, contradicting the findings of the five judges, claims that false statements were made that "impact on the public perception of the use of laboratory animals for medical research and testing..."

**Noxell develops Draize alternative**

The Noxell corporation, citing a respect for the "concerns of those who object to the use of animals in product safety testing," announced that it will now test for the safety

of its products using a non-animal screening method.

The new method should eliminate the need for 80 to 90% of the rabbits subjected to the painful Draize test. Noxell is the international marketer of Noxzema skin products, as well as Cover girl and Clarion cosmetics.

The scientifically validated test, called Agarose Diffusion Method (ADM), uses tissue culture with agarose overlay. Products are placed on filter paper discs on the agarose surface to screen for toxicity. The method has been used to test plastics in medical devices. Noxell has screened liquid samples, pastes, creams and powders with ADM to test for eye irritation. Results from 38 products tested have shown an average 90 % correlation with the results of animal tests.

The company has heralded the new test as "a critical step toward the eventual elimination of the need for animals used in Noxell's product safety testing program."

Noxell has met with the FDA about the new test and plans to share its scientific data with the government, the scientific community and the public.

■ CORRECTION ■

An article in the Fall/Winter 1988/89 *Quarterly* describing a complaint about an experiment on rats contained an error in stating that the experiment was conducted at the "Veterinary Department of the University of Minnesota." In fact, the experiment was conducted at Jackson Hall, a part of the University of Minnesota Medical School University Hospital. Dr. David G. Thawley, Interim Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota, points out that the only "Veterinary Department at the University of Minnesota" is the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota, and that the College of Veterinary Medicine neither undertook the studies, nor employed the employee, described in the article. AWI regrets the error in describing where the experiment was conducted. The error resulted from misunderstanding a letter describing an investigation of the complaint by the University Animal Care Committee. AWI apologizes to the College of Veterinary Medicine for the error.

**New EPA policy to reduce numbers of test animals**

The Environmental Protection Agency has revised its policy for Acute Toxicity Testing and is disseminating it to industry, governmental bodies, scientific societies and animal welfare groups.

According to the policy statement, "...the first consideration for a chemical for which there is no acute toxicity data, should be a review of structurally related compounds, followed by the limit test when appropriate. In those cases when testing beyond the limit test is indicated, consideration should be given to well-designed abbreviated test schemes which employ minimal numbers of animals, as discussed below. In most cases, it is expected that these tests can be structured to give enough information on acute toxicity to obviate the need for further acute studies."

In summarizing, the policy announcement states, "EPA has modified its approach to acute toxicity testing, recognizing that appropriate information for safety evaluation can be developed using fewer animals than had been recom-

mended in the past. We strongly urge industry to use these abbreviated test methodologies, whenever appropriate, as replacements for the three-dose multifaceted method EPA previously had recommended.

"EPA urges industry to begin submitting data obtained with alternate methods which use fewer animals on a routine basis; the Agency is planning to revise its testing guidelines to incorporate the above guidance. We plan to accept only newly generated industry data that conforms with our revised guidance unless an adequate rationale (e.g., data generated in accordance with regulatory requirements other than those of EPA) accompanies the submission; data without a rationale may be returned to the submitter."

The public is invited to comment and to "provide information on still other alternate methodologies which have progressed to a stage of validation which would be acceptable to the scientific community."

# Fay Brisk 1917—1989

Fay Brisk worked with passion to protect animals. Her long experience in key government positions gave her a toughness and effectiveness rarely seen in independent, unpaid lobbyists and hands-on animal welfare workers.

She served for eight years in the White House during the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, and was domestic news chief under Edward R. Murrow in the US Information Agency from 1961 to 1963.

She began as a reporter for *The Reading Eagle* and a stringer for *The Philadelphia Record* from 1937 till 1942 when she enlisted in the Women's Army Corps and served as a public affairs officer in Iowa. She was graduated from Officer's Candidate School as a commissioned officer.

In 1948, she joined the Economic Operation Administration under the Marshall Plan. In 1959 she received a special award for her work on the American National Exhibition in Moscow, the first cultural breakthrough to Russia.

She served as a public affairs officer for White House consumer advocates Betty Furness and Virginia Knauer and as deputy director of information for the Small Business Administration.

After her retirement from government service in 1971, she devoted her energies to reforming the treatment of animals transported by air.

She created a temporary animalport at Washington National

Airport entirely staffed by volunteers. She brought influential members of Congress to see the incoming shipments, persuading them to take legislative action to prevent the outrageous abuses which were standard practice in shipping puppies from midwestern puppy mills for the commercial pet trade and primates for laboratory use. She led the fight for the 1976 amendments to the federal Animal Welfare Act.

The Albert Schweitzer medal of the Animal Welfare Institute was presented to her by Senator Lowell Weicker in 1975 in recognition of her efforts to reform animal transport and for her longstanding work to stamp out the cruelty and abuse in the trade in laboratory dogs.

Fay Brisk was intimately involved in the passage of the 1966 Laboratory Animal Welfare Act which owed its enactment to the odyssey of Pepper, a Dalmatian from Pennsylvania, sold to a New York laboratory. Pepper died on the operating table and was incinerated while her owners were still desperately attempting to find her. It was Fay who phoned the laboratory and got the news. And it was the high-handed dismissal of the anxious family by a big dog dealer who denied

them access to his premises that led the way for this landmark legislation.

The death of Fay Brisk is a major loss to the movement, but her work will be continued because her fearless determination set an inspiring example that will not be forgotten.



*Fay Brisk accepts the Schweitzer medal from Senator Weicker in 1975.*

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

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

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

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

## Putting an end to ivory sales

Sotheby's, the famous international auction house, Nordstrom's, the big department store, and Cost Plus Imports, a jewelry store chain, have all stopped selling ivory in an effort to save the African elephant.

"This is very much of a corporate statement," said Sotheby's president, Michael Ainslie, referring to the elephant slaughter as an atrocity. The new policy applies to the corporation's 17 auction centers and 44 offices worldwide. No tusks will be auctioned and any artworks less than 50 years are also banned from sale.

Cost plus President Steven Boone has taken a strong stand for the African elephant, urging the government to list the species as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The chain had been selling ivory rings, necklaces, and bracelets from Hong Kong. According to *The*



Environmental Investigation Agency

*Keeper of the Tanzanian ivory room holds tusks taken from very young elephants. The pile of tiny tusks is 18 inches deep.*

*Journal of Commerce* (New York) March 15, 1989, the "West Coast chain of 38 retail jewelry stores will stop selling imported ivory, saying it fears that much of its legally imported merchandise is made from poached elephant tusks."

### Action:

Encourage your local jewelry stores, department stores and auction houses to follow suit. Urge them to stop selling ivory.

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# THE ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE QUARTERLY

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SUMMER 1989

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## Big international bird ring smashed

*Ringleaders could be jailed for upwards of 60 years and fined more than \$3 million*

Posing as collectors of exotic birds, agents of the US Fish and Wildlife Service have

smashed another international smuggling ring. The sting broke at the end of May after 20 months of undercover work.

The federal indictment cited dealers in Singapore, Buenos Aires and Mexico City as well as the US. Arrests were made in southern California and Honolulu.

The ringleaders were the Californian dealers. Their target was birds of the parrot family native to southeast Asia and Latin America.

Contacts were built up with dealers in Singapore and Argentina who arranged for the birds to be smuggled into these countries and thence to the office of a Mexican veterinarian at Mexico City International Airport. The surviving birds—and this trade is notoriously cruelly wasteful—were then forwarded to a “safe house” in Tijuana for smuggling across the US border.

The 20-month undercover operation saw hundreds of parrots worth around half a million dollars passing through the Singapore/Argentina/Mexico/California pipeline. Among them were black palm cockatoos, hyacinth macaws, and military macaws which are listed in CITES Appendix I. Just one of these cockatoos may sell for \$25,000—and the macaws will fetch not



Ginette Hermsley/WWF

Military macaws, a species favored by the illicit bird trade.

*continued on page 6*

## The risk of further compromise at CITES

*Secretariat fails to support a ban on trading in ivory*

by Dave Currey

To understand the meeting of The African Elephant Working Group (AEWG) of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in Gaborone, Botswana this July, it is necessary to recognize the international changes occurring within the ivory trade. The recent temporary import bans on all new ivory imposed by the US and the European Community were in response to massive press and public concern over the future of Africa's elephants. Even Hong Kong imposed a partial ban, partly in an attempt to stem criticism, but also to some extent in recognition of the failure of the CITES Ivory

Quota system, adopted in 1985 to stem poaching and smuggling.

It may therefore come as some surprise that the CITES Secretariat is openly campaigning against an international ban. Even before Tanzania had presented its proposal for an upgrading of the African elephant to Appendix I, the Secretariat had circulated its anti-Appendix I, paperwork. Despite detailed and well-argued proposals from Tanzania, and later from Kenya, the US and others, the Secretariat failed to find any merit in the arguments. Instead, a tired “more effective control” approach was

*continued on page 4*

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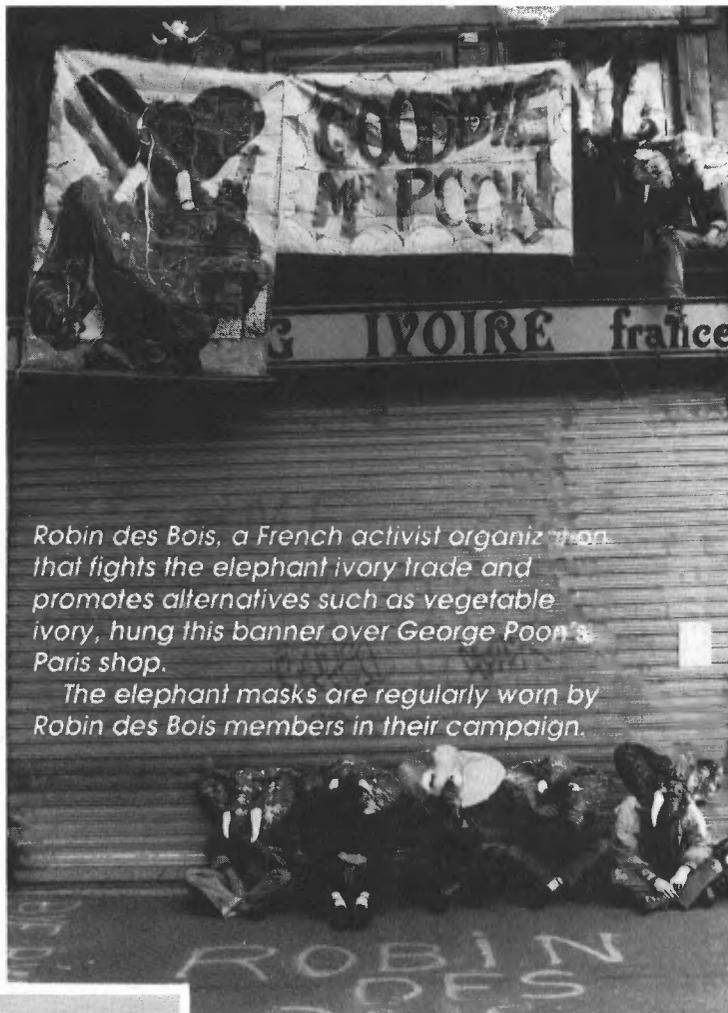
# The Poon Connection

by Dave Currey

The Poon Family are major dealers in poached ivory. To them the profits are to be made at every stage of the trade. Run by three brothers, the Poon empire has shops, offices and factories in Hong Kong, Singapore, Paris and the United Arab Emirates. They invest their profits from the elephant slaughter in property and other ivory businesses.

The operation has two main players: Poon Tat Hong and Poon Tat Wah (known as George Poon). These brothers control most of the international interests, with Poon Tat Hong based in Hong Kong, and George Poon, with a home in Paris, traveling the world on his French passport.

George Poon runs the United Arab Emirates (UAE) factories where poached ivory is sent to be semi-carved before making its way to Singapore, Hong Kong and Tai-



*Robin des Bois, a French activist organization that fights the elephant ivory trade and promotes alternatives such as vegetable ivory, hung this banner over George Poon's Paris shop.*

*The elephant masks are regularly worn by Robin des Bois members in their campaign.*

Robin Des Bois

USA and Europe, the Hong Kong Government is trying to gain some sympathy for traders who will go out of business. With people like the Poons operating openly amongst them for years, supplying their trade with poached tusks, they must realize that it is far too late to win sympathy. All our sympathy must lie with the million elephants that have died in the last 10 years to satisfy the greed of the Hong Kong trade.

*Dave Currey is the Executive Director of the Environmental Investigation Agency.*

## Elephant plant gives ivory fruit

*Phytelephas macrocarpa* is a species of palm tree which grows in coastal Ecuador and in certain rain forests of Columbia and Peru. Its popular name is "elephant plant", so called because from its fruit can be extracted a form of ivory.

A botanist, writing more than a century ago, said of this remarkable plant: "Its flowers give off an almond odor but it is through its fruit, whose albumen hardens into vegetable ivory, that this palm tree is above all precious."

The finest elephant plants provide 25-45 fruits a year. This means that one tree can annually yield as much as 20 kilograms of pure, shelled vegetable ivory—which the Quichua Indians, among others, carve into jewelry and toys.

Robin des Bois (see photo on left) has recently staged several media events in Europe aimed at popularizing vegetable ivory products. For at present the elephant plant is, in the words of Robin des Bois "internationally unknown and unacknowledged as a marketable animal-ivory replacement."



*Poon Tat Wah (George Poon)*

EIA

(EIA) has been watching the Poon operations for the last year and a half. In May, an EIA investigator in the UAE tried to film Poon's operation. After a dispute, the investigators had to drive off with George Poon hanging from the car in an attempt to get the video camera which had filmed him for the first time. The Poons do not like publicity.

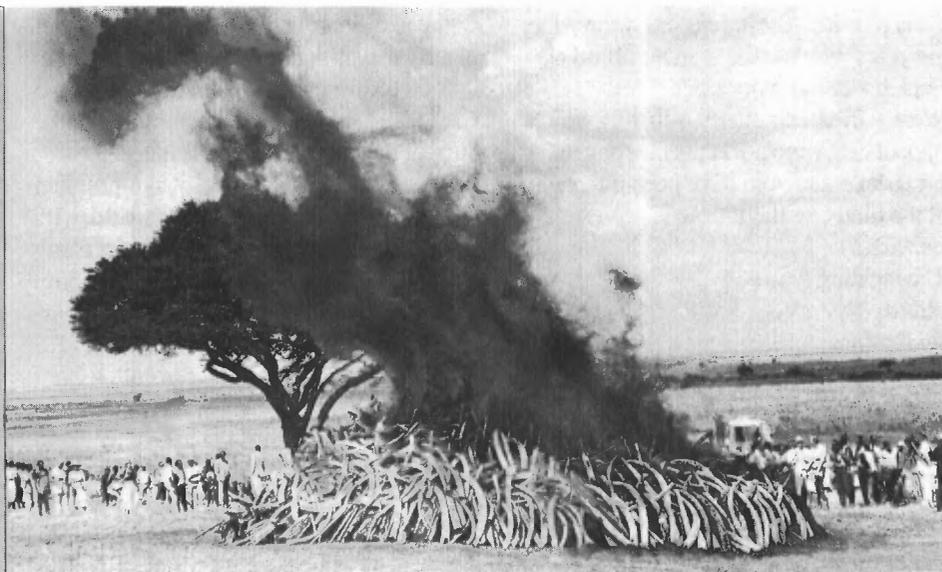
Although EIA has exposed the illegal activities of the Poon family and is making them internationally well-known, the trade continues. Only weeks ago George Poon was in Vancouver trying to buy property with some of the money made from his family's evil trade. Their shops are still open around the world.

In the wake of ivory import bans in the

wan. Dubai has announced a "ban" on ivory, but Poon has still continued to export tons of carved items from Dubai, via Belgium and Germany to Singapore marked "fashion jewelry".

The Environmental Investigation Agency

*“I would call upon other countries, particularly those in Africa, that have ivory in stores to follow our example. The destruction of elephants cannot be prevented by legislative measures alone: the market has to be destroyed...”*



The Nation

## The elephants' funeral pyre

The tusks of more than 1,200 elephants killed by poachers in Kenya over the last four years were burned in an internationally televised ceremony July 19. The pyre stood on a hill in Nairobi National Park, where a great variety of wild creatures still live. President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya put the torch to the ivory, which had been soaked in gasoline. He said his country “cannot appeal to the world to stop buying ivory if, at the same time, we are selling the very same commodity . . . To stop the poacher, the trader must also be stopped and to stop the trader, the final buyer must be convinced not to buy ivory. I appeal to people all over the world to stop buying ivory.”

In destroying the tusks, Kenya sacrificed an estimated \$3 million. South Africa, on the other hand, claims its economy would be damaged by giving up ivory sales of an approximately equivalent amount and is opposing Appendix I listing for its elephants. Yet South Africa's Gross National Product amounts to \$60 billion, whereas Kenya's is only about \$7 billion. South Africa wants to continue to sell ivory from the elephants it culls to Japan, insisting that only legal trade would be allowed.

John Ledger, Director of the Endangered Wildlife Trust in South Africa, praised the nation's transport efficiency and said it has some of the continent's most dedicated

conservationists. “But it is also probably true that South Africa has some of the biggest crooks on the continent. We're confronted here with a ruthless and powerful Mafia-like network, which has tentacles reaching far beyond our borders.”

Sales from the culling operations conducted by South Africa and Zimbabwe amount to about 14 tons of ivory a year, but Customs documents show about 50 tons leaving South Africa annually. Ledger says, “That means that about 36 tonnes of illegally procured ivory is somehow being laundered through South Africa.” The current price for ivory is about \$240 a pound.

Following accusations that South Africa was encouraging illegal trade in ivory and rhino horn, the government announced formation of an Endangered Species Protection Unit in the South African police force this July. Rhino expert Esmond Bradley Martin, after a visit to Taiwan earlier this year, stated, “The traders in Taiwan, who quite freely told me about this illicit commerce, said that businessmen buy rhino products in South Africa and bring them into Taiwan.”

According to the *Cape Times*, “Poaching of the elephants has increased drastically in Botswana and Namibia recently.” 106 tusks, some from baby elephants were seized in Cape Town August 4 and a Tai-

wanese suspect arrested. Although the CITES Secretariat is touting the concept of an international ivory auction, which, it theorizes, could be controlled with respect to the legality of the ivory, nations are becoming more cautious. Despite the Secretariat's encouragement, there were no bids at all at the auction in Burundi of 25 tons of ivory now in the possession of that nation. Burundi does not have even one living elephant. The Tanzanian government has demanded that this ivory, plus another 40 tons held in Burundi, be returned to Tanzania, where most of the elephants that supplied the ivory once lived.

Consumer boycotts and import bans must eliminate the profit incentive for the ivory trade, and this is beginning to happen.

Japan, the European Economic Community, and the United States have been buying three-quarters of the ivory on world markets. However, a ban was imposed this June on all commercial imports into the US of African elephant ivory. Violators of the ban face one year in prison and/or a fine of \$100,000.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service is confiscating all ivory coming into the United States. The European Community banned ivory imports in July, and by 1993, European Community legislation will have outlawed the sale of any products made from elephant ivory.

*CITES, cont. from page 1*

suggested, a line which has been pushed by the Secretariat during recent years, the same years which have seen a million elephants lost to the ivory trade.

West African countries, most of which support a ban, were not at the meeting. The Secretariat claimed to have been unable to find the funds for them to send representatives.

The meeting was divided by two main factions:

- the East African countries calling for Appendix I listing and supported by some other African and many consuming countries.
- the Southern African countries led by Zimbabwe opposing Appendix I.

The pro-Appendix I group recognize that the systems of "control" have utterly failed and that the legal trade provides the markets into which vast amounts of il-

legal ivory have been laundered. Tanzania's statement that 94% of all ivory in international trade comes from poached elephants went uncontested.

The argument from Southern Africa is based on the supposition that they are not losing as many elephants to the poachers and will be able to control poaching as pressures increase. It ignores the international situation and furthermore seems to accept no responsibility for the illegal ivory traffic that passes out of Africa through these southern African countries. Rowan Martin on the Zimbabwe delegation led the anti-Appendix I lobby, despite the fact that his unpublished report clearly shows extensive poaching in Zimbabwe. His attitude to other African countries suffering from serious poaching was "tough luck".

The meeting discussed various compromise options without reaching any agreement. The Southern Africans hope to set up a system whereby they can continue to trade directly with Japan, but this caused genuine concern from proponents of Appendix I because they believe that *all* trade

has to end for the momentum of the ivory trade to be slowed enough to save elephants. It was decided by the meeting to set up "shuttle diplomats" from Cameroon and Canada to try to find a solution to the current deadlock before October.

A second, and vital part of the problem lies in the stockpiles around the world, with possibly 500-700 tons of ivory in Hong Kong alone.

Under the current CITES resolution Conf 5.11, after the 90 days from the decision, no ivory other than 'pre-convention' (in this case pre-February 1976) could be internationally traded. If any Appendix I listing is to be effective, trade must end. This is the rationale behind Conf 5.11, a general resolution which applies to

any CITES listed species but could not be more apt for the ivory trade. It is a positive measure designed because of drastic circumstances—in this case, the rapid decline of African elephants.

An amendment to Conf 5.11 to release these hundreds of tons on to the market, was proposed but no decisions were made. Hong Kong (with UK sympathy) is in favor of such an amendment, but East Africa, the US and others are opposed.

In view of the rapid changes in the attitude to the ivory trade since May, it was worrying to see so many parties already seeking compromise. The proposals for an Appendix I listing are based on sound facts and a real understanding of the workings of the trade. In addition to this, the report of the Ivory Trade Review Group also concluded that the African elephant should be listed on Appendix I. It was with relief that we saw no decisions made in Botswana because the opponents of Appendix I were desperate to strike a deal, and the mood was one of compromise. It is this mood that has overseen the elephant holocaust. What the

elephant needs now is confident and positive action which will tip the scales in its favor. The traders have had it good for too long, now it's the elephants' turn.

**Action:**

Please write President Robert G. Mugabe, Office of the Executive President, Munhutu Building, Private Bag 7700, Causeway Harare, Zimbabwe. Ask him to support an international ban on ivory.

Please send a letter to Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba, Executive Director of UNEP, P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya. Urge him to require that the Secretariat of CITES remain neutral and cease campaigning against the ivory ban.

Please write the British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Anthony Acland, British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Ave NW, Washington, DC 20008. Ask him not to support any exemptions, such as the one proposed for Hong Kong, that would weaken an ivory ban.

<p><b>Countries proposing Appendix I listing by CITES</b></p>	<p>Tanzania Kenya USA Somalia Gambia Austria Hungary</p>
<p><b>Countries banning the importation of ivory</b></p>	<p>United States Canada European Community Switzerland Hong Kong Zaire Swaziland</p>

**Swazis ban ivory imports, denounce Zambian official**

Swaziland's ban on the import of rhino horn and elephant tusks was ordered after the slaughter of five rhinos in a trans-border raid on a Swazi national park. Government leaders recognized that the country was increasingly being used as a pipeline for smuggled ivory.

At a dramatic press conference called to announce the ban, Mr. Acme Mwenye of the Zambian parks department was named as having authorized the export of raw ivory to Swaziland.

Mr. Mwenye had been in Swaziland for a meeting. While there, he was asked to explain a consignment of raw ivory from Zambia falsely described as worked ivory on the permit which carried his authorizing signature. Promising to investigate, he promptly returned to Zambia—as, strangely enough, did the importers. He has not been heard from since.

The Swazis are to be commended for banning ivory and rhino horn imports. All the same Swaziland would be a less inviting pipeline for smuggled wildlife if it were a party to CITES. Many conservationists hope that Swaziland will reconsider its decision not to join on the ground that its traditional dress requires the skins of endangered animals.

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**ROSTROPOVICH: THE CONCERT FOR ELEPHANTS. SEPTEMBER 18, 1989**

All friends of elephants are invited to attend the unique benefit concert to raise money for the African elephants' defense. Maestro Mstislav Rostropovich has generously agreed to play a cello recital on September 18, 1989, in the Concert Hall of The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. The proceeds will be divided between the Animal Welfare Institute and the African Wildlife Foundation and put to use immediately in the campaign to stop the greedy ivory trade. Detailed information on the crisis can be found in this issue of *The Quarterly*.

AWI and AWF will both continue the public information campaign to boycott ivory here and abroad. AWI will designate funds for urgently needed follow-up on the investigation of the ivory trade being conducted by the Environmental Investigation Agency because 94% of the ivory on the market comes from poached elephants. AWF will provide anti-poaching equipment to African countries that need help in combatting the well-heeled traders who supply the poachers with automatic weapons, power saws, and fast vehicles used to kill elephants and get away from the scene

of the crime in as little as half an hour. We hope you can attend the concert or, if this is not possible, send a contribution. Checks for tickets should be made payable to "Elephant Defense Campaign." The schedule of ticket prices appears below:

**You can help stop ivory profiteers**

As buyers for boutiques across the nation poured into New York's huge Jacob Javits Center on June 3 for the the opening of the International Fashion Boutique Show, AWI volunteers handed them information on the crisis facing African elephants. The leaflets urged them not to buy, sell or wear ivory. Inside, a dozen or more wholesale ivory dealers displayed massive numbers of bracelets, necklaces and netsukes from Hong Kong.

Center security guards tried to insist that AWI representatives move across the street, thus making it impossible to approach the buyers, but we stood our ground (with the

law on our side) and distributed thousands of leaflets during the day at the Center and at the entrances of 14 different Fifth Avenue stores that sell ivory. The picketing elicited strong public sympathy for elephants.

Full color brochures on the elephant crisis are now available from AWI. To spread the boycott against ivory nationally and internationally, all friends of elephants are invited to use the leaflets in anti-ivory protests, letters to the editor, and providing information to other organizations who can help. Ten copies are free on request, additional copies are 25 cents each.

Please reserve \_\_\_\_\_ tickets at the price indicated

- \_\_\_\_\_ \$100.00 select orchestra seats. Includes pre-concert reception, post-concert champagne toast, poster.
- \_\_\_\_\_ \$50.00 choice orchestra seats. Includes champagne toast, poster.
- \_\_\_\_\_ \$50.00 center second tier seats. Includes champagne toast, poster.
- \_\_\_\_\_ \$35.00 first tier sides and second tier center.
- \_\_\_\_\_ \$10.00 Second tier obstructed view.

I cannot attend but I want to contribute \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to defend the elephants.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Please make checks payable to Elephant Defense Campaign and send to: African Wildlife Foundation, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036  
To reserve tickets by phone, call AWI at (202) 337-2332.

# Help for a disappearing parrot: Project Vinaceous

A small group of biologists and naturalists has begun one of the first projects ever launched in Argentina to preserve an endangered parrot. Known as Project Vinaceous Amazon for the beautiful parrot they are trying to save, this special program has a two-fold goal: to locate wild Vinaceous Amazons in northeastern Argentina and to begin a captive-breeding program for the species.

Up until 1984, the Vinaceous Amazon was thought extinct in Argentina. It is still found in neighboring Paraguay, and a few may remain in southeastern Brazil, but throughout its range it is endangered. Forests in all three countries have been levelled and burned throughout its once vast range, and only bits and pieces remain. Populations, which may total less than 500 birds for the entire species, are scattered in remnant forest patches. In Argentina a few birds were seen in the hands of local villagers in the province of Misiones in 1984, bringing naturalists and scientists from afar to confirm that indeed a few Vinaceous Amazons remained

in Argentina. Abundant early in the century, the combination of clearing of forests for farmland and shooting the birds, who fed on orange groves, drove the species to

birds. Through the cooperation of local authorities, the group of largely unpaid volunteers located six birds in the homes of local people, which were taken in the fall of 1988 to form the nucleus of a captive breeding program. Project Vinaceous Amazon is now distributing posters showing endangered parrots to people of the region to educate them on the importance of not capturing or shooting them, and to receive sightings of wild parrots. With a donated vehicle, they are searching for remaining wild Vinaceous Amazons in Misiones Province.

In a country that has shown very little environmental conscience, Project Vinaceous Amazon is deserving of encouragement for its important work. It is now

struggling for funds, and if you wish to help, donations may be sent to Proyecto Amazona Vinacea, Nauta, Casilla de Correo 220, (1870) Avellaneda, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Greta Nilsson



An endangered Vinaceous Amazon parrot

endangered status by the late 1950s.

The staff of Project Vinaceous Amazon organized upon rediscovery of the species, and sponsored by the Argentinian conservation organization, Fundacion Vida Silvestre, set about locating known captive

## Bird Sting, cont. from page 1

far short of this.

That the law now recognizes the gravity of wildlife smuggling offences is shown by the maximum penalties faced by the defendants in this case. They range from five years in jail and/or a \$250,000 fine for the

lesser offenders and up to 60, 65 and even 75 years jail term and/or fines of \$3,000,000 and more for the ringleaders.

The defendants' names and the total maximum penalties they could incur under the three indictments are listed below:

### MAXIMUM POSSIBLE SENTENCES

Michael Daye	65 years	and/or	\$3,250,000
Francisco de Abiega	35 years	and/or	\$1,000,000
Carlos Mendoza	65 years	and/or	\$3,000,000
Eleen Koh	35 years	and/or	\$1,750,000
Tovar Antonio Alvarez	75 years	and/or	\$3,750,000
Harold Yanik	20 years	and/or	\$2,000,000
Hugh T. Wilson	20 years	and/or	\$2,000,000
Rosa Lee Simon	5 years	and/or	\$ 250,000
Jane Mary Daye	15 years	and/or	\$ 750,000
Honorio B. Oseguera	35 years	and/or	\$1,750,000
Luis Ortiz	5 years	and/or	\$3,000,000
Zygmunt Kariata	60 years	and/or	\$3,000,000

## AWI's new report on the bird trade

AWI has published a new report entitled *Importation of Birds into the United States in 1985, with Discussion of Recent Developments and Research in the Cage Bird Trade*. The report is an in-depth look at an industry earning over \$350 million per year at the expense of the lives and freedom of over 20 million wild birds.

This report, and its companion volume, *Importation of Birds into the United States 1986-1988*, are the result of analysis of hundreds of import documents, quarantine forms, research reports and articles. As the world's largest importer of wild birds, the US imports an average of 600,000 birds per year, over 85% of which were caught in the wild.

The author of the report, Greta Nilsson, is AWI's Wildlife Consultant and has researched the cage bird trade since 1977. She is the author of *The Bird Business* and *Importation of Birds into the United States 1980-1984*.

# Excerpts from the new report on importation of birds into the U.S.

Prior to 1985, two major importers, Bert Slocum of Miami and Richard La Blue of Los Angeles, as well as a minor importer, Charles Cantino, alias Vincent Teresa, a former Mafia leader, were indicted on a variety of charges from smuggling to illegal importation of endangered species and were forced to leave the importation business. Since 1985, there has been a rash of confiscations and arrests of major as well as minor importers.<sup>1</sup> Listed below are a few examples:

**Gregory B. Jones:** A longtime importer owning quarantine stations in Louisiana, Mr. Jones was arrested April 21, 1987 along with four others for conspiring to smuggle 300 Yellow-naped Amazon parrots into the United States from Mexico. The parrots had been hidden in car door panels and three California citizens arranged their illegal entry into the state where they were shipped to Mr. Jones and to a pet dealer in South Carolina. Mr. Jones was sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$140,000. His wife, Phyllis Jones, still operates two quarantine stations in Florida.

**Mario Tabraue:** Owner of Zoological Imports Unlimited in Miami, Mr. Tabraue owned a quarantine station and imported a small number of birds in 1985 (see Table 23). His imports increased in 1986 and 1987, until he was arrested on December 17, 1987 as the leader of a group involved in cocaine sales, bribing of police and killing a federal informant. His imports had also included mammals: In 1985, the Fish and Wildlife Service confiscated two cheetahs from his property that he had possessed without endangered species permits; on his arrest in 1987, two leopards were found in his backyard which were also confiscated. In February 1988 he was convicted in the drug racketeering case, having been found guilty in 61 of 62 charges. He forfeited \$75 million in assets including ownership in Pets Unlimited and received a jail sentence. The birds in his possession were confiscated in December 1987, and cases were not brought on wildlife laws in view of the seriousness of the other charges.

**Anna Marie Stevenson:** Co-owner with her husband, Richard Ray Stevenson of Anna Marie Imports in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Mrs. Stevenson imported birds through USDA-run quarantine stations. In 1983, 104 Palm Cockatoos were confiscated by the Fish and Wildlife Service along with 28 Eclectus Parrots, as Lacey Act violations, both species being protected from trade in their countries of origin. In June 1984 Mrs. Stevenson sued the Fish and Wildlife Service after her permit request to import 35 more Palm Cockatoos was refused. She lost this lawsuit and the Palm Cockatoos were sent to a consortium of 11 zoos with ownership remaining with the Indonesian government, the country from which the birds had been smuggled. Other confiscations of Palm Cockatoos have been placed in this same consortium. In June, 1985, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson were both arrested for operating a cocaine factory. All birds in their aviary were confiscated.

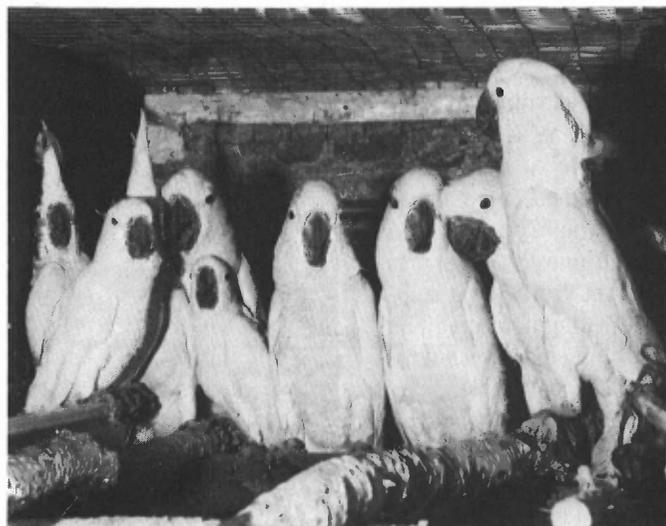
**Sadu Jagdishwar Lall:** Owner of a quarantine station in New York State, Mr. Lall had 35 Scarlet Macaws confiscated by the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1985 because of improper permits. Mr. Lall had received permits from Suriname by listing 16 importers in New York at non-existent addresses, such as parking lots and to non-existent people which the Fish and Wildlife Service were unable to locate or verify as to their identity. He then moved to Florida, where he conspired with an importer, owner of a quarantine station, **Sherley Smith** to smuggle 27 Palm Cockatoos into the United States from the British Virgin Islands. Mr. Lall also was in possession of two greater Sulphur-crested Cockatoos on arrest in October, 1987. In April 1988, Sherley Smith pled guilty to three misdemeanors concerning conspiracy to smuggle birds. She was sentenced to three years probation and required to pay \$15,000 to the Lacey Act reward fund. Four Eclectus Parrots found in her possession were additionally forfeited to the government. The following day, April 22, 1988, Mr. Lall was sentenced to time served in prison (146 days), three years' probation, and agreement to the forfeiture of birds seized during the investigation in lieu of a fine. The birds forfeited included 10 Palm Cockatoos, two Greater Sulphur-crested Cockatoos, two Eclectus Parrots and 1 Lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo. Mr. Lall had earlier pled guilty to one felony count of the general smuggling statute, and to one misdemeanor count of the Endangered Species Act.\*

Other smuggling cases have resulted in prison terms.

**Harvey Edelman,** a New York bird dealer, was convicted of smuggling 44 Mexican parrots which were in his possession when he was arrested near the El Paso, Texas border in October, 1985. He received a 35-year prison sentence and a \$1 million fine.<sup>2</sup> **Virginia Vidrio,** owner of a pet store in Bell, California, was indicted in November, 1987 by a grand jury for smuggling 20 Yellow-naped Amazon parrot chicks and three Military Macaws on February 15, 1987. She and a co-conspirator, were sentenced to 30 months prison. On April 13, 1988, 243 birds were seized on a boat off the Florida Keys and five Miami citizens were arrested. The five people - four men and one woman - had secreted 193 Cuban melodious Finches, 48 Cuban Amazons, and endangered species, one Moustached Parakeet, and one Scarlet Macaw, an Appendix 1 species, valued at a total of \$250,000. The Coast Guard had heard loud squawks from below deck when the boat was inspected, and the Fish and Wildlife Service was called. On September 29, 1988, four of the five smugglers were convicted and in November two were sentenced two years' prison, but two fled prior to sentencing; the fifth person was to be tried on a cocaine charge. The two that fled are still at large.

While it had been assumed by most smug-

glers that once birds had been smuggled into the country, they were unlikely to be arrested, two Fish and Wildlife Service sting investigations proved the contrary. A three-year undercover operation in Brownsville and Dallas, Texas, resulted in the indictment of 26 individuals who had smuggled 250 parrots from Mexico and Central America. Charges included felony conspiracy, Lacey Act violations, Endangered Species Act violations and smuggling. The Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that 26,000 parrots are smuggled per



Smuggled cockatoos seized by Fish and Wildlife

Steve Hubbard, FWS

year through Brownsville, Texas alone, in the mid-west the Service used the cooperation of a local chain of pet stores to catch smugglers of Mexican and Asian birds. Representing themselves as buyers, the agents bought smuggled Thick-billed Parrots, Scarlet Macaws, Palm Cockatoos, 55 Double Yellow-headed Amazons, yellow-naped Amazons, Red-ored and Red-headed Amazons from 36 individuals in six states. This two-year operation centered in Ohio, but those indicted included citizens of Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Texas and California. By early 1989, one defendant was convicted and began serving an 18-month sentence.

\*Not only have American dealers smuggled parrots from Mexico and Central America, but one firm, Exotic Fauna, based in Los Angeles, conspired to smuggle 2,000 Gray Parrots from Ghana, West Africa in June, 1988. Darrel Alexander of this firm was arrested in Ghana and convicted of forging CITES documents, bribing government officials and attempting to export these parrots which are banned from trade. His sentence was nine months with hard labor, and his Ghanaian cohorts received up to five years.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The information here was provided by the Fish and Wildlife Service Public Affairs Office in the form of articles, news releases and wire service telexes.

<sup>2</sup>Bird Talk, February, 1986

<sup>3</sup>"American Sentenced in Ghana" TRAFFIC (USA) Vol 9(1), Jan, 1989

# Cement company blasts bat maternity cave

Defeat has overtaken the brave bat defenders who kept the Central Queensland Cement Company at bay by descending into the Mount Etna Caves targeted by the Company for their limestone deposits (see Fall/Winter 88/89 *Quarterly*). On the very day that a hearing was scheduled to save Mount Etna's "Speaking Tube Cave" it was demolished by the Cement Company. The Company had enough limestone resources for eight years, but it stubbornly fought to continue destroying the caves. It rejected the ten-year study by the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service and used stalling tactics in the Courts to use up conservationists' resources, then blew up "Speak-



Melvin Turffe/Bat Conservation International

A rare Ghost bat

ing Tube Cave." This is a serious blow for the rare ghost bats who have long used it as an over-wintering

cave, especially important for pregnant bats when the temperature drops. The main reason Ghost bats survive on Mount Etna is because of the diversity of caves available for different needs.

*The Brisbane Courier-Mail* dubbed the action "environmental vandalism" in an editorial questioning the Queensland government's "priorities and perceptions."

### Action:

Let the Premier of Queensland know what you think of this willful destruction of the cave and urge him to put an end to further devastation of other Mount Etna caves by the Central Queensland Cement Company. His address is:

**Premier Michael Ahern  
Parliament House  
Brisbane, Queensland,  
Australia 4000**

## The symbol that helps Canadians to shop responsibly

Canada's maple leaf has taken on dove-like form in the battle to protect the environment.



Canadian products and packaging that are proven "environmentally friendly" may now carry the rather neat eco-logo shown at left.

The three stylized doves symbolize the three sectors of society which are linked together to protect nature—consumers, industry and government. The new labeling system is administered by a 14-member Products Advisory Panel independent of government and industry. Applicants for the seal of environmental friendliness, the doves of peace-with-nature, must pay to have their products evaluated and labeled.

# Skunk Birth Control Project Makes Progress



Joy Kirkpatrick

This healthy female skunk is living proof of the practicality of fertility control in preventing the spread of rabies. After being photographed, she was released to the wild as soon as the anesthesia wore off.

College. Results from the first year of work show that Norplant contraceptive implants can become a very effective method of controlling urban skunk populations in a humane manner.

Wild skunks were captured in cage traps, briefly anesthetized while the capsules, similar to those used for human birth control, were implanted. Six months later, baited cage traps were again set out in the release area, and the skunks captured were examined. All of the untreated females were pregnant. None of those with implants were pregnant. A photograph of one of the skunks at the time of her recapture and release shows the excellent condition in which she and the other implanted skunks were found. They were healthy, well

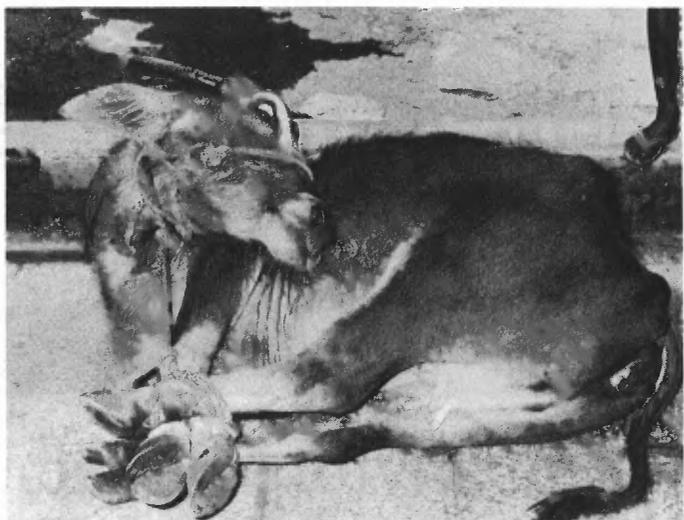
groomed, and, most important, non-pregnant.

Dr. Kirkpatrick writes that "the success with Norplant is highly encouraging." It is expected that a single implant will be effective throughout the skunk's reproductive life. The study will continue through the coming year. Because the implantation process is quite simple, Dr. Kirkpatrick indicates that city animal control personnel could be readily trained to carry out the procedure.

The use of strychnine-baited eggs to kill skunks causes an agonizing death for the skunks or any other animal who eats the eggs. Fertility control offers a civilized method of reducing animal populations and should be adopted in place of painful, lethal control.

To end the cruel (and ineffective) practice of poisoning skunks in state rabies control programs, the Animal Welfare

Institute joined with other donors to fund research on skunk contraceptives by Dr. Jay F. Kirkpatrick, Eastern Montana



The neck of this buffalo has been broken and his legs have been tied together. He waits in agony to be slaughtered.

## Campaigning to improve India's brutal slaughterhouses

An organization in Bangalore which is striving against overwhelming odds to improve the lot of India's draught animals has asked AWI to report on its work. It operates under the acronym CARTMAN (Center for Action, Research and Technology for Man, Animals and Nature).

Currently the prime target for CARTMAN's reforming zeal is India's 2800 legal and illegal slaughterhouses. When the animals, the bullocks and buffaloes, arrive there, they will already be in a pitiful state. On their long journey they will have had no food or water or rest and will have been persistently buffeted and beaten. Thereafter their treatment almost defies belief. We quote verbatim from the letter we have received.

*Slaughter methods are cruel and barbarous. The neck is twisted and the animal is made to fall on the ground. It sustains bone fractures and severe body injuries. It is then dragged on the floor. Its head is severed in the presence of other animals*

*waiting to be slaughtered. Animals panic and pass urine and excreta which stagnate on the floor.*

*Pig slaughter is the most cruel. They are brought to the slaughterhouse with their mouths muzzled or tied. With their legs tied they are pierced in the heart region again and again. In some cases their heads are buried in mud and they are allowed to die of suffocation. Alternatively they are thrown in boiling water.*

CARTMAN is campaigning for humane slaughter methods and modernized slaughterhouses. It is meeting with religious leaders (stunning is opposed on religious grounds), meat workers, legislators and journalists. The Director of this admirable body is Professor N.S. Ramaswamy who is also an adviser on the meat industry to several state governments and Chairman of an Expert Committee on Development of the Meat Industry set up by the Indian Government.

## Cruel neglect of primates by Costa Rican airline

In early March, Fish and Wildlife agents found 30 unattended capuchin and spider monkeys in an unloading area in New York's JFK airport. The monkeys, six babies among them, were tightly packed into four crude crates and reportedly exposed to near freezing temperatures for 12 hours. Eight were already dead when found. The remainder were placed in the care of the ASPCA's Animalport and treated for exposure.

The Director of the Animalport said that "it was one of the worst cases of animal neglect involving airlines I've ever seen" and the ASPCA brought charges against the Costa Rican airline responsible, LACSA. It was cited for 90 separate counts of cruelty, three counts for each monkey involved. Although each summons carries a maximum penalty of \$1000, LACSA has thus

far escaped any fines for these charges.

However, the New York State Supreme court ruled that the airline must send its supervisory personnel—including one from Latin America—to animal handling training seminars at the ASPCA. They must also offer official memoranda as proof that they are conforming to stricter regulations for shipping animals and that they have tightened the procedures for notifying consignees.

According to Fish and Wildlife, the airline has taken steps to improve transport conditions, such as hiring additional personnel. If they do not clean up their act by December, the case will once again go before the New York State Supreme Court. The Fish and Wildlife Service is conducting an investigation of their own into the case for possible federal violations.



One of the fortunate survivors: a baby spider monkey is cared for in the ASPCA's Animalport.



## “A physical environment adequate to promote the psychological well-being of non-human primates”

These words from the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals amendments to the Animal Welfare Act have evoked cries of rage from numerous research facilities who assert they'll have to spend millions without even knowing what contributes to



Doc

psychological well-being. But few of these complainers have made any serious efforts to learn how to compensate for the primates' loss of freedom and how to combat the all-enveloping boredom and inactivity which places unrelieved stress on intelligent animals.

Who could have imagined that a toothbrush, a hairbrush and a plastic mirror could be so pleasing to laboratory chimpanzees who have been caged in medical



research institutions for years? The answer is: Mark Bodamer, a graduate student of Professor Roger Fouts, working on a grant from the Jane Goodall Institute. He was invited to come to the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP), one of the largest holders



Jo-Jo

of chimpanzees in the US. Hepatitis and AIDS research is conducted on the chimps housed there. LEMSIP is a part of New York University (NYU) and is headed by Professor Moor-Jankowski, editor of

(Photos across top of pages)

Doc delights in brushing his teeth as he watches himself in the mirror. Note how he transfers the mirror from one hand to another. All Photos by Dr. James Mahoney

*The American Journal of Primatology.*

At AWI's request, Veterinarian James Mahoney, NYU Associate Research Professor, took the photographs of Doc and JoJo engaged in their new-found personal hygiene activity—brushing their teeth with great gusto.

In a telephone interview, Dr. Mahoney told us, “about 3 minutes after receiving a toothbrush, three of the 10 chimpanzees in the pilot study started brushing their teeth. The first thing they did was lick the toothpaste off or try to clean the bars of the cage. Then, suddenly, three animals began to clean their teeth at the same time. Now all of them do.”

Describing the sequence of toothbrush, plastic mirror and hairbrush, he noted, “We had first of all given him the tooth brush and 10 minutes later gave him the mirror. He laid the mirror down in the corner of the cage. 10 minutes after that, I gave him the brush and he went to retrieve the mirror in order to look at himself brushing his hair.” (see video still, right.) He uses a forward stroke from the back of his head holding his mirror in one hand to see the effect. “When I gave him the brush,” remembers Dr. Mahoney, “he must

have thought, ‘Oh, the mirror!’ He had obviously remembered that he had laid the mirror down. You could see his mind working. It showed he made a real connection—a real association of ideas.

“Having examined the history of these animals, we could find no evidence that they had been exposed to toothbrushes, mirrors or hairbrushes (unlike former pets or circus performing animals who

may have been exposed in domestic circumstances.)” These 10 chimps have been in research throughout their lives and, in fact, were just about to go into an AIDS experiment.

Viewing themselves in the mirror, “shows self-awareness. They can coordinate in the mirror. The chimpanzee recognizes himself. When they use a mirror to inspect their teeth when brushing, they obviously understand what they're doing. You could see them paying attention to individual teeth—looking specifically at a canine, for instance. They turned the mirror in order to see a particular tooth. They were rather systematic about cleaning their front teeth.”

Some of the chimps also used their mirrors to observe humans in the room without looking at them directly.

A videotape of several of the new activities brought to LEMSIP by Mark Bodamer shows the chimpanzees using transparent rubber tubes to drink slowly thawing frozen Kool Aid, maneuvering the tubes for hours and putting them away carefully for future use. It also shows the various ways in which different individuals used the leaf-covered willow twigs

they were given in order to fish raisins and honey out of similar tubes (see above.)

This pilot project should be one of many. Regrettably, more time and energy seem to be going into carping complaints than positive action to provide the well-being that Congress has mandated for experimental primates.



# Status of Regulations Under the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Amendments

Opponents of the 1985 amendments to the Animal Welfare Act generated thousands of letters criticizing the regulations proposed by the Department of Agriculture in March of this year. Agriculture veterinarians are spending many hours responding to each criticism and this analysis of the comments on Parts 1 and 2 is to be published together with the final regulations on these parts.

The Justice Department provided a timetable for publication of final regulations to the federal judge who heard the lawsuit brought by the Animal Legal Defense Fund against the Department of Agriculture, the Office of Management and Budget, and the National Institutes of Health because of the long delay in issuing final regulations, without which, the law cannot be enforced.

Meantime, thousands more comments on Part 3 of the regulations have reached the Department. The Society for Animal Protective Legislation, (SAPL) AWI's companion organization, submitted comments on Part 3 on behalf of 42 other organizations. In addition to a submission on the proposed regulations, comments on the Regulatory Impact Analysis and the Paperwork Reduction Act were included. The comments stressed practical means of providing more comfortable housing without incurring substantial expense. Opponents have sought to delay, weaken, or even eliminate the regulations by complaining that they will require enormous expenditures of funds by registered research facilities, dealers, and zoos.

In making these comments, SAPL drew on the Animal Welfare Institute's publication *Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals*, which contains photographs of the best in laboratory animal housing. It should be emphasized that the best is not necessarily the most expensive. Stainless steel cages are extremely expensive, and oftentimes they can be dispensed with. To quote from SAPL's comments:

The regulations should encourage institutions to dispense with the use of cages to the greatest extent possible, housing cats instead in rooms provided with shelves for climbing and rest. Large rooms can be provided with chain link fence or other dividers

as desired to keep groups of compatible cats together. (See pages 47-51, *Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals*) . . .

The requirement for maintaining dogs in compatible groups is highly commended, and the exceptions are appropriate. This can be done at minimal cost by simply removing barriers between two cages and joining them together. Another excellent method is to house compatible groups of dogs together at liberty in a room. If space is limited, the room can be divided by one or more chain link fence panels. (See page 56 of *Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals*) . . .

"Laboratory Dogs", an AWI film made several years ago at the University of Ottawa Medical School, showed what a member of AWI's Scientific Advisory Committee characterized as the only happy laboratory dogs he'd ever seen. The dogs were kept in groups in sizeable rooms, released for exercise in the wide connecting corridor, and, in good weather, released still further to a roof runway from which they happily returned to their respective rooms under the guidance of a sympathetic attendant. This facility had no cages at all. The same system was retained after a move was made.

SAPL comments on rabbit housing state, in part:

An excellent alternative which can be used in many situations is use of large pens for group housing of 6 to 10 rabbits. As reported in the current issue of *Resource*, Vol. 13, No. 2, of the Canadian Council on Animal Care, "Given the opportunity, laboratory rabbits will groom each other, burrow, and 'gambol' like lambs, leaping into the air and running back and forth for no particular reason, just as their European ancestors did in the wild. They are social animals, grazing, drinking, grooming in small groups, the Animal Care Centre at the University of British Columbia found after instituting communal housing of the New Zealand Whites maintained there."

Required cage sizes in Part 3 of the proposed regulations closely adhere to the sizes recommended in the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*, which all institutions that receive grants from the National Institutes of Health are expected to follow.

The SAPL comments state that cage sizes proposed for singly housed primates:

. . . would make it next to impossible to achieve the psychological well-being mandated by the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals amendments. Space required for exhibitors is more appropriate.

A practical alternative approach which would save money for registrants, while providing substantially more space for captive primates, would be to double the volume of existing cages which meet the stan-

dards. This can be and has been done in the following manner: remove the floor from one cage and the ceiling from another, or, alternatively remove the adjoining sides of two cages, and join them together, thus doubling the available space without purchasing a new, only slightly larger cage.

Size can be increased even further, using existing cages by removing the appropriate parts of four cages thus doubling both floor space and vertical space. These enclosures would continue to fit in existing animal rooms without any change. Either two compatible or four compatible individuals would be housed in the same area that currently houses the same number of primates individually. Many institutions have the capability of carrying out this rudimentary metal work in their own shops. The top cages should be held firmly by the use of metal brackets attached to a wall of the room to compensate for primates' propensity to shake cages.

We have thoroughly discussed this practical means of meaningful increase in space for primates with experienced scientists to ensure its feasibility. We believe it is important to make compliance with these regulations as easy and inexpensive as possible for registrants and licensees. We do not wish to see institutions spending money on new cages only a few inches bigger than those they are currently using and throwing out the old ones. When improvements are made for laboratory animals, they ought not to be so infinitesimal that they could hardly be perceived by the subjects. Congress sought to improve the well-being of animals being used for human benefit when it passed the ISLA amendments. Proponents specifically sought to keep down costs to the government, registrants and licensees. The only genuine challenge to keeping costs down lies in providing psychological well-being for primates. Other claims of significant costs which have been put forward are not well founded.

The method described above for providing adequate space for captive primates presents a workable system requiring no new construction or purchase of cages. It allows the same number of primates to be kept in the same area in which they are currently housed, but all primates would have more available space. Institutions are, of course, at liberty to adopt any methods and systems they may select to comply with the standards. Some could incur much larger expense. However, that would be a matter of individual choice, not compulsion, a highly important distinction.

Attachments to the comments included a number of papers by Viktor Reinhardt of the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center demonstrating his successful experi-

ence in placing two compatible rhesus monkeys in a larger cage created by joining cages together. The author writes in *Laboratory Animal Science*, January 1989, "Our experiences indicate that facilitated socialization of previously singly caged rhesus monkeys offers an inexpensive method of environmental enrichment that is practicable under common management situations and numerous research conditions."

In *Zoo Biology*, 6:365-371 (1987), Reinhardt writes,

Nonhuman primates housed under zoo or laboratory conditions in single cages are commonly subjected to an under-stimulating environment designed for ease of sanitation but having little or no provision for the psychological well-being of the animals.

The excellent chapter from the Duke University Primate Center in the newly published book, *Housing, Care and Psychological Well-being of Captive and Laboratory Primates* (Edited by Evalyn F. Segal, Noyes Publications, Park Ridge, New Jersey, 1989), was also attached to the comments. Under the direction of Dr. Elwyn Simons, Duke successfully developed new techniques of primate housing, maintaining many species of lemurs in naturalistic enclosures. Species severely endangered in Madagascar, the only place in the world they can be found in nature, are breeding successfully at Duke.

The USDA Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) addressed the benefits of Part 3 regulations but only briefly. In their comments the Society for Animal Protective Legislation and the 42 co-signing animal welfare groups noted:

The Animal Welfare Act is the chief American law for protection of animals. Its primary purpose is, and must always be, animal welfare. Because it has developed over a 23-year period with three major Congressional amendments, 1970, 1976, and 1985, it is well established, and its moderate provisions have benefitted millions of animals over the years in laboratories, dealers' premises, zoos, circuses, the wholesale pet trade, and in transportation by these entities and by common carriers.

The main purpose of the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals (ISLA) amendments to the Act is to minimize pain and distress. Essential requirements which fall under Part 3 regulations are to provide opportunity for exercise for dogs and for psychological well-being of non-human primates covered by the Act. Part 3 Proposed Rules provide standards to achieve these purposes so important to the animals used in experiments and tests aimed at protecting human beings from suffering and death.

Although forward-looking research institutions have already taken actions which meet the Proposed Rules for Part 3, for example, placed their dogs in kennel run-

ways or roomy pens, and enlarged cages for primates by removing barriers between cages and giving two compatible primates access to such inexpensive enrichment items as branches from trees, raisin boards, and the opportunity to forage for hidden grains and nuts, many others still house dogs and primates in barren, minimum size, individual cages.

For those facilities, specific regulations must be promulgated and enforced. Otherwise, the Congressional mandate to minimize laboratory animal distress will be violated.

Public support is both broad and strong for humane treatment of experimental animals. From the time when Congress was first given an opportunity to vote for laboratory animal welfare legislation in 1966 to the present day, mail to the Hill has been massively in favor of every action taken by Congress on this subject.

The lengthy delay in putting the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals amendments into effect is meeting with increasing impatience and anger on the part of the public which can only be assuaged by making the regulations final. Although cynics may sneer at Congress and the Executive Branch, the citizenry generally has confidence in our government's ability to enact and enforce needed legislation and to resist lobbyists' pressure to block normal procedures. Americans want laboratory animals to be kindly treated. The public benefit which will be served by implementing the proposed regulations under Part 3 is highly significant. Public concern with animals and the environment, large as it is now, is rapidly growing even more intense and widespread. It is essential that the ISLA amendments be implemented soon.

... the RIA is erroneously charging the Proposed Rules for Part 3 issued in 1989 with expenditures the large majority of registered research facilities have made during the past 4 years (since passage of HREA [the Health Research Extension Act]) or whenever they became AAALAC [American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care] accredited. If they are not in compliance with HREA they should not be receiving federal funds, or if they are commercial institutions they cannot claim to be accredited ...

#### Personnel and Facilities for Dog Exercise

The chief expenditure forecast by the RIA for paying personnel relates to the Congressional mandate for exercise for laboratory dogs. This cost is presumably incurred by removing dogs from cages or pens not large enough to meet the standards for sufficient space within the enclosure to obviate the need to provide a separate area for exercise and companionship. But it is normal practice to remove dogs from cages when cages are being hosed. So personnel need only be instructed to leave the dogs in the area selected for exercise for the designated period of time before returning them to their cages which have time to dry while the dogs are elsewhere—whether in a pen, runway, or adjacent room or corridor. To do this takes

no more personnel than are currently employed. Only if an institution is following the highly improper and unprofessional practice of hosing cages down with the dogs inside would additional manpower be required to take the dogs out of their cages. If there really are large numbers of institutions currently wetting their experimental subjects, it is high time it stopped ...

#### Class 'B' Random Source Dealers

Table 14 indicates that the 'additional staff needs' of random source dog and cat dealers will cost them over \$66 million, more than twice as much as for research facilities. While, as stated earlier, we believe the assessment of increased staffing is much too high, it is worth noting that random source dealers are notoriously unconcerned with the animals they sell. Before the Animal Welfare Act became law, the Animal Welfare Institute's Laboratory Animal Consultant visited the premises of many of these dog dealers and found many cases of appalling abuse and neglect. Arriving at one of the major interstate suppliers, she found dozens of starving dogs, some eating others that had died. No one was there. She turned on a hose to fill an empty water container, and the surviving dogs were so thirsty they fought to get at the water. While she was trying to give them water, the two owners, in their big truck jammed full of more dogs, drove up. The word 'staff' wasn't in the vocabulary of random source dealers at that time.

#### Class 'A' Dealers including Puppy Mills

The sordid conditions that persist in the puppy mill industry undoubtedly would be improved by providing more care for the animals and getting them out of cages.

The need to upgrade ventilation, lighting, and heating in dealers' premises points to the long-standing neglect that thousands of dogs and cats have suffered there.

The intemperate confrontational atmosphere generated by the National Association for Biomedical Research's clamor for withdrawal of the Part 3 regulations needs to be supplanted by a calm, objective look at them.

Most of the proposals made by the Department of Agriculture are sound. But some modifications need to be made 1) to ensure that laboratory animals benefit from the improved standards Congress has mandated and 2) to avoid needless costs to research facilities in making such improvements. This task is much less difficult than the lobbyists, who have fueled such unnecessary controversy, would have the public and government officials believe. People of good will and genuine understanding of animals can readily modify the proposed Part 3 regulations to meet all reasonable objections. This work should go forward in

continued on page 15

# Environmental enrichment does not need to be expensive

Viktor Reinhardt of the Wisconsin Regional Primate Center has made major improvements in the psychological well-being of rhesus macaques there at a very small expense. Two or three compatible monkeys were each given an opportunity to become acquainted (and to decide whether or not they liked each other) by being caged side-by-side for some days. If the signs were positive, as they mostly were, they were then released together into a new environment, a double-sized cage made by joining two of the existing

cages together. The monkeys were given branches on which to perch. Illustrated here are examples of the successful results.

In a study of singly caged rhesus monkeys provided with a diagonally suspended PVC pipe, the monkeys used the pipes for perching an average 28% of undisturbed time. Lower-row caged animals sit on the pipes more often (48% of the time) than upper-row caged animals (16% of the time) in an attempt to be exposed to more light. Cost per cage was about \$3.00.

*Loose branch segments cost nothing. They are used by caged rhesus monkeys for gnawing and manipulation an average 3% of undisturbed time. Due to wear they have to be replaced every 1-3 months.*



*Pairing previously single-caged rhesus monkeys with each other in double cages is probably the most effective way of achieving environmental enrichment because it enables the animals to express their inherent social disposition. Paired companions spend an average 25% of undisturbed time grooming each other.*

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

Edited by Evalyn F. Segal, Noyes Publications (Park Ridge, N.J.) 1989. 544 pages, \$66.00

The 50 authors who contribute 26 chapters to this valuable new book provide an immense amount of practical information acquired by direct observation of many primate species. The editor, in her preface, draws attention to the "surprising amount of agreement among the views and recommendations." She cites as the chief theme "sociality is of the essence of primates. Above all else, primates, captive as well as free, non-human as well as human, need companionship."

The idea for the book came from a symposium chaired by Dr. Segal at the 1986 annual meeting of the American Psychological Association (APA) and the following luncheon meeting arranged by the APA's Committee on Animal Research and Ethics with representatives of the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to discuss the drafting of regulations for the 1985 amendments to the Animal Welfare Act. The preface begins with legislative history, citing the requirement for psychological well-being of primates. It is highly appropriate that the book should have become available just as APHIS is analyzing comments on the Part 3 proposed regulations which include standards for the housing, care and psychological well-being of primates.

## ***Regulations, from page 13***

a businesslike manner, building on the two and half years of consultation with NIH which USDA has faithfully carried out in conformance with the stated will of Congress.

## **New Law to Protect Pets**

Research animal dealers in Washington State now face up to five years in jail and a \$10,000 fine if they sell a stolen or fraudulently obtained pet to a research facility. The bill, which was enacted in May of this year, also requires each research facility to maintain a file on each dog and cat that includes certification of ownership, a photograph and description of the animal.

Responsible for passage of the legislation were the Progressive Animal Welfare Society and pet owners whose dogs had been used for experiments without their knowledge and against their will.

NABR's desire to have the proposed rules withdrawn so that "performance" standards can be substituted for "engineering" standards, would set the clock back to the time when an "assurance" from a laboratory applying for NIH grants was the only protection experimental animals had. The inadequacy of these "performance" standards in preventing neglect and abuse of animals made the Animal Welfare Act, with its direct regulatory approach, necessary. The Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Amendments are built on this straightforward system. They must be implemented by regulations that will serve as a genuine deterrent to a potential violator. Without specific regulations that will stand up in court against clever trial lawyers, animals will never be protected as the public earnestly desires and as Congress has mandated.

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## “Doser’s” death lifts veil of secrecy on animal test methods

When an employee of the International Research and Development Corporation (IRDC) died of the rare herpes B virus sometimes carried by monkeys, and two other employees sued the corporation, press interest in IRDC’s treatment of its staff and its test animals rose.

According to *The Kalamazoo Gazette*, James R. Casey claims “the firm fired him after he told regulators of alleged violations of animal care and testing standards.” IRDC also sued him.

Casey’s counter claim alleges that:

IRDC recklessly exposed him to a ‘known carcinogen,’ meant to be tested on animals, which leaked out of a 55-gallon drum on the property. Casey claims IRDC never notified government authorities of the spill.

IRDC violated the Michigan Whistleblowers Protection Act, which provides that an employer cannot fire or discriminate against an employee if the employee reports a violation of state or federal laws or regulations.

IRDC engaged in ‘retaliatory termination,’ violating Casey’s ‘First Amendment rights to freedom of speech.’

IRDC engaged in ‘libel, slander and defamation of character’ by accusing Casey of lying, and rendering him ‘unemployable in the field of toxicology/animal husbandry.’ The suit says Casey attempted to find work with The Upjohn Co. and Perrigo Inc. but could not because of IRDC’s statements.

The corporation also went to court to restrain animal advocates from picketing the plant.

IRDC is a sizable enterprise. To quote *The Gazette* again:

IRDC is an independent contract research laboratory, with about 350 full-time employees. It specializes in pre-clinical safety evaluation studies for chemical and drug companies using animals to determine how drugs and chemicals will affect humans. The company’s 1988 revenues were over \$22.5 million.

However, its treatment of employees and test animals left much to be desired.

A glimpse of animal testing methods was revealed when IRDC management asked three employees to speak to *The Gazette* in planned phone interviews concerning the death of their fellow employee Thomas McGeorge. They were among 22 employees being tested for the virus and were on Acyclovir, an anti-viral medication. Martin Alsobrooks, who had worked for three months at IRDC, said:

‘[He] was using his latex covered hand to . . . put a tube down their [the monkeys] throats—sometimes he was in a rush to do this and got bit’ . . .

White, 22, said McGeorge was a ‘doser,’

someone who administers a compound to animals.

‘I did the same job he did, and he did it much faster than I did,’ White said.

A second lawsuit by former employee Terrence Young charged that unsafe workplace conditions at IRDC may have exposed him to the lethal virus. The suit charges that he was never informed of the risk associated with his job and that IRDC officials “provided only inadequate protective gear, including leather gloves with holes in them and a body suit that was not bite- or puncture-proof and did not protect the back of his neck.”

*The Gazette* article also quoted former IRDC supervisor Don Browe, who proposed a training program, but

He was told by his director that the company did not have time or personnel to implement the program, he said.

‘They’d clean it [a bite or scratch wound] out, maybe, and put a Band-Aid on it,’ Browe said. ‘If it was one of the bites that McGeorge reported, the medical staff there wouldn’t have realized what it [herpes B virus] was.’

‘Right after McGeorge got sick, IRDC got a whole bunch of new gloves, so all the state [inspection] officials saw were new gloves. That never happened before—that we got all new gloves.’

One of IRDC’s clients, the Sandoz Pharmaceutical Corporation, halted testing of a cardiovascular drug on 190 monkeys, some of them, according to the Michigan State Health Department, infected with herpes B virus.

An Associated Press story on July 14 reported that IRDC “had been under federal investigation for its animal handling procedures . . .

“The Department of Agriculture investigation began well before the June 20 death of Thomas McGeorge, 23, who contracted the herpes B virus while working at International Research and Development Corp. of Matawan.

“Federal inspectors found repeated violations of sanitation and other rules under the Animal Welfare Act and also met resistance from the company during the investigation . . .”

### A SORRY RECORD FOR IRDC

*Inspection reports obtained under the Freedom of Information Act from the US Department of Agriculture document chronic lack of sanitation, injuries to animals, and obstruction of government inspectors. Following are quotes from the inspection reports, 1986-1989:*

- **Moldy feed in feeder. (6-10-86)**
- **Outdated experimental feed with paint chips and gum wrappers in it. (1-20-87)**
- **Dog cages—in older galvanized cages, bottom row is dark, cannot inspect dogs. (1-20-87)**
- **Awaiting final word on exercise rule in dogs. (1-20-87)**
- **This facility used several delaying tactics to impede an inspection. The process was delayed for so long and so many times that it was not completed at the close of the business day. (11-8-88)**
- **Inspection of rooms D2 (dogs), D3, D4, D5, D6, D7, D8, D9, C4 (primates), B8, B2, B7, C35, C32, C49, G16, G15, G5 was not permitted. (11-8-88)**
- **Rusty dog and primate cages cannot be properly sanitized. (11-8-88)**
- **Several rabbits had plastic collars to prevent them from chewing their bandages. These collars were placed on backwards and allowed each rabbit to chew on and ingest the plastic. (11-8-88)**
- **All species had rooms in which standing water and/or urine was found. (1-18-89)**
- **Several dogs were noted to have bloody paws. This appeared to be due to the metal slatted floor. Many of these grates are in need of reinforcement. Some have been reinforced. This is now in violation of the Animal Welfare Act. (1-18-89)**

# IWC Scientific Committee Report

## New study shows desperate plight of humpback, fin and blue whales

A new study of whale populations released by the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission puts the mighty blue whale at the brink of extinction and indicates that the fin and humpback whales are imperilled.

The grim report of the Scientific Committee shows that there are far fewer of those whale species than previously estimated, and it discredits old methods for counting whales. "Where we are is far, far worse than any of us had been told," commented AWI scientific advisor Dr. Roger Payne. "I now think that the question of whether blue whales will actually survive has suddenly come open again."

It was estimated that the world's blue whale population may have been as high as 250,000 before swift catcher boats began

hunting them a century ago. In a single year, as many as 30,000 blues, the largest animal on Earth, were harpooned. When blue whaling was banned in the mid-1960's, scientists estimated that there were 10,000 to 20,000 remaining. In recent years, because of so few sightings, that range was lowered to 6,000 to 11,000.

But the new IWC report, based upon eight years of coordinated sighting surveys, puts the number of blue whales alive in the vast Southern Ocean at only 453, so few that they may not be able to reproduce effectively. Only a few hundred survive in the Northern Hemisphere.

Previously, whale populations were guessed at by extrapolating from the number of whales killed and the amount of effort used to kill the whales (catch per unit of effort). This assumed that there was an even distribution of whales across the seas and that animals seen and killed in one area were equally numerous elsewhere. This approach was suspect, however, because whales appear to gather in certain areas and

whalers knew where to look for the whales. Now, random sighting surveys, unbiased by the whalers' knowledge of where to find the marine mammals and lacking other misrepresentations that would benefit the whalers, have found far fewer whales than anticipated.

"If these data are indeed accurate, then we've got some serious problems," commented Dr. William Evans, a marine biologist who was administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and US commissioner to the IWC.

The fin whale, which numbered 500,000 at pre-exploitation levels and was estimated to be at 100,000 according to whalers' reports, may have a population of only 2,096 in the Southern Ocean according to the Scientific Committee report. Likewise, only 4,047 humpback whales may have survived the holocaust carried out by the whalers which only ended in 1966 in the Antarctic. This singing species of whale was previously estimated at 10,000 to 20,000.

## European Parliament prods Faroese on whaling

A whale resolution passed by the European Parliament at its last session calls upon the Faroese to end the use of the metal whaling hook or gaff from boats and in water more than one meter deep, as a step towards bringing an end to the slaughter of hundreds of pilot whales. If implemented, it would eliminate the worst cases of cruelty to pilot whales and would bring a substantial reduction in the number of whales killed.

A rising number of dolphins, porpoises and other small whales are being killed indiscriminately in the Faroe Islands, often using methods of extreme cruelty and breaking international as well as Faroese whaling regulations.

During a visit to the Islands, researchers discovered whale

meat and blubber discarded on rubbish dumps from freezers and salt barrels to make room for fresh meat from two new kills.

The Environmental Investigation Agency was told that the

meat from pregnant and lactating females and the larger whales is not as palatable. As the Islanders no longer need the whale meat, they become increasingly particular about the whales they eat, consuming only the choicest cuts and discarding the rest. EIA estimates that the wastage of whales has now risen to almost 50%.

At the June 1989 meeting of the International Whaling Commission Faroese representatives on the Danish delegation

refused to discuss humane killing. No restriction has yet been made on the use of the gaff or killing from boats.



*Faroese whalers hack pilot whales with gaffs.*

# Confrontation continues at IWC Meeting

Three whaling nations continued to defy the International Whaling Commission's ban at the annual meeting of the IWC in San Diego in June. Japan, Iceland and Norway stated that they would kill more whales under the guise of research even though the whale meat and oil is sold commercially.

The "scientific research" programs that the outlaw whaling nations use to justify their whale-killing have failed to win the necessary approval of the Scientific Committee of the IWC for the past three years. The IWC member nations have repeatedly adopted resolutions condemning the "research" schemes and requesting that the whaling nations rescind permits to kill.

The Japanese whaling commissioner, Kazuo Shima, set the tone of the meeting when he implied in his opening statement that the anti-whaling movement is racist, with "one culture seeking only to destroy the other. What has developed here is the dominance of the meat-eating culture over the fish-eating culture."

Shima's acid comments reflect the ethnocentric and mistaken attitude of some Japanese about whales and whaling. Whales are mammals, not fish. Ruthless whalers from not only Japan but many other nations have driven most whale species to the brink of extinction. Does extinction have no negative connotation to Shima?

The scientists and conservationists attending the IWC meeting were shocked by Japan's revelations that tens of thousands of small whales and dolphins are being harpooned along the Japanese coast to make up for the large whales that have been given protected status by the IWC.

Although Japan has been able to get away with killing 300 minke whales in the Antarctic each year in the guise of "research," the IWC has repeatedly refused to grant special permits for "coastal subsistence" whaling to a handful of villages. When the IWC refused an "interim relief" quota of 320 minkes whales off Japan, Shima angrily warned that his country would "take appropriate measures."

Japanese coastal whalers have already devastated the population of Dall's por-

**The scientists and conservationists attending the IWC meeting were shocked by Japan's revelations that tens of thousands of small whales and dolphins are being harpooned along the Japanese coast to make up for the large whales that have been given protected status by the IWC.**

poise in the western North Pacific. According to figures compiled by the Japanese Fisheries Agency, more than 13,000 of the sleek, black-and-white cetaceans were harpooned in 1987, and the number tripled in 1988 to more than 39,000. In just two years, half of the Dall's porpoise population off Japan, originally estimated at 105,000, has been killed to provide fresh meat to the markets in Japan.

"It's a plain and simple disgrace," stated Dr. Roger Payne, the noted whale scientist, at a press conference held by conservation groups. When Japanese scientists and officials were questioned about the massive kill of Dall's porpoise and other small whales and dolphins, they refused to make any commitment to restrain their whalers.

The Norwegian government, in turmoil over the whaling issue, remained defiant at the IWC meeting. Although Norway killed only 30 minke whales last year for "research," and plans to kill 20 this year, it failed to provide any real scientific justification. But the Norwegian fishing industry refuses to capitulate to international opinion, and sharply attacked Prime Minister Gro Brundtland when she stated in May that "Norway is ready to stop whaling to-

tally, even the research part of it, if the result of the (IWC's) evaluation in 1990 makes that the right conclusion."

On July 4, the whalers' union filed a \$23.5 million lawsuit against the Norwegian Fisheries Ministry, seeking compensation for the virtual shut-down of whaling. Just a few years ago, more than 2,000 minke whales were killed off Norway's coast.

Iceland made the only positive commitment by pledging not to kill any whales in 1990. The Icelandic fishing industry, cornerstone of the island nation's economy, has been crippled by the hugely-successful boycott campaign against Icelandic fish.

Reeling from the boycott, Icelandic officials were desperate to end their whaling, which brings just a few million dollars annually from meat sales to Japan. Iceland's minister of fisheries, Halldor Asgrimsson, announced on the opening day of the IWC meeting that his nation would soon end its "research" whaling, but not before killing another 68 fin whales. The Icelandic whalers quickly harpooned the unfortunate whales in late June and early July.

Icelandic officials have pledged to seek a renewal of commercial whaling in 1991 when the IWC completes its scientific assessment of the whale populations in the North Atlantic. The foreign minister of Iceland, Jon Hannibalsson, was quoted by the Associated Press in a news story on June 12, the opening day of the IWC meeting, stating that "We will never give it (whaling) up, come hell or high water."

Japan faces US sanctions against its fishery products under provisions of the Pelly Amendment. President Bush is now considering an embargo of part or all of Japan's \$500 million of fish exports to the US.

## Action:

Please write a letter to President Bush, urging him to impose the Pelly Amendment sanctions against Japanese fish in response to Japan's subversion of the IWC whaling ban. His address is: The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500

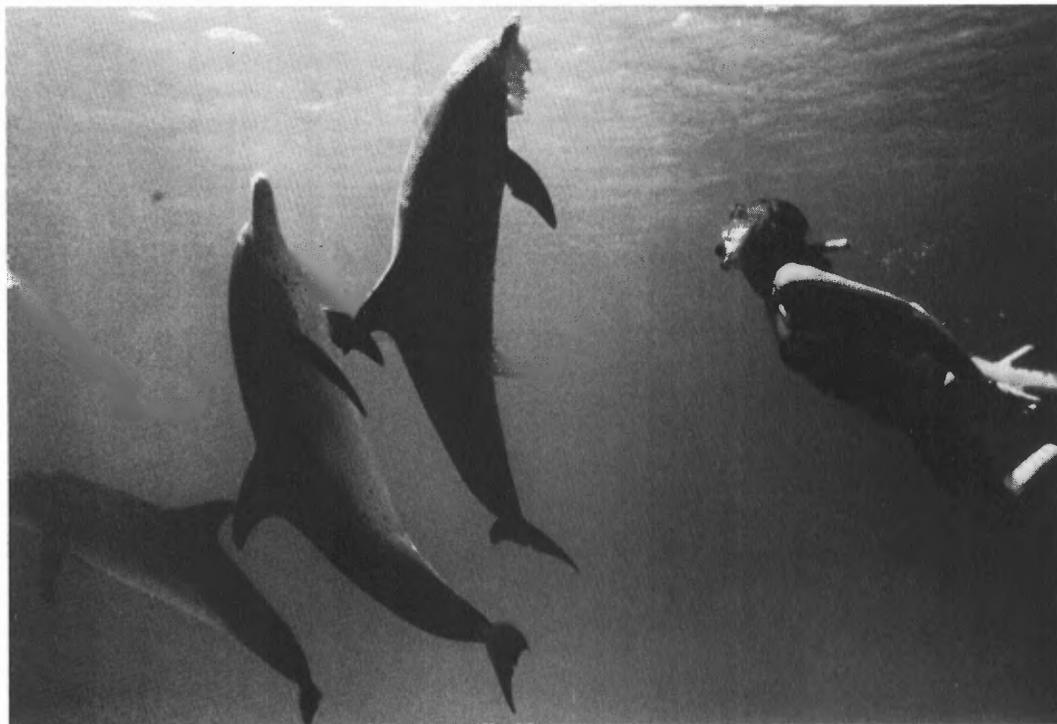
# The Scoff-law Turtle killers

## *Shrimpers violate Endangered Species Act*

As self-proclaimed pirates flying the skull and crossbones on their masts, shrimpers deliberately violating the US Endangered Species Act blockaded ports in Texas and Louisiana this July. The issue is the use of the Turtle Excluder Device (TED) (See *AWI Quarterly* Vol. 35 No. 3 & 4) developed and thoroughly tested by the National Marine Fisheries Service and used by law-abiding shrimp boat captains.

TEDS prevent the drowning of endangered sea turtles by deflecting them as the nets gather shrimp. Nets kill at least 11,000 turtles a year. They are also responsible for a huge by-catch of edible fish that shrimpers simply dump overboard. The fish, like the large majority of turtles, are dead by the time they are dumped.

Intense lobbying by the shrimpers seeking year after year of delay has driven some of the most endangered turtles to the brink of extinction. The Kemp's Ridley is almost gone. Two years ago, busloads of shrimpers wearing shrimp-colored baseball caps and chanting "I won't pull a TED" filled the Commerce Department auditorium at a noisy hearing. This year they persuaded Senator Heflin (D,AL) to introduce a bill calling for more delay. When these initiatives failed, the pirate blockade was staged, and Secretary of Commerce Mosbacher suspended the rules. As a result, turtles continue to drown in shrimp nets and tons of edible fish continue to be discarded.



Howard Hall/Oceanic Society Expeditions

## An opportunity to observe dolphins in the wild

Oceanic Society Expeditions offer admirers of dolphins an opportunity to encounter and observe wild Spotted Dolphins in their natural environment, off the coast of the Bahamas. Stephen Leatherwood, author of *Dolphins and Porpoises of the Western North Atlantic* is leading the Society's five year long non-invasive research

project in the tropical Gulf Stream Gap.

Participants swim among the dolphins and assist researchers with identifying individual dolphins and recording their complex social interactions. Although this project involves active participation in the study, it requires no research experience and only basic

swimming and snorkeling skills.

The Bahamas Dolphin Expedition is part of a series of research expeditions offered by the society. For more information contact:

Oceanic Society Expeditions, Ft. Mason Center., Bldg. E, San Francisco, CA 94123; (415) 441-1106

## Tuna labelling bill introduced

Representative Barbara Boxer (D-CA) introduced in the House of Representatives a consumer "right-to know" bill to require that tuna producers label their products to indicate if dolphins were killed in the process of catching tuna. H.R. 2926, the Dolphin Protection Consumer Act of 1989, would require that all products containing tuna sold in the US, including pet food, must carry one of two announcements on its label: "Dolphin Safe" if the tuna was not caught in association with

dolphins; or if the purse seine method that entraps both dolphins and tuna was used, "The tuna in this product has been captured with technologies that are known to kill dolphins."

Representative Gerry Studds (D-MA), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife, is a co-sponsor and plans to hold a hearing on the Boxer bill in October. Representative Mel Levine (D-CA) introduced HR 2948 which calls for the negative label only.

## Foreign tuna ban sought

A federal court in San Francisco will weigh a petition by Earth Island Institute to immediately ban all imports of tuna from nations that are killing dolphins in their tuna fishery. A brief filed by Earth Island lawyers charged that none of the Latin American nations exporting tuna to the US have dolphin-protection regulations comparable to those in the US which include the requirement of 100% observer coverage on all boats and other procedures to minimize the dolphin kills.

# How Exxon and its Alyeska cohorts scrapped safeguards

Further evidence of the environmental irresponsibility of Exxon has emerged. Exxon owns a 20% interest in the Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., a consortium of oil companies that have "taken home what the state of Alaska estimates is \$45 billion in profits," according to a thoroughly researched report by Charles McCoy in the July 6, 1989 *Wall Street Journal*. A few quotations from this article will be of particular interest to humanitarians and environmentalists.

Over the years, Alyeska has gradually and quietly scrapped many safeguards and never even built others that it told Congress it planned. Several past and present employees say they occasionally fabricated environmental records. Alyeska has fought proposed new regulatory controls in long, expensive legal wars of attrition . . .

Alyeska's owners also told Congress there would be a fleet of double-hulled tankers resistant to puncture. But the Exxon Valdez and almost all other ships that call here don't have double hulls.

"There was an overall attitude of petty cheapness that severely affected our ability to operate safely," recalls Mr. Woodle, who came over from the

Coast Guard to run the terminal's marine operations just in time to see their budget slashed by about a third. "I was shocked at the shabbiness of the operation."

Erlene Blake, a technician in Alyeska's testing laboratory from 1977 to 1983, asserts that it was "standard operating procedure" to doctor test results if they weren't within the limits. She and some other past and present employees say that if repeated tests of oil samples didn't produce acceptable readings, their supervisors would draw a new sample from what became known as the "the miracle barrel"—a container of oil that always tested within legal limits.

Mr. Edward and others say the laws were often ignored. "The way around it was to shut off the mechanism for gauging how much we dumped," he says. "There was no other way for the regulators to check it."

The company once had a permit to dump water containing concentrations of highly toxic aromatic hydrocarbons, mainly benzene, toluene and xylene, as high as nine parts per million. When that permit expired in 1983, state and federal regulators demanded that in a new permit the limit be cut as much as 85%. Alyeska tied them up in the EPA's administrative process, while continuing to dump at far higher levels than the regulators considered acceptable.

Alyeska now contends it wasn't actually required to be able to do the things it said it was able to be in its contingency plan. Larry Shier, manager of the marine terminal, told investigators from the National Transportation Safety Board at hearings last month that Alyeska considered that key parts of the plan were "guidelines . . . that cannot really be extrapolated to the real world."

Replies Mr. Kelso, director to the Alaska DEC: "That's like saying the fire code is just a set of guidelines. It's just an incredible and appalling fabrication."

Alyeska also defends the 1983 disbanding of its emergency 12 person spill-response team. After that, spill response was assigned to workers who also had other duties. Mr. Polasek argued to Congress that this arrangement was actually superior to the old one, because it meant "we now have 120 people trained in oil spill response. . . ."

Some of the cited 120 scoff at this. One senior employee says he has had "zero oil spill training, none." He recalls being summoned to two spills over the years. "I didn't know what the hell I was supposed to do, and when I found the guy I was supposed to report to, he didn't know what the hell we were supposed to do either. We just stood there watching."

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## 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.

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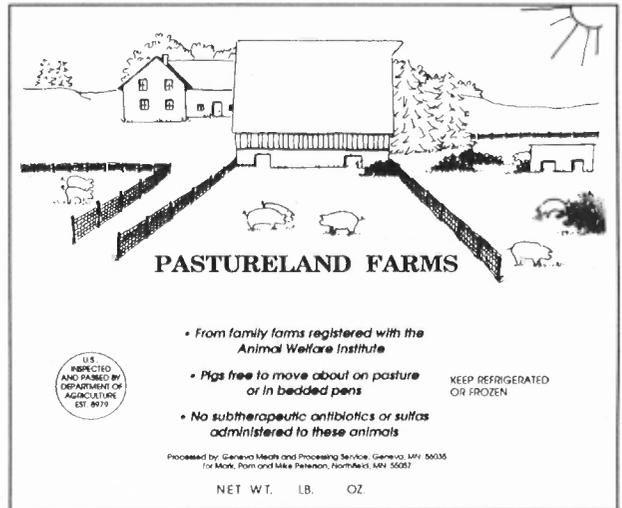
## AWI program to encourage farmers to rear pigs humanely

To combat the cruel deprivation suffered throughout their entire lives by millions of sows, boars and piglets on factory farms, the Animal Welfare Institute has begun a pilot project for special labelling of pork products derived from humanely raised pigs.

The first farm enrolled in this program is located in southern Minnesota. Pork from this farm will be marketed in eight Lund's supermarkets in Minneapolis-St. Paul beginning late August 1989. The meat will also be distributed by a Minnesota-based mail order food company. The program will be expanded to include more farmers as reliable markets for this product increase. The special claims label is shown at right.

Mail-orders can be placed with The Prairie Gourmet, which will ship Pastureland Farms pork anywhere in the country. Customers can contact Prairie Gourmet at (612)596-2217 (from Minnesota call 1(800)527-0143) or write The Prairie Gourmet, Artichoke Lake, Correll, Minnesota 56227.

More about the program and the family farmers involved will appear in a subsequent issue of the *Quarterly*.



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## Elephants Win at CITES

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

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

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

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

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

*continued on page 15*

## STOP PRESS

**January 17, 1990**

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

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

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

**Boycott Ivory!**

## Slaughter in Southern Africa

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

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

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

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

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

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

*continued on page 14*



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

# AMA Turns to Image Makers for Help

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

animals and needless repetition of experiments using animals.

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

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

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

## Recent Developments in the Fran Trutt Case

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

laboratory animals in place of cramped metal cages without bedding or any other resting place;

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

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

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

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

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

## Alternatives in Education

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

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

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

*Continued on page 16*

to begin in January.

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

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

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

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

psychological tests have raised yet more questions about the case.

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

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

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

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

secretary of Perceptions International.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Claud A. Bramblett University of Texas at Austin*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Therefore, passageways (150 cm high x 23

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Eric Salzen, University of Aberdeen, Scotland*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

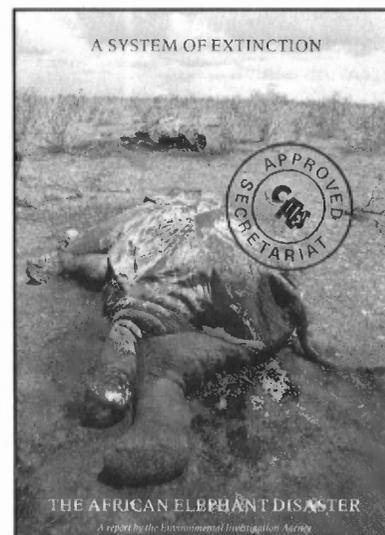
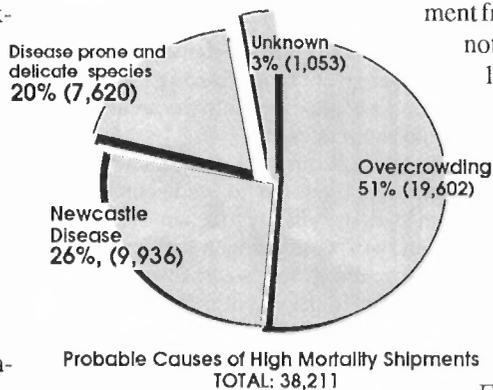
noted previously, the regulations placed into force by the Fish and Wildlife Service in late 1988 as a result of a court decision, resulted in far fewer high mortality shipments during the year. The regulations had been scheduled to

be placed into force in February of 1988, and imports slowed considerably during the entire year."

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

It concludes:

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

The second section, entitled "The

*Continued on page 14*

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## The Nation's Songbirds Under Duress

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

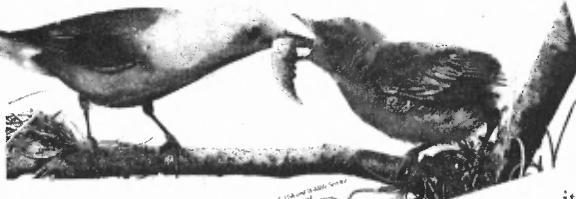
Illustrated with a Fish and Wildlife Service photo of a prothonotary warbler and her fledgling (reproduced here), the caption notes: "Migratory birds, like these prothonotary warblers, are sending us a dramatic message about deforestation. More than three-quarters of all species of North American birds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

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

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

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

Discussing deforestation in the tropics, the article states:



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

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

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

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

## Baronet Busted by Fish and Wildlife Service, Deported

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

## Billboard Campaign

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



avoid damaging the fur.

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

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

## Petition to Halt Import of Kangaroo Products

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

## "Soft Catch" Outlawed in Massachusetts

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

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

## Beavers Keep Town Well Watered During Drought

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

— Mark Peterson



## The Petersons Talk About Pastureland Pigs

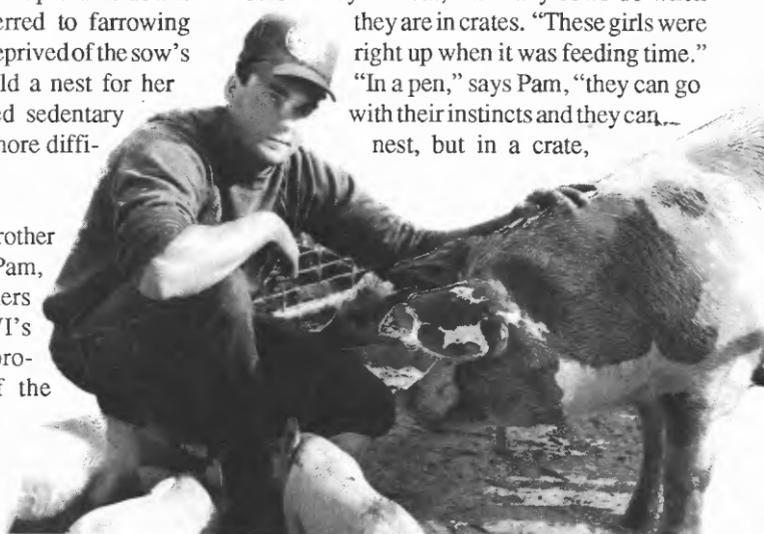
Sows and their piglets on the Peterson farm have come into the limelight since being shifted from an intensive system to the comfortable, straw-bedded pens required to qualify for AWI approval. The pigs are released outdoors in good weather, and farrowing crates have been removed. This pilot project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

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

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

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

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



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

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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## UN Resolution on Driftnets

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

### Driftnets in the Pacific

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ...And in the Mediterranean

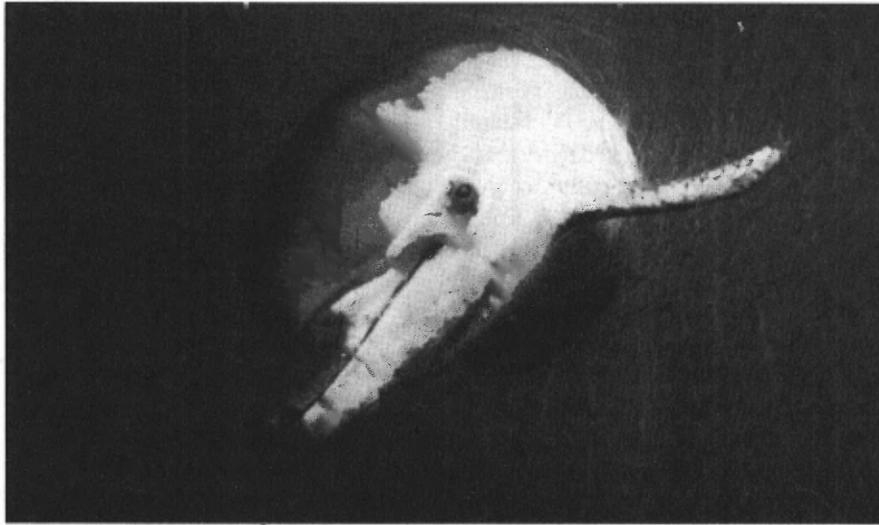
Although the U.N. resolution calls for a worldwide ban by July

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

### Dolphin Protection Bill

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

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



ROBERT YOUNG

## Dolphins Killed for Bait

### Venezuela

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

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

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

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

### Chile

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

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

### Action:

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

*EIA Report (continued from page 7)*

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

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

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

Ian Parker told EIA in November, 1988 that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

K. T. Wang, and other traders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emirates, Singapore, and Taiwan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The kill was estimated as high as 100,000.

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

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

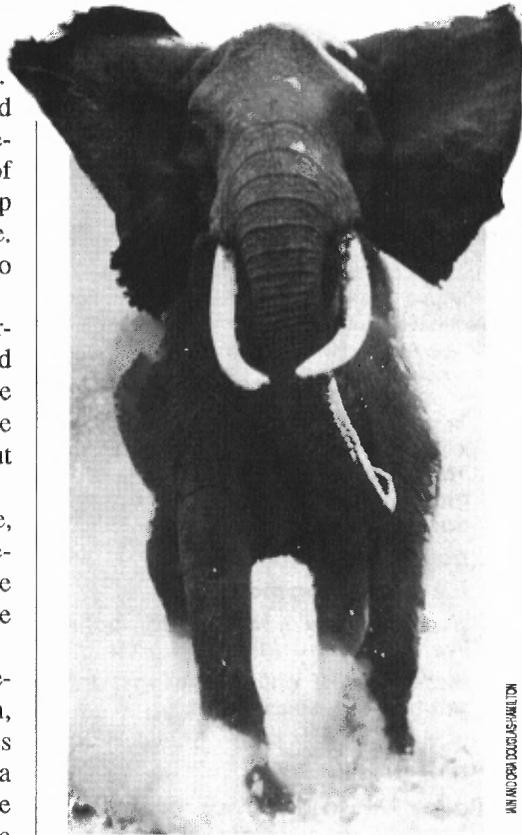
“The million-dollar question is, of course, who are the operators manning the pipeline?” Breytenbach asked. “There are some of us who have a very good idea who these greedy scoundrels are.”

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

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

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

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



IAN ANDERSON/DOUGLAS HAMILTON

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

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

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

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

*CITES*, (continued from page 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Science Fairs

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

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

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

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

There are a number of encouraging signs

### Alternatives to Dissection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Dissection

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

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

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

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

*continued on page 19*

## Appropriations Committees Encourage Alternatives to Laboratory Animals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Cosmetic Firms End Animal Testing

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

Reduction in animal use by Avon 1981-1988

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

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

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

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

## High Tech Alternative

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

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

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

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

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

## Marchig Award

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

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

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

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

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

# The Black Side of Spain

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

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

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



FACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Spain to be Prosecuted over Chimps

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Trouble in Paradise

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



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

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

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

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

## Severest Penalty for Animal Dealer

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

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

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

### Alternatives, (continued from page 16)

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

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

source guides, articles and the *Quarterly*.

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

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

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

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

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# A Schweitzer Medalist Revisited

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

## An End to Discrimination Against Pet Owners in Greece

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

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

Animal Welfare Institute  
P.O. Box 3650  
Washington, D.C. 20007

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