

AAZPA crackdown comes too late

Opening Pandora's box

ZOO SURPLUS STOCKS CANNED HUNTS, ROADSIDE EXHIBITS, PRIVATE BREEDERS

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HOOSICK FALLS, New York—The young Himalayan snow leopard paces the corn crib cage, situated at the edge of a woodlot. As roadside zoos go, his home at the Flag Acres Zoo is fairly good—comparable, even, to some accredited zoos of 30 years ago. But it isn't where one would expect to find an apparent prime example of a highly endangered species.

In fact, the snow leopard is genetically redundant "surplus," neutered and loaned to Flag Acres by the Seneca Park Zoo of Rochester, New York—a facility accredited by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. According to Seneca Park Zoo director Dan Michalowski, the snow leopard was removed from the captive gene pool to reduce the risk of inbreeding. A conditional loan to Flag Acres seemed preferable to euthanasia. The Seneca Park Zoo may reclaim him if at any time he appears ill-treated. The deal is a model of the AAZPA-recommended protocol for the disposition of surplus animals.

While the snow leopard's life is far from ideal, he is lucky. Despite AAZPA efforts to curtail the traffic, zoo-bred animals still turn up shockingly often not only at roadside zoos, but also as living targets in canned hunts, as auction merchandise, in the exotic pet trade, in biomedical research laboratories, and increasingly often as drop-offs at private sanctuaries,

humane societies, and sometimes even back at accredited zoos. Even more often, sanctuaries, shelters, and accredited zoos find themselves dealing with the offspring of former zoo animals, who have typically been bred in disregard of ancestry by self-proclaimed private species preservationists who also, just by the way, hope to turn a fast buck. When there proves to be little or no market for the animals, and they grow too big to be pets, the

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"Surplus" Himalayan snow leopard at the Flag Acres Zoo, near Hoosick Falls, N.Y. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

ANIMAL

News For People Who

PEOPLE

Care About Animals

McDonald's agrees to adopt humane code

PRECEDENT RAISES CARE STANDARDS FOR INDUSTRY

OAK BROOK, Illinois—McDonald's, the world's biggest beef purchaser, pledged February 16 to issue a statement of humane principles to all the meat and poultry slaughterhouses that supply the 14,000 U.S. McDonald's restaurants, with a request that it be forwarded to all the farmers who supply them. An abbreviated edition of the statement is also to appear in the 1993 McDonald's annual report to shareholders.

McDonald's general counsel and senior vice president Shelby Yastrow agreed to ratify and distribute the statement in exchange for the withdrawal of a stronger and more specific statement advanced as a shareholder resolution by Henry Spira of Animal Rights International and Nanette Coco of the Franklin Research and Development Corporation, represented by senior analyst Simon Billenness.

"It isn't a panacea," Billenness told ANIMAL PEOPLE, "but does put McDonald's on record as accepting certain minimum standards of animal care and handling. McDonald's is such a big buyer, with so much clout, that this will send ripples through the whole meat industry."

McDonald's annually buys more than half a billion pounds of beef, 160 million pounds of chicken, a billion eggs, and an unknown but growing volume of pork. "They're Frank Perdue's biggest customer," chortled Spira, who has tried unsuccessfully for three years to get Perdue to adopt a similar statement pertaining to the care of chickens sold under the Perdue label.

Titled *McDonald's and the Humane Treatment of Animals*, the statement affirms that, "McDonald's believes the humane treatment of animals, from the time of their birth and throughout their lives, is a moral responsibility. The Company fully respects the independence of its suppliers and requires them to adhere to pertinent laws, regulations, and industry guidelines concerning the humane treatment of animals such as those recommended by the American Meat Institute." Those guidelines, drafted in 1991 by Colorado State University livestock expert Temple Grandin, are notably stronger than

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—Photo by Kendra Bonc

Farewell to marine mammal protections

WASHINGTON D.C.—Only partially enforced since 1988, the Marine Mammal Protection Act appears likely to be reauthorized with markedly less clout for whales, seals, and dolphins than it once had.

The House version of the reauthorization bill, HR 2760, easily cleared the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on March 16 after adoption of an amendment by Rep. Jolene Unsoeld and Maria Cantwell (both D-Wash.) that would allow the government to issue permits for killing marine mammals whose predation might depress the numbers of a potentially threatened animal. Previously, such permits were issued only to protect actual threatened or endangered species. Unsoeld and Cantwell added the amendment on behalf of the fishing industry, which blames sea lion predation at the Ballard Locks near Seattle—rather than overfishing—for the collapse of Cedar River salmon and steelhead runs.

Approval by the full House was expected on March 24. Pressure for swift passage and prompt Senate ratification was intense because the 1988 suspension of central provisions on behalf of commercial net fishers was to expire on April 1. The 1988 suspension was rationalized as an opportunity for the government to assess the status of marine mammals under "normal" conditions. An immediate rise in the number of dolphins killed in fishing nets was partially checked by the 1990 consumer boycott of tuna netted "or dolphin," but government records indicate more than 100,000 marine mammals per year continue to be killed through entanglement in nets and other conflicts with humans.

The New York Times reported on March 14 that, "Some species, like the harbor porpoise, have been depleted to the point where their replenishment is in doubt."

Adele Douglass, Washington D.C.

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Editorial

Zoo issue isn't individual vs. species

A unique attempt to cut through mutual mistrust will occur in late April as 10 top officials of major zoos, aquariums, and species survival plans, five delegates from animal protection groups, and 14 academics, veterinarians, and journalists—including the Editor of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**—gather at the White Oaks Conservation Center, near Jacksonville, Florida, for a summit organized by the Tufts Center for Animals and Public Policy, with the support of the Gilman Foundation.

Zoos and humane advocates have major interests in common, and should be working together to protect endangered species; improve public knowledge of animals; close abusive roadside zoos; and perhaps most urgent, deal with the growing problem of wildlife being bought, bred, and sold as pets by generally unqualified individuals whose animals—after outgrowing backyard quarters—are frequently either anonymously tossed over a zoo fence at midnight or left tethered to the front door of an animal shelter.

Yet instances of cooperation among zoos and humane groups are thus far few. Humane advocates mistrust zoos because of a long legacy of past abuses, mostly pertaining to the function of zoos as public entertainment, which have only over the past 15 years or so been gradually curbed by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. Relying upon voluntary cooperation by members to enforce standards, AAZPA has won adherence to an admirable code of ethics in bits and pieces. Some leading members still flout AAZPA policies with apparent impunity. This sometimes leads impatient humane advocates to unwittingly bash their own allies within AAZPA. Zoos meanwhile mistrust humane advocates because the immense progress AAZPA has made goes largely unrecognized; because some zoos and aquariums are still hit with misdirected protest over such practices as training animals to work as an antidote to boredom; and because a vocal wing of the animal rights movement continues to clamor for the absolute abolition of all zoos, while generally supporting "sanctuaries" that don't even come close to meeting AAZPA care and housing standards.

Among the most important topics on the White Oak agenda will be a discussion of *Preserving Individuals versus Conserving Populations: How Severe is the Conflict?* The session will include opening remarks by the one zoo abolitionist among the invitees. We hope the exchange will swiftly move from his stance (to date) of ideological opposition to keeping any animals in captivity, ever, toward the pragmatic center shared by the rest, who accept the role of zoos as last refuge of many species whose native habitat is severely diminished and perhaps unviable. The time may come when all such animals can be returned to their habitat, with none kept captive, but until adequate habitat is preserved or restored and effectively protected from poaching, that discussion is purely hypothetical. Maybe when we put an end to war, poverty, and human overpopulation in critical ecosystems we can get back around to it—and meanwhile, someone needs to feed and shelter the animals, unless we are to take the opposite view, also heard from some theorists, that species whose habitat no longer exists should be permitted to go extinct. Occasional successful restorations of species, along with the ecological consequences of losing species, tend to suggest that humans are far from having the wisdom to render such judgements.

Rallying behind the role of guardian-of-species, the zoo community has long cho-

the long departed former management of then unaccredited Granby Zoo in Quebec imported a baby gorilla from the Camaroun, purportedly for captive breeding, in contravention of the intent if not the exact letter of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. The zoo claimed it needed the baby gorilla to increase the diversity of the captive gene pool and thereby help secure species survival. The International Primate Protection League asked how killing a whole gorilla tribe to capture one tiny female could possibly enhance species survival, especially when the infant was kept in solitary confinement, with no chance to socialize with anyone but the hordes of human visitors who responded to intensive TV advertising. The zoo community never answered that question. Instead, zoos across the U.S. and Canada clamored that Granby should give the baby gorilla to them.

A decade later, the episode remains embarrassing to current Granby Zoo director Pierre Cartier, who arrived five years after the baby gorilla was sent to another zoo where she has—luckily—been integrated into a gorilla family, and has borne young. Cartier has taken dramatic measures to resolve humane concerns, as is detailed elsewhere in this issue "Our concern," he recently explained to us, "is for both the well-being of the individual and the welfare of the species, because you cannot maintain a healthy species if you do not respect the individual members—so we place the emphasis on both, and do not accept that one must be sacrificed to enhance the other."

The uproar over the baby gorilla foreshadowed the battle royal over "panda rentals" that erupted within AAZPA during the early 1990s. Such deals enriched China and those zoos which were able to obtain pandas for temporary exhibit at a million dollars plus apiece, but in the view of leading panda conservationist George Schaller and others, were not good for either the animals or the health of pandas in the wild. Last year AAZPA finally adopted an anti-panda rental policy, with a prod from Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, over the figurative dead bodies of the San Diego Zoological Society—left holding the multi-million-dollar bag for a contracted panda rental that didn't happen—and former Columbus Zoo director Jack Hanna, who was drummed out of AAZPA for arranging an earlier panda rental in defiance of AAZPA policies. Hanna was and is also host of a popular TV program about animals. Though it's hard to see how animal rights activism had much if anything to do with Hanna's fall from grace, he continues to blame activists whom he asserts are unduly concerned with individuals rather than species.

Breeding for display versus for conservation

The individual-vs.-species refrain also echoed in 1987, when the Editor investigated the deliberate breeding of surplus animals by many zoos, to keep babies on display. Zoo fans and humane advocates alike objected to the euthanasia of popular individuals at the end of each exhibition season—and to the leading alternatives, the sale of animals to canned hunts, roadside zoos, and laboratories. Most zoo spokespersons ingenuously claimed the constant breeding was necessary to diversify the gene pool. None ever satisfactorily explained how one diversifies a gene pool by breeding the same stock over and over again or why it was necessary to thus diversify the gene pools of species already plentiful and no

sen to describe friction with humane advocates as the product of an inescapable conflict between what they describe as the humane emphasis on individual animals and their own broader concerns. However, from the perspective of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, which includes more than a decade of covering conflicts between zoos and humane advocates, individual vs. species has *never* been the crux of any conflict. The crux, rather, has been the tendency of zoo people to insist every conflict is a matter of individual-vs.-species, instead of listening to what the various protesters are actually saying. Along with this insistence has come the charge that everyone who questions or objects to zoo practices is "anti-zoo," when in fact most of the people raising the questions and objections have been ardent zoo-goers, proponents of wildlife conservation, and often current or former zoo staffers. Usually the anti-zoo animal rights groups are nowhere to be seen until after a cavalierly dismissed question or objection has erupted into public controversy.

The Editor first met the individual-versus-species song and dance in 1983 when

endangered in captivity. It was conspicuously obvious that the species being euthanized or sold in quantity were not genuinely rare species, but rather lions, tigers, spider monkeys and macaques, endangered in the wild but a glut on the domestic market. By using the claim of species preservation to rationalize a form of showmanship that is in fact contrary to AAZPA policy, even if it is good box office, zoo officials seriously harmed their credibility—and public confidence in the validity of captive breeding and selective culling as legitimate measures to protect a population genuinely at risk. Seven years later, breeding for display is diminished, but remains a problem, defended by much the same rhetoric.

Most recently, in high-profile cases, zoo people used the individual-vs.-species argument to defend the late 1992 transfer of Timmy the gorilla from the Cleveland Metroparks Zoo to the Bronx Zoo, away from his evidently much beloved but sterile mate who was then maimed by his successor. There was in fact a strong argument for moving Timmy, who has thrived at the Bronx Zoo after an initially difficult adjustment, and has sired offspring. There was also an argument for separating Timmy from his Cleveland mate if, as zoo officials claimed, her presence might have kept him from mating successfully with other females, had they been transferred together or another female been brought to Cleveland. But this matter was never put to any kind of test. Meanwhile, instead of acknowledging that Timmy and his Cleveland mate might grieve for one another, zoo spokespersons denigrated their capacity to feel emotions, and denigrated the concern and perspective of activists who were already quite aware of the risk to the species if Timmy failed to breed. Critics of the situation with extensive wildlife conservation background and in some cases significant zoo experience were accused of sentimentalism and equated with radical abolitionists—who sure enough came running at that point, with legal action and a media blitz. A little intelligent respect for people outside the zoo community who know very well how many genes and chromosomes we share with gorillas could have accomplished a great deal toward preventing a public fracas.

Just a few weeks ago another situation with similar potential for public outrage came close to eruption, after a newspaper reported that a former roadside zoo owner was trying to open a "conservation center" for endangered species, before completing the facilities, without all the requisite permits, and on a budget of effectively zero. Despite all this he had already received custody of several animals from AAZPA-accredited zoos. The director of the leading humane society in that state immediately asked AAZPA and other representatives of the zoo community if this enterprise was known to them, if it was legitimate, and if they were aware of the director's background—and was chewed out by the director of one of the zoos that had supplied the animals, for so much as questioning a project he deemed essential to the well-being of the species as a whole. What the humane society director deserved, no matter how well-policed and useful the project may be, was warm thanks for taking a serious interest, and an invitation to visit the site with the director, the next time he's in town. This was a chance for zoo people to build a bridge, not to respond with condescension to someone who wonders if the animals are going to get adequate food shelter, clean water, and protection from sometimes obnoxious crowds whose experience at local roadside zoos is that animals exist to chase peanuts and candy.

Once again, preserving individuals versus conserving populations had *nothing* to do with the fundamental point of conflict. The real issue was and is preserving credibility by addressing questions and criticisms with respect and consideration—even if, at times some of the questions and criticisms may be voiced in unduly accusatory tones. Legitimate conflicts between the needs of individuals and the needs of species will be understood by the majority of animal protection activists and ordinary zoo fans, and necessary but sometimes unfortunate decisions will be accepted, when legitimate complaints are appropriately, openly, and honestly dealt with.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

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Telephone: 518-854-9436.

Fax: 518-854-9601.

ISSN 1071-0035.

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Reprint inquiries are welcome.**

ANIMAL PEOPLE: News for People Who Care About Animals is published 10 times annually by Animal People, Inc., a nonprofit, charitable corporation dedicated to exposing the existence of cruelty to animals and to inform and educate the public of the need to prevent and eliminate such cruelty.

Subscription rates are \$18.00 per year or \$30.00/two years; \$12.00 per year for libraries. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** is mailed under Bulk Rate Permit #7 from Shushan, New York.

The base rate for display advertising is \$6.50 per square inch of page space, discounted 10% for payment received with camera-ready copy. Please inquire about our substantial multiple insertion discounts.

The editors prefer to receive queries in advance of article submissions; unsolicited manuscripts will be considered for use, but will not be returned unless accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope of suitable size.

ANIMAL PEOPLE does not publish fiction or poetry.

Letters

Year of the Dog

Curioser and curioser, as Alice might have said—referring to the leaders of the animal welfare movements, not Wonderland!

For centuries the Chinese have designated each year with the name of an animal, in no way a western tradition. However, last year at least six national animal welfare organizations decided arbitrarily to call 1993 the Year of the Cat, ignoring the traditional Chinese designation of the Cock. This could indicate ignorance at best or a diplomatic insult at worst. Then, although 1994 has for a thousand years been the Chinese Year of the Dog, no effort has been made by the same societies to publicize this fact and make it work for the benefit of man's best friend.

Any logical explanation would be interesting.

—Elisabeth Arvin

More Spays Less Strays
Ojai, California

Animal testing

People who think that a corporation is evil incarnate for wanting to be sure that non-animal testing methods are going to hold up to product liability suits are providing the opposition with reason for characterizing animal activists as stupid eccentrics.

—Ethel Thurston

American Fund for
Alternatives to Animal
Research

175 West 12th St., Suite 16G
New York, NY 10011

AFAR sponsors vali -

Law enforcement

The article in your March edition entitled "Will Pennsylvania humane officers lose their badges?" drew my interest and concern as a humane officer and animal control officer in Vermont. I had prior law enforcement experience before entering the humane field 15 years ago. I found that the Humane Society of the U.S., American Humane Association, and National Animal Control Association all have manuals, guidelines, and programs to help professionalize us. In addition, the Vermont Humane Federation serves all humane groups and shelters in the state.

I hope this letter finds you healthy and prosperous. Well, at least healthy. I have a small idea for **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. I have found that you provide an enormous amount of research data and information. I also know that a lot of your time is spent researching information for individuals, media reps, and other groups.

How about setting up a

They hold an annual one-day seminar on Animal Protection, Control, and Welfare, co-sponsored by the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council, which covers most of the topics that Fayette County Judge William Franks suggested. This seminar is attended by local, county, and state enforcement officers, and has helped in understanding the laws and jurisdiction with animal cruelty cases.

Become professional;
the animals suffer if we aren't.

—Craig Petrie

Rutland County Humane Society
City of Rutland, Vermont

Information fee

\$25 research fee, that would allow up to three research requests per year from any one individual or agency? I know you are now doing all this work for free, and I would like to see you get paid for it. I am offering to be your first (and maybe only) research fee subscriber.

—Jeff Dorson

Legislation In Support of Animals
New Orleans, Louisiana

Compassion

I was talking to a fellow reporter at the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* about a feature she was contemplating on a local volunteer animal rescue group.

"What bothers me about these people is that they would let a human being starve in the street but get upset over a dog," she said.

What bothers me is people who automatically assume that a person can't be sympathetic to both people and animals. There's no law that says a person can't do both. One does not cancel out the other. It's been my experience that animal lovers are people lovers as well.

I was with a friend one cold Cleveland night who is an avid supporter of helping animals. I recoil from using the term "animal rights activist" because it implies some sort of zealot. Most so-called activists are just people who are willing to help an animal in need.

We came across a homeless man propped up in a doorway, an unfortunately common sight in Cleveland. While all the "human

loving" people walked right on by, she stopped and talked to the man. She bought him a sandwich, gave him her last four dollars, and offered him her only pair of gloves. He declined because the gloves did not fit. Then she hugged him.

She cried when she got into the car, cried for this man and for all the other homeless people. She expressed similar compassion for homeless or abused animals and did everything in her power to help them.

She is what we should aspire to.

Are there some animal rights people who go too far? Of course. But I've found that most of them are just as concerned about helping two-legged animals.

It's easy to dismiss an entire group of people and their cause with an all-encompassing trite remark. But before a person does so, he should think about the last time he helped his fellow man, or animal.

—Mike Sangiacomo
Cleveland, Ohio

dation studies of non-animal product safety tests—with no financial support from any of the three major U.S. antivivisection societies. The annual AFAR "Walkathon for Lab Animals" fundraiser will be held on April 30, at 10 a.m., starting at 72nd and Riverside Drive, New York City.

Norway

Why were there no demonstrations on behalf of whales at the Winter Olympics in Norway?

Norway killed 226 minke whales last year in violation of the International Whaling Commission recommendation that none be killed. This wealthy nation sets an example that could have disastrous consequences if Third World nations should follow their lead.

Further, Norway has entered into a back-scratching arrangement with Alaska. According to the *Anchorage Daily News*, governor Walter Hickel said that he had made a deal: the Norwegians won't condemn Alaska's wolf kill program, and Alaska won't criticize them for killing whales.

For more information on Norway's whaling, call Earth Island Institute: 415-788-3666. Information on protecting wolves, whales and raptors may be obtained by calling Sea Wolf Alliance, 415-332-6626 or 707-576-1415.

—Jeanne McVey
Sea Wolf Alliance
Santa Rosa, California

"The bitch keeps getting pregnant," he said as he handed the litter of puppies to a worker at the local humane society.

Imagine that. A human being who blames his dog for getting pregnant.

To animals, reproducing is an natural drive as eating, drinking, or sleeping. The only way to change that is to have the animal spayed or altered, a simple operation that unfortunately isn't being performed enough these days.

Each day 42,750 puppies and kittens are born in the United States. And each year 5.7 million innocent unwanted animals are put to death in our nation's animal shelters. Millions more are heartlessly abandoned by people they counted on. Their terror is visible in their eyes as they roam the streets and highways, struggling

to survive the harsh elements, disease, starvation, and injury; seeking refuge in abandoned buildings where they give birth to doomed litters of puppies and kittens. Hundreds of thousands of trusting former pets are turned over to animal dealers and sold to laboratories where they suffer the proverbial fate worse than death—use in painful and unnecessary experiments. It doesn't have to be this way. You can help. Have your cat or dog spayed or altered. Urge others to do the same. Friends of Animals' nationwide low-cost breeding control program is saving countless thousands of animal lives each year. Because life is no bargain for unwanted cats and dogs, we're dedicated to making litter prevention affordable for caring people. For more information, call our toll-free number:

1-800-321-PETS.

Act now.

So the animals won't have to pay later.

Friends of Animals
777 Post Road, Suite 205
Darien, CT 06820

More Letters

Barnfires

We recently had a terrible fire in Hinckley, Ohio, in which almost two dozen horses perished. Every time I hear of such a tragedy I cannot help but wonder why there are no sprinkler systems in all stables. It is obvious that would avoid terrible suffering for not only the noble horses but also for the horse owners. It should be mandatory to have sprinkler systems in stables. Could you comment?

—Solveig Jentner
Fairview, Ohio

The Editor has argued that sprinklers should be required in barns since April 1986, when as a volunteer firefighter he saw 6,000 pigs killed in a barnfire. Adapting the existing automatic animal watering systems in barns to double as sprinkler systems would require little more than adding heat-sensitive shower heads to the pipes already in place. A second precaution farmers should take is to avoid storing hay above animal areas. Most barnfires begin with spontaneous combustion in tight green bales, lightning, or faulty wiring, setting hay ablaze. Most victims are trapped not by fire itself but by burning debris falling from haylofts. Most of the deaths are caused not by burns but by the thick smoke from burning hay (which sprinklers would make even thicker). Storing hay in a separate structure might make more work for farmers at chore time—as a former hay hand, the Editor knows something about that, too—but their payoff is avoided herd losses and bankruptcy.

PMU horses

This is the first time I have gotten your newspaper. I haven't even read it all yet and already I see something I don't like! It's the article "Estrogen boom brings breeding for slaughter." My mother and I absolutely LOVE horses! What can we do about it?

—Lindsay and Elizabeth Hatcher
Raleigh, North Carolina

The surest way to get the pregnant horses out of the confinement barns is for those who take estrogen to choose alternatives. These include Estraderm, from Ciba Pharmaceuticals; Estrace, from Mead Johnson; and Ogen, from Abbott Labs. (We'll send our complete updated report on Premarin production for \$1.00 and SASE.)

Publicity stunts

I don't share Gary Francione's disdain for media-hungry animal rights groups. The glare of publicity is the bane of animal exploitation, and television is the most persuasive, influential medium in history. Like it or not, it shapes the values of our children, and we adults learn about our world in 30-second sound bites. Protracted crises grow old and continuing injustices are soon forgotten. The tenacity, humor, and ingenuity of America's animal lovers in the face of formidable opposition, a public slow to change, and depressing knowledge of daily atrocities has kept animal rights a household word, without making it seem as ideologically tightlaced as some other movements. Martin Luther King probably wouldn't have

Hunters & Molesters

Your vicious, libelous, speculative and completely unjustified attack on hunters, "New York state statistics show link: hunters and molesters," exemplifies the old sayings that figures don't lie but liars figure, and that people without hunting experience never write anything significant about hunting. I doubt that any responsible publication would accept such an article. Society would be better served if you investigated the probable link between animal extremism and mental illness.

—Carl E. Parker
Guilderland, New York

I am certainly flattered by your use of my research results in your paper. I do not believe, however, that you can relate my results on the link between animal cruelty in childhood and later violent behavior among aggressive criminals in adulthood to the practice of hunting. There simply was nothing in our data to document this connection.

Even more significantly, the dominionistic attitude was never linked with any greater likelihood of animal abuse and cruelty among serial killers with a hunting background. The attitude of endorsing mastery and control over animals is something we found in many people in our society, and we have no data to demonstrate any greater likelihood of their perpetuating cruelty toward animals or killing other people.

—Stephen R. Kellert
School of Forestry and Environmental Studies
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

The Editor replies: We suggest Kellert's data points toward links he has not himself made in large part because his terms of reference are different from ours: he does not recognize hunting as cruelty in and of itself, albeit legally permitted, nor does he acknowledge that serial killing differs from other forms of trophy hunting chiefly in the choice of victims. Our own files indicate that those serial killers who have not hunted animals have been primarily—perhaps exclusively—from big cities, where hunting opportunities are limited. Conversely, we are presently unaware of any rural serial killer who has not been a hunter. As our March cover article on the association between rates of hunting participation and child sexual assault in New York state explained, Kellert's research, mostly sponsored by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, has documented that the mean level of dominionism found in hunters is nearly

—Photo by Kim Bartlett

Alexanian vs. ASPCA

Under the law in New York State, and I expect other states as well, societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals may assist the courts on the law and the facts in the cases of prosecutions for cruelty, but they do not actually prosecute those cases. The prosecution on behalf of the People is the constitutional role of the District Attorney. Our peace officers are essentially witnesses. As such we very often do not learn of the dispositions of cruelty prosecutions, or we learn of them long after the fact. We learn it in a very informal fashion, often as the result of a telephone conversation with the District Attorney or the court clerk.

This explains why we were late in learning that Garo Alexanian's motion [for dismissal of a jury conviction for allegedly interfering in an arrest made by ASPCA officers] was granted (on December 13, 1993). I am informed that the first information we received that it had been granted was on or about January 11, 1994. Our Humane Law Enforcement Department does not "report" to me in an organizational sense, nor does the Legal Department provide the Humane Law Enforcement Department with the very specialized legal advice needed for its relationships to criminal prosecutions.

Naturally I inquired of our Humane Law Enforcement Department about the status of Mr. Alexanian's motion before sending my letter of December 28, 1993 (to attorney Stephen LeBow, asserting that Alexanian could not be a director of a proposed Bronx SPCA because of his purported felony conviction). It is also to be noted that while our peace officers were the complaining witnesses, this was not a cruelty case. It was obstruction of governmental administration. Courts are not obligated to

Correction

In the March 1994 issue of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** it was written that I had sent documents I had received from John Hollrah while I was attorney for Primarily Primates, Inc., to Texas Assistant Attorney General John Vinson. I did not.

I sent those documents to one person and one person alone, Wally Swett's attorney.

I would appreciate it if you would make this correction.

—Steven M. Wise
Boston, Massachusetts

appeared in his underwear to promote his cause, but Dick Gregory and many others did poke fun at bigotry. There are many roles to be played in every struggle, and if Elvira wants to pose in her underwear, it's fine with me.

—Jim Harris
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Watchdog

Would you please consider doing a piece that contrasts the larger animal rights/welfare groups in terms of their activities, good points, bad points, campaign successes, etc.? This would be most helpful.

—Elaine Johnson
Aiea, Hawaii

The Warm Store (invoice for April)

inform complaining witnesses and, I believe, typically do not.

I should probably clarify that I did not advise Mr. LeBow that the conviction was a reason why "Mr. Alexanian and others could not incorporate a Bronx SPCA." What I said was that it was one reason why we would not consent.

As to the incorporation by the ASPCA of the Bronx Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, we did that for a number of reasons. I have no idea what you were told, but certainly among the reasons for incorporating it were those spelled out in my letter of December 28, 1993, to Mr. LeBow.

—Eugene Underwood
V.P. and General Counsel
American SPCA
New York, New York

Before citing Alexanian's conviction, which had been reversed with complete dismissal of charges two weeks earlier, Mr. Underwood's letter to LeBow of December 28, 1993 explained that the ASPCA had already incorporated a Bronx SPCA. It added that under current law there can be only one SPCA serving the Bronx, namely the ASPCA, and that for reasons of efficiency the ASPCA believes humane law enforcement authority within New York City should not be divided.

Re alleged gay plot

I say good riddance to Donna LaFerrara (*letter, March issue*) and all those who share her narrow-minded self-righteous paradigm paralysis regarding the particular mold into which she thinks all animal people should fit. Our only common denominator should be our concern for animals. Animals need all the help we can initiate and when we exclude people and groups who don't meet a shallow stereotypical value system we've created, we can't have held the welfare of animals in very high esteem in the first place.

We can only be effective in our goals when we can set our petty little differences aside and join together to accomplish these goals. It seems the Ms. LaFerraras of the world have to step down off their pedestals if we are ever to be an effective force for change.

—Beverly Whelan
East Lake, Ohio

double that of the general public; the mean level in trap - pers is four times that of the general public. Kellert's work and that of many others has helped establish that dominionism is a leading motive behind many forms of sex-related crime.

Many people who offered professional perspectives on our "Hunters and molesters" study declined to have their names published, to avoid involvement in controversy. Two of them applied a correlative test of statistical significance to our data, confirming, as one wrote, that "Significant positive correlations exist between the rates of child sexual assault and sex crimes and the sales of hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses by county for the state of New York for 1992. Generally," this author continued, "a correlation in the range of .2-.3 is considered weak; correlations between .4 and .6 are considered moderate; and correlations over .7 are thought of as strong." The correlations for child sexual assault were +.684 with total hunting participation; +.756 with big game hunting; +.665 with small game hunting; +.556 with trapping; and +.485 with fishing. The correlations for sex crimes were +.641 with total hunting participation; +.644 with big game hunting; +.609 with small game hunting; +.545 with trapping; and +.429 with fishing.

Moore & Ahlers Shelter Gang
(paid for April)

Sealing and child sex trade

TORONTO, Ontario—The International Fund for Animal Welfare drew headlines across Canada on March 7 with graphic newspaper ads depicting the penis bone of a seal and decrying Canadian support of the slaughter of at least 50,000 seals off the Atlantic coast, allegedly to supply penis bones to the Asian aphrodisiac trade. As IFAW pointed out, that trade is closely associated with the forced recruitment of children to staff brothels in Thailand, the Philippines, Taiwan, and elsewhere, which cater to the belief that sex with a virgin can rejuvenate an aging man's potency. More than 400,000 children are currently victimized, *The New York Times Magazine* of January 16 reported, many of whom contract AIDS and other serious diseases.

As many as 150,000 seals may be killed to get 50,000 penis bones, since much of the hunting is done from small boats by men with rifles, the sexes of seals are not obvious, and as even seal hunt defender George Wenzel has acknowledged, as many as two out of each three shot seals who get off of ice floes into water sink before they can be gaffed aboard a power boat. Canada contends that the penis bones are a byproduct of hunting for meat, pelts, and seal oil, which sell for about \$20 per seal; the penis bones go for \$130 apiece.

WATSON TRIAL BEGINS; SEA SHEPHERD MAY GET INTO THE SEAL WOOL BUSINESS

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—Captain Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society was confident and perhaps even exuberant March 21, after the Canadian government presented its case concerning four counts of criminal mischief brought in connection with a July confrontation between *The Cleveland Amory*, Watson's vessel at the time, and the Cuban dragnetting vessel *Rio Las Casas*. Three of the counts, pertaining to alleged reckless endangerment of human life, could bring Watson a life term in prison.

"The prosecutors presented their case and showed their film and the Canadian Coast Guard officers gave their testimony," Watson told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "and then the judge asked, "Is that all you have?" None of the Canadian government witnesses were able to substantiate the most serious charge, that Watson's ship bumped the Cuban ship, and the film showed no actual contact, Watson said.

The case went to trial one day before

the scheduled start of the annual seal hunt. Watson was also cheerfully optimistic that he'd found a way—in addition to tourism—to make three-week-old harp seals worth far more in the future alive than dead.

"While we were waiting around for the trial to begin," he explained, "we got out onto the ice in the Magdalene islands and brushed a lot of seals." With Canadian government encouragement, Watson and friends gathered 75 bags of wool from harp seals who were then molting from the whitecoat to the beaten stage. The wool will be spun, carded, and made into demonstration products such as sweaters and sleeping bags, in hopes of starting an industry. Watson said most of the seals were easily approached and receptive to the brushing.

Watson, an Atlantic Canada native helped lead the campaign that ended the off-shore clubbing of infant harp seals in 1983. The landmen's infant harp seal hunt continues.

(More next issue.)

Endangered ocean species

Russian whaling commissioner Alexei Yablokov on February 21 confirmed that Soviet whalers for decades killed far more whales than they reported to the International Whaling Commission. For instance, he said, in the 1960s one ship reported killing 152 humpbacked whales and 156 blue whales, but actually killed 7,207 humpbacks, 1,433 blue whales, and 717 right whales, a species protected by the IWC since 1946. Another ship killed 1,568 humpbacks and 1,200 right whales during the winter of 1961-1962, but reported none of the right whales while the USSR said its entire fleet killed only 270 humpbacks all year. Two years later the same ship killed 530 blue whales; the USSR said the fleet total was just 74. The revelations mean IWC estimates of whale numbers may be far too high.

Volusia County, Florida, on February 17 became the fifth and final county along the Indian River Lagoon to pass a resolu-

The Indianapolis Zoo lost the chance to import four pseudorcas from Japan on February 28 when the Japanese captors decided not to sell them rather than try to prove to the National Marine Fisheries Service that they were captured humanely. The Indianapolis Zoo import permit expired four days later. Earth Island Institute and the Animal and Environmental Defense Association said the pseudorcas were caught by driving them into a bay with underwater sonic devices. Such drives usually end with the massacre of whales and dolphins and the sale of their meat.

Mark LaRochelle, press secretary for the anti-animal protection group Putting People First, on March 13 announced "experts" from Canada, Japan, Norway, Mexico, Great Britain, and South Africa, as well as the U.S. would meet in Washington D.C. on April 12 to discuss "moving toward a sustainable harvest of fish and marine mammal resources." The spon-

—Hooded seal pup. Photo by John Walsh, WSPA.

Marine mammals shafted

CONGRESSMAN MENACES USFWS DIRECTOR WITH WALRUS PENIS

(from page one)

director for American Humane Association, noted six specific weaknesses in HR 2760 even before a last-minute flurry of amendments. Objected Douglass, "It will allow the killing of endangered marine mammals by fishermen. This has always been prohibited. It will allow the intentional killing of marine mammals such as seals and sea lions by permit, enabling people who raise fish in hatcheries to kill marine mammals to increase their profits. It will allow fishermen to self-report the number of marine mammals they kill, despite past data showing that they grossly underreport the numbers. It will eliminate the requirement for authorized scientific observers to monitor marine mammal kills. It will eliminate the requirement for every fishing vessel to register with the government. And it will weaken the ability of the U.S. government to embargo fish products from other countries that catch fish in ways that harm marine mammals."

The MMPA was further weakened with a March 9 amendment by Don Young (R-Alaska), which allows the import of pelts from polar bears killed abroad—a boon to trophy hunters but a threat to polar bears in Russia and Canada.

During a February 21 House hearing on the MMPA, Young shook the penis bone of a walrus at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service director Mollie Beattie when she suggested that the definition of subsistence hunting by Native Americans should be tightened to stop the slaughter of walruses, seals, and polar bears for sale of body parts to the Asian aphrodisiac trade. Selling the body parts is legal as long as they have been fashioned into "native handicrafts," which in the case of penis bones may mean only drying and polishing.

"Subsistence is none of your business," Young shouted, slapping the 18-inch penis bone against his hand like a nightstick. "If you want to get into a real discussion, young lady, we will. You just remember where I am and where you are."

tion opposing dolphin captures. At least 99 dolphins have been hauled out of the 156-mile-long lagoon by exhibitors over the years. About 250 dolphins still live there. The resolutions were obtained by the Dolphin Alliance.

Flipper, the Atlantic bottlenosed dolphin rehabilitated by Ric O'Barry of the Dolphin Project and released off Brazil in March 1993 by the World Society for the Protection of Animals, was seen often with wild dolphins near Sao Francisco do Sul in February. He had been branded to make identification certain. "This proves without a doubt that captive marine mammals can be returned to the wild, and can survive," said WSPA field services director Neil Trent. "The captive marine mammal industry can no longer justify the continued incarceration of many of these creatures." Caught at age two, Flipper spent 10 years on display, as the last captive dolphin in Brazil.

The three whitesided dolphins captured by the Shedd Aquarium off southern California in late November are still not on display. The Chicago Animal Rights Coalition asks that appeals for their release be sent to new Shedd director Ted Beattie, c/o 1200 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605.

sorship was not disclosed.

A task force appointed by the state of Hawaii killed 58 tiger sharks off Oahu in 1993, after a shark scare allegedly hurt tourism. "We don't know if they were 58 out of a population of 59 or 58 out of a population of 58,000," objected state Department of Land and Natural Resources shark expert Dr. Kim Holland.

The International Wildlife Coalition on February 28 called a tourism boycott of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Dominica, four Caribbean nations which voted with Japan at the February 25 International Whaling Commission meeting to obstruct the designation of Antarctic waters as a no-whaling sanctuary. Japan gives all four nations major economic aid.

California coastal sharks may be wiped out by quack cancer cures based on their body parts, Sean Van Sommeran of the Pelagic Shark Research Foundation warned on March 17, after intercepting an attempt by nutritionist and optometrist Kenneth Absher of Grass Valley, California, to order "tens of tons of the stuff." Sharks—many species of which are endangered—rarely get cancer, but there is no recognized medicinal use of shark parts.

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Guest opinion

Hunting, violence, and child molestation

by Dr. Emmanuel Bernstein, psychologist
Adirondack Counseling, Saranac Lake, New York

(shoot at 60%)

The March 1994 issue of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** presented New York state hunting participation and crime statistics that clearly show an association between incidence of hunting and child molestation. This is especially impressive since the statistics were presented in a manner that took into account the possible influence of population density—and the apparent influence of hunting proved stronger.

As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** noted, University of New Hampshire director of family research Dr. Murray Strauss in 1987 found the number of hunting licenses sold to be a major indicator of regions “culturally disposed toward violence.” He also found that the states most culturally disposed toward violence were the states with the highest rates of teen homicide.

ANIMAL PEOPLE suggested that the association between hunting and child molestation reflects “dominionism,” an attitude Yale researcher Stephen Kellert found to be from half again to twice as strong in hunters as in the general public. The linkage between a desire for dominion and a tendency to be violent is confirmed by much other research. For example, Richard E. Nisbett in the April 1993 issue of *American Psychologist* made a case for what I interpret to be dominionism as an important motivation for violent crime in the U.S. South, where the murder rate is 23% higher than for the U.S. as a whole, the rape rate is 10% higher, and the rate of hunting participation is 5% higher. Specifically, Nisbett found a linkage among violent crime in the South, a strong sense of territoriality, and a high value placed upon “defending honor.” Nisbett also found that Southerners believe in spanking their children more than residents of other parts of the country, which might also reflect a greater preoccupation with demonstrating dominance. Nisbett’s findings parallel those of Temple Grandin in studies of livestock handling done in 1978 and 1980, which discovered there was more rough handling of livestock in the Southern states.

Dr. Neil Jacobson and colleagues similarly found dominionistic behavior in a controlled study of severe spouse-batterers and their partners. This was the first study to directly measure emotional expression at the physiological level in domestic abusers. Jacobson compared the batterers with

ing child molesters and hunters, over the past 25 years. I have become increasingly convinced that violence breeds violence; and that where there is obvious violence, there is more hidden violence.

Most social workers these days know that if they see cruelty or violence toward a family pet, there is violence elsewhere within the family. The FBI has known for years that childhood cruelty toward animals is one of the best predictors of a person later becoming violent toward humans. For instance, Dr. Harvey Cleckley in 1976 studied criminals through in-depth interviews and found that most of the psychopathic offenders he studied became criminals after escaping correction for transgressions in childhood. When early crimes, such as killing or harming animals, were not corrected with serious consequences, the level of violence escalated.

To date, no one has investigated a possible relationship between an early initiation into hunting and family violence.

The importance of empathy

How would you go about training a child to become a violent adult? One way children are taught is with animals. Show and tell the child that animals’ feelings do not count. Do not correct inconsiderate behavior toward animals. Tell children that certain groups of living beings—both animals and other humans—make good targets. Explain that certain animals and humans do not deserve respect because they are “lower” than we are. State that these certain animals and people exist for our use, and/or that we would be better off without them. In short, depersonalize. This will enable the child to harm others in good conscience.

This is how military training teaches people to kill. This is how society teaches children to accept eating meat. And this is how children are taught to hunt.

Psychotherapists understand that teaching empathy is a central part of helping violent families find peace. Michael Murphy, in the July/August 1990 issue of *Family Therapy News* interpreted child abuse or victimization as a basic violation of the implicit empathic contract between par-

Dr. Emmanuel Bernstein. (Photo by Harris Thor,
a sense of control—of dominion—even over life and death. And all of these motivations may connect with an effort to prove one’s masculinity. Merritt Clifton, author of the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** study, described two famous examples from one prominent family in his 1990 article “Killing the Female.” Ernest Hemingway’s mother forced him to wear dresses until he entered school. Years of ardent pursuit of macho adventure never killed his sense of humiliation. Hemingway’s son Gregory “at age 11 won the World Live Pigeon Shooting Championship. At 19 he was arrested for transvestitism. Trying to regain respect, he next slaughtered 18 elephants on a single African safari.”

A hunter may be motivated by the pleasure of watching another being react to control. This can include sadistic enjoyment derived from watching another person or animal suffer, as pursued by serial rapists and murderers.

There is another kind of hunter who has empathy

equally maritally distressed non-battering couples, and presented the findings at the October 9, 1993 general session of the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapists. This research startled social scientists and mental health professionals who previously believed anger was a major factor preceding severe beatings. Instead, Jacobson et al found that battering “is a pattern of psychological and social control...The fear of being hurt is used to subjugate and exploit.” The most severe batterers (12 of the 57 studied) had a drop in heart rate during the course of their arguments: instead of becoming more emotional, they became less so. Their partners did nothing to initiate violence, and then there was not a thing they could do to stop it. This documented the “disconnection between physiology and behavior.”

To me, such findings underscore the recurring observation that people who commit violent crimes tend to be less empathic with both children and animals.

My beliefs come not only from study of psychological literature and my continuing research into the causes of violence, but also from my experience in growing up in the Adirondack mountains with hunters who sometimes were close friends, and from my training and work as a psychotherapist. I have treated dozens of violent people, includ-

Wild Wear ad--
paid for April

ent and child. The abusive parent places the child in a situation where the victim must meet the abuser’s needs. He arrived at a profound truth: “*power without empathy is victimization.*” Without empathy, both child and adult learn to detach, to be cold, to be heartless.

Families who have little empathy for animals generally have little empathy for each other, as well. Likewise, societies which have little empathy for animals generally have little empathy for either individual people or other societies. Grandin’s studies of the attitudes of slaughterhouse workers throughout the past decade have demonstrated that societies which treat people humanely also tend to treat animals more humanely, even within the necessarily violent context of slaughter. Grandin reported that the most humane attitudes were to be found in the Netherlands and Sweden, which have some of the lowest rates of violent crime in the world, and some of the most progressive animal protection laws. She found the most cruelty (among nations she studied) in Mexico. I would wager that if we could gather statistics on violence toward people in certain parts of Latin America, including statistics on child molestation, we would find far more in those regions whose festivals include ritual animal torture, such as chasing and beating a donkey or goat to death. It is significant that such practices as bullfighting, scapegoating, and animal sacrifice have all been introduced to Mexican society as trappings of violent conquest: as symbols of dominion.

Why they hunt

Hunters hunt for many reasons. Some hunt for food. But hunting is not an efficient and cost-effective way to get food any more, if it ever was. Emotional and psychological motivations are more important. A major factor that influences a child to become a hunter is a memory of good times experienced with a parent, relative, or friend while hunting together. If the experience was warm and exciting, reinforcing the child’s sense of acceptance, the child may seek to recapture the essence of it for many years. Having a hunter as a respected or loved role model can be a powerful dynamic; long after reaching adulthood, many hunters still hunt essentially in search of paternal or surrogate paternal approval. Similarly, hunters often hunt to reinforce their sense of belonging to a group: their buddies. Some hunt to feel the sense of strength and power they derive from handling or using a gun. Those who become particularly proficient may hunt to exhibit their ability to kill—a transferred demonstration of dominance—or more abstractly, to shoot a moving target, mastery of which requires considerable detachment, and becomes an exercise in shutting off one’s emotions, especially empathy and vulnerability.

Hunting, especially killing, gives some individuals

toward animals and who loves to spend time outdoors amid the flora and fauna. This kind of hunter always has a strong part of himself that does not want to harm or kill. Although this kind of hunter may kill sometimes, he cares about the victim’s suffering and could give up hunting. These hunters are usually kind and empathic toward humans and those animals not considered prey. Such hunters appreciate the beauty of the forest and genuinely support conservation. I know one such “hunter” who became the camp cook when killing became distasteful to him. I know others who eventually became courageous enough to give up hunting, at risk of ridicule from certain of their hunting friends. Frequently they do give up hunting, almost always after reaching middle age and achieving relatively secure social status. Meanwhile studies show that as many as 20% of hunters don’t discharge their weapons each hunting season—and often their stated reason is *not* that they haven’t seen their quarry.

One man I knew hunted and jacked deer regularly but one day found himself feeding a deer in an area near his house. He enjoyed her beauty and companionship, and named her Florence. When another hunter shot Florence, he was enraged, literally ready to kill the murderer.

The film *The Deerhunter* reaches epiphany when a highly skilled hunter returns from the Vietnam War, looks at a magnificent stag in the eye, and cannot shoot. This is how my friend Jacques Ely quit hunting, after years as a famous Adirondack Guide. He told me the story one day as we hunted mushrooms and identified birds through binoculars. We decided that picking mushrooms required more courage than hunting because an error in identification could kill us.

The other kind of hunter is the one who enjoys the stalking, killing, and feeling of power that the gun gives him. He responds to the distress of prey with little or no empathy. This hunter also tends to be detached from at least some other humans. He may shoot at whatever moves, or take pleasure in gutting his kills. Gaining a feeling of dominance and power is the most important part of his hunting experience. He may place great importance in obtaining trophies, both to demonstrate his dominance to others and to assist him in reliving his moments of triumph.

Child molestation, like hunting, is a form of personal expression. After decades of work with child molesters, wife-beaters, husband-beaters, child-abusers, rapists, and murderers, I have become more and more convinced that there are connections between a hunter’s violence toward animals and violence toward humans. I have also come to realize that there is a particularly strong association between the non-empathic hunter’s personality and those who are violent toward humans. When a person sees the suffering of another being as entertainment, do not trust that person with your child!

McDonald's deal

(continued from page one)

the federal standards set by the Humane Slaughter Act, including explicit directions for every step in livestock handling from transport off the farm to slaughter.

"Additionally," the McDonald's statement continues, "where those guidelines do not show sufficient concern for the humane treatment of animals, McDonald's suppliers should take all reasonable steps to assure that animals raised, transported, and slaughtered for McDonald's products are treated humanely. Additionally, we require that each supplier submit to us an annual written statement, signed by its Chief Executive Officer, confirming that it is in compliance with this statement (or explaining where and why it is not in compliance, and when compliance can be expected)."

The shareholders' resolution, withdrawn February 22, would have mandated that "animals should be housed, fed, and transported in a practical manner least restrictive of their physical and behavioral needs," that "animals should be afforded individual veterinary care when needed," and that "methods used should be designed to produce a quick and humane death." These are much the same as the stated goals of the AMI guidelines. The key differences between the McDonald's statement and the shareholders' resolution are McDonald's

inclusion of language about the independence of suppliers, which clarifies the limitations on McDonald's responsibility for subcontractors, and the omission of a preface stating that many of the animals killed for McDonald's "may be raised on so-called 'factory farms,' where confinement, overcrowding, mutilation and other procedures can cause pain and suffering."

The resolution had little chance of passage, but McDonald's was not eager to seem to oppose humane treatment. Fighting to reverse a three-year fall in U.S. fast food market share, McDonald's has been hit by a series of boycotts from animal protection, environmental, and labor groups that have forced the firm to cease buying beef that might have been raised on former Latin American rainforest, and to replace styrofoam packaging with recyclable and/or biodegradable products. At least two boycotts of McDonald's continue, led by The Beyond Beef Coalition, a project of the Washington D.C.-based Foundation on Economic Trends, and London Greenpeace, of England, which hopes to get McDonald's to drop a libel suit against two organizers who accused it of buying rainforest beef and violating labor codes in a flyer distributed circa Earth Day 1990.

"We have been successful in getting laboratory users of animals to accept the Three 'R' principles of reduction,

refinement, and replacement," Spira told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "and we think a similar approach can succeed in the food industry. The first step is to get companies with enormous purchasing power to take the lead in establishing basic standards."

Reducing and replacing the many animals killed for food will be harder, Spira said, but can be done through market mechanisms. "McDonald's is resistant to the idea of offering vegetarian burgers," Spira conceded, "because they had that godawful failure with a pineapple 'burger' back in the 1960s, but once someone like Burger King proves a vegetarian burger will sell, they don't care what the burger they sell is made of as long as they make money."

Burger King, the second largest U.S. fast food chain, recently expanded test marketing of a vegetarian "spicy bean burg-

Simon Billenness, Temple Grandin, Henry Spira

er" from three sites in upstate New York to 80 sites. If the Burger King product catches on, chances are the rest of the fast-food industry—including McDonald's—will soon offer something similar.

Billenness pointed out that the McDonald's statement gives humane activists a lever to use against bad conditions they may see at local livestock facilities, short of an actual cruelty prosecution. "It's going to mean something now to meet the McDonald's standard," Billenness predicted. "Competitors will have to accept similar principles, to avoid conceding moral position. This gives us a chance to raise the acceptable standards, and gives them the incentive to want to improve."

Billenness' employer, Franklin Research and Development, is an information service for conscientious investors.

AGRICULTURE

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt on March 17 announced his third proposal in less than a year to increase grazing fees on federal land and prevent soil erosion of overgrazed leases in 17 western states. Expected to take effect later this year, the new proposal does not require Congressional approval. It would double the grazing fee to \$3.96 per animal unit, and set different environmental

Adoption of code vindicates Temple Grandin

The McDonald's agreement to advance Temple Grandin's recommendations came as a timely endorsement of her emphasis upon pushing reform from within.

Noted for innovations in both livestock handling and the treatment of autism, Grandin is herself autistic. She found her life's work at age 15, when she saw a

compliance. Ten percent allowed too much time to lapse between stunning and killing. Thirteen percent weren't in compliance at all.

Grandin's report, issued by the CFHS in 1982, was sent to each of the offending slaughterhouses. By September 1983, Agriculture Canada told the CFHS, 86% were up to standard and 11% were

the plants I visited in Canada had the best hog and cattle handling I have ever seen."

Then Grandin tried to shame the U.S. meat industry into more energetically addressing rough handling by incorporating portions of her report into a guest column for the trade journal *Meat & Poultry*. Headline: "Canadians understand animal handling," it

standards from state to state within a framework of national principles. The proposal was immediately attacked by both ranchers and environmentalists.

American Breeders Service of DeForest, Wisconsin, now sells cattle semen and embryos "that carry a predicted twinning value of at least 40% for bulls and 30% for cows," according to the USDA, which developed the method. The idea is to cut production costs by getting more births per pregnancy, but the gains may be offset by increased birthing injuries to cows, which are the leading cause of downers.

The growth of free enterprise in China has produced a livestock breeding boom. Animal husbandry accounted for only 15% of the agricultural output of Hunan province in 1978, but now accounts for 37%—including 60% of the total increase in production over the past 15 years. Livestock makes up 50% of Hunan's agricultural exports. Whether the hard-used Chinese environment can sustain a large livestock industry is yet to be seen.

The world's only cattle-manure-to-energy plant is out of business, perhaps forever. Opened near Imperial, California, in 1988, the \$47 million plant contracted with Southern California Edison to supply 15 megawatts of electricity—enough to light 15,000 homes—but defaulted last year after heavy rains disrupted the chemistry of the reactors. The plant was touted as the prototype for an ecologically sound response to the growing question of what to do with the manure produced by factory farms and feedlots. Farmers traditionally spread manure on pastures and hayfields. The harm done to waterways by contaminated runoff has been offset by the value of the nutrients restored to the topsoil. Factory farming, however, separates cattle-rearing from feed production. Because the water content of manure makes it heavier per nutrient unit than chemical fertilizers, trucking it to distant hay and grain farmers tends to be prohibitive.

Pajerski Foods, a.k.a. Pork King Packing, has been fined \$50,000 for dumping blood, offal, and animal feces into Coon Creek, a tributary of the Kishwaukee River, near Marengo, Illinois.

squeeze chute used to load cattle at her grandfather's Montana ranch and was captivated by how the passive imposition of order seemed to calm the animals. She saw herself in their response. "The way I would pull away from being touched," she recently told *New Yorker* writer Oliver Sachs, "is the way a wild cow will pull away. Getting me used to being touched is very similar to taming a wild cow."

Perhaps because Grandin gives "the impression of a sturdy, no-nonsense cattle-woman," as Sachs put it, she gained admission to stockyards and slaughterhouses while earning her Ph.D.—and won respect with a series of inventions that simultaneously cut pain and stress to animals and increased profits. Grandin openly put humane concerns first. At the same time, she stressed that kinder animal handling brings reduced waste, fewer occupational injuries, and less equipment failure, all of which cut profits.

Attacked behaviorism

Simultaneously, as a psychologist, Grandin demolished the behaviorist theories of the late B.F. Skinner, who held as result of his animal studies that thought is just a matter of conditioned reflexes. "No way could I believe it was just stimulus-response," Grandin told Sachs.

She concluded that Skinner's teachings, in denying thought to animals, had rationalized what Sachs summarized as "exceptional cruelty, both in animal experimentation and in the management of farms and slaughterhouses...Her own aspiration was to bring a vivid sense of animals' feelings back into husbandry."

In 1981 Grandin surveyed 23 federally inspected slaughterhouses in six Canadian provinces, on behalf of the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies with the cooperation of Agriculture Canada. She rapped the handling of sick and injured animals, the erratic quality of pre-slaughter stunning, chicken transport methods, and the design of many animal holding pens. Grandin found only 45% of the plants she inspected to be "in compliance with Canadian and USDA humane slaughter regulations." Another 32% could be quickly brought into

close, with only 3% seriously in violation. The government claim is disputed by Canadians for the Ethical Treatment of Farm Animals.

In May 1993, Grandin returned to Canada at invitation of the CFHS, Agriculture Canada, and the Canadian Meat Council, to research an update. "The tour covered the 11 largest beef and pork slaughter plants in Canada," Grandin explained. "These 11 plants," out of about 100 inspected at the federal level, "slaughter about 44% of the cattle and hogs killed in Canada."

From the outset, Grandin worried that smaller plants weren't included, as "Some of the worst problems occur in smaller plants." However, time and budget constraints prevented her from visiting any of the 200-odd provincially inspected slaughterhouses. Together, they do about 20% of all the cattle and hog slaughtering in Canada. They differ from the federally inspected plants in that they are not allowed to sell meat across provincial boundaries.

Grandin was further disturbed that the Canadian poultry industry refused to participate in the performance review, as she believes poultry receives the worst treatment of any animals killed for meat.

At the 11 slaughterhouses Grandin did visit, she noted many improvements. But she criticized inadequate stunning at several of them, due to faulty equipment; slippery ramps and floors in many plants that caused animals to stumble and balk; and called for an investigation of livestock auctions and drovers in Quebec, where she observed that "many cull dairy cows from many different truckloads had old bruises on the tailhead and top of the hindquarter," probably from beatings.

Canada better; not perfect

Overall, Grandin concluded, "Compared to the U.S., Canada is much more progressive. The fact that the Canadians even had this audit done shows their progressive attitude. A humane audit has never been done in the U.S.; if I visited 11 of the largest plants in the U.S., the ratings would have been much lower. Three of

especially praised the Agriculture Canada requirement that sick and injured animals who cannot rise—"downers"—be killed immediately upon arrival at a slaughterhouse while still on the truck.

"Of course the emphasis needs to be on preventing downer animals in the first place," Grandin continued. "It's my feeling that about 10% of the producers are responsible for 90% of the dairy cow downers. USDA figures show that calving problems cause 26% of dairy cow losses...I estimate that 75-80% of dairy downers are preventable." Grandin concluded with a brief list of things farmers can do to prevent injury to dairy cattle.

Without ever making specific reference to U.S. practice, in the interest of diplomacy, Grandin indicted much of the U.S. dairy industry, which produces most of the downers arriving at U.S. slaughterhouses.

But Canadian farm animal welfare activists didn't see it that way, especially after the Canadian Meat Council circulated copies of the *Meat & Poultry* article as a purported rebuttal to critics, whose charges have focused upon the provincially inspected plants. "Humane Societies Linked To SLAUGHTER WHITEWASH," blared the Winter 1994 issue of the *Canadians for the Ethical Treatment of Food Animals* newsletter. The accusation was amplified by other Canadian animal protection groups, none of which had seen Grandin's full report.

Grandin's response to the bashing was characteristic. Gathering information on each plant she was accused of ignoring, she told the Canadian Meat Council on February 15 that she was "disturbed" by the "very serious omission" from her tour of one federally inspected kosher slaughterhouse in Toronto which had been target of a recent newspaper expose. She also told the CMC that she "would really like to do another tour," and this time, would like to pick the plants to be visited for herself, from a complete list of all federally inspected facilities.

"I'd like to get into the provincially inspected plants too," Grandin told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "But that would have to be arranged at a different level."

—M.C.

PUMAS IN PRISON

The Thompson Park Zoo of Watertown, the Flag Acres Zoo of Hoosick Falls, and the Vermont View Wildlife Park of Hoosick are all small unaccredited facilities in upstate New York, but the likeness ends there, as illustrated by these photographs of their puma exhibits. The Thompson Park pumas (upper left) enjoy spacious naturalistic surroundings filled with rocks and trees. This photo, selected to show the puma most clearly, does not show the quality of the habitat to best advantage. The Vermont View Wildlife Park, at lower left, offers the pumas only a barren corn crib cage, with an old packing crate for shelter. It is reportedly under close scrutiny by the USDA for alleged animal care violations. The Flag Acres Zoo (below) provides two corn crib cages, surrounded by trees and grass but not including any, linked by a tunnel. Result: while the Thompson Park Zoo pumas prowl and stalk, the roadside zoo pumas only pace, their boredom evident in their stride.

—Photos by Kim Bartlett

How two once notorious zoos turned around

A zoo without monkeys

GRANBY, Quebec—Attracting more than half a million visitors a year, housing over 1,000 specimens of 226 species, and generating an annual budget of \$4.5 million, the Granby Zoo is among the biggest wholly self-financed zoos in the world. The fiscal pressure is intense and unrelenting. Yet under general manager Pierre Cartier, the zoo has become a model of rapid self-improvement by pursuing policies that previous administrations would have called economic suicide. In less than five years Cartier doubled admission prices, made carnival rides free with a general admission ticket and moved them all away from the animal areas, exponentially multiplied capital spending, cut the size of the collection in half, and, most audaciously, closed the primate exhibits for three years, which were the zoo's top attraction.

"For three years, we were a zoo without monkeys," Cartier smiles. "Everyone said we were crazy, but it was necessary to close the monkey exhibits to change the character of the zoo. The zoo had become a place that attracted the wrong sort of crowd, with the wrong mentality. When we got rid of the people who came to throw peanuts at the monkeys, we were able to reorient our focus toward education and conservation. We rebuilt our audience by focussing upon schoolchildren and families. Now we are a place where families come together to spend the entire day. The admission is high, but when the rides are included, it is not so high, and the most important thing is that we can now say with pride that we are presenting a first-class educational exhibit."

Cartier came to the zoo from a background in the textile industry, with no previous zoo experience—and not even any related background. That, he explains, was a plus. "I was able to look at things with a clean slate," he says. "I was able to see that it was necessary to get rid of all the personnel who had the old 'zoo' attitude—that the animals had to be kept in cages that were a certain kind and had to be disciplined in a certain way, just because that was what they had always done before."

Inspecting other zoos to see how they did things, Cartier quickly saw that, "The better conditions were for the animals, the bigger the crowds, because the more often people came back." Granby Zoo conditions were notoriously bad, and had been bad for decades.

"When I went to the Granby Zoo in the 1950s," recalls Sherbrooke *Record* editor Charles Bury, "it was a dusty, smelly place," consisting of "a few steel-fenced enclosures surrounding some overheated, tired-looking, slyly

mangy deer and lions, and a cage of ratty raccoons."

Begun as a hobby by longtime Granby mayor Horace Boivin in 1944, the zoo relocated twice before the local Catholic diocese donated the first 60 acres of the present 100-acre site in 1953, when the Granby Zoological Society was formally incorporated. Attractive landscaping and facilities that were considered spacious for the time initially drew praise. But the zoo grew with the town, whose population increased tenfold in 40 years. Boivin traveled around the world to boost Granby—and everywhere he went, he visited the local zoo, where he would solicit gifts of animals for addition to the Granby collection.

Unfortunately, the collection outgrew the facility, and the expertise of the staff. As zoo literature admits, "The zoo attendants soon were completely overwhelmed and prayed that the boss would limit his trips."

But conditions got much worse before they improved. By 1984 the zoo had become so crowded that a bear was kept in a cage too small for him to stand upright. Desperate to sell enough tickets to feed the collection, the management placed heavy emphasis upon displaying as many exotic creatures as possible, hyping each new addition with a barrage of advertising. The standard of care was low, as former staff veterinarian Louise Beaudoin documented with her book *Zoo*, published around the same time that the former management got into trouble for hiring a smuggler to bootleg snakes from the U.S., to populate a new reptile house after the Bronx Zoo deemed the facility so substandard that it refused to sell specimens to Granby. Those scandals were barely settled when the zoo imported an infant gorilla through a loophole in the Convention on International Trade in Exotic Species, touching off an international furor.

By 1988, when Cartier was hired, the directors realized the Granby Zoo would have to take another direction. Their objective became earning accreditation from the American Society of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, a process that took more than three years, involving such intensive expansion and renovation that the facility the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor extensively documented as a *Record* reporter was virtually unrecognizable a decade later. Most of the animals now have at least twice as much space as then. The facilities are much more naturalistic and diversified. And the crowds have quadrupled. As Cartier emphasizes, "People are sensitive to the animals now. If the animals are unhappy, the visitors sense this. Happy animals bring them back."

Native species, natural habitat

WATERTOWN, New York—"The Thompson Park Zoo was one of the worst in North America until 1990," admits a fact sheet for visitors, "when it was closed for renovations. Its old, smelly monkey and lion cages were turned into a visitors' center, the old stainless steel aviary was turned into a walk-through wetland, and drive-by deer yards have become large natural habitat exhibits for species native to New York state."

That's a quick version of a spectacular turnaround at a former concrete-and-bars facility built 80 years ago with contributions raised by school children. The zoo was considered state-of-the-art then, but over the years the art changed, as the goal shifted from public amusement to the protection and preservation of species. Initially a huge money-maker for the city, the zoo gradually became a loser—and the less it earned, the less there was to spend on upkeep and improvements.

Watertown resident Winnie Dushkind began trying to turn the zoo around in the mid-1980s. After direct approaches to public officials got nowhere, she advertised in animal protection periodicals, urging readers to send the city postcards of protest. She circulated photographs of the dreary conditions. She encouraged the USDA to crack down on frequent violations of care standards. And finally, in 1988, the city obtained funds from the New York State Council on the Arts with which to draft a new master plan for the zoo. Under the plan, the city closed the zoo snack bar, which used to sell candy for visitors to toss to the animals. Concluding that the available resources were not up to keeping exotic species humanely, the city sharply cut the size of the collection, getting rid of even the popular primates. The only exotics kept today are Clyde the riding camel and several peacocks. Except for farm animals, the remainder of the collection enjoys space measured in acres, rather than square feet.

Dushkind now works to bring visitors into the zoo. "In my opinion, the lynx and cougars could stand more room," she says, while acknowledging that they already have more room and a far more varied habitat than most captives of their species. Wolves and elk have some chance to roam; a similar exhibit for black bears is under construction.

Where Dushkind once cringed as she entered the zoo gate, she now calls each visit "a most enjoyable experience—one million times better."

Pandora's box

(continued from page one)

owners begin calling around, trying to give them away. Overwhelmed zoo directors—including Michalowski—now include a prerecorded message to would-be animal donors on their answering machines.

Many zoo officials admit that their surplus, whether yesterday's or today's, is the origin of an exotic animal population explosion that includes speculative booms—and busts—involving creatures from ostriches (see January/February 1994) to big cats, wolf hybrids, llamas, and potbellied pigs. There's just the question of how to deal with it, amid a climate of opposition to euthanasia and acrimony over the alternatives.

The solution to the zoo surplus end of the problem favored by those who see zoos as animal prisons would be to simply stop breeding. Indeed, not so long ago most zoo surplus was the product of either accidental or deliberate overbreeding. Some zoos like to keep baby animals on display; knowledge of wildlife birth control was limited; and until public consciousness was raised by the animal rights movement, few people objected to the sale of surplus animals to wherever. As recently as the mid-1980s, some accredited zoos even made a regular practice of breeding surplus animals for sale to the exotic pet trade and/or biomedical research.

Ingenuous failures

Though deliberate breeding for sale is officially history at accredited zoos now, ingenious failures of management still occur, still producing crowd-pleasing babies and a surplus with few if any acceptable markets.

"We weren't able to get the males and females separated in time, and, well, nature does take its course," interim Detroit Zoo director Khadejah Shelby explained to Robin Fornoff of the *Detroit Free Press* in August 1991, touting the arrival of 40 infants of various species about eight months after she succeeded former director Steve Graham. (*Note sidebar.*) Shelby won high marks for public relations, but when she announced the zoo would no longer euthanize surplus and would relax transfer policies, captive breeding program directors cringed. They're the ones who manage the AAZPA-accredited Species Survival Plans, and other less formal breeding protocols, whose dual purpose is to replenish zoo wildlife populations without resorting to raids on the wild, and to perpetuate species which have often been virtually extirpated from the wild—sometimes by hunting and poaching, sometimes by habitat destruction, and sometimes by the collecting excesses of past generations of zookeepers. The

Zoo Euthanasia

The Steve Graham legacy

DETROIT ZOO DIRECTOR SAW SURPLUS CRUNCH COMING

DETROIT, Michigan—No one ever more directly addressed the question of what to do with surplus zoo animals than former Detroit Zoo executive director Steve Graham—and no one has ever been more villified for it. The target of frequent exposes, letter campaigns led by the Fund for Animals, almost continuous picketing by as many as 150 people at a time throughout his nine-year tenure, and several staff revolts, Graham finally quit in February 1991 following a head-on clash with the Detroit City Council, whose auditor, Roger Short, warned him on July 2, 1990, that euthanizing costly animals without council permission amounted to unauthorized destruction of city property. Graham performed several controversial euthanasias anyway, and in August 1990 poured gasoline on his own figurative funeral pyre by calling his mostly Afro-American staff "monkeys"—in a city whose population is 76% Afro-American, whose Afro-American mayor, Coleman Young, had been his most visible defender.

Graham was no diplomat, although in his first few years in Detroit he tried, authoring numerous long and essentially friendly letters to his most ardent critics, trying to explain his many controversial actions. Some never forgave Graham for taking plastic toys away from the primates and elephants during exhibition hours, because he wanted the public to see animals acting as they would in the wild. (The toys were returned at night.)

Others blistered Graham for trying to increase the zoo animals' freedom of movement during the winter by leaving them outdoors with the onset of cold weather, to grow longer fur and become accustomed to the changing conditions. The weather changed faster than some tropical species could adapt. Frozen capybaras were found every winter from 1986 through 1988. Other animals purportedly killed or injured by cold weather included kangaroos, swans, and pelicans. "We have found animals dead in a frozen condition on mornings after a cold night," Graham admitted, "but an animal who dies on a cold night from whatever cause will freeze by morning. When such animals are necropsied, we find that some other problem

experience with humane work. He had previously managed two other zoos—and been president of the Antietam Humane Society, in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

"We had a contract with a veterinarian to euthanize," Graham told Ann Sweeney of the *Detroit News*. "I went over there one day and found a 10-year-old kid killing the puppies and kittens. I fired the vet, and for three months, I did it myself, humanely."

Graham learned to euthanize mothers with newborn litters by lethally injecting the mother first, then injecting each of the babies as they still clung comfortably to their mother's warm body. As a humane society director, Graham was an outspoken advocate of the needle instead of the gas chambers and decompression chambers that were then the norm for euthanasia. Nearly 20 years later, the crusty Graham still came close to tears when recounting his euthanasia experience. But he came away from it believing humane euthanasia could be a viable and essential option for reducing zoo surplus.

Graham's first public act at the Detroit Zoo was to euthanize three popular but aging Siberian tigers whose genetic history was too uncertain to permit their use as breeding stock. A zoo patron unsuccessfully sued him over that action. When Graham euthanized two healthy Siberian tigers in 1988 and 1989, also because they were unsuitable for breeding, the USDA reviewed the Detroit Zoo's permit to keep endangered species. Meanwhile, Graham thinned the aoudad collection, numbering 76 when he arrived, who so densely populated their quarters that newborns were repeatedly trampled to death. He euthanized other animals as well: 282 in all during his tenure, 29% of all the animals who were removed from the collection for any reason. Among the euthanized animals, 165 were common hooved stock, whom most zoos quietly cull each winter to feed carnivores. Most of the rest were put down due to old age and/or poor health, but after the first tiger euthanasias, Graham was tagged needle-happy.

Cut zoo death rate in half

hardest task before SSP administrators isn't getting animals who only rarely and reluctantly mate in zoos to breed. Rather, it's winning public acceptance of the constraints of economic necessity when it comes to removing creatures of overrepresented pedigree from the captive gene pool. With the capture of endangered species from the wild approaching a virtual halt, and cage space scarce, zoos have little practical reason to keep individuals who don't help maintain an often precarious genetic diversity. Nor can surplus animals be returned to their native habitat when they haven't been acclimated to survive in wild conditions—or when the habitat no longer exists.

Ripped incessantly by activists and even some AAZPA Species Survival Plan coordinators for euthanizing surplus, Graham repeatedly pointed out that any time an SSP declares a particular animal to be redundant, based upon an ongoing review of stud books, it is condemning that animal to death or misery.

"A place does not exist in any legitimate accredited zoo in the U.S. for an animal who is listed as surplus by a Species Survival Plan," he argued. "These are pariahs." In a 1991 guest column for the *San Diego Union*, Graham outlined the many undesirable dispositions of surplus animals by zoos that don't euthanize, and charged AAZPA with evading the issue. "This topic came to the forefront in 1976," he recalled, "when William Conway, director of the Bronx Zoo, indicated at an AAZPA national conference that there can be no biologically sound breeding programs without surplus animals, and therefore euthanasia must be addressed. The membership voted to table the issue, and although various committees were formed and later disbanded over the years, very little progress has been made."

The amount of surplus created by the adoption of Species Survival Plans seems to be coming down, as coordinated breeding protocols gradually reduce inbreeding and redundancy. Advances in reproductive technology and understanding of wildlife genetics have also helped: fewer animals need be bred now than 15 years ago to insure the survival of particular bloodlines. Intentional overbreeding today mostly involves hooved stock, and is done to give predators their native diets, which keeps them healthier than a diet of slaughterhouse offal does.

But the zoo surplus problem is still far from solved. Noted for successful captive breeding, the San Diego Zoo alone moves 1,200 surplus animals per year—and has been embarrassed six times in five years when surplus animals turned up in inappropriate circumstances. In April 1989, a fisher, a sloth bear, and two palm civets died aboard an overheated truck en route to an unaccredited zoo in Massachusetts; also in 1989, the zoo sold 15 whitetailed deer, three sheep, and a kangaroo to canned hunts in New York and Pennsylvania. In 1990 two Sika deer were sold to a Texas canned hunt—and although the zoo told AAZPA they had been retrieved, the *San Diego Union* found they were still there five months later. Quebec canned

(continued on page 10)

caused the death...Other members of their groups did not 'freeze to death', so that should be an indication that there was something physiologically wrong with those who did die." Eventually Graham cut the winter-related death toll to near zero by changing breeding schedules so that tropical animals didn't give birth during the winter months.

The April 1990 drowning of a chimpanzee in a protective moat brought more outrage. Graham had used the last 10 of a once large herd of wild but common African sheep called aoudads in a terminal nutrition study, fed the remains to the zoo's carnivores, and added their climbing rock to a new naturalistic chimp area. He kept the moat, over objections from the International Primate Protection League, because of concern for liability if a chimp ever escaped. The use of the aoudads brought up another complaint. Graham had introduced a farm exhibit. After each zoo season, cows and pigs were slaughtered to feed carnivorous animals. Zoogoers objected to the slaughter of animals who had been given names and been petted all summer by children. Graham responded with an edict that no animal at the zoo should be named, to discourage emotional identification with animals by either public or staff.

Introduced culling by euthanasia

Graham caught the most flak, however, for insisting that surplus animals should be humanely euthanized if they could not be sent to other zoos accredited by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. From day one, he bucked prevailing practice by refusing to sell animals to dealers, roadside zoos, and canned hunts, which he called "shooting galleries—out of the question for reputable zoos." In 1982 Graham sold 30 crab-eating macaques to biomedical researchers at Washington University in St. Louis, and he advertised five Japanese macaques in a research newsletter in 1987, but he eventually became critical of the use of zoo animals in laboratories, as well. "Even if an animal is placed in a behavioral, non-invasive research study," Graham wrote in 1991, "most research projects are measured in months or at most a few years. What then happens to an animal such as a primate, who can live up to 50 years?" And sanctuaries, Graham barked, are just no-kill shelters for wildlife, pointlessly keeping geriatric beasts far beyond their natural lifespans in crowded conditions more unnatural than those of zoos.

Revamping the Detroit Zoo surplus animal policy topped Graham's job description when he was hired in 1982. His predecessor, Gunther Voss, quit after being accused of taking kickbacks from animal dealers who allegedly used the zoo as a wildlife warehouse. Graham brought to Detroit a background uniquely combining zoo

Hardly anyone ever noticed that in the nine years Graham ran the Detroit Zoo, only 2,032 animals died of any cause, compared with 4,038 deaths during the preceding decade—even as the zoo population rose from 1,432 animals at Graham's arrival to 2,700 at his departure. He cut annual mammal mortality from 34% to 14%, cut bird mortality from 15% to 3%, and cut reptile and amphibian mortality from 40% to 1%. The difference came largely because Graham culled the oldest animals, keeping as young and vigorous a collection as possible.

This in turn led to the accusation, voiced by Doris Dixon of the Fund, that, "Graham wants mommy, daddy, baby for his exhibits," and therefore bred animals needlessly. Instead of denying it, Graham rambled to reporters about the "considerable educational experience" for zoogoers in seeing "the mother-infant bond." He rarely sterilized Detroit Zoo animals, instead relying upon sexual segregation for birth control, because he wanted the collection to be a repository of genetic diversity.

As far back as 1976, Graham warned fellow zookeepers that, "Surplus animals are the greatest problem facing zoos today." While Margaret Shivener of Defenders of Animal Rights charged Graham with "irresponsible overbreeding," Graham and Robert Wagner, then executive director of the New York Zoological Society, pushed AAZPA to adopt policies to discourage breeding except to preserve endangered species, provide collection replacements, and feed carnivores their natural diets.

In 1987 Graham and Wagner were instrumental in getting AAZPA to adopt a code of ethics pertaining to the disposition of surplus animals that is now the primary instrument of gradually cutting off the supply of zoo-born wildlife to roadside zoos, canned hunts, and auctions. Graham was villified for that, as well, losing several close elections when he ran for AAZPA office and incurring public opposition from the San Diego Zoological Society and former Columbus Zoo director Jack Hanna, whose popular anti-euthanasia policies were achieved by releasing animals to facilities Graham considered substandard.

"It hurts all of us when he talks about euthanizing animals," Hanna complained. "He's saying euthanasia is the way to go. How can he say that when we are bending over backward in most zoos to explain to people that we want their public money to preserve endangered species?"

It was a familiar argument to Graham, who had already dealt with the unhappy paradox of euthanasia when obliged to kill dogs and cats at the Antietam Humane Society. Graham never liked euthanasia. He just liked the alternatives less.

—M.C.

Zoos opened Pandora's box

(conclusion)

hunt proprietor Robert Naud bought a boar from the San Diego Zoo in 1991. Then, in 1992, Friends of Animals revealed a routine traffic between the San Diego Zoo and animal dealer Larry Johnson, whose major client is Red McCombs, of Johnson City, Texas. McCombs both runs a canned hunt and breeds exotic animals for sale at auctions that mainly serve other canned hunts.

The San Diego Zoo surplus problems have been well documented by former San Diego Zoo elephant handler Lisa Landres, who took extensive contacts and inside information with her to first the Humane Society of the U.S. and then FoA after she exposed the abuse of an elephant in 1988 and was subsequently pressured into resignation. But similar cases emerging during the early 1990s have involved many other AAZPA institutions. Peace activists in Syracuse in mid-1991 discovered a six-year-old gibbon from the local zoo had been loaned to the State University of New York at Stony Brook for non-invasive research—and housing in a facility that while meeting laboratory standards, was far short of zoo standards. In November 1991, Lota, a 42-year-old elephant belonging to the Milwaukee Zoo, was found at an Illinois elephant ride concession. (She has since been moved to a sanctuary.) In April 1992 the Philadelphia Zoo was forced by public outrage to remove a giraffe from a Texas canned hunt, where he was on loan for breeding. The National Zoo of Washington D.C. and the Cheyenne Mountain Zoo of Colorado also had loaned animals to the canned hunt, also to be bred. Four of the six Cheyenne Mountain Zoo animals soon died—one in transit, one from drowning, and two from a lightning strike.

There were no such high-profile cases in 1993, nor have any become public thus far into 1994. But this doesn't necessarily mean the traffic has stopped. And even if AAZPA has finally slammed the door, there

—Photo by Kim Bartlett

is still the problem of proliferating exotics bred from former zoo animals, who were usually sold because they weren't suitable for breeding. Already excessively inbred, the offspring of the former zoo stock is now so much more inbred that some biologists grimly describe the private exotic breeding business as a sort of uncontrolled experiment in how much inbreeding a species can suffer. Ironically, the current drive to stop the sale of exotics to dubious destinations is accelerating the private breeding, because the past availability of exotic wildlife from zoos helped create the canned hunt, roadside zoo, and exotic pet markets in the first place. The markets are largely speculative; most customers are mainly interested in becoming breeders, building breeder pyramids that enrich those who get in and out first. But a lack of end markets rarely breaks a pyramid before all the suckers are bankrupt, and meanwhile a diminishing supply of zoo animals is driving auction prices up.

Short of trying to buy up all the ani-

Behavioral enrichment

Preventing captive animals from suffering terminal boredom has been a primary concern of zookeepers since ancient times. Excessively bored animals not only become listless and uninteresting to crowds, but also develop self-destructive behavior. For centuries—after tossing prisoners to ferocious beasts fell out of vogue—the antidote was obliging animals to earn their food by performing.

That approach too has fallen from favor, as zoos have moved toward naturalistic exhibits in an emphasis upon showing animals acting as they would in the wild. But even the best naturalistic settings are too small to offer intelligent species much variety in stimulus. Thus behavioral enrichment programs are again borrowing from the past. Since 1991, Los Angeles zoo volunteers have been making animals earn their meals again: primates must find whole fruit and oatmeal hidden beneath hay and in nooks and crannies of their quarters, polar bears must extricate fish from floating blocks of ice, and hippos forage for greenery dumped into their wading pond, instead of being piled at the side. At the Toledo Zoo meanwhile, head veterinarian

Timothy Reichard notes improved health and behavior in animals who have been taught to do various tricks to facilitate frequent physical examinations. The training program, now two years old, seems to stimulate the animals' interest in their surroundings. Reichard's staff began by training great apes, including chimpanzees, orangutans, and gorillas; went to monkeys when that succeeded; and have since progressed to training elephants, bears, sea lions, red pandas, a zebra, and a giraffe. About 40 other zoos have requested details of the Toledo Zoo techniques.

The Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle plans to open a \$7.7 million "Northern Trail" exhibit this fall that will combine the naturalistic and behavioral enrichment approaches. The plans call for mountain goats to lick water from rocks moistened by hidden pipes, while bears are to fish live salmon from an artificial stream and harvest salmonberries from bushes cultivated in their cages. The latter idea may prove problematic; attempts at including actual fruit-and-flower-producing shrubbery in naturalistic exhibits elsewhere have historically failed because zoo animals tend to destroy the plants out of boredom.

ZOO NOTES

Willie B., a silverback gorilla kept in isolation at the Atlanta Zoo from his capture in the wild in 1962 until 1988, became a father on February 9, at the age of 35. The mother of the newborn is Choomba, age 30, making the couple the oldest to breed successfully in captivity. The zoo built bigger gorilla quarters in 1988 to house a 17-member colony borrowed from the Yerkes Primate Research Center, also in Atlanta. Hoping to add Willie B.'s genes to the limited captive breeding pool, the zoo initially paired him with much younger females, in the belief they would heighten his sexual appetite, but he failed to impregnate any of them, and was suspected of sterility. He and Choomba were paired only after they signaled their interest in

Potential exists for a surplus marine mammal crisis. Explains Bob Schoelkopf of the Marine Mammal Stranding Center in Brigantine, New Jersey, "Aquariums are having more animals born in captivity and they can't take the strays that come in. We've had many occasions when we've had nowhere to put an animal. It's getting to the point now that we have to start looking at euthanizing an animal just because nobody wants it." It's just a matter of time until some well-meaning person bootlegs a few stranded non-releasable seals, sea otters, or sea lions to a backyard or roadside zoo, to save them from euthanasia. Then all it'll take is an unscrupulous person to start a captive breeding boom.

mals for euthanasia, which would further drive up prices and encourage more reckless breeding, or obtaining laws mandating sterilization of exotics in private hands (which wouldn't have a hope of passage in Texas, Missouri, and Arkansas, the states most hospitable to private exotic breeding), there isn't much that zoos or anyone else can do about it now beyond public education. Only when people stop buying exotic pets, patronizing canned hunts, pretending to be restoring endangered species, and speculating in "alternative livestock" will the reckless breeding cease.

Anxious to avoid unpopular euthanasias, partly because of pressure from animal rights activists, the zoo community opened a Pandora's box.

—M.C.

each other from separate cages for months.

Citizens for the Ethical Treatment of Animals has begun a letter campaign protesting the condition of penguins kept at the Crystal Gardens, in Victoria, British Columbia. The penguins have reportedly also drawn notice from the local SPCA. CETA failed last year in an attempt to keep the Crystal Gardens from expanding its aviary to include more representatives of more species.

The wildlife broker Majervin-Interzoo, owned by veterinarian Jean-Luc Bureau of Lavalle, Quebec, has been fined \$4,000 for shipping a seal in a crate that failed the standards of the Animal Transport Association. Destined for Tokyo, the seal was found dead at the Vancouver International Airport. Air Canada was fined \$1,000 for accepting the shipment.

Captive silverback gorilla

Seven years after the only Komodo dragon then in the U.S. died at the San Diego Zoo and four years after the National Zoo of Washington D.C. imported four more of the endangered giant lizards from Indonesia, an incubator breeding program has produced more than 30 young, doubling the population in captivity. Between 5,000 and 8,000 Komodo dragons survive in the wild. The species originated about 200 million years ago, in the age of the dinosaurs, but is more closely related to modern snakes and lizards than to any known dinosaur.

A starving tiger escaped March 16 as rescuers evacuated the zoo in Luanda, capitol of wartorn Angola. She killed South African cameraman Rick Lomba before she was shot.

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Audubon muzzled criticism of hunting

SAN FRANCISCO, California—*Desperately Seeking Sanctuary*, an hour-long National Audubon Society expose of abuses to the U.S. National Wildlife Refuge system, aired March 6 on the Turner Broadcasting Network—but only after senior Audubon officials cut criticism of hunting, trapping, and fishing, investigative freelance Mark Dowie revealed the same day in the *San Francisco Examiner*. Dowie is remembered for his 1977 revelation that the Ford Motor Company had ruled against spending an extra \$11 per car to keep Pintos from exploding in rear-end collisions.

"In the original script and early rough cuts," Dowie charged, "hunting, trapping, and fishing were given equal time and treated with as much indignation as drilling, logging, and military bombing runs. The script had special appeal for (narrator) Mariel Hemingway, who spent much of her youth tearfully pleading with her father not to hunt big game." Her father, Gregory Hemingway, a trophy hunter, pigeon-shooting champion, and convicted transvestite, was son of author Ernest Hemingway—who became obsessed with hunting after his mother forced him to wear dresses until he started school.

"It is shocking that Audubon would be opposed to showing everything that is happening on wildlife refuges," Mariel Hemingway told Dowie. "I'm not opposed to all hunting. But hunting on a wildlife refuge is absurd. There are so many millions of acres in this country available for hunting and trapping. Can't a few be set aside for the animals?"

Audubon senior vice president Christopher Palmer's production was gutted, Dowie alleged, at the instigation of staff wildlife policy advisor Jim Waldman and Northeast regional vice president Dave Miller, who drew support from president Peter Berle. "There is more at stake here than journalistic integrity," Miller wrote to Berle. "We are just starting to develop working coalitions with sporting groups ...This will backfire in more ways than you can imagine. Please remove the anti-hunting message."

Citing sources at Turner Broadcasting, Dowie said Palmer responded that Audubon risked looking "more like the National Rifle Association than the activist movement organization that it hopes to be. This is an issue. If Audubon avoids it, it speaks volumes."

"We need the NRA to win our battles," Waldman reportedly replied.

"In the final cut," Dowie said, "sunbathing on beaches and snorkeling

Another march on Washington?

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A possible encore to the June 1990 "March for the Animals" in Washington D.C. heads the discussion list at the 1994 "Summit for the Animals," taking place April 7-10 at the Omni Parker House in Boston.

The "Summit" is an annual meeting among leaders of two to three dozen animal rights groups. Participants are asked to pledge secrecy, and attendance is by invitation only. However, information sent to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** by multiple sources indicates that the encore would be scheduled for 1995 or 1996, and would be organized by Peter Gerard (formerly Peter Linck), who also organized the 1990 march.

The 1990 march cost more than \$7.2 million, including lodging, meals, and travel for the out-of-town marchers—more than the 1989 budget of any of the involved groups, and more than the budget of any two involved groups, except People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, whose 1989 budget was \$6.5 million. Grassroots fundraising slumped for more than a year afterward.

Despite the heavy investment, the march was scarcely mentioned on television, and drew just 82.5 column inches of coverage (equal to half a page) from *The New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Associated Press*, *Washington Times*, *Washington Post*, and *USA Today* combined. Of that space, 32.5 inches, or 40%, was generally negative, focusing on an allegation by then-Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis

Sullivan that "so-called animal activists are in fact nothing more than animal rights terrorists." No national news magazine covered the march at all.

Linck/Gerard predicted the march would draw 75,000 activists, and claimed it drew 50,000, but the National Park Service put attendance at 24,000, by counting faces in grid squares of aerial photographs. According to the NPS, which monitors about 4,000 protests a year, this was twice the usual weekend rally crowd but just 15% of the crowd at an anti-abortion event held weeks earlier.

The march was supposed to raise support for four animal-related bills then before Congress, but only one of the four ever got out of committee, and it was killed by a 62-29 margin.

Adding to the fiasco, Linck/Gerard hired Doris Day Animal League cofounder Bill Wewer to draft march-related contracts, on the advice of DDAL executive director Holly Hazard. Wewer helped start DDAL after another group he cofounded, the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, drew a Justice Department rebuke and twice came under Congressional investigation for alleged deceptive fundraising. While Wewer worked on the march, his wife Kathleen Marquardt in September 1989 founded the anti-animal rights group Putting People First. Wewer cut his ties to DDAL and the march after PPF was incorporated in March 1990, but used the march as an opportunity to gather intelligence about the personal lives of activists.

MSPCA and ASPCA controversies

in manatee habitats receive more animus than either hunting or trapping," which kill more than 100,000 animals on refuges each year.

The National Audubon Society has never opposed hunting, and in fact includes numerous hunters among its board of directors.

Crackdown on charities

Assistant Treasury Secretary Leslie Samuels on March 17 proposed to allow the Internal Revenue Service to impose sanctions on charities whose executives receive excessive compensation and fringe benefits. Executives whose compensation violates yet-to-be-established IRS guidelines would be forced to repay the charities.

The Philanthropic Advisory Service, a division of the Council of Better Business Bureaus, has added to its 22 standards for charities a requirement that direct mailings must state whether the organization is counting any part of their cost as a program expense. The disclosure must appear in the body of the appeal, in type no smaller and no less prominent than the rest of the text. Many national animal and habitat protection charities write off a significant amount of their direct mail fundraising expense as "public education." (For a list of charities that do, see the December 1993 ANIMAL PEOPLE feature "Who Gets The Money?", or send \$2.00 to POB 205, Shushan, NY 12873 for a copy.)

Frank Zigrang ad--
paid for April

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The Waggin' Tail Team wants pet lovers interested in turning 2 years of part-time work into a \$7,000 per month income. Automatic home delivery of FRESHealth insures fresh food for our loved ones and pays big rebates.

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Charges that the Boston-based Massachusetts SPCA runs Angell Memorial Hospital as a profitable venture instead of as a charity resurfaced for the third time in six years on February 22 in *The Boston Globe*. "The hospital requires pet owners to pay for services in full up front, or at least a 50% deposit with any payment plan, before any medical work is done on animals," explained reporter David Armstrong.

Said Donna Bishop of the Boston-area rescue group Alliance for Animals, "The MSPCA bills itself as a resource for people in need, and they solicit funds on the basis of being a charitable organization, but when people arrive there and need services, they are denied."

Responded Angell Memorial chief of staff Dr. Paul Gambardella, "There is a perception that because we are a nonprofit, charitable hospital, there will be or should be free care or reduced-cost care. It's a business. I make no apologies for that."

The *Globe* pointed out that Angell Memorial charges more than the going Boston rates for X-rays and examinations, although it

charges as little as half the going rate for neutering, and added that MSPCA president Gus Thornton's salary, now \$154,000, has nearly doubled in five years. The MSPCA also provides Thornton's vehicle, a Volvo. Several other MSPCA senior veterinarians draw six-figure salaries, more than twice the national average for small animal practitioners.

At deadline, New York city and state authorities seemed to be giving the American SPCA time to regroup, after four senior officials were fired in the wake of an overtime pay abuse scandal, as ANIMAL PEOPLE reported in March. The New York Charities Bureau "is currently reviewing the allegations made against" the ASPCA, state attorney general Oliver Koppell said February 23, "in order to determine whether a more comprehensive investigation is warranted," while the New York City health department has suspended the process of awarding the city animal control contract to another bidder, pending whatever changes may occur. The cruelty charges brought against the ASPCA by former head of law enforcement Herman Cohen over defects at the two-year-old ASPCA shelter remain pending.

Join with C.A.S.H., the Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting, and battle federal and state wildlife management agencies which are in the business of sport hunting.

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C.A.S.H. has a triumphant history thanks to its founder, Luke Dommer. With your help, C.A.S.H. will continue to play an important and aggressive role in ending the merciless legal slaughter of wildlife for such bogus reasons as "protecting the species," "protecting the environment," "protecting public health," "all eviating nuisance complaints," and "providing recreation."

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C.A.S.H.--Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting

Woofs and growls—

People

Resisting pressure from some of the most influential members of his own political party, Kenyan president Daniel Arap Moi on March 10 refused to accept Wildlife Services director Richard Leakey's mid-January resignation, and ordered him to resume his work. Arap Moi took two months to review allegations of corruption and racism directed against Leakey, 49, by leading politicians who favor economically exploiting the vast Kenyan wildlife reserves—among them tourism minister Noah Katana and local government minister William Ole Ntimama, two of the most influential figures in the government after Moi. In four years as Wildlife Services director, Leakey won worldwide acclaim for professionalizing the warden staff and curbing poachers, who had severely diminished the elephant and rhinoceros populations during the 1980s.

Attorney Amy Weinhouse has succeeded Kirsten Kase as director of the Wildlife Refuge Reform Coalition. Dale Bartlett of the Humane Society of the U.S. was interim director between Kase and Weinhouse.

The Animal Protection Institute is seeking a successor to David Berkman, who lasted barely one year as executive director. The job pays circa \$60,000 a year.

Wise-use wiseguys

The National Rifle Association on March 2 abruptly quit selling lists of former members, a day after Bob Bulmash of the right-to-privacy group Private Citizen pointed out that while the NRA opposes registration of gun owners, the lists constitute defacto registration. Nearly 700,000 names of former members had been available to anyone with \$70 per thousand names via Preferred Lists Inc. of Falls Church, Virginia. The NRA obtains lists of gun owners from gun shop proprietors—who frequently sponsor customers for six-month introductory memberships. The NRA often warned members that their names and addresses might be sold if they didn't renew their membership.

The pro-vivisection Americans for Medical Progress Educational Foundation, Connecticut United for Research Excellence, and Educators for Responsible Science may have hard times ahead. All three were founded and heavily backed by U.S. Surgical—which in 1991 furnished \$980,000 of the \$985,000 AMPEF budget—and U.S. Surgical is in a cash flow crunch caused by three consecutive quarterly losses plus the loss of a patent infringement suit to rival Johnson & Johnson. *The New York Times* reported February 22 that U.S. Surgical

Animal Control & Rescue

International

Police in the East City district of Beijing, China, beat 351 dogs to death during the second week of February. "Our policy is to annihilate them," said district deputy chief of public security Li Wenrui. Some other district police bureaus spared smaller pure-breeds—if their owners could find homes for them outside the city. Still others killed dogs by strangulation, electrocution, and dragging them behind jeeps. Press releases said the dogs were taken to a shelter run by the Public Security Ministry, but Jan Wong of the *Toronto Globe and Mail's* China Bureau reported there is no such place. The Communist government banned dogs as a nuisance and a waste of food when it came to power in 1949. Dogs have been hunted out and killed every few years since 1951. Despite the killing, stepped up since 1986, an estimated 100,000 dogs inhabit Beijing, where a black market dog can cost as much as many workers' annual income. Foreigners and others who can get dogs licensed and vaccinated may keep them—but rabies vaccine is so scarce that the disease has killed as many as 60,000 Chinese since 1980, and most license applications are denied. The massacres are unpopular with police, due to risk of injury from irate dog owners, and are opposed by the growing Chinese pet industry. Said pet supply dealer Wang Junxiang, "There are many reasons why we did not win our bid to host the Olympics in the year 2000, but one of them was our image that we are brutal to animals."

British Columbia is considering updating its anti-cruelty act for the first time in 98 years. The new version would create a civil cruelty offense, which would be much easier and less costly to prosecute than criminal cruelty.

The Animal Defence League of Canada has begun a nationwide petition drive to secure stiffer penalties for animal abuse. The maximum is now six months in jail, a two-year ban on animal ownership, and/or a fine of up to \$2,000. "In practice," the ADLC says, "we do not know of the maximum penalty ever having been imposed." Get petitions from 613-233-6117. The deadline for return is May 31.

SPCA National Council of South Africa records from fiscal year 1992-1993 indicate that South Africans neutered female dogs nearly four times more often than males; spayed female dogs three times as often as female cats; were 2.5 times more likely to neuter a female cat than a male cat; were eight times more likely to take a dog to a veterinarian; and were six times more likely to adopt a dog.

While most other jurisdictions in North America are moving toward tighter controls on wolf hybrids, after at least 10 fatal attacks on children and dozens of fatal attacks on other animals during the past few years, Alberta Fish and Wildlife has asked the provincial legislature to lift a ban on wolf hybrid ownership because conservation officers dislike enforcing it. Public safety, says assistant director of wildlife management Brent Markham, is "not our major concern from a wildlife management standpoint," suggesting that "the public safety end of things is routinely handled by municipal bylaws." Alberta already has the most liberal laws on keeping captive wildlife of any Canadian province, adopted to accommodate deer and bison ranchers—and a growing number of canned hunts. The move is opposed by the Calgary Humane Society, naturalist Brian Keating, and

University of Calgary wildlife biologist Valerius Geist.

British humane authorities issued a national warning against mailing pets to animal shelters on February 23, after workers at the Edenbridge shelter found an unconscious puppy in a parcel mailed from Tunbridge Wells, eight miles away. The puppy survived a night at subfreezing temperatures, without fresh air, food, or water.

Ian Causley, agriculture minister for New South Wales Australia, said March 17 that he will soon present a discussion paper on cat control to protect indigenous wildlife. Australia has an estimated three million pet cats—and 12 million ferals. Measures under consideration include confining cats to their owners' property; a dawn-to-dusk cat curfew; compulsory registration with microchip ID and a high neutering differential; a limit on cats per household; a tax deduction for neutering; requiring each outdoor cat to wear at least two bells; and impounding all strays.

Statistics compiled during 1993 by the Eastern Townships Society for the Protection of Animals in Sherbrooke, Quebec, show that complaints about cruelty to dogs outnumbered complaints about cruelty to cats, 78-12. Of the dog abuses reported 55% involved poor living conditions; 19% neglect of health; 22% violence against the dog; and 4% cruel transport. No dog abandonments were reported as such, but the SPA received four complaints about cat abandonment; only one complaint about violence to a cat; five complaints of neglect of cat health; and two complaints about cats kept in poor conditions.

would need \$150 million in new working capital to keep operating, and had begun negotiations with creditors. The value of U.S. Surgical stock has fallen from \$130 a share in January 1992 to as little as \$19 a share today. After laying off 700 workers in October 1993, U.S. Surgical laid off another 900 on March 17, including nine of the 30 corporate vice presidents. The firm declared a loss of \$138.7 million in 1993, on revenues of \$1.04 billion, after declaring profits of \$137.6 million on revenues of \$1.20 billion in 1992.

The World Animal Resource Network, yet another new entry in the fast-splintering backlash against animal rights, is based at 652 Main Street, Sauble Beach, Ontario N0H 2G0, Canada. Membership solicitations overstate the cumulative bud-

Essay was "anti-meat"

SACRAMENTO, California—Under heavy public pressure for alleged racist censorship, the California state Board of Education on March 12 reversed an earlier decision to exclude from state achievement tests an essay and a short story by Pulitzer Prize winner Alice Walker, plus a story by Annie Dillard. The Walker essay "Am I Blue?", was pulled from the exams because, according to board chair Marion McDowell, "It was anti meat-eating."

The essay concerns a woman's reflections upon the loneliness of a horse kept for years in a paddock. It concludes, "As we talked of freedom and justice one day for all, we sat down to steaks. I am eating misery, I thought, as I took the first bite. And spat it out."

McDowell objected that the "very strong statement right at the end on animal rights, or dietary decisions, could be rather disturbing to some students, who would then be expected to write a good essay while they were upset." Her veto was seconded by fellow board member Kathryn Dronenburg.

The Walker short story, "Roselily," was excluded after the conservative Traditional Values Coalition claimed it was "anti-religious" in describing a Christian woman's thoughts about marrying a Muslim. It had been part of the 1993 test. The Dillard story was barred for including a "violent" description of a snowball fight.

All three stories were restored to the test list after Walker told California governor Pete Wilson that she would refuse the Governor's Award for the Arts, which she was to receive in late March. But neither the stories nor the essay will appear in the 1994 exams, which were printed before the *San Francisco Chronicle* made the exclusions public.

Wilson denied ever supporting the exclusions.

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Getting a leash on no-kills

PHOENIX, Arizona—"As a volunteer at a no-kill animal sanctuary in Utah," Lynda Foro wrote to 230 no-kill shelter directors last summer, "and as a supporter of no-kill sanctuaries in the Phoenix area, I believe a directory of the no-kill animal sanctuaries in the U.S. will be a useful tool for communication and support."

Foro compiled her mailing list from a combination of personal contacts and responses to a classified ad in **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. About half the addressees responded, enabling her to publish the *1994 No-Kill Directory* in January. Sales were brisk enough, at \$10 apiece, to meet most of her expenses. (Order from POB 10905, Glendale, AZ 85318-0905.) Already she's assembling a 1995 edition—and is attracting notice from those who research trends in humane work. Stereotypes of no-kills abound, but hard data is lacking, largely because no one has had the roster of such facilities necessary to do serious surveying.

Definitions are the first difficulty, for Foro as well as others. No-kills are as large as the North Shore Animal League, which adopts out 44,000 pets a year, and as small as unincorporated facilities that house a few dozen strays for life, doing no adoptions whatever. They may be as old as the San Francisco SPCA, founded in 1868 and no-kill for a decade, but most have begun, according to Foro, within the past 12 years. Indications are that the number of no-kills could multiply exponentially over the next decade. As neutering drives reduce the need to euthanize adoptable animals, many conventional shelters are moving toward no-kill, which is usually interpreted to permit euthanasia of sick and injured animals. The aging human population is meanwhile increasing demand for care-for-life facilities to take animals after their owners' death. Since euthanasia is unpopular with donors, while providing care-for-life tends to win bequests, shelters have a financial incentive to convert to no-kill—especially if they don't have an animal control contract.

Meanwhile, many humane workers mix their image of the no-kill shelter with the feces-filled homes of animal collectors, who often pretend to be sanctuarions. Statistics (see page 13) suggest that no-kills run into trouble markedly more often than conventional shelters—but most of the troubled no-kills are essentially one-person operations, which typically hit difficulties when that one person becomes incapacitated, accepts too many animals, and/or loses a major patron. When no-kills establish a fundraising base and grow from personal project to institution, their

Lynda Foro and friend

longevity and reputation is often excellent.

Foro's first directory listed any self-defined no-kill that answered inquiries, without imposing further criteria. However, she says, "I do see value to establishing criteria, and to establishing a certification program. The creation of standards would improve the image of no-kill shelters in general and be a great service to the humane community. I can see myself playing a part, if I can get funding to offset my expenses and time spent. Pet-sitting is my income-earner right now, besides my fulltime job, and I depend on that money. When I am away from home on pet-sitting assignments, I cannot work on my projects, so it is lost time."

Now in the process of incorporating under the name Doing Things For Animals, Foro, 52, says she has "always been a cat lover," but has "only in the past few years decided what I want to be." She has been pet-sitting for nine years, sharing a home with her mother and daughter, who are also pet-sitters, as well as their own six cats.

"I feel a piece coming on about three generations of pet-sitters under one roof," Foro laughs.

—M.C.

Animal control activity in the eight largest jurisdictions in the U.S.

(In order of number of animals handled.)

City	Human Pop.	Square miles	Pop./sq. mi.	Intake / Pop.	Intake Sq. mi.	Intake	Euth.	%
Los Angeles/LA Cty.	3,485,398	452	7,711	159,635	.046	353.2	112,098	70%
Houston/Harris Cty.	2,818,199	1,734	1,625	109,119	.039	62.9	89,471	82%
Philadelphia	1,585,577	136	11,659	75,000	.047	551.5	49,000	67%
New York City	7,322,564	301	24,327	52,906	.007	175.6	39,355	74%
Chicago	2,783,726	200	13,918	43,254	.015	216.3	36,021	83%
Dallas	1,852,510	880	2,105	35,000	.019	39.8	28,000	80%
Santa Clara Cty. (CA)	1,497,577	1,293	1,158	30,919	.021	24.0	21,384	69%
Seattle/King County	1,507,305	2,128	708	28,060	.019	13.2	18,677	67%

Figures include every major public and private shelter serving each community.

Intake relative to population density and size of service area seems quite variable. Los Angeles and Philadelphia have the highest intake rates, but also have relatively low euthanasia rates. Thus their high intakes may indicate more vigilant animal control, rather than more pet overpopulation.

Pet overpopulation

Catching flak for Bill Clinton's two attempts last year to buy a dog from breeders, the White House indirectly addressed pet overpopulation in February with a sympathy card purportedly sent by Socks, the Clintons' cat, to Rep. Charlie Wilson (D-Texas), whose cat Khyber died of kidney failure last November. "As a former homeless cat," Socks said, "I know that by adopting Khyber from an animal shelter, you gave him many wonderful years that he otherwise might not have had." Wilson adopted Khyber from the Angelina County Animal Shelter in Lufkin, Texas, and took him to Washington D.C. in 1986, where he became one of the best-liked occupants of the Rayburn House Office Building.

A bill mandating sterilization of animals adopted from pounds and shelters has cleared the Georgia state senate and assembly, and is expected to be signed by the governor. Initially proposed by animal rescuer Karen Ball, the bill was backed by an unprecedented, sometimes fractious but ultimately

The Washington state senate on February 11 adopted a nonbinding resolution asking residents to observe a one-year moratorium on dog and cat breeding, and urging local governments and veterinarians to "expand cooperative efforts to reduce the population of cats and dogs by making available more reduced-cost spaying and neutering programs."

Twenty of the 95 counties in Tennessee have no resident veterinarian, while 35 have no animal shelter of any kind, reports Dr. John New of the University of Tennessee College of Veterinary Medicine. Developing a survey protocol for the National Council on Pet Population Study and Policy, New recently surveyed veterinarians to identify every animal shelter in Tennessee. There are 82 shelters in Tennessee, all told, 51 of them run by animal control departments, 25 by humane societies, and six by other agencies.

Shelter security

Rescue

The American Red Cross and the American Humane Association on March 9 updated and renewed their 1976 statement of understanding, which recognizes the AHA as the lead agency in animal relief work during national disasters. "The AHA has been involved in disaster relief since 1916," said spokesperson Cathy Rosenthal, "when the U.S. government asked the association to form the Red Star Emergency Animal Relief Program to care for the 400,000 horses used by the military during World War I." The AHA has coordinated animal rescue work after more than 40 disasters—including six in the past two years.

The dozen members of the Geauga County Animal Rescue team handle about 200 calls a month for the Geauga County Humane Society, whose director, Betty Nenadal, formed the unique auxiliary to pick up injured and abandoned animals at night and over weekends, when conventional animal control services are unavailable.

A Valentine's Day fire

What makes a scandal?

Over the past decade, the following issues have become the focus of 219 public scandals involving 101 U.S. animal shelters, of which 60 were municipal animal control facilities; 18 were conventional humane societies, some of which held animal control contracts; 14 were no-kill shelters; and eight fell into other categories.

The total number of scandals is quite small, considering that there are more than 6,000 shelters and animal control holding facilities in the U.S. However, an evident pattern of repeated scandals at the same shelters reflects a combination of administrators unwilling to rectify problems and a resulting growth of public mistrust, so that eventually even relatively minor problems become scandals.

The list indicates the frequency with which problems become uproars, not the frequency with which they occur. Note that some of the problems shelter administrators most often worry about barely make the list, e.g. insufficient adoption screening. The only public concerns pertaining to adoption screening that have produced scandals are the release of vicious dogs and adoption screening perceived as excessive. In three of the five cases where stringent adoption screening became a scandal, the shelter refused to adopt to otherwise qualified people who had no one at home during working hours.

It is also noteworthy that lack of a low-cost neutering program doesn't make the list. While activists sometimes protest the failure of various shelters to provide low-cost neutering, this issue apparently hasn't ever caught the public imagination enough to produce a scandal, the essentials of which may include media exposes, a public policy review, the replacement of key personnel, the reorganization of oversight, a successful lawsuit, and/or a successful criminal case.

Only cruel euthanasia ranks above pound seizure as a cause of public outrage. Of the 19 scandals pertaining to pound seizure, all of them involving animal control shelters, 10 brought an end to the practice at the municipal or county level. Nine scandals (partially overlapping) led to statewide pound seizure bans. Eight shelters in four states continued to sell animals to laboratories despite public opposition. In one case, a rapid rise in euthanasias brought outrage after pound seizure ended—but the pound seizure ban remained in place.

Cruel euthanasia	29	Labor disputes	3
Pound seizure	19	Pound closed to save \$	\$
Overcrowding	16		3
Aging facilities	13	Refusing adoptions	3
Filthy conditions	12	Workers injured	3
Inadequate food/water	12	Inadequate fencing	2
Lack of veterinary care	11	Rodent infestation	2
Embezzling	10	Excessive noise	2
Premature euthanasia	10	Muzzling activist staff	2
Rough handling		Nonresponse to crisis	2
		Overcrowded trucks	2
		Dead and live animals	

successful alliance of humane societies, animal rights groups, animal control officers, veterinarians, and the Georgia Coalition of Dog Clubs. A bill to ban the sale, transfer, and/or possession of wolf hybrids, sponsored by the state Department of Natural Resources, was under assembly review at deadline. There are now an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 wolf hybrids in Georgia.

Special license plates to benefit the New Jersey Animal Population Control Fund are to go on sale circa April 1 at all 49 offices of the state Division of Motor Vehicles, priced at \$50 plus \$10 for each annual renewal. Initially financed by dog licensing, the Animal Population Control Fund subsidized the neutering of 69,000 pets during the first eight years it existed, but was badly depleted two years ago after more than \$600,000 was diverted to rabies control work.

The Wisconsin Humane Society euthanized 353 more animals in 1993 than in 1992, even as animals received dropped from 20,248 to 20,140, because 636 fewer animals were adopted—a decline of 10.8%. Adoptions by local rescue groups were sharply up, suggesting there may be a ceiling on the number of animals the public is willing to absorb from shelters and rescuers—at least until more people can be convinced to adopt shelter animals who may not be exactly the size, age, or breed they want.

The Animal Rights Foundation of Florida posted a reward of \$1,000 on February 21 “for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any individual guilty of stealing and/or selling animals from Clay County Animal Control for the years 1991, 1992, and 1993,” after an audit discovered 651 impounded dogs and cats could not be accounted for. Animal control director Connie Goon said that of the 544 animals missing in 1992 and 1993, 137 died, 86 escaped, 184 were still in custody at year’s end and added to the next year’s inventory, and the remaining 125 animals may be ‘missing’ only due to clerical errors by volunteers. Goon said she had filed theft charges against four former shelter staffers in recent years, but local ARF member Marguerite Richey told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that none of the four were in fact accused of theft. On February 24, Florida state attorney Harry Shorstein announced that no charges would be filed over the missing animals, but ordered seven specific improvements to shelter security, and pledged to keep the file open.

Police in Hayward, California, are seeking a man who broke into the city animal shelter on February 24, setting off a silent alarm; kicked a cat to death; stuffed four cats into carrying cases and a duffel bag; and fled—leaving the cats—as officers arrived.

levelled the home of San Benito County Wildlife Rehabilitation Center director Nan Pipestem, in Paicines, California, killing a cat, a parrot, and a redtailed hawk. Pipestem and her family, including two grandchildren, moved into the rehab center office. The rehab center barn survived, though damaged. The San Benito County SPCA and the Granite Rock Co., which owns the site, hope donations and their insurance policies will enable them to build Pipestem a new house.

The California state assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife committee took testimony March 8 on a bill to legalize ferret-keeping. The state banned ferrets about 60 years ago, to protect farmers who claimed ferrets used for hunting would get loose and attack barnyard poultry. These days most ferrets are kept as pets—and most poultry never gets outside. Permits for neutered ferrets were issued by the state Department of Fish and Game until 1987, but were dropped after ferrets maimed small children in several other states. The bill, backed by the California Veterinary Medical Association, may supersede a pending lawsuit seeking to overturn the ban, brought by ferret rescuer Bill Phillips of San Francisco.

Aurora, Illinois, on March 3 updated its animal control ordinance to allow authorities to confiscate pets from abusive owners. Confiscatory offenses include failure to properly feed, water, or house the pet; overloading or overworking an animal; failure to provide veterinary care; and abandoning, wounding, or beating an animal. Violators may also be fined from \$50 to \$500. A state bill to increase the penalties, now among the lowest in the U.S., is before the Illinois assembly (HB 3101, introduced by Rep. Tom Johnson).

9	kept together	2
Dogs stolen from shelter	Fires killing animals	2
7	Racial/sexual bias	2
Cages exposed	Vicious dogs adopted out	2
Improper corpse disposal	Bounty hunting **	1
6	No recordkeeping	1
Improper fecal disposal	Poor adoption screening	1
Whitewashing problems *	Premature adoptions	1
6	Prolonged transport	1
Animals fighting	Public injured by ACO	1
Improper wildlife care	Uninsured	1
Understaffing	Unpaid bills	1
Abuse of authority		
Labor disputes		
Pound closed to save \$\$		

Miscellany

Councillor Janice Rettman of St. Paul, Minnesota, seeks an ordinance to mandate microchip ID for all dogs declared dangerous by the city animal control department. Owners would also be required to get the approval of the city health department before relocating or transferring custody of a dog declared dangerous within city limits. Any dog who has caused serious bodily injury or disfigurement to a person, is unusually aggressive toward other animals, or has bitten people at least twice may be declared dangerous in St. Paul. Such a declaration requires the owner to post warning signs, post \$300,000 in liability insurance, and allow only people over age 15 to look after the dog. There are presently an estimated 60 dangerous dogs living in St. Paul.

Dan McCloud, 71, of Philadelphia, has fed the feral cats who inhabit the former Eastern State Penitentiary since 1971, spending an estimated \$20,000 on cat food, but has never once been able to pet any of them. Last year the Preservation Committee of Greater Philadelphia paid for neutering the 12-member colony, which once numbered 40, and now reimburses McCloud for the cat food. The PCGP plans to turn the prison into an historical site.

Receipts from the Atlanta Humane Society’s annual fundraising pet parade rose from \$5,000 in 1992 to \$25,000 in 1993 after coordinator Cardin Wyatt raised \$12,000 from local corporations to cover publicity and merchandise gifts to paraders who collected at least \$50 in pledges. Wyatt offers details c/o Atlanta Humane 981 Howell Mill Road NW, Atlanta: 30318; 404-875-5331.

The Animal Rescue League of Des Moines, Iowa takes in 1,000 abandoned hunting dogs each fall, shelter director Tom Colvin recently told *The Wall Street Journal*. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has received reports from elsewhere in the midwest that indicate the ARL experience isn’t unique. Fewer than a third of the hunting dogs received are ever either reclaimed or adopted.

Legislation In Support of Animals hosted a town meeting February 24 in Jackson, Mississippi to ask what it’s going to take to get the city council and police department to replace the aging and substandard animal shelter. The shelter was ruled inadequate by the Hinds County Grand Jury in 1992, by the Humane Society of the U.S. in 1993 by LISA on January 27 of this year and by the Hinds County Grand Jury again a few days later.

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Too many deer

Deer overpopulation remained a hot issue right through the winter in at least four states. In Pennsylvania, where the legislature recently mandated a 6.5% cut in the deer herd, the state Game Commission enlisted the National Guard to plow 1,200 miles of roads and trails to enable hungry deer to reach 875 food plots at 65 public access hunting areas. Without the feeding, some deer might have starved—and many pregnant does would have reabsorbed their fetuses, achieving the reduction in herd size independent of sport hunting.

In Ohio, meanwhile, the Division of Wildlife was at deadline proclaiming the failure of a relocation experiment, and investigating charges against deer and elk breeder Robin Rodabaugh, of Hartsville, who was allowed to live-trap and remove 286 deer last fall from Sharon Woods Park, near the Columbus suburb of Westerville. Wardens in mid-February found 63 deer standing in a slurry of icy water and manure in Rodabaugh's barn. Three dead deer lay in the water, while 13 more dead deer were piled behind the barn. Another two were found at other sites Rodabaugh owns. In all, 57 deer died during tranquilization and transfer, wardens said; an additional 36 died later.

Rodabaugh, who denied intending to sell the deer either to canned hunts or for slaughter, said he was framed because "They really want the parks hunted. The animals were in a wet situation for three days," he added, after record-breaking cold froze the drains in the barn. "I got no sympathy or help in providing another place for them." Rodabaugh said the Division of Wildlife wouldn't let him take deer elsewhere.

Local animal protection advocates—some of whom warned months ago that Rodabaugh probably couldn't handle the size of the job he was taking on—charged that the Division of Wildlife contracted with him in the first place in hopes of discrediting alternatives to hunting at Sharon Woods. Another 151 deer still inhabit the park, where according to the Division of Wildlife the natural carrying capacity should be 50.

Two other deer-trappers had similar

76%

Photo by Kim Bartlett

problems on a smaller scale. Six of 16 deer trapped by Rick Garrabrandt of Westerville were dead by March 1, as were nine of 32 deer trapped by Jim Mulinix of Alliance.

In Wisconsin, meanwhile, officials of the town of River Hills and the 185-acre Schlitz Audubon Center heralded as a success the relocation of 120 deer to the South Eden Preserve, a canned hunt near Fond du Lac which already had about 260 deer (including 100 bucks) on 530 acres.

Rejecting relocation and birth control as viable options, the DuPage County Forest Preserve on the outskirts of Chicago will continue a controversial cull begun last year, in which deer are lured to bait, trapped in a rocket-propelled cargo net, and then killed with a captive-bolt gun. The nearby Lake County Forest Preserve recently agreed to a one-year moratorium on deer culling.

The DuPage County Transportation Committee has meanwhile proposed the installation of reflectors to cut deer/car collisions. The Elsa Wild Animal Appeal is helping to raise the \$25,000 cost.

Glencoe, another Chicago suburb, on March 15 rejected a referendum effort by Friends of the Glencoe Deer to halt the population control killing of 30 deer, 16 of whom were apparently killed before the vote. The margin was 58% anti-deer; 42% pro-deer.

ANIMAL HEALTH

Epidemiology

New York and Rhode Island health officials said February 24 that a mysterious hantavirus caused the January 20 death of Rhode Island School of Design student David Rosenberg, 22, who may have become infected via rodent droppings while sweeping out a warehouse in Queens. The case is among the first known human cases in the U.S. that apparently does not involve deer mice. Four days earlier, the Centers for Disease Control confirmed that the hantavirus afflicts Florida cotton rats, and announced the death of three Kansans from suspected hantavirus infections. Of the 60 known U.S. human victims, 27 have died; 23 have recovered after suffering debilitating illness. The hantavirus apparently originated in Asia. Authorities in Sri Lanka on March 7 called for a rat extermination drive to fight it.

Already at historic lows due to overhunting and habitat loss, and weakened by a harsh winter, East Coast migratory waterfowl are now menaced by the biggest duck virus enteritis outbreak in more than 20 years. The disease broke out among ducks and geese wintering in the Finger Lakes region of upstate New York. About 200,000 ducks and geese visit the Finger Lakes during a typical spring migration.

The Mayo Clinic, Tufts University, and the New England Medical Center have jointly developed a new test to identify Lyme bacteria in people with chronic arthritis, whose initial infection may have gone undetected. The old test, which costs about \$150, does not reliably distinguish between Lyme inflammations and those caused by the body's own immune response. The new test costs about \$200, and can save some advanced Lyme victims treatments than may cost as much as \$17,000 a month.

Health officials are probing 32 cases of Lyme disease-like symptoms in a 179-house subdivision northwest of Sonoma, California. Earlier, a dog and 15 horses in

the area were hit by ehrlichiosis, another tick-borne ailment.

A fox rabies outbreak underway in southeastern Louisiana since November may be linked to the practice of importing live-trapped foxes to stock chase pens, local newspapers indicate. Before hunters began setting up chase pens, in which they set dogs on captive foxes and coyotes, rabies hadn't appeared in the area in over 45 years. No pen owner admits having had foxes escape, but coyotes have escaped near Livingston.

Officials of Kyonggi province in the northern part of South Korea said at a series of 553 town meetings February 25 that it will inoculate 22,000 cows and dogs to fight a rabies outbreak. Raccoons and feral cats, who purportedly infected dogs and cattle in the Chorwon and Hwachon areas late last year, will be shot on sight.

University of California at San Francisco researcher Dr. Jane Koehler warned in a recent issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* that 41% of all U.S. cats may carry *Rochalimaea henselae*, the bacteria causing cat scratch fever. AIDS victims and the elderly are most vulnerable to the disease, which is rarely serious. "I certainly don't advocate getting rid of cats," Koehler said. "I'd suggest that people wash their hands after handling them and wash any scratches or bites immediately with soap."

"Potential owners of exotic birds should make sure they do not buy smuggled birds that could carry exotic diseases," warns the USDA. Hookbilled birds such as Amazon parrots may carry Newcastle's disease and/or psittacosis, a.k.a. ornithosis, which hit at least 53 Americans in 1993. Neither disease is serious to most humans, though the latter can kill AIDS victims—but a third disease found in smuggled birds, Salmonella enteritidis phage-type 4, is characterized as "highly virulent." The diseases concern the USDA primarily as a threat to poultry.

Veterinarians

Hunting & Fishing

A bill to ban pigeon shoots including the notorious Labor Day shoot in Hegins fell three votes short of clearing the Pennsylvania state house on March 8—and actually drew a majority of the votes cast, 99-93. However, 103 votes would have been required to pass the bill from the 202-member house to the state senate. Though the bill would almost certainly have failed in the senate, where 38 of the 48 members have 'A' ratings from the National Rifle Association, the vote was a marked advance from 1989, when the house defeated a similar bill, 126-66.

The Colorado house finance committee on February 16 killed as contrary to the expressed intent of the electorate a bill that would have reauthorized spring bear hunting and hunting bears with hounds and bait—all of which were banned by referendum in 1992.

The Vermont Agency of Natural Resources warned in February that antifreeze is toxic to fish. The warning became necessary because some contestants in icefishing derbies were using antifreeze to keep as many as 15 holes open at a time, each rigged with a separate baited hook.

An independent poll recently published in the *Bangor Daily News* reportedly found that 71% of the respondents including 62% of the deer hunters favor reverse posting, whereby land would be presumed closed to hunting unless posted as open to it.

Following up a ban on the use of lead shotgun pellets, the Environmental Protection Agency on March 3 proposed banning fishing sinkers that contain lead or zinc. Both spent shot and lost sinkers cause lead poisoning in bottom-foraging waterfowl.

The Pelagic Shark Research Foundation announced February 18 that California Bowman Hunters has agreed to limit contestants in the annual Elkhorn Slough Archery Derby to killing one shark apiece, and to cease holding killing contests during the shark breeding season. Elkhorn Slough was once a primary spawning area for bat rays, leopard sharks, and smoothhound sharks—none dangerous to humans—but massacres promoted by the shellfishing industry have now made the sharks scarce.

The 191 British foxhound packs kill 20,000 foxes per year, according to *The Economist*, while hunters and trappers kill another 120,000. Hunting bans recently adopted by many communities, following the loss by 12 votes of a ban proposed in the House of Commons, have been overturned by the courts, which have ruled that only the Crown has jurisdiction over wildlife.

An estimated 60,000 hunters marched in Bordeaux, France, on February 27 to protest a European Court of Justice ruling that the French bird hunting season must close January 31, rather than March 31 as has been customary; a second ECJ ruling that the French turtle-dove season, held each May, is illegal; and a recommendation against the use of “non-specific methods,” e.g. traps, recently passed by the European Parliament.

Starting March 1, California fishing license holders must wear their licenses in a visible place. Federal studies indicate that up to 25% of all fishers are not licensed.

Shannon King, 18, of Henrietta, New York, shot a 12-inch arrow through his forehead into his brain on February 16 while cleaning his crossbow. King survived.

Brad Pappas ad

The National Animal Poison Control Center, maintained 24 hours a day by the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois in Urbana, may be reached in emergencies at either 900-680-0000 or 800-548-2423. Calls to the 900 number are billed at \$20 for the first five minutes and \$2.95 a minute thereafter; calls to the 800 number are a flat \$30 per case.

An online survey of what pet owners are willing to spend for veterinary care, conducted by Florida DVM Duane Steward, has discovered, “The decision is clearly income-dependent, but does not apparently depend upon the owner’s age, gender, family size, residential environment, nor average age, number, or species of pets

Shelter practice
The Tennessee Board of
pended the license of Clarksville veterinarian **William G. Kilcoyne** after an emergency hearing heard that he choked a cat to death, swung a kitten by the tail until she lost consciousness, and beat several dogs, some of whom were part of the Love at First Sight adoption program run by Kilcoyne's employer, Dr. Ronald Whitford, who owns three clinics in the Clarksville area.. Staff of Love at First Sight and a local rival program, Precious Friends, run by Whitford's former office manager and senior technician, Linda

in the household.” Pet age, disease prognosis, and duration of treatment were all more consistent predictors of spending limits in various combinations with each other than alone. The most often cited limit per animal was \$1,000. Respondents tended to be more affluent than the general population.

The New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University has adopted a new curriculum including actual animal care from the first day on; an “Animals, Veterinarians, and Society” course that includes literary materials and discussion of animal rights; alternatives to conventional dissection, including the use of naturally deceased zoo specimens; and a heavy emphasis upon independent study.

Shelter practice
admission, have had many accusations in several years, but this was the first time a charge was substantiated. The North Shore Animal League had picked up animals from both programs on a weekly basis, but immediately suspended relations with Love At First Sight, and increased activity with Precious Friends. Explained NSAL shelter director Michael Arms, "We don't want to do business with anyone who's abusive, but we don't want to leave animals behind, either. We're going to try to get the same animals to come through Precious Friends at least until this whole thing is resolved."

Vicky Crosetti of the Knox County Humane Society wants to form a national association of veterinary technicians who work in shelters. Contact her c/o KCHS, Knox County Humane Society, POB 9479, Knoxville, TN 37940; 615-573-9675 or fax: 615-577-3785.

Struggling since last summer to halt an outbreak of parvovirus hitting numerous shelters in Ohio and Indiana, the Lake County Dog Pound in Painesville on March 7 euthanized 15 dogs suspected of carrying the intestinal disease and closed for a two-week quarantine while a cracked concrete floor was resurfaced with an epoxy resin to get rid of hiding places for germs. The Terre Haute Humane Shelter pursued a similar strategy in January.

Alaskans slaughter caribou "protected" from wolves

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—While Alaska sponsored the slaughter of at least 92 wolves to make caribou more plentiful in the Delta area southeast of Fairbanks, officially known as Game Management Unit 20-A, the caribou wandered into a free fire zone on March 5—as they may have done for years.

Independent wildlife expert Dr. Gordon Haber discovered while doing an aerial survey on March 5 for Friends of Animals that up to 1,500 caribou—30% of the Delta herd—had moved out of 20-A into an area east of Cantwell where intense roadhunting and hunting from snowmobiles has been underway since early January. Hunters in the vicinity claimed a 90% success rate.

"Tracking conditions were perfect," Haber explained. "The caribou were at the end of a fresh trail that came right over the mountains, from one of the Delta herd's major wintering areas."

"The state has justified its wolf con-

trol program on the failure of the Delta herd to increase after two years of no public hunting," said Stephen Wells of the Alaska Wildlife Alliance. "Now the question is if the Delta caribou have been migrating in and out of public hunting areas all along."

ANIMAL PEOPLE editor Merritt Clifton told Alaskan officials on June 9, 1993, that data the state furnished on the falling fecundity of the Delta herd pointed toward a shortage of bulls and a relative abundance of elderly, sterile cows, indicative of human hunting rather than wolf predation. If wolves were causing the Delta caribou to decline, Clifton argued, they would be killing older animals—not the biggest, strongest males. Clifton also noted that "Trophy poaching alone, even by several separate rings, probably couldn't account for the loss of as many bulls as seems to have occurred. But there's also an extremely strong market for caribou antlers in Asia, for

medicinal purposes," which would increase the hunting pressure on males.

At deadline the wolf kill in 20-A appeared likely to fall short of the goal of 150, probably because the population was never that big to begin with, but the effort continued. One trapper, Jim Masek, boasted of keeping from 500 to 1,000 snares set at all times. In mid-February, he said, he killed 12 wolves in a single day, who were caught in a maze of snares he set around a dead moose on November 17. Since Alaska has no trap checking requirement, he didn't get back to check the sets for three months.

On February 17 the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, Defenders of Wildlife, the Alaska Wildlife Alliance, and Wolf Haven International sued Alaska, seeking to overturn the regulation that classifies shooting wolves after walking 300 feet from an airplane as "trapping," thereby evading the federal Airborne Hunting Act.

Will Clinton earn stripes on tiger boycott?

GENEVA, Switzerland—The Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species met March 21-25 to decide whether to call a global boycott of exports from Taiwan and China to protest their role in wildlife poaching and smuggling. Chinese and Taiwanese demand for aphrodisiacs and other traditional wildlife-based medicines is the source of much and perhaps most of the money in the illegal wildlife traffic.

Turning up the pressure, eight eastern and southern African nations agreed on March 16 to form interlinked national wildlife law enforcement bureaus—after losing 97% of their combined rhinoceros population and 90% of their elephants to poachers

Indonesia—which annually exports 10,000 macaques for research use—on February 15 banned the export of wild-caught primates. Enforcement of the ban may be problematic: exports of captive-bred macaques will continue.

over the past 35 years, hired primarily by Asian cartels. Native primates, birds, and reptiles are also jeopardized. The eight nations include Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The announcement came one week after the return to office of Kenyan wildlife law enforcement chief Richard Leakey (*see page 12*). Follow-up meetings were set for May.

As the Asian regional chapter of CITES held a preliminary meeting March 18 at Richon Lezion, Israel, representatives of two dozen nations torched a pile of 700 contraband wildlife items on the nearby coastal dunes. The blaze was sponsored by Friends of Animals. At a simultaneous press conference, the World Wildlife Fund said the Asian rhino horn market had caused a 50% decline in the Sumatran rhino population. The International Union for Conservation said no more than 500 Sumatran rhinos and just 100 Javan rhinos remain in the wild. The

Wildlife Conservation Society meanwhile announced a three-year census of the Asian rhinos, to begin in May.

Earlier, nine of the 14 nations where tigers survive formed a Global Tiger Forum, at instigation of Indian environment minister Kamal Nath—but commitments to active participation were ambiguous, and China, the biggest customer for smuggled tiger bone, didn't participate at all. The Indian tiger population, the largest remaining, was recently discovered to be no higher than 2,700, well below previous estimates of up to 4,300. Wild tigers are close to extinction almost everywhere else.

If a trade boycott is called on behalf of wildlife, the U.S. will have to be the main enforcer. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt is reportedly urging President Bill Clinton to back such a boycott, but Clinton, after refusing to boycott Chinese trade over human rights issues, is said to be more concerned with keeping export markets open.

Splatt back

DERRY, New Hampshire—Dr. Splatt's Roadkill Monitoring Project is underway for the second year. Sixty secondary schoolrooms are keeping an online log of roadkills for nine weeks, starting March 14.

Thirty classes last spring compiled the biggest data base on roadkills to date, finding apparent peak times of vulnerability for grey squirrels, raccoons, birds, beavers, skunks, and rats, which may coincide with when young leave their parents, the growth of favored food plants, moon phases, and—for scavengers—peaks in roadkills of other species.

The Dr. Splatt project also suggested a means of estimating national and regional roadkill tolls. Though it covered just New England, it provided enough data for long enough from enough different places to indicate a surprisingly steady ratio of .93 roadkills per mile, regardless of traffic volume and habitat type. That ratio, projected to the whole U.S., would suggest 514,000 animals are killed each day; 3.6 million per week; and 187 million per year, of whom 82% would be mammals, 15% birds, and 3% reptiles and amphibians, who were probably undercounted because their remains are harder to see and are often soon scavenged by birds.

This year's Dr. Splatt project is still heavily tilted toward New England—but also includes classes in Texas, Florida, Ohio and Oregon.

If the peak intervals of vulnerability observed last year can be confirmed, future roadkills may be prevented by issuing species-specific alerts with radio traffic reports, warning drivers about the characteristic behavior of the species most likely to wander into roads.

The Dr. Splatt project manual is available for \$10 c/o Brewster Bartlett, Pinkerton Academy, 19 North Main St., Derry, NH 03038. Further information is available from Bartlett at 603-432-2588 or via E-mail at BBartlett@vmsvas.simmons.edu.

Fur

Canadian environment minister Sheila Copps, whose gracelessness earned her the nickname "Leader of the rat pack" during her years as a Parliamentary backbencher, disrupted a meeting of top environmental officials from the seven major Western industrialized nations on March 12 by denouncing the European Community ban on seal pelt imports, the pending EC ban on imports of pelts trapped by cruel methods, and opposition to the current Canadian seal hunt. Copps claimed an alleged population explosion of seals is causing the collapse of the Atlantic Canada fishing industry, despite strong biological evidence that seals do not eat many fish of the most commercially valued species.

The New York Fur Factory Inc., of Cherry Hill, New Jersey, held a bankruptcy sale on February 23—the third leading New York-area furrier to fold in under three months.

Fake fur was reportedly prominent in the Paris and Milan fall fashion collections, shown in early March. Real fur apparently appeared only as trim on Fendi and Gianfranco Ferré fake fur garments.

After designer Calvin Klein quit leasing his label to the fur trade in January, PETA adapted campaign materials to use to target Anne Klein instead. But Anne Klein Co. owner Frank Mori immediately announced that his firm too had decided to get out of furs some time ago. While PETA proclaimed a victory, Mori responded in an open letter published by the *New York Daily News* that he had developed a "profound distaste for the extortionate manner" he said PETA demonstrated in dealing with him, and called PETA's whole involvement a "self-aggrandizing publicity stunt."

While no one protested against the Norwegian resumption of commercial whaling during the Lillehammer Winter Olympics, PETA and the Norwegian group NOAH spent \$30,000 to place posters of nude fashion models proclaiming "We'd rather go naked than wear fur" on buses throughout Scandinavia. Norway spends \$9 million a year to subsidize the fur trade.

The Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife is reportedly appealing a recent Superior Court ruling that the 1974 state ban on leghold traps applies to padded traps as well as those with bare steel jaws. Meanwhile, Citizens to End Animal Suffering and Exploitation is promoting a state humane trapping bill introduced with 17 cosponsors that would override DFW attempts to weaken the 1974 law through regulation by banning "all cruel and inhumane traps."

FROGS & TOADS

Speakers at the American Association for the Advancement of Science annual meeting in San Francisco in late February argued that endangered species protection should focus on species with few living relatives and therefore a unique genetic heritage. Amphibian expert David Wake of the University of California at Berkeley pointed out that the spotted owl has many close relatives, while a primitive tailed toad who inhabits the same forest apparently diverged from other frogs and toads in the Jurassic era, 150 million years ago. The value of spotted owl protection, he argued, lies mainly in the spinoff value of protecting habitat for more unique species along with the owl habitat.

Oregon State University zoologist Andrew Blaustein published evidence in late February linking the global decline of frogs and toads to an increase in ultraviolet radiation caused by the deterioration of the earth's ozone layer. Blaustein and colleagues demonstrated that the decline has not affected species with high resistance to ultraviolet radiation. Nearly 30 of the 86 frogs and toad species native to North America are believed to be in trouble, along with 10% of the 194 amphibian species native to Australia.

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Birds

The Clinton administration on February 23 unveiled a management plan for 24 million acres of public land in the Pacific Northwest that cuts the rate of logging to 20% of the pace in the 1980s. Most of the 5.3 million acres of old growth on the public lands will be off limits, to protect spotted owls and more than 1,000 other old growth-dependent species. Although the plan will make permanent the layoffs of about 9,500 forest products workers, it is expected to be what *The New York Times* called "the final blueprint" for settling the spotted owl crisis. Studies of the impact of logging on spotted owls go on; critics of owl protection may enjoy the March 13 disclosure that the Seattle Center for Wildlife Conservation is getting \$107,000 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to check spotted owl guano from logging areas for hormonal signs of stress.

With fish scarce, Danish trawlers are scooping up sandeels, tiny fish too small for human consumption but saleable as animal feed—and the food staple of North Sea birds. More than 50,000 birds have starved in the Shetland Isles alone, Derek Niemann of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds charged February 25. By contrast, the toll from storms that hit during the 1983 nesting season was an estimated 34,000, and the 1992 *Braer* oil spill killed "only" 20,000. Affected are guillemots, shags, auks, razor bills, and puffins.

For the second time in three years, an unidentified illness possibly associated with selenium absorption has hit eared grebes wintering on the Salton Sea in southern California. About 600 grebes were found dead during the last two weeks of February. The previous outbreak killed 150,000 grebes between January and March 1992.

Birds who live near California's Calipatria State Prison seem to have learned that they can sit on a new electric fence safely if they touch just one wire at a time. Fifteen birds were electrocuted in November, right after the fence went up, but deaths have been rare since.

The New Mexico Game and Fish Department and the National Wild Turkey Federation on February 2 released 21 Gould's turkeys in the Galiuro mountains, of whom six males and 12 females survived the first two weeks. Gould's turkeys are a subspecies hunted out in the U.S. but still found in Mexico. Survivors of two flocks released in Arizona a decade ago have hybridized with the native population of slightly more common Merriam's turkeys.

Brigitte Bardot on February 23 led protest against the gassing of almost 1,000 pigeons in the town of Cahors. The protest had no visible impact there, but a day later the Amsterdam Zoo announced it would collaborate with the Dutch national health institute in using a seedborne contraceptive called Nicarbazine to limit the Amsterdam pigeon population. The Sacramento Metropolitan Airport in Sacramento, California, meanwhile resorted to poisoning to reduce a resident starling population estimated at 50,000 to 70,000.

ANIMAL PEOPLE subscriber Phil Caitlin made both *The New York Times* and *The National Enquirer* in February after rising at dawn for weeks to befriend and eventually capture two parrots who had gone semi-feral in New York's Central Park. A longtime bird rescuer, Caitlin told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that he would adopt out the parrots but would require the adoptor(s) to first donate at least \$200 to the Raptor Trust.

Chicago police officer Roger Sowinski found a rare snowy owl in a snowbank in early February. Rather than leave her with Animal Control, which would have euthanized her, he took her to the Lincoln Park Zoo, whose staff amputated a severely broken wing and hope to add her to their captive breeding program. The snowy owl is believed to be only the second seen in Chicago in 18 years.

Two hundred black vultures native to Florida have migrated far north to Stafford County, Virginia, where they have reportedly eaten pet ducks and attacked dogs, cats, and horses.

COURT CALENDAR

Wildlife and habitat

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington D.C. on March 11 upset jurisprudence concerning endangered species protection by ruling in a case pertaining to timber rights and spotted owl protection in the Pacific Northwest that the government lacks authority to protect wildlife habitat on private land. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service said that pending further clarification of the ruling, perhaps by the U.S. Supreme Court, it would make no policy changes. The March 11 ruling directly contradicts the outstanding precedent in such situations, established by the Ninth U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled February 24 that Hydro Quebec must complete environmental reviews before building the \$964 million Great Whale hydroelectric project in northern Quebec, which would create a flooded area the size of France. The decision puts the project, already delayed by financial uncertainty, on indefinite hold—but does not necessarily mean it won't eventually go ahead.

A Taiwan court on March 18 sentenced Bhutanese princess Dekly Wangchuck, 43, to serve 10 months in prison for illegally importing 22 rhino horns and nine bears' gallbladders last September. The prison term was a departure from diplomatic protocol, under which dignitaries accused of a crime are usually just expelled from the host nation.

Dog crimes

A 100-pound Rottweiler and an 80-pound husky mix escaped from their backyard pen on February 13 in Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, severely mauling Ronald Lucas, age 6. Police chief William Alston shot the Rottweiler to halt the attack. The husky mix fled, but was found and shot later.

Arthur Sevilla, of Fremont, California, received only a leash-law citation on March 4 after his two Rottweilers severely mauled 9-year-old Victor Ross on a city sidewalk. Two neighbors beat

Humane Enforcement

Massachusetts SPCA director of law enforcement Walter Kilroy credits the introduction of a statewide toll free number for reporting animal abuse with increasing the number of abuse complaints received from 5,083 in 1990 to 5,878 in 1993. The rise in complaints also coincides with the successful prosecution of a high-profile dogbeating case in 1990 that brought offender Kevin Deschene six months in jail—the first jail sentence for cruelty in Massachusetts in at least 20 years, and the beginning of a national trend toward giving violent animal abusers at least token jail time.

Ryan Robbins, 20, of Danville, California, drew the stiffest sentence for violent cruelty that ANIMAL PEOPLE heard about while this issue was in assembly: 60 days in jail and three years on probation for torturing and killing his family's cat as a party stunt on December 11, 1993.

Timothy Bilka, of Garfield Heights, Ohio, was barred from pet-keeping for life in mid-February for yanking four teeth from a year-old Labrador retriever's mouth to "teach him a lesson." The case was prosecuted through the vigilance of the Public Animal Welfare Society, an 18-year-old rescue group best known for fostering and placing strays.

Snowmobiler Randy J. Schaefer, 26, of Wonder Lake, Illinois, was fined \$500 on March 1 for running over 35 ducks on January 20, and may also face related federal charges with stiffer penalties.

Beaver County, Pennsylvania, on February 11 dropped charges of carrying a gun without a permit and failure to comply with the state Lethal Weapons Training Act that

Philadelphia police and the Pennsylvania SPCA seized 29 fighting cocks on February 19, valued at \$2,000 to \$3,000 apiece. Five men were charged with animal cruelty and conspiracy. By contrast, because cockfighting is not a felony in Ohio, the Lorain County Sheriff's Department was obliged to return 44 cocks to their owners after a March 14 cockfight raid—the department's first in 20 years—that resulted in minor misdemeanor charges against 67 of the 80 people present.

In a case exemplifying the frequent futility of trying to prosecute animal collectors, Frances Palermo, 62, of East Meadow, Long Island, was charged February 26 with violating probation for continuing to keep about 175 cats in a three-bedroom condominium after a judge gave her 60 days on probation for cruelty last September—on condition she get rid of all but three cats. Experts agree that animal collecting is a disease, and that the cure—if there is one—will require psychiatric treatment.

Maria Gruter, a retired Cincinnati teacher, was released to the custody of relatives on February 18 after schoolchildren found her living in a trash-filled car with an immense number of semi-pet rats, and reported her to police.

The USDA on February 24 charged exotic animal farmer Ron Morrow of Champaign County, Ohio, with eight counts of cruelty re 45 Animal Welfare Act violations noted during three inspection visits last summer. Morrow was also charged with acting as an exotic animal dealer without a license. His menagerie of more than 200 animals included bears, caymans, water buffalo, cougars, potbellied pigs, antelopes, skunks, deer, and domestic livestock.

Bangkok Six attorney kills himself

Attorney Michael Metzger, 57, of St. Helena, California, shot his wife Kyle in the legs on March 3, then killed himself. He had reportedly been depressed and drinking since federal judge Sandra Armstrong suspended his right to practice for six months in late 1992, after he allegedly challenged two prosecutors to fist-fights and asked a female prosecutor for tissue samples "to see what species you are."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* described Metzger as "a generous, gentle man who loved dogs and cats as well as the deer that roamed near his home and vineyards." As a member of the Animal Legal Defense Fund, he defended, on several occasions circa 1990, activists who had been arrested while trying to stop legbreaking experiments on greyhounds at Letterman Hospital, a military facility in San Francisco.

"At that time, he seemed to support the cause," said ALDF president Joyce Tischler.

International Primate Protection League president Shirley McGreal took a different view. "Metzger was active in the Bangkok Six case from 1991 on," she told ANIMAL PEOPLE. The case involved six infant orangutans who were intercepted in Bangkok, Thailand, en route from Indonesia to the USSR in an illegal deal set up by Miami animal dealer Matthew Block and former dealer Kurt Schafer, of Germany. "In 1991 Metzger denounced me to the Miami prosecutors," McGreal continued, "saying nothing I said should be believed. Later Block persuaded Schafer that he should hire Metzger." After Schafer turned federal witness, McGreal said, "Metzger staked out his house for three days in January 1992, honking his car horn and ringing the doorbell. Schafer was away and this really upset his elderly parents. In March 1993, Metzger replaced Block's Miami lawyers, and tried to withdraw Block's guilty plea and force the government to revert to the original plea bargain," which the judge rejected. "He also sent me obscene and/or threatening postcards, and prepared and circulated a book

the dogs off the boy with baseball bats. Criminal penalties don't apply to such attacks in California until the second offense, a police spokesman said.

Police from all over Ohio buried a short-haired Belgian sheepdog named Spock with full honors on February 19. Spock was shot in the head February 15 while apprehending armed robbery suspects Bruce Turner, 18, and Chris Fraley, 19, on command from Scioto County sheriff's deputy Allan Lewis. Within two weeks Ohio adopted a law making assaults on police dogs and assistance dogs a fourth-degree felony.

Philadelphia police seeking a murder suspect broke into the home of state correctional officer Elmer Miller by mistake on February 25 and shot both a Rottweiler and a golden retriever before discovering their mistake.

Calvin Lynn, 28, of Evanston, Illinois, told police he killed his pit bull/boxer cross with a meat cleaver on February 28 to protect his girlfriend Yolanda Banks when the dog attacked her during a domestic quarrel. Banks, 22, was treated for multiple bites to her arms.

were brought against Movement for Animal Rights humane agents Darla Ann Carson and brothers Barry and Joel Hamilton in November 1992. However, Beaver County refused to return the confiscated weapons. Carson and the Hamiltons were authorized humane officers in Alleghany County. The incident highlighted jurisdictional conflicts and gaps in standards for humane officers that are now subject of numerous competing bills before the Pennsylvania legislature.

Petting zoo owner Ann Bushnell, 54, of San Martin, California, was to begin serving 90 days in jail on April 4, and was barred from owning animals for three years, after pleading guilty February 18 to felony cruelty to a collection including two boa constrictors, 50 guinea pigs, a goat, and four gerbils, who were found crammed into rusty cages amid a three-inch layer of maggot-infested excrement.

Murder

Damien Wayne Echols, 18, drew the death penalty on March 19 and Charles Jason Baldwin, 16, got life in prison plus 40 years for the rape, torture, mutilation, and murder of three eight-year-old boys near West Memphis, Arkansas, on May 5, 1993. A third defendant, Jesse Lloyd Misskelley Jr., 17, got life-plus-40 earlier after testifying that the three killed the boys after forming a cult whose initiation involved killing and eating dogs.

Jurors deliberating the sentencing of confessed serial killer Danny Rolling on March 10 heard a tape including a gory description of how to kill a deer that he made minutes before killing the first two of his five victims. Rolling in 1990 tortured and mutilated four young women and a man near Gainesville, Florida.

denouncing and ridiculing me and IPPL. This rag included a menu for Gibbon Goulash and Primate Prima Vera."

"What happened?" concluded Tischler. "We don't know."

Civil suits

The American Humane Association on March 11 accepted \$315,000 to end a libel suit filed in 1989 against game show host Bob Barker, Nancy Burnett of United Activists for Animal Rights, the City of Los Angeles, and former Los Angeles animal control director Robert Rush. Barker, whose deceased wife reportedly left a large sum to AHA but allowed him to live off the interest, alleged that AHA Hollywood office director Betty Denny Smith ignored cruelty on the sets of two films, *The Tender* and *Project X*. The latter, made in 1986-1987, was loosely based on work ex-primate researcher Donald Barnes did for the U.S. Air Force in the 1960s and 1970s. Barker offered \$5,000 to bring forth witnesses to rumored chimp abuse during the filming. When purported witnesses came forward, Rush said he would prosecute the chimp trainers, but the statute of limitations had expired. Barker, Burnett, and Rush then tried to remove the AHA from the oversight authority over use of animals in films it has held since 1939 through a contract with the Screen Actors Guild. After Barker lost a motion for summary judgement against the AHA in June 1993, and lost appeals at both the appellate and state Supreme Court levels, his insurer moved to settle and the other parties agreed to the terms. The chimps have lived at the Primarily Primates sanctuary since 1987; Barker pays their expenses.

A series of actions by Friends of Animals cofounder and former president Alice Herrington seeking to regain control of FoA apparently ended March 4 when a New York State Supreme Court justice rejected all charges in a 1990 suit Herrington filed against her successors under the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act. Among eight other listed plaintiffs was Holly Hazard, executive director of the Doris Day Animal League. Herrington and Hazard, then an FoA senior staffer whom Herrington purportedly once chose to succeed her, objected to the means by which the board of directors restructured FoA in 1986-1987, after encouraging Herrington to step down. Current president Priscilla Feral was elected after the restructuring.

Dog attack deaths and maimings, U.S. and Canada September 1982-April 1994

Compiled by the editor of ANIMAL PEOPLE from press accounts, this table covers only attacks by dogs kept as pets. Attacks by dogs trained specifically to fight are excluded. "Attacks doing bodily harm" includes all fatalities, maimings, and other injuries requiring prolonged hospitalization. "Maimings" includes permanent disfigurement or loss of a limb.

Breed	Attacks doing bodily harm	Child victims	Adult victims	Deaths	Maimings
Akita	3	1	2	1	1
Australian shepherd	1				
Chow	2	2	1	1	1
Coonhound	1	1			
Doberman	1	1		1	
German shepherd	5	5	1	2	1
Husky	4	4	1		1
Malamute	3	3	0	1	
Mastiff	2	1	1	1	1
Mongrel (no type)	1	1		1	
Pit bull terrier	105	45	60	19	36
Rottweiler	26	18	8	6	12
Wolf hybrid	12	12		5	6
Total:	166	94	73	38	59
Pit bull, Rottweiler, and wolf hybrid:	143 86%	75 80%	68 93%	30 79%	54 92%

See Jane train Spot
(paid through May)

Horses

Wild Horse Annie (right), the first wild horse to be protected by the Bureau of Land Management, died on January 27 at the International Society for the Protection of Mustangs and Burros sactuary near Scottsdale, Arizona. Named after Velma "Wild Horse Annie" Johnston, the Nevada secretary who worked for more than 20 years to secure federal wild horse protection (and inspired the last film of Marilyn Monroe and Clark Gable, *The Misfits*), the horse was tattooed U.S. #1 after she was rescued as a starving foal on September 4, 1970, in the Pryor Mountains—a year before the Free Ranging Wild Horses and Burros Act took effect.

The U.S. Animal Health Association has convened an external review of federal Horse Protection Act enforcement, at request of the USDA. The Horse Protection Act, in effect since 1970, is intended to protect walking horses from intentional soring of hooves to make them step higher. However, the American Horse Protection Association said in a prepared statement, "Soring continues to be a problem. Neither industry self-regulation nor USDA enforcement policies have been effective."

Animal Rights Mobilization on March 16 announced "The Year of the Horse," the first phase of a projected five-year campaign "that will educate the public about the various uses and abuses of horses with its primary focus on slaughter and how it can be eliminated." Get details from POB 6989, Denver, CO 80206.

50%

California state assemblyman John Burton has introduced a bill, AB 2537, to ban intentionally tripping horses. Roping horses by the front feet so that they fall—sometimes breaking their legs—is a mainstay of charro-style rodeo. The horses used are generally small Arabians, rented for the day from killer-buyers before being trucked to slaughter. Action for Animals asks that letters of support be addressed to Burton c/o State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814, and mention the importance of adding AB 2537 to the penal code along with other crimes involving animals in entertainment (e.g. animal fighting), rather than adding it to the less stringently enforced agricultural code.

Dog sledding

After announcing that the Humane Society of the U.S. would call a boycott of Iditarod sponsors if any dogs died during this year's edition of the 1,163-mile race from Anchorage to Nome, HSUS vice president David Wills was embarrassed when a six-year-old dog belonging to four-time Iditarod winner and leading exponent of humane dog care Susan Butcher died suddenly of a heart attack on March 7. Butcher, who backed the zero death goal, revolutionized sled dog training by motivating her teams with love instead of aggression; was instrumental in forming a self-policing association of dogsledders; outspokenly opposes breeding large numbers of dogs to get a few fast ones; and keeps 28 retired dogs as well as breeders and dogs in training. After the death, she gave her team a 24-hour rest, dropping out of contention. She previously lost two dogs when a moose charged her team in 1985, plus another who died of a ruptured liver in 1987.

Sled dogs are rarely neutered, partly because much of the money in sledding comes from breeding winners and partly because of the belief that neutered dogs aren't as competitive. Thus much of Alaska noticed when Fairbanks veterinarian Mark May's 14-dog team, three of them neutered, performed well in the recent Yukon Quest. May used the press attention to promote neutering pets. He participates in a neutering drive that the North Star Borough Animal Shelter credits with cutting euthanasias from 2,787 in 1989 to 1,329 in 1993.

SPECTACLES

The film *Free Willy*, the Paul McCartney song *Looking for Changes* and episodes of the TV comedies *The Simpsons* and *Dinosaurs* took the top honors at the Genesis Awards ceremony March 12. Presented by the Ark Trust, the Genesis Awards honor entertainment and reportage that furthers awareness of animal protection. *The Simpsons*, a surprise choice, was recognized for an episode in which underachiever Bart Simpson and his sister Lisa disrupt a rattlesnake roundup. Stanley Kramer's 1971 film *Bless The Beasts and the Children* won the Genesis Film Classic Award.

The Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo, held each February, this year strengthened a rule against jerking down calves in calf-roping, and pledged to send any injured calves to the Animal Rescue League Humane Ranch of Texas. "I think we're trying," said one HLSR official.

Bullfighting is reportedly rebounding in Peru as a 26-year Marxist-led peasant revolt wanes. Promoters credit the reintroduction of purpose-bred bulls, the opening of a new bullring last year in Lima, and the novelty of a female fighter, Cristina Sanchez, 22, brought from Spain.

Houston-born bullfighter Kirk Farrell is trying to sell ad space on his "suit of lights," arguing that the break from tradition could bring corporate backing—and more TV coverage, as sponsors would gain interest in bullfight broadcasts.

Biomedical research

Following five years of controversy and a two-month probe by concerned individuals and organizations, the University of Arizona in mid-March released 12 greyhounds bought for biomedical research from Greg Ludlow of GTL Kennels in

LAB ANIMAL USE DOWN, STUDIES FIND BUT BETTER RECORDKEEPING NEEDED

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Three newly published independent reviews of available data on laboratory animal use conclude that the number of animals used is generally declining, especially relative to the number of research projects underway—but agree too that USDA reporting

that "the statistical standards do not meet usual government standards."

The total number of research facilities increased from 985 in 1975 to 1,166 in 1983 and 1,474 in 1991. Orlans noted that the USDA does not collect data on the purpose of animal experiments; Canadian statis-

American AV ad
(paid through May)

Goodyear, Arizona. Another greyhound was to be released upon completion of a pacemaker trial; a 14th had already been used in a terminal experiment. For the second time in six years, and just one year after serving out a five-year USDA suspension of his Class B dealer's license, Ludlow was accused of obtaining and selling dogs under false pretenses. The release was achieved through the cooperation of Concerned Arizonans for Animal Rights and Ethics, the Greyhound Protection League, Greyhound Network News, the management of the greyhound tracks at Phoenix and Apache Junction, and Arizona Greyhound Breeders and Kennel Operators.

The University of Minnesota on February 16 discontinued dog laboratories that annually kill about 150 dogs, stating that the reason was to save an estimated \$35,000 to \$45,000 a year. Some use of dogs in more advanced classes will continue, as will use of dogs in research, but the Animal Rights Coalition claimed victory after a five-year struggle. The university purchased 1,825 dogs from three Class B dealers in 1992. ARC said one of the dealers was operating under an expired license; another had received bad USDA inspection reports and is under investigation for irregularities in book-keeping; and the third has been charged with 1,600 violations of the Animal Welfare Act, in a case pending since 1990, "for making false entries about the identity of the persons from whom animals were acquired and failing to maintain complete records showing the acquisition of dogs and cats."

The Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights and In Defense of Animals ask that letters of protest be sent to USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service acting director Lonnie King, DVM, protesting the alleged failure of the USDA to "adequately investigate a charge filed by IDA which charges University of California at Berkeley researcher Russell DeValois and head veterinarian Roy Henrickson with veterinary negligence and failure to adhere to proper scientific standards." Necropsy reports obtained by IDA are said to document serious brain and bone infections routinely developing in monkeys and cats as result of electrode implants by DeValois. DeValois has been accused of animal abuse throughout his career. In 1969, as a cub reporter in Berkeley, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton received first-hand testimony pertaining to cruelty in DeValois' experiments, which had already drawn some public criticism. King's address is Room 312-E, Admin. Bldg., USDA, Washington, DC 20250.

requirements need to be strengthened.

F. Barbara Orland, Ph.D., of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics at Georgetown University, argued in the winter 1994 edition of the University of Chicago journal *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine* that animal use peaked in 1984-1985, fell albeit with upward fluctuations during the next five years, and seems to have leveled off somewhat above the norms of the early 1970s. Orland noted a drop of nearly half in dog use since 1975 and downward trends in the use of cats and primates. "For dogs," she wrote, "the range is from a high of 211,000 in 1979 to a low of 108,000 in 1991; for cats, the range is from a high of 74,000 in 1974 to a low of 35,000 in 1991." However, Orland warned, the yearly fluctuations are sharp enough to raise suspicion

tics indicate that 80% of laboratory animal use is for research, 16% for product testing, and 4% for teaching. Orland also criticized the lack of specificity in the USDA's classifications of experiments as painful, painful with relief, and not painful.

Andrew Rowan, Ph.D, of the Tufts University Center for Animals and Public Policy reported at a March 3 press conference that U.S. use of animals in research is down more than 50% since 1968. Including rats and mice, whose numbers have never been tracked by the USDA, Rowan estimated that about 50 million animals were used in research 25 years ago, compared with circa 20 million today. The number of animals whose species are tracked by the USDA declined from 2.3 million to 1.2 million over the same period, Rowan said. The USDA didn't actually start recording animal use until 1972, but corresponding statistics were produced during the 1960s by the Institute for Laboratory Animal Resources at the National Academy of Science. Rowan also looked at Department of Defense records, which do include mice and rats. In 1983, DoD experiments used 412,000 animals; in 1991 the total was 267,000. The pharmaceutical firm Hoffmann-LaRoche achieved an even steeper drop in animal use, from circa one million a year to 300,000 a year, during the same interval. Like Orland, Rowan called on the USDA to better define the degrees of pain that lab animals suffer.

The third review, by Palouse Voice for Animals, covered only animal use at Washington State University and the University of Idaho, 1988-1993. It found fewer animals used at each institution, but noted that the drop at WSU is "the result of a decline in the number of small mammals from field capture used in experimentation," while the apparent drop at UI may be because mouse and rat use wasn't reported.

—ADVERTISEMENT—

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By Brian Gunn

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Dates & Projects

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April is "Prevent A Litter Month," designated by the Humane Society of the U.S.

April 6: Debut of talk show hosted by Animal Rights Mobilization on Chicago Cable TV, Channel 21, to run for 13 weeks at 6:30 p.m. every Wednesday.

April 17-19: Animal Transport Association 20th Intl. Conference, Denver, Colorado. Info: 903-769-2867.

April 29: Animal Rights Mobilization benefit at the Cairo nightclub, 720 N Wells St., Chicago; \$15 in advance, \$20 at the door. Info: 312-993-1181.

May 1: William and Charlotte Parks Foundation grant application deadline. Grants are offered in support of specific projects that improve the conditions of animals; operating costs of organizations providing direct tangible benefits to exploited animals; and costs of building or renovating animal shelters (on a 1-for-3 matching basis). Info: c/o Randall Lockwood, 700 Professional Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20879.

The week of May 1-7 is Be Kind To Animals Week, celebrated by the American Humane Association every year since 1915. Info: 303-792-9900.

May 7: NAHEE/HSUS "Reach A Teacher Humane Education Workshop," at SUNY, Morrisville, New York. \$15 includes lunch. Preregistration required. Info: 201-927-5611.

May 7-8: AnimalLearn Wildlife Conference, sponsored by the American Anti-Vivisection Society, in Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Registration is \$100-\$155. Info: 215-887-0816.

May 11-14: National Animal Control Association annual conference in Louisville, Kentucky. Registration deadline May 2. Info: Steve Matzek, 502-361-1318.

May 14: Actors & Others for Animals' annual Valentino Celebrity Fashion Show & Silent Auction Luncheon, at the Universal Hilton in Los Angeles. Info: 818-985-6263.

May 21: Animal-Kind 1994, conference for students and teachers on diet and lifestyle, at United Federation of Teachers, 260 Park Ave. South, New York City. Info: 718-797-2925.

May 22: Vegan/vegetarian potluck picnic (vegan preferred), Rockwood Park, Richmond, Virginia, sponsored by Virginians for Animal Rights. Info: 804-323-1068.

June 3-5: Animal Rights: New Strategies for the 90s, conference cohosted by Culture and Animals Foundation and Rutgers Animal Rights Law Center, in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Info: 201-648-1087.

What the new Catechism really says about animals

DENVER, Colorado—"The Catholic church has declared that humans should not love animals or spend money on them when it could otherwise be spent on human beings," the World Society for the Protection of Animals' magazine *Animals International* reported last fall, claiming, "The announcement is included in the newly published edition of the Catholic Catechism, the 800-page book which states the church's position on all aspects of life." A similar report appeared several months later in the American Anti-Vivisection Society magazine *AV*, and was then amplified by activist newsletters and computer networks until it reached Marshall Massey of the Environmental Projects Center, who sought verification.

"I contacted Francis X. Maeir, Secretary of the Department of Communications at the Catholic Archdiocese of Denver," Massey told network monitors on March 9. "I immediately learned that there is not yet any English-language edition of the current Catechism. Only French, Italian, and Latin versions are available."

However, to set the record straight, Maeir provided an unofficial translation from the Italian edition—which contains passages closely resembling the versions cited by *WSPA* and *AV*, but in a significantly different context:

2415 - The Seventh Commandment demands a respect for the integrity of Creation. Animals, as with plants and inanimate beings, are naturally destined toward the common good of humanity, past, present and future (see Genesis 1:28-31). The use of mineral, plant and animal resources of the universe cannot be separated from respect for moral demands. The dominion conceded to man by the Creator over inanimate beings and living beings is not absolute; it is regulated by the care of the quality of life of the neighbor including that of future generations; it demands a religious respect for the integrity of Creation (cf CA 37-38).

2416 - Animals are creatures of God, and he surrounds them with his providential care (Matthew 6:16). By their simple existence, they give praise and glory to him (Daniel 3:57-58). Also men appreciate them. It ought to be remembered with what delicacy St. Francis of Assisi or St. Philip Neri [treated] animals.

Captive wildlife debate

Zoos and Animal Rights: The Ethics of Keeping Animals, by Stephen St. C. Bostock, Routledge (29 West 35th St., New York, NY 10001), 1993. 227 pages, \$15.95 paperback.

Orca: A Family Story, by Peter Hamilton, Lifeorce (POB Box 825, North Hollywood, CA 91603), 1994. 40 pages, \$17.99 paperback.

Stephen Bostock, education director for the Glasgow Zoo, fervently believes most captive wild animals are happy, healthy, and enjoying the best of all possible worlds. Peter Hamilton, who has spent many years championing unhappy, unhealthy captive wildlife, believes just the opposite, citing as example the life of the orca Corky, in an account fictionalized to provide a happy ending: her release after 25 years to rejoin her pod. Both Bostock and Hamilton support their positions with a wealth of factual detail, but both become tedious in their onesidedness. Hamilton is merely shrill; Bostock is at times absurd, as in citing a painting as documentary evidence of the terror a prey species suffers when attacked by a predator.

—M.C.

2417 - God entrusted animals to the management of him whom he created in his image (Genesis 2:19-20, 9:1-4). Therefore, it is legitimate that animals serve as food and clothes. They can be domesticated to help man in his work and his leisure. Medical and scientific experiments on animals, if maintained within reasonable limits, are practices morally acceptable [when they] contribute to guard and save human life.

2418 - It is contrary to human dignity to subject animals to useless suffering or to sacrifice them without consideration of their lives. It is also unworthy to invest in their sums that would [be better used to ease] the misery of man. One may love animals; but one may not direct toward them affection which is proper only to human beings.

Passage 2417 in the Maeir translation could be read as a statement of opposition to the use of animals in much "basic research," which often does not have any direct application to medicine.

Children & Animals

NABT MOVES TOWARD STRONGER SUPPORT OF CLASSROOM DISSECTION

Diet & Health

The USDA proposed March 9 to apply the same sanitary standards to poultry as to red meat. Currently, no trace of fecal matter is permitted on red meat, but fecal matter is tolerated on poultry under a grading system that also considers the presence of bruises, feathers, and protruding bones. A dead bird is deemed unfit for human consumption only if it receives a failing cumulative score. Earlier, the USDA said it would seek Food and Drug Administration approval of the use of radiation to kill bacteria on red meats. Whether the request would be extended to cover poultry too was unclear.

The White House on March 4 accepted the resignation of executive chef Pierre Chambrin and three of his kitchen aides. A French cuisine specialist, Chambrin reportedly resisted Hillary Clinton's efforts to de-emphasize animal products on the White House menu, which included inviting heart disease treatment pioneer and vegetarian exponent Dr. Dean Ornish to lecture the kitchen staff.

Surgeon General Jocelyn Elders on March 7 introduced a newly formed Coalition for Hypertension Education, representing seven national health advocacy groups. A primary target of the coalition will be the hypertension rate among Afro-Americans, who are afflicted twice as often as Caucasians, usually at an earlier age. Meat-eating is associated with several factors that cause hypertension, among them high blood cholesterol and elevated salt intake.

Even a 10% excess of iron in men's diets may increase their risk of cancer, National Museum of Health and Medicine director Dr. Marc Micozzi reported in a recent issue of the *International Journal of Cancer*. Most American men get most of their iron from red meat; enough can be had from grain products.

The NPD Group, a top marketing research firm, reports that 8% more men than women eat red meat; women eat far more fresh fruit and vegetables. The NPD data confirms the findings of numerous medical studies, which have linked the difference in eating habits with greater female longevity.

A recent episode of the CBS news program 48 Hours featured footage of unsanitary conditions in the Federal Beef Processors boning room at Rapid City, South Dakota, videotaped by an employee with a hidden camera. Federal Beef sued CBS to keep the footage off the air, but was rebuffed by Supreme Court justice Harry Blackman. Those who missed it can get a synopsis for \$2.00 from Pamela Teisler of the Viva Veggie Society, POB 294, New York, NY 10012.

The Vegan Society, begun in November 1944, will publish a 50th anniversary edition of *The Vegan* magazine this summer, including words from founder Donald Watson—still alive and still a vegan. Get details from 7 Battle Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex TN37 7AA, England.

WASHINGTON D.C.—The National Association of Biology Teachers has withdrawn its monograph *The Responsible Use of Animals in Biology Classrooms* “due to ethical concerns about some of its classroom exercises and about the unequal representation of animal rights and biomedical research groups in the resource list,” according to the February/March 1994 edition of *National Science Teachers Association Reports*. NABT executive director Patricia

McWethy said that animal rights groups were considered to be over-represented, and that there were objections to an exercise in which students were to describe their feelings as they imagined beating to death moss, frogs, and human infants. McWethy said there are no plans to revise the monograph. Last November NABT president Joe McInerney won a three-year fight to gut a 1989 policy statement saying the group supported “alternatives to dissection and vivisection wherever possible in the biology curricula.” The new statement “encourages teachers to be sensitive to substantive student objections to dissection and to consider providing appropriate alternatives for those students,” but adds that “NABT acknowledges that no alternative can substitute for the actual experience of dissection and urges teachers to be aware of the limitations of alternatives.” McInerney was formerly science education office director for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, under arch foe of animal protection Frederick Goodwin.

Concern for Helping Animals in Israel and the Israel Ministry of Education on March 22-23 hosted Israel's first conference on “Preventing Violence in Society Through Education.”

The California Consortium to Prevent Child Abuse or March 1 awarded the Humane Society of Sonoma County's garder therapy program the fourth annual Henry Bergh Award for innovation in child abuse prevention and treatment. The program teaches “kindness, empathy, and compassion.” HSSC executive director Dan Knapp said, by introducing abused children first to plant care and then to resident farm animals. The award is named for the founder of the American SPCA, who also began anti-child abuse programs in the U.S. with the 1873 rescue of a severely abused girl named Mary Ellen under an early animal protection law.

Animal Citizen, the magazine of the Animal Welfare Board of India, recently published photographs of two young mothers who found four newborn jackals beside their dead mother while at work in the sugar cane fields near the village of Sarsa in District Anand, South Gujarat. The women adopted the jackal cubs and nursed them with their own infants. The same issue of *Animal Citizen* reported that a group of children from Neduntheru village near Srirangam, seized the guns and motorcycles of two bat poachers, then marched the men to the police.

A fifth grade class at Los Berros School in Lompoc California, set out to raise a chick as an educational project, but instead learned about predation March 7 when the chick was snatched and eaten by a hawk in full view of the students.

Cynthia Herschkowitsch, a teacher at South Oak Cliff High School in Dallas, Texas, has directed students in activities to benefit the SPCA of Texas since 1991. A dog rescue by two project participants, seniors Chris Gilbert and Quince Evans, recently made the *Dallas Morning News*.

Photo by Joanne Flanagan-Guimond

Play (vegan) ball!

DAKOTA CITY, Iowa—Among the distinguished vegetarians and semi-vegetarians in baseball have been Henry Aaron, holder of the major league career home run record; Jim Kaat, who pitched a then-record 26 seasons; former National League All Star second baseman Dave Cash; and Tony LaRussa, manager of five first place teams in the past 15 years—but they all used leather gloves, because there were no substitutes.

There are now. Heartland Products has introduced the first wholly nonleather baseball and softball glove. A relaxed edition of the popular Regent fielder's glove, made in China, the Heartland glove features a vinyl palm with nylon backing and stitching. Little League-approved, it comes in two sizes, the larger of which is suitable for adults with small to medium hands. Break-in characteristics are comparable to those of leather gloves.

Priced at \$40, the glove may be ordered from Heartland, which also stocks nonleather cleats, at POB 218, Dakota City, IA 50529; 515-332-3087. Nonleather regulation softballs are available at most sporting goods stores, as are baseballs covered with hard rubber instead of leather, which are often used at batting ranges.

Jim Mason on the nature of unnatural acts

An Unnatural Order: Uncovering the Roots of Our Domination of Nature and Each Other, by Jim Mason. Simon & Schuster (Rockefeller Centre, 1230 Ave. of the Americas, New York, NY 10020), 1993. 298 pages, \$24 hardcover.

"The Slave," a powerful sculpture by Michelangelo, depicts a man struggling to break free of the stone from which he is partially formed. This image is repeatedly brought to mind by *An Unnatural Order*, for the heart of Jim Mason's argument is that humankind is a coldly perverse and destructively struggling entity as a result of a futile effort to distance ourselves from the natural and animal world from which we evolved.

Mason contends that the first hunter-gatherer communities—those closest to the animal world—while not perfect, had at least a respectful working relationship with nature. In all probability these tribes felt a healthy guilt for what few harms they inflicted on their kin, the animals, as is deduced from atonement ceremonies, still practiced by some societies. More importantly, in many tribal communities, particularly those which had developed rudiments of crop management, women were the sex more likely to be held in high regard, partly because of their work with the crops but mainly because they were the childbearers. As such, because of their apparent ability to tap into the "magic" of nature, women were regarded as having mystical powers, leading even to the development of matriarchal societies.

Mason holds that two developments forever altered this trend, leading inexorably to our present state of affairs. One, men figured out that the penis was not just a joy-stick, but was necessary to the act of procreation as the womb; and two, people found they could domesticate animals. The larger the animal that could be domesticated, the more humanity's vision quickened. What it quickened into was agriculture, which Mason hyphenates to emphasize the implications and burden of Culture. Mason argues that this change required an abrupt reversal of humanity's worldview, from the belief in kinship with animals and nature to being able, through denial and repression, to put aside kinship to control and exploit nature as a commodity.

However far humanity came in terms of technology and abstract thought, apparently it was never far enough to escape fear of being reabsorbed into Nature. Mason theorizes that because women were seen to be more associated with

BOOKS

nature, men completed the appropriation of power to themselves by assigning women to a status just a little above that of cattle. Taboos arose concerning women, as men came to hate and fear them because of their terror of falling back into bestial Nature through sexual relations. On these terms agriculture swept the world. Many of the great applied philosophers from whose ideas we have developed our present-day social and cultural systems based their ideas upon agricultural practices of subjugation, manipulation, and endless oppression.

Mason details the path of agricultural evolution through the world and the ages in a fascinating, well-framed linkage of cause and effect. Beyond the history, there is the psychology of agriculture, which not only saw the natural world as one big commodity to be exploited, but also went so far as to consider unexploited Nature evil. Animals representing subconscious natural aspects of ourselves, particularly wolves, bears, and bulls, came to be particularly viciously hunted and brutalized. Even our most prized pets, Mason argues, are bred to appear less and less natural. Mason believes we keep pets and prize their affection as at-hand proof of the rightness of our dominion.

Religion has worked hand-in-glove with agriculture. Much of the Old Testament chronicles the cattle-rich but land-hungry Hebrews crushing the old pagan tribal religions. Laws and instructions on cattle breeding are included in *Leviticus* and *Deuteronomy*. From such beginnings, religious leaders ran with the idea of conquering nature, culminating with pathological ascetics who to this day restrict any activity that can be seen as "bestial," sex being the target of the most obsessive and crushing edicts.

Mason's prescription for reversing the damage is weak in contrast to the strength of his description of whence it came. "My own view," he writes, "is that the primal worldview, updated by a scientific understanding of the living world, offers the best hope for human spirituality...then, once again, we could feel for the world...we could feel our continuum with the living world."

Had he gone into more detail about what he means by "the primal worldview," Mason's notion might have more impact. As it is, his prescription pales beside the image of the conquering pioneers who opened up new vistas, not only

of real estate but of space. The favorable view of the aggressive nature-hating conqueror runs too deep and too strong in human mythology to be reversed by a few words promoting a "primal worldview." Every form of human communication extols the conquering hero; there is no mythology to rival that of the conqueror, whom other theorists see as the symbolic or literal dominant male found and indeed required by many animal societies including that of our cousins, the gorillas. No amount of documentation of the horrific excesses of conquest will replace the glory of conquest in the human imagination.

As anthropologists once searched for a biological "missing link," so it appears there must have been at some point a psychological "missing link," the transition point when the primitive human sense of kinship with nature shifted toward alienation. Mason notes that when the North American indigenous peoples discovered they could trade animal pelts for even crude technology, they quickly exchanged their own attitude of kinship with animals for rationalized exploitation. What made this exchange possible? Was it not the often shortsighted self-interest of any species coming to the fore? It is true that with the burgeoning power of abstract reasoning and recorded memory, humanity imagined itself to be elevated, blessed, god-like and above Nature. But it is not necessarily true that we escaped natural motivations and thought-processes, no matter how far removed from them we imagined ourselves to be.

Recognition of our retained animality may now be in the collective cultural wind, and may be one genuinely hopeful sign for the future. The paganism that the Hebrews and their spiritual descendants tried to crush is not only still alive but flourishing, however bogus and silly some of its manifestations appear. Disillusionment with materialism and the denial of nature has been a recurring theme in our cultural life at least since Romanticism arose simultaneous with the Industrial Revolution, which applied the organizational approaches of animal husbandry to machines and the people who ran them, then took mechanical methods back to agriculture—as Mason and Peter Singer discussed in *Anima Factories* (1980, updated 1990). The view that we must somehow get back to nature is widespread; but until we break the paradigm of dominionism, developed in the subjugation of livestock, the means of doing it short of sacrificing all our civilized gains may continue to elude us.

—P.J. Kemp

OBITUARIES

Kris Kohn and Dixie
Toledo Edison Company stationary engineer **Kris Kohn**, 41, of Toledo, Ohio, died February 17 of a heart attack, shortly after he and off-duty fire Lt. Eric Renzhofer spent two hours rescuing 132 canvasback ducks who were trapped in the East Toledo generating plant's water intake. "Kris had raised Canada geese, pigeons, and a rabbit. We have three Labrador retrievers, whom he loved very much," his widow Pamela wrote to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "He also was a beekeeper. He would get very mad when someone mistreated an animal or child. He loved his children and nieces, and is very deeply missed."

Entertainer Dinah Shore, 76, winner of 10 Emmies and a longtime supporter of Actors and Others for Animals, died February 24 at her home in Beverly Hills, California.

Richard Van Gelder, 65, a curator at the American Museum of Natural History from 1969 until 1986, died of leukemia on February 23 in Westwood, New Jersey. Van Gelder was arch-adversary of Henry Spira and Animal Rights International during the 1976 campaign against the museum's sex experiments on cats, Spira's first campaign and first victory, but they remained friendly. Van Gelder had a strong record on endangered species, as a member of the New York Endangered and Non-Game Species Council.

Dog trainer Job Evans, 53, died of AIDS on February 19 at home in Key West, Florida. Evans was president of the Dog Writers' Association of America, author of five books on dog training, and just before his death won the Ken-L-Ration Fido Award as 1993 dog writer of the year.

MEMORIALS

In memory of Marion Clark Fitch. Manny was not only an animal person, she was a people person. Although she never had children of her own, she was a surrogate mother and grandmother to many, including me and my family. On one of the last nights of her life, at the age of 82 and dying of cancer, she got out of her bed to talk a very frightened cat out of a tree. It can truly be said that this world is a better place for her having been in it.
—Judy Meincke

In memory of our mother, Julia A. Huffman, who passed away January 10, 1994.
—Jane F. Balmes

In memory of Steve Kritsick, DVM.
—Mary Bloom

53%

Bigelow
When we adopted Bigelow he was a frightened, emaciated hunk of fur and fear waiting to be auctioned to a laboratory for a brief, painful life. Over the 13 years he lived with us he brightened our lives immeasurably. We'll never forget his earsplitting howl; his love of cats; how he would try to sneak his 100-pound body onto the bed between us; the way he scrunched up his nose and teeth when we yelled at him, knowing it would make us laugh. He was a gentle giant who didn't fight, and hid at the sound of gunfire and storms. On March 8 he slipped away on the operating table as our veterinarian valiantly tried to remove a football-sized tumor from his lower abdomen.

He was the best damned dog in the world.

—Mike Sangiacomo

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Bunny Huggers' Gazette ad

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VEGAN COUPLE SEEKS SURROGATE MOTHER to bear child. Financial and legal logistics in place. References supplied. POB 73, Selinsgrove, PA

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NORTH SHORE ANIMAL LEAGUE IS...

Lady with dog in cast — enlarge 15%.

Reduction of Davies photo to fit 2.25x3.5" is 78%.

IFAW founder Brian Davies poses with harp seal pup, circa 1981.

But both the seal hunt and the Watson trial were at risk of being upstaged by the findings of a British Broadcasting Corporation team led by Peter Lovering in a probe of IFAW finances that was originally set to air March 22. The broadcast was rescheduled when Lovering had difficulty pinning IFAW founder Brian Davies down for an interview. Brian Davies' compensation and that of his top associates has long been mysterious because many of the 14 IFAW affiliates are not required to file tax returns in the U.S., and those that do file here list various amounts for Davies as "part-time." However, documents obtained by the BBC show Davies received at least \$174,558 in 1993. IFAW executive director Richard Moore received \$126,974.

Another document obtained by the BBC showed that between July 1, 1990, and June 30, 1991, an IFAW affiliate called the Brian Davies Foundation earned \$214,494 in stock transactions, \$83,134 of which, or 39%, involved companies that either sponsor vivisection or were under boycott for other reasons pertaining to animal and habitat protection. Nearly \$28,000 came from the sale of stock in U.S. Surgical. Other holdings with involvement in vivisection included Abbott Laboratories, Upjohn, Philip Morris, Great Lakes Chemical Corp, and Merck. Holdings with other firms under boycott included Wal-Mart (by PETA for selling live animals); Waste Management (fined ?); and McDonald's (by London Greenpeace; see lead story, this issue). The foundation sold the McDonald's stock at a loss, and also sold stock in Heinz at a loss. It was unclear whether the foundation had acquired the Heinz stock before or after the firm was boycotted briefly by Earth Island Institute and other organizations in early 1990 for purchasing tuna netted "on dolphin."

Although IFAW has rarely addressed vivisection, Davies wrote to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett on July 28, 1988, that, "My intuition is telling me that if IFAW does not play a role in the anti-vivisection issue, we will become irrelevant within the humane movement."

Natural Pet

(check)

Lady with kitten—reduce 27%.

Whether it's a newborn orphaned kitten who must be bottle-fed around the clock, a rescued pet who needs a "private nurse" while

Whether it's a newborn orphaned kitten who must be bottle-fed around the clock, a rescued pet who needs a "private nurse" while recuperating from surgery, illness, or injury, or an abandoned pregnant dog needing some "T.L.C." until the birth of her litter, we pride ourselves in the quality of care given by the Foster Care staff here at North Shore Animal League.

Our state-of-the-art Medical Center includes a Foster Care unit staffed with special people to meet a pet's special needs. In addition, the League has a unique Off-Premise Foster Care Program where Foster Care parents open their homes and their hearts to these "little guys" who need that extra care.

- This on-going Foster Care Program continues to grow--and in 1992, more than 3,500 mistreated, injured, ill and pregnant animals were and cared for through the Program.
- Currently, there are 25 specially trained, off-premise foster parents tending to those animals needing home care until they are ready for adoption.

YOU CAN VOLUNTEER TO:

- Contact your local shelters or humane societies and see if they have such a program. Then, offer to help.
- Begin foster care programs in your area.
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As Manager of the League's Foster Care Department, Gladys Schurkman (pictured above with one of her special charges) takes care of hundreds and hundreds of the League's "babies."

And being a mom is just what Gladys does best. She gives just the right dose of "tender, loving care" to each of her four-footed friends. "I bring my bottle babies back and forth with me to work because they have to be fed every three to four hours depending on their age," says Gladys. "I think the hardest part of my job is saying good-bye to the babies I've helped raise. But, I feel good knowing that, thanks to the League, these little guys have gotten a second chance."

NORTH SHORE ANIMAL LEAGUE, INC.
LEWYT STREET
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A milking machine with a faulty ground electrocuted 46 of 54 cows on March 1 at William Murdoch's farm in Maidstone, England. Electrocuting from "stray voltage" released by poorly grounded equipment is a widely recognized problem within the dairy industry. The British accident came three days after a broken splice caused a 12-kilovolt power line to fall, knocking a metal awning into a steel hitching rack and electrocuting six horses at the Seahorse Ranch in Half Moon Bay, California. Another 20 horses were hurt in a panic-stricken stampede.

get of animal rights groups by a factor of 10.

** Includes only cases where the whitewashing itself became the focus of a scandal bigger than the initial problem.*

*** Apparently the animal control officer involved was paid per animal he caught—so he made a point of "catching" many animals who weren't at large to begin with.*