

Feds probe possible widespread use

Vealers caught using illegal synthetic steroids on calves

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SAN FRANCISCO, California—Search-and-seizure affidavits filed by federal inspectors after a series of raids on veal industry feed formula suppliers hint at widespread use of illegal drugs, including several which have been identified as carcinogens in laboratory animals and one, clenbuterol, which is considered “acutely poisonous” to human beings, according to Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges executive director Lester Crawford, who was formerly head of meat inspection for the USDA.

POB 205, SHUSHAN, NY 12873
[ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED.]

“This stuff should not be on the U.S. market,” Crawford told *Los Angeles Times* staff writer Daniel P. Puzo, who broke the story on October 14, using documentation supplied by Humane Farming Association investigator Gail Eisnitz.

Elaborated *The Milwaukee Journal* two days later, “More than 1,200 calves from at least three farms in Wisconsin have been taken to slaughterhouses and killed after authorities discovered they had an illegal and highly toxic growth drug in their systems.”

But neither *The Los Angeles Times* nor *The Milwaukee Journal* told the whole story as revealed by piles of affidavits, warrants, photographs, and other data gathered by Eisnitz in months of crisscrossing the Midwest and Northeast.

The federal raids began in February 1994, less than a month after veal and calf’s liver contaminated with clenbuterol caused more than 140 Spaniards to suffer dizziness, heart pal-

pitations, breathing difficulty, shakes, and headaches. None were hospitalized, but the incident raised memories of 1990, when 135 Spaniards were hospitalized between March and June due to similar clenbuterol poisoning. Clenbuterol poisoning via calf’s liver has reportedly also occurred in France.

Describing the 1990 poisonings, the Food and Drug Administration’s Center for Veterinary Medicine warned in the May 1991 edition of *FDA Veterinarian* that, “These symp-

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Children with Brown Swiss calf. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

ANIMAL

PEOPLE

News For People Who

Care About Animals

Friends of Animals saves elephants at CITES

YEARS OF AID TO AFRICAN ANTI-POACHING EFFORTS PAYS OFF

FORT LAUDERDALE—Facing 14 other African nations aligned as a block, South Africa on November 15 withdrew a proposal to remove elephants from protection under Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

South Africa sought the downlisting in order to sell parts from elephants culled to limit park populations. The funds, it claimed, would go to conservation. The most contentious item on the agenda at the triennial two-week CITES conference, ended November 18, the downlisting was backed by Zimbabwe, Japan, Australia, the World Conservation Union, the trophy hunting lobby, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service head Mollie Beattie, striving to ingratiate herself with hunting groups which have privately lobbied for her ouster.

Officially, the U.S. and the European Union were committed to abstain—leaving elephants with few influential friends.

But they had Friends of Animals, and after five years of arranging funding for anti-poaching efforts in 10 poor western and central African nations, FoA had friends in African governments who recognized that the South African attempt to reopen trade in elephant parts would reopen conduits for trade in poached elephant parts. As delegates from other animal and habitat protection groups courted the representatives of nations "that people go to and hear about," as FoA president Priscilla Feral put it, Feral and staffers Bill Clark and Betsy Swart arranged for the representatives of the poor nations to meet first with U.S. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, then with the South American and African regional caucuses. Babbitt at that point was apparently ready to commit the U.S. to supporting South Africa.

"We expected to have the 10 nations we've been helping through Bill Clark to meet Babbitt," Feral said. "They brought along four more delegations—all from black-led African nations which are desperately trying to save their elephants. Babbitt had to be impressed."

As the measure was coming to a vote, Senegal, Zambia, Togo, and Mali rose to speak against the proposal, with the 10 other

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INSIDE

**BUDGETS, ASSETS,
AND SALARIES OF
60 LEADING
ANIMAL-RELATED
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*Andrew Rowan
looks at lab animal
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**Alaska expands
wolf-killing**

*Ex-Air Force
chimps still in
research lab*

Stellar's sea lions at Vancouver Aquarium—after alleged vivisection. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

Dirty pool

(Part II of a two-part investigative series)

VANCOUVER, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO—Propaganda wins converts to causes by reducing issues to good against evil, forcing observers to take sides. Propaganda is among the most effective tools of warfare; but like warfare itself, it exacts a high price from those who use it. Much as the dead from either side don't "win" a war, propagandists for any cause often find themselves obliged to wage wars they can't afford simply because they chose to use exaggerated rhetoric in trying to win a simple reform. The nature of propaganda is that in making broad accusations of bad faith by the opponent, it cuts off communication, making enmity out of disagreement and mendacity out of misunderstanding.

No one ever used propaganda more

effectively than World War II British prime minister Winston Churchill; but it was also Churchill who urged that propaganda be used with judicious restraint. "Never ascribe to malice what may be ascribed to stupidity," he warned, "and never ascribe to stupidity what may be ascribed to ignorance."

Even in combatting Nazis—the real Nazis, not just the metaphorical Nazis who have haunted debate over ethical matters ever since—Churchill urged recognition that his foes might be acting honorably as they perceived honor. Accusing oceanariums of operating concentration camps for whales and activists of copying Big Lie tactics from Adolf Hitler, few participants in the marine mammal captivity debate have demonstrated any

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Editorial

Where our money goes

Our fifth annual report on "Who gets the money?" starts on page 11 of this issue. Once again you may be shocked and dismayed to discover the extent to which the purported "program expenses" of many of the biggest and best-known organizations are actually direct mail costs written off as "public education." Indeed, some such organizations have few if any programs beyond direct mail. We view this as an abuse of public trust.

We stress accountability at **ANIMAL PEOPLE**—and we practice what we preach. We don't just tell you our "investigations department" is working on this or that: you see our original investigative coverage of all the news about animal protection, ten times a year.

Like other animal protection charities, we exist through your concern and your generosity. Your generosity is critically important, because while your paid subscriptions and advertising cover most of the cost of printing and mailing **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, your personal gifts support our information-gathering. Your donations make possible our calls and faxes to the people in the know—or who ought to be in the know—wherever animals need help. Often it's our call seeking information on your behalf that gets both authorities and animal advocacy groups moving in response to situations that might otherwise be pushed aside.

Your gifts also make possible our prompt response to information requests—from individuals like yourself, from activist groups and humane societies, and from mass media.

If you give \$10, you're covering the average cost of fulfilling an information request, from the staff time spent in looking up the material to the cost of photocopying and mailing or faxing it to the person who needs it. This is some of the most important work we do. Just within the past few hours we've helped a concerned citizen contact the right authorities about an abusive unlicensed traveling animal show; helped a state division of consumer protection crack down on a bogus fundraiser; provided details of research into injection sterilants to a national animal advocacy group; helped a small, underfunded local animal shelter find the statistics it needed to seek county assistance; assisted an activist who'd relocated in finding a compatible group to join in her new community; helped an obese man under doctors' orders to change his diet in obtaining hands-on vegetarian cooking instruction; and helped a reporter from a national magazine to understand the major themes within animal protection.

If you give \$25, you're enabling us to research a typical short news item, or to publish a photograph. Telephone calls, faxes, halftones, and all the other things that go into producing news add up—not least because, to better inform you, we insist upon getting a variety of perspectives. We don't just reprint campaign literature, or warmed-over mass media items; we check things out. We ask questions, to arm you with accurate answers when you write to politicians and business leaders, or participate in public debate, or simply try to form effective policies for your own shelter, rescue group, animal rights league, or sanctuary.

If you give \$50, you're covering the staff time and computer time that goes into maintaining our archives each day—the most extensive and best-organized collection of information in the animal protection field. We're able to keep track of as many situations as we do, to publish the amount of background we do, and to serve as the leading information resource in our field, because we keep bank on bank of filing cabinets, updating and culling routinely, so that whenever a story involving animals breaks, we can provide you with thorough coverage: not just the usual who-what-where-when, but also the all-important why and how that provides the clues you need to respond effectively. We keep up with the economic

publishing an investigative feature. The average cost of a lead feature runs somewhat higher: circa \$2,000. Our original studies and surveys cost more still, but because we pay ourselves just a living wage, we deliver internationally noted exposes at a fraction of the budget that either commercial media or most nonprofit institutions would require. Our series on the efficacy of low-cost neutering and public attitudes toward animal health care, for instance cost \$7,500 to develop—which sounds like a lot until you consider that we did the polling at a third the price of such research at the going commercial rates. Our findings have enabled low-cost neutering projects all over the U.S.—and the world—to gain support and move ahead (One reader ordered extra copies for every member of a key state legislative committee.)

We can't publish a picture of a hungry printing press and tell you that your donation will insure that this poor animal gets fed. Further, because we publish news and information rather than taking an advocacy position, which would interfere with our newsgathering function, we can't claim credit for "victories." What we do pledge—and demonstrate, issue in and issue out—is that because we research and publish the articles you need to be empowered in your personal action, more animals are fed, more animals are neutered, more animals have a chance to be spared from hunting, trapping, and other forms of abuse, more abusers are prosecuted, and more people understand the links between animal abuse and human abuse.

Because you subscribe, advertise, and donate the money that keeps us on the beat, we're here for you to call when you need information fast; we're here as a vital link between the animal protection community and the mass media; we're here as an independent watchdog; and even as you read this and write your check, we're running down a rumor to find out the facts, getting documents under the Freedom of Information Act, answering an urgent inquiry, helping people who care about animals to help more animals.

And we stretch every dollar. (At least 70 of the animal and habitat protection group executives listed on pages 12 and 13 take home for more than our whole budget.)

This holiday season, please donate to ANIMAL PEOPLE as generously as you can. Thank you.

Hope in election results

Conventional wisdom holds that as Gary Francione of the Rutgers Animal Rights Law Clinic puts it, the Republican sweep of Congress in the November 8 elections will be "Bad for women, bad for minorities, bad for animals, bad for the environment."

But conventional wisdom is often wrong. It is true that with Newt Gingrich as Speaker of the House and wise-use wiseguy Don Young of Alaska heading the House Natural Resources Committee, the Endangered Species Act could be in big trouble. As Bridgit Dunn of the Fund for Animals observes, the Endangered Species Coalition blundered badly in not pushing for ESA reauthorization during the last Congress, gambling that the Clinton administration would be bolder and stronger after the midterm elections.

Otherwise, there are reasons to be encouraged:

- Oregon adopted Proposition 18, banning bear baiting and the use of hounds to

angles, the political angles, the historical angles, and the ecological angles, among others, because—for example—we know the importance of major arms deals with Norway to U.S. whaling policy, of the Alaskan independence movement to the Alaskan wolf-killing strategy, and of the fate of gun control legislation to Congressional concessions to hunters.

If you give \$100, you're meeting the weekly cost of monitoring the many newswires and daily newspapers that we scan each and every morning for tips as to what we should be looking into. We make a point of finding out about animal-related issues that make the news anywhere, because there's a chance they'll be important to you. Pulling in coverage from around the globe, we find out how the many bits and pieces fit together to form the evolving story of how humans and animals interact—and then we tip you off.

If you give \$500, you're paying half the monthly bill for ANIMAL PEOPLE's rent, telephone, heating, and electricity. Not many publications get by with such low overhead costs, but we're efficient.

If you give \$1,000 or more, you may be meeting the expense of researching and

hunt bears and pumas, by a margin of 34,000 votes.

- Arizona voters banned trapping on public lands by a solid 58%-42% margin. Perhaps even more noteworthy, 60% of Arizona voters rejected Proposition 300, the first ballot test of the theory that health, safety, or environmental protection laws which limit the use of property may be a “taking” of property rights, requiring compensation. This is a good precedent for a strong ESA, since the leading threat to the ESA is the ongoing effort of wise-use wiseguys to impede the protection of critical habitat by adding a “takings” clause.

- In the Alaskan gubernatorial race Democrat Tony Knowles bucked the national momentum and the gun lobby to eke out a narrow victory—on Don Young's tundra. Knowles has criticized the wolf control program begun by outgoing governor Walter Hickel, of the militantly wise-use Alaska Independence Party. Knowles may not be able to overturn last year's passage of a bill that mandates predator control before hunting seasons and bag limits can be reduced, but he can certainly mitigate the damage with judicious appointments to the Board of Game and to head the Department of Fish and Game.

- In Ohio those who fought the opening of a mourning dove hunt for more than 20 years now mourn the treachery of state senate president Stanley Arnoff, who reneged on a promise to abstain by casting the deciding vote in favor of the hunt authorization bill at a special lame-duck session on November 15. The bill cleared the statehouse earlier, and Governor George Voinovich has pledged to sign it. But it is important to note that the bill could not have passed without the support of many legislators who were tossed out of office, including the bill author, Tom Seese, who lost his seat by 900 votes. A dove hunting opponent's last-minute mailing to more than 1,000 animal rights activists in Seese's district helped cost Seese his job and all the perks that go with it—as other politicians may notice.

- Are the Republicans really likely to be worse for animals than the Clinton administration? Remember that it was Clinton who went on a canned duck hunt last winter to seek backing for the Crime Bill from the good old boys—who didn't back it anyway. It was vice president Albert Gore who all but promised Norwegian prime minister Gro Brundtland that the U.S. would ignore the Norwegian defiance of international law in unilaterally resuming commercial whaling. It was Clinton appointee Molly Beattie, head of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, under attack from wise-users because she doesn't personally hunt, who 10 days before the election authorized hunting in four more national wildlife refuges.

- New Senate majority leader Robert Dole “has been very good on animal issues,” notes Adele Douglass of the American Humane Association. Adds Fund for Animals lobbyist Brigid Dunn, “At least he is not a member of the Congressional Sportsman's Caucus.” The new Congress is scheduled to review U.S. farm policy. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt's attempts to save habitat by increasing grazing fees on public land are all but dead, and Dole isn't likely to support aggressive animal rights measures, either. Yet, mainstream humane legislation grafted to farm policy might stand a good chance. Dole, for instance, might support a bill to protect cattle and horses in transit.

- Speaking of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus, it lost 33 of the 162 members it boasted in the House, while all members of Congressional Friends of Animals were re-elected. The Sportsmen's Caucus will undoubtedly recruit replacements among the incoming Republicans, but it will be a while before any of them hold equivalent seniority and influence.

- New Tennessee Senator Bill Frist has been lambasted for his admission that he adopted animals under false pretenses for use in surgical practice as a medical student more than 20 years ago. His admission that having done so was immoral and unethical, however may be more meaningful in projecting what he'll do as a legislator.

Suggests Douglass, who first came to Washington as an aide to former Republican Congressman Bill Green, “It will be a challenge, as always, to get to know a new Congress. But it does not necessarily follow that Republicans are going to be bad for animals.”

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

Publisher: Kim Bartlett

Editor: Merritt Clifton

Contributing Editor: Cathy Young Czapla

P.O. Box 205

Shushan, N.Y. 12873

Telephone: 518-854-9436.

Fax: 518-854-9601.

E-mail: ANMLPEOPLE@aol.com.

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ANIMAL PEOPLE does not publish fiction or poetry.

Letters

S.F. Zoo responds to HSUS charges

I am writing to respond to reports about the San Francisco Zoo regarding transactions with alleged hunting ranches made by the Humane Society of the U.S. and reported in your October article, "Easy targets."

The San Francisco Zoo is an accredited institution that abides by the standards and ethical policies set forth by the American Zoo and Aquarium Association. In 1992 we adopted one of the most stringent transaction agreements anywhere. Recipient institutions are required to sign a disposition and acquisition transaction agreement that prohibits the sale of animals to auctions or hunting ranches or to anyone who provides animals to either.

In September 1994, we adopted an additional policy requiring recipients of animals to sign a statement agreeing that they will not sell or distribute the animals to a third party who might use the animal for hunting or auction. Notification of any subsequent animal transactions must be given to zoo officials. Further, they must agree that any subsequent dispositions of the animals will involve the same requirements we make. Every six months our animal management department follows up on the animals transferred from our facility to see what their status is and how they are faring.

We have taken this stance because we believe it is morally abhorrent to use exotic animals in hunting ranches or to sell them at auction. In addition, we have suspended all transactions with non-AZA member Class B dealers.

I would like to clarify the transactions listed in your chart, "Zoos and canned hunts: what actually happened, when?", with information we believe HSUS should have requested from us as part of their research.

• In March 1991, one zebra was sold to the Catskill Game Farm, as reported. However, when we received information that Catskill did business with hunting ranches, the animal was recovered and sent to an AZA-accredited zoo. All transactions with Catskill

were suspended in 1991 after we learned of the violation of our agreement. The transaction with the Catskill Game Farm "disclosed" by HSUS in July 1994 was in fact this same March 1991 transaction.

• In November 1993, two nyala were sold to Buddy Jordan, as reported. One died on receipt and was not replaced. The site was inspected in September 1994. The animal was in good condition and the facilities are excellent. We are investigating recovery of this animal. Since 1993, all dealings with Buddy Jordan have been suspended.

Statements have also been made about why zoos continue to overproduce. Since 1991, the San Francisco Zoo has had a tough policy on responsible breeding, in order to diminish the number of animals surplus because of lack of adequate space and to curtail breeding not necessary for reproductive management of genetic diversity. In 1989, births at the San Francisco Zoo totaled 139. By 1993 that number had decreased to 26.

Long-range animal management plans are established for each species within the Zoo's collection. Breeding is undertaken for three reasons: first, to contribute to conservation programs such as the Species Survival Plans of the AZA, which maintain viable populations of endangered species; second, to provide for the Zoo's educational exhibit needs or those of other accredited zoological institutions; and third, to contribute to wildlife reintroduction and release programs.

Our mission is to enrich human appreciation and understanding of natural diversity, to encourage commitment to the preservation of wild habitats, and to promote global conservation through education and exhibitry, propagation and management of wildlife. We are appalled that hunting ranches continue to exist.

—David Anderson
Zoo Director

The San Francisco Zoological Society
San Francisco, California

Friends of Animals

Absolutists

I find the absolutist stance of many activists regarding animal testing disturbing. Procter & Gamble, for instance, has spent more money developing alternatives to animal testing than all other personal care product manufacturers combined. Should we not recognize that? Maybe even praise them a bit?

We may wish everything would happen at once, overnight. Human beings, however, often change and grow through a process of evolution.

To wit: a former hunter came into the Knox County Humane Society to donate monies from the sale of his guns and equipment after he decided he was not going to kill forest animals any more. He mentioned that he continued to fish. Had I berated him about fish being sentient, too, I probably would have lost the good he is doing in telling his former hunting buddies why he doesn't hunt any more.

A dog breeder called last year to say that after reading about the request from the Humane Society of the U.S. to voluntarily not breed for a year, she was putting off a litter she'd planned even though she was going to lose her prepaid stud fee. If I'd screamed at her about next year's litters, she might have used her stud fee. Instead, I thanked her profusely and made her feel good about not producing six or eight puppies who might have gone on to produce thousands more.

Try putting it into this perspective: how many veggies or vegans did it overnight? Many I know "evolved," first giving up one thing and then another. Should they have been berated along the way: "Damn it, until you're totally veggie or vegan, you're worthless."

Absolutism makes animal rights activists look at the very least as if they know little and care less about human psychology. I know, companies are out for profits first. But companies are still made up of people and people react very badly when none of their positive efforts are recognized. Meeting such adversity, they tend to say "Why should I bother?"

—Vicky Crosetti
Executive Director
Knox County Humane Society

Tore up the check

I had written a check to Farm Sanctuary when I received a letter from the Humane Farming Association trashing Farm Sanctuary over the outcome of the California downer bill. I tore up the check and plan not to contribute to either. Downed animals need help, but these two organizations seem to be fighting each other, as is true of so many organizations, rather than helping the animals.

I receive three or four requests for money a day from various organizations. Who knows whether any particular one or any of them is doing any good? What can people do who would like to contribute, but are afraid it's money down the drain?

Why can't we have only one or maybe two animal welfare organizations and one or maybe two animal rights organizations? If this were the case, these organizations would have clout in the fight against animal

abuse and for animal rights. There are so many organizations now that one wonders if any of them are effective, or if they are so busy fighting each other for the piece of the pie that the animals get almost no help.

I'm fed up with all of them except possibly PETA, which seems to get results some of the time.

—Rosa G. Schemmel
Wichita, Kansas

We examined the dispute over the California downer bill on page 15 of our October issue. HFA is correct in stating that the bill as adopted for the most part just ratifies abusive aspects of the status quo.

There were only a handful of national animal protection organizations 20 years ago—but they were no more efficient or effective than the multitude today.

Corrections and clarifications

In the November installment of "Dirty Pool," concluded here, we wrote that, "Steve Wynn, owner of the Mirage hotel and dolphinarium in Las Vegas, has apparently been the biggest donor to the militantly anti-whaling Sea Shepherd Conservation Society since 1988." Lisa DiStefano of Sea Shepherd called to say that although Wynn is one of their major donors, he is not the biggest.

On page 17 of the November issue we stated that Rod Coronado, charged with several Animal Liberation Front arsons, "is legally represented by noted animal rights attorney Larry Weiss, of Santa Rosa,

California." Weiss wrote to explain that while he has distributed statements for Coronado, "At this point I am not Rod's attorney. I have visited Rod twice to talk about becoming his attorney," Weiss said, "but as yet no definite selection has been made."

Jacquie Lewis (page 11, November) called to say that although she resigned as assistant director of ARM!-Chicago at the same time as former board member Susan Koenker and was mentioned in Koenker's release about the resignations in a context indicating she had been a board member, she had not in fact been on the board.

Wildlife policy

The city council of Midland, Texas, voted recently that wild mammals can no longer be cared for within the city limits. The Department of Animal Control is now destroying all wild mammals that it picks up. I do not know of any other city that destroys babies as well as adults. I am hoping you will look into this situation.

—Midge Erskine
Midland, Texas

Unfortunately the Midland policy is not uncommon, especially in areas which have had a rabies scare. Chicago recently adopted a similar policy for a different reason: so many animals have been relocated to nearby forest preserves that the available habitat is overburdened, and newcomers are pushed out into nearby suburbs. Teaching people to live with wildlife is the only apparent answer to such situations, including getting suburban residents who don't wish to share their yards with animals to pick up the windfall fruit, nuts, and berries from ornamental plants that attract many of the so-called nuisance species. It also would help if lawn owners would realize that skunks and moles are their allies in insect control and soil aeration, even if their work is temporarily unsightly.

Indoctrination

I'm very concerned about the number of animal exploitive programs being presented in our nation's schools, e.g. Project Wild, Young Farmers of America, Let's Visit A Research Laboratory, and now the National Shooting Sports Foundation's Unendangered Species campaign, which is to place sets of three pro-hunting videos geared to grade level in 40,000 schools this year and 100,000 schools by the end of 1996.

Last year my attention was called to a large news article showing a man in a high school classroom here in South Bend, dissecting a hog. I contacted the dietician whom I understood was responsible for this program. She said the man was teaching the students how to buy the best meat at the lowest price. I told her this was not what the caption under the photograph said. The man was there from Future Farmers of America, promoting the eating of pork. The conversation didn't fare too well.

I then wrote to the school administration, and explained the matter and my concern. I informed the school administration that I strongly feel that when they have people in the schools promoting special interests, they should make a point of having someone present the other side..

—Sue Clark
South Bend, Indiana

Make Christmas merry for a homeless dog or cat

Your \$10.00 donation provides a special dinner and toys for a dog or cat spending Christmas in a shelter. You will receive a heartfelt "Thank You" from our shelter and a photo of your sponsored pet just before Christmas. Please mail the following information and your check made payable to The Help Shelter to:

The Help Shelter "Merry Christmas"
2101 West Main
Richmond, IN 47374

Sponsoring # _____ Dogs, Sponsoring # _____ Cats
Your name _____ Address & zip _____

Or as a gift...makes the perfect Christmas present for any animal lover! Fill in recipient's name and address above. From _____ (Your name)

Deadline to receive by Christmas is December 17th. Thank you!

TREES: Seedlings and transplant stock for Christmas trees, ornamentals and reforestation at wholesale prices. Free price list and planting guide.

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Letters

Ruminations

I often think of you and the fortitude required to shoulder so many tasks planted in your lives by both circumstance and your values, which must have a way of making you feel and be looked upon like beings from another planet. I feel the same, contemplating the indignity of spending most of our time keeping our heads above water, together with our ever-present frustration with the state of the world and the movement, where there are so many well-meaning and committed individuals running around with only the scantiest notion of how to change the status quo. I once wrote an article on the differences between various movements, suggesting that one of the major causes for failure in the animal rights movement (not that the others have been such resounding successes) is that it requires people to have practically no broad consciousness about political reality, only a lot of badly controlled emotion. Emotion devoid of political understanding leads to confusion, frustration, and eventually burnout. You may have noticed that this country—and the animal rights movement—are littered with former activists who have become card-carrying cynics and nihilists.

I often said (in the wilderness, of course) that to change things you must sooner or later get serious about the root causes of the whole insane situation. Being for animal rights, liberation, or whatever you want to call it entails serious, consistent, political work, since the movement is attempting to change social structures rooted in both tradition and vested economic interest. That's why I always screamed at the countless activists who spend all their time putting out brushfires continually ignited by an unrevised value system.

—Patrice Greenville
Westport, Connecticut

Cats in prison

We recently received a letter from an inmate of the California Institute for Women. Apparently the prison is situated amid a farm community and stray cats are wandering in. The ladies have become attached to a number of them, and must now stand by helplessly watching as they are being trapped and sent to their death. They've pleaded for outside assistance, but despite our various efforts it appears to be a no-win situation. Though we continue to try.

At any rate, I wondered if you would begin sending them monthly copies of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. In my 40-some years of working in defense of animals, I've never read a publication as worthwhile as yours. I'm isolated on a ranch in the desert and the only means I have of knowing what is going on in the animal world is through your publication. Local organizations are the social set, into tea parties and luncheons. If pet rocks were in, that's what they'd defend; it matters not to them.

Response to "Dirty pool," part one

Mooney defends fact sheets

Thank you for your perspective on propaganda campaigns waged by both those who find confining cetaceans offensive and the sea park industry. Sadly, I feel your assessment citing lack of communication, which ultimately damages our credibility, is correct.

I would like to clarify statements which may have been misconstrued, and to provide documentation for statements questioned in your article. As an advocate for cetacean freedom, I do feel discriminated against in your expectation that my every sentence should be documented to withstand scrutiny by the sea park industry.

Numbers such as animal acquisitions, births, and deaths are subject to change at any time. However, Sea World's claim of a neonatal mortality rate of zero is simply untrue.

There are two arguments against confining cetaceans which I have consistently discouraged others from using. One is that cetaceans become deafened by their own sonic abilities within restricted confines. It is generally accepted that cetaceans possess the ability to control their sonar. Thus one can only speculate why incidents such as collisions with pool walls have occurred.

I have also discouraged others from comparing the longevity of captive and wild cetaceans, except orcas, the most studied of all marine mammals. Little comparative data exists for other species. One error did stand out in the article: stating that Daniel Odell of Sea World and I agree that the best current maximum longevity estimates for orcas are circa 29 years for males and 50 years for females. These figures are for mean life expectancy, with a maximum longevity of about 50-60 years for males and 80-90 years for females, according to Olesiuk, Bigg, and Ellis' 1990 study.

—Jerje Mooney
Carson, California

The editor replies:

If dolphins are often injured in pool wall collisions, as Mooney's dolphin fact sheet strongly implies that they are, one would expect to find mention of it in the scientific literature cited in her footnotes, which led, as we reported, to a description of how seals and sea lions sometimes suffer abrasions when hauling themselves out of pools with rough concrete edges.

With her letter above, Mooney did document

Orca longevity

Thanks for your article "Dirty Pool" [continued in this issue]. There is, however, one point where my review of the Fund for Animals orca fact sheet is misinterpreted. I definitely do not agree with fact sheet author Jerje Mooney on the longevity of killer whales. I go with the Ivar Christensen papers, which estimate maximum age at about 35 years for both sexes.

—Daniel K. Odell, Research Biologist
Sea World, Inc., Orlando, Florida

Biased

"Dirty Pool," part one, was so blatantly biased and factually distorted that I will be happy when my subscription expires. The most disturbing aspect of this article was the exuberant verbal bashing given to Jerje Mooney's publications. From my own review of her data, it appears that the research and claims made in this article could only aspire to be as scientifically sound.

—Toni G. Frohoff
Bainbridge Island, Washington

Irritated

I would commend **ANIMAL PEOPLE** for exposing blatant misstatements, falsehoods, or exaggerations perpetrated by any animal rights group or individual, but I am truly irritated by your choice of Jerje Mooney as a target. During the past few years I have called on Mooney countless times for data. In every instance her information has been circumspect, factual, and with careful attention to specifics. Dozens of times she has told me, "If you can't document it, don't say it." It is her credo and she sticks by it without exception. You discredit your own publication implying otherwise.

—Jane Cartmill
San Diego Animal Advocates
Encinitas, California

as October 1994 at Sea World San Diego.

However, once again much of Mooney's material did not check out. In support of her repeated charge that "incidents such as collisions with pool walls have occurred," injuring captive dolphins, Mooney provided a list of 16 incidents that have occurred during the past 2½ years. Five were discussed in part one of the "Dirty Pool" series; just one, involving the Sea World orca

I write a lot of letters on behalf of animals, and save your publication for reference. The various statistics enable me to present a more factual and effective letter. As each month's copy comes in, I devour it from cover to cover. I now feel I'm kept abreast of news concerning animals the world over.

—Beverly Frost
Cats Allied Tactical Support, Inc.
Sky Valley, California

ACO wears fur

I care very deeply about the humane treatment of animals, but I do not agree with your radical extremist views on hunting, eating beef, and wearing leather. I will continue to wear my rabbit fur hat and gloves knowing that God created animals to serve man. Please drop me from your mailing list.

—Bill Penner
Animal Control Officer
Chanute, Kansas

Academics

I would like to hear from other academics who are teaching courses about animal rights/welfare. Although I am interested primarily in legal issues concerning animals, I am interested in any courses (philosophical, economic, etc.) I am particularly interested in hearing from colleagues at foreign institutions.

—Gary Francione
Rutgers Law School
15 Washington Street
Newark, NJ 07102

some of her previously unsupported contentions. E.g., she wrote in her dolphin fact sheet that when captive dolphin groupings "contain adult males from different capture localities, the animals have been known to fight viciously over females or lead an injurious attack on a helpless poolmate." Her footnoted references mentioned sex, age, and species as factors in such fighting, but not capture location. However, capture location was mentioned in a January 1986 Marine Mammal Science article by Susan Shane, Randall Wells, and Bernd Wursig.

Mooney also backed up her previously undocumented claim that, "Some facilities even allow children from the audience...to sit upon the orca's back for souvenir photographs," with a copy of a Sea World ad published in the November 18, 1991 edition of the Canadian news magazine Maclean's, which read, "When it comes to memorable experiences, perhaps nothing compares with sitting on the back of a killer whale. At any number of Sea World shows, Shamu graces some lucky child with a thrill that is shared by the entire audience."

Asked to comment, Sea World research biologist Daniel Odell admitted, "That's something we used to do, sometimes. To the best of my knowledge, it's not done any more—certainly not on a regular basis, but I wouldn't want to have to swear that it's never done." Mooney cites a witness who says it was done as recently

Kahana, was a pool wall collision. Of the other 11, three involved orcas fighting with other orcas; two involved orcas breaking windows, apparently trying to interact with people; one involved a pilot whale who broke windows; one involved a dolphin who broke a window; two involved dolphins fighting with other dolphins; and one involved a dolphin fighting a beluga. One dolphin injured by another dolphin did bump into walls before dying of the injuries three days later. Another dolphin died in 1977 after she was found outside her tank, having apparently misjudged a leap.

In her letter above, Mooney asserts that, "Sea World's claim of a neonatal mortality rate of zero is simply untrue," with the footnote "Duffield, 1991." Deborah Duffield in her paper Status and Trends in Captive Reproduction of Killer Whales in North America recorded both a stillborn calf and the death of a calf from a congenital defect at age 11 days at Sea World San Diego in January 1986. Complications from a stillbirth also caused the death of the orca Nootka at Sea World Florida in September 1994. But the term "neonatal" applies to infants born alive; and when the issue is quality of care "neonatal mortality" should not include the death of an infant from an invariably fatal and unpreventable condition originating at conception.

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LABORATORY ANIMAL NUMBERS: GOOD NEWS OR BAD?

by Andrew Rowan

In March of this year, I reported that the number of laboratory animals used annually had declined by up to 50% in many European countries and also probably in the United States. I based this conclusion on a variety of sources. In Europe, Great Britain and the Netherlands have collected data on laboratory animal numbers with reasonable diligence, and their records are usually regarded as being reliable. In both cases, laboratory animal use has fallen by approximately 50% since the mid-1970s. Switzerland also reports a 50% decline between 1980 and 1990; the sources for this claim are news reports in the scientific literature. Similarly, France, Italy, Sweden, and Germany all report declining use, although their records are incomplete and cover only a few years in the 1980s and 1990s. Canada, via the Canadian Council on Animal Care, also reports significant declines in the use of the common laboratory mammals.

In the U.S., there are no satisfactory time-series data that can be used to discern trends in animal use. The USDA has collected data on laboratory animal use for primates, dogs, cats, hamsters, guinea pigs, and rabbits since 1972, for wild animals from 1972 until 1989, for farm animals from 1990 to 1993, and for "other" animals from 1990 to 1993, exclusive of mice, rats, and birds. These data are not as reliable as they should be. For starters, institutions which file their annual reports late are never included in the yearly USDA report to Congress. Second, there are numerous errors in transposing the data from the individual institutional reports and in adding up the numbers. Sometimes these errors involve transposing numbers across two years. For example, the numbers of animals reported used by federal laboratories in 1988 are exactly the same as the numbers reported for 1989. Coincidences do occur, but this one is difficult to accept.

Another source of data on laboratory animal use in the U.S. is the Institute for Laboratory Animal Resources of the National Research Council. From 1965 to 1971, ILAR conducted surveys of institutional laboratory animal use, covering all species, by sending out questionnaires to every institution on their mailing list and tabulating whatever was returned. The number of returns varied from year to year, but the tabulated numbers do provide an estimate (a lower bound perhaps) of laboratory animal use. In addition, ILAR did two surveys of laboratory animal resources, including animal use, in 1967 and 1978. The 1967 laboratory animal

happy to provide). I understand, for example, that Gary Francione of the Rutgers Animal Rights Law Clinic disagreed strongly with my assessment at the Summit for Animals in Boston. Others in the animal rights movement have subsequently told me that feeling against my conclusion that laboratory animal use is declining remains strong. I have been intrigued by the reaction and disappointed by the apparent reluctance of any of those who disagree with me to confront me directly (Dr. Orlans being a welcome exception). Let me deal with these two issues separately.

Why not accept success?

Why would animal rights activists be so upset by a conclusion that laboratory animal use is falling? It is noteworthy that there has been a similar reaction to the discovery that the number of dogs and cats being euthanized in the nation's animal shelters has fallen dramatically, so the response to the laboratory animal numbers is not an isolated phenomenon. I see the negative reaction as being the opposite of what might be expected, given that animal rights activists have been campaigning for decades to reduce and replace laboratory animal use and suffering. Why are activists not then overjoyed that their campaigns are achieving a measure of success?

I have spoken to a number of people in the animal rights movement about this counter-intuitive reaction, and have received the following explanations. First, animal rights activists simply do not trust the data base and the analyst. There is not much I can say if they distrust my scholarship and motives because they perceive me as being employed by "the enemy," even if I did work for the Foundation for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experimentation and the Humane Society of the U.S. for seven and a half years, promoting alternatives to laboratory animal use. However, I can respond to a lack of trust in the data base. It is certainly true that the USDA and ILAR numbers are laced with errors and discrepancies, but these were not the sole sources of the data. All the other sources that were investigated also endorsed the conclusion that laboratory animal use is declining. It would be difficult to explain why this decline should occur in Europe, where the main data bases are less error-prone, but not in the U.S.

Second, it has been suggested that activists may

This may be why Gary Francione reacted so strongly: he is a leader of the school of thought that we need an "animal rights" revolution in attitudes and behavior, rather than a wishy-washy "animal welfare"-driven evolution of societal change. However, while some activists are pushing for a revolutionary change and consequently appear to fear that evolution will sap their ability to evoke widespread public outrage, many other activists are still pushing forward with incremental proposals to improve the lot of laboratory and other animals. To date, history is all on the side of the evolutionists, and I would argue that they actively need the encouragement that laboratory animal use numbers are declining. After all, as has been repeatedly demonstrated in the research laboratory, if one's actions are rewarded, one continues. If one's actions are not rewarded, one drops out. Positive reinforcement really does work!

Let me turn now to the second issue, of why activists have not confronted me to challenge my conclusions. In part, probably a very large part, this is because they presume that because I am employed at a veterinary school, I must be trying to portray scientists in the most positive light possible. However, as an academic, I should be dedicated to a search for the Truth. It is certainly true that few of us can ever completely escape the influences of our environment, and it is also true that a great deal of rubbish has emanated from academics who should be much more self-critical, especially when they venture into fields far removed from their own. Nonetheless, I should like to let the readers of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** know that I should be happy to engage in a dialog with anyone who is sincerely interested in exposing the errors in my analysis. The data base is such that there is certainly room for disagreement.

Finally, I have been involved in campaigns to promote alternatives and to improve the lot of laboratory animals since 1976, when I joined FRAME in London as their Scientific Administrator. When I stop and look back at what has happened in the past 18 years, I am amazed at the amount of progress that has been achieved. It should also be abundantly clear that the reduction of animal use and the improvement in laboratory animal care and housing has occurred during a period when biological knowledge and technology has exploded. Thus, both scientists and animal activists should be pleased. I wonder if it will be possible to reduce laboratory animal use by another 50%, to 25% of

resources survey records a lower animal use than the general ILAR animal use survey of the same year, for reasons that remain unclear. Also, there is a small difference between the ILAR 1978 count of the six species enumerated by the USDA and the count in the USDA annual report to Congress. The reasons for this difference are also unclear.

Finally, there are a variety of anecdotal sources on animal use in the U.S. These include verbal comments from individuals who are familiar with the laboratory animal breeding business, reports by companies such as Hoffman-LaRoche and Ciba Geigy (who both report a 70-75% decline in animal use during the 1980s), and data on Department of Defense laboratory animal use in a recent report to the Armed Forces subcommittee in the House of Representatives. Most people who have tried to determine trends in laboratory animal use in the U.S. have either relied on the two ILAR laboratory animal resource surveys of 1967 and 1978, which report a 40% decline in animal use, or on the USDA annual reports to Congress. However, since the USDA started issuing reports in 1972, it has been difficult to discern consistent trends, as Dr. Barbara Orlans pointed out this year in an article published in the journal *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*. When I did my analysis of the numbers, I included the ILAR surveys from 1965 to 1971. During 1968 and 1969, the ILAR surveys recorded an average of 2.9 million primates, dogs, cats, hamsters, guinea pigs, and rabbits, the six species tracked by the USDA since 1972. By 1992, the USDA report enumerated only 1.4 million of these six species. Hence, I concluded from this and the other sources mentioned above that laboratory animal use had declined by approximately 50% since the late 1960s.

This conclusion drew quick attack from the animal activist community, although none of those who questioned the numbers took the trouble to confront me (unlike Dr. Orlans, who let me know immediately that she disagreed, and asked me to provide details of my analysis—which I was

accept that there has been some decline in laboratory animal use, but that the decline is only temporary, and is about to be dramatically reversed because of genetic engineering technology. It is true that the use of transgenic animals is one of the few growth areas in the statistics on animal use in Great Britain, and I would be very surprised if researchers were not using more transgenic animals in the U.S. as well. However, I would also be surprised if such use led to any significant growth in total animal use. There are a number of forces at work, some owing their existence to pressure from the animal protection movement, that will tend to push laboratory animal use down rather than up in the next 10 years.

Third, there are those within the animal rights movement who fear that the “success” of a 50% reduction in laboratory animal use will lead to a loss of support for the ultimate goal which is the elimination of all laboratory use.

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Editor's note: a cynic might suggest that the reluctance of many organizations to accept the data on declining laboratory animal use and shelter euthanasias may perhaps subconsciously reflect their economic dependence upon campaigns built around these issues. It is also worth noting that while transgenic animal use is likely to increase, the use of animals genetically modified to mimic human disease responses should lower overall animal use, by reducing the number of experiments needed to derive meaningful results.

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DIRTY POOL, PART II (from page one)

comparable inkling of statesmanship. Even those who feel the need for it have little idea how to proceed, given the poisoned atmosphere on either side.

Wrote Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums executive director Marilee Keefe in response to the first installment of *Dirty Pool*: "I couldn't agree with you more that there are things we should be doing together. I know we all need to learn to disagree without being enemies. At first glance, my thoughts are that we have to learn to trust each other on some little things before jumping into some of the bigger things," such as jointly orchestrated and monitored releases of selected "surplus" captive marine mammals who might have a good chance for survival in the wild. "However," Keefe continued, "both sides' rhetoric is heating up, and we're facing negotiated rulemaking on USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service care and maintenance standards" for marine mammals. "Nobody may be in the mood right now. I, for one, have a headache."

In November, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** reported on the many misunderstandings and resultant misrepresentations we discovered in a probe of four leading propaganda pieces relating to marine mammal captivity: two widely distributed activist "fact sheets" on captive orcas and dolphins, and two articles purporting to tell the "truth" about activists, widely circulated among oceanarium management.

The often recited mis-statements in the pieces in question, deliberate or not, account for much of the escalation of rhetoric that Keefe observes. Obscured in the taking of sides is that not all captive venues are the same, or even comparable. Some, like Sea World, are large and run for profit; others, like most north of the sunbelt, are nonprofit; and still others are the marine mammal equivalent of roadside zoos. Conversely, not all opponents of captivity are the same. Some oppose captivity of particular species or individuals at particular sites, but do not object to keeping what they deem appropriate species or individuals at appropriate sites. Others oppose all captivity, on principle—yet many in this camp make exceptions for stranding victims and elderly captive-born animals whose chances of survival in the wild might be poor.

Examples of debates over marine mammal captivity that have degenerated into warfare are myriad. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** examines three of particular note in this issue: Lifeforce vs. the Vancouver Aquarium in Vancouver, British Columbia; People for Animal Rights vs. Oceans of Fun, in Kansas City, Missouri; and the Chicago Animal Rights

who can weigh up to 2,200 pounds and measure up to 10.5 feet long." A second photograph, of a transportation container, is captioned, "Deprived of food and imprisoned in an enclosed experimental chamber." Recipients are asked to "demand that the Vancouver Aquarium immediately stop the inhumane experiments on the Stellar sea lions, close the sea lion exhibit, and release the sea lions."

The text elaborates: "The Stellar sea lions were cruelly abducted from their mothers and natural home in July 1993 for experimentation and exploitation for financial profit. They were only two weeks old. The research, related to food intake and energy costs, is conducted by the U.S. North Pacific Universities Marine Mammal Research Consortium and funded by U.S. fish processing companies, which circumvented U.S. regulations by capturing and experimenting on the sea lions in Canada. While on display and during experiments, the victims will be continuously exposed to human imprinting, which jeopardizes a successful release, and inhumane conditions. They will continue to be subjected to cruel experiments that include food deprivation, confinement in an enclosed metabolic chamber and, in the near future, forced swim-mill tests. They could also be electrically shocked by perimeter fence wires if they try to escape or if they try to determine the source of adjacent whale, dolphin, and human sounds by looking over the wall. It is highly likely that other sea lions will be captured under the guise of rehabilitation or research to keep the new exhibit open."

The flyer went on to assert that the research in question is bogus because, "The Alaskan sea lions and other wildlife may be declining but studying in captivity members of the stable British Columbia population does not apply."

ANIMAL PEOPLE received the Lifeforce flyer in early August, just after observing the sea lions in question first-hand while researching our September cover feature on captive orcas, belugas, and dolphins. Spending considerable time with the sea lions, we noted that they evinced no fear whatever of humans, not exactly what one would expect from animals who had purportedly been vivisected; showed great interest in socializing with human visitors; played very much as young sea lions do in the wild; and were most unlikely to get close enough to the electric fence to get a shock, which was obviously there half to inhibit misguided humans from taking up the sea lions' apparent invitation to dive in and play, half to insure that no sea lion under any circumstances ever ventured into the adjacent orca exhibit. Orcas, after all, eat sea lions.

Stellar sea lion who purportedly has to "fight for space" at the Vancouver Aquarium. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

"Basal metabolic rates cannot be measured from animals who are actively digesting food. Therefore, the sea lions are not fed for the 12 hours leading up to such measurements, which to date have been collected every two weeks. Since our metabolic studies begin first thing in the morning, this generally means that the animals skip breakfast once every two weeks, and are fed extra fish immediately following the measurements. Our animals at the Vancouver Aquarium are fed far more regularly than young Stellers would be in the wild; lactating mothers commonly leave their pups for two or three days at a time whenever they leave the rookery to feed.

Trites and Watts admitted occasionally confining the sea lions in the "metabolic chamber."

"We take blood samples every three weeks," they wrote. "We measure lengths and girths once or twice a week, generally while feeding the animals, who ignore the presence of the tape measure in favor of the fish being offered. We put them in a metabolic chamber once every couple of weeks, usually for an hour or less. It should be noted that stressed animals have increased metabolic rates, which would show up on our instruments. What usually happens while the sea lions are in the chamber is that they either fall asleep, or quietly groom themselves, not the sort of behavior expected from 'tortured' individuals. Our own needs dictate that the animals *not* be stressed, because this would invalidate our results. We have not yet begun the swim mill studies, but we do not expect these to be stressful to the sea lions either. In

Coalition vs. the Shedd Aquarium in Chicago, Illinois, which is essentially a continuation of protests initiated by other people and organizations long before CHARC was formed. In a sequel series next year, we hope to look at others, among them the escalating debate over the adequacy of the Sugarloaf Dolphin Sanctuary in Florida, where Ric O'Barry of the Dolphin Project and others are preparing several captive dolphins for return to the wild when and if they get the necessary federal permits, and the role of oceanarium demand for pseudorcas in the continuing Iki Island "drive fishery" massacres off the shore of Japan. In each instance, allegations and counter-allegations are many, yet there is paradoxical agreement that the animals in question do deserve to live in good health, and though there may be right and wrong tactical judgements, the only clear black-and-white may be the heaving flanks of the stranded pseudorcas as their tormentors—reviled by most oceanarium people as well as captivity opponents—close in with harpoons.

Vancouver Aquarium

"Save the Sea Lions," the Lifeforce flyer implores. "Aquarium Vivisection," claims a banner across the front of a photograph of five young Steller sea lions playing king-of-the-mountain. "Behind the glass prison wall," the caption explains, "the young [sea lions] have to fight for space on the only tiny island. The exhibit is too small for adult sea lions,

Noted marine mammalogist Peter Olesiuk of the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans also received the Lifeforce flyer in early August. He promptly demanded written explanations, which Vancouver Aquarium researchers Andrew Trites and Peter Watts readily shared with **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

"The U.S. fishing industry *is* funding a large part of this research," Trites and Watts acknowledged. "However, they do not stand to profit from these experiments. In fact, they could well be negatively affected if the data shows that overfishing is to blame for the Steller decline. Some public skepticism about the independence of the research is completely understandable. However, it would be wiser to base judgement upon the quality of our research, not the identity of our funders. It has been suggested," they continued, "that we do not have to do any research because we already know that overfishing is the problem, and all we have to do is shut down the fishery. The fact is that we do not *know* any such thing. It is one of the theories but evidence is lacking. Should a multimillion dollar industry cut itself back and put people out of work on the chance that the suspicion is right, or should decisions be based on sound scientific data?"

So far as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** can determine, the overfishing hypothesis is the *only* plausible explanation for the decline of Steller sea lions, which closely parallels the growth of the Alaskan bottomfishing industry over the past 20 years. Nonetheless, political reality is that more extensive scientific documentation than presently exists will be required to shut down the bottomfishing industry, if indeed it can be shut down before it exterminates itself along with Steller sea lions and other species, by extinguishing the fish stocks.

"We do not vivisect sea lions," Trites and Watts further explained. "We never never vivisected sea lions, or anything else, for that matter, nor will we ever. Such an allegation is usually made by people who simply do not know what the word means, or by people who count on others to not know what it means. Our research program is designed to learn how much energy it takes sea lions to engage in their usual wild activities: resting, foraging, swimming at various speeds, and keeping warm in sea water which can approach freezing. We cannot learn such things from wild animals. What we *can* learn from wild animals is how much time they actually devote to these activities; satellite tags allow us to monitor their location, swim speed, and even stomach temperature, which drops when prey is ingested. Thus the field research we are involved in reveals what wild animals do, and the captive work tells us how much it costs. From there we can estimate the energetic needs of wild individuals, and by extension, of the whole population.

"The sea lions are not being 'starved' or 'subjected to food deprivation experiments,'" Trites and Watts added.

fact, evidence from other labs indicates that seals actively seek out the opportunity to swim against a current."

Trites and Watts did not discuss the capture of the sea lions. However, while **ANIMAL PEOPLE** does not favor removing healthy marine mammals from the wild under most circumstances, we must acknowledge that capturing two-week-old pups essentially simulated the effect of natural predation on their mothers and the sea lion population.

Neither did Trites and Watts discuss the likelihood that the Steller sea lions in question have become so conditioned to captive life as to be poor candidates for successful return to the wild. This is problematic, since the Vancouver Aquarium does not presently have a tank big enough to house them when they reach adulthood.

The Vancouver Aquarium sea lion research project is therefore vulnerable to some criticism. On balance, however, Lifeforce coordinator Peter Hamilton's credibility is considerably compromised—even more so, Trites and Watts argue, because, "Mr. Hamilton knew the facts before he wrote his release. He had spoken for over two hours with Dr Watts, and had received background information from us."

This was the third time in four years that Lifeforce and Hamilton attacked the Vancouver Aquarium in a questionable manner. The first time involved an appeal for letters protesting purported plans to capture and exhibit narwhals. In 1970 the Vancouver Aquarium did in fact try to exhibit narwhals; six were captured and all soon died. In 1987 Vancouver Aquarium researchers Deborah Cavenagh and John Ford spent three months laying groundwork for a second attempt, which Cavenagh predicted would come within three to five years. But Ford, now the Vancouver Aquarium marine mammal curator, denied in 1990 that he had any plans to capture and exhibit narwhals. Communications manager Marissa Nichini recently told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, in response to a specific inquiry, that whatever plans had once existed were now so long abandoned that she'd had difficulty finding anyone on staff who remembered them well enough to give her details for relay to us.

In 1993 Hamilton published *Orca: A Family Story* a detailed history of British Columbian and Washingtonian orcas in captivity that accurately indicts the Vancouver Aquarium for its part in many brutal captures during the 1960s and 1970s—but as the story moves from the relatively distant past into the present, it shifts from highly partisan but essentially factual narration to fiction masquerading as journalism with the identities of people and institutions altered just enough to dodge libel suits.

The Vancouver Aquarium's recent record on orcas is also vulnerable to criticism: of two orca calves born there so far, one starved to death after 22 days in 1988, as the staff failed to observe her failure to nurse successfully, while the

Allegedly vivisected Steller sea lion says hello at the Vancouver Aquarium. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

No shade on the open ocean

other died of a brain infection at age three months in early January 1992. The infection was detected only 10 hours earlier, as she repeatedly battered herself against the walls of her pool, apparently from disrupted equilibrium, and eventually smashed her own jaw. Each death might have been prevented by earlier recognition of symptoms followed by appropriate care. Neither incident is mentioned in Hamilton's book, however, the latter part of which focuses on Corky, an orca kept at Sea World in San Diego.

Oceans of Fun

At Oceans of Fun, an adjunct of the Worlds of Fun amusement park, two bottlenose dolphins share a nine-foot-deep circular tank measuring 35 feet in diameter, about one-eighth the size of a regulation baseball infield. By any standard, that's small. The tank meets the basic USDA requirements, but the requirements are intended to insure physical survival, not happiness. Ric O'Barry of the Dolphin Project and People for Animal Rights president Norma McMillen allege that the dolphins are disturbed by the proximity of a Ferris wheel; that excessive chlorination may cause the dolphins to suffer skin disease and blindness; and that sonic echoes off the tank walls may drive the dolphins mad. McMillen further objects that the tank lacks shade, and that the dolphins are not protected from coin-tossing spectators.

Responds Oceans of Fun director of general services Gary Noble, "The dolphin pool is 40 yards away from the Ferris wheel. The wheel is inaudible and is totally hidden with trees and shrubs. The water is not over-chlorinated. If it were, the animals would not perform. Only happy animals will execute tricks. There is no scientific evidence that dolphin pools are echo chambers. The sounds that dolphins emit do not cause them stress. In fact, the clear water in pools makes it unnecessary for dolphins to use their sonar constantly, unlike their wild counterparts who are exposed to a barrage of sound in the tragically fouled and murky coastal waters of our planet. We are happy," Noble continues, "that no animal has died at Worlds of Fun in the 12 years Marine Animal Productions has produced our dolphin exhibit." And, he concludes, "Most of what mankind knows about dolphins has been learned by working closely with animals in a public display setting. This type of interaction between the two species is primarily responsible for the appreciation of the dolphin by the general public. In Worlds of Fun's 21 years of presenting dolphin shows, over 10 million persons have met

perform does not prove the point.

Noble is on firmer ground in refuting the contention about the sonic echoes, in citing the park's recent record on dolphin health and safety, and in asserting linkage between public contact with dolphins and the growth of public concern for protecting the species. However, the assertion that most of what we've learned about dolphins in more than 3,000 years of recorded contact has been learned from public display settings is at best debatable. McMillen, on the other hand, seems unaware that there isn't any shade on the open ocean, either. Nor do the dolphins at *any* facility have protection against coin-tossing yahoos, other than the vigilance of the security staff.

The propaganda claims in the Oceans of Fun case seem to have obscured the most important point: if indeed the dolphins are seen by up to 1.3 million people a year, the purported 1993 paid attendance, why hasn't a modest percentage of the admission price been invested in building them a tank closer to the size of a whole infield?

The Shedd

In retrospect, the John G. Shedd Aquarium on the shore of Lake Michigan in Chicago was remarkably uncontroversial for the first 57 years it existed. When the Shedd opened in 1930, after six years of fundraising and construction, there were barely a dozen aquariums in the United States, and no more than two dozen in the world. The Shedd, the largest indoor aquarium ever built, was also considered one of the best—even though the fish displayed there died at such a rate that from 1929 until 1972 it maintained its own railroad car to fetch replacements, still keeps an 83-foot collecting ship, and was obliged to close its salt water gallery during World War II because replacements of ocean-going species were unavailable.

Learning how to keep species alive who were seldom observed—or observable—in their native habitat took decades. As techniques improved, management by 1964 recognized the original Shedd facilities as obsolescent. Ambitious renovation and expansion plans were drafted, but finding the means to fulfill them took more than 20 years. New exhibit areas and a science center were added piecemeal.

Finally, in 1983, the Shedd moved to regain state-of-the-art status by creating the world's largest indoor oceanarium, designed to resemble the habitat of the Gulf of Alaska. Construction costs were estimated at \$30 million; by

Stellar sea lion, Vancouver. (Photo by Kim Bartlett, in limited habitat.

In fact, some small but zealous groups did protest the Shedd's cetacean capture plans, and also some larger and more mainstream groups. Some opposed the captures on principle; some for practical reasons. To date, Shedd cetacean captures have been actively opposed by at least 29 different organizations. Even the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans questioned the Shedd strategy of trying to capture belugas in 1989, two years in advance of completion of the oceanarium, then keeping them until needed in a relatively small tank at the Point Defiance Zoo and Aquarium in Tacoma, Washington. That arrangement insured that the belugas would be available for the ribbon-cutting ceremony and the TV cameras, but doubled their transport and readjustment stress. As lead agency in defending the long controversial harp seal hunts along the shores of Atlantic Canada, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans has almost never sided with animal protection groups. Yet eventually it limited the Shedd to capturing only two rather than three belugas in advance; the remainder of the proposed captive group of six would be captured in 1992.

The proposed pseudorca acquisition was likewise fought by mainstream opponents as well as animal rights radicals, because the whales were to be purchased either directly or indirectly from the notorious Japanese "drive fisheries."

the Atlantic bottlenose dolphin face-to-face at our facility. Most of these people have had no other contact with these wondrous animals. Yes, our show entertains; but it also informs and educates. For the longterm survival of the dolphin, we are performing an important service.”

The matter of the Ferris wheel may reveal the most about the quality of the arguments pro and con: 40 yards is 120 feet, the distance from home plate to second base. This in itself proves nothing, inasmuch as the entire New York Aquarium is scarcely wider, and is surrounded by the Coney Island boardwalk, roller coaster, and a busy street, yet provides quality outdoor exhibits for sea otters, sea lions, and harbor seals, among other species, with improved facilities for belugas and dolphins under construction. PAR literature asserts that the dolphin tank is “under” the Ferris wheel, never mentioning the trees and shrubbery; at the same time, it is doubtful that as Noble asserts, the Ferris wheel and the crowds it attracts are “inaudible” from behind a mere treeline.

On the second count, overchlorination may cause dolphins serious harm, but PAR has produced no evidence of either actual overchlorination or actual harm. But again, Noble strains credibility in claiming that the dolphins wouldn’t perform under unsatisfactory conditions. Animals, including dolphins, generally perform either for food rewards or to please a trainer. They rarely associate the trainer with their environmental conditions, which is why, historically, some facilities have been able to keep performing animals in miserable conditions for years. Though the Oceans of Fun dolphins may be happy and healthy, the mere fact that they

the opening on April 27, 1991, the facility actually cost \$43 million. But the overruns were only briefly contentious. Even most Shedd critics agree that it got what it paid for.

The real source of controversy is that the objective of the oceanarium is to house marine mammals. Crowds drawn by the marine mammals are to pay off the construction bond issues, making possible everything else the Shedd wants to do. When this strategy was announced in 1964, it was greeted with enthusiasm; keeping marine mammals was then the most prestigious accomplishment in oceanarium science. Three decades later, however, public attitudes toward keeping marine mammals captive have become ambivalent. The Shedd was slow to recognize the concerns of captivity critics; then erred, like many other whale exhibitors, in lumping all critics together as “extremists”—and compounded the fiasco by practicing denial when things went wrong.

As the Shedd publication *Aquaticus* v.23, #1 recounts, acquisition of the beluga whales who are central to the oceanarium “was dogged by several small but zealous groups of animal rights activists [who] objected to cetaceans being taken from the wild for public display. The activists engaged the aquarium in several legal skirmishes that threatened to check the beluga collecting trip. They were successful in obstructing, at least in time for the opening, the acquisition of false killer whales.”

The latter episode is now officially remembered as a management decision not to acquire false killer whales, more properly called pseudorcas, because of the difficulty of managing breeding populations of three different cetacean species

As the drive fisheries drew international protest during the late 1980s, oceanarium buyers argued that their purchases spared some pseudorcas who would otherwise have been killed. However, when the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration obliged purchasers to certify that any imported pseudorcas were captured “humanely,” imports ceased.

Debate over the Shedd collapsed into enduring mistrust with the 1990 publication of an *Aquaticus* account of the 1988 captures of Pacific whitesided dolphins for exhibit which omitted any mention of the capture of a pregnant female, released two weeks later; the capture and release of two juveniles; and the capture and death from pneumonia within 46 days of a young male, for whom a release permit was sought. The permit was received 24 days after capture but by then the dolphin was already requiring medical treatment and could not be released with any chance of survival.

Midwest Whale Protection discovered and promptly revealed the nondisclosures. “It appears that the Shedd Aquarium deliberately withheld information from the public,” the group charged, “to make the capture of these whales appear to be a smooth operation without disturbance to wild stocks or disruption of wild family units.”

Yet while advocating frankness and honesty, MWF itself hinted that the Shedd had applied for a release permit to get rid of the dolphin who eventually died before he could die—a significant distortion of what actually happened.

In 1992 the Shedd roused further outrage with the alleged rough captures of the additional belugas it had sought since 1989. Six belugas were chased to exhaustion and cor-

Dirty pool, conclusion

nered with speedboats in waters north of Churchill, Manitoba, then wrestled into submission as two different activist groups videotaped and tried to disrupt the procedures. Two belugas, considered unhealthy, were released at the capture site. The remaining four were flown to Chicago on August 18, 1992—but on September 22, scarcely a month later, a pair died within a 15-minute span from overdoses of deworming medicine.

The treatment was medically necessary, and at least one beluga among the four might have died without it. However, the simultaneous dosing of the belugas was widely criticized because it divided staff attention and lessened the chances that any complications suffered by one whale might be seen and arrested before treatment of another began. A subsequent investigation by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration discovered that Shedd veterinarian Dr. Jeffrey Boehm wasn't properly licensed in the state of Illinois. On December 21, 1993, the Shedd paid a \$2,510 fine, euphemistically described as a settlement agreement involving nonadmission of guilt. Nine days later—while denying any direct connection between the events—Canadian fisheries minister John Crosbie cut off Shedd access to replacements by announcing that his government would "no longer consider the live capture of belugas for export."

These developments came less than a month after the Shedd eluded protesters from the Whale Rescue Team and Chicago Animal Rights Coalition to capture three Pacific whitesided dolphins off San Nicholas Island, 70 miles southwest of Los Angeles, touching off a month of frustrated and furious anti-captivity rallies and press conferences at the temporary holding facility on the San Diego waterfront.

CHARC attack

CHARC, headed by former deep-sea fishing enthusiast Steve Hindi, was a latecomer to the ongoing Shedd controversies—as was Hindi to animal rights activism. In 1989 Hindi was *en route* to go shark fishing when, on a whim, he stopped at Hegins, Pennsylvania, to watch the notorious annual Labor Day pigeon shoot. After years of unsuccessful vigils, the pigeon shoot had gradually been abandoned as a protest target because Hegins actually seems to revel in public displays of meanness, while the gun lobby has such a hold on the Pennsylvania state senate that stopping the shoot through

grabbing public attention. This is done by ignoring them as much as possible, dancing a little sidestep to avoid public confrontation, and stonewalling over actual problems to avoid giving the malcontents ammunition.

This often works well for institutions whose business is done behind closed doors, such as biomedical research laboratories, but it doesn't work for zoos and aquariums, whose facilities are by definition open to the public, and where problems, if they exist, are often readily observed by visitors who learn to look for them. Institutions dealing directly with the public are better advised to remember the retailer's maxim that the customer is always right: the customer may be wrong about the nature of a particular problem, but if a problem is perceived, there is a problem of some sort, which must be dealt with in an open manner.

Ignored for six weeks, Hindi on June 10, 1993 challenged the Shedd to a public showing of the video. That was the Shedd's opening to resolve the issue. Instead, the Shedd declined the opportunity, to avoid creating "a circus." Once again it was classic corporate public relations strategy but suicidal in context. The Shedd could have avoided a "circus" by arranging for the video to be screened in the dignified atmosphere of an impartially moderated formal forensic debate, open to the media and an invited audience of several hundred other people, with equal numbers of the same printed invitation to be sent by either side. Subjecting the audience to the entire video would not have been necessary: a few minutes followed by random fast-forwarding through the several hours would have been sufficient to ascertain what is on it, after which Hindi and a selected expert from his side could have made their case, heard rebuttal from equivalent Shedd

beside the Shedd's explanations.

Yet no one wins wars of attrition. While the Shedd is likely to outlive Hindi's offensive, at least this time, thousands of visitors who barely remember the issues are now aware that some people found something there so wrong that they spent their whole summer trying to make the point. The next time the Shedd does something controversial, or loses a well-known animal, more of the public will be inclined to disbelieve the official version of whatever happened. Erosion of trust in the institution goes on nightly on the computer networks and radio talk shows. It may never do the Shedd serious harm, yet it does the Shedd no good, either.

Can such a situation of ideological opposition compounded by mutual mistrust be resolved? Perhaps, but only if the stronger party is self-confident and generous enough to accept the parliamentary idea of "the loyal opposition," an enfranchised and respected body of critics whose challenges to debate are accepted and whose objections to proceedings when sufficiently supported, are accommodated through policy amendments. Conversely, the weaker party must accept that it is more effective to have access to information and have a voice in decision-making, if only a dissident minority voice than to remain forever on the outside, with no voice and no inside knowledge. The stronger party must feel secure that in admitting the weaker party to strategic discussions, it is not inviting a viper into its nest; the weaker party must understand that it must not act like one, including understanding that sometimes mistakes are made despite the best efforts of all concerned. That Jeffrey Boehm badly erred in deworming the belugas, for instance, does not make him a murderer; he is in fact a very young veterinarian in a field where there are

Beluga.

*(Photo
by
Kim
Bartlett.)*

legislation appears unlikely.

Shocked by the lack of sportsmanship he witnessed, Hindi mulled it over for most of the next year, then gave up hunting and fishing, became a vegetarian, and returned to Hegins to singlehandedly revitalize the protests with a confrontational style that made up in media flair what it lacked in polish. Hindi's weapons are videotaping and direct challenges that make great headlines and sound-bites, backed up by lawsuits. Though Hindi and CHARC haven't stopped the Hegins pigeon shoot, they have stopped pigeon-shoots in Illinois—and have forced Pennsylvania to spend many times more money than the Hegins shoot brings in each year to provide police protection against mass civil disobedience.

Hindi first challenged the Shedd on April 27, 1993, alleging that he had several hours of video footage documenting stereotypical behavior by the beluga Naluark—an indication, if true, of maladaptation to the facility. Maybe that's what the video shows and maybe it isn't, but either way the Shedd pursued a classic corporate public relations strategy, a critical blunder. The classic strategy assumes the institution is well-run, and that criticism therefore comes chiefly from chronic malcontents. The object is to keep the malcontents from

CHARC to 11/95

personnel, asked each other questions, and taken questions from the media and the floor. In this scenario the Shedd had nothing to lose. If the facts supported Hindi, the Shedd might have had to acknowledge and deal with problems, but criticism could have been disarmed by the demonstration of willingness to deal openly and fairly with critics.

Hindi, on the other hand, had everything to lose. Large institutions start out with a public presumption of credibility. Squandering it takes years of error. Activists start out as presumed crackpots, who gain credibility either through making a good case or attracting large followings—and they can lose credibility overnight with a single well-publicized misjudgement. If Hindi's claim to possess videotaped evidence had been clearly and openly refuted, he might have picketed the Shedd alone for decades, but he'd have had a hard time regaining the confidence of either the Chicago media or most fellow activists. If Hindi's evidence was inconclusive, he'd have still lost, because the Shedd, by giving it consideration, would have been doing what responsible institutions do to keep their credibility. In a formal forensic debate, Hindi could only have "won" by being demonstrably right about the beluga's behavior; and even then, the Shedd could have won too by finding a way to change the behavior.

By refusing to engage Hindi's allegations when the onus was on him to prove his point, the Shedd appeared to be afraid of the truth, whatever it was; gave media the pretext to air snippets of video that alone didn't prove the allegations but appeared to lend them weight; and provoked a year and a half of further confrontations, many of them embarrassing. For instance, on August 23, 1993, the Shedd barred activist Debra Leahy from the premises for wearing a t-shirt reminding viewers of the deaths of the two belugas, thereby giving her a media platform from which to disclose Shedd stock holdings in Monsanto, U.S. Steel, and Philip Morris—three firms she linked to water pollution. Each firm is so large and the pollution so incidental to operations that the disclosure by itself probably wouldn't have made the newspapers.

As at Hegins, where record crowds of demonstrators in 1991 and 1992 were met by even greater crowds of ruffians looking for trouble, Hindi's protests against the Shedd appear to be running out of steam. While the Shedd made a tactical blunder by declining to debate, Hindi blundered by committing CHARC to weekly demonstrations throughout the summer of 1994. That set up a war of attrition that CHARC, with limited resources, could only lose. The demonstration crowds predictably dwindled throughout the past summer, Hindi's language became shrill—he refers to the Shedd now as the "Shedd Aquapriso"—and trying to recapture media and activist interest, he issued various charges about animal exhibition schedules and quarantines in August and September that came across as simply paranoid

few longtime practitioners and as yet only a slim body of medical knowledge. Calling him a murderer is dirty pool.

Both parties must understand that productive coexistence involves compromises of procedure, not principle. The object is not to patronize, co-opt, subvert, sabotage, or otherwise gain the advantage; the object is to solve problems so as to meet the concerns of both sides, or at least give the weaker side more consideration than it would have if still or the outside. It is not only acceptable but useful in rapprochement to draw clear lines of disagreement: the Shedd is going to keep the belugas and dolphins. CHARC respectfully opposes this policy. There might be a place for a written agreement to disagree, stipulating rules for fair debate and establishing a grievance procedure if one party or the other feels the rules have been broken. Within such an understanding, disagreement can be accommodated, and can even be integrated into the educational function of an oceanarium. In lieu of enduring demonstrations, for instance, a particularly courageous management could even allow a protest group to write one half of a handout, setting forth the objections to keeping marine mammals in captivity, while the oceanarium would in the other half present the opposite case.

Both parties must finally recognize that enfranchising formerly hostile outsiders as a loyal opposition is a tricky business. There will be misunderstandings and communication failures, as already happened in April 1994, when new Shedd director Ted Beattie tried to work out a truce with Hindi that ended in each party frustratedly telling associates that the other is untrustworthy. Communication failures—and **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has written evidence that this is all that happened—must not be misread as bad faith. If one party or the other feels dealt with in bad faith, the thing to do is talk about it—not withdraw and resume conflict.

There are clues that a de-emphasis of hostilities at the Shedd is possible. No one objected to the Shedd acquisition of four sea otter pups in 1989, who were orphaned by the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Nor did anyone object to the acquisition of three harbor seals from the National Aquarium in Baltimore—an adult stranding victim and two captive-bred offspring of stranding victims. It is also worth noting that most of the activists criticizing the Shedd management have not criticized the physical facilities except by contrast with the wild; only CHARC has criticized the animal care staff other than in connection with the two beluga deaths; and even Hindi has repeatedly stated that he has no objection to the Shedd exhibiting marine mammals of any species who for whatever reason could not be released into the wild.

What is done is done. To be considered now is what will be done in the future.

—Merritt Clifton

DRUG RAIDS HIT VEALERS (from page 1)

toms are of particular concern because the toxicity can appear suddenly following the consumption of clenbuterol residue. While no deaths have been reported, FDA is concerned about serious reactions in sensitive individuals, pregnant women, and people with heart disease."

According to an October 14 expose by *Los Angeles Times* staff writer Daniel P. Puzo, clients of the dozen feed formula suppliers that were raided include "major portions of the industry." There are about 1,200 formula-fed veal finishing operations in the U.S., accounting for 63% of the 1,159,000 veal calves slaughtered during 1993. If each supplier had 100 clients, potentially the entire formula-fed veal industry could be involved.

"Keep in mind," Eisnitz said, "that while well over twice as many formula-fed calves are slaughtered as bob calves," the next-biggest category, "consumers purchase much more than twice as much formula-fed veal, due to the fact that each formula-fed veal calf weighs more than three times as much as each bob calf." Thus consumers actually eat about six times as much formula-fed veal.

An HFA background report describes clenbuterol as "a synthetic steroid-like drug, used illegally to stimulate growth in veal calves." As a feed additive, HFA asserts, "clenbuterol can increase daily weight gains by up to 30%. It also lowers iron concentration in the muscle, enhancing anemia in the calves and producing the white meat desired by the 'milk-fed' veal industry."

Adds the description included in various federal search warrant applications, "Clenbuterol can be administered in a number of different ways: it can be put in milk replacement powder for calves, it can be sprayed over cattle feed, and it can be injected into the livestock."

Wrote Puzo, "Suspected use of clenbuterol has come at the same time that the average weight of veal calves slaughtered in this country has risen from 350 pounds in 1984 to about 430 pounds, or an increase of about 23%, according to data from the American Veal Association."

Silence is golden?

Former American Veal Association executive director Ken Cheatham, who retired on May 1, warned members in an April 26 memo that public awareness of the growing clenbuterol probe "can have a devastating, or potentially ruinous impact to the industry," already in a downward spiral

ty than it is with protecting the American public."

A court order issued on March 29 in the Federal Court District of Minnesota kept at least one search warrant and affidavit sealed until May 9, ostensibly to prevent publicity which might, "jeopardize the multistate investigation."

However, the sealing order also helped keep the investigation from interfering with veal sales around Easter, the annual peak of veal consumption, when about 12% more is eaten than around the winter holidays, the next highest consumption period. Easter fell on April 3 this year.

The order also gave Cheatham the chance to distribute his April 26 hush-up memo to "veal industry packing representatives, veal industry feed representatives, [and] state veal association presidents," before the investigation became public knowledge.

"We have stated before that rumors do our industry no good," Cheatham wrote. "Those under investigation and others contacted by federal agencies are not necessarily guilty of any wrong doing. Only a proper investigation and eventual official judgement can make that determination...The AVA has discussed the tactics used when a plant or farm comes under investigation with officials, and has requested that a more low-key approach be used if and when other contacts are made. We have advised these agencies that they are oftentimes dealing with families, animal agriculture, and not with violent criminal elements."

Continued Cheatham, with apparent confidence the matter could be buried, "It is our understanding that animals previously quarantined [*apparently because they might have ingested clenbuterol*] are being shipped to market and, as far as we can tell, this meat is going into commerce. Also, we have not had any major media coverage reported back to our offices...Please note the enclosed statements," he asked, "for use if you should be contacted. Please use only these statements so that the veal industry can speak in one united and consistent voice. Remember, do not offer more information than what is asked."

Cheatham also advised vealers to "operate within the existing laws and regulations concerning animal health care compound use and animal welfare guidelines."

Athletes banned

A search warrant application filed on February 7 by U.S. Customs Service special agent Steven Sutherland indicates that the federal probe actually began, "On or around

Raid in Pennsylvania. (Courtesy of HFA.)

The case breaks

The big break in the federal investigation of clenbuterol use in the veal industry came, according to the first search warrant request affidavits, "On approximately October 19, 1993," when "Robert Cozzolina, the director of the U.S. Customs Service's New York intelligence unit, received information from [a] confidential informant, which alleges that Vitek Supply Corporation may be attempting to import clenbuterol-treated animal feeds from its parent company named Pricor, located in Holland. [*The informant*] further stated that Pricor may place clenbuterol in the animal premises, antibiotics, and other medicines. Clenbuterol may also be found in Pricor's vitamins or trace elements."

The use of clenbuterol in animals raised for human consumption is illegal in the Netherlands as well as the U.S. According to the affidavits, Dutch veterinary and animal feeds inspector Anne T. Hoekstra "verified that there are numerous investigations being conducted within the Netherlands in relation to the illegal use of clenbuterol."

Finally, "On or about January 7," U.S. Customs began surveillance of shipments to Vitek from Pricor. Or

since 1945. That year, 1,664 million pounds of veal were sold. Currently, under 300 million pounds per year are sold—including about 200 million pounds from formula-fed calves.

“Despite the hazards posed to consumers by clenbuterol,” charges the HFA, “both government and veal industry personnel have tried to keep the entire affair secret.”

An “Affidavit in support of motion to seal search warrant affidavit” filed by U.S. Customs Service special agent Steven Sutherland on March 11, 1994 in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin avers that, “Premature public disclosure of this investigation may cause harm to the subjects of the investigation and to the public interest.”

Said Eisnitz, “The government is obviously more concerned with protecting the industry from negative publici-

August 16, 1989,” when “Stephen A. Beal, the owner of Rockin B. Feedyard, of Harper, Kansas, reported to Investigator David J. Bergeson of the FDA the possible use of clenbuterol, in the lamb feed supplied by Vitek for his Provimi lamb feed operation in Harper, Kansas. Beal informed Bergeson that when he began to feed the lambs the Vitek feed, he experienced an unusually high unexplainable death rate among his lambs. Beal had contacted representatives at Provimi and Vitek. After numerous contacts between Beal and John Doppenberg, Vitek’s general manager, Doppenberg informed Beal after a few alcoholic drinks that clenbuterol was used in the animal feed. Doppenberg later told Beal that the clenbuterol is smuggled into the U.S. packed in shipments of other feed ingredients such as milk replacer additives received from a related firm named Pricor...Beal added that he was told that clenbuterol was also added to veal supplements made for another firm entitled Strauss Veal Feeds, located in Watertown, Wisconsin.”

However, the warrant applications and affidavits gathered by Eisnitz indicate the U.S. government did little or nothing with the tip for five years. Clenbuterol did make news in 1992 and 1993, but strictly on the sports pages: German world double sprint champion Katrin Krabbe, her clubmate Grit Beur, British weightlifters Andrew Saxton and Andrew Davies, and U.S. field athletes Jud Logan and Bonnie Dasse were all barred from international competitions including the Barcelona Olympics for allegedly using clenbuterol to build muscle mass.

The expulsions upset a widespread belief that clenbuterol residues could not be detected in urine more than 24 hours after use. Presumably, athletes who quit use several days before competition wouldn’t get caught. Similarly, European veal producers caught illegally using clenbuterol commonly believed that if they quit using clenbuterol-treated feed two weeks before slaughter, they wouldn’t get caught—and consumers would be safe, as well.

The misunderstanding may have begun with apparent widespread undetected use of clenbuterol on racehorses. Testimony presented at the 1983 trial of alleged racetrack drug dealer Howard Kinsbrunner, of Davie, Florida, indicated that clenbuterol was one of the three most popular illegal drugs in his inventory, sold to as many as 270 horse trainers and veterinarians in at least 11 states. Tests to detect clenbuterol even after discontinuation of usage were not developed for many years—and right up until Krabbe was caught, Olympic officials didn’t know if the tests would really work.

Clenbuterol remains a problem in horseracing. On February 26, 1993, the California Horse Racing Board fired executive secretary Dennis Hutcheson at a public meeting for allegedly mishandling reports that at least six horses competed under the influence of clenbuterol at Santa Anita Park and Hollywood Park late in 1992.

February 11, the customs broker M.E. Dey told U.S. Customs in Milwaukee that a shipment received a week earlier “was administratively incorrect in that the documentation did not reflect three boxes of personal gifts, three plastic containers of iron dextran (10 liters each), one box of machine parts and 300 plastic 4-gallon cans added to the shipment by Pricor without M.E. Dey’s and Vitek’s knowledge.”

A U.S. Customs search of the shipment on February 14 found two packages of furaltadone hydrochloride, another illegal drug, classified as a carcinogen and banned from use in animals intended for human consumption since 1985. These and other items believed to have been imported illegally were marked for future identification. Test samples taken at that time later confirmed the presence of clenbuterol in “custom blended animal feed premix.” The shipment was meanwhile released to the Vitek facility at Oak Grove Wisconsin, on February 17.

A day later, on February 18, U.S. Customs raided Vitek, confiscating the suspect products. According to later warrant affidavits, Doppenberg then “confirmed that persons associated with and/or employed by Vitek and Pricor were involved in smuggling misbranded and unapproved animal drugs into the United States, and in the use and distribution of tainted animal premix and illegal animal drugs.”

Doppenberg also allegedly told a U.S. Customs agent “that he mixes clenbuterol into the feed specially blended by Vitek for V.I.V. Incorporated, a.k.a. Hying America, of Springville, Pennsylvania. According to the warrant request information, “Doppenberg stated that he does not supply clenbuterol-tainted premixes to any other client. Doppenberg stated that the clenbuterol is smuggled into the United States, on a quarterly basis, on the person of Gerard Hoogendijk, the president of Pricor (the parent company of Vitek) and the vice-president of Vitek.”

Doppenberg further admitted, warrant affidavits state, that product labels were switched to disguise the content of various other smuggled drugs. A drug called nitrofurazone, banned by the FDA in 1991, was apparently added to a product called Apple First Start, which was custom manufactured for American Feed and Livestock. Also obtained was information pertaining to the smuggling and illegal use of yet another unapproved livestock drug, Avotan.

A week later, on February 25, U.S. Customs raided V.I.V. Inc. As expected, product samples seized there also tested positive for clenbuterol, according to subsequent warrant affidavits. Within another week, federal agents searched the American Feeds and Livestock facilities at Howard Lake Minnesota; Buffalo Grove, Illinois; and Beaver Dam Wisconsin. From there, the trail apparently led to Windwood Veal Inc., Windwood Acres Inc., and Windwood Feeds Inc. of Towanda, Pennsylvania, all of which were raided circa

(continued next page,

Veal calves don't get to play this way. These calves are being raised by 4-H Club members. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

ANIMAL HEALTH

India on November 4 declared itself free of plague, two months after a bubonic plague outbreak hit the Beed district of Maharashtra state while pneumonic plague broke out in the city of Surat. The last Beed case was reported on October 2; the last Surat case was diagnosed three weeks later. A bubonic plague outbreak possibly related to the one in Beed raged on in Matabeleland province, Zimbabwe, killing 21 people and afflicting more than 200 by November 10. Dr. Lalit Dar and staff at the India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi meanwhile questioned whether the diseases in question really were plague in a letter to *The Lancet*, a prestigious British medical journal. They noted that while most of the victims had plague-like symptoms, only 272 out of 6,000 reported cases were unequivocally identified, and the death toll was unexpectedly low. "Even within families more than one case was uncommon," they wrote. "The diagnosis of plague should definitely be confirmed by culture. Conditions that need to be excluded are viral infections such as hantavirus pulmonary syndrome, melioidosis and leptospirosis." The latter three diseases, like plague, are often spread by infected rodents and tend to follow flooding, which hit western India just before the first plague cases occurred.

A one-year-old Swiss herding dog named Bobby, reputedly one of just 20 in Canada, received life-saving surgery for a heart defect on November 11 at the Western College of Veterinary Medicine in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Picked up as a stray by the Calgary SPCA, he was flown to Saskatoon courtesy of Canadian Airlines. He'll be put up for adoption in Saskatoon upon recovery.

Public officials used lethal injections to kill all 47 dogs and 23 cats in the northern Hungarian village of Ricse on October 28, after a two-year-old boy and a 41-year-old woman died of rabies contracted through cat bites. Apparently none of the animals were vaccinated, and post-exposure vaccine is also hard to come by in eastern Europe.

As many as 500 people sought post-exposure rabies vaccination in late October after handling kittens at the Concord Aquarium and Pet Center, of Concord, New Hampshire. Owner Tim Jandebeur often accepted litters of kittens from the general public, and let them roam loose in the store. On September 19 he accepted three kittens from the girlfriend of Concord resident James Robert, who found a rabid raccoon on his property on October 11. The state public health department tested the mother cat for rabies, but made no effort to retrieve the kittens when she proved negative. Unknown to health officials, all three kittens had died soon after Jandebeur took them. On October 6, Jandebeur sold another kitten to nursing student Denise Wardell, 20, of nearby Penacook. That kitten fell ill two and a half weeks later. Wardell took her to a veterinarian, who prescribed antibiotics. Only after the kitten suffered seizures and died on October 22 did the veterinarian recognize rabies symptoms, soon confirmed by testing. Of the 37 kittens who were potentially exposed at the store, four were still there, 23 were recovered, and four had died of unknown causes. All those retrieved alive were euthanized and tested for rabies, but there were apparently no other confirmed cases. Jandebeur said each kitten was certified healthy by a veterinarian prior to sale, but they weren't vaccinated because the vaccinations aren't considered safe for kittens younger than 16 weeks of age.

Closed in June when founder Dr. Durland Fish left to take a job at Yale University, the Vector Ecology Laboratory at the State University College in Purchase, New York, is to reopen soon with \$180,000 in funding from the New York Department of Health. The lab, the only one in New York that studies the ticks which spread Lyme disease, had operated since 1985 on a combination of federal and private funding secured by Fish, who will continue to oversee the operations.

AGRICULTURE

Famine driven by drought is devastating the Tarahumara tribe, of Chihuahua state, Mexico—a shy people known for vegetarianism, endurance running, and such usually good health that their language reportedly lacks a word for malnutrition. Their plight became known when health officials reported in late October that Tarahumara women—who hadn't eaten in days—were carrying starving and dehydrated babies out of the mountains to find help, walking up to five hours to reach a clinic. At least 34 Tarahumara babies died at clinics during September and October. The toll in remote villages is believed to be far higher. The crisis was apparently aggravated by ranchers whose cattle drained local water sources before more than 100,000 head succumbed. Mexican president Carlos Salinas de Gortari finally promised food aid on October 27, but refused the appeal of Chihuahua governor Francisco Barrios Terrazas, a member of the opposition, for disaster relief funds. While the politicians dithered, photographer Ismael Villalobos, 60, trucked tons of rice and beans to the Tarahumara, gifts from a Mexico City women's group.

The fourth year of the worst drought in memory is killing countless millions of sheep and cattle in Australia—after they eat the last grass and drink the last water they can find. The drought is also halving wheat exports and afflicting wildlife, as starving kangaroos invade cities to eat shrubbery and wildfires roar through dwindling koala habitat. The drought is caused by the El Nino weather effect, which in turn may be produced by the effects of rainforest logging on weather systems.

Frustrated by the failure of the European Union to agree upon uniform rules to protect animals going to slaughter, German agriculture minister Jochen Borchert pledged October 26 to unilaterally impose his own. Private enterprise took the lead in attempting to end long hauling of animals shipped from Britain, as Brittany Ferries on November 4 joined P&O and Stena Sealink in refusing to transport livestock other than breeding animals and horses intended for competitive use. P&O and Stena Sealink quit hauling livestock to slaughter in July. Cattle brokers briefly scrambled to find other means of export, trying air freight and rented cargo vessels, before Freight Line Ferries emerged to take over the trade. Britain ships about 2.5 million animals a year to slaughter abroad, mostly in the Netherlands and France.

Comments were due November 14 on a Food and Drug Administration proposal to ban the inclusion of offal from the brains, spinal cords, spleens, lymph nodes, thymus, and intestines of adult sheep and goats in cattle feed. These parts are believed capable of transmitting prions from scrapie, a deadly sheep-and-goat disease, into cattle, where in Great Britain the malady has apparently evolved into bovine spongiform encephalopathy. The National Renderers Association and the Animal Protein Producers Industry have recommended a voluntary

Hunting

Fur

Kentucky is expected to go from 25th in the U.S. in poultry production to ninth during the next two years, as former tobacco farmers turn to chicken production. Immense water pollution problems resulted from blood, grease, and manure disposal when the poultry industry similarly exploded in Arkansas and Missouri.

Newborn calf at left, photographed by Kim Bartlett. At right, Dutch veal calves (Stichting Lekker Dier photo).

Clenbuterol replaces exercise in muscle growth

April 12. Meanwhile, Vitek was hit again on April 7.

As the raids continued at least into August, the search warrant affidavits used stronger and more specific language. Yet apparently no charges have yet been filed, as the investigation goes on.

Normal practices?

"The AVA believes this regrettable situation, if true, is an isolated incident and has no connection at all with normal veal industry production practices," asserts one of Cheatham's prepared media statements. But already several of the biggest names in veal are implicated. Math alone—the number of formula-fed veal producers divided by the number of distributors raided, plus the coincidence that all of the distributors are within the major veal-producing states—suggests "isolated" may be liberally defined.

Even if the illegal drugging does involve "isolated" incidents, it still tends to reinforce the longstanding argument of humane advocates that formula-fed veal pro-

Jim Harris ad (to March)

duction techniques are inherently unnatural, and virtually require intensive use of drugs that would not be necessary if the animals were allowed to live normally. Formula-fed veal calves spend almost their entire lives tethered inside narrow wooden stalls, or sometimes portable crates, deprived of any opportunity to engage in vigorous play so that their muscle development will be retarded and their flesh will remain tender. The advantage affording by clenbuterol is that it stimulates muscles to grow in size without necessarily being exercised or growing stronger.

Because formula-fed veal calves are kept from exercising and are kept anemic to insure their flesh remains light-colored, they are notoriously susceptible to infection, and are especially vulnerable to diarrhea. A pair of 1987 studies by Ted Friend, an associate professor of agriculture at Texas A&M University, reported that veal calves raised in confinement needed as much as five times more medication than field-reared calves to remain healthy. A 1988 USDA sampling of 1,359 kidneys from formula-fed calves found antibiotic residue levels in excess of FDA limits for human consumption in 3.2%—roughly one calf in 33, or as many as half a dozen calves in the typical veal barn.

—Merritt Clifton

**Blue Ribbons
(renewed for Dec color page - add price)**

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ban on use of such sheep and goat offal in cattle feed since 1989.

Monsanto, the leading maker of bovine somatotropin, illegally promoted the drug before it was approved, charges a report issued in late October by the inspector general of the Department of Health and Human Services. Nine months after BST hit the market, an estimated 7% of U.S. dairy farmers are sticking it to their herds with twice-monthly injections at the base of each cow's tail. It increases milk production per cow by 5% to 20%. Some users in New York, Florida, and Michigan have blamed BST for causing severe and sometimes even fatal udder infections.

The USDA on October 27 scrapped new poultry inspection regulations proposed in July by former Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, and said it would instead introduce new rules for inspecting both poultry and red meat. The poultry regulations were presented just as Espy was accused of improperly accepting favors from Tyson Foods Inc., the biggest chicken producer in the world. Critics claimed Espy introduced the regulations in haste, trying to offset charges of favoritism.

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Dog logo

The Watchdog

WHO GETS THE MONEY?

The Watchdog monitors fundraising, spending, and political activity in the name of animal and habitat protection—both pro and con. His empty bowl stands for all the bowls left empty when some take more than they need.

BUDGETS, ASSETS, FUNDRAISING, AND OVERHEAD

The major national animal and habitat protection groups are listed below in alphabetical order, together with selected other organizations of note. Each group is identified in the second column by apparent focus and philosophy: **A** stands for advocacy, **C** for conservation of habitat via acquisition, **E** for education, **H** for support of hunting (either for "wildlife management" or recreation), **L** for litigation, **P** for publication, **R** for animal rights, **S** for shelter and sanctuary maintenance, **V** for focus on vivisection issues, and **W** for animal welfare. The **R** and **W** designations are used only when an organization seems to have made a point of being one or the other. Although many groups are involved in multiple activities, space limits us to providing only four identifying letters.

Except where otherwise stated, the financial data

comes from current Internal Revenue Service Form 990 filings, covering either calendar year or fiscal year 1993.

To place these numbers in perspective, consider that the National Charities Information Bureau requires approved charities to spend at least 60% of their budgets on programs, not including direct mail associated with fundraising. This standard is stricter—and more indicative of an organization's priorities—than the IRS rules, which allow charities to write off some direct mail costs as program service under the heading of "public education." Thus the figures that organizations declare and the figures as amended in accordance with NCIB guidelines are often very different. The % column states each organization's overhead and fundraising costs as declared to the IRS. The **ADJ** column states those costs as they would be

under NCIB guidelines. Differences appear in boldface.

Groups which have large endowments and therefore receive a great deal of interest tend to have lower overhead because they are not obliged to spend as much on fundraising.

The seventh through ninth columns provide data on assets. Note that shelters and sanctuaries tend to have more fixed assets (land, buildings, and equipment) because of the nature of their work.

The NCIB also suggests that, "Usually, the organization's net assets available for the following fiscal year should not be more than twice the higher of the current year's expense or the next year's budget." Remember, though, that not all cash and securities are actually available; many older organizations derive half or more of their income from interest.

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ADJ	ASSETS	FIXED	CASH/SECUR.
African Wildlife Foundation	AE	\$ 3,776,679	\$ 2,878,298	\$ 898,381	24%	33%	\$ 2,634,663	\$ 346,020	\$ 1,970,868
Amer. Anti-Vivisection Society	AEV	\$ 956,303	\$ 643,110	\$ 313,193	33%	33%	\$ 6,963,914	\$ 31,996	\$ 6,930,711
Amer. Assn. of Zoos & Aquariums	AE	\$ 1,856,876	\$ 1,701,129	\$ 155,747	8%	8%	\$ 3,651,492	\$ 668,204	\$ 2,955,758 1
AFAAR	V	\$ 56,949	\$ 56,660	\$ 289	>1%	>1%	\$ 36,950	(none)	\$ 36,950 2
American Humane Association	AEW	\$ 4,985,731	\$ 3,919,082	\$ 1,066,649	21%	21%	\$ 5,924,156	\$ 2,536,095	\$ 2,221,678 3
American Horse Protection Assn.	AE	\$ 266,545	\$ 168,096	\$ 98,449	37%	37%	\$ 44,662	\$ 8,844	\$ 47,383
American SPCA	AES	\$ 22,242,264	\$ 18,501,755	\$ 5,740,509	26%	27%	\$ 55,801,378	\$ 25,685,054	\$ 28,517,067
Animal Legal Defense Fund	(IRS could find no current Form 990 on file; ALDF, which spent up to 65% of its 1992 budget on fundraising, refused our direct requests for one.)								
ANIMAL PEOPLE	P	\$ 99,600	\$ 85,541	\$ 14,059	14%	14%	\$ 18,447	\$ 12,574	\$ 5,523
Animal Protection Institute	AE	\$ 1,484,984	\$ 997,740	\$ 487,244	33%	33%	\$ 426,818	\$ 316,643	\$ 20,474
Animal Rights International	AER	\$ 102,434	\$ 96,082	\$ 6,352	6%	6%	\$ 108,329	\$ 1,653	\$ 76,437
ARM! (Chicago)	AER	\$ 22,054	\$ 15,927	\$ 6,127	28%	28%	\$ 912	\$ 538	\$ 374
Animal Rights Mobilization	AE	\$ 97,859	\$ 47,281	\$ 50,578	52%	52%	\$ 19,674	\$ 6,095	\$ 13,579 4
Animal Rights Network	P	\$ 278,071	\$ 199,016	\$ 79,055	28%	28%	\$ 34,292	\$ 11,800	\$ 6,935 5
Animal Welfare Institute	AE	\$ 757,227	\$ 645,805	\$ 111,422	17%	17%	\$ 593,829	\$ 9,408	\$ 105,844
Beauty Without Cruelty USA	AE	\$ 16,550	\$ 14,725	\$ 1,835	11%	11%	\$ 13,361	(none)	\$ 13,361

NOTES

1 - AAZPA (now renamed American Zoos and Aquariums) is supported by grants, dues, and securities income. In 1993 it provided \$333,489 to species conservation.

2 - AFAAR provides direct funding for validation of non-animal research and testing methods. All administrative costs other than postage are paid by AFAAR

Comm. to Abolish Sport Hunting (Reactivated under new president Anne Muller, CASH was inactive during fiscal 1993 due to founder Luke Dommer's death on 8/18/92.)

Conc. for Help. Anmls. in Israel	AE	\$ 106,236	\$ 101,354	\$ 4,882	5%	5%	\$ 5,606	\$ (none)	\$ 5,606		
Conservation Intl.	AE	\$ 11,225,319	\$ 8,871,620	\$ 2,353,699	21%	21%	\$ 4,349,334	\$ 372,351	\$ 2,787,575		
Cousteau Society	AE	\$ 16,893,018	\$ 13,864,732	\$ 3,028,286	18%	18%	\$ 11,876,155	\$ 794,468	\$ 1,286,704		
Defenders of Animal Rights	S	\$ 665,802	\$ 497,515	\$ 168,287	25%	39%	\$ 2,096,799	\$ 1,536,925	\$ 365,355	6	
Defenders of Wildlife	AEH	\$ 5,705,580	\$ 4,508,593	\$ 1,196,987	21%	23%	\$ 5,696,580	\$ 328,841	\$ 2,904,976		
Doris Day Animal League	AER	\$ 1,421,856	\$ 1,032,409	\$ 389,447	27%	96%	\$ 174,927	\$ 7,687	\$ 283,732		
Earth Island Institute	AE	\$ 2,735,084	\$ 2,199,460	\$ 535,624	20%	42%	\$ 1,128,559	\$ 23,445	\$ 1,015,163	7	
Farm Animal Reform Movement	AER	\$ 117,702	\$ 104,242	\$ 13,460	11%	11%	\$ 7,474	\$ (none)	\$ 7,474		
Farm Sanctuary	AES	\$ 656,594	\$ 530,054	\$ 126,540	19%	35%	\$ 1,046,756	\$ 783,696	\$ 242,837	8	
Friends of Animals	AER	\$ 4,059,643	\$ 3,256,230	\$ 784,540	19%	26%	\$ 2,631,255	\$ 66,691	\$ 2,171,019		
Fund for Animals	AERS	\$ 2,662,645	\$ 1,911,909	\$ 750,736	28%	38%	\$ 10,845,870	\$ 841,210	\$ 9,702,105		
Greenpeace USA	AE	\$ 13,431,626	\$ 11,597,666	\$ 1,833,960	14%	14%	\$ 18,902,832	\$ 214,742	\$ 8,970,319		
Humane Farming Association	AE	\$ 1,115,794	\$ 925,921	\$ 189,873	17%	28%	\$ 1,680,430	\$ 407,487	\$ 1,255,201		
Humane Society of the U.S.	AEW	\$ 20,381,958	\$ 12,383,942	\$ 5,547,806	27%	33%	\$ 41,335,492	\$ 9,241,994	\$ 30,008,802		
In Defense of Animals	AER	\$ 996,906	\$ 772,315	\$ 224,591	23%	46%	\$ 249,773	\$ 7,880	\$ 114,452		
Intl. Fund for Animal Welfare	AE	\$ 3,454,315	\$ 2,437,870	\$ 1,016,445	27%	54%	\$ 2,590,868	\$ 1,632,021	\$ 564,285	9	
Intl. Primate Protection Lg.	AES	\$ 348,842	\$ 252,216	\$ 96,626	28%	51%	\$ 385,069	\$ 287,838	\$ 86,430	10	
Intl. Soc. for Animal Rights	AE	\$ 462,457	\$ 327,706	\$ 134,661	29%	34%	\$ 514,170	\$ 121,377	\$ 295,887		
Intl. Wildlife Coalition	AE	\$ 2,789,156	\$ 2,210,358	\$ 516,798	19%	21%	\$ 1,122,189	\$ 910,335	\$ 95,345		
Los Angeles SPCA	S	\$ 4,540,270	\$ 2,401,267	\$ 2,139,003	53%		(Info taken from annual report; assets and salaries not included.)				

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>PROGRAMS</u>	<u>OVERHEAD</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>ADJ</u>	<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>FIXED</u>	<u>CASH/SECUR.</u>
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NOTE

Warm Store ad - paid for Dec.

Reserved through Dec.

(continued next page)

Moore & Ahlers - paid through 9/95.

Debra J. Hartman
119 South Street
Dept. AP
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1213

board members.

3 - The American Humane Association has two divisions. Animal Protection had a 1993 budget of \$2,089,839; Child Protection had a budget of \$1,829,243.

4 - Animal Rights Mobilization declared as overhead some costs that most groups would have allocated to programs. Cash assets exceed total assets because ARM! began the year with a deficit.

5 - The Animal Rights Network publishes *The Animals' Agenda*.

6 - Defenders of Animal Rights declared that it did not include in "program" *(cont.)*

BUDGETS, ASSETS, FUNDRAISING, AND OVERHEAD, CONTINUED

Massachusetts SPCA	AESW	\$ 21,324,278	\$ 17,335,336	\$ 3,988,942	19%	19%	\$ 58,484,023	\$ 9,054,627	\$ 49,446,119	11	
Michigan Humane Society	S	\$ 4,731,055	\$ 3,244,013	\$ 1,160,389	25%	25%	\$ 4,970,186	\$ 2,652,583	\$ 1,997,088		
Natl. Anti-Vivisection Soc.	AEV	(IRS could find no current Form 990 for NAVS on file; NAVS repeatedly refused direct requests for the information.)									
Natl. Humane Education Soc.	S	\$ 3,422,494	\$ 2,645,127	\$ 777,367	23%	50%	\$ 474,068	\$ 361,234	\$ 79,863	13	
Natl. Wildlife Federation	AEH	\$ 83,574,187	\$ 71,649,155	\$ 7,860,825	10%	12%	\$ 52,891,144	\$ 10,135,206	\$ 13,469,071		
The Nature Conservancy	C	\$ 219,284,534	\$ 177,677,216	\$ 41,607,318	19%	19%	\$ 915,664,531	\$ 536,953,180	\$ 281,293,000		
New England Anti-Viv. Soc.	AERV	\$ 1,397,578	\$ 1,146,610	\$ 250,968	18%	18%	\$ 5,898,259	\$ 879,329	\$ 4,905,903		
New York Zoological Society	SE	\$ 66,321,898	\$ 59,522,742	\$ 6,799,156	11%	11%	\$ 126,149,527	\$ none listed	\$ 16,952,488		
North Shore Animal League	S	\$ 40,174,124	\$ 28,438,690	\$ 11,735,434	29%	29%	\$ 51,674,439	\$ 13,749,412	\$ 35,775,487	14	
PETA	AER	\$ 8,624,766	\$ 6,422,056	\$ 2,202,710	26%	31%	\$ 5,744,544	\$ 885,982	\$ 5,730,710		
Phys. Comm. for Resp. Medicine	AER	\$ 1,070,601	\$ 888,490	\$ 182,111	17%	21%	\$ 44,040	\$ 34,579	\$ 32,214		
Primarily Primates	S	\$ 400,539	\$ 239,273	\$ 161,266	40%	47%	\$ 351,044	\$ 353,825	\$ 37,248		
Sea Shepherd Conserv. Soc.	AE	\$ 529,678	\$ 479,452	\$ 80,226	17%	17%	\$ 674,068	\$ 344,954	\$ 327,378		
Sierra Club	AE	\$ 40,961,805	\$ 32,061,811	\$ 8,899,994	22%	22%	\$ 13,032,770	\$ 4,188,026	\$ 14,597,797		
United Animal Nations	AE	\$ 392,508	\$ 300,153	\$ 91,957	23%	38%	\$ 99,604	\$ 15,917	\$ 79,264		
United Poultry Concerns	AER	\$ 14,754	\$ 10,962	\$ 3,792	26%	26%	\$ 11,794	\$ 1,194	\$ 10,170		
Wilderness Society	AE	\$ 16,480,668	\$ 12,371,177	\$ 4,109,491	25%	48%	\$ 4,191,419	\$ 385,212	\$ 6,019,608		
World Soc. for Prot. of Animals	(IRS could find no current Form 990 for WSPA on file; WSPA promised to send one, but failed to get it to us by deadline.)										
World Wildlife Fund	AE	\$ 54,663,771	\$ 47,908,852	\$ 6,754,919	12%	27%	\$ 39,460,024	\$ 2,533,431	\$ 42,945,391	15	

12

NOTES

(cont.ined)

services" any joint costs from a combined educational campaign and fundraising solicitation. However, our examination of DAR mailings suggests that the entire \$91,791 DAR humane education budget should properly be considered a fundraising expense.

7 - Earth Island Institute told the IRS that it did not allocate any joint costs from combined educational and fundraising activity to programs, but the EII programs budget lists \$570,034 for "special appeals," and \$38,264 for "direct mail."

8 - Farm Sanctuary in its 1993 annual report claimed it spent 86% of its revenues on programs. This reckoning is not supported by Form 990 data, using either the IRS or NCIB accounting standards.

9 - IFAW has 14 affiliates, whose financial affairs are not included in the IRS Form 990 for IFAW itself. Extensive securities and physical property including aircraft are held by various of these affiliates.

10 - IPPL actually used a stricter standard for defining the term "combined educational campaign and fundraising solic-

Selected opposition organizations:

Americans for Medical Progress	AE	\$ 1,059,012	\$ 1,045,953	\$ 13,059	1%	1%	\$ 143,006	\$ 35,590	\$ 111,726	16	
Animal Industry Foundation	AE	\$ 165,914	\$ 54,445	\$ 111,469	67%	67%	\$ 234,204	\$ 2,189	\$ 228,526	17	
Ducks Unlimited	CH	\$ 60,629,671	\$ 45,016,127	\$ 15,613,542	26%	26%	\$ 30,845,963	\$ 11,283,333	\$ 8,085,309		
Fndtn. for Biomed. Research	AE	\$ 943,219	\$ 757,456	\$ 185,763	20%	20%	\$ 3,974,965	\$ none listed	\$ 3,970,534		
Natl. Assn. for Biomed. Resrch.	AE	\$ 704,404	\$ 525,023	\$ 179,381	26%	26%	\$ 1,748,920	\$ 2,912	\$ 1,731,466		
National Rifle Association	AE	(For the second year in a row, the National Rifle Association obtained permission to file a late return. At deadline it still had not filed.)									
Putting People First	AE	\$ 113,347	\$ 74,269	\$ 39,078	34%	43%	\$ -18,520	\$ none listed	\$ 10,012	18	
Safari Club International	AE	\$ 3,727,694	\$ 2,528,187	\$ 1,199,507	32%	32%	\$ 6,300,073	\$ 3,716,307	\$ 1,159,649		
Wildlife Legislative Fund of America & Wildlife Legislative Foundation of America	(At deadline these two affiliated groups still had not filed for 1993.)										

INDIVIDUAL COMPENSATION (EXECUTIVES, DIRECTORS, TOP-PAID STAFF AND CONSULTANTS)

The **Pay** column below combines salaries, pension plan contributions for those whose organizations have a pension plan, and expense accounts for the relative handful of individuals who are not required to itemize expenses.

Four sets of salary norms are presented in boldface. Norms identified as **SAWA** come from the 1993 **Society of Animal Welfare Administrators** survey of *Salary and Personnel Practices*. Norms identified as **C&L** come from the **Coopers & Lybrand** publication *Compensation in Not-for-Profit Organizations*. Norms identified as **AL&A** come from a survey of 1,377 nonprofit organizations conducted by **Abbott, Langer & Associates**, as summarized in the September 6, 1994 edition of *The Chronicle of Philanthropy*. Norms identified as **TP** come from a

Towers Perrin survey of 321 of the 400 biggest charities in the U.S., as summarized in the October 4, 1994 edition of the *Chronicle of Philanthropy*.

Only six groups listed in these tables rank among the top 400: the Nature Conservancy (28), World Wildlife Fund (130), Ducks Unlimited (154), North Shore Animal League (192), National Wildlife Federation (315), and Wilderness Society (381).

Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
Russell Train	Retired	WWF	\$349,660	A
David Ganz	Terminated	NSAL	\$313,588	B
JAY HAIR	President	NWF	\$299,876	
WILLIAM CONWAY	Gen. Dir.	NY Zoo	\$258,591	
JOHN HOYT	CEO	HSUS	\$210,611	
KATHRYN FULLER	President	WWF	\$201,650	

Individual	Position	Group	Pay	No te
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER C&L				
\$111,100				
Robert Wagner	CEO	AAZPA	\$110,899	
H. Finkelstein	Asst. Tr.	ASPCA	\$109,651	C
Robert Steele	VP-Finance	Cousteau	\$107,472	
Diana McMeekin	Exec. VP Afr.Wild.		\$107,342	C

TOP ADMINISTRATOR	TP	\$
Roger Kindler	VP	HSUS \$ 87,282
Jan Hartke	VP	HSUS \$ 87,115
Nancy Green	BLM Prog.	WildSoc \$ 85,546
Jeff Olsen	Depty. VP	WildSoc \$ 85,375
Christopher Thollaug	Dir.	Sierra \$ 85,200
Mark Plotkin	Vice Pres.	ConsIntl \$ 85,145

Huando Torres *Sr. Inv.* ASPCA \$198,843 C
CEO, budget <\$10 million C&L \$198,200

Paul Irwin *Pres./Tr.* HSUS \$195,288
ROGER CARAS *President* ASPCA \$185,940
CEO, budget <\$25 million AL&A \$185,244

JOHN STEVENSON *President* NSAL \$184,215 D
GUS THORNTON *President* MSPCA \$178,285 E
Paige MacDonald *Exec. VP* WWF \$174,400
BRIAN DAVIES *CEO* IFAW \$169,265 F
William Howard *Exec. VP* NWF \$165,577
John McKew *Dir. Admin.* NY Zoo \$165,162
JEAN-MICHEL COUSTEAU *Pres. Coust.* \$164,933 G
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER TP \$159,400

PETER SELIGMANN *Chair* ConsIntl \$156,190
Richard Lattis *City Zoos* NY Zoo \$155,680
James Meeuwse *Pub. Aff.* NY Zoo \$155,680
John Hoare *Comptroller* NY Zoo \$155,680
Ronald Jolly *Kennel wrk.* ASPCA \$152,381
PAUL SCHINDLER *Pres.* Afr.Wild. \$152,240 C
Russ Mittermeier *Pres.* ConsIntl \$150,864
Frederick Richards *Wr/Pro* Coust. \$143,009
W. WILLIAM WEEKS *CEO* NatCon \$142,372
Joel D. Thomas *Secretary* NWF \$138,818
CEO, budget \$10-25 million AL&A \$135,000

ROGER SCHLICKEISEN *Pres.* Defend. \$134,266
Alicr Clay *Sr. VP* NWF \$131,750
James Leape *Senior VP* WWF \$130,800
Francis DiCicco *Treasurer* NWF \$128,627
Geoffrey Barnard *VP* NatCon \$126,535
Steve McCormick *Reg. Dir.* NatCon \$127,624
Kelvin Taketa *Reg. Dir.* NatCon \$125,175
Edward Hamilton *DVM* NSAL \$124,516 C
John Heyl *Vice Pres.* ConsIntl \$124,366
Robert Strohm *VP-public.* NSW \$123,213
John Noble *Gen. Counsel* WWF \$123,170
Jorge Morales *Foreman* ASPCA \$121,998
Richard Moore *Exec. Dir.* IFAW \$121,852 F
L. Gregory Low *VP* NatCon \$119,232
SYDNEY BUTLER *Exec. Dir.* AAZPA \$117,592
Joseph Taliento *Kennel wrk.* ASPCA \$117,552
TOP LEGAL POSITION TP \$117,500

Alan Lamson *VP-Promo* NWF \$117,476
John Flicker *Reg. Dir.* NatCon \$117,188
Bradford Northrop *VP* NatCon \$116,977
John Humke *VP* NatCon \$115,926
John C. Cook *VP* NatCon \$115,320
Ray Cutler *VP* NatCon \$115,220

DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE TP \$113,600

James Carpenter *DVM* MSPCA \$113,719 C
KARIN SHELDON *Act. Pres.* WildSoc \$113,620
Bruce Runnels *VP* NatCon \$113,537
Paul Gambardella *DVM* MSPCA \$112,894
Grant Thompson *Exec. VP* WildSoc \$111,625
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER C&L \$111,100

Robert Wagner *CEO* AAZPA \$110,899
H. Finkelstein *Asst. Tr.* ASPCA \$109,651 C
Robert Steele *VP-Finance* Cousteau \$107,472

Charles Bassett *Reg. Dir.* NatCon \$106,993
Deborah Sorondo *Ass Secty.* Sierra \$106,159
John Jensen *VP, Devel.* NWF \$105,407
Charles Westfield *DVM* ASPCA \$105,131
Neil Harpster *DVM* MSPCA \$105,025
J. Martin Caovano *VP* NatCon \$104,929
Steve Rubin *(unstated)* ConsIntl \$104,482
Natalie Wough *VP-Devel.* WWF \$103,550
Michael Wright *Sr. Fellow* WWF \$103,550
Henri Jacquier *VP-Europe* Cousteau \$102,828
Michael Arms *Shelter Dir.* NSAL \$102,487
Mary Hanley *VP* WildSoc \$101,875
Patricia Forkan *VP* HSUS \$101,854
Dennis Donald *Reg. Dir.* NatCon \$101,815
Rebecca Wodder *VP* WildSoc \$100,375
Anita Gottlieb *Sen. VP* Defenders \$100,360
Richard Murphy *VP-Sci/Edu* Coust. \$100,098
Mark Shaffer *VP* WildSoc \$98,500
John Grandy *VP* HSUS \$98,326
Lawrence Amon *VP Finance* WWF \$98,221
Gary Hartshorn *VP, R&D* WWF \$98,100

TOP LEGAL POSITION C&L \$97,900

CARL POPE *Exec. Dir.* Sierra \$97,682
TOP SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER TP \$96,700

Paula DiPerna *VP-Intrntl* Cousteau \$96,530
Michael Aronson *DVM* MSPCA \$96,277 C
Michael Bernstein *DVM* MSPCA \$96,036
Charles Vinick *VP-Bus.* Cousteau \$95,578
Michael Francisc *Forest* WildSoc \$94,250
Gail Bingham *VP, Resolv.* WWF \$94,001
CEO, budget \$1-\$10 million C&L \$93,800

James Nations *Vice Pres.* ConsIntl \$91,956
Roderic Mast *Vice Pres.* ConsIntl \$90,196
Norman Schwartz *Consult.* ConsIntl \$89,338
ROBERT HART *President* AHA \$89,188
Louis Barnes *Asst. Tr.* Sierra \$89,065
Bennett Beach *Public Aff.* WildSoc \$88,875
Michael Fox *VP* HSUS \$88,069

TOP ADMINISTRATOR TP \$87,900

Roger Kindler *VP* HSUS \$87,282
Jan Hartke *VP* HSUS \$87,115

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Eliz. McCorkle *VP Fin/Ad* Afr.Wild \$85,097
Individual Position Group Pay Note
Tom Waite *Asst. Tr.* HSUS \$84,384
Silvio Oliveri *Vice Pres* ConsIntl \$83,899
James Deane *Editor* Defenders \$83,300
Allen Smith *Alaska Dir.* WildSoc \$82,700
David Wills *VP* HSUS \$82,027

TOP FUNDRAISER TP \$81,600

Patricia Kelly *Vice Pres* ConsIntl \$81,847
CEO, budget \$5-10 million AL&A \$80,000

DEPUTY CEO C&L \$79,900

Tod Heilser *Vice Pres.* ConsIntl \$79,822

M. Stanley Price *VP Afr* Afr.Wild. \$79,019

Bonnie Brown *DVM* NSAL \$79,549

Barbara Bucovetsky *CrtGrp* NSAL \$78,950

Kristin Vehrs *Lobbyist* AAZPA \$77,436

Murdaugh Madden *VP* HSUS \$77,388

Don Hellman *Acting VP* Wild Soc \$73,913

Pat Schene *Child Prot.* AHA \$77,056

TOP FINANCIAL OFFICER TP \$76,300

Hedwig Bienvenu *Film edit.* Coust. \$74,807

Michael Hutchins *Dir.Cons.* AAZPA \$72,796

Linda Boyd *Dir.Memb.* AAZPA \$72,796

Karen Brazeau *Logistics* Cousteau \$72,781

Herman Kaufman *Legal Cons.* FoA \$72,000

TOP FINANCIAL OFFICER C&L \$71,900

Janet Fesler *Asst. Secty.* WWF \$71,667

REGIONAL OFFICE HEAD TP \$70,600

Thomas Watkins *VP/Editor* WildSoc \$70,594

TOP LOBBYIST TP \$70,550

Sara Vickerman *St.Con.Dr.* Defend. \$70,429

Dannis White *Anim. Prot.* AHA \$70,208

Randall Lockwood *VP* HSUS \$69,745

Arthur Keefe *Dir. Dev.* HSUS \$69,265

Dennis Fruitt *(unstated)* ConsIntl \$68,915

Mike Saxenian *(unstated)* ConsIntl \$68,765

Marc Paulhus *VP* HSUS \$68,657

HELEN JONES *President* ISAR \$68,250

PRISCILLA FERAL *President* FoA \$68,226 I

John Shepard *Acting VP* WildSoc \$65,834

TOP COMMUNICATIONS/PR JOB TP \$65,700

FUNDRAISER, budget <\$25 mil AL&A \$67,650

DAVID BERKMAN *Exec. Dir.* API \$67,440 C

HOLLY HAZARD *Exec. Dir.* DDAL \$66,350

Pamela Stacey *Editor* Cousteau \$65,798

Alain Traonquill *Logistics* Coust. \$65,483

Katherine Benedict *Data Pr.* HSUS \$65,037

CEO, budget \$2.5-\$5 million AL&A \$64,500

Neill Heath *Dev. Dir.* Afr.Wild. \$64,100

Martin Stephens *VP* HSUS \$63,206

John Fitzgerald *Wildl.Law* Defend. \$62,714

Edmund Barron *Com.Cons.* Afr.Wild. \$62,187

Carter Luke *VP* MSPCA \$61,719 E

James Wyerman *Dr.Nat.Cons.* Defend \$61,612

Vicki Thorpe *Asst. Tr.* Sierra \$61,426

Karen Furestad *Asst. Child.* AHA \$60,208

Paul Savageau *CFO* AHA \$60,003

Betty Denny Smith *Hllywd.* AHA \$59,509

itation" than does the NCIB, counting the incidental appeals for funds in the IPPL newsletter as such a solicitation. Thus many of the combined costs declared by IPPL could legitimately be allocated to programs.

11 - Affiliates of the MSPCA include the American Fondouk Maintenance Committee, with assets of \$3,574,549; the **Mary Mitchell Humane Fund,** with assets of \$3,965,265; and the **American Humane Education Society,** with assets of \$2,004,266. The latter had \$30,095 in fundraising costs during 1993; the others did no fundraising. The MSPCA Form 990 claims it had eight shelters in 1993; in fact, since it gave up the Pittsfield shelter in December 1992, it has had only seven.

12 - As of June 31, 1992, the end of the fiscal year covered by the most recent **NAVS** Form 990 we have been able to get from the IRS, the organization was headed by Mary Margaret Cunniff. Her husband Kenneth Cunniff was also on the payroll. Their combined salaries and perquisites came to \$172,000. Mary Margaret Cunniff succeeded George Trapp, her father, as head of **NAVS**; Trapp was paid \$30,000 for consulting. Four of the seven board members

(cont.)

INDIVIDUAL COMPENSATION, CONTINUED

NOTES

(cont.inued)

other than Mary Margaret Cunniff were related to her either by blood or by marriage. The organizational budget was about \$1.5 million, of which up to 47% was apparently spent in connection with fund-raising.

13 - NHES fundraising practices are frequently challenged by other humane societies. Details and the NHES response appeared in our July/August and October 1993 editions.

14 - North Shore Animal League's International Division, now called PetSavers, provided \$6,352,552 to other humane societies during fiscal 1993.

15 - Through an apparent accounting error, the **World Wildlife Fund** did not declare any cash or savings.

16 - AMP appears to function as a conduit for directing funds provided almost exclusively by U.S. Surgical Corp. into anti-animal rights ads and conferences.

17 - AIF is an affiliate of the American Feed Industry Assn.

18 - PPF filed as A Lot of People Putting People First.

Patty Finch	VP	HSUS	\$ 59,330	
Jan Flaherty	Consultant	NWF	\$ 58,320	
Carol Moulton	Asst. Dir.	AHA	\$ 58,470	
Ferris Kaplan	Mkt. Dir.	HSUS	\$ 58,321	
Deborah Salem	VP	HSUS	\$ 59,946	
William Kropp	Secretary	NHES	\$ 58,850	
Albert Manville	DirSciPol	Defend.	\$ 57,980	J
N. Leader-Williams	Pr.Id.	AfrWild	\$ 57,750	
Individual Position Group Pay Note				
Nancy Crooks	VP Finance	API	\$ 57,142	
TOP LOBBYIST			C&L	\$ 56,800
B. Mammato	Veterin.	ASPCA	\$ 56,218	
George Frampton	President	WildSoc	\$ 55,783	K
MARGARET ELDON	President	AmerAV	\$ 55,648	
Janet Frake	Asst. Secty.	HSUS	\$ 55,597	
Cynthia Lebrun-Yaffe	Lobby	NEAVS	\$ 55,000	
John Hazam	Consultant	ConsIntl	\$ 54,875	
Bob Hillman	VP Field Op.	API	\$ 54,746	
Deborah Sneison	ProgHd.	Afr.Wild.	\$ 54,640	
FUNDRAISER, bdtg \$10-25 mil AL&A			\$ 54,592	
Ben Hayes	Dir. Memb.	HSUS	\$ 54,176	
TOP EDITOR/PR PERSON			C&L	\$ 53,650
Karen Ziffer	(unstated)	ConsIntl	\$ 53,195	
Marcia Glaser	Asst. Secty.	HSUS	\$ 53,118	
Scott Anderson	Memb/Devel.	PETA	\$ 52,738	
Charlene Tyson	Treasurer	MSPCA	\$ 52,360	
Edward Winnick	DVM	NHES	\$ 52,000	
CEO, budget \$1-\$2.5 million AL&A			\$ 52,000	
ANIMAL SHELTER EXEC. DIR.			SAWA	\$ 52,000
Judith Golden	Humane Ed.	MSPCA	\$ 51,770	
Charlene Drennon	Reg. Dir.	HSUS	\$ 51,638	
Kathryn Porter	(unstated)	ConsIntl	\$ 51,516	
Barbara DiPietro	Asst.Tr.	AfrWild	\$ 50,976	
Gaylord Nelson	Counselor	WildSoc	\$ 50,000	
TOP RESEARCHER			C&L	\$ 49,600
Robert Ramin	Mkt.& Dev.	AAZPA	\$ 49,067	
FUNDRAISER, bdtg \$5-\$10 mil AL&A			\$ 47,800	
Robert Weise	Asst.Dr.Cn.	AAZPA	\$ 47,492	
Gordon Haber	Biol. Cons.	FoA	\$ 47,191	
Richard Lampray	Biologist	AfrWild	\$ 46,227	
Robert Heinzman	Consult.	ConsIntl	\$ 45,446	
Grant Thornton	Fin. cons.	AHA	\$ 45,443	
Sue Murphy	Asst. Sec.	AHA	\$ 44,832	
Manon Vincelette	Consult.	ConsInt	\$ 43,765	
Leesteffy Jenkins	Consult.	HSUS	\$ 43,749	
Deanna Soares	VP	UAN	\$ 43,164	
Barbara Tugauff	Art Dir.	NEAVS	\$ 42,415	
Jeanne Roush	Exec. Dir.	PETA	\$ 42,400	
MARY JO KOVIC	President	DefAnRi	\$ 42,000	L
ELLIOT KATZ	President	IDA	\$ 41,500	
CEO, bdtg \$250,000-\$500,000 AL&A			\$ 41,418	
CEO, budget >\$1 million			C&L	\$ 41,400

Manon Vincelette	Consult.	ConsInt	\$ 43,765	
Leesteffy Jenkins	Consult.	HSUS	\$ 43,749	
Deanna Soares	VP	UAN	\$ 43,164	
Barbara Tugauff	Art Dir.	NEAVS	\$ 42,415	
Jeanne Roush	Exec. Dir.	PETA	\$ 42,400	
MARY JO KOVIC	President	DefAnRi	\$ 42,000	L
ELLIOT KATZ	President	IDA	\$ 41,500	
CEO, bdtg \$250,000-\$500,000 AL&A			\$ 41,418	
CEO, budget >\$1 million			C&L	\$ 41,400
DANIEL MORAST	President	IWC	\$ 41,172	
Stephen Best	Consultant	IWC	\$ 41,172	
Donna Hart	Vice Pres.	IWC	\$ 41,172	
Margaret King	Dir.Admin.	IWC	\$ 41,172	
James Kovic	Vice Pres.	DefAnRi	\$ 41,025	L
Betsy Dribben	Consultant	HSUS	\$ 40,000	
Kathy Strain	Dir fur/labs	API	\$ 39,985	
David Reinicke	Asst. Tr.	AHA	\$ 39,554	
Peggy Hilden	Staff	PCRM	\$ 39,500	
Todd Davis	Dir. Finance	PETA	\$ 38,000	
Individual Position Group Pay Note				
Michael Rodman	Personnel	PETA	\$ 37,876	
M. Krinsley	Veterin.	ASPCA	\$ 37,833	
FUNDRAISER, bdtg \$2.5-\$5 mil AL&A			\$ 37,512	
Daniel Moses	Proj. Dir.	Earth Is	\$ 37,303	
Joanne Harvard	Asst.Sec.	ASPCA	\$ 36,896	
Debra Winslow	Mmbershp.	UAN	\$ 36,624	
Earl Dungan	Manager	NHES	\$ 36,598	M
Alton Langford	Photographer	NWF	\$ 36,550	
Douglas Fakkema	Tr/ed cons.	AHA	\$ 35,700	
Betsy Swart	D.C. Dir.	FoA	\$ 35,378	
FUNDRAISER, bdtg \$1-2.5 mil AL&A			\$ 35,000	
Virginia Dungan	Vice Pres.	NHES	\$ 34,432	MH
BRADLET MILLER	Exec. Dir.	HFA	\$ 34,054	N
Bonnie Miller	Admin. Dir.	HFA	\$ 34,054	N
ANIMAL SHELTER ASST. DIR.			SAWA	\$ 34,050
Robert Orabona	Oper. Dir.	FoA	\$ 33,855	I
Joseph Murray	Computers	IWC	\$ 33,600	
David Wiley	Sr.Scientist	IWC	\$ 32,659	
FUNDRAISER, budget >\$1 mil. AL&A			& 32,550	
Donald McNeilly	Dir.Finance	NEAVS	\$ 32,250	
Diane Halverson	Res. Asst.	HFA	\$ 32,126	
Vernon Weir	President	UAN	\$ 31,900	
Diane Forthman	Asst. Secty.	FoA	\$ 31,770	
William Hansen	Captain	IWC	\$ 31,642	
Dot Hayes	Staff	FoA	\$ 31,551	
Virginia Bramante	Memb/PR	AHPA	\$ 31,000	
CHIEF HUMANE INVESTIGATOR			SAWA	\$ 30,737
Jill Mountjoy	Proj. Coord.	HFA	\$ 30,593	
Nina Hagen	Office Mgr.	HFA	\$ 30,593	
Elisabeth Vlk	Humane Edu.	NHES	\$ 30,296	
David Pribish	Controller	FoA	\$ 30,031	

James Gillespie	Exec VP	WildSoc	\$ 25,000	
HUMANE EDUCATION COORD.			SAWA	\$ 25,000
VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR			SAWA	\$ 24,048
BOOKKEEPER			SAWA	\$ 23,400
SHELTER KENNEL MANAGER			SAWA	\$ 21,944
ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICER			SAWA	\$ 21,443
HENRY SPIRA	President	ARI	\$ 19,800	
ANIMAL CONTROL DISPATCHER			SAWA	\$ 19,656
Alex Pacheco	President	PETA	\$ 19,000	
Stephen Tello	Secretary	Primates	\$ 18,585	H
ANIMAL HEALTH TECHNICIAN			SAWA	\$ 17,576
DATA PROCESSING CLERK			SAWA	\$ 17,355
ADOPTION COUNSELOR			SAWA	\$ 16,609
KIM STALLWOOD	Editor	ARN	\$ 16,417	O
KIM BARTLETT	Publisher	AP	\$ 11,275	Q
Merritt Clifton	Editor	AP	\$ 11,275	Q
Laurie Hensley	Treasur.	FrmSanct	\$ 10,715	H
Holly McNulty	Ed.Crdntr	FrmSanct	\$ 8,984	H
LORRI BAUSTON	President	FrmSanct	\$ 6,922	RH
Gene Bauston	Vice Pres	FrmSanct	\$ 6,922	RH
WALLACE SWETT President Primates			\$ 6,500	H
Sue Leary	Secretary	Amer. AV	\$ 2,400	P
James Clark	Treasurer	Amer. AV	\$ 2,400	P
Mary Robbins	Sec./Tr.	ARM!	\$ 1,857	P
CLEVELAND AMORY	President	Fund	(none)	
NEAL BARNARD	President	PCRM	(none)	
ANNA BRIGGS	President	NHES	(none)	H
KAREN DAVIS	President	UPC	(none)	P
Individual Position Group Pay Note				
ALEX HERSHAFT	President	FARM	(none)	
INGRID NEWKIRK	Vice Pres.	PETA	(none)	H
SHIRLEY MCGREAL	President	IPPL	(none)	
BELTAN MOURAS	President	UAN	(none)	P
CHRISTINE STEVENS	Pres.	AWI	(none)	
ETHYL THURSTON	President	AFAAR,BWC	(none)	
PAUL WATSON	Captain	SeaShepherd	(none)	

A - Russell Train received a lump sum retirement benefit of \$300,000 upon termination as World Wildlife Fund chairman.

B - David Ganz resigned as president of the North Shore Animal League on March 1, 1993; the resignation took effect on June 6. His 1993 salary figure includes severance. A number of issues were involved in his departure, of which high compensation was one. Ganz now works for the HSUS.

C - No longer with this organization.

D - John Stevenson's salary includes \$76,383 received for legal services provided prior to his appointment as president.

E - The salaries listed for **Gus Thornton** and **Carter Luke** include all compensation from MSPCA and related charities.

Fur

“The International Trade Commission—measuring production and import/export figures—placed U.S. [wholesale] fur consumption at \$338 million last year, down from \$705 million in 1989 but up from \$283 million in 1992,” the November 7 edition of *New York* magazine reported. The ITC figures validate ANIMAL PEOPLE’s projection based on retail mink prices that the U.S. fur trade took in \$650 to \$750 million in each of the past two winters, about two-thirds of what the fur trade claims. Although ANIMAL PEOPLE projected that retail sales fell again last winter, the wholesale dollar volume could have been up, as many furriers are now pushing more costly furs such as sable to make up for lost volume.

Evans Inc., the largest U.S. retail fur chain, reported a same-store drop of 10.7% in fur sales and a loss of \$1.6 million for the second quarter of this year. The second quarter loss last year was \$1.5 million. Evans owns 19 stores in the Chicago area, Washington D.C., and Texas.

Weinstein’s Fur-Faire, of Cedarhurst, Long Island, was the first big New York-area furrier to fold this winter, closing out after 55 years.

The Animal Alliance of Canada has filed a truth-in-advertising complaint with the Canadian Advertising Foundation against promotions by designer Linda Lundstrom, who claims her beaver trim is “trapped using humane methods.” Says Animal Alliance director Ainslie Willock, “The claim is insupportable. There are no methods for commercial purposes which could meet accepted definitions of a humane death.”

These groups paid additional persons more than \$30,000: American SPCA (112); American Humane Association (29); American Zoo & Aquarium Assn. (5); Conservation International (44); Cousteau Society (25); Humane Society of the U.S. (40); National Wildlife Federation (248); Nature Conservancy (615); New York Zoological Society (329); PETA (7); The Wilderness Society (64); and The World Wildlife Fund (152). This list is incomplete, as many groups didn't answer the question on the Form 990.

Melissa Feldman *Dir. Edu.* NEAVS \$ 29,066
 Sandra Larson *DissectCoord.* NEAVS \$ 28,798
 ROBIN DUXBURY *President ARM!* \$ 28,500
CEO, budget >\$250,000 AL&A \$ 28,000
PUBLICATIONS COORDINATOR SAWA \$ 28,000
 Cathy Liss *Exec. Dir.* AWI \$ 27,300
 Steve Schuldt *Systems Mgr.* NEAVS \$ 27,000
 JOHN KNOX *Exec. Dir.* Earth Is \$ 26,732
 DAVE PHILLIPS *Exec. Dir.* Earth Is \$ 26,732
 Susan Altieri *Secty.-Tr.* ISAR \$ 26,311
 Reb. Villarreal *Asst.Sec.* AfrWild \$ 25,730
 James Gillespie *Exec VP* WildSoc \$ 25,000
HUMANE EDUCATION COORD. SAWA \$ 25,000
VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR SAWA \$ 24,048
BOOKKEEPER SAWA \$ 23,400

F - The salaries listed for **Brian Davies** and **Richard Moore** include all compensation from IFAW and related charities.
G - **Jean-Michel Cousteau** also received \$21,075 from a related organization, Equipe Cousteau, during 1993.
H - Housing is provided by the organization.
I - **Priscilla Feral** and **Robert Orabona** are wife & husband.
J - **Albert Manville** recently left Defenders of Wildlife to become executive director of the Adirondack Mountain Club.
K - **George Frampton** is on leave while serving as Assistant Secretary for National Parks and Wildlife.
L - **Mary Jo** and **James Kovic** were formerly wife & husband.
M - **Earl** and **Virginia Dungan** are husband and wife; Dungan is daughter of NHES president Anna Briggs.
N - **Bradley** and **Bonnie Miller** are husband and wife.

True Nature Network - reserved through December

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C.A.S.H. COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH SPORT HUNT-

Animal control & rescue

New York prepares

The \$5,253,894 1995 budget for the newly formed New York City Center for Animal Care and Control includes a far lower salary scale than that of the American SPCA, which is relinquishing the NYC animal control contract it has held since 1895 on January 1. The yet-to-be-named executive director will get \$75,000, the chief veterinarian \$60,000, and animal pickup and care salaries will peak at \$44,000. Duties will be limited to basic animal control service. Objects the Coalition to Oversee Animal Care and Control in NYC, a watchdog group formed by local animal rescuers, "New York City is treating lost and homeless animals as primarily a public health problem. Killing over 40,000 animals each year without taking actions to humanely reduce that number, is unacceptable." The Coalition argues that, "A significant portion of the CACC budget must be allocated for low-cost spay/neuter," along with public education about the need to neuter; the CACC should have "an aggressive and well-advertised adoption program"; each of the five NYC boroughs should have its own shelter; strays should be held longer than the present 48 hours before euthanasia; the CACC should offer 24-hour-a-day animal pickup service; and the CACC board should include humane representatives. The ASPCA has promised to redirect resources into low-cost neutering, public education, and adoption promotion, once out of the animal control contract, but Coalition members say they'll believe it when they see it.

Foreign

A five-week effort to find a mewling kitten somehow trapped in the walls of a house in London, England, ended sadly on November 11, as the kitten died just minutes after removal by members of the International Rescue Corps, who used thermal imaging equipment to find her. The kitten had already evaded teams of firefighters, builders, and members of the Cats Protection League.

Shelters

The Humane Society of the U.S. has updated its General Statement Regarding Euthanasia Methods for Dogs and Cats, for the first time since 1985. The statement follows the recommendations of the American Veterinary Medical Association, agreeing that intravenous injection of sodium pentobarbital is the most humane method now available. (Contact HSUS at 2100 'L' St., NW, Washington, DC 20037; 202-452-1100.)

The San Francisco SPCA is a world leader in training shelter dogs to help the deaf—but training the dogs seems to be easier than training the San Francisco Municipal Railway. "Any number of signal, service, and guide dogs for the disabled are allowed to ride Muni Free and Unmuzzled," according to railway policy. Yet practice is often different, charges SFSPCA executive director Richard Avanzino, even a year after Muni settled a federal discrimination suit brought by three hearing dog owners, and issued a formal pledge to train drivers to recognize the distinctive SFSPCA-issued hearing dog vests and collars. Further legal action is apparently possible, arising from summer incidents in which passengers were not allowed to board with hearing dogs.

The Dallas-based SPCA of Texas, with the highest adoption rate of any shelter in the state, is now taking in adoptable surplus from 16 other shelters, using a truck bought with the aid of the Bernice Barbour Foundation. During the first six months of the Adoption Transfer Program, the SPCA of Texas placed more than 120 animals a month who would not have been adopted otherwise. Innovating in multiple directions, the SPCA of Texas has also opened a permanent humane education exhibit, Tom Thumb PetPal Central, at the Dallas Zoo. Why there? Because that's where children often are when they decide they want an animal.

The Bucks County SPCA, of Lahaska, Pennsylvania, has collected more than \$10,000 in contributions to the Duke

Horses

Animal Rights International, which recently led a successful year-long campaign to get the USDA to abolish the face-branding of cattle imported from Mexico, now seeks letters in support of a USDA proposal "to eliminate the requirement that horses who test positive for equine infectious anemia be officially identified with a hot iron or chemical brand, freezemarking or lip tattoo prior to interstate movement." The address is: Chief, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, USDA, Room 804, Federal Bldg., 6505 Belcrest Rd., Hyattsville, MD 20782.

With fuel supplies erratic due to blockades by Bosnian Serbs, British peacekeeping forces in the eastern Gorazde region of Bosnia may use mules rather than armored cars this winter to supply some observation posts and deliver humanitarian aid, Reuters reported on November 3. An unidentified British officer said a test ride was a success. "The great advantage of mules," he continued, "is that they can go in the snow." According to Reuters, "If the British army is forced to rely on mules for transport, at least they are in the right town for it. Gorazde survived on food and ammunition hauled over the mountains by men and mules for many months until the trail was severed in June 1992. As a result, pack animals and experienced muleteers are easier to find in the town than diesel fuel."

The police department in Reno, Nevada, raffled off a six-year-old horse who proved "too frisky" for patrol work on November 13 at the National Senior Pro Rodeo finals.

Former federal bankruptcy trustee Robert Naquin, 47, pleaded guilty on October 10 in Lafayette, Louisiana, to embezzling—by persuading a debtor to breed his stallion, winner of \$1 million on the quarterhorse racing circuit, to two of Naquin's mares.

Emily Stokes, 12, of Los Osos, California, is the American Humane Association's 1994 Be Kind To Animals Kid. Setting out to raise \$400 to build a dog run at the nearby Woods Humane Society, Stokes actually raised \$1,700 with homemade donation cans, posters, and fliers—enabling the shelter to build five dog runs. The award, sponsored by Cycle dog food, brought Stokes a \$500 savings bond, a plaque, and a trip to the recent AHA conference in New Orleans. For nominating her, the Woods Humane Society received \$2,000 worth of dog food. To nominate a child for the 1995 Be Kind To Animals Kid award, send a 200-word nominating statement to the AHA at 63 Inverness Drive East, Englewood, CO 80112.

Religion

Jill Shumak of the JES Exotics Sanctuary in Sharon, Wisconsin, informs **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the white bison calf born on the farm of David and Valerie Heider in southern Wisconsin three months ago is turning cinnamon as she ages—and that the Heiders allegedly starved a horse they leased from Shumak, in a case eventually settled out of court. White bison, extremely rare, are a powerful good omen to the Plains Indians.

Hours after Pope John Paul II denounced the Mafia on a visit to Sicily, an outspokenly anti-Mafia local priest found a lamb with a cut throat and a death threat hung on his door. Another priest got bomb threats.

Yogi Amrit Desai, 62, founder of the devoutly vegetarian Kripalu Yoga Fellowship Center, in Lenox, Massachusetts, has resigned after admitting to having sex had with three female staff and guests, other than his wife, during the past 20 years. The Kripalu Center and satellite centers around the world teach yoga, vegetarianism, and celibacy for the unmarried to about 20,000 guests a week.

Wildwear - paid through Jan/Feb.

The city of Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, on November 14 enacted perhaps the first anti-pet overpopulation law in Africa: a fine of \$19 for allowing a bitch in heat to roam free.

The Japan Health Ministry is testing the prototype of a proposed mandatory national microchip identification system for dogs. The Japanese Veterinary Medical Association objects that the microchip injections may have negative side-effects, but the Health Ministry argues that better ID of Japan's 4.1 million registered dogs is essential to further reduce stray pickups and euthanasias. Already, stray dog pickups in Japan have fallen from 463,088 in 1987 to just 243,207 in 1993. About 7,000 strays per year are returned to their owners, up to 60,000 are sold to laboratories, and most of the rest are euthanized.

Pet overpopulation isn't a problem in Cuba, says Cuban Association for the Protection of Animals head Nora Garcia, but pet theft is. "You won't see cats in gardens, and it is very hard to find stray cats roaming the streets because people are hunting them for human consumption," Garcia told the 14th Symposium of the Animal Protection Federation, held in Ponce, Puerto Rico, on November 16. "The few cats that are left must be placed in cages or locked up inside homes." The cat shortage is reportedly enabling rodents to overrun Havana.

Brad Pappas (through December)

Memorial Fund, honoring the memory of a Dalmatian whom three youths now on trial for cruelty allegedly stole via free-to-good-home fraud, used as live bait for a pit bull, and then tortured to death. The money will be used to assist cruelty investigations.

Honors

Terri Crisp, director of the Emergency Animal Rescue Service division of United Animal Nations, is profiled as a "Hero of Today" in the December edition of *Reader's Digest*. Two weeks earlier, Crisp and 25 EARS volunteers were given a place of honor in a parade held by the town of Liberty, Texas, to thank all who helped the region recover from recent flooding.

Humane Society of Sonoma County shelter manager Carol Rathmann has been named the Outstanding Registered Animal Health Technician of the Year by the California Veterinary Medical Association, in recognition of her innovations in animal-assisted therapy. Earlier in 1994, the California Consortium for Prevention of Child Abuse honored HSSC for accomplishments in pet therapy for abused children. The children start out growing and learning to care for plants, progressing to pet animals as they develop empathy.

Biloxi, Mississippi, banned horse-drawn carriages on October 17. Mary Hoffman of In Defense of Animals asks that letters of thanks be sent to Mayor A.J. Holloway and members of the city council, City Hall, Biloxi, MS 39530.

ANIMAL PEOPLE editor Merritt Clifton's article "Horse Sense About Politics" in the November issue of the horse health magazine *Equus* offers tips useful to anyone interested in the regulatory and legislative processes. Copies are \$3.00 from 656 Quince Orchard Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878.

Ketch-All
(paid through 10/95)

Alaska expands wolf-killing

JUNEAU—The Alaska wolf pogrom begun last winter to make more moose and caribou available to human hunters is to expand this winter into the buffer zone that formerly protected the Denali National Park packs—and this winter's wolf quota will be increased from 150 to 175, the state Board of Game ordered on November 11.

The decree came despite the admission of Alaska Division of Wildlife Conservation management coordinator Ken Taylor that the wolf-killing probably has little to do with an increased rate of caribou calf survival, which is up threefold in the area south of Fairbanks due mainly to favorable weather. The Board of Game based their action on Taylor's report that the increase in the Delta herd, which inhabits the wolf-killing area, is less than the increase in two nearby herds. However, according to biologist Gordon Haber, who is working under contract to Friends of Animals, the Delta herd birth rate was lower.

"Wolf control probably was not required to at least arrest a continuing steep decline of the Delta herd, contrary to what is often claimed," Haber testified. "Heavy wolf predation on caribou, if there had been any in the first place, apparently was already arrested. Necropsies of the wolves killed last winter in the control effort and by private trappers indicated that few were eating caribou, i.e. fewer than 10% of the wolf stomachs contained any evidence of caribou."

Haber continues to monitor state wolf trapping sites by helicopter. Circa November 5 he noted two moose caught in wolf snares, one of whom broke loose with the snare holding his jaws shut. As Haber tried to get video of the moose, Taylor reported him to the Alaska State Troopers as an alleged suspected poacher. Taylor said later that he didn't know Haber was in the helicopter.

"He's a bald-faced liar," Haber said.

Hunting & Fishing

Hounds from the Huntingdon Valley Hunt, of Furlong, Pennsylvania, chased a number of cats belonging to Glenda Hilgar of Forest Grove on one of their first fox hunts of the year, September 28, tearing the one cat they caught to pieces before her eyes. One member of the hunt was present. "I was screaming at her to get the hounds out of here and all she was doing was cracking the whip," Hilgar told Walter Naedele of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. When Hilgar grabbed rider Lidie Peace's walkie-talkie to call the police, "she got me in the back with the whip, four times." Peace was charged with assault. "These are very unusual, isolated incidents," said Huntingdon Valley Hunt president Stephen B. Harris, an attorney. Two weeks later, however, the hounds attacked farmer Nancy Haskey's sheep, stampeding them through a pond and a fence before killing two lambs. Denying the lambs were mauled, Harris said they were just bitten.

Prince Charles of Britain took sons William, 12, and Harry, 10, to their first fox hunt on October 26, reportedly over the objections of Princess Diana. Charles' predilection for hunting—and his having taken the boys to shoot rabbits over Diana's opposition last year—is apparently a chief source of the public friction between them.

The first moose killed during Vermont's second moose season was shot 11 minutes before the three-day season actually opened. Forty permit holders killed 28 moose; last year, 30 permit holders killed 25.

Concerned that a party calling itself Hunting Fishing Nature Tradition won almost 4% of the votes in recent European Parliament elections, and that spooked legislators then rejected the recommendation of wildlife experts that they should shorten the migratory bird season five French animal protection groups have united to form a new legislative front, the Alliance of Opposition to Hunting. Their first goal will be to seek enforcement of an existing but often ignored ban on use of leghold traps.

Newly imposed taxes on nonresident hunting in Romania have raised the cost of killing a pheasant to \$66, waterfowl to \$100 each, boars to \$2,000 each, and bears to \$8,000 each. Even at that, hunting lodges are reportedly doing a roaring business. Romanians pay \$58 for a boar and \$235 for a bear.

John D. Murphy, 31, of Queens, New York may face negligent homicide charges for the November 17 deaths of Meredith McDonnell, 24, her near-term unborn child, and Ann Pickett, 24, all of Hudson Falls New York. Murphy apparently capped a day of bowhunting with heavy drinking, then hit the victims' car head-on.

The Common Council of Ithaca, New York unanimously banned hunting within city limits on Nov. 2.

Police in Edinburgh, Scotland, are reportedly probing Sunlight Systems, a firm set up in 1980 with \$90,000 in government aid, which sells \$2.5 million a year worth of cannabis seeds as "fish bait." The "bait" costs \$6.50 per seed.

Upcoming

December 7: "Infusing pet responsibility issues into reading, writing, and science," a workshop for teachers of grades pre-K to 8th, at the United Federation of Teachers, 260 Park Ave. S., Manhattan. \$10 registration. Call 718-797-2925 to participate.

December 5-9: NACA Training Academy level 1 course at U. of Missouri-Columbia. Register by Nov. 12. Info: 1-800-825-6505.

March 9-12: "Wolves AND Humans 2000: A global perspective for man-

FoA #2

aging conflict," conference sponsored by University of Minnesota at Duluth. Info: 218-726-8835 or 218-726-6819.

March 15: deadline for entries in the UFT Humane Ed. Committee Science Fair Contest for Humane Science Projects, open to New York City students, grades preschool through 12. Info: Humane Science Contest, POB 445, Gracie Station, New York, NYC 10028. Inquire as well about the UFTHE's Healthy Diet Essay Contest, also open to grades preschool through 12, with an April 3 deadline for entries.

May 6-25: Vegetarian Art Show, Sunnen Gallery, Soho, New York. Artists interested in participating should call Pamela Teisler, 212-966-2060.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

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COURT CALENDAR

Humane enforcement

High school principal and biology teacher Jerry Slyker and his wife Paula, of Hardin, Montana, obtained five cats through free-to-good-home ads in October, gassed them in a box with car exhaust, and had students dissect the remains—including at home gatherings where they were boiled down to bones. After giving Paula Slyker her 7-year-old daughter's cat because the cat wasn't box-trained, *Billings Gazette* reporter read of the exercises in the paper and uncovered the deceit by confronting the Slykers. Hardin Schools Superintendent Rod Svec said Slyker wouldn't be disciplined because he hadn't violated any board policy. Dave Pauli, regional director for the Humane Society of the U.S., has asked state superintendent of schools Nancy Keenan to "ask for the immediate dismissal of Mr. Slyker on the basis of unethical, fraudulent, and potentially illegal behavior." Friends of Animals asks that letters requesting prosecution of Slyker for cruelty and pet theft via fraud be addressed to Christine Cooke, Big Horn County Attorney, 121 West 3rd St., Hardin, MT 59034; or fax 406-665-1608.

The Los Angeles SPCA probably won't be able to prosecute missing Ocicat breeder Judith Norman, 50, for allowing 28 of the ocelot-like housecats to starve to death, says executive director Madeleine Bernstein, even if they find her, because volunteer rescuers who saved four survivors disturbed critical evidence by removing carcasses and "knee-deep cat manure." The cats were discovered in Norman's Lawndale apartment about five weeks after she apparently moved without notice—but a rent check was received three weeks after that. The survivors are being care for by the rescue group People and Cats Together. Off-site building manager Mae-Dell Lacey donated \$500 to help cover their veterinary bills.

Vikki Kittles, delaying prosecution on 42 counts of animal neglect through various means

CITES meet brings global wildlife crime crackdown

Pakistani officials on October 26 freed 86 endangered houbara bustards in the Dera Ghazi Khan desert, a day after seizing them from poachers who were trying to bootleg them to the Middle East through Karachi. The release was the figurative opening ceremony for two weeks of international legal, political, and investigative gymnastics, as nations around the world cracked down on wildlife trafficking on the eve of the CITES triennial meeting in Fort Lauderdale (page 1).

Taiwan, under U.S. trade sanctions for failing to halt wildlife trafficking, on October 28 increased the fines and jail penalties for violating its wildlife protection law; on November 3 gave rhino horn dealers 30 days to register their stocks before facing seizure; on November 7 pledged it would honor a proposed global ban on importing birds' nests; and on November 10 announced a pact with South Africa to crack down on the rhino horn trade.

Hong Kong, also on October 28, proposed stiffer wildlife trafficking penalties similar to those Taiwan introduced the same day.

Zambia and Zimbabwe on October 29 announced an agreement to cooperate in apprehending poachers active along their mutual border, after years of blaming each other for the problem.

An undercover investigator for Traffic International, a branch of the World Wildlife Fund, led police in Kashmir, **India**, to the November 7 seizure of 1,366 pelts from rare and endangered animals, worth an estimated \$1 million—including the pelt of a 14-foot tiger, the biggest ever recorded. The victims also included two other tigers, three clouded leopards, nine marble cats, 45 palm civets, 45 leopards, 135 fishing cats, 184 Himalayan and red foxes, 360 jungle cats, and 564 leopard cats. The unidentified informant had arranged to pay two brokers \$81,000 for the pelts. In August 1993 he led police to a similar seizure in New Delhi, worth an estimated \$670,000.

On November 8, as CITES convened, **Thai** police raided a Bangkok house they said was "a main distribution center for wildlife meat." Several bears, a monkey, and various snakes were recovered alive.

Also on November 8, **U.S.** District Judge Manuel Real handed Stephen Earl Cook, 46, eight years in prison for smuggling more than 600 endangered red-kneed tarantulas from Mexico. Although the crime carried a lawbook penalty of up to 25 years in prison and a fine of \$1.25 million, the eight years were the maximum permitted under federal sentencing guidelines.

On November 10, **Japan** announced the October arrest of Ichiro Isono, 24, in the act of trying to bootleg 15 spotted pond turtles and 100 Indian star tortoises—protected by CITES—through Narita airport security after a trip to Thailand. The reason for the delayed announcement of the bust was not disclosed.

Finally, at the CITES meeting, **China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, South Korea, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam** offered a joint resolution to impose voluntary bans on domestic trade in tiger parts. Tigers are native to all 10 nations—and endangered in all 10 by demand

Suit filed to save sea turtles

SAN FRANCISCO—Earth Island Institute sea turtle restoration project director Todd Steiner and EII itself together filed suit on October 31 against Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt for allegedly failing to enforce the 1978 Pelly Amendment to the National Marine Fisheries Act, which requires the Commerce and Interior departments to investigate charges that other nations are violating treaties to protect endangered species—and permits the imposition of trade sanctions if the charges are sustained. Steiner says Mexico has not adequately honored a 1990 pledge to halt the killing of sea turtles and traffic in products made from their eggs and remains. The terms allowed the sale of products from turtles killed before the pledge was issued.

"We have proof," Steiner told media, "that much of what is now being sold as 'old' material actually comes from turtles killed since the ban was imposed." The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service intercepted 9,350 sea turtle products valued at \$567,247 along the Mexican border between 1988 and 1993. Steiner believes this was just 10% of the actual volume. "This is an early test of the NAFTA environmental side agreement," Steiner added. "American voters were assured that U.S. environmental laws would not be undermined by NAFTA. This is an ugly sore that Mexico wants to keep hidden. Sea turtles saw the dinosaurs come and go, and now they're on the brink of extinction."

In a similar suit, the Biodiversity Legal Foundation on November 14 accused the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of failing to designate critical habitat for the endangered woodland caribou, which inhabits the Selkirk Mountains of northern Idaho and northeast Washington. Fewer than 50 woodland caribou survive. They were added to the U.S. endangered species list in 1983.

"At stake here," said BLF director Jasper Carlton, "is not only the health and viability of this last caribou population in the lower U.S., but also the habitat of the grizzly bear, wolves, lynx, wolverine, fisher, and northern goshawk. The Selkirk Mountains are the only place left in the lower U.S. where all of these species still exist together in the wild."

since April 1993, has been extradited back to Clatsop County, Washington. District judge Berkeley Smith has given county animal control director Tommie Brunick the okay to place 115 dogs and four cats seized from Kittles in foster homes, but finding homes has been slow because of the animals' special needs and Kittles' reputation for harassing anyone involved with the case. Kittles, with a coast-to-coast history of animal-collecting behavior, is also the only suspect in the disappearance several years ago of her elderly mother, who was last seen living in a van Kittles owned in Florida. Kittles chained a number of large, aggressive dogs around the van.

Santos Rodriaguez, 32, of Plainfield, New Jersey, was charged October 26 with assault, cruelty to children, cruelty to animals, and harassment for decapitating a kitten and throwing the head at the three children of his former girlfriend, ages 9, 11, and 13, with whom he lived. Although prosecutions are so far rare, anti-stalking laws adopted during the past few years by at least forty-five states permit prosecutions of cruelty to animals as an offense against human beings—with stiffer penalties—if the apparent intent is to intimidate or threaten.

Hindi sues DuPage

Chicago Animal Rights Coalition founder Steve Hindi on November 3 sued DuPage County States Attorney James Ryan and the DuPage County Forest Preserve for alleged false arrest after a protest against a population control deer roundup and slaughter on February 1, 1993. Hindi was cleared of all charges after fellow CHARC member Mike Durschmid admitted he and not Hindi had been trespassing in the forest preserve, trying to retrieve video equipment CHARC used in an attempt to document the slaughter. Hindi is seeking \$550,000 in punitive and compensatory damages.

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Penelope Smith, through 3/94.

for tiger bone, used in traditional Asian remedies for rheumatism and arthritis.

Not all governments joined in the crackdowns. The World Wildlife Fund attacked **Canada** on November 1 for failing to implement regulations to enforce the two-year-old Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act. Royal Canadian Mounted Police investigator Ken Chatel admitted that the traffic in bear parts, walrus tusks, and eagle feathers is fast expanding.

Freelance wildlife reporter Jessica Speart appeared in Fort Lauderdale to publicize her expose "Deadly Cargo," published in the November issue of the Massachusetts SPCA magazine *Animals*, about the increasingly strong connections between wildlife trafficking and drug trafficking. Of the 655 pounds of cocaine seized by the Drug Enforcement Agency in 1993, Speart said, more than a third came in cases also involving animals. Typically the drugs were hidden inside body cavities of animals; sometimes they were disguised as insulation or packing materials. Speart's expose was partially based on information from the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** archives. According to the British-based Environmental Investigative Agency, the illegal wildlife trade is worth \$5 billion a year, ranking second only to the drug trade in illicit dollar volume.

Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund

U.S. District Judge Helen Frye on November 2 awarded Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund attorneys Victor Sher and Mike Axline over \$1 million in fees, at \$205 an hour, for the time they spent in successfully suing the Bureau of Land Management for failing to protect threatened spotted owls. Sher and Axline won their case, after a six-year battle, last January. Earlier they won \$760,000 in fees from the U.S. Forest Service. The awards were made under the federal Equal Access to Justice Act. Since Sher and Axline are paid by the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, the SCLDF will actually collect the money.

In another Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund action, the U.S. Forest

Service agreed November 7 to study the impact of grazing in the Sierra National Forest, settling a lawsuit filed last February by SCLDF on behalf of California Trout, the California Native Plant Society, and American Wildlands, who charged that overgrazing has severely damaged the habitat.

Veggie-wear--
paid through Jan/Feb.

Activism

New York-based TV talk show host Ricki Lake, 26, headed the list of 14 arrestees at a November 14 PETA protest in the Fifth Avenue headquarters of fur designer Karl Lagerfeld. All were charged with misdemeanors.

Rod Coronado, held by federal authorities in connection with a series of arsons at fur farms and laboratories, has been extradited from Arizona, where he was arrested, to Michigan, near the scene of an arson that destroyed the offices of University of Michigan mink researcher Richard Aulerich and Karen Chou, an apparent accidental victim, who was researching the use of sperm cells as an alternative to the use of animals in toxicity testing. A Rod Coronado Support Committee has been organized at POB 1891, Tucson, AZ 85702-1891. Coronado himself may be addressed c/o the Newaygo County Jail, F4445, POB 845, White Cloud, MI 49349.

The North American Animal Liberation Front, with a post office box in Victoria, British Columbia, claims to have been burglarized on October 22, losing a computer, fax, modem, address book, diary, telephone, and computer disks which included an unpublished edition of the NAALF newsletter. Also taken, a NAALF spokesperson said, was underwear—but a stereo, VCR, and TV set were left behind.

Wild Burro Rescue
665 Burnt Ridge Road
Onalaska, WA 98570
(206) 985-7282

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED NOW

Wild Burro Rescue is organizing a nationwide protest and rescue alternative to the National Park Service's "direct reduction policy"—the shooting to death of wild burros as a routine management practice. Help save the wild burros. Join us—a \$20.00 annual membership includes newsletter and regular updates on our progress.

Wild Burro Rescue is an IRS tax-exempt organization which totally relies on community support. All donations go directly to the rescue, rehabilitation, and care of the wild burros.

Coulston keeps Air Force chimp contract

The U.S. Air Force has renewed the Coulston Foundation's contract to manage the 540-member chimpanzee colony at Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico. The colony, the world's largest, includes 140 chimps left over or descended from those used in lieu of human astronauts during the early days of NASA. The rest belong to Coulston, a biomedical research supplier. Founder Frederick Coulston, 79, reportedly wants to expand the use of chimps, now used mainly in AIDS and hepatitis research, into testing treatments for conditions of age.

According to *Boston Globe* reporter Scott Allen, "Coulston or his associates have removed chimps' gall bladders to study how the animals produce bile, and Coulston believes that chimps are often the best model for studying the effects of toxic chemicals on humans. And Coulston pioneered the use of lower primates such as

monkeys in tests in which chemicals are sprayed into open eyes, a practice he still supports. Sources close to the company say his researchers tested oven cleaner on monkeys' eyes last year, despite initial objections from the in-house panel that reviews research ethics."

The USDA has repeatedly cited Coulston for violating Animal Welfare Act care standards—and on Halloween 1993, three Coulston chimps baked to death when a heater malfunctioned. The USAF favors Coulston over two different plans to set up a chimp retirement colony because the Coulston operation pays for itself, whereas the retirement colonies would cost the USAF \$2 million a year to maintain. One of the alternate plans is advanced by Peter Singer and Jane Goodall of The Great Ape Project; the other by Jan Moor-Jankowski, of the New York University Medical Center.

Animals in laboratories

A Call for Public Forums on the Use of Animals in Research and Education, issued by Jane Goodall and the Green World Center, asks university students and faculty to "learn about and discuss animal experimentation and its actual practice in your own community," emphasizing exchange of perspectives over confrontation. "One of the greatest barriers to social change is the confrontational approach," Goodall concluded. "Many areas of discussion do not resolve neatly into black and white. Learning from and reasoning with those who do not share our views is one way we grow as people." Mailed to university newspapers across the U.S. circa November 1, the call was ratified in a follow-up mailing by the American Anti-Vivisection Society. Copies are available from GWC at POB 45, Highgate Springs, VT 05460.

The U.S. government conducted at least 1,000 more radiation tests on often unknowing human subjects between 1944 and 1974 than just the 400 recorded in official data bases, medical ethicist Ruth Faden said on

Chiron Corporation researcher Susan Barnett announced on October 28 that her firm has become the first to give baboons the complete range of common AIDS symptoms. The Chiron team has injected two forms of the West African strain of AIDS into 10 baboons since 1988. All now show signs of HIV infection; of six who were injected with a strain from the Ivory Coast, two now have lymphocytic interstitial pneumonia, skin lesions resembling Kaposi's sarcoma, and severe weight loss.

Ten pregnant rats shot into space with the shuttle Atlantis endured Caesarian sections on one of their two uteri shortly after landing on November 14. They were to give birth normally from the other uterus on November 16. Most of the babies were gassed for dissection, as were the mothers right after birthing, but some babies were to live with foster mothers for up to 45 days. The same procedures were followed with 20 pregnant mothers and their offspring in a control group. The object was to see how

Zoos

The Buenos Aires City Zoo announced October 28 that it intends to sue the pregnant mother of a two-year-old, who claimed a loose monkey scratched and bit the boy, attacking from behind as zookeepers fled. The zoo says the boy was hurt after getting past security barriers. Reuters described the 104-year-old zoo as "poorly maintained."

Friends of Animals is investigating a lawsuit to save 30 deer who share natural habitat at the Mohegan Park Zoo in Norwich, Connecticut. Norwich public works director Paul Wadja has proposed killing the deer to save the cost of complying with federal fencing and tuberculosis testing requirements.

Back in China after three years of failing to breed at the London Zoo, the giant panda Ming Ming, 17, has been paired with Pan Pan, an eight-year-old father of four.

Language researcher Sue Savage Rumbaugh argues in her new book *Kanzi: The Ape at the Brink of the Human Mind* that "The moral boundary, artificially erected by us between ourselves and the other apes, is no longer defensible." Rumbaugh, who works at the Yerkes Primate Center in Atlanta, holds that great apes—chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas, gibbons, and orangutans—should not be kept in zoos or be used in laboratories. Her case was strengthened by Australian National University geneticist Simon Easteal, who on November 16 told an international conference on DNA research that the genetic likenesses of humans, chimps, and gorillas are so great, "We should in fact regard chimpanzees and gorillas as members of the same genus and call them Homo."

The Chicago Park District is considering transferring management responsibility for the century-old Lincoln Park Zoo to the Chicago Zoological Society. The Park District would still provide an annual subsidy, to insure that the zoo could continue to offer free admission, but the amount would be cut to \$2 million from the current \$9 million. Annual operating costs are circa \$18 million.

Elephants HSUS "saved" are still in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE—The long-awaited transfer of the former Milwaukee County Zoo elephants Tamara and Annie to the Performing Animal Welfare Society sanctuary in Galt California, originally set for September, has been postponed until spring.

PAWS president Pat Derby said the delay is "primarily because the trailer training for the elephants is going very slowly. Our consultant Ellen Leech and the zoo staff have been working with the elephants using rewards and positive reinforcement," she added. "We expect that by spring the elephants will be ready to load without undue stress."

A different reason surfaced in an urgent appeal Derby sent to potential major donors on October 27. "PAWS is \$80,000 short to finish the facility for two aging elephants we are trying to rescue from a midwestern zoo," the appeal began. "Initially all funding, including ongoing care for life, was pledged to us by a very large humane society. However, after we committed to the rescue they reduced their support to 20%, leaving PAWS and the elephants in a crisis."

The elephants—and another, Lota—became a *cause celebre* in 1991 when Humane Society of the U.S. investigator Michael Winikoff alleged they had been abused at the zoo. Campaigning for their release to PAWS HSUS filed an ongoing lawsuit, seeking to remove Lota from the Hawthorn Corporation which manages 13 performing elephants.

Cynthia Hubert of McClatchy News Services reported in late 1993 that HSUS was "trying to raise \$150,000 to expand the PAWS sanctuary to accommodate the animals."

"Initially it was our understanding and that of the Wisconsin Animal Protection Society and the Milwaukee County Executive's office," Derby confirmed, "that funding for the project would be underwritten by HSUS. HSUS has donated \$35,000, and the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County has donated \$5,000 and pledged another \$10,000 to be paid over the next two years."

HSUS executives had no comment.

October 25. Faden heads an advisory committee now probing the experiments, appointed last winter by U.S. president Bill Clinton. "It probably will be in the thousands before we finish," she predicted.

Among the dead in the October 31 crash of an American Eagle commuter plane near Chicago were Bernice and Lee Stackhouse, cofounders and owners of Southwestern Scientific Company—a supplier of frogs, cats, insects, and other animals to laboratories since 1969. Employing about 20 people in Tucson, Arizona, and another 90 in Mexico, Southwestern was the alleged recipient of cats stolen and cruelly drowned by a ring exposed in February by the World Society for the Protection of Animals. The Stackhouses claimed their suppliers only catch strays, who are humanely euthanized.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The American Anti-Vivisection Society seeks a dedicated, dynamic individual to provide the leadership and management of a nonprofit organization established in 1883. **AAVS'** primary mission is to abolish experiments on animals; activities include education, research, and advocacy. The successful candidate must demonstrate a thorough knowledge of anti-vivisection and related issues, have excellent speaking and writing skills, and a minimum of five years administrative experience, including staff supervision and budget development. Additional requirements include: impeccable integrity, maturity, and strong interpersonal skills; ability to work with a Board, staff and membership to implement strategic goals; academic degree with scientific and/or medical background preferred. Salary: competitive and commensurate with experience, benefits provided. Start: March 1995. Send letter of interest, resume, and names and telephone numbers of three references to:

Search Committee
American Anti-Vivisection Society
801 Old York Road, Suite 204
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Deadline: January 2, 1995.

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weightlessness affects fetal development.

Dr. Michael Balls, inventor of three replacements for the Draize eye irritation test, on November 9 received the fourth annual Russell and Burch Award for outstanding contributions to the advancement of non-animal alternatives to the use of animals in research, testing, and teaching. Presented by the Humane Society of the U.S., the award is named for scientists W.M. Russell and R.L. Burch, who first defined the "Three Rs" approach to ending vivisection: **Reduce** the number of animals used, **Refine** methods to cause animals less suffering, and **Replace** animal use with other techniques whenever possible. Balls, now director of the newly formed European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods, was formerly with the Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments.

The American Anti-Vivisection Society, New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance, and Lehigh Valley Animal Rights Coalition celebrated Halloween by picketing head injury researcher Thomas Gennarelli's facilities at the University of Pennsylvania, dressed as the ghosts of baboons and pigs. Gennarelli lost federal funding for smashing the heads of baboons in 1985, a year after the disclosure of videotapes of the experiments, which were purportedly taken from the laboratory by the Animal Liberation Front. In April 1991, Gennarelli received funding from the National Institutes of Health to resume the work, this time using swine.

PETA and the Benetton Group have unveiled a cruelty-free logo, showing a stylized rabbit's head within a circle, to be used under license by makers of cosmetics, personal care products, and household cleaners who certify that their finished products are not tested on animals. Although the great majority of animals used in product testing are used to test ingredients, the certification will not apply to testing done on ingredients.

Molecular biologist John Fagan of Mahirishi International University shocked the scientific world on November 17 by refunding a \$600,000 cancer research grant and refusing \$1.25 million more he was to receive, because he has decided that tinkering with the genetic structures of animals and plants is immoral and unethical.

American AV ad (reserved through December)

Dates & Projects

Elephants saved; rhino traffic resumes (from page one)

ers waiting their turn to speak. South Africa backed off. Feral departed to fly to her terminally ill father's bedside—he died before she got there—and the Humane Society of the U.S. immediately issued a media statement applauding the outcome as if it had something to do with it.

The Sudan then quietly withdrew a proposal that would have allowed it to sell ivory confiscated from smugglers, another potential opening to sellers of poached ivory.

Involved

FoA has been deeply involved in western and central Africa since 1989. In 1990 Clark arranged for FoA to outfit anti-poaching patrols with reconditioned four-wheel-drive U.S. military surplus trucks. Formerly the Senegal anti-poaching effort had just one malfunctioning used jeep to patrol an area the size of Connecticut. "These were followed during the next couple of years by a major infusion of other vital equipment such as radios, uniforms, fuel, tents, water filters, canteens, and many other items needed to mount a credible campaign."

Because, "There hadn't been a year in recent decades when rangers were not ambushed and killed by

poachers," FoA even outfitted the Senegal rangers with automatic rifles and trained them in weapons use, prisoner handling, and first aid. FoA also obtained an African Elephant Conservation Act grant, to augment the 50-member Senegal ranger corps with 10 additional recruits. Senegal had just 28 elephants left when the FoA-equipped patrols took to the field. It now has 30: two births, and no losses to poachers in the past year. The estimated total number of animals poached, of all species, is down from 26,000 to 9,000; the number of fire-fights with poachers fell from 52 in 1992 to 16 in 1994. No rangers were killed this year, but three poachers died, while seven were arrested and given three years each at hard labor.

In Ghana, meanwhile, FoA introduced the use of fuel-efficient, land-anywhere ultralight aircraft for anti-poaching observation. Similar programs are underway in eight other nations, as FoA finds the opportunity and the funding. The CITES victory may help open more doors and wallets.

Rhinos

Two days later, South Africa did persuade CITES to downlist white rhinoceroses from Appendix I, to permit the sale of live white rhinos to zoos and game parks, along with the sale of meat and hides. South African environment minister Dawie de Villiers pledged that rhino horn would not be sold—at least not apart from live rhinos—and that live rhino sales would be made only to what he termed "accepted and approved buyers."

Rhinos are poached mostly for their horns, which in Asia are widely believed to have aphrodisiacal qualities.

Though a leading advocate

lation is reportedly down to about 11,000, falling 95% in just 20 years.

Criteria

In other action, CITES approved a World Conservation Union proposal to set numerical criteria for protected species, such as that a population would have to consist of fewer than 5,000 mature adults, or be distributed over less than 3,900 square miles, or be declining at the rate of 50% per five years. The proposal was basic to a "sustainable use" strategy favored by Japan, Zimbabwe, and much of Europe, but was opposed by the U.S., India, France, Israel, and Hungary. Both FoA and HSUS were active in lobbying against it.

Also rejected—reportedly by a narrow margin in a secret ballot—was a Dutch proposal to protect Amazon mahogany, backed by the World Wildlife Fund.

Rejected 48-16 was a proposal to remove minke whales from Appendix I, advanced by Japan, Norway, and Zimbabwe. Proposals to list or downlist species require two-thirds support.

In a bit of comic relief, bombastic Norwegian whaling tycoon Steinar Bastesen was stripped of his illegally imported harp seal skin vest in the dining room of the Fort Lauderdale Convention Center by a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service enforcement officer.

"It was a riot," said Feral.

Chimpanzees

The CITES meeting was an opportunity for nations and groups to showcase efforts to save endangered species—and no species may be more at risk than the Eastern lowland gorillas and chimpanzees of Cameroon.

Feeding time at the World Society for the Protection of Animals chimpanzee sanctuary in Conkuati, the Congo.

—WSPA photo, © 1994.

MARINE LIFE

Hong Kong is building a new airport on fill dumped into the former main feeding area for highly endangered Chinese white dolphins, a subspecies found only in the Hong Kong harbor area and actually more pink than white. Of the 400 white dolphins counted circa 1990, only 50 to 100 survive—many in a bay already designated for similar development. The Hong Kong government has responded to the dolphins' plight by hiring biologists Lindsay Porter and Chris Parsons to document their demise.

The Kyodo news agency reported

Another of the 12 former Ocean World dolphins who was flown to the Institute for Marine Sciences in the Honduras on September 15 has died—Squirt, age 34, captive at least 30 years. Doug Cook, her trainer until 1979, burst into tears at the news. "You might as well have told me my mother died," he said. "Squirt was the dolphin who kept me in the business. She had one bad eye—she lost the sight in it in the wild—but she was just amazing, like a person in the things she could understand and do. She would watch you training

November 11 that the Japanese Institute of Cetacean Research is soon to sell 65 metric tons of meat from 21 minke whales killed last summer in the northwestern Pacific—the first whales killed there legally since 1986. The price is to be \$17 per pound. While nominally honoring the International Whaling Commission moratorium on commercial whaling, Japan has killed 300 minke whales for “research” in the southern Pacific each year since 1987, selling the meat after cursory study. This year Japan planned to kill 100 minke whales in the northern Pacific as well. Kyodo didn’t make clear how many whales of the quota were actually killed.

Retired shrimper Cyrus Seven has proposed starting a Kemp’s ridley sea turtle hatchery near Houma, Alabama, to be funded by the shrimp industry in lieu of using much-hated turtle exclusion devices on their nets.

Famine hits Puget orcas

The orca population of Puget Sound has grown from just 68 in 1976 to 94 now, reports marine mammologist Ken Balcomb, of Friday Harbor, Washington—but may fall fast, as many whales in the heavily fished waters show signs of starvation. Males are apparently suffering more than females; several are missing, presumed dead.

The famine is a blow to the hopes of groups trying to win the release of orcas captured from those waters, including Lolita, 30, of the Miami Seaquarium, currently considered the best candidate. The Seaquarium tank is unsafe, Ric O’Barry of the Dolphin Project alleges, and could be ruptured by displacement from Lolita’s leaps. By all accounts the facility is old, and will soon need either major repairs or replacement.

"No point in saving Lolita without saving Lolita’s habitat," said O’Barry. "That’s the real message." But having rehabilitated and freed numerous captive dolphins, O’Barry believes Lolita could still be freed eventually—after appropriate training. "We would build a sea pen for Lolita," he explained. "We would use the same system we used in Brazil," to free a dolphin named Flipper in 1993. "The gate would be opened only when we knew she had a real chance to make it."

Even if that time never came, said O’Barry, "If Lolita remained in a huge lagoon sanctuary she would be far better off than living in a deadend concrete box in Miami. Not all captive dolphins and whales can be released, but all can be readapted to a more normal environment."

another animal, and all of a sudden present you with the routine, the whole thing, and get all of it right the first time. She would improvise during a performance, and if you tossed her a fish, it became a permanent part of her act. She loved to perform." Squirt died seven weeks after Trouble, her seven-year-old niece, succumbed to pneumonia. Worried by that death, Cook went to Honduras himself for a first-hand look at the Institute for Marine Sciences, which is part of the St. Anthony’s Key dolphin swim program. He found the conditions and care excellent, he said, a few days before Squirt died, but added that he personally would have kept the dolphins in the same social groups they had at Ocean World, to avoid bullying, rather than putting them all into the same lagoon together. Two of the dolphins, Mabel and Tiger, are reputedly bullies; Tiger, he said, once killed a young dolphin in a fight over food after being starved as punishment by then-Ocean World trainer Russ Rector. After Squirt’s death, Cook speculated that both dead dolphins might have overheated on the flight from Florida. Overheating, he said, may not kill dolphins immediately, but can lead to death later of problems such as cirrosis of the liver that "can look like ordinary conditions of age."

Merlin, one of the first five dolphins brought to The Mirage dolphinarium in Las Vegas, died October 29 at age 30-plus. Veterinarian Lanny Cornell said the death was due to old age. An Atlantic bottlenose acquired in 1990 from the Hawk’s Cay Resort and Marina in Duck Key, Florida, Merlin sired four calves at The Mirage, of whom one died in infancy; three remain there, along with the other four dolphins who arrived with him.

A National Marine Fisheries Service task force has voted 15-6 in favor of killing up to 40 California sea lions at the Ballard Locks in Seattle, to protect threatened and endangered steelhead runs. Protests are being coordinated by Mark Berman of Earth Island Institute: 415-788-3666.

Indonesia on November 5 banned catching and selling the rare Napoleon wrasse, a seven-foot fish often caught through the use of poisons that kill coral. Environment minister Sarwono Kusumaatmadja said Indonesia would pursue a CITES listing for the Napoleon wrasse next year.

A humpback whale freed on November 16 by British and Omani divers after spending five days trapped in a fish net thanked them by leaping "out of the water six or seven times in succession, landing with thunderous splashes, as if to celebrate its newfound freedom," the team reported.

of "sustainable use," including game ranching and trophy hunting, World Wildlife Fund director of international wildlife policy Ginette Hemley opposed the downlisting, which was apparently approved as balm for feelings bruised over the elephant proposal. "We’re concerned about the signals this may send," Hemley said. "At a time when we’re so close to losing the species, anything that might loosen protection could be trouble."

The global white rhino popu-

the Congo, and Zaire, according to the World Society for the Protection of Animals, which on October 25 unveiled EscAPE, a campaign against a recent revival of illegal traffic in great apes displaced by logging and under heavy pressure from meat hunters who supply the logging camp kitchens. In Zaire the pressure has recently been augmented by the arrival of thousands of Rwandan refugees. Details are available from WSPA at POB 190, Boston, MA 02130.

Birds

CHILDREN & ANIMALS

WOODSTOCK, N.Y.—The Warm Store, a nonprofit business run by the Woodstock Animal Rights Movement, will relocate in January to a more spacious main street location, "as soon as we're done with renovations," says manager Andrew Glick. Although the business is heavily animal-oriented, most customers have little previous background in animal issues; they just walk in off the street and get interested. Hot items, Glick says, include buttons and bumper stickers, cruelty-free personal and pet care products, and books on vegetarianism. Glick, 48, founded the Warm Store in 1991, 20 years after moving to the Catskill region from New York City. He brought to the business a background in building construction and design, resort management, alternative energy development, and music, as a longtime rock and country-western keyboard and guitar player.

BOOK REVIEWS

Circus of the Wolves, by Jack Bushnell, illustrated by Robert Andrew Parker. William Morrow & Co. Inc. (1350 Ave. of the Americas, New York, NY 10019), 1994. 34 pages, with 16 full-page illustrations. \$15.00.

Tano & Binti: Two Chimpanzees Return to the Wild, by Andy and Linda DaVolls. Clarion Books (215 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10003), 1994. 28 pages, with 12 double-page illustrations. \$14.95.

Both *Circus of the Wolves* and *Tano & Binti* recount the return of wildlife to native habitat. The authors and publishers of each lavishly illustrated children's book undoubtedly expect praise for their politically correct resolution of the captive wildlife conundrum. But in each case they sell their audience short. The issues these books raise are more complex than just the rightness or wrongness of captivity—and even young children are often quite capable of understanding these issues in more depth than the authors explore.

Both books trip over animal rights sensibilities on page one, with favorable depictions of a fictitious circus and—by inference—the London Zoo.

Jennie, by Doug Preston, Wyatt Books, c/o St. Martins Press (175 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010), 1994, 336 pages, hardcover \$21.95.

It's hard to believe this book is fiction. The creatures in it—chimpanzee and assorted humans—are that real; the situation is that detailed and specific.

The sense of reality is heightened by Preston's use of simulated archival material to tell this story of a chimpanzee raised by humans and taught to communicate in American Sign Language. They are well-intentioned humans, but humans nevertheless, perfect in all their tragic igno-

The wolf Kael of *Circus of the Wolves* either falls into a pit or a pitfall trap—it isn't clear which—and is turned over to the circus by three men who tranquilize him and pull him out. Although Kael yearns to go back to the woods, his handler treats him kindly, and circus life is tolerable until he can make a break. When he does, near his former home, the handler lets him go. Those who insist circuses are by definition abusive will see some of the story, anyway, as pro-circus propaganda. Yet circus fans will also be offended, as author Jack Bushnell makes plain that the circus is *not* the ideal life either for Kael or for the other wolves, apparently captive-bred, who also participate in the act.

"Chimps are no longer secure in the wild," Linda DaVolls explains in the preface to *Tano & Binti*. "Zoos and wild animal parks have developed programs committed to conserving endangered species that ensures the animals will survive."

True—but it is true too that competitive collecting to stock zoos in decades past had an huge part in depleting rare species; biomedical research demand had an even greater part in depleting wild chimps. Both competitive collecting and captures for research use were gradually halted by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, adopted globally in 1973, and are now ancient history. So,

OBITUARIES

Isabelle Gronert, 79, died September 21 in New York City. Gronert worked tirelessly for the rights of animals, from demonstrating against the infamous cat experiments at the American Museum of Natural History in 1976 right up to her death. She wrote letters, worked the telephone, marched, raised funds, and found homes for abandoned animals at her own expense. The

however, is the episode this book describes.

"In 1975," DaVolls recounts, "two chimps born at the London Zoo had the chance to return to the wild. Their reintroduction was made possible by Stella Brewer of the Gambian Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project who, with the help of semi-wild chimps living in a protected area, taught the young chimps the ways of the forest."

The experiment inspired other attempts to return primates to the wild. Most notably, a consortium of zoos in 1983 reintroduced golden lion tamarins to the Brazilian coastal rainforest. Reintroductions of chimps to Liberia showed similar promise. Biomedical researchers set up breeding colonies of chimps, many of them former laboratory residents, on isolated islands, with the idea that experiments could be conducted more-or-less where the chimps were, cutting both costs and the impact of research use on the species. Friends of Animals meanwhile founded a chimp orphanage, hoping to return to the wild some animals taken from smugglers and abusive situations in the U.S. But both the island colonies and the FoA orphanage were overrun early in the Liberian civil war; many chimps were apparently eaten by soldiers.

Because the habitat for many of the rarest species lies within the unstable Third World, there is small hope that these animals can survive outside captivity. This brings up perhaps the most problematic of all related issues. The American Zoo Association has nudged zookeepers into recognizing that the public is likely to remain tolerant of keeping wildlife intensely confined only to the extent that it recognizes the plight of each species in the wild, together with the zoo contribution to species conservation. Some zoos still only pay lip-service to that objective, but others have gradually replaced old-style menageries with zoological lifeboats, in which virtually all residents belong to species survival plans. Even most roadside zoos now at least pretend

elephants, the most diverse captive gene pool, and the most successful breeding programs. Like it or not, people who care about Asian elephants may be obliged to deal with circuses, not only because the circuses have the elephants, but also because resources for conservation are scarce and circuses are among the few venues for elephants that pay for themselves short of letting trophy hunters "cull" the herds. Ironically, because elephants are costly to keep, abolishing elephant acts may be easier than getting circuses to reform elephant training enough to make such acts tolerable to most activists. The question then becomes, what happens to the elephants—both as individuals and as a species?

Meanwhile, the only wolf acts or the road are the touring lecture-exhibits of wolf education groups such as Project Wolf Clem and Jethroe, and Mission Wolf, in which the wolves do not perform tricks.

"I've never heard of a wolf performing in a circus," Bushnell admits "which is largely why I created that very thing in this book. It began years ago as a story to my young son, Zachary. At that time, I told of a tiger brought from the jungle. But when I sat down to write it, I decided I wanted a less familiar animal, an animal mysterious and powerful enough to embody a

rance. Like an unruly human child, Jennie inspires their fondest hopes and dashes them against reality. Though Jennie is closely related genetically to humans, she is intrinsically unable to respond to them as they expect. When Jennie misbehaves, her human "mother" suspects that she "knew perfectly well that she was doing wrong, and she thought that just by signing 'sorry', she could escape punishment." The Episcopalian minister across the street begins to question his belief in the exclusivity of the human soul and dares dream of saving hers.

For Jennie is a deeply appealing character. She is affectionate, inquisitive and extremely intelligent by any standard. Her escapades are usually amusing, though like any young creature, she frequently skirts disaster. She charms everyone, even the minister's grim and childless wife.

Yet, though her primate personality is in many ways like a human's, it functions imperfectly in a human setting. Lost in the intricacy of human cultural and social behaviors, she believes she is human, but her biological imperative is chimpanzee.

This novel, with its real science and imaginary scenarios, points out the prime fallacy in our relationship with other animals. As Jennie's closest friend and "brother" relates, "With all those experiments, they were almost able to erase the distinction between man and animal. The one thing they didn't look at was Jennie's ability to understand death. The knowledge of good and evil." Though we seldom employ it ourselves, we expect other creatures to comprehend, or accept, the results of our human logic. Because we come to love her, too, this tale of one creature's life with humans is heartwarming, thought-provoking, tragic and unforgettable.

—Cathy Young Czapl

Editor's note: according to Wyatt Book senior publicist Joan Higgins, "Walt Disney Pictures has bought the film rights to Jennie for one of the highest sums Disney has ever paid for a book."

British-born World War II D-Day veteran sought no recognition, only justice for animals. And she had the perfect answer to the accusatory, "Well, what do you do for humans?" often hurled at her while tabling: she was a longtime volunteer at Roosevelt Hospital, working with AIDS patients. Gronert's love extended to other living things, including flowers, trees, and plants. She was a popular member of the New York Horticultural Society, and often lectured on the care of African violets. Her own collection of those beautiful plants in the window of her home reminded visitors of an English cottage, complete with a friendly offering of a cup of tea. Her three feline companions, Max, Jasmin, and Topsy, will be cared for by a close friend. Gronert's kindness, strength, and determination were an inspiration to all those lucky enough to know and love her. She will be missed by many, but her spirit will always be with us.

—Linda Petrie

Trevor Smith, 33, a Siberian tiger keeper at the Howletts Zoo Park in Bekebourne, England, was fatally mauled on November 13—the third keeper killed by tigers at the private zoo since 1980. Zoo owner John Aspinall said the tiger was not killed afterward because Smith and the other keepers had signed a pact that no tiger should ever be killed for demonstrating normal tiger behavior.

Azita Zadeh, 24, of Sunnyvale, California, was killed by a car circa 2:30 a.m. on the Central Expressway in nearby Mountain View, after she stopped her BMW and ran into the road to help a dog who'd been hit by the car ahead of her. Having dark hair and wearing black clothing, Zadeh had just knelt down over the dog, with her back to oncoming traffic, when she herself was hit by a driver who saw her too late to stop. The driver who hit the dog had also stopped, some distance beyond, and was unable to shout a warning.

MEMORIALS

In memory of Hayden Brockway, husband, father, and grandfather to Mariana, Priscilla, and Jane.

to a conservation mission.

Circuses have been slower to adopt conservation rhetoric. Yet some of the bigger circuses may have much to do with the survival of certain species, notably the Asian elephant, as among them they have the most

natural world as distinct and separate from the human world as possible."

He goes on to confess to taking other liberties—taking the easy way out instead of fully addressing the issues.

—Merritt Clifton

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Forty thousand people will have come from all over the world to watch right whales off the Valdes peninsula of southern Argentina by the end of 1994, up from 16,000 in 1991. The \$14 million to \$20 million they'll spend comes to far more in real value than the peak worth of the defunct Argentine whaling industry. But the whalewatching boom isn't all good news, says Argentine Wildlife Foundation marine biologist Alejandro Vila, who claims 80% of the whale-watching vessels break conservation rules. "They chase the whales up against cliffs, track them in tandem instead of individually, and separate the calves from the mothers," charges Vila. Right whales are the rarest of the great baleen whales. Barely 3,000 survive, of whom about 500 wean their calves and mate in the Valdes area.

A panel of 26 researchers who volunteer their efforts on behalf of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary is expected to recommend a ban on "chumming" in the area, to take effect in early 1995. Chumming is the practice of dumping blood and offal into the water to attract sharks, and is used by entrepreneur Jon Cappella to draw rare great white sharks toward submerged cages full of thrill-seeking divers. Cappella operates near Point Ano Nuevo, home of one of the world's biggest elephant seal and sea lion breeding colonies—and just a mile from a popular surfing beach.

A study of guppies by Lee Alan Dugatkin of the University of Missouri at Columbia and Robert Craig Sargent of the University of Kentucky in Lexington has discovered that males choose less attractive males as their same-sex companions, apparently in hopes of looking more attractive by contrast in the eyes of females. Published in the November edition of the journal *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology*, the study proves that "even fish with brains as small as pinheads are capable of surprisingly sophisticated social behavior," according to Natalie Angier of *The New York Times*.

The Florida Marine Fisheries Commission has approved a ban on collecting live shellfish along the nine-mile Sanibel Island beachfront, effective January 1 if approved as expected by Florida governor Lawton Chiles. The Sanibel Island beaches are famed for abundant shells, but collectors who take shells still occupied by living mollusks have contributed to an abrupt decline of the local shellfish population.

PigDog Press has just published a 160-page looseleaf *Pet Professional's Comparative Reference Guide to Premium Dry Dogfood*, listing the content of 38 nutrients in 82 premium dog foods made by 18 different companies, together with the official Association of American Feed Control Officials definitions of the terms used in labeling. The guide is \$47, from 427-3 Amherst St., Suite 331, Amherst, NH 03063-1258.

Founded on September 22, 1905, as the Fort Worth Humane Society, the Humane Society of North Texas seeks contributions of historical information about itself for use in a 90th anniversary celebration. As the Tarrant County Humane Society from 1910 to 1982, the group initially focused upon the protection of women and children, refocused to providing vaccinations for children during the 1950s, and as the state gradually took over these duties, evolved into the present emphasis on animal protection. Historical information may be sent to the attention of James Bias, Executive Director, HSNT 1840 East Lancaster, Ft. Worth, TX 76103.

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