



INFORMATION REPORT

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

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IWC CUTS SPERM WHALE QUOTAS BUT REVERTS TO WHALERS CLUB SECRET SESSIONS TO DODGE PRESS AND OBSERVERS by Lewis Regenstein

At the December 1978 special meeting of the International Whaling Commission (I.W.C.) held in Tokyo, significant progress was made in reducing commercial whale killing.

In the area off Australia called Southern Hemisphere Division 5, where a quota of 561 sperm whales had been set for the Australian whalers this June, a zero quota was agreed upon, and Australia reaffirmed its earlier announcement that it has ended commercial whaling. And in the North Pacific, where last year's sperm whale quota was 6,444, a quota reduction of 41% was achieved over the opposition of Japan and the Soviet Union.

But despite these gains, accomplished in a large part because of public pressure from the U.S. and around the world, the great whales remain severely endangered by the commercial whalers,

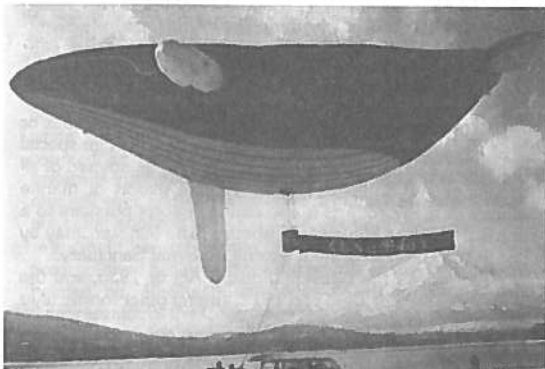
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DANCES AND BALLOON LAUNCHINGS ON BEHALF OF WHALES

While the commissioners argued over whale-killing quotas at the Japanese Foreign Ministry, whale activists took to the street outside. Martita Goshen, ballerina and choreographer of the ballet, "A Day in the Life of a Whale", danced up and down the line of hundreds of picketing members of the All-Japan Seamen's Union whose scorn when she began changed to silence as she expressed joy, fear and finally death of the whale.

With John Perry's group she was forced to leave the Ginza by Tokyo police as she was warming up on a portable floor. A crowd of some 200 Japanese booed the police but could not sway them, so Perry and Goshen retreated to a park where delighted Japanese children played with Flo.

Television and press coverage of these peaceful whale demonstrations, made possible in part by contributions from the AWI whale fund, was extensive. The Mainichi Daily News, an important Tokyo paper, carried a large front-page photograph of Martita dancing on the pavement with Flo in the background. The Japanese public became aware through the many articles and interviews of the plight of the whales and of international determination to save these internationally migrant creatures from the threat of extinction. Perry continued his journey with Flo to Kyoto, Nagoya and Osaka meeting with press and media in each city. A continuation of the Save the Whales tour, featuring the flying humpback whale, is planned for March and April in the United States.



TRANSPORT IMPROVED FOR PETS AND LABORATORY ANIMALS

by Fay Brisk

Humanitarians have won another round in their efforts to improve commercial travel for animals thanks to new regulations issued December 1 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal Care Staff.

As a result, pets and laboratory animals in transit are less likely to suffer from the cold in airline and other cargo terminals this winter and will be afforded some relief in hot weather.

This latest battle stemmed from proposed revisions to USDA regulations to the 1976 Animal Welfare Act, which appeared in the *Federal Register* on October 17. While USDA imposed no restrictions on shipping weather, there were some major changes:

To insure humane treatment in cargo terminals, where animals often wait many hours for transfers or pickup, USDA proposed that the air temperature surrounding crated animals not be allowed to exceed 85 degrees F. (which would register about 95 degrees inside the commonly used crate). Auxiliary ventilation would be required when the surrounding temperature reached 75 degrees. Temperature readings would be taken at a distance of three feet from the crates, rather than inside the crates as originally required.

Scientific data, which showed that subjecting warmblooded animals to temperatures higher than 95 degrees F. is inhumane—and may cause brain damage—left no room for debate. Aside from some airlines that envisioned installing exhaust fans or other cooling equipment in their cargo terminals, there appeared to be little opposition to the proposal, and it was adopted as a final ruling.

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"Flo", John Perry's Hot Air Balloon in the Shape of a

TRANSPORT IMPROVED FOR PETS [cont. from pg. 1]

The clash came over USDA's proposal to reduce the acceptable minimum temperature in terminals to 35 degrees F.—10 degrees lower than the existing allowable minimum even though tests showed that it would be just as cold inside the shipping crates. (The difference in temperature between the outside and the inside of crates narrows as the thermometer drops).

Sadly, demand for this temperature change—with the suggestion that it could be lowered to 20 degrees F., "or even 10 degrees"—came from a group of breeders who raise and sell purebred dogs as a hobby and ship them to dog shows or to other hobby breeders.

Charging that some airlines would not accept dogs for shipment because their animal holding areas were unheated, the hobby breeders pressured USDA for nearly a year to lower the minimum temperature regulation.

They insisted that their dogs, even "show poodles with large areas of closely-shaved skin," could survive in frigid weather, making it clear that they were guided by an animal's capacity to endure, rather than concern for its comfort.

They also argued that they were being discriminated against, because USDA-licensed breeders (mostly puppy mill operators who sell to pet shops) can offer airlines "certificates of acclimation" to certify that their dogs are accustomed to low temperatures, and thereby obtain a waiver. They chose to ignore, however, the fact that these certificates must be signed by a licensed veterinarian before they are given to an airline or other carrier, and that any shipper guilty of abuses can be prosecuted by USDA. Hobby breeders, who have managed to evade being licensed by USDA, cannot use "certificates of acclimation," because there is no way, at the present time, to prosecute them for their abuses.

In the end, USDA decided to publish the temperature change as a proposal, and invite public comment. One of the angriest letters came from a hobby breeder who disagreed with the organized group. She opposed the change. "It's cruel!" she wrote.

Humane groups and other concerned citizens found ample grounds on which to protest. A participant at the Animal Air Transportation Association convention in Toronto introduced a resolution, and the Association sent a telegram to USDA requesting that the 45-degree minimum be maintained.

The Washington (D.C.) Humane Society, which in 1972 initiated the exposé of the mistreatment of air-shipped animals and led a nation-wide crusade to obtain reforms, called upon humanitarians to express their views. One letter, in particular, reflected the general mood:

"As a humane agent in Pennsylvania, I would arrest a citizen under our cruelty law, section 5511 (c), for allowing a puppy to sit in a crate at 35 degrees F."

USDA is considering rulemaking to give hobby breeders and pet owners the option to submit their own "certificate of acclimation" to lower temperatures, providing the certificate is executed by an "accredited" veterinarian. (An "accredited" veterinarian is a licensed veterinarian who has been officially authorized by USDA to perform certain duties, and can be penalized for violations. The same accreditation should also be required of veterinarians who sign health certificates for puppy mill operators and other animal dealers).

The new rules were slated to go into effect on January 2. On the whole, these and other existing rules seem to provide better treatment for animals in transit without placing undue hardship on either shipper or carrier. But there is more to be done before "undue hardship" can be considered lifted from the animals:

—The airlines must be persuaded to uphold the temperature rulings in their cargo terminals. Turning down animal shippers because of an airline's lack of compliance will only encourage him to shop around for another airline that will accept his animal even though the second route may take much longer. (This is already being done).

—It has not yet been determined how long an animal may remain at a terminal before it must be turned over to a kennel or a veterinarian for proper care.

—Hunting-dog dealers must be licensed by USDA. Testimony at four Congressional hearings left no doubt as to their practice of shipping sick dogs with false health certificates.

—A serious crating problem still exists.

At present, animals may be shipped in crates that have only eight percent ventilation on four sides, or 16 percent ventilation on two opposite sides. The vast majority of puppy mill operators ship this way in doorless plastic containers, which because of a similarity of design are often referred to as "egg cartons." With temperatures in these crates getting as high as 95 degrees—or even higher—the "8 percenters" become intolerably humid in the summer, steaming with moisture from urine and feces. Although they are not shipped in these plastic containers, laboratory animals and many other animals can be adversely affected by the 8 percent minimum ventilation requirement. However, indications are that help is on the way, since USDA is

Animal Protective Legislation and a new, ad hoc National Committee on Animal Transport are working to obtain a 25 percent minimum ventilation requirement in all crates.

Opponents to this ventilation increase already are saying that the animals can survive without it. But "survival" is a long way from humane treatment. As Dr. G.D. Hanneman, A Federal Aviation Administration veterinarian puts it: "Because an animal does not die or show outward signs of illness when stressed by environmental conditions does not mean it is in the best of health. Just because an animal is able to tolerate such conditions of temperature, humidity, varying CO₂ levels, noise, confinement, reduced air flow, and total darkness rather than light does not mean the animal is being treated humanely or safely."

In its own way, USDA was saying the same thing, when it decided not to lower the minimum temperature to 35 degrees!

INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS TO PROTECT ANIMALS

Italy Bans Import of Seal Fur

Dr. Simeone, Director for U.S. Italian Trade of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, announced a ban on the import of seal hides and furs into Italy. In a letter to the American Embassy in Rome, Dr. Simeone noted that the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 was instrumental in acquiring government of Italy approval to prohibit the importation of baby sealskins.

Resolution for a Moratorium on Commercial Whaling Adopted at Ashkhabad

At the meeting of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature in Ashkhabad, U.S.S.R., a resolution calling for a moratorium on commercial whaling was adopted without opposition. Fifty-nine nations, members of IUCN, were present at this meeting in addition to representatives from private groups interested in conservation and the environment, including the Animal Welfare Institute.

This carefully phrased scientific resolution which is quoted in full below reinforces the international position adopted at the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment in 1972 when 53 nations voted for a ten-year moratorium on commercial whaling. In that case, abstentions were noted for Japan, Brazil, and South Africa. Support for a moratorium is clearly gaining throughout the world.

The 14th General Assembly of the IUCN meeting in Ashkhabad, USSR, in September and October 1978 resolves that:

- (a) IUCN should continue to call for a moratorium on commercial whaling until it can be demonstrated
 - i) that the population levels referred to under the International Whaling Commission's New Management Procedure as protection stocks, sustained management stocks and initial management stocks can be determined accurately;
 - ii) that the consequences for the ecosystems concerned of removing large portions of the whales' populations, and such populations' capacity for recovery can be predicted;
 - iii) that an effective mechanism exists for detecting and correcting mistakes in the management of any stock;
 - iv) that whaling technology and equipment are no longer being transferred to non-member nations of IWC;
 - v) that member nations of IWC are no longer purchasing whale products from non-member nations.
- (b) IUCN and its members should work together vigorously to ensure that the above conditions are met as soon as possible.
- (c) IUCN and its members should actively promote adherence to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling by all nations, both whaling and non-whaling.

New Zealand Marine Mammal Protection Act

New Zealand has enacted a Marine Mammals Protection Bill which goes into effect January 1, 1979. The Minister of Fisheries Honorable J.B. Bolger, stated in introducing the legislation that it provides "for the complete protection of all marine mammals whether dead or alive within New Zealand fisheries waters, that is, within the 200 mile exclusive economic zone. Certain limited exceptions are allowed for a person who finds or collects parts of a marine mammal also for cases where special permits have been issued, but the Ministry is to be advised of all such takings and findings. The import and export of marine mammals or their products is also banned except pursuant to a permit issued by the Minister of Fisheries...The Minister...may by notice in the Gazette define a Marine Mammal Sanctuary..."

The Act repeals the Whaling Industry Act of 1935, and the Seal Fisheries Acts of 1895 and 1912, among other former laws based on the killing of marine mammals.

In concluding, the Minister pointed out that "the importation of any whale or whale products into this country is completely

"I am well aware that many people are concerned about cruelty that is often inflicted on marine mammals. However, I believe we do not require any more legislation to prevent cruelty because we already have the Animals Protection Act 1960, which is being amended this year to provide for increased penalties to act as stronger deterrents."

The Act provides a \$5,000 fine for using "any purse seine net in any area in which marine mammals are present without having in the net an escape panel or aperture from which any dolphin or porpoise can readily escape." A \$10,000 fine may be levied for taking a marine mammal without a permit. Permitters are required to report on any marine mammals injured or killed with numbers, date and location, the cause and "measures taken to avoid further such injuries or deaths."

IWC CUTS SPERM WHALE [cont. from page 1]

and much more needs to be done quickly to protect the whales if their survival is to be guaranteed.

The stage was set for this I.W.C. meeting when its Scientific Committee (S.C.) met a few weeks earlier to recommend what quotas could safely be set on sperm whales in the North Pacific. For the first time, the S.C. formally admitted that it did not have adequate knowledge and data to make such projections, and that its models and methodology were not reliable, thus confirming what conservationists had been saying for years. (This was most clearly demonstrated in 1977 when the S.C., in December, recommended raising the North Pacific sperm whale quota set the previous June from 763 to 6,444, an increase of almost 1,000% which was based on highly suspect "new data" belatedly submitted by the Japanese whaling industry).

Nevertheless, despite its admitted lack of competence, the S.C. "in view of substantial scientific uncertainty in both the population estimates and the validity of the assumptions on the population response," did come up with a quota recommendation of zero for females, and one for males that would be "conservative" and in any case not exceed that of last year.

The reason the S.C. was finally forced to take such a conservative position is that it is now apparent - even using the manipulated data of the whaling industry - that the severely depleted sperm whale stocks in that area are rapidly declining, pregnancy rates are decreasing, and the trend will continue for the foreseeable future even with a zero quota. There can thus be no "sustainable yield" from this population.

But the ambiguous report issued by the S.C. left enough loopholes to allow the Japanese and Russians to press for a high male quota along the lines of last year, which was 5,105. Moreover, after claiming for years that its whalers could differentiate males from females, the Japanese reversed themselves and insisted that they could not tell the difference between a female and a young male (one less than 42 feet long) and thus they had to have a quota for females as well.

The U.S. delegation, to its credit, pushed hard for a zero quota for both males and females. Neither side could obtain the necessary three-fourths majority, so the upshot was a compromise quota of 3,800 males, including an 11½% female "bycatch" amounting to 437 females. This quota was obviously the result of political compromise and not even the whalers can credibly claim that it is based on scientific recommendations, as they have done in the past. The deal was worked out by the commissioners at a private meeting, behind closed doors, in the old tradition of the "whalers club."

There are several important things to keep in mind about these figures. First of all, they represent a 41% decrease from last year's quota and will make whaling that much more difficult and expensive, and less profitable, for the Japanese and Russians. But it should also be realized that the I.W.C. has traditionally set sperm whale quotas at higher levels than the industry can fill, and each year less whales are caught than is permitted. The reason for this is obvious: there are simply far fewer whales out there than the "data" indicates. So this year's reduced quota should be considered in this context and even that may be too high to be filled.

Also, we might take some comfort from the agreement that all whaling there will cease when the female "bycatch" of 437 has been reached. But it is also quite possible that females killed when the limit is approaching will either be discarded or counted as males. Until an effective international observer system is instituted, particularly at Japanese shore stations, no one will ever know to what extent the quotas and regulations are being adhered to.

It should be emphasized that what progress was made was accomplished because of the leadership of the U.S. delegation, headed by Whaling Commissioner Richard Frank, who is Administrator of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (N.O.A.A.). On the key votes, the U.S. was supported by France, Mexico, the Netherlands, and

The main reason more progress was not made was the lack of support for conservation measures from the bloc of countries not involved in commercial whaling but which for some reason or another chose not to oppose it: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, and, at times the United Kingdom. By abstaining on key votes and/or by supporting Japan or not speaking up during public and private discussions over quotas, these nations, in effect, made it impossible for major actions to be taken to save the whales from extinction. The Commissioners from Canada and Denmark, M.C. Mercer and E. Lemche respectively, went out of their way to block the U.S. attempts to secure more protection for the whales.

One reason the U.S. did not have more support was that the U.S. Department of State has made no real, effective effort to line up other countries on the side of conservation. The State Department even held up sending a cable prepared by N.O.A.A. to the other 16 nations of the I.W.C. asking for support on key issues. In some cases, the cable arrived too late to do any good. At least in part because of this lack of U.S. action in the face of strong Japanese pressure, Argentina voted down the line with the Japanese. Brazil and Panama did not even bother to send a representative; and Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom refused to take a firm stand one way or the other.

Another failure of the I.W.C. was in not taking effective action to deal with the killing of whales by non-I.W.C. countries, like Peru and Chile, which still kill protected and critically endangered species, such as blue and humpback whales, even including pregnant females, nursing mothers, and infants. Much of the whale meat from these outlaw whalers is bought by and imported into Japan; and Japan and Norway supply many of the harpoons, ships, and other equipment to them. In 1977, the I.W.C. passed a resolution calling on member nations to ban such imports and supplies; but in the first eight months of 1978, Japan increased such whale meat imports by 48%. This situation subverts what little protection the I.W.C. does afford the whales, and endangers the survival of many whale stocks and species. Although the problem continues unabated, the I.W.C. still refuses to ban trafficking with outlaw whalers.

The future outlook for the whales is mixed. As whale quotas are progressively whittled down, whaling becomes less and less economical to pursue. Already the Japanese and Russian whaling fleets, like the quotas, have been more than halved in the last decade, with the total 1979 I.W.C. quota ending up at about 20,000. Although Japan is determined to continue its coastal-based whaling stations, the days of the large scale commercial whaling fleets traversing the oceans appear to be numbered. The question is, can commercial whaling be stopped while there are still enough whales left to allow for their recovery? Other species of whales which have been hunted to near extinction - and then given nominal protection - the blue, the humpback, the right - have not shown any real signs of recovery despite years of ostensible protection. Today, we are witnessing the destruction by the I.W.C. of other species, such as the sperm whales. Our goal is to halt the slaughter while there is still time to save them.

Japan's leading newspaper, The Asahi Shimbun, even attacked Japan's duplicity in an editorial, December 23, 1978. It stated: "At the end of last year, despite the fact that the Government carried out administrative guidance, imports of whale meat from countries which are not IWC members increased drastically. Such a situation, which will be criticized by other member nations, should be speedily corrected. Japan must put its own house in order..."

The next I.W.C. meeting in London, July, 1979 will be a difficult one. Several of the unregulated whaling nations, may join up, thus further diluting the U.S. influence. If we are not to lose much of what we have accomplished, the State Department must make every effort to get other I.W.C. nations to support a whaling moratorium and/or drastically lowered quotas, and to persuade other non-whaling nations, such as Sweden, Switzerland, Kenya, and Costa Rica, to join the I.W.C. Otherwise, pressure from the Soviets and Japanese will continue to dominate the Commission.

Moreover, we must maintain the pressure on our own government to continue a pro-conservation position. This year the Alaskan Eskimos will be pushing hard for an unreasonably high quota of critically endangered bowhead whales. The administration will thus be under tremendous pressure not only to agree to a quota that could jeopardize the bowheads' survival but also to trade off a few bowheads for thousands of sperm whales. Many conservationists suspect that this happened, in effect, in 1977 when the Japanese did not oppose a bowhead quota in excess of the zero quota set by the Scientific Committee, and the U.S. voted to increase the North Pacific sperm whale quota from 763 to 6,444.

Already, public pressure has helped save tens of thousands of whales from being killed each year, and possibly prevented the disappearance of several species and population stocks. If we

ACTIONS BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO ENFORCE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT

In recent administrative actions, USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service revoked the license of a Massachusetts animal dealer, Ivan N. Likar, on a 16-count violation of the Animal Welfare Act. Likar operates as President of the "Animal Research Center of Massachusetts, Inc." in New Braintree. The action has had a long history. According to a news release issued by APHIS:

...the original complaint listed flagrant deficiencies in housing, waste disposal, identification, sanitation and husbandry practices during inspections conducted between Aug. 25 and Oct. 25, 1974. In addition, on Feb. 24, 1977, a dog sold by this dealership to the Massachusetts General Hospital was found to have a string and chain embedded in its neck.

...An administrative law judge reviewed the case on June 12, 1978, and imposed the revocation along with a permanent order not to repeat the violations. In addition, the judge assessed the corporation and Dr. Likar each \$1,000 in civil penalties. After the judge's decision went into effect on July 21, neither party can deal in animals regulated under the Animal Welfare Act.

WORLD WHALING SHOULD END VERDICT IN ON WHALING

by Joy Lee

December 18th, 1978 saw the release of the report of the Australian Inquiry into Whales and Whaling. Former Chief Justice of Papua New Guinea, Sir Sydney Frost who headed the nine month Inquiry recommended that

- whaling should end and that Australia should oppose the slaughter of whales by other nations
- protection should be given to whales in the 200 mile zone including Australia's Antarctic territories
- the Whaling Act should be repealed and replaced with a Marine Mammals Protection Act
- a ban should be placed on the import of all whale products by 1981
- research should be funded on the humpback, right and sperm whales off the Australian coast
- Australia should remain a member of the IWC and liaise with other nations for strong conservation measures
- a plan should be developed for marine resource exploitation to prevent the harvesting of krill from affecting the recovery of the whales
- Division V sperm whales should be given immediate protection

The report which is expected to be implemented by the Australian Government will reverse that nation's strong support for whaling, and conservationists are hoping to convince the Prime Minister, Mr. Malcolm Fraser, that the findings from the Inquiry, should be presented to the United Nations.

The Inquiry was the most comprehensive and objective ever held on this issue and involved written submissions from two hundred scientists, individuals and organizations knowledgeable on whales. Public debate by world authorities also helped resolve points of controversy. The Judge examined the methods of population estimates, the harvesting theory, the history of whaling, the operation of the International Whaling Commission, the evolution of whales, their behavior and brain structure, their social organization and the evidence supporting the claim that they are an intelligent group of mammals. In addition the Judge attended the June meeting of the IWC and met with leading European and American scientists.

The most important question now waiting to be answered is whether Japan and Russia will act responsibly and give serious consideration to the recommendation that world whaling should end?

The Australian Inquiry proved conclusively that whaling cannot be justified in 1979. If the industry which is carried out largely by two economic superpowers continues into the 1980's it will be another mark against man's claim to be an intelligent, rational species.

VETERINARY SCHOOL REDUCES NUMBERS OF ANIMALS USED FOR TEACHING

by R.S. Brodey, DVM, MS

Professor Surgery
University of Pennsylvania
School of Veterinary Medicine

At the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, the Laboratory of pharmacology and toxicology is reducing the yearly number of laboratory experiments in the teaching program to a minimum. No further experiments in toxicology are being carried out, as video tapes of individual experiments done previously are used to teach students. In the pharmacology labs, wet labs are still being carried out but the number of animals used is steadily decreasing. For example, all experiments using cats to demonstrate various effects of drugs on the nervous system are no longer necessary, as video tapes are being used. The American Veterinary Medical Association publishes bulletins on continuing education which summarize the available audio-visual programs on a host of experimental subjects. Furthermore, the American College of Veterinary Toxicologists and the American College of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics are also coordinating their efforts to share the audio-visual programs available at various schools. These cooperative developments have already gone a long way in reducing the number of animals used in the training of veterinarians.

U.S. ANIMAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION RESOLUTIONS FOR ANIMAL WELFARE

At the annual meeting of the United States Animal Health Association in Buffalo, New York, October 30 to November 2, 1978, the Animal Welfare Committee, chaired by John C. Macfarlane, made a series of recommendations, and they were adopted by the Association. The resolutions follow:

We recommend that this committee go on record supporting the present livestock transportation research, as it relates to diesel fumes; temperatures and air movement; as these factors may relate to the shipping fever complex.

We commend Congress and President Carter for passing the appropriation for an increase for the Animal Welfare Act.

We request the President and Secretary Bergland to make these funds available to the enforcement agencies promptly. We further request that next year's appropriation include a fifty percent increase in order to properly fund the Act.

This committee recommends that the proposed standards and regulations for the humane handling, care, treatment and transportation of marine mammals, (Federal Register, Sept. 19, 1978) (APHIS) be modified before final promulgation in the following ways:

- (1) Double the size of pool area available to cetaceans
- (2) Require a study to determine whether salinization is necessary for the comfort and well being of sea lions
- (3) Require compliance with minimum standards within a period of three years
- (4) Require three (3) tests weekly for water quality, to ensure adequate sanitation at all times

We urge the USDA to expedite promulgation of standards for exercise for laboratory dogs.

The Animal Welfare Committee recommends that the regulations proposed by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, (Federal Register, October 17, 1978) be adopted with respect to the reduction in upper temperatures, (95°F. to 85°F. permitted for dogs, cats, rabbits, hamsters, primates and guinea pigs in transit). However, the committee recommends that the present minimum temperature of 45°F. be retained for all species regulated, and not lowered to 35°F.

The Animal Welfare Committee wishes to express deep appreciation to Senator John Melcher for his leadership in obtaining appropriations for veterinary research, including animal birth control research, and to Secretary Bergland for his statesmanship in making this important work possible.

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

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Stuff



INFORMATION REPORT

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

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ONE MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF TRAPPED FURS SMUGGLED INTO TEXAS

Two and a half tons of raw skins of furbearing animals — from the endangered Mexican lynx to domestic tabby cats — were seized by federal authorities on February 24th.

According to The El Paso Times, February 28, 1979, "Tom Riley, local head of Fish and Wildlife, said the seizure is the largest ever made in the United States. Riley said the skins were confiscated on the 37,000-acre ranch of David W. Adams. Adams was arrested along with four alleged illegal aliens.

"The men were charged in Pecos with conspiracy to smuggle and smuggling the skins from Mexico into the United States; violating the endangered species laws; and illegally transporting the skins in interstate or foreign commerce [Lacey Act].

"Adams is out of jail on a \$15,000 personal recognizance bond and the alleged aliens are being held under \$30,000 bonds each, Riley said. He said the four allegedly were used by Adams to complete the skinning of the hides...The agent said 1,556 skins were of the Mexican lynx, which is an endangered species. He

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TAIYO LOSES \$20 MILLION IN JAPAN JOINT WHALING COMPANY

The Japanese whaling industry is virtually bankrupt. It only survives with a government subsidy of some \$10,000,000 a year, and the Taiyo Fishery Company which owns 30% of the Japan Joint Whaling Company, recently suffered an operating loss of \$20,000,000 in this company according to the Japan Company Handbook published by The Oriental Economist for the first half of 1979.

The Japan Joint Whaling Company was formed in 1975 after Nippon Suisan lost \$5,000,000 in its whaling operations for the year. Nippon Suisan, a fishing company which is second only to Taiyo in size, agreed with the rest of the whaling industry in Japan that competition in whaling was no longer economically feasible, but the industry argued that by joining forces, eliminating competition and forming the Japan Joint Whaling Company that with government help, it would get back on its feet in three years. That has not happened. The big fishing companies continue a highly profitable trade in fish, but it is clear from the report on Taiyo's twenty million dollar loss that whaling significantly decreases those profits. There is no longer any rational argument for the continuation of commercial whaling.

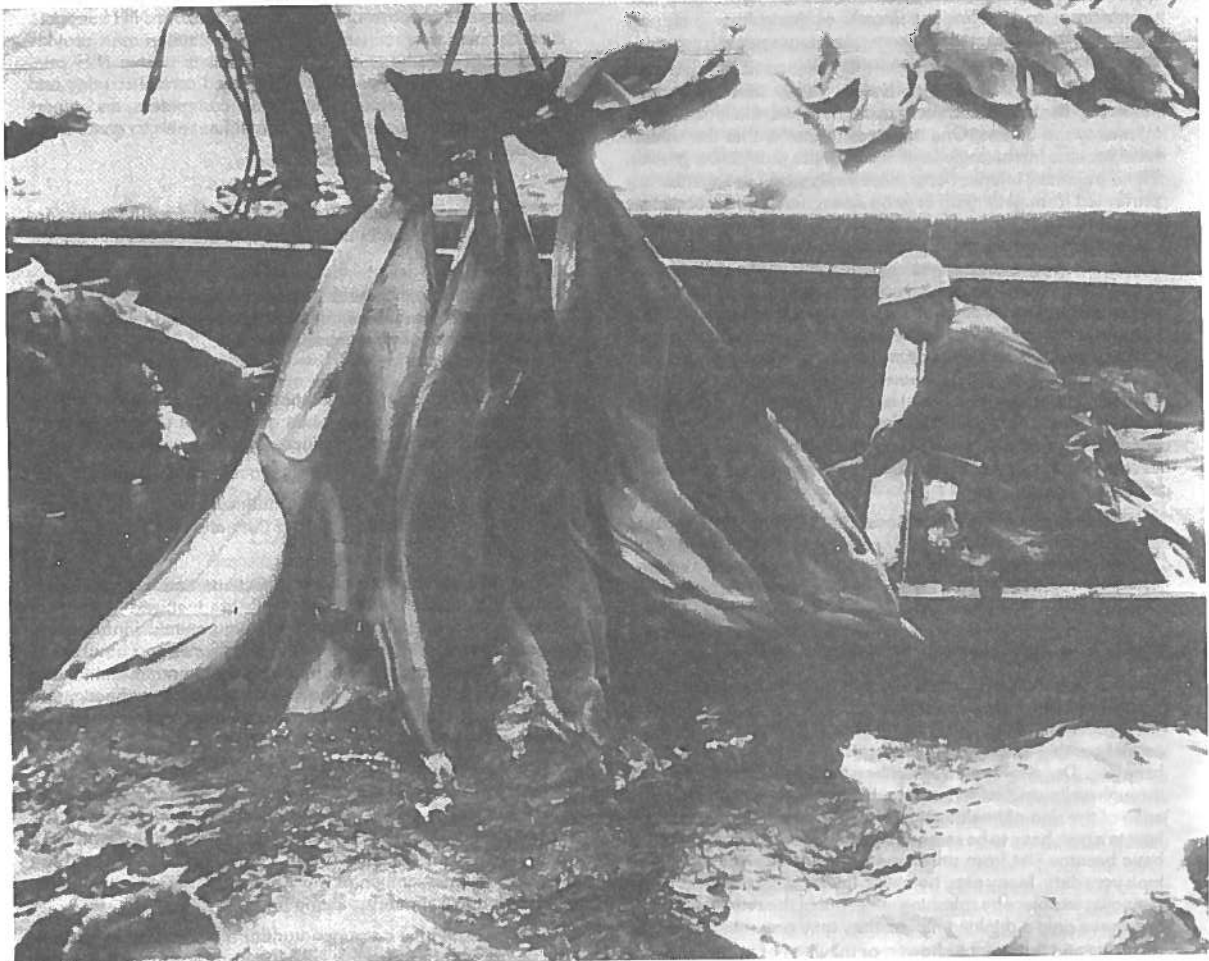


Photo by ECO

A CALL FOR ETHICAL CONSIDERATION OF HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF ANIMALS ABNORMALLY IMMOBILIZED BY MEAT INDUSTRY

The recently published "The Ethology and Ethics of Farm Animal Production, Proceedings of the 28th Annual Meeting, Commission on Animal Management and Health," held in Brussels, Belgium, August 1977, contains valuable information pointing to the urgent need to reform the intensive livestock industry. Selected quotations from the eleven papers are given below.

Professor H.C. Adler of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Copenhagen, Denmark states in part: "Intensive systems are characterized by more animals per unit, less space per animal and mechanical equipment instead of persons attending the animals.

"For Denmark the development can be illustrated by a few figures. The amount of animal production was approximately the same in 1960 and 1974, the number of production units have been almost halved, their average size almost doubled, the manpower halved. Two more figures may also deserve mention. One is that 130,000 men freed from agriculture during the period concerned is a figure which is very near the figure for the total unemployment in Denmark at present. The other point is that capital investment for farm buildings in 1974 was 4 times as much as in 1960.

"Never before has man placed his food-producing animals under circumstances so far from their original environment. Never before has man required so much in respect of their adaptability, and never before has he paid so little attention to the behavioural needs of his animals."

Professor I. Ekesbo, Veterinary College, Skara, Sweden states in part: "The fact that we are losing exact expressions for different animal behaviour patterns is one of many obvious examples of the great changes that have taken place in animal husbandry in the last decades and which are closely related to other changes in society. As a matter of fact, we no longer talk about animal husbandry but about livestock production. The change from 'husbandry' to 'production' has meant some problems both ethologically and ethically...

"An appraisal of animal health shows that while the number of cows in Sweden decreased from about 2.1 million in 1947 to about 750,000 in 1973, the disease incidence - reported by the veterinarians to the National Board of Agriculture - did not decrease at the same rate. The same development with regard to disease applies in principle also to swine...

"The increase of mastitis is due to many different factors. However, the most common cause is most likely traumatic injuries to the udders. One important factor is that the udders have become increasingly large through the production growth. These traumatic injuries occur more easily when the animals are prevented from getting up or lying down normally. A combination of a too short stall and an unsuitable tie or feeding rack inhibit the animals' normal movements with risk for udder injuries. Slippery concrete surfaces are equally risky. If the stall is too short, the animals get abnormally dirty which may also be a predominating factor for mastitis. The importance of bedding is emphasized by one investigation showing that cows with access to straw bedding had 3.9% trampled teats while cows without such bedding had 10.1%...Sows in stalls or cages in barren environments often maniacally bite the tubular wall of the cage front...Naturally, if the environment causes injury to the animals, their behaviour changes. Cows exposed to manure gas poisoning develop an abnormal leg position, poultry in cages deformed claws etc...

"Right now the discussion concerning ethics, ethology and animal health is carried out with great optimism in Sweden. In 1973 the Swedish Parliament took the internationally unique decision of ordering that all plans for re- or new construction of animal environments have to be examined from the point of view of prevention of cruelty to animals through the agricultural boards by veterinarians specially trained for the purpose."

Dr. G. van Putten, Research Institute for Animal Husbandry, Zeist, The Netherlands, describes comfort behavior in pigs. Citing The Brambell Report (1965) he emphasized its advice that every animal be able to carry out exploratory behavior and comfort behavior. Dr. van Putten describes the pig's care of its skin through wallowing, bathing, and rubbing and the normal appearance of the skin of healthy pigs. However, he points out, "Pigs, kept in a pen, have to be satisfied with lying down in places, which have become wet from urine and faeces. In this situation they look very dirty. Many pigs, however, find out that they can make their own wet place by splashing water out of the drinking bowl. If they have only a drinking-nipple, they may press their backs to the valve and thus take a shower, or they bite or press the valve and let the water run out of their mouth to wet the floor. This the reason why many pig-keepers cut off the water supply for the

vocabulary." He concludes, "Pigs have very complicated patterns of behaviour. Domestic pigs are by no means degenerated to walking sausages. However, modern husbandry systems offer only very limited facilities to express the behaviour they want to. Neither do modern housing systems provide stimuli eliciting the most important patterns of behaviour, like for instance comfort behaviour.

"Comfort behaviour is very important in the everyday life of the 700 million pigs (Schwark et al., 1976), sharing this planet with us. Nevertheless we construct their pens or stands in such a sophisticated way, that there is no possibility left to carry out the most essential forms of comfort behaviour."

He recommends that "we should take the decision to provide every new pig pen at least with showers for the necessary cooling and with horizontal and vertical bristles to enable grooming of the sides and the backs of the pigs involved. This is a responsibility we have accepted by taking pigs out of the natural environment to which they were adapted, to keep and select them for our own benefit."

Ruth Harrison, author of "Animal Machines," stated "Last year, in Britain alone, around half a million sows were kept in stalls in which they were unable to turn round. They stood on an unbedded floor of concrete or slats. Some were kept almost continually in darkness. Some forty thousand young calves were reared for the 'white veal' trade in slatted floored crates, unable to turn round, unable to lie down freely, unable even to groom themselves freely. Some were kept in near darkness. Around forty five million hens were kept in crowded battery cages, unable to spread even one wing and balanced permanently on sloping wire. There are other similar systems...The systems have been embraced by business interests entering farming rather than by farmers, and by some scientific and government circles adhering to the philosophy that anything that is new is progress and progress must not be halted. This has resulted in an unfortunate bias in research and in subsidies, grants and taxation."

*Available from Birkhauser Verlag, P.O. Box 34, CH-4010 Basel, Switzerland.

NEW N.I.H. ANIMAL WELFARE POLICY

Effective January 1, 1979, revised rules of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) entitled "Responsibility for Care and Use of Animals" have been issued. They cover grant applications, contract proposals or any other request for NIH support. As in the past, the grantee or contractor institution must provide an assurance that it is committed to follow twelve NIH principles, among them these four which need careful scrutiny and thought by administrators, institutional committees, and others concerned with the use of experimental animals to ensure that they are, in fact, being adhered to.

1. "The research should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society and not random or unnecessary in nature.
2. "The experiment should be based on knowledge of the disease or problem under study and so designed that the anticipated results will justify its performance.
3. "Statistical analysis, mathematical models, or *in vitro* biological systems should be used when appropriate to complement animal experiments and to reduce numbers of animals used.
4. "The experiment should be conducted so as to avoid all unnecessary suffering and injury to the animals."

The NIH rules state "Grant applications and contract proposals shall indicate whether animals are involved in the proposed activity and the rationale for using animals. Information should be provided to confirm that the species and numbers of animals are appropriate, that unnecessary discomfort and injury to animals will be avoided, and that analgesic, anesthetic, and tranquilizing drugs will be used where indicated to minimize stress to the animals."

NIH Awarding Unit responsibilities include the following: "NIH staff and initial review groups who review applications and proposals will be alert for procedures or conditions in the application or proposal that may violate the Principles, and will bring them to the attention of the awarding unit staff and the advisory councils or boards by a special note on the initial review group's summary statement."

The funding may be stopped under the following provisions: "If deemed appropriate, the NIH may refuse to make to that institution further awards involving the use of animals, suspend or terminate support of specific projects involving the use of

ANIMALS AND THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS

The Animal Welfare Institute has just published the newly revised third edition of *Animals and Their Legal Rights*. This unique paperback book contains accurate information on existing laws for the protection of animals.

AWI is raising charitable funds in order to make one free copy available upon request to public libraries, police chiefs and humane societies around the country. To date, over 2,700 libraries in 49 states and 2,900 police chiefs in 48 states have requested the book, and the demand continues. We have just sent out the free offer to humane societies with the last Information Report, Vol. 27, No. 4.

In providing this book to libraries, we hope to disseminate the vital and relevant facts concerning animal welfare to the general public. At the same time, *Animals and Their Legal Rights* will assist police chiefs in the enforcement of local and federal laws for the protection of animals against cruelty, abuse and neglect.

Animals and Their Legal Rights has nineteen chapters with an extensive appendix, together totaling 279 pages. It is available to individuals at cost price: \$2 per copy.

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Procedure for Citizen Request of Cruelty Investigation in the State of Minnesota
Animal Health Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture
State Law Libraries
Statutes of the 50 States, American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
The Albert Schweitzer Medal of the Animal Welfare Institute
Some Publications of the Animal Welfare Institute
Bibliography

HUMANE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS OFFICE ESTABLISHED IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT

An office in France's Ministry of Agriculture has been established for humane protection of animals according to the current issue, No. 929 of the Bulletin of Oeuvre d'Assistance aux Betes d'Abattoirs (OABA), an organization devoted to the protection of livestock and poultry.

"The creation of this office greatly facilitates our work," said Madame Jacqueline Gilardoni, OABA President, "and ensures, in emergency cases, a rapid solution. Rapidity, this key word in ending suffering, is appreciated by us to the full." The initiative was taken by Director of Quality, Dr. Mathieu, and the responsibility for carrying out the work assigned to the Controller-General and the Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture.

WISCONSIN FROG DEALER CRUSHES PREGNANT RANA PIPIENS CAUSING 13% MORTALITY

Manager Cites 30-year Experience in Animal Shipment

The Animal Welfare Institute has been asked to alert readers of the Information Report to the actions of "GRASKA" a major supplier of frogs to U.S. laboratories.

Dr. Krystyna Ansevin, Associate Professor of Biology, Rice University, Houston, Texas, writes of the shipment of 180 gravid female *rana pipiens* in two boxes each measuring 21"x14"x7". "...the frogs had apparently had to be pushed by force into each of the two boxes. In fact, they were packed so tight that, in a closed and stapled box, they were actually under pressure: one dead female was retrieved from the box bent in half and its vertebral column broken. Other animals had broken limbs. About 13% of the females arrived dead or near death."

Dr. Ansevin further states, "On January 15th I called GRASKA and expressed my dismay to the sales manager. I told him that I considered this to be a case of appalling cruelty to animals as well as of an inexcusable waste of specimens of a species which is already depleted by water pollution and is so exploited for the purposes of research that it is heading towards becoming an endangered species in this country. Also, that I viewed this incident as an attempt to sell an inferior quality merchandise to a customer...As an explanation for the overcrowding of the frogs to the point of forcible packing of the females (he admitted that he had prepared this order personally) he only quoted his thirty-odd year experience in shipping live animals.

"I find the manager's admission that he himself (rather than some new inexperienced worker at the company) had packed

**CRUELTY TO SMALL WHALES DECRIED
BY NORWEGIAN VETERINARIAN**

In an article by Arvid Bryne headlined "Whaling with Harpoon Barbaric - Would be Forbidden if Used in Slaughter House" (*Dagbladet*, December 12, 1978) Norwegian veterinary inspector Atle Ørbeck Sørheim stated, "A whale's sensitivity is presumably like that of a human. Both are mammals and the nervous system of the whale is also highly developed...Suppose such a method of killing were used on land — in a Norwegian slaughterhouse? We would move in and forbid it immediately. The main rule in our animal protection regulations is that the animals should not suffer needlessly. More specific regulations are in force regarding the domestic animals we raise and slaughter, and for reindeer, as well. We have no regulations for whaling...suppose someone took a cold harpoon [a one-half meter long iron shaft with barbs, see photo] on land for elk-hunting. What would the reaction be if someone shot an animal in the flank with this grapple-like object and let it bleed to death while it was struggling to get free? There would certainly be a cry of outrage. The picture is dramatic, but not unrealistic. We shall take this problem up at the Veterinary Directorate and see what can be done with that killing method."

A Norwegian member of the International Whaling Commission's Scientific Committee told *Dagbladet* that efforts have been made since 1920 to find a better method of killing whales.

The article concludes: "The hunting of small whales takes place along the coast of northern Norway, the Norwegian Sea, and around Spitzbergen, Iceland, and Greenland. In practice, only black whales are taken nowadays. The hunt takes place mainly in the spring and summer, and about 90 ships from all parts of the country take part. There are no big companies involved; it is mostly small-boat owners who themselves sail on board who carry on the small-whale hunt. This year they were allotted a quota of 1790 animals in Norwegian waters and 200 near Iceland and Greenland, but the hunt was stopped after 1450 whales were taken because of poor market conditions."

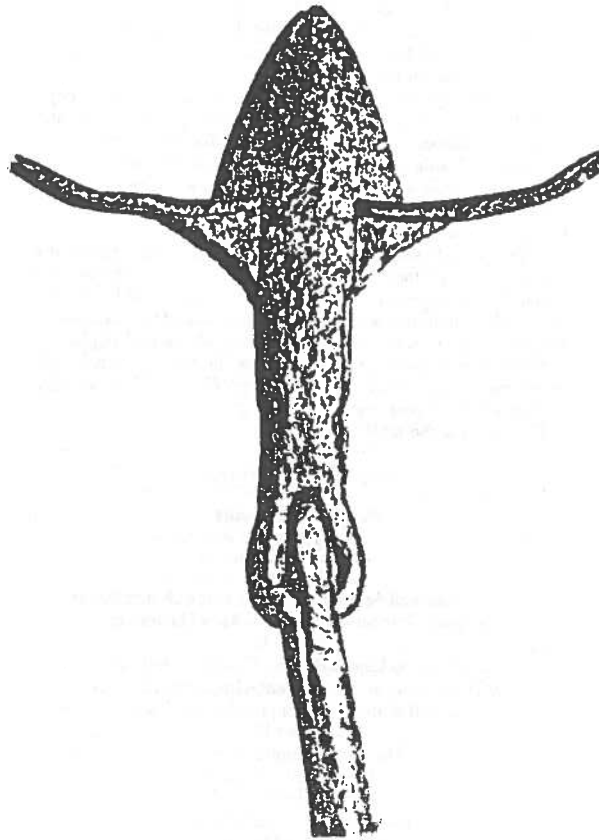
*In the killing of small whales with the "cold" harpoon the chances of killing a whale with the first harpoon by hitting a vital spot are even smaller than with the grenade-tipped explosive harpoon used for killing large whales. Small whaling is not controlled in any way by the International Whaling Commission.

**WILDLIFE TO BENEFIT FROM
EMBARGO PROVISION**

The Pelly Amendment of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 was strengthened last year by making its international embargo sanctions applicable to terrestrial as well as marine animals if they are endangered or threatened. The law which was originally enacted with a view to protecting the integrity of international treaties on marine resources has yet to be invoked; however, its passage in 1971 is credited with preventing juvenile pelagic salmon from being overharvested by Denmark, and, in 1975, certification by the Department of Commerce that Japan and the Soviet Union had "diminished the effectiveness of an international fishery conservation program" by filing objections against quotas set in 1973 by the International Whaling Commission, led to a statement by President Ford that he would not embargo fisheries products from these nations "at this time" because no further objections were filed in 1974. Since the issuance of this statement, no objections have been filed by any nation to quota reductions established by the IWC. President Carter has recently put Chile and Peru on notice after they were certified for killing whales in areas protected by IWC regulations.

The new amendment is expected to provide an effective deterrent to violation by any nation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered and Threatened Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, providing as it does for a presidential embargo of any or all wildlife products from the offending country. Trade in ivory, skins of reptiles, pelts of endangered spotted cats, giant otters and other rare mammals, feathers from endangered birds, or the birds themselves, captured for the exotic pet trade, all are now subject to an important economic sanction under U.S. law.

Readers are urged to notify the Animal Welfare Institute of any violations of these laws which they may witness or learn of.



A whale harpoon with barbs extended. This harpoon is at the Horda Museum, but the harpoons of today are not remarkably different in construction. [*Dagbladet*]

**ONE MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF TRAPPED FURS
SMUGGLED INTO TEXAS**

[continued from page 1]

said a lynx coat in Europe sells for between \$15,000 and \$20,000. He said there were 5,878 skins of the ringtail cat, 3,000 of grey fox, 4,820 of coyotes, 1,088 of raccoons, 636 skunks, 562 badgers, three house cats and one unknown fur of an animal kin to the tapir...

"Riley said the house cats were probably 'just a mistake. They walked into a trap.'"

Clark Bavin, Chief of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Law Enforcement Office said, "That high desert and mountainous area has been the focus of numerous smuggling operations in the recent past...We've seen an increase in smuggling of ocelot and jaguar skins...The smuggling of live parrots and reptiles for the exotic pet trade is particularly intensive."

Due to insufficient allocation of funds for law enforcement in the U.S. Department of the Interior, there is only one agent in this critical border area.

According to enforcement personnel, U.S. Customs filed a petition to condemn the furs and sell them at auction; however, the defendants' attorneys are seeking to pay the storage costs.

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

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INFORMATION REPORT

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CITES MOVING TOWARD MATURITY

The second meeting of the parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) took place in San Jose, Costa Rica, March 19 - 30, 1979. The Convention seemed to come of age, having weathered six years of growth from its inception in 1973 when 80 nations gathered in Washington to take part in drafting it. Member nations now number 51, and 16 non-member countries sent observers to Costa Rica.

A remarkable synthesis took place during the course of the lengthy and demanding meetings, and the final result was superior to that planned by any single nation in attendance. Of particular note were the frequent strongly conservationist interventions by third world countries, for example, the representative of Bangladesh's condemnation of animal dealers based on that nation's experience with respect to rhesus monkeys.

The delegations of the United States and the United Kingdom both took very active roles in the debates, and each prevented the other from making retrogressive changes in the operation of the Convention. When the U.K. attempted to obtain approval of its "minimum list" a solid block of opposition, led by the United States and vigorously supported by the non-governmental observers from the world conservation community, prevented its adoption. This list, whose adoption would have led most nations to treat it as "The List" - a maximum list, in effect - would have permitted many parts and products of endangered or threatened species to enter trade, even if they were actually labelled with the name of the species. British Customs, an agency known for its rigid views, was responsible for the proposal which, fortunately, met with little favor in the world community in general.

With regard to the criteria for deleting or adding species to the Convention's three appendices, however, the shoe was on the other foot. Britain stood staunchly for the "Berne Criteria." These are standards which were adopted at the instance of the United States delegation at the first meeting of the parties in Berne, Switzerland in 1976. The United States, however, at the strong urging of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, had suffered a change of heart; and the position adopted in 1979 by the U.S., after many heated interagency meetings, called for a suspension of the requirements for scientific data to delete a species placed on one of the appendices before such scientific requirements had been instituted at Berne for addition of a species. The argument in the United States centered on a single species, the bobcat, whose fur has become so fashionable in West Germany, Japan and Italy that a single pelt may sell for as much as \$450. The State of Louisiana felt sufficiently strongly about the matter that it sued the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The controversy has not yet been resolved. However, the interest the international community evidenced in this internal dispute was tepid to non-existent. The parties were overwhelmingly against weakening the standards for deletion of a species. However, the U.K. came to the rescue of an embarrassingly isolated U.S. delegation with a skillfully drawn amendment to the U.S. proposal. The amendment put the Berne criteria back in full force. The U.S. accepted the U.K. proposal and it was unanimously adopted thus reinforcing the criteria by demonstrating solid international support two years after their adoption.

Another important contribution by the U.K. was its proposal to add some rare dolphins to Appendix I (endangered) and to add all cetaceans not on Appendix I to Appendix II. A comprehensive publication on this subject was distributed by the U.K. to all who attended the conference, and additional information was supplied to the U.S. delegation which had opposed the U.K. proposal before coming to Costa Rica. The U.S. changed its position to support and the broad listing received equally broad

MORATORIUM ON COMMERCIAL WHALING PASSES U.S. SENATE

On May 15, 1979, Senator Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.) spoke on the Senate floor for his resolution calling for a moratorium on commercial whaling, stating,

Mr. President, today we have before us Senate bill 586, The Foreign Relations Authorizations Act. Incorporated in this bill is Senate Concurrent Resolution 14 calling for a moratorium of indefinite duration on commercial killing of whales. I wish to take this opportunity to once again draw your attention to the plight of these magnificent creatures. It is essential that we reaffirm at this time the commitment of the people of the United States to protect these awesome inhabitants of the seas.

The reluctance of whaling nations to abide by the protective measures established by the International Whaling Commission is cause for grave concern. Compliance with the international whaling management measures is tenuous, at best, and difficult, if not impossible, to monitor and enforce. The result is a continued decline in certain whale populations and a growing sense of frustration among those desirous of protecting these delightful beings from the depredations of man.

I have jointly initiated a measure to place sanctions on those determined to thwart the desires of the international community to protect the remaining whale populations. This was done by amending the Fishery Conservation and Management Act to require the Secretary of Commerce to deny access to the U.S. fishery conservation zone to any nation found in violation of an international whaling or fishery conservation program. While effective, this provision only affects those nations fishing in our fishery conservation zone; thus some further measure must be instituted that will reach all whaling nations.

The U.S. delegation must present a consensus at the forthcoming meeting of the International Whaling Commission in July. I believe passage of this provision will give a clear indication to the U.S. delegation and to the IWC itself that the American people, as represented by this Congress, are opposed to the commercial killing of whales.

A moratorium on commercial whaling would provide a respite in the taking of whales that would allow those stocks that are depleted or declining to begin to recover. It would also provide a situation that would allow for effective enforcement: Theoretically under the moratorium, no commercial whaling would occur and thus anyone attempting to traffic whale products would be in obvious violation and appropriate sanctions could be invoked. This moratorium would not prohibit scientific investigations concerning cetacean populations and would provide the time to compile more adequate information on whale stocks.

Approval of this provision by the Senate will serve as a clear demonstration to the world that the American people are determined to end the pursuit and slaughter of these rare and intelligent creatures. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

The Foreign Relations Authorizations Act incorporating the S. Con. Res. 14, moratorium resolution, passed the Senate by a vote of 84 to 10. The full text of the resolution follows:

Moratorium on the Commercial Killing of Whales

SEC. 403. (a) The Congress finds and declares that—
(1) whales are a unique marine resource of great esthetic and scientific interest to mankind and are a vital part of the

TRAPPED

by John B. Oakes

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1979

The men and women who carelessly toss the furry skin of a wild animal across their shoulders - just as their ancestors did in the forests of Northern Europe and Asia several thousand years ago - may not know it, and if they do, surely prefer not to think about it, but with few exceptions what they're really doing is flaunting evidence of many hours or even days of torture suffered by each wild animal whose pelt they wear.

There is no escape from this ugly fact, nor can it be hidden either by ridicule of the "do-gooders" who are trying to put a stop to this anachronistic form of cruelty or by the false claim that abolition of the steel leg-hold trap will destroy the fur industry.

For those who prefer facts to emotion on this touchy subject, a look at the facts will show that:

- The steel leg-hold trap, as normally used on land throughout the United States and Canada, is a monstrously brutal method of capturing wild animals.
- The overwhelming preponderance of wild (as distinct from ranch-raised) animals whose pelts are used in the American fur industry are caught by the steel leg-hold trap although more humane, if more expensive, alternatives are available.
- Use of this trap has already been outlawed or restricted in a number of fur-producing countries and in a few American states.
- The recent shift in fashion toward "fun" furs has raised the demand (and prices) for pelts of relatively common wild animals, usually taken by this barbaric device.

When the steel trap is sprung on an animal's leg, the traumatic effect has been compared to that of a car door smashing a human finger caught between the hinges. But (unless the trap has been set underwater, in which case the animal fairly quickly drowns) the agony does not end there; it only begins.

The trapped animal will almost certainly thrash wildly about in terror, rage, pain and panic, breaking its teeth on the steel trap or the chain that holds it in place. Occasionally the victim will succeed in gaining freedom, after hours of struggle, by wrenching or biting off its own foot at the point where the steel jaws have already dug into the bone. This is known in the trade as "wring-off" and the animals that thus leave one paw behind them are the lucky ones.

The others - the vast majority of the millions trapped on land each year - are eventually worn out by the struggle and lie inert and exhausted, without food or water, until the trap line is visited, which may easily be two, three or more days later. At that point, the victim at last is put out of its misery, usually by clubbing or strangulation - provided it has not already starved or frozen to death. It has been estimated by Government trappers (and the United States Government is the biggest single trapper of all with its indefensibly wasteful predator-control program) that about 75 percent of the unwanted animals caught in traps set for other species are so badly injured that they have to be destroyed.

More than six and one-half million muskrats and three million raccoon were trapped and killed in the United States in 1976-77; nearly 175,000 coyotes; 21,000 badger, etc., etc. - to a total of more than 16 million wild animals in that year alone, taken by an estimated two million trappers, licensed and unlicensed.

Various substitutes for, or modifications of, the leg-hold trap have been tried but are not in general use in this country, except perhaps for an "instant kill" trap that has its own dangers and defects.

Nearly a dozen countries, including Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom, forbid use of the steel leg-hold trap. So, to a limited degree, do a few American states, including New Jersey, where a battle is going on right now to extend the prohibition to all counties in the state. Senator Harrison A. Williams of New Jersey and Birch Bayh of Indiana have introduced comparable legislation at the Federal level.

The fur industry itself has been enjoying an economic revival in the last few years, sparked in part by the new emphasis on "fun" furs trapped in the wild. The rise and use of wild-animal furs (80 percent of which in the United States are caught in the steel leg-hold trap) accounts for a significant part of what today has become a \$700 million business.

That's why it's becoming more urgent than ever that the abominable cruelty of the leg-hold trap and the needless suffering it entails be brought to the attention of otherwise sensitive men and women who through ignorance or indifference don't hesitate to wrap themselves in the skin of an animal that probably dies under frightful torture.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT HEARS CRITICS OF ITS POLICIES AND PROGRAMS ON CARNIVORES

On January 12, 1979, an Administrative Law Judge from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) conducted hearings in Washington on the Service's "Animal Damage Control Program" (ADC). Representatives of animal protection and conservation groups urged that an entirely new Draft Environmental Impact Statement be prepared owing to the tendentious nature of the DEIS submitted; however, the decision has been taken to proceed to the final statement, which is expected to be completed by the week of June 18.

The program was also severely criticized on its merits by the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of the Interior itself in a thorough 55-page analysis. He stated, "the Fish and Wildlife Service cannot effectively determine whether the estimated expenditures of \$18 million in fiscal year 1978 had a significant impact on the prevention of livestock losses by predators in areas where Animal Damage Control methods were utilized."

The leg-hold trap is widely used in the ADC program, and trappers employed in this multimillion dollar government program routinely set the traps Friday and do not return till Monday. This cruel system goes on year after year in order to avoid paying overtime. Thus animals suffering broken bones and teeth are left to fight the steel trap for up to 72 hours before being killed.

The Department's own testimony at hearings before the House Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation, and the Environment in 1975 documents the enormous amount and intensity of the pain and fear inflicted:

"Mr. Leggett: Would there be a substantial number you release alive?"

"Mr. Rost: Yes."

"Mr. Leggett: Are you able to make an estimate at this point?"

"Mr. Rost: Oh, I would say perhaps 25 to 30 percent of those taken are in good enough condition to be released. Now, if the leg is twisted to the point we feel the animal would not survive, it is dispatched at the site...Some animals fight harder than others, and do more damage faster than others."*

*Hearings before the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and the Environment on Painful Trapping Devices, November 17, 18, 1975.

CITES [continued from page 1]

All species of hawks and eagles not listed on Appendix I were placed on Appendix II when the Swedish proposal for this purpose was adopted. Denmark proposed similar action for the owls, and this too was voted by the parties.

The Convention requires humane handling of live animals listed on appendices when the animals are in transit from one country to another. A comprehensive draft of a manual for use by the parties was prepared by experts working with TRAFFIC (Trade in Rare Fauna and Flora in Commerce), a subsidiary of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. Veterinarians from the San Diego and Gladys Porter Zoos and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals formed a working group at the Costa Rica meeting to consolidate modifications of the draft, and it was approved for publication.

A series of procedural matters were solved generally to the benefit of species; for example, the loop hole which had allowed dealers to import hybrids without having to follow convention regulations was closed, as was a loop hole concerning species which their owners claimed were bred in captivity even when the pregnant mother had been captured in the wild. Readers who are interested in a detailed accounting of all agenda items may write to the Office of Endangered Species, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Services, 18th & C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20204.

A discordant note was struck at the conference when sea turtle exploiter Antonio Suarez was observed to be present one day, seated with the Mexican delegation. Mr. Suarez' operation in Oaxaca, where he has a turtle slaughter house supplied by the threatened female Pacific Ridleys as they swim back to their ancestral beaches to lay their eggs, was widely publicized in *Outside* magazine. Tim Cahill wrote of his observations when he went with the ABC Sports TV crew filming the official opening of PIOSA, Suarez' turtle company. A few quotations tell the sorry tale. "All up and down the beach, tiny turtles were making their way out to sea. There were half a dozen men walking the beach with white styrofoam boxes, collecting the hatchlings. I saw dozens of boxes containing about 200 animals apiece, and was told that the men were doing something scientific that had to do with the preservation of the Ridley. No one seemed willing to tell me any more than that..."

"The conveyor belt carried the turtle to another room where it was placed on a slaughtering table. Every turtle I saw gutted that day was a female, and all of them had eggs in their oviducts. The eggs and entrails were placed in a large plastic bucket. Later, I was told, the eggs would be taken to the new lab and

same men I had seen collecting turtles at Escobilla for that unspecified 'scientific' purpose. Many of the men working at the lab were the same men I had seen gutting turtles at the slaughterhouse the day before. They all wore the same green T-shirts and shorts.

"We had come to the lab unannounced. When we got there the men were taking the hatchlings out of the tanks and putting them in the boxes. We asked why. The tanks, we were told, were dirty, and since the pipes weren't working, they had to be emptied, cleaned and filled with new sea water. This made sense. Except...looking back on it, not one of the tanks was refilled until it became apparent to the workers that we meant to stay for some time.

"It was Monday. The governor and the officials had left. Was it possible that the turtles we saw - the ones supposedly hatched at the lab - had been brought in from Escobilla? For a day? For the governor's visit and the dedication?..."

"An unsettling thing happened when we returned to slaughterhouse cove after the first day of diving. The manager of the slaughterhouse asked us all to leave, and he threatened force if we didn't. Why had they been so anxious to have us film the dedication on Sunday, but wanted us out of there on Tuesday..."

"The second visit to the lab was a revelation. All the tanks were empty. There were no hatchlings. There was no sea water. Nothing.

"The large tanks outside, containing the mature turtles, were empty. One misshapen adult female lay on her back, dead beside the tank. She had been left there to bake in her own shell.

"Ten styrofoam boxes, like the ones we had seen at Escobilla, were stacked by the side of the building, apparently forgotten. There were 200 hatchlings in each box and all were dead or dying. The only person at the lab, an old man eating his lunch under a tree, explained that all the hatchlings had been dumped at sea. As for the styrofoam boxes, somebody must have forgotten them after they *brought the hatchlings in from the beach at Escobilla on Saturday*, the day before the dedication. Sure, he said, it would be okay if Juan José put the hatchlings out to sea. Somebody had just forgotten to do it. The mature adults, the man said, had been taken to the slaughterhouse..."

Undeterred by any exposé, Antonio Suarez, a Spaniard who is said to own considerable real estate and a brewery in Mexico, came to Costa Rica hoping to interest other developing countries in his sea turtle operations. A film white-washing the PIOSA operation, was twice shown in a public room adjoining the conference area. The film, complete with mood music and a script boosting the turtle slaughterhouse and laboratory, as "a boundless source of employment and income" had no identification as to its producer and source, it would have been easy to assume that it was a Mexican government film.

Inside the conference hall, information on exploitation of threatened and endangered animals was more frankly discussed. The Brazilian head of delegation pointed out that the thousands of skins imported from her country by consuming nations were all, without exception, illegal. The Peruvian delegate said no export permit had been given for any of the 7,000 skins which went into trade in 1977. Tables prepared by the Secretariat show that only a small proportion of the skins tabulated by Customs in the importing countries were checked under provisions of CITES. Enforcement is badly needed in order to give animals the protection designed for them by the nations who drafted and ratified the convention.

A steering committee composed of representatives from all parts of the world was created. It consists of Australia, Brazil, Nepal, United Kingdom, United States and Zaire and the depositary nation, Switzerland, and past and future host nations, Costa Rica and India.

The next meeting of the parties is tentatively set in India in 1981.

PRESIDENT CARTER ON U.S. EFFORTS TO SAVE WHALES AND OTHER ENDANGERED SPECIES

A memorandum from the President to the Secretary of the Interior and the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, April 24, 1979 states:

"Subject: Enforcement of International Endangered Species Requirements

"Previously, I asked you to work together to establish better procedures to develop United States positions for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). I would like you to expand your effort to include an assessment of U.S. enforcement of these trade restrictions and to make recommendations for improvements in enforcement efforts government-wide. I would like you to work with the Departments of Agriculture, Justice and the Treasury (Customs) on this effort."

In a letter of the same date to Brock Evans, convener of the conservation community's meetings on proposals for Presidential consideration, the President stated: "On U.S. whaling policy, Administrator Frank is pursuing vigorously a strategy for

MORATORIUM [continued from page 1]

(2) the protection and conservation of whales are of particular interest to citizens of the United States;

(3) in 1971 the Congress adopted resolutions requesting the Secretary of State to negotiate a ten-year moratorium on the commercial killing of whales;

(4) the United States, which effectively banned all commercial whaling by United States nationals in December 1971 has sought an international moratorium on the commercial killing of whales since 1972;

(5) the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment adopted a resolution in 1972 calling for a ten-year moratorium on commercial whaling;

(6) the United Nations Governing Council for Environment Programs in 1973 and 1974 confirmed such call for a ten-year moratorium, and the Council continues to support ongoing efforts relating to whale conservation;

(7) the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, signed in 1946, as implemented by the International Whaling Commission, is not providing adequate protection to whales;

(8) the data-gathering structure established under the International Whaling Commission has not provided all the available data necessary for sound whale conservation;

(9) there is strong evidence that the members of International Whaling Commission continue to import, in some instances in increasing amounts, whale products from countries not members of the Commission; and

(10) defects in the implementation of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling by the International Whaling Commission allow harvests of the declining whale species.

(b) The Congress hereby urges—

(1) the International Whaling Commission to agree to a moratorium on the commercial killing of whales; and

(2) Brazil, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Norway, the Soviet Union, and the Republic of Korea, as parties to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and which still engage in commercial whaling, and Chile, the People's Republic of China, Peru, Portugal, the Democratic Republic of Korea, Spain, and Taiwan, as countries which are not parties to the Convention and which still engage in commercial whaling, to recognize and comply voluntarily with a moratorium on the commercial killing of whales, as endorsed by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the United Nations Governing Council for Environment Programs.

BAD NEWS FOR WHALES FROM CHINA FISHERIES MONTHLY

The latest report on Japanese whaling outside the regulations of the International Whaling Commission comes from a Taiwanese publication, *China Fisheries Monthly*, No 316, April, 1979. A translation by the National Marine Fisheries Service reads as follows:

Taiwan Develops a Coastal Whale Fishery

Because the imposition of international controls on the Soviet and Japanese whaling industries has made it difficult for them to operate, Taiwan is now experimenting with a plan to develop a small-scale coastal whale fishery.

Since Japan's five whaling corporations came under unified management, the number of Japanese whaling vessels has been reduced significantly. Taiwan has reportedly already purchased a small number of used whaling vessels from Japan to perform small-scale experimental fishing. According to reports, Taiwan currently has four such whaling vessels.

Each year the International Whaling Commission passes a resolution against transfer of whaling equipment to non-IWC nations, and each year Japan continues to violate the resolution and to increase its importation of whale products from unregulated sources including the pirate whaling vessel, "Sierra."

RESEARCH AWARDS TOTTALLING \$26,000 OFFERED FOR SUCCESSFUL SUBSTITUTES FOR LABORATORY ANIMALS

International scholars from any branch of science or the arts, whose research is concerned with experimental and theoretical problems of animal welfare, are eligible to participate in the Felix Wankel Research Award for Animal Protection. Awards will be granted up to a maximum of 50,000 German Marks for original research work, with particular emphasis placed on contributions in search of alternative methods to the use of laboratory

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL SUFFERING OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS

A Review of Scientific Literature: 1975-1978
by Jeff Diner

with a preface by Samuel Peacock, Jr., M.D.
published by the Animal Welfare Institute

(210 pages, \$4.00, AWI)

In order to give readers of the Information Report understanding of the purpose and content of AWI's newest publication, the preface by Samuel Peacock, Jr., M.D. is reprinted in full below.

"The Animal Welfare Institute has performed a valuable service to the scientific community in compiling this report. Most of us engaged in research tend to restrict our reading of the literature to those articles in certain journals that pertain to our own specific area of interest. In any given journal, there will occasionally be a report of a piece of research in which the experimental design involves intense pain, great stress, fear, or combinations of these, for they can hardly be separated. I, for one, tend to gloss over a paper of this type on the premise and hope that it is either an isolated case, or that the work was so important that the result *did* justify the means.

"This report, however, has surveyed a number of research areas and a variety of journals in these areas. It becomes quite clear that there are a great number of experiments done every year which by design inflict great suffering of many kinds on a variety of animal species. It is not essential to be an expert in any one of the areas covered in this report to grasp the fact that we scientists, in our intense desire to investigate our hypotheses, are incredibly insensitive to the feelings of our experimental animals.

"At least a partial explanation of this, I believe, is the traditional stance of anti-anthropomorphism in the biological sciences. This philosophy, coupled with the mechanism of denial, permits an investigator to rationalize almost any experiment without jeopardizing his or her ethical standards. I am not suggesting that we should all indulge in sentimental anthropomorphic thinking, but I am stating that biological systems operate by identical mechanisms in man and in the mouse. To deny the importance of the mouse's pain, the dog's stress, the hamster's sight is to deny and deny these qualities that we like to think set us apart from them. The fact that these animals do experience pain, stress, and fear is in fact the reason we use them in experiments. Indeed, if they had no mechanism for responding to stress, no afferent systems conducting sensation to the brain, they would be of little use as experimental subjects.

"In our drive to pursue the quest for more knowledge, we must not ignore the cost-benefit ratio, cost in terms of animal suffering, benefit in terms of knowledge increment. Experiments of the type cited in this report should not be done casually with the 'let's try it and see what happens' approach, with the hypothesis developed after the fact. Indeed, they should be carefully analyzed beforehand. Every effort should be made to obtain data by alternate means. We should all ask ourselves, is the cost in suffering worth the knowledge gained? Is there a different approach to the problem? What statistical methods can be used to reduce sample size? Is there a more simple biological system that can be used?

"For a neurophysiologist to write a preface to a report of this kind is not an easy task. I dislike intensely making value judgements on the merit of another investigator's research, especially when that research is not in my area. However, I do wonder if we have gained very much from many of the reports referred to here. I feel that investigators must consider carefully what they are doing. It seems to me that great pain for little gain is incompatible with the scientific ethic. In short, all of us in the biological sciences should conduct our research with reverence for the life we are studying and sacrificing in our laboratories. The importance of this report is that it draws our narrow focus to a broader area and then makes us more aware."

BACTERIAL TOXICITY TEST SIX TIMES MORE SENSITIVE AND 192 TIMES FASTER THAN CONVENTIONAL VERTEBRATE TEST

A new method of water pollution testing has been developed by Beckman Instruments, Inc. which has a whole series of advantages over the current commonly used test which poisons fish to death.

Instead of taking four days, killing fish whose variable responses make it difficult to reproduce results, luminescent bacteria are the rapidly reacting bioassay organisms in a monitoring system called Microtox. According to Beckman's Product Development Bulletin 6964, "...the metabolism of the luminescent bacteria is influenced by low levels of toxicants. Any alteration of metabolism in turn affects the intensity of the organisms' light output. By sensing these changes in light output, the presence and relative concentration of toxicants can be detected."

The Bulletin further notes, "All you need to do is to prepare the dilutions of the test sample. The bioassay organisms can be handled as a simple reagent (no care and feeding required)." With regard to accuracy, it states, "The response is quantitative unlike quantal data such as fish deaths, accuracy is maintained over a wide span of concentration." On repeatability: "One very important parameter in developing a standard bioassay is the ability to standardize the test population. This is more easily accomplished with bacteria than with higher organisms."

The concept of the system is described as follows: "The minimum requirement for monitoring toxicity is a set of interdependent enzyme systems controlling measurable physiological parameters, along with the appropriate measurement system. For a practical, real-time measurement of toxicity, a biological system must be selected which can be measured unequivocally, simply, sensitively, and rapidly. Luminescent bacteria fulfill these criteria: They contain a diversity of enzyme systems similar in structure and function to all living cells; as with other living cells, the total metabolic process is intrinsically tied to respiration; unlike most other life forms, the end products of metabolism include an appreciable quantity of light; light can be measured more sensitively with simple instruments than any other physiological parameter."

The Bulletin reports on a field trial as follows: "Dilutions of untreated effluent from an oil refinery were tested with the Microtox system and the data compared with a standard fish test. The fish test was performed by an independent testing lab and the procedure was a 4-day static toxicity test using fathead minnows. The Microtox test was about 6 times more sensitive. It is significant to note that the data points in Figure 2 generated by the Microtox system were obtained in less than 30 minutes as compared to 4 days with the fish test. Results with selected reagent grade toxicants are presented in Table 1. Microtox system data are stated as minimum detectable concentrations and are defined as those concentrations causing a one percent reduction in base-line light levels (i.e., EC₁). Literature values of LC₅₀'s for 96-hour fish tests are presented for comparison." (LC₅₀ means the lethal concentration necessary to kill half the fish).

All of the fish finally died from being forced to remain in the factory effluent sample. The test, in principle, is similar to the LD₅₀ (the lethal dose necessary to kill half the animals) which is the test inflicted on enormous numbers of mammals in the constantly expanding numbers of toxicity tests being conducted in an effort to maintain a livable environment, and to prevent genetic defects, chronic diseases, and acute poisoning by commercial products which are ingested by the public or to which it is otherwise exposed.

Beckman deserves praise for its enterprise in developing Microtox and encouragement to develop systems of a similar type for other toxicity tests. Since use of bacteria can provide greater precision, speed and accuracy for the protection of the public, reduce testing costs, and spare suffering of millions of sentient animals, much of it long-drawn-out and excruciating, research and development in this field should be given high priority by government and private industry.

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

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INFORMATION REPORT

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MINKE WHALES BEAR THE BRUNT OF A DYING INDUSTRY'S GREED

Offered up on the whalers' altar this year are the small minke whales whose quotas rose at the International Whaling Commission (IWC) meeting in London, July 9-13, 1979. More than 12,000 are scheduled for killing next season by IWC member nations. How many the outlaw whalers will take is unknown.

All will be killed with primitive "cold harpoons", weapons which do not even have ammunition so that a well placed shot could kill instantly. The reason? Because explosives would destroy part of the meat. Here is a clear measure of the whalers' greed and of their total lack of concern for the suffering they inflict on highly developed, sensitive, social animals.

Resolutions passed at this IWC meeting recognize the seriousness of the cruel methods used to kill whales, but no substantive action was taken to stop it.

The two major conservation gains made in London were the Indian Ocean Sanctuary, proposed by a new IWC member, the Seychelles, and a moratorium on factory-ship whaling except for minke whales, a compromise achieved due to the persistence of Jean-Paul Fortom, Scientific advisor to the Panamanian Commissioner.

The Seychelles delegation was headed by the nation's High Commissioner Bernard Loustau-Lalanne. Dr. Lyall Watson was scientific advisor. Widely distributed before the meeting was a well-reasoned and handsomely printed proposal, "The Seychelles Initiative," and a series of back-up documents effectively substantiating the several proposals. The central view of the island nation is well expressed in the following: "... the Government of Seychelles finds it difficult to accept a policy under which all stocks of all species of whale must be open to extensive exploitation unless they be depleted. No such policy exists for terrestrial resources. No nation declares that all forests or all wildlife have to be fully exploited without preserving any for the non-commercial, non-exploitive benefit of future generations.

"Our major natural resources lie in the rich waters surrounding our tiny land area and we are determined that they shall not be destroyed before we and our children have the chance to enjoy them and to decide for ourselves how, or even if, they should be deployed."

Danish Commissioner Lemche who has a mysterious affinity for pro-whaler amendments even when they affect areas half way round the world from Denmark, proposed that the Indian Ocean Sanctuary be cut off at 55° South. This was the only weakening amendment carried. What it means is that Japanese and Russian whaling fleets in the antarctic can kill minke whales.

The Indian Ocean Sanctuary, as adopted by a three-quarters majority vote of the Commissions, comprises an area six times the size of the continental U.S. This is an important achievement and shows what can be done by the inspired initiative of a small, new IWC-member nation.

The factory ship moratorium proposal was an amendment offered by Panama to the U.S. Commercial Whaling Moratorium agenda item which had gained a simple majority in Technical Committee - 11 to 6 with 6 abstentions - but which could not

(continued on page 2)

ACTION ALERT - News has just reached us that the Soviet Union has sent the International Whaling Commission a proposal to kill 1500 sperm whales (cachalots) in the Antarctic in the 1979-80 season. The Soviets have asked that their proposal be put to a postal vote.

Friends of whales can help save Moby Dick's kind from Russian harpooners by writing heads of State of IWC nations asking them to **vote no**. IWC countries are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Sweden,

NON-ANIMAL TESTS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH

An article in the August, 1979 issue of *Scientific American* "Bacterial Tests for Potential Carcinogens," by Raymond Devoret, describes clearly the value of the new short-term tests to find out which chemicals are likely to cause cancer and even how this happens. Dr. Devoret states: "It is estimated that more than 50,000 different man-made chemicals are currently in commercial and industrial use; between 500 and 1,000 new chemicals are put on the market every year. The standard animal tests for potential carcinogenicity take a long time and cost a great deal of money. Fortunately there is an alternative to the classical animal tests. One can take advantage of the profound unity of living matter and resort to bacteria as the test organisms. A bacterial assay for carcinogenicity takes a few hours or days rather than the two or three years required for an animal test, and it costs far less. An effective bacterial test has been developed by Bruce N. Ames of the University of California at Berkeley, based on the ability of a chemical to cause mutations in bacteria. More recently, my colleagues and I at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Gif-sur-Yvette have devised a group of tests based on a chemical's ability to induce the development of a dormant virus in bacteria. The Ames test and our tests not only provide means of identifying dangerous chemicals but also are powerful tools for learning to understand the primary events of the carcinogenic process initiated by chemicals."

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PIRATE WHALING: TAIYO FISHERIES ROLE EXPOSED

New Proof is Uncovered, Former Section Chief Fronts for Dummy Company

WHALING NATION JAPAN - LOSS OF HONOR

(Translation of an article from the Tokyo Shimbun (circulation 3,500,000) August 1, 1979.)

A TOKYO SHIMBUN investigation has revealed, as of July 31st, that Taiyo Fisheries Co. has, in fact, been secretly involved behind the scenes in the secret import into Japan of whalemeat from the SIERRA, a Cyprus flag ship notorious overseas as a "pirate whaling ship" which ignores the regulations of the International Whaling Commission (IWC). Taiyo has, up until now, continually denied accusations by anti-whaling organizations that it is the "wirepuller" for the covert operations.

Taiyo Fisheries, from about 6 years ago, when the IWC's regulations became stricter, has bought wholesale the secret whalemeat under an agreement between the SIERRA AGENCY (South Africa), the operator of the SIERRA and Taiyo Canada, its foreign subsidiary company.

On one hand, Taiyo negotiated to place Japanese meat inspectors (on the ship), and then the main Taiyo Fisheries Company Whaling Division Chief went directly to South Africa, directly associating with SIERRA officials, and has been officially employed there to facilitate the secret whalemeat imports.

The identity of the company secretly importing the whalemeat from the SIERRA was unknown.

However, the truth of the matter is that this unknown company's president was the same operations division chief who appeared in South Africa.

Substantiating Evidence, A Business Name Card

The SIERRA (683 tons) is an "anonymous" whaling vessel flying under a Cyprus flag of convenience. It has a Norwegian captain and gunner, and is manned by a South African crew. The SIERRA is run by a South African management company. And for the last ten years, it has sailed the Atlantic Ocean using

MINKE WHALES (continued from page 1)

muster the necessary three-quarter majority for adoption in the plenary session. Denmark's Lemche tacked on an exemption for minke whales to the Panamanian amendment, and the package was adopted with only Japan and Russia opposing it. The three abstentions were all from whaling nations: Brazil, Korea and Spain.

Since that time the government of Brazil has informed the U.S. State Department that Brazil will end whaling in two years.

Because minke whale quotas were raised, the lowering of sperm whale quotas led to a total reduction of only four or five thousand (the inclusion of new IWC members who whale confuses the total). Last year the quota was 19,719. This year it will be 15,835.

Most votes on quotas took place on the last night. The session extended till five the following morning. A number of opportunities to reduce specific quotas were lost, perhaps through exhaustion and inattention, perhaps through prior agreements reached at lengthy private Commissioners' meetings which took place throughout the week.

The bowhead whale quota which the United States has had to struggle to obtain for Alaskan Eskimos during the past two years subjects our country to strong international criticism because the IWC's Scientific Committee consistently recommends a zero quota owing to the severely endangered status of the bowhead. This was brought about by extreme exploitation by Yankee whalers in the last century. Intensive efforts to count adults and calves over the past two years, while revealing a larger number of adults than the low end of initial estimates, provide disquieting information on calves, suggesting that the Eskimos' selection of young whales is preventing recovery of the population and that it may decline to extinction under the present regime.

Dr. J. Ovington, Commissioner for Australia, delivered a strong statement at the meeting concluding: "if we stick with these figures, the species is doomed."

PIRATE WHALING (continued from page 1)

other endangered species protected by the IWC whaling ban, the SIERRA put into practice outrageous fishing methods such as cutting off only the choice meat sections which would bring a high price in Japan, while dumping the remainder into the ocean. At the end of last June, these practices and the fact that four Japanese meat inspectors were onboard were exposed by English anti-whaling organizations; and in early July at the London IWC General Meeting, Japan was placed in an extremely untenable position.

At that time, the anti-whaling groups published documentary photographs showing the transfer of 164 tons of illegal whalemeat last December in Los Palmas harbor from the SIERRA to a Japanese Freezer ship, the YAMATO FUAA (captained by Kozo Koeike). Subsequently, the source of this importing into Japan became a major issue.

In early July, an American anti-whaling organization visiting Japan made public documents proving that negotiations took place between Taiyo Canada, a Taiyo Fisheries Co. subsidiary (Newfoundland, E. Terada, president) and the SIERRA's management company, Sierra Agency, (Capetown).

According to the 3 year contract initiated in 1973, 1) Taiyo Canada would buy wholesale 3,000 tons of whalemeat from the SIERRA; 2) Taiyo Canada would hire and employ flensing specialists for the SIERRA. And thus, the connections between Taiyo Fisheries and the pirate whalers became clear.

According to this newspaper's investigation, the company which last December imported into Japan the SIERRA's whalemeat was C.D. JAXON of Tokyo, a fishing company located in the Tamachi ward of Tokyo (N. Higuchi, President; founded in May, 1978, Capitalization 2 Million Yen). This company's registered place of business is President Higuchi's home, and the only corporate officers listed are members of Higuchi's family. Furthermore, the company's three employers have their office in a one room Tokyo apartment.

This N. Higuchi, the president, (age 44), was a former Taiyo Fisheries Co. Whaling Division section chief who also was employed as Taiyo's North American enterprises sections chief. When the Tokyo Shimbun Newspaper asked Sierra Agency (Andrew M. Behr, Pres.) employees, officials and former seamen about Higuchi, we were told, "He's the man who came to purchase the SIERRA's whalemeat since 1973."

Sierra Agency also revealed:

- 1) That there was a very close business relationship between Behr and Taiyo Canada since 1973.
- 2) That it is a fact that there was a basic guaranteed contract with Taiyo Canada to purchase whalemeat wholesale and to dispatch Japanese whalemeat inspectors on the SIERRA.
- 3) That Higuchi came to Capetown each year to arrange the actual whalemeat import.
- 4) That Higuchi is still known as "Taiyo Fisheries Co.'s Mr. Higuchi."

The Tokyo Shimbun learned that the dummy export company registered in the Caribbean Sea's Bahama Islands and is called "C.D. JACKSON-Bahamas."

And, an English anti-whaling activist, Nick Carter, recently received from Sierra Agency sources the business name card used in 1973 by Higuchi when he visited the Sierra Agency as Taiyo Fisheries Whaling Enterprises section chief representative.

On the reverse side of the name card Taiyo Fisheries Co.'s main office address in English lettering is scratched out and Higuchi's home address—the Tamachi residence serving as C.D. Jackson's office—is written in.

From this it appears that Higuchi, while employed by Taiyo Fisheries, negotiated the purchase of the SIERRA's whalemeat as Taiyo Fisheries' representative, and Taiyo Fisheries, in order not to surface as the import source, formed a dummy company.

In February of 1977, Higuchi formed C.D. JAXON of Tokyo, and that was the year that the IWC General Meeting decided to ban imports from non-member nations. This was because, at the end of 1977, the Fishery Agency Director issued an administrative order to end imports from non-member nations.

Heretofore, Taiyo Fisheries had flatly denied any contract by Taiyo Canada saying, "We did enter into negotiations but no contract was made. As far as the purchase of SIERRA whalemeat is concerned, we do not have anything to do with that."

However, from the SIERRA officials' admission, the namecard and other evidence, the fact that Taiyo had used Higuchi's "two faces" to secretly import whale meat is clear.

G. Barker, a white South African seaman who worked on the SIERRA from 1973 through 1978 told the Tokyo Shimbun: 1) The four Japanese whalemeat inspectors aboard the SIERRA were employed by the Taiyo Canada, and 2) these inspectors received payment from both the SIERRA and Taiyo Canada. Commissions included, they made more than twice what the average seaman did, and it totaled to more than \$3,000 per month.

This substantiates that the Japanese whalemeat inspectors were employed by Taiyo.

The SIERRA's whalemeat imports were first carried out by the coastal whaling firm, NITTO Whaling; but six years earlier NITTO quit and was replaced by Taiyo Fisheries. Consequently, NITTO Whaling completely admitted these facts.

Furthermore, C.D. JAXON of Tokyo's president, Higuchi, is presently abroad to dissolve the whalemeat import contract. Company employees contracted during his absence said, "We know neither his whereabouts nor his time of return."

SEA TURTLES IN THE NEWS

- A bill to reduce the seaward boundaries of world famous Tortuguero National Park in Costa Rica from twelve to three miles and to permit export of turtle products slipped through that nation's legislature attached to another bill and reached President Rodrigo Carazo's desk. To his great credit, President Carazo vetoed the bill.
- The International Union for the Conservation of Nature reports that the mass nesting (*arribada*) of Olive Ridley Sea Turtles that have been swimming to the beach at La Escobilla in Mexico for millions of years ended in 1977. There was no *arribada* in 1978 thanks to PIOSA's ruthless exploitation. Antonio Suarez, the owner, (see Information Report Vol. 28, No. 2) has obtained a 1979 quota from the Mexican Department of Fisheries of 24,000 sea turtles from July to November. According to the IUCN Bulletin "November and December are 'open season' with no fixed quota. Senor Suarez has said that this year 'green turtles will not be taken'. Will this statement turn out to be true and, if true, is it useful? Last year, for Colola and Marauta Bay the green-turtle quota was only 20% of the whole, but the catch was 90% greens. The reason, as a PIOSA spokesman obligingly explained, was that 'ridleys are now very scarce in the area.'

"This report should not be allowed to close on a wholly depressing note. Despite all obstacles, the IUCN/WWF project team has persisted in its efforts to save Mexico's green turtles—and with some gratifying results. During last year's nesting season the team purchased (often of necessity, on the black market) 100,000 green turtle eggs and released a total of 70,000 hatchlings. This success could not have been gained without the active help of the local inhabitants - a fact which gives grounds for hope that even at this late hour the situation can be turned around."

SASKATCHEWAN KEEPS ITS COYOTES TO CONTROL RODENTS, CONDITIONS THEM AGAINST A TASTE FOR LAMB

A lively leaflet by Saskatchewan Agriculture entitled, "Coyote Control", features aversive conditioning with lithium chloride. Far from advocating destruction of the local coyotes by a sheep farmer, the brochure encourages him to condition them against sheep killing and eating and indeed to welcome them as resident rodent eaters and defenders of their territory against straw un-

SASKATCHEWAN (continued from page 2)

The four-page leaflet is direct in its analysis. To quote: "Aversive Conditioning. Why - The method has been designed for use with sheep but can be used to control predation on other animals. Each lamb killed may mean a loss of \$35 and upwards. Control costs are low (not over \$35 for an average farm flock of 300 ewes). The lithium chloride used for aversive conditioning is non-poisonous in the concentration used. Coyotes thus conditioned are left to prey on rodents and thus save the pasture for sheep.

"KNOW YOUR COYOTES!-Coyotes will eat almost anything and a dead animal is an easy meal. Coyotes you see in winter are rarely the ones on your range in the spring. A denning pair of coyotes make themselves inconspicuous until pups are about 6 weeks old (June 15). Feeding a den of pups makes coyotes look for easy meals or prey (dead cows, dead sheep or live lambs)! Coyotes which kill lambs may not return to feed on this prey for 3 or 4 days. Coyotes preying on sheep are likely to start their pups off on this handy prey too, but with aversive conditioning they will avoid this prey. Coyotes in your area which have been conditioned against eating sheep will tend to exert pressure to keep other coyotes out. From August to November roving coyotes will move into area where there are no coyotes (Look out)!"

This system of maintaining the resident coyotes and trying to avoid any coyote killing at all is not new in concept although the use of lithium chloride is relatively recent. Old hands in Wyoming and California have long kept the resident coyotes who did not kill lambs in order that other coyotes who might start sheep-killing, would be driven off. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service still stubbornly maintains that it can't make lithium chloride work. Its apparent inability to do anything outside its routine trapping, denning, and shooting from aircraft has brought heavy criticism on it from all quarters.

NON-ANIMAL TESTS (continued from page 1)

Explaining why bacterial tests work, the author writes, "DNA is the hereditary material of all living cells, and both DNA lesions and the cellular processes that repair them are remarkably similar in bacteria and in human cells; what is detrimental to bacterial DNA is likely to harm human DNA. That is the theoretical justification for substituting bacteria for mammalian cells in tests to detect damage to DNA." The practical aspects of protecting the public are well explained. "As I pointed out at the beginning of this article, only a small fraction of the flood of chemicals reaching the market every year can be tested accurately by means of the standard animal assays. In order to obtain results with statistical significance a great many animals must be (or at least should be) exposed to each tested chemical; for that reason alone a comprehensive screening of new chemicals would be impractical (other than the few, such as food additives, drugs and cosmetics, for which testing is mandated). Even when animal tests are feasible, manufacturers need low-cost, fast tests if they are to identify DNA-damaging substances while new products are still under development and alternative ones can still be sought." The statistical significance is highlighted in the following: "One of the great advantages of assays done with bacteria is the enormous biological amplification implicit in bacterial manipulations. It is easy to grow as many as a billion (10^9) bacteria per milliliter of culture medium. A mutational event such as a change in a single base pair in the bacterial DNA, which is impossible to detect by standard biochemical methods, will be revealed as a mutant bacterium. That single bacterium can be selected from among 10^9 cells because its daughter cells, and only they, will proliferate and form a colony visible to the unaided eye on an agar nutrient plate. Since a colony consists of about a million (10^6) bacteria, a rare single mutational event with a probability of, say, one in 100 million (a probability of 10^{-8}) would thus be amplified by a factor of 100 trillion (10^{14})."

Citing current use of the bacterial tests, Dr. Devoret writes, "The simplicity, sensitivity, and accuracy of the *Salmonella* test for screening large numbers of environmental sources of potential carcinogens has resulted in its current application in more than 2,000 governmental, industrial and academic laboratories throughout the world; it is estimated that 2,600 chemicals have been subjected to the test." The author cites examples: "Two impressive accomplishments of mutagenicity tests can be mentioned to give an idea of their value. In Japan the chemical furoamide known as AF-2, was added to a broad range of common food products for some years as an antibacterial agent. It had not shown any carcinogenic activity in standard tests on rats in 1962 or on mice in 1971. Then in 1973 T. Sugimura and his colleagues at the National Cancer Centre in Tokyo found that AF-2 was highly mutagenic in bacteria; they could easily demonstrate the mutagenic activity of the additive contained in just one slice of fish sausage! The discovery prompted a new round of more thorough animal tests for carcinogenicity - which showed that AF-2 was indeed a carcinogen. It was withdrawn from the market. If it were not for the bacterial test, AF-2 - which had passed two approved animal tests and been declared

ENFORCEMENT OF ANIMAL WELFARE ACT Iowa

Dr. George Hoffman, one of eleven regional specialists in USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, brought about compliance with the minimum standards of the Animal Welfare Act by the University of Iowa Medical College. As reported in the *Iowa City Press-Citizen*, April 17, 1979, "Housing and sanitation violations at 11 animal care facilities at the University of Iowa will cost in the vicinity of \$300,000 to rectify. The cost estimate was provided by William Farrell, associate vice president for educational development and research. Most of that money would be used for the purchase of new, larger animal cages, he said.

"The University also plans to hire two to four additional animal caretakers...The University could also be slapped with fines of \$1,000 per day per citation, according to Farrell. 'Literally dozens' of violations, covering a wide range of shortcomings, were found by the Inspector, he said."

Pennsylvania

A judicial officer of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has upheld the decision to suspend the dealer's license of Samuel Esposito, owner of Quakertown Farms Kennel, Quakertown, Pa., for 14 days. Department judicial officer Donald A. Campbell also ordered Esposito to cease and desist from future violations of the Animal Welfare Act. Esposito had appealed the original decision by a federal administrative law judge that his dealer's license be suspended for 14 days. Esposito, who is licensed by the department's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service as a dog dealer, was charged in March of 1978 with four counts of shipping dogs under crowded conditions.

The administrative law judge that heard the case ruled that Esposito was in violation of only two counts of the charge—failing to transport his dogs in compatible groups and failing to transport them in containers that were large enough for them to turn about freely, stand erect and lie in a natural position. That decision would have become final and effective April 1, but was postponed because Esposito appealed.

"The flagrant violation involved in this case reveals a callous disregard for the welfare of the animals being transported and warrants a severe sanction," Campbell said in his April 26 decision. Campbell's order becomes effective May 18, and has the force of a permanent injunction. Failure to obey can result in a fine of \$1,000 for each day a violation continues.

New York

A New York corporation, licensed as an animal dealer, has been given 20 days by officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to respond to charges of violating shipping standards of the Animal Welfare Act.

Marshall Research Animals, Inc., of North Rose, N.Y., was charged with transporting two pregnant beagles from Syracuse, N.Y., to Cambridge, Mass., in containers that were not large enough to ensure that each animal had sufficient space to turn about freely in a standing position using normal body movements, to stand or sit erect, and to lie in a natural position, as required by federal standards.

UGANDA BANS HUNTING

An Associated Press report from Kampala, Uganda, August 23, states: "Uganda imposed a five-year ban on hunting today in an attempt to save what remains of the once-great herds of elephants, lions and other beasts that moved through its game preserves before soldiers began slaughtering them. The prohibition, announced by Tourism and Wildlife Minister James Obua-Otua, follows similar bans in neighboring Tanzania and Kenya. The three nation area was world-famous as the favorite hunting ground of professional white hunters.

"The minister said poachers killed off half of Uganda's big game during the eight-year rule of deposed dictator Idi Amin. Soldiers and other modern day hunters used helicopters, artillery and heavy machine guns to kill the animals. The carcasses were sold for fur coats and their heads were used by curio dealers to make trophies. Since Amin's overthrow earlier this year, other soldiers 'are now combing the game parks clean,' said Paq Tamukedde, Director of wildlife sanctuaries. Game wardens cannot stop the slaughter, he said. Tanzanian troops drove Amin from power four months ago and stayed on as a temporary security force.

"A biologist claimed last week that Tanzanian troops wiped out a third of the large animals in Ruwenzori National Game Park, and that more than 14,000 animals have been killed since mid-April. Tanzanian commanders have begun investigating the reports. In recent weeks, travelers have reported systematic poaching in Kebalega Falls National Park (formerly Murchison Falls Park) and in Ruwenzori. Both are among Africa's last major reserves of elephant, lion, antelope, buffalo, hippopotamus and other species. Those great herds of animals were the foundation of the tourism industry, second only to coffee as a source of foreign currency for Uganda. The new government is trying

A CONVENTION IS BORN

(reprinted from the IUCN Bulletin, June, 1979, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.)

On 23 June a wildlife Convention was born which in due time may come to rank with CITES as one of the main international bulwarks against continuing depletion of species.

A 2-week Diplomatic Conference in Bonn, West Germany, culminated in the adoption of a *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*. It will come into force when 15 nations have ratified.

Migratory species are defined as 'the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross national jurisdictional boundaries'.

The revolutionary breadth of the Convention may not immediately be plain from this somewhat ponderous language.

All migratory animals throughout the world are in principle covered; there are no exceptions.

Admittedly this all-embracing view did not prevail without a long, hard and ultimately costly fight. 24 hours before the treaty in its final form was signed, a vote was taken as to whether 'marine mammals, fish, crustacea and molluscs' should be excluded.

41 said No and only 9 said Yes. This represented a dramatic turnabout since the international meeting in Bonn in July 1976 to discuss the draft. At that stage the necessary two-thirds majority to include all marine species did not exist.

Defeated on this issue the 9 - Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa, Uruguay, USA, USSR - along with certain others including Argentina, did not endorse the Convention in the final vote. Bearing in mind that attempts to exclude the polar regions had also been rebuffed, it is significant that 8 of the 10 countries named above are members of the Antarctic Treaty and that all 10 are already catching krill.

With 'non-supporters' comprising so many of the rich and the powerful, possessing *in toto* such an enormous land-mass and coastline, it might seem that the Convention was not so much born as still-born. This would be a mis-reading. The Convention is a strong one and several of the more prominent backsliders will surely be shamed into reassessing their current posture. Where necessary they can rely on a little help from their NGOs!

A most heartening aspect of the conference was the strong conservationist stand taken by the Third World and Western Europe. Pride of place must go to the African nations. They intervened often and eloquently to bring the conference back on course. A *Declaration by the African States* issued half-way through the meeting made it clear that Africans were only interested in a Convention which included all migratory species everywhere.

The Declaration was seconded by over 30 delegations and thereafter it was plain that the majority would not compromise in order to 'buy' the support of a handful of wealthy countries more concerned about their own fishing interests than with protecting the 'common heritage of humanity'. The minority was not going to be let off the hook so that they could emerge with the appearance of being good conservationists without sacrificing any of their 'proprietary rights'.

The dispute highlighted the two opposing concepts of migratory species: national property versus shared resources. It bodes well for the conservation cause that in Bonn the enlightened view triumphed - with the developing world taking the lead.

THE concept of shared resources is, of course, implicit in a Convention covering species which cross national boundaries. And the appendices spell it out. While Appendix I is for endangered species requiring immediate protection at the national level, Appendix II is for species with 'an unfavourable conservation status' requiring the protection of international agreements.

It can therefore happen that a species is listed in both appendices. The Mediterranean monk seal gets a double entry; so does the vicuna. The appendices at present contain no marine fish and are in other respects incomplete. For the time being their primary purpose is to serve as examples.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTED BY CEC

The Council of European Communities adopted a valuable directive for the conservation of wild birds in February of this year. Its preamble recognizes that "a large number of wild birds naturally occurring in the European territory of the Member States are declining in number, very rapidly in some cases," and that "this decline represents a serious threat to the conservation of the natural environment particularly because of the biological balances threatened thereby." It notes that most of the species involved are migratory and "constitute a common heritage" and that "effective bird protection is typically a trans-frontier environment problem entailing common responsibilities;" and that conservation of wild birds is necessary to "the improvement of living conditions (and) a harmonious development of economic activities."

The Directive mandates habitat protection including "re-establishment of destroyed biotopes" where needed for "a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Article 1." Member states "shall pay particular attention to the protection of wetlands..." and "strive to avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats."

Annex IV of the Directive bans the following:

- snares, limes, hooks, live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys, tape recorders, electrocuting devices;
- artificial light sources, mirrors, devices for illuminating targets, sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter;
- explosives;
- nets, traps, poisoned or anaesthetic bait;
- semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition.

Hunting of species listed in Annex II is permitted under national hunting laws which must include protection "during the rearing season" and "prohibit the use of all means, arrangements or methods used for the large-scale or non-selective capture or killing of birds." Derogations are permitted in the "interest of public health and safety;" and for such purposes as "to prevent serious damage to crops"; however the derogations must be specific about the reasons, methods and extent of any killing or capture. Countries are given two years in which to "bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive."

PROTECTION OF MEAT ANIMALS ESTABLISHED BY TREATY

The European Convention for the Protection of Animals for slaughter was signed at Strasbourg, May 10, 1979, by the governments of Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

The convention applies to the movement, lairaging, restraint, stunning and slaughter of domestic solipeds, ruminants, pigs, rabbits and poultry. Its 24 articles are specific in their requirements. For example, Article 5 states "(1) When animals are moved their gregarious tendencies shall be exploited. Instruments shall be used solely to guide them and must only be used for short periods. In particular, they shall not be struck on, nor shall pressure be applied to, any particularly sensitive part of the body. Electric shocks may be used for bovine animals, and pigs only, provided that the shocks last no more than two seconds, are adequately spaced out and the animals have room to move; such shocks shall be applied only to appropriate muscles. (2) Animals' tails shall not be crushed, twisted or broken and their eyes shall not be grasped. Blows and kicks shall not be inflicted. (3) Cages, baskets or crates in which animals are transported shall be handled with care. They shall not be thrown to the ground or knocked over. (4) Animals delivered in cages, baskets, or crates with flexible or perforated bottoms shall be unloaded with particular care in order to avoid injuring the animals' extremities. Where appropriate, they shall be unloaded individually."

Article 16 states in part, "Use of the puntilla, hammer or pole-axe shall be prohibited."

The new convention established standards which will be helpful in connection with the 1978 amendments to the U.S. Meat Inspection Act which require humane slaughter of the animals providing meat imported from foreign countries. Proposed regulations to carry out the purposes of the amendments were published in *The Federal Register* June 29, 1979.

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

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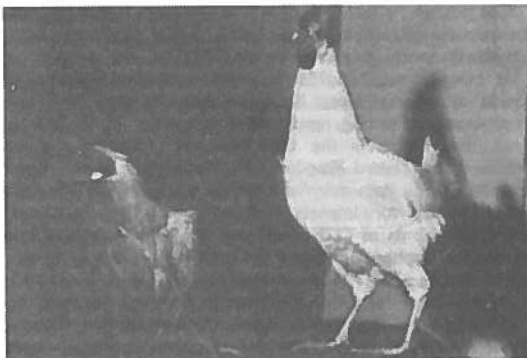
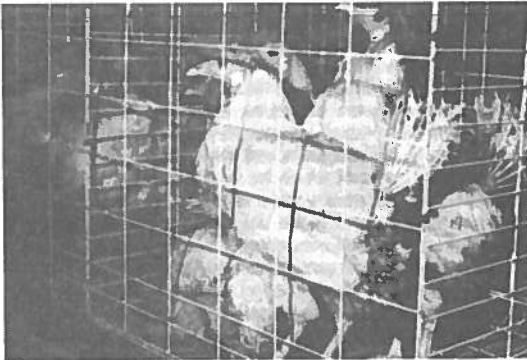
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German Battery Hens: Right, at the beginning of confinement; Left, at the end.

Photos courtesy Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Tierschutz e.V.

HEN BATTERY CAGES: THE BEGINNING OF THE END?

by Ruth Harrison

In a former Information Report we told you of the provision in the German Animal Protection Act of 1972 that: "Any person who is keeping an animal or who is looking after it . . . shall provide accommodation which takes account of its natural behavior."

This clause, it is explained in the accompanying text, starts "from the principle that the well-being of an animal by and large is based on the normal vital functions developing and proceeding undisturbed in a manner which is typical for the species and does justice to the animal's behavior" . . . "Influences of any kind which lead to *sustained impairment* [emphasis added] of the well-being of the animal" are part of the definition of pain and suffering in the text.

These far-reaching and welcome definitions have now resulted in a court ruling which could have equally far-reaching results.

Earlier this year a test case was taken against a poultry farmer in Darmstadt, West Germany, who keeps 60,000 hens in 4-bird battery cages, each measuring 40x43x34/44 cms. The Lower Court dismissed the case on the basis that the farmer could not reasonably have known that the cages were against the law. The Public Prosecutor appealed to the High Court in Frankfurt, who upheld the opinion of the Lower Court that there was no case against that particular farmer for the same reason as the Lower Court's findings. The High Court, however, declared that the present small cages lead to

WORLD IVORY TRADE THREATENS ELEPHANTS

A fact-finding trip to establish first-hand information on the world ivory trade was conducted by Martin Howell, staff delegate for the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Hon. John Murphy (D., N.Y.) Chairman of the Committee, authored H.R. 4685 to stop the current disastrous poaching of the African elephant. The bill would establish a six-month ban on importation of worked ivory, require that all elephant products come through two designated ports (New York and Seattle) and that only properly documented importations from countries who adhere to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) be admitted.

A report of his visits to government officials and persons involved in the ivory trade in Great Britain, Belgium, West Germany, South Africa, Botswana, Kenya, Hong Kong and Japan was submitted to the Committee by Mr. Howell, and a few excerpts and summaries of points made are given below:

While he was in Kenya "some 650 kilograms of ivory worth over \$150,000 were seized at Nairobi airport . . . The confiscation of the ivory showed both that smuggling was taking place, but also that the government was becoming increasingly effective in its control of smuggling."

The several experts consulted in Kenya supported the proposed moratorium on importation of ivory into the U.S. because of the threatened status of the African elephant.

They emphasized too, that the black rhinoceros and the hippopotamus are now endangered, and world support for these species is urgently needed.

Philip Snyder, an American citizen who is Chief Warden of Aberdare National Park "appeared somewhat embittered with the difficulties that he was having in obtaining the proper
(Continued on page 2)

"A LIST THAT RATHER EXCITES US" World's Biggest Mouse Breeder "Enthused"

The upsurge in use of animals for testing is reflected in a presentation to the New York Society of Security Analysts April 6, 1979, by Dr. Henry L. Foster, President of Charles River Breeding Laboratories, Inc. The figures show an increase in sales from \$3.9 million in 1968 to \$24.4 million in 1978. As reported in *The Wall Street Transcript* of May 21st, Dr. Foster noted:

" . . . if you read the papers, everything seems to have carcinogenic effects. But that means more animal testing, which means growth for Charles River . . . TOSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) and the GLP's (Good Laboratory Practice regulations) should mean the use of more animals, and we believe, the use of more Charles River animals . . .

"Just let me take a few more minutes and read you a list that rather excites us. It's a partial list of people who are building substantial facilities for laboratory animals.

"Herkes Chemical (Herkes Pharmaceutical) Hanover, New Jersey 50% expansion in progress, will be completed in 1979. We have 95% of their animal business at this juncture. No guarantee that we'll have it in the future but that's the way we stand now.

"Burroughs-Wellcome in the Research Triangle has a 50% expansion of toxicology facilities, completion 1979.

"We haven't felt the benefit of any of this yet.

"Lederle, Pearl River, \$65 million toxicology facility, completion 1980.

"Procter and Gamble is going to double their animal facility within the next five years.

"The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

A LIST (Continued)

"Boring-Engelheim, a German company in Ridgefield, Connecticut, plans a \$20 million expansion for their R&D labs, mid-1979.

"Shell Chemical, Houston, toxicology facilities due for completion, 1979.

"National Veterinary Services Laboratory, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, \$15 million project underway to test veterinary biologicals, counterpart to the Bureau of Biologics which tests human biologicals.

"Stoufford Chemical, \$30 million toxicology laboratory, completion scheduled in mid-1979.

"Exxon \$10 million toxicology facility completion due late 1979.

"McNeal Laboratories is planning a 2x expansion of their facility, completion, 1980.

"Monsanto Chemical Co. has just completed a large toxicology facility in St. Louis.

"A lot of those names are probably familiar to you, and probably surprise you as users of laboratory animals, but you will find that all substances, whether they be made by pharmaceutical companies, whether they be made by Exxon or Monsanto or duPont, if there is any possible human exposure or damage to humans, or carcinogenic effects, they have to be tested on animals. So all of these companies are building, and this is just a partial list of the major ones we thought would be familiar to you. So you can see why we continue to be enthused and excited. Probably late this year, or the beginning of next year, we should start to feel the positive impact of some of this new construction."

Animal sales in the U.K., France, Italy and Japan also appear to be booming. The following appears in *The Wall Street Transcript*:

"... we are pleased with the operations in the U. K. and with our increased market share.

"B. Charles River France: outstanding year. Large contract renewed through 1984. Species sales up.

"C. Charles River Italy: new facilities finished. 'Catch up year.' Recycling of rooms begun. Added veterinarian who spent a month training in U. S.

"D. Charles River Japan: improvement shown. More aggressive pricing, market growth. Considering expansion. Pleased with royalties received."

As for primates, Charles River's Vice President for Finance is quoted as saying, "We price primate business so that it doesn't matter what species it is. We should be more profitable in 1979 than in 1978."

Efforts by humanitarians to reduce the numbers of experimental animals used have clearly been ineffective to date.

SECRETARY ANDRUS MOVES TO REDUCE CRUELTY TO PREDATORS

In an important memorandum on the United States Department of the Interior's Animal Damage Control, Secretary Cecil Andrus conveyed his decisions to the Assistant Secretary for Fish Wildlife and Parks. The Secretary stated, "I hereby affirm the President's 1977 policy." He indicated, "My decisions are designed to restructure the program to better assist the sheep industry in reducing losses from predators in an environmentally acceptable manner. To accomplish this, we must stop relying on old methods which have proven ineffective or are too environmentally hazardous and seek new techniques. In some cases, a return to traditional methods (such as herders) should be seriously considered and encouraged."

Concerning preventive control, Andrus wrote "In the near term, preventive control should be limited to specific situations where unacceptably high levels of losses have been documented during the preceding 12 months. In the long term through additional research, our goal should be to minimize and phase out the use of lethal preventive controls, including creation of buffer zones."

He specified "(1) the practice of denning should be eliminated; (2) the use of aerial shooting, particularly in winter, should be tightly controlled to achieve policy goal (1) above; (3) all efforts will be made to utilize traps in the most selective and humane manner possible, through such practices as the use of tension devices, prohibition of bait sets, and frequent checks of traps; (4) There will be no further research or development of potential uses of Compound 1080. However, research may be continued on other toxicants that do not have secondary effects, are selective and humane."

The Secretary's memorandum further states "Further research on compound 1080 is to be terminated. Establish a Research Advisory Committee to assure that all new ideas are given fair attention and to oversee the performance and application of research efforts. This Committee should include representatives of the livestock industry, the environ-

HEN BATTERY CAGES (Continued)

The German Agricultural Minister, Herr Josef Ertl, has now taken the problem to his colleagues in Brussels to find a solution at EEC (European Economic Community) level. The Commission has been asked: (a) to produce a draft directive by 1980 aimed at the eventual banning of present commercial battery cages, and (b) to prepare a full report on possible alternative systems upon which concrete proposals can be made, by September 1981.

Full-scale trials on alternative systems of egg production have been underway in Germany for some time, and it is hoped that these will yield the information required.

The High Court decision in Frankfurt has given an added incentive to other countries to increase their research into alternatives. It has also made them more aware that other systems of extreme confinement may receive similar treatment.

Nothing will change overnight, but change is certainly on the way!

WORLD IVORY TRADE (Continued)

equipment for his anti-poaching activities." He volunteered his opinion that between the time he was appointed game warden and the departure of his predecessor at least 100 rhinos had been destroyed. Mr. Snyder stated further that native poachers were employing poisoned arrows and poisoned punji sticks which were covered with plastic and set in game paths to kill elephants and rhino. When questioned on anti-poaching methods which he used he stated that patrols, ambushes, and informers were used. Some 80-100 suspects had been apprehended in the last four months; however, thus far he had gained few convictions . . .

"A consensus of all participating in the discussion was that the chief enemy of elephants and wildlife in general was the population explosion. The annual increase in population for all of Kenya is 3.6% but in the central province where Aberdare is located, it is over 7% which must place it among the highest in the world."

The report further indicates that assistance through AID funds could effect the saving of the African elephant if combined with world pressure through CITES.

In Hong Kong, Mr. Martin Lewis, Assistant Director of Trade, stated that Hong Kong "initially objected to CITES regulations concerning reptile skins and ivory. In 1977, however, they withdrew the objections and followed the example of the United Kingdom. He stated that he can block imports of any item covered by CITES . . . Hong Kong has banned totally ivory imports from Japan, since it did not meet the requirements of CITES. He said the same was also true of cat and reptile skins from Singapore."

The report notes, "it became evident that Antwerp is truly an ivory center for all of the trade in Europe. Antwerp frequently imports ivory from Zaire, Central African Empire, Burundi, Gabon and exports this ivory to Germany, Great Britain, Hong Kong, and Japan and also many times to traders in Botswana and South Africa. These African traders frequently will reexport back to Europe or to Hong Kong and Japan. The pattern which emerged was one of direct personal contact in confidence between seller and buyer rather than the nearest geographic channel."

Mr. K.T. Wang, reportedly the largest trader of ivory in Europe initially registered an objection to an inspection of his warehouse in Antwerp where approximately 30 tons of ivory were stored. However, he travelled from Paris to Antwerp, met with Mr. Howell, and finally agreed to his viewing the ivory. "Again Staffdel was surprised at the size of the ivory with at least 75 pairs of the tusks exceeding 30 kilograms each in weight. Much of this ivory was from Zaire and again appeared to have proper export licenses from the Government of Zaire. Also observed were some 10 tons of ivory which contained many small tusks of less than 4 kilograms in weight. This 10 tons of ivory had been exported from Burundi with the country of origin reported to be Tanzania and Kenya. There is little doubt that this 10 tons of ivory had been illegally exported from Tanzania and Kenya since there were no export permits from either of those countries. Burundi appears to be a free port wherein they are not concerned with the origin of products, only in levying *ad valorem* taxes on diamonds, ivory, copper, and gold which may be exported through their country."

In Johannesburg, South Africa, ". . . at Bushcraft Trading Ltd. . . . Staffdel was cordially received and all records preferred for inspection . . . of interest was one permit which allegedly was from Botswana but which was later confirmed to be a forgery made in Hong Kong by a former employee of Mr. Ilsley . . . The American market accounts for perhaps 30% of Mr. Ilsley's business and he was most anxious that South Africa be excluded from H.R. 4685. Mr. Ilsley also

ANIMAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Animal Air Transport Association held its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., October 30th-November 2nd. At the opening of the conference, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, Marion Barry, was represented by Ingrid Newkirk, Acting Chief of Animal Disease Control. She stated:

"Mayor Barry is sorry that he couldn't be with you this morning, but he asked me to extend his warmest wishes for a successful conference and an enjoyable stay in our city. The Mayor is particularly interested in your meeting, because he has long been associated with programs that reflect his deep respect for the rights of animals, as well as people. Recently, he signed into law the Animal Control Act of 1979, which improves the services provided to pets and their owners. It is because of his commitment to the welfare of animals and his high regard for those of you who share it, that he has asked me to say a few words for him today. So, on behalf of Mayor Barry—and myself—welcome to Washington!

"We hope you will find the time to visit many places of interest in the nation's capital where, in addition to the usual sights, we give top billing to two famous occupants of the National Zoo: The Peking Pandas.

"It may interest you to know that, indirectly, these pandas were responsible for events that led to the Humane Transport Law of 1976. Because it was their much-publicized flight from Peking that prompted one of our more concerned citizens to write a letter to the Washington Star, pointing out that other animals also need some tender, loving, care while traveling.

"The nationwide crusade for animal transport reforms that followed is not news to this conference, but I mention it—not only because it was a grass roots movement that started here—but also as a way of saying 'thank you' to those of you who helped steer it through Congress.

"There is no doubt that animal transport has improved since the new law was passed. And I might point out that increasing the ventilation holes in commercial puppy crates did not go unnoticed or unappreciated by humane agents who monitored Washington National Airport during the long, hot summer. For that improvement, we in the Washington area again say—'thank you'—not only because it ensures a more humane environment for the puppies, but because many of those puppies go to our pet shops and are purchased by consumers who live in the city. They are entitled to a healthy, happy puppy.

"Washington National Airport is a better place for animals because of the new law, and airport personnel have become more concerned for their comfort. But there is still room for improvement:

- Not all animals arrive hale and hearty. Some die in transit.
- Animals still remain in cargo terminals for long hours—sometimes overnight before they are picked up.
- Some U.S. Department of Agriculture regulations are still controversial and need upgrading.

But it is in international shipments that large-scale horrors still occur:

- More than 50 calves shipped from Nebraska to the Mideast last year were reported dead on arrival.
- In July, 40 Baboons were stranded in Bangkok. A Thai airline reportedly refused to carry them on to Taipei, because the crates in which they had been shipped to Bangkok did not comply with International standards.
- And more recently, at Rome Airport, the plight of Zebras and Antelope not permitted to land made television news around the world. Many of the animals died.

"These are a few of the problems that make the headlines. To the public, they are heart-rending and dramatic, and they must be of equal concern to you, especially in the midst of fuel shortages and rising energy costs, which make each animal shipment a precious commodity in terms of dollars and cents, as well as in terms of life and death. In both instances, the stakes are high. Both are vital to the economy and good business. Both have the same urgency.

"Transporting animals, as we all know, has become far more complex than it was 200 years ago, when a sheep, a duck, and a rooster were sent aloft in a hot air balloon, and landed successfully.

"When we began shipping cattle by rail, their suffering was indescribable. All over the world, the story was the same: crowded conditions, filth, brutal treatment—causing the great Dr. Albert Schweitzer to say that we must all take responsibility for the "cries of thirsting creatures that go unnoticed from the railway trucks . . ." In this country, Congress soon passed a law limiting the confinement of these animals and providing for their care and rest enroute.

"Today, every state has its own anti-cruelty law prohibiting inhumane transport of animals. The District of Columbia Criminal Code, for example, clearly states that it is against

animals in distress. Penalties for cruel transport run as high as 24 months in prison and, or, a \$5,000 fine.

"The public eye is now, more than ever, on the airlines' responsibility to uphold these laws, and perhaps the sharpest public eye of all, belongs to the pet owner—as many of you have come to realize. Now that Amtrak refuses to carry animals, pet owners without a car must fly their pets from one city to another. It's the only way they can get them there. Gone are the days when they could take a bedroom or a roomette on a train, or sit in the passenger car with a toy poodle in their laps. Today, these pet owners must go by plane, and nine times out of ten, that means that fido rides in the cargo compartment—or not at all. Few pets are small enough to fit in kennels that go under the seat. So, the pet owner looks to the airlines for assurance that his pet will be safe and comfortable in the cargo compartment. Too often he is told by well-meaning but uninformed reservation clerks that his pet will travel in style in an air-conditioned compartment set aside from the baggage. While air travel has improved considerably for fido, few airlines, if any, can boast of such delightful accommodations. Reservation clerks should be briefed on the facts—and so should the pet owner.

"You have an opportunity at this conference to make further improvements in animal transport—and, judging by your agenda, this is one of your goals. You are an association that represents vast, multi-billion-dollar industries with expertise in this field. You can use this expertise to bring a masterful voice to the concept of humane shipping. You can make that voice a force for the future, you can lead the way.

"And now having put in a few words for the animals, I want to wish you again—on behalf of Mayor Barry and myself—a very successful conference. Thank you."

The program covered both air and ground transportation, and the industry, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and humane organizations were all represented. In a question and answer panel, USDA responded with a promise to have new regulations on ventilation promulgated before hot weather in 1980.

During this panel, veteran animal dealer Fred Zeelandaar reported that the same people were involved in the recent scandalous abuse of animals in the Rome airport incident and the previous scandal featured in the old *Life* magazine a decade ago in which exotic animals, including giraffes, slowly and horribly died and were cast overboard. As reported by *Life*:

" . . . aboard the British ship *New Westminster City*, the toll was outrageous. Bound for New York, the ship left Mombasa, Kenya on Oct. 12, 1969, later in the season than is customary. On board were 80 animals—giraffes, antelopes and zebras. They traveled in cages lashed to the open deck. At first the weather was pleasant, and junior engineer James Cassidy, struck by the ark-like appearance of the ship, began taking photographs. But within a few days the 10,000-ton ship began to pitch and roll in heavy rain squalls. Some crewmen later said that the animals thrashed about in their cages in a frenzy to escape. Others reported that the animals' feed went bad.

" . . . a federal indictment charged that the animals were 'subjected to cold and other inclement weather; the crates . . . were unheated, too small, unsafe, improperly constructed and otherwise unsuitable; [and that] the grass, hay and feed given the animals was . . . partially inedible.'"

Mr. Zeelandaar stated that he had attended the court proceedings in the *New Westminster City* case, that eight lawyers represented the six defendants and succeeded in getting their clients off without any penalty.

A current proposal to amend the Lacey Act would improve this beneficial law's enforceability. Hearings were held before the Senate Subcommittee on Resource Protection of the Committee on Environment and Public Works, November 6, 1979.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE PASSES ANIMAL RIGHTS RESOLUTION

A leader in protection of animals, Senator David Roberti steered his animal rights resolution through the California legislature to final adoption September 18th in amended form.

Full text of Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 8 is as follows:

"WHEREAS, The State of California has in the past led the country in passing legislation which recognizes the principle of animal rights; and

"WHEREAS, From childhood man should be taught to observe, understand, and respect animal life which is linked to respect for mankind; and

"WHEREAS, To advance our civilization we must become aware of the rights of all animals; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the

CLOSE CONFINEMENT OF FOOD ANIMALS DISCUSSED AT U.S.A.H.A.

Animal welfare problems relating to intensive livestock husbandry were discussed at the October 30th meeting of the Animal Welfare Committee meeting of the U.S. Animal Health Association. Diane Halverson, AWI research assistant who lives on a Minnesota farm and is compiling information at the University of Minnesota library, prepared a paper for the meeting. Dr. Michael Fox, Director of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems showed slides documenting his report on animal suffering in factory farms. As a result of these well prepared presentations a subcommittee of the USAHA Animal Welfare Committee was formed to look into the matter and report back next year.

Excerpts from Halverson's paper are given below. The full text may be obtained on request to AWI.

"... flooring now in use for hogs includes surfaces which cause feet and leg problems, including lameness and foot lesions.

"Such problems are not unusual. Research has uncovered many examples of innovations made in stock management which do not adequately provide for the needs of the stock and lead to economic loss.

"Cattle too are being housed on concrete, sometimes resulting in injury, as noted in the November 10, 1978 issue of *Hoard's Dairyman* which states in part: 'Many dairymen have proudly built modern, labor-efficient housing for their cattle, only to stare at a herd of sore-footed cows a few months or years later... we think wet concrete is the main culprit. Depending on condition of the concrete, it can wear feet to a nub or let them grow long enough, it seems, for skis. The longer cows are on concrete, especially without tender, loving care, the worse their feet become... new concrete presents some special problems: excessive wear, bleeding and flat feet.'

"The trend among many producers is to use bedding for livestock less frequently and in lesser amounts, regardless of flooring surface. The benefits of bedding however, are noted by veterinarian Ingvar Ekesbo, of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, who writes that research in Sweden shows that 'cows with access to straw bedding had lower incidence of mastitis than cows without straw bedding,' and a lower incidence of udder injuries such as trampled teats. Unsuitable ties and stalls which inhibit the cow's normal movements were also observed to 'increase the risk for udder injuries.'

"Since 1973 Swedish law has required a review of all plans for new or remodeled livestock environments by Swedish veterinary authorities and allows them to require that a manufacturer have new equipment 'tested and approved from the animal health and welfare point of view before marketing.' These moves have resulted in improved stock health, for example, research reveals that Swedish 'cow stables built after 1973 in general show better udder health than those built before 1973.' Thus, Swedish farmers are better able to avoid costly mistakes...

"For another example of unproven housing systems, an article in the August issue of *Successful Farming* summarizes recently collected criticisms of the farrowing crate for sows and the reasoning behind proposed alternatives, namely farrowing pens. The crate is employed to restrict sow movement, protect piglets from possible crushing by their mother and reduce labor requirements. But it so severely restricts the movement of the sow that she has only a few inches of forward and back movement and cannot turn around for the duration of her confinement there, from a few days prior to farrowing, until weaning, which commonly occurs anytime from three to six weeks after the piglets' birth. Sows may also be tethered inside the crates. Now, after many years use, some hog farmers and swine researchers are raising increasingly audible voices of doubt about the wisdom of using farrowing crates. But even now, as the *Successful Farming* article points out, if we 'look for research comparing crates with other farrowing systems, we won't find much.'...

"They're afraid of more pig crushing... We did notice in one test that sows in crates are more nervous. We measured nervousness by the number of times they get up and down... The farrowing crate keeps a sow from using her natural instincts to build a nest. That just adds another stress... In a pen, sows use their nest-building instincts, then settle down.

They can't do that in a crate and we know that when sows are up and down a lot, they have a much greater chance of crushing pigs'...

"As early as 1968 Sweden noted similar problems associated with severe confinement of sows and subsequently gave up on housing dry sows in stalls. Rather, they are now often grouped in pens and use a stall only for eating, and the sow may enter or back out of it at will.

"Despite the above findings, there is pressure on producers here to confine the sow as much as possible. Confinement of sows in farrowing crates is extended on some farms to confinement for the duration of a sow's gestation period, so that she is unable to exercise or even turn around for most of her life. After weaning, sows have a brief mating period, generally in the breeding lot or pen. However, researchers at Southern Illinois are now experimenting with the injection of hormones into the sow shortly after farrowing, then breeding sows artificially while still in the crate, a process which the magazine says may someday be used on farms if the hormones are 'federally cleared for use in this manner on sows.'...

"In a report on the behavioral implications of intensive swine rearing, Dr. A.H. Jensen of the University of Illinois refers to the 'stress of crowding' which he says 'has been implicated in frequency of esophogastric ulcers,' adding that confinement may 'result in more frequent fatalities in swine genetically susceptible to the so-called Porcine Stress Syndrome.'...

"... The porcine stress syndrome (PSS) in pigs is found in about one-third of the swine herds, according to Livestock Conservation, Inc. Hogs in crowded conditions and under intensive feeding programs develop more ulcers than hogs raised in the open in smaller groups. The hog with a bleeding ulcer may not be noticed until he vomits blood or passes bloody manure. By that time, it may be too late to save him." (*The Farmer* magazine, October 1, 1977).

"Dr. Fritschen suggests that in regard to confinement: 'One must realize that confinement may be viewed by the pigs far differently than we envision it. For example, humans breaking certain laws are confined (imprisoned) for punishment. When we confine a pig we rationalize that we are rewarding it or at least doing something beneficial for it. People and pigs being confined quite likely react physiologically in the same way.'"

WHALE MEAT DEALER DECLARES BANKRUPTCY

According to a news release on world fisheries issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service, "A major Japanese whale meat dealer, Alba Shoten Co., went bankrupt recently after accumulating debts totaling over \$57 million. This was the third largest commercial bankruptcy declared in Japan this year. The company had recently attempted to diversify into frozen fish marketing because of Japan's lower international whaling quotas, but the capital costs needed were too high for the company to remain profitable."

RACCOON DIPLOMACY

Dr. John W. Walsh, a valued member of AWI's Scientific Advisory Committee, has a pleasant and enjoyable solution to the problem that suburban raccoons sometimes cause. At the request of the editor he wrote up a description of this successful operation:

Overheard anent Raccoons:—

"They overturn our trash cans. They ravage the plastic sacks. And the garbage! They scatter it after they pick and choose what they fancy. What to do?"

Give them what they are searching for — the bones, fruit cores, cooked table scraps of all vegetables, potatoes, and fat—especially fat trimmed from meat, left over bacon drippings you've no more room for can be poured over scraps of almost anything including bread scraps. That goes for the liquid from canned tuna, sardines, etc., and fish. Any left over seafood and skins will keep them patronizing your "restaurant" rather than your garbage bags, after a satisfying smorgasbord, who needs to raid the trash? seems to be their philosophy. They also love canned dog food and kibbles. To us, the pests have become pets since we started putting out the blue-plate special at our bed-time. By the time I get back into the house our little friends are already at work enjoying their meal.

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