ABOUT THE COVER

The Cat Ba (Golden headed) Langur is found solely on Cat Ba Island in northern Vietnam, where only about 100 of them remain. Conservation International recently listed the Cat Ba Langur as one of the world’s 25 most endangered primates. Tilo Nadler photographed this individual inside the safe haven of the Endangered Primate Rescue Center (EPRC) in Vietnam’s Cuc Phuong National Park, where dedicated staff rehabilitate rescued primates. Hunters capture langurs such as these to sell as tourist attractions, to animal traders, and according to the EPRC: “This monkey is sometimes sought for the cooking pot, and its bones and organs are also reputed to have medicinal properties.” Find out more about the EPRC at www.primatecenter.org and find out more about endangered wildlife in Vietnam on pages 10-11.

Transatlantic Victories for Pigs!

In Poland...

Andrzej Lepper, leader of Poland's Samoobrona ("Self-Defense"), has won a substantial place for his rural union in the Polish Parliament. Reuters called his third place finish with ten percent of the vote "stunning." According to The Financial Times, September 25, 2001, Mr. Lepper said "We will do everything possible to make Poland stop serving as a market for the EU's agricultural surpluses...If things don't change, there will be a social explosion." Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. presented Mr. Lepper, a fierce defender of family hog farms in Poland, with AWI's Albert Schweitzer medal in June.

and the US

United States District Judge Malcolm J. Howard upheld the right of citizens to sue polluting pork plants in the case of Neuse Riverkeeper, et al. v. Smithfield Foods, Inc. Environmentalists and family farmers are claiming that Smithfield's cruel corporate pork factories in North Carolina are operating illegally: without proper permits under the Clean Water Act and by disposing of hog waste on fields, thus spreading pollution. In ruling against Smithfield's motion to have the case dismissed, Judge Howard held that every industrial hog factory must have a Clean Water Act permit and that it is illegal for hog factories to spray hog waste on fields without a permit. Smithfield could face significant civil and criminal liabilities as a direct result.

Waterkeeper Alliance's Rick Dove commented, "We are very pleased with the Court's decision, which recognizes citizens' right to stand up to the millionaire hog barons who have destroyed North Carolina's waterways, shuttered its rural communities, poisoned its groundwater and impoverished family farmers and fishermen." President of Waterkeeper Alliance, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., said "This is an outlaw industry which can only make money by breaking the law. Smithfield deliberately locates its factories in rural states where it can easily dominate state enforcement agencies. This decision puts every pork factory in the country on notice that the Marshall has come to Dodge." According to former hog farmer Don Webb, President of the Alliance for Responsible Swine Industries, "This decision will help break Smithfield's death grip on the American family farm."
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The London IWC Meeting

BY Ben White

Very year, hundreds of well-educated, well-dressed, and well-paid government officials from about forty countries convene for the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and clash over how much whaling the world will allow. The group voted in 1982 to enact a moratorium on commercial whaling. Subsequently, work has been undertaken to develop a “Revised Management Scheme” (RMS) to regulate future whaling, while the Japanese-led whaling bloc prepares to overturn the ban. One of its tactics is beginning to bear fruit: the recruiting of poor countries to join the IWC and vote for whaling in exchange for “economic assistance.” This year the issue of vote-buying came completely out of the closet. New Zealand Minister of Conservation, Sandra Lee and representatives from other South Pacific islands blasted it as illegal and threatened action in the United Nations. Japanese spokesman Misayuki Komatsu defended it as a rental.

The International Whaling Commission (IWC) is a pseudo-government and despite a promise to the United States that it would refrain from such trade if the US chose not to enact sanctions against its continuing commercial whaling. Then asked by Austria whether the nutritional needs of the Makah Indians for Gray Whale meat have been working ever since to persuade Iceland to go back to killing whales for profit, and finally it succeeded. This issue prompted a ferocious battle with Japan and its paid supporters from the Caribbean thundering that the IWC did not have the legal right to stop Iceland from rejoining with a reservation. New Zealand Commissioner Jim McLay countered, arguing that accepting Iceland with its reservation could prove a disastrous precedent in many international treaty organizations. Any country disgruntled with a ruling could quit and rejoin minutes later with a reservation. Eventually, it was very narrowly voted that Iceland could not rejoin with a reservation: the whalers lost the important vote by a hairsbreadth. They left London determined to gain a majority by next year’s meeting.

In 1983 the Icelandic Parliament voted 29 to 28 to stop the country’s commercial whaling, but the whaling lobby has been working ever since to persuade Iceland to go back to killing whales for profit, and finally it succeeded. The first debate set the tone for the entire conference. Iceland was asked to rejoin the IWC after quitting in 1990, but it wanted to rejoin with a “reservation” to the commercial whaling moratorium agreed upon in 1982. In 1983 the Icelandic Parliament voted 29 to 28 to stop the country’s commercial whaling, but the whaling lobby has been working ever since to persuade Iceland to go back to killing whales for profit, and finally it succeeded.

The London IWC Meeting

BY Ben White

On August 3, 2001, Massachusetts Senator John Kerry and South Carolina Senator Ernest Hollings introduced S. 1380, the “North Atlantic Right Whale Recovery Act of 2001.” Senator Kerry noted, “Right whales are at risk of extinction from a number of sources. These include collisions, ship strikes, the number one source of known right whale fatalities, entanglement in fishing gear, coastal pollution, habitat degradation, ocean noise and climate change.” The bill establishes whale recovery and priority action programs to reduce mortality from collisions with ships and in fishing gear, monitor populations, support regional recovery plans, and improve disentanglement. According to Senator Kerry, “I believe that now is the time to develop a comprehensive plan that spells out what we can do immediately to better protect these whales and focus our research efforts on innovative ideas and technologies that can identify whale migrations.”

Right Move for Right Whales

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Reckless Abandon

BY Ben White

The Animal Welfare Institute’s (AWI) leadership in the fight against the Navy’s Low Frequency Active sonar (LFA) is now in its fourth year. Even since we organized volunteers to swim alongside the Navy test ship in February 1998 and block its blasting of humpback whales off Hawaii, we have explored every avenue to stop the planned deployment of this intensely loud sound. All indications are that the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) will grant a “small take authorization” for the Navy to begin using LFA in more than 80% of the world’s oceans, even though the number of sea creatures affected are anything but small. The Navy’s own Environmental Impact Statement predicts that more than 10% of some species could be harmed.

Intended to find almost silent diesel electric enemy submarines, LFA emits some of the loudest sounds ever created. The source level of the device is 240 decibels, a million times more intense than a jet plane on takeoff. Even the Navy agrees that this system is very loud. Our disagreement is on what effects the system will have on sea creatures worldwide and on the feasibility of using passive sonar instead. Rear Admiral Malcolm Fages testified last year before Congress that new Navy passive sonar is ten times more sensitive than previous instruments and can find any enemy in the ocean. But the Navy still argues that LFA is irreplaceable. Even though NMFS has done everything possible to grease the skids for the Navy’s deployment of LFA, there is still one more review within the agency that might stop the project. This is the consideration of whether the device will cause any increased jeopardy to any endangered species or its habitat. In order to give a green light to LFA, there would have to be a no jeopardy finding.

To render a finding, NMFS officials are required to review all pertinent scientific research. AWI organized a massive search of data banks to find any studies into the effects of low frequency sound on marine mammals, fish, fish eggs, larvae, and other ocean creatures, and we found some very sobering information. Based on data in the literature and his own experiments, Mardi Hastings of Ohio State University suggested that the maximum safe level of sound that bony fish can be exposed to is 150 decibels (letter to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), dated March 23, 1992). Operating at 240 decibels, LFA sonar could spread sound louder than 150 decibels over many hundreds of thousands of square miles.

The Navy may be unconcerned about the dead whales it left behind in the Bahamas and the Canary Islands from testing of active sonar, but the specter of a massive fishery die-off should be of great concern to US fishing fleets and to our fishery dependent allies. At the recent IWC meeting in London, AWI gave away t-shirts that said: “KILLING WHALES? We don’t care—we’re the US Navy.” During a morning tea break, delegates discovered the boxes of shirts with a FREE sign attached. Within minutes every one was gone. AWI’s companion organization, the Society for Animal Protective Legislation, hopes Congress and government agencies and will get involved to expose LFA’s faulty technology, unsound science, and waste of taxpayer money.
By Ben White

n July 23rd, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco unanimously ruled that the Secretary of Commerce abused his discretion in 1999 when he declared that setting nets on dolphins to catch tuna did not constitute a “significant adverse impact” (even though more than seven million dolphins have died through this technique). Left unchallenged, the Secretary’s ruling would have allowed tuna caught by chasing dolphins to be sold as “dolphin safe,” gutting the definition of the label now found on every can of tuna sold in the United States. The Animal Welfare Institute joined Earth Island Institute and other groups in a legal challenge arguing the Secretary’s ruling was arbitrary and capricious. The Court decision is just the latest victory in the tuna/dolphin battle.

By 1972, the numbers of dolphins dying in tuna nets could no longer be ignored. The American people demanded, and Congress enacted, the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Two decades later, the 1992 International Dolphin Conservation Act banned the US sale of tuna obtained by netting dolphins. But the Mexican fleet, still chasing dolphins off their coast, raised the flag of free trade and complained to the Clinton White House. A bill to allow setting on dolphins and to defeat the public by changing the definition of the “dolphin safe” label, dubbed the “Dolphin Death Act,” was signed into law in 1997.

We told you it was fraud… Now the Court agrees

At this point, Nina Young of the Center for Marine Conservation weighed in. (CMC, now called the Ocean Conservancy, is one of the five groups that split from the environmental community, and common sense, and backed the Dolphin Death Act.) She convinced staffers in the offices of Congressmen Wayne Gilchrest (R, MD) and Randy “Duke” Cunningham (R, CA) to write to the scientists at NMFS and insist that they obey the letter of the Act that mandated a capture, recapture study stress. These letters bullied NMFS into directing the scientists to proceed. So now, the scientists are reluctantly conducting a multi-million dollar study to harm dolphins for no good reason.

A recent population abundance survey found the two hardest-hit populations—Northeast Offshore Spotted Dolphins and the Eastern Spinner Dolphins—have not recovered at all from years of pursuit. The results of a necropsy study are chilling. Of nineteen dead dolphins dissected and studied, all show striations in their hearts caused by the tearing and subsequent mending of muscle from the stress of repeated captures. The Court of Appeals has ruled that the Secretary of Commerce must issue a final ruling one way or another as to whether the chasing and netting of dolphins causes “significant adverse impact.” The Federal Government cannot just keep studying the matter. All of the evidence from the necropsies, the abundance surveys, and the literature search shows that the damage done to the dolphins is both significant and adverse, making the capture and recapture experiment not only cruel but also redundant. 

Sadly, no one should be surprised that another chimpanzee has died from neglect at The Coulston Foundation (TCF). On June 6, 2001, a whistleblower at TCF reported that Gina, a young female, died after being “locked outside in searing heat for hours” according to Eric Kleinman of In Defense of Animals. Nineteen months after the gruesome death of Donna, a 36-year old female chimpanzee that had been carrying a dead fetus in her womb, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) has issued its fourth set of formal charges against TCF for violations of the Federal Animal Welfare Act (AWA). In these charges one of the two deaths of a chimpanzee named Ray who was “owned” by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) yet left at TCF. These charges also document countless violations of the settlement agreement signed by the USDA and Coulston in August of 1999.

NIH is quietly trying to avoid accountability for its actions at TCF—be it the 15 negligent primate deaths, millions of wasted taxpayer dollars or misleading the Congress and American public for years. NIH claims it halted funding to TCF because its “Statement of Assurance” is no longer valid. NIH makes billions of dollars of tax funds available to its grantee institutions to conduct experiments on animals, but it relies on institutions to inspect themselves. “We’re not police-men,” NIH spokesmen have indignantly insisted. The flagrant neglect and intense suffering inflicted on TCF chimpanzees who have so conspicuously served our country is brushed aside by NIH as “routine business as usual.”

The deadly effects of the Dolphin Death Act still linger. On August 8th, a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) research vessel set sail to meet up with a contracted tuna boat and search out one of the highly beleaguered pods of dolphins.

Dolphins will be surrounded by nets and captured. A telemetry device will be bolted through their dorsal fins, blood will be taken, and the dolphins released. Then they will be caught again and again. Blood samples will be compared to see if stress-related hormones increase with repeated captures. AWI has fought to stop this unnecessary and cruel experiment. Over two years ago, we presented an alternative proposal to NMFS, drafted with the help of Dr. Al Myrick. In our counter-proposal, only dolphins already involved in an ongoing tuna fishery would be studied. Only those found comatose in the nets would have blood taken. There would be no repeated captures or intentional stressing of dolphins.

Senior NMFS scientists reviewed our alternative and agreed with its point: the capture study would yield no new information and would be a huge waste of money. They recommended that the study be rejected.

An Update from Coulston’s Killing Fields

Operation Orangutan

Enter the cavalry in the guise of two surgeons from nearby Georgetown University Hospital. Dr. Stanley Benjam-in, Georgetown’s chief of gastroenterology, did the initial examination. He was struck by the similarity of orang internal organs to ours. “You cannot tell the difference,” he said. Since no significant problems were uncovered and the epidemic pain continued, it fell to Dr. Craig Winkel, chief of obstetrics, to weigh in. Unusual situations are not unusual to Dr. Winkel, who ushered the Qatilani septuplets into the world.

Iris, a teen-age orangutan at the Smithsonian’s National Zoo in Washington, DC, has been the object of concerted efforts by vets to ease her pain. She has been under the weather for some time in spite of the dedicated care by the veterinary staff who have been unable to determine why this normally playful youngster has been suffering from occasional abdominal pain as well as noticeable weight loss.

Despite laws to the contrary, dolphins are still being chased and caught in huge nets by foreign boats fishing for tuna and by US research vessels.
When astronaut and former US Senator John Glenn returned from space for the second time in 1998 and was again hailed as a great American hero, many of the chimpanzees who helped make his first trip around the Earth possible were languishing in small cages at a biomedical research facility in Alamogordo, New Mexico. Unfortunately for these unwilling pioneers of America’s early space program, they also had “The Right Stuff.” Because of the genetic and physiological similarities between chimpanzees and humans, science “uses” our next of kin for various types of research. In 1997, with decreasing roles and increasing costs the US Congress directed the Air Force to divest itself of the remaining 141 “space” chimps. Despite valiant attempts by several humane organizations, the Air Force awarded almost all of the chimpanzees to the infamous Coulston Foundation. After being taken from Africa over forty years ago for use by the US Air Force, years of invasive experiments, isolation and neglect at The Coulston Foundation, and a lawsuit for their freedom, 21 “space” chimpanzees have finally received a long overdue retirement to The Center for Captive Chimpanzees Care in Fort Pierce, Florida. The Center, run by Dr. Carole Noon and developed under the guidance of board members Dr. Jane Goodall, Jon Stryker and Dr. Roger Fouts, and Jon Stryker of the Arcus Foundation, is the first research facility in Alamogordo, New Mexico. The Center is a state of the art facility designed to provide the highest level of enrichment possible for up to 150 chimpanzees. Included on this abandoned orange grove is a 2.4-acre island where the chimpanzees will live. On the day when the first group of eleven chimpanzees arrived, Dr. Noon said, “Everything went better than expected; they all got along so well.” When the second group of ten arrived, Dr. Noon was even more nervous but again put at ease by their pleasure in finding a good home and caring people. Congratulations to everyone at The Center for their commitment and compassion towards these twenty-one chimpanzees. To see pictures and bios of the chimps, or to find out more about The Center please visit http://www.savethechimps.org.
The street market also offers numerous shops selling products that appeared to contain wildlife parts: small boxes made in China depicting a tiger or seal; alcoholic elixirs, which had shaved deer antler dirtying the bottom of the bottle like broken seashells and sand beneath the sea. At Animals Committee meetings since 1998, AWI has pushed for greater attention to traditional Asian medicines that include ingredients from CITES-listed threatened and endangered species such as Asiatic black bears and tigers. We have long encouraged the creation of a list of these medicinal species to assess the risk of such use to wild populations and analyze whether or not the medicines could employ alternatives that do not threaten wildlife. Progress has been slow, but this year a preliminary list of traditional medicine species finally was considered, and work to expand this inventory will continue. Hopefully, Parties will be able to examine the trade data for species heavily used in this global medicinal market and make recommendations to protect species at risk before it’s too late. It would be shameful if traditional efforts to improve human health by using animal-based medicines destroyed ecological health by wiping out vital species.

Similarly, dire conservation and trade threats exist for freshwater turtles and tortoises in Asia and elsewhere, who are sold for food, traditional medicine and as pets. The Committee approved the conducting of a Workshop in Indonesia in early 2002 to examine this trade more closely. Meanwhile, in Vietnam’s forests, various turtle species cling to life while poachers tether them midsections, huge live fish and cells flopped in tubs with water barely covering their vulnerable bodies. Each time a dog barked I wondered if she was a beloved family pet or dinner some night soon.

One of the Red-shanked Douc Langurs at the Endangered Primate Research Center.

The word “Vietnam” conjures images of war for most of us, but the conflict that has evolved since foreign troops pulled out of the Southeast Asian nation decades ago is not about North versus South and competing political ideologies—it is a war waged by poachers against forests and wildlife. While the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) had its seventeenth meeting of the Animals Committee in Vietnam’s capital, Hanoi, the once vibrant and lively jungles outside the city were remarkably silent.

It was heart wrenching to walk through Hanoi’s outdoor market; live chickens and geese were crammed in metal cages awaiting their purchase and subsequent slaughter. Of course, cruel poultry housing exists in America but is usually hidden behind corporate agribusiness walls. Frogs struggled in a dry bucket, tied three together around their midsections; huge live frogs flopped in buckets with water barely covering their vulnerable bodies. Each time a dog barked I wondered if she was a beloved family pet or dinner some night soon.

The country’s Vanishing Wildlife

The Endangered Primate Rescue Center, based at Vietnam’s Cuc Phuong National Park, endeavors to protect Vietnam’s 22 native turtle species from illegal trade and habitat loss by rescuing and rehabilitating turtles including those confiscated from traders. Today, fewer turtles exist in Vietnam’s jungles for these traders to nab. One of the rescue center’s volunteers observed that it now takes ten poachers a week to catch as many turtles as two poachers used to catch in a day. According to the official regional report for Asia offered at the CITES meeting, China, having a heavy turtle and tortoise consuming country, has ‘suspended the importation of fresh water turtle and tortoise species from Indonesia, Thailand and Cambodia and countries that do not have export quotas.” Vietnam, however, claims to be a major transit point for turtle shipments from Thailand, Cambodia and Laos into China. The omission of Vietnam from this import suspension is an ominous one.

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The decision taken at the most recent meeting enables the Secretariat to create a list of applicable species from the class Reptilia, but only as a pilot project. The Committee’s work drags on slowly and the fight will continue at next year’s meeting in Costa Rica.

It was announced at the meeting that Vietnam has drafted national legislation to implement CITES and “Vietnam has stopped the exploitation of wildlife taken from the wild.” Will the Vietnamese government enforce the legislation and export ban vigorously? Will these moves to protect Vietnam’s wildlife have come too late?

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Thailand’s Lax Tiger Protection Exposed

By Debbie Banks, Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)

June saw EIA’s Tiger Campaign team in Bangkok for the release of a new report exposing the failure of the Thai authorities to protect the tiger. The EIA report, Thailand’s Tiger Economy, documents how Thailand continues to be a major tiger consumer. Shocking new evidence recorded by EIA reveals that three companies in Thailand are manufacturing products claiming to contain tiger parts, right in the capital city of Bangkok.

The report also raises serious concerns regarding the captive breeding of tigers in Thailand, with one informant stating that live tiger cubs bred in captivity are traded illegally over the border and on to China via the Mekong River. This is of particular concern as a prominent Thai Senator is calling for live tiger cubs bred in captivity to be exported to India.

Since Thailand was omitted from CITES meetings, and we are asking for a special enforcement unit to investigate illegal trade across Thai borders.

The US has always played a prominent role on the conservation of tigers at CITES meetings, and we hope this leadership will continue.

ACTION

The Chairman of the CITES Standing Committee is Kenneth Stansell, Assistant Director for International Affairs in the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Please ask him to ensure that the CITES Standing Committee dispatch a tiger mission to Thailand. Write: Kenneth Stansell, Assistant Director, International Affairs, US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240 Fac (202) 208-4674.

Above: This Thai manufactured product labels the medicine as containing tiger. Left: At Sri Racha Tiger Zoo cubs are taken from their mother prematurely and weaned on factory farmed sows.

SPEAKING OUT FOR ANIMALS: True Stories about Real People Who Rescue Animals

Edited by Kim W. Stallwood

By Adam M. Roberts

I became conscious of animal suffering in 1987 when I saw a film depicting livestock cruelty in corporate slaughterhouses. Most of us probably had our own epiphanies that led us to work against animal cruelty. For Kim Stallwood, editor-in-chief of the popular The Animals’ Agenda magazine, it was from a job in a chicken processing plant 30 years ago: “I could never bring myself to watch the chickens being slaughtered.” Stallwood notes, “but I knew then that I hated it taking place.” Many others who are not yet enlisted in the struggle for animal protection may find motivation in Stallwood’s anthology of inspirational stories from The Animals’ Agenda since 1993, Speaking Out For Animals: True Stories about Real People Who Rescue Animals.

Section One, “Voices for Animals,” introduces us to some of the more celebrated names in the animal protection movement such as musician Paul McCartney and Body Shop founder, Anita Roddick. Animal activism clearly is not restricted to college campuses or public demonstrations. “A Conversation with Peter Singer” and “Ahimsa with Attitude: an interview with Maneka Gandhi” add substantive philosophical thoughts, while attorney and author Steve Wise reminds us of the need for the judicial system to recognize animals as more than mere property.

Section Two, “Happy Endings,” recounts 31 amazing tales of abused or distressed animals who ultimately found peaceful sanctuary. While the plight of Keiko, the orca star of the “Free Willy” movie, is well known, are you familiar with Hope the pig, Ivan the gorilla, Annabelle the hen, Emily the goat, or Sasha the bear? These stories follow animals from the time they were recognized as needing rescue through to their ultimate liberation. They remind us that we shouldn’t lose sight of animals’ individual faces and feelings when we talk about animal suffering in general. Sure, we consider the anguish of dairy cows for example, but there is also the specific misery of Emily, an individual dairy cow.

Dr. Jane Goodall notes in her Foreword to the book, “The sense of accomplishment and joy that comes from helping even one animal is the reward that encourages further action.” In Section Three, “Unsung Heroes,” we are reminded that each of us can make a difference for animals: from eight-year-old Amanda Walker-Serrano who protested the cruel treatment of animals in circuses in the face of stern opposition from her local school officials to humane officer Ed Blotzer who founded Animal Care and Welfare SPCA in Pennsylvania in 1970. People can assist animals no matter how wealthy we are, what our chosen profession may be, or how much time and energy we can devote personally to the alleviation of animals’ agony.

It’s easy to become disheartened in a field where we witness so much torment on a daily basis and where progress comes so slowly. But thanks to Kim’s collection of inspiring tales, we can each be reenergized in our effort to help animals.

Anti-Logging Conviction

Rodolfo Montiel has been jailed for two years for blocking logging trucks in the Mexican state of Guerrero, according to an article by Tim Weiner in the July/August issue of Mother Jones. The conviction, upheld in October, “came despite findings by the Mexican government’s National Human Rights Commission that they had been falsely arrested and tortured.” Mexican President Vicente Fox sent the Environmental Minister to meet Montiel in prison. His case continues to be appealed in the Mexican courts. Weiner concludes his article with a quotation from Rodolfo Montiel, who now sees himself as part of a broader struggle: “Wherever we are, we breathe the air, we need to drink water. Fighting for the forests is fighting for the right to live.” (Note: For more about Montiel, see AWI Quarterly, Vol. 49, No. 3. Tim Weiner is a reporter for The New York Times in Mexico City.)
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, a few months ago, a lady by the name of Sara McBurnett accidentally tapped a sports utility vehicle behind on a busy highway in California. The angry owner of the hummed vehicle, Mr. Andrew Burnett, stormed back to Mr. McBurnett’s car and began yelling at her, and then reached through her open car window with both hands, grabbed her little white Chihuahua by the throat. They drove on for a few miles, and then the man bought the dog and again reached through the window, hurled the dog at her; and then reached through her open car window with both hands, grabbed her little white Chihuahua by the throat. They drove on for a few miles, and then the man bought the dog and hurled it to its certain death. !

My point is this: We have a responsibility to randomly summons such object cruelties to the Senate to report on cases of animal cruelty treatment in regard to livestock stock production, and to document the response of animal cruelty to these cases.

I used to kill hogs. I used to help lower them into the barrels of scalding water, so that the bristles could be removed easily. But those hogs were dead when we lowered them into the barrels. The law clearly requires that these poor creatures be stunned and rendered insensitive to pain before this process begins. Federal law is being ignored. Animal cruelty abounds. It is sickening.

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On July 31, 2001 the Senate passed by unanimous consent Senator Peter Fitzgerald’s (R, IL) excellent resolution S. Con. Res. 40, on the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the Humane Slaughter Act (see AWI Quarterly, Vol. 50, No. 3). According to the Resolution, full enforcement of humane slaughter methods of slaughter Act of 1958 would “(i) prevent needless suffering;” and “(ii) result in safer and better working conditions for persons engaged in the slaughtering of livestock.” S. Con. Res. 45 states that public demand for passage of the Act “was so great that when President Eisenhower was asked at a press conference if he would sign the bill, he replied, ‘If I went by mail, I’d think no one was interested in anything but humane slaughter.’”

The Resolution urges Representatives must now act on the companion Resolution, H. Con. Res. 175, introduced by Congresswoman Constance Morella (R, MD), Congressmen Christopher Shays (R, CT) and Elton Gallegly (R, CA).

A full-page advertisement in The New York Times describes the hideous cruelty to cattle at IBP (the world’s largest meat packer in Wallula, Washington), based upon affidavits obtained by Gail Eisnitz of the Humane Farming Association (HFA). (See AWI Quarterly, Vol. 49, No. 4.) The affidavits document the enormously increased slaughter line speed, which often results in the torture of animals who have not been stunned successfully before moving down the line to be skinned and have their legs chopped off. Washington State’s Prosecutor declined to file criminal charges against IBP—even though he admitted that crimes had occurred.

HFA obtained videotapes at the plant showing that the animals were conscious because no employee or US Department of Agriculture to enforce the Humane Slaughter Act (see AWI Quarterly, Vol. 49, No. 4.)

At a press conference, union officials representing all industries-oriented positions.

In June 2001,the Agriculture Council of the European Union extended Directive 91/630/EEC regulating the keeping of pigs from weaning to market weight. Other elements of the amendment require that a) sows and gilts kept in groups be fed using a system that ensures that each individual can obtain sufficient food, even when competitors for the food are present; b) to satisfy their hunger and given the need to chew, all pregnant sows and gilts be given a sufficient quantity of bulky or high fiber food as well as high energy food (AWI note: intensively kept pregnant sows are typically fed a restricted diet of a food concentrate); c) sows be given at least a partly solid floor, rather than a fully slatted one (the width of slat openings is regulated); d) sows kept in groups be given straw or other manipulable materials; e) minimum pen dimensions and/or space requirements are required for sows and gilts and for pigs from weaning to market weight.

The lengthy phase out period for the barbaric gestation crate is regrettable, as is allowing sows and gilts to be kept in narrow crates, unable to walk or turn, during the first four weeks of pregnancy and while farrowing. Nevertheless, the EU is poised to turn pig farming in a more humane direction and to step forward and reject the intensive and inhumane practices that led to this devastating event. The owners of Circle Four should be prosecuted for their neglect, and every effort made to prevent the rebuilding of this and any other inhumane animal factory. Utah should follow North and South Carolina’s leads in enacting moratoriums on new hog factories.

Waterkeeper Alliance keeps the pressure on Smithfield

S mithfield Foods chairman, president and chief executive officer, Joseph W. Luter III, is feeling the pressure from the Waterkeeper Alliance, headed by environmental attorney Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., for his company’s cruel treatment of animals and environmental destruction. He recently announced that Smithfield has ‘no current plans to significantly increase the size of its herd’ in the US because, “there are enough hogs in this country. If we had unlimited opportunity to expand, we wouldn’t.” Waterkeeper Alliance currently has four lawsuits pending against Smithfield for its pollution in North Carolina and Florida. Kennedy says that it is intention is to sue every one of Smithfield’s facilities if we have to...Luter is an outlaw, stealing from the public, he raises the standards of living for himself by lowering the quality of life for everybody else.”

Luter did say that Smithfield will increase output in Poland and Mexico. Following Smithfield’s rejected attempt to implement US style hog factories in Poland by Polish union leader Andrzej Lepper and AWI, the company is trying another tactic. Smithfield wants to develop a system of contract growers who will provide land, buildings, equipment and labor to raise Smithfield’s “low-fat” pigs provided by Animex, a Polish subsidiary, acquired in 1999. The growers will deliver the pigs back to Animex in exchange for new production technologies and financial support. Animex would receive substantial return on their investment while Polish contract growers would become dependent on the corporation.

Peace among swine farmers and golfers in the European Union

While United States agribusiness corporations continue to build pig factories, dabbling even more animals to a miserable fate, the European Union is preparing to phase out one of the two crucial device used in raising animals for food. In June 2001, the Agriculture Council of the European Union extended Directive 91/630/EC that, when finalized later this year, eventually will give pregnant sows and gilts’ great relief from the narrow crates that prohibit them from walking or even turning during their nearly 4-month pregnancy, and from the neck collars and chains that similarly restrict their movements.

The amendment prohibits new construction of or conversion to the tethering system for sows and gils. In this system, the sow or gilt wears a neck collar that is attached to the floor by a chain roughly 2 feet long; bars on either side of the animal prohibit her from turning around. Tether systems already in use would be prohibited from January 1, 2006.

The amendment requires that sows and gilts—who are social animals—be kept in groups from 4 weeks after breeding until one week before the expected time of farrowing, rather than be kept individually, because they are not manipulable. The cages are supposed to be used only for pregnant and gilts that are entering the new system from December 1, 2005.

A gift is a young female. A sow is an adult female.
### Multi-Million Dollar Settlement for Neighbors of Buckeye Egg Factory Farm

But no punishment for leaving hens to die of starvation and thirst

In September 2001, a jury awarded more than $19.7 million in damages to neighbors of the notoriously cruel and environmentally hazardous Buckeye Egg Factory Farm (see AWI Quarterly, Vol. 50, No. 1).

Owner Anton Pohlmann, who was found guilty of cruelty to hens in Germany, moved his operations to Ohio where hens and other farm animals are exempted from the anti-cruelty laws. Ohio law states it is unlawful to "keep animals other than cattle, poultry or fowl, swine, sheep or goats in an enclosure without wholesomeness exercise and a change of air."

Neighbors of the Buckeye Egg Farm near Croton, in central Ohio, sued the company in August. Jurors heard three weeks of testimony, and awarded the multi-million dollar settlement to cover negligence by one of the world’s largest egg factories and nuisance of odors and fly infestations caused by Buckeye Egg Farm and Pohlmann. Compensatory damages, reimbursements for loss of use of property and its diminished value, totaled nearly $4 million. Punitive damages, ordered as a punishment for wrongful acts, amounted to over $15.7 million.

The state has filed seven sets of contempt charges for violations such as spilling contaminated water into creeks and failing to stop massive outbreaks of flies and other insects at its facilities in Wyandot, Hardin and Licking counties.

Congratulations to the plaintiffs for their success in holding Mr. Pohlmann and the Buckeye Egg Factory accountable for at least some of their atrocities!

### Storks Love Poland

Did you know that every fourth stork in the world is Polish? Attesting to Poland’s numerous wetlands and flow-freeing rivers, the storks choose Poland over every other European country to build their nests. A favorite nesting place for storks is at the tops of the poles that convey electricity. When storks leave for the winter, the Polish power company builds a platform and sets the nests back on the platform to make sure the young storks don’t lose their lives on power lines when they first leave the nests.

Roman Guziak, Vice President of the Polish environmental group “pro Natura,” blames intensified agriculture for driving the storks away from other European countries. Denmark boasted of 10,000 pairs of storks in 1900; now there are only six pairs in the whole of Denmark.

### Amazing Whiskers

Did you ever wonder how a seal finds food in the dark and even in murky water? Two harbor seals have given Dr. Guido Dehnhardt of Ruhr University in Germany the answer: it’s their whiskers! According to The Washington Post’s “Science Notebook,” July 6, 2001, the two seals were assigned the task of following “a miniature submarine that was mimicking a fish. Even blindfolded, the seals were able to track the sub extremely well, except when their whiskers were covered with a stocking mask, the researchers reported in the July 6 issue of Science. As a function of swim speed and their biomechanical properties, the whiskers of a swimming seal probably vibrate with characteristic frequencies. A hydrodynamic trail intersected by the seal might cause a modulation of this characteristic vibration that might be sensed by the seal.”

Henry, the harbor seal.

### Bequests to AWI

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

I give, devise and bequeath to the Animal Welfare Institute, located in Washington, D.C., the sum of $_________ and/or (specifically described property).

Donations to AWI, a not-for-profit corporation exempt under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3), are tax deductible. We welcome any inquiries you may have. In cases where you have specific wishes about the disposition of your bequest, we suggest you discuss such provisions with your attorney.

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### Ned and Daisy are Snatched Back from Death’s Door

The Society for Protection of Animals in North Africa (SPANA), recently notified AWI of the following:

The donkey they called Ned was found collapsed gasping for breath on a remote desert road. His owner was awarding the poor animal who was not able to stand. The severely dehydrated animal hadn’t been given a drop to drink all day.

Ned would surely have died a lonely and agonizing death if the SPANA mobile veterinary unit hadn’t come up on him just in time.

Thankfully, our mobile unit was able to start rehydrating Ned straight away. His owner couldn’t believe the transformation. Although the improvement of his animal, who was cared for overnight by SPANA, was almost immediate. The owner was immensely thankful to SPANA for helping to save his donkey and showing him how to care for him.

### ACTION SPANA reports that it is treating up to 100 cases of dehydration a day and there are more than three million working donkeys in North Africa. If you wish to make a donation please send to: SPANA, 15 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LB, England

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### Cloud: Wild Stallion of the Rockies

By Ginger Kathrens
BowTie Press, Irvine, CA
160 Pages, 80 full color photographs, $24.95, ISBN 1889540706

For years Ginger Kathrens, Emmy award winning cinematographer, producer and co-founder of the Wild Horse and Burro Freedom Alliance, has been beautifully documenting the lives of horses. In Cloud: Wild Stallion of the Rockies Kathrens recounts the first five years of Cloud’s life from his first faltering steps just after birth to his emergence as a powerful young stallion in southern Montana’s Arrowhead Mountains. Written as a companion book to the upcoming documentary of the same title which will air on PBS’s NATURE series, it is not written from the detached perspective of a scientist studying a band of wild horses, but through the eyes of a horse loving filmmaker. Through her personal narrative and vivid photographs Kathrens allows the reader to experience the beauty and hardships these amazing animals face each day. Cloud: Wild Stallion of the Rockies is scheduled to premiere on the November 4, 2001 PBS NATURE series. Check your local listings for the exact time.
A Broken Promise Threatens Canada’s Bears

By Martin Powell, Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)

In February, grizzly bear hunting in British Columbia (BC), Canada was suspended. With as few as 4-6000 grizzlies left in the Province—the heart of the grizzly’s remaining range—the hunting moratorium was designed to allow completion of research needed to secure a future for this beautiful animal. The hunt ban was a truly popular and precautionary act, winning applause from independent scientists, conservation and First Nations groups, over 75% of British Columbians and even the UK Parliament.

Unfortunately, as was noted in the Spring AWI Quarterly, Vol. 50, No. 2, in a knee-jerk political reaction designed to appease the grizzly hunting community the BC Liberal Party promised to overturn the moratorium if elected. Having duly won the election in May, 100 grizzlies will now be shot this Fall alone.

In so doing, BC has broken its promise to protect this internationally important species, and if foreign hunters—mainly the US and Europe—are allowed to export their grizzly trophies, Canada will breach its international obligations to CITES—the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Already BC is feeling the economic backlash. Tour operators are aghast at the decision, with one BC based Eco-tourism company reporting that 76 angry clients have already cancelled bookings because of the resumption of the hunt. He stated that “They want to come here to see living wildlife, and they say they won’t go to a place that is so uncivilized they allow bears to be killed for fun.”

Even though the hunt has resumed, over 150 grizzlies will still be alive at the end of the year that without the campaign against the hunt would otherwise have been shot. The hunt has also remained closed in 23 more areas than last year, so this is very much a case of two steps forward and one back, but the bottom line is that even one grizzly being shot this year is too many.

ACTION
If you feel that grizzly hunting damages British Columbia’s appeal as a tourist destination, please write to the BC Government saying so, and ask for the Premier to reconsider his decision to allow this officially at risk species to be put under the gun again.

Write: Premier Campbell, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, BC V8V 1X4, Canada
Fax: (250) 387-0087
Email premier@gov.bc.ca