

Save the whales!

DID CLINTON SELL OUT WHALES TO SELL MISSILES?

Nonprofit
Organization
U.S. Postage
Paid

ANIMAL
PEOPLE,
Inc.

PUERTO VALLARTA, Mexico—The world will know by the time you read this whether U.S. president Bill Clinton sold out whales to sell \$625 million worth of missiles to Norway. As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, Greenpeace and the World Wildlife Fund, goaded by Friends of Animals, were applying last-minute leverage to head off the apparent sellout—including joint protest on May 17 in front of the White House, a WWF first, while Clinton and vice president Albert Gore met with Norwegian prime minister Gro Brundtland inside.

The proposed creation of an Antarctic whale refuge and the resumption of commercial whaling head the agenda for the 46th annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC), commencing on May 23. As every year since 1982, when the IWC decreed the moratorium on commercial whaling in effect since 1986, Japan and Norway will push to break the moratorium. As last year, Japan and Norway will also fight the creation of the sanctuary, seeking the help of Antigua-and-Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent-and-the-Grenadines, four tiny Caribbean nations heavily dependent upon Japanese foreign aid, whose votes were decisive in 1993.

The moratorium cannot be broken without the approval of three-fourths of the 39 IWC member nations. Last year the

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

pro-whaling nations were turned back 18-6, with 13 abstentions. But likewise the French-proposed Southern Whale Sanctuary, as the Antarctic refuge is officially called, cannot be created without three-fourths approval. The refuge proposal has 12 co-sponsors, including Australia and New Zealand, two of the six nations whose waters would be most affected.

"We're pretty sure of 18 or 19 votes," said Antarctic specialist Cassandra Phillips of the World Wildlife Fund, "and

(continued on page 7,

*(Minke whale, courtesy of Edward Lynas,
Ocean Research Information Society.)*

ANIMAL

News For People Who

PEOPLE

Care About Animals

Who needs low-cost neutering?

71%

PART ONE OF A NEW NATIONAL STUDY

PORT WASHINGTON, New York—Low-cost neutering doubles the number of poor people who get their pets fixed—and cuts animal shelter intakes in half.

Any doubts that either shelter administrators or veterinarians may have about the efficacy of low-cost neutering should be laid to rest by the results of a new national study carried out over the past six months by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, under sponsorship of the North Shore Animal League. The first part of the study, investigating the impact of low-cost neutering on pet overpopulation, is published here. The second part, a comprehensive review of veterinary experience, will appear in our July/August issue—including veterinarians' ideas

about how to improve low-cost neutering programs to get even better results and resolve grievances that often hamper programs.

Perceiving lack of hard data on the efficacy of low-cost neutering and consequent veterinary resistance as the two main obstacles to the availability of low-cost programs, NSAL president John Stevenson commissioned the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** study in December 1993, on behalf of Spay USA, a project of NSAL.

"We'd like to know where we should be going with our programs," he said, "and we'd like to share our findings with the whole humane community, because what we do with Spay USA is refer callers to programs in their own towns, all over the United States."

A total of 690 people completed questionnaires of four to six pages in length to provide the data, among them 140 small animal veterinarians picked at random from demographically representative zip codes on the American Veterinary Medical Association membership list; 87 veterinarians known to be participating in various low-cost neutering programs, from the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** subscription lists; 89 pet owners found at random within demographically representative zip codes, contacted through use of a list compiled by a major marketing research company; 127 pet owners previously known to have patronized low-cost neutering programs;

(continued on page 16)

INSIDE

**Species survival expert
offers Bill of Rights
for captive wildlife**

***Concessions to hunters
win assault rifle ban***

**Brian Davies Foundation
invested in vivisection**

**HOAXES RATTLE HUMANE
COMMUNITY**

**Wildlife rabies
vaccination takes off**

Mad Cow Disease scare

**GORILLA CASE A
FRAME, SAYS MCGREAL**

Monkey at Kennedy Airport, New York, en route to laboratory. (Photo by Mary Bloom.)

Philippines joins Indonesia in banning monkey business

MANILA, The Philippines—A high-ranking Philippine official confirmed May 9 that a long-awaited Philippine ban on wild-caught monkey exports will take effect this year, fulfilling a promise made in 1986 and completing a phase-out begun in 1989.

Quoting a radio broadcast by Philippine Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau director Corazon Sinha, the Xinhua news service reported that the export ban will cover both wild-caught and captive-bred monkeys—a significant extension of the 1989 plan, reiterated in early 1993 by Sinha's predecessor, Samuel Penafield. Ending all monkey exports would ease the burden of enforcement, since officials would not be obliged to determine where each monkey was born. However, it might also renew the adverse response of the U.S. biomedical research establishment, whose pressure via the State Department delayed the proposed ban from April 1986, when former minister of natural

resources Ernest Maceda announced his intention of barring all exports of Philippine wildlife, until April 1989, when the phase-out plans for birds, reptiles, mammals, and invertebrates were published.

The 1990 wild-caught primate export quota, Penafield told *The Philippine Star*, was 10,000, well below the 1987 export quota of 15,200, which was then reduced by another 2,000 each year. Penafield estimated that about 80% of all monkeys exported by The Philippines were wild-caught.

The Philippine cessation of exports would follow a ban on rhesus monkey exports imposed by India in 1977; a ban on all monkey exports enforced by Bangladesh since 1979; a similar ban maintained by Malaysia since 1984; and a ban on the export of wild-caught monkeys signed by Indonesian minister of forestry Djamaludin Suryohadikusum on January 20 of this year.

(continued on page 9)

Editorial

What's wrong with "sustainable use"?

U.S. World Wildlife Fund president Kathryn Fuller didn't just rattle the Clinton administration with her May 12 declaration of opposition to any "first step toward the resumption of commercial whaling." More significant was her statement that, "Even if commercial whaling could be sustainable, it cannot be justified," a welcome marked departure from 35 years of WWF policy, which essentially has endorsed *any* use of wildlife that even promised to be sustainable.

The most influential of all animal and habitat protection groups internationally, WWF has been problematic since 1961, when founder Sir Peter Scott, a trophy hunter, recruited the leadership elite from among fellow hunters who feared that African independence would lead to the rapid loss of target species. The elite included longtime WWF International president Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands, who escaped punishment for allegedly overshooting bird quotas in Italy in the early 1970s to resign, finally, in 1987, after being implicated in a Dutch bribery scandal. Bernhard was succeeded by another of the founding elite, Prince Philip, long the honorary head of the British chapter. One of the world's most prolific tiger-killers when tigers were abundant, Philip showed his allegiance to conservation ethics that Christmas by leading his sons Charles, Andrew, and Edward in killing 10,000 pigeons, 7,000 pheasants, 300 partridges, and several hundred ducks, geese, and rabbits—all captive-raised—in a six-week vacation bloodbath. This slightly exceeded Philip's previous record of 15,500 captive birds killed during a five-week spree.

Early WWF U.S. chapter presidents included C.R. "Pink" Gutermuth, who doubled as president of the National Rifle Association, and Francis L. Kellogg, a notorious trophy hunter. The attitude of WWF in those days was characterized by support for seal-clubbing off the east coast of Canada, benefit fur auctions (only halted in 1988), and Bernhard's formation of the 1001 Club, a group of billionaire patrons. A 1988 probe of the 1001 Club by the magazine *Private Eye* found that the members "by and large owe their fortunes to activities completely at odds with preserving wildlife habitat." The most notorious member was Mobutu Sese Soto, who ruled Zaire from 1965 until mid-1993. Under Mobutu, Zaire protected about 84,000 elephants on spacious reserves. Then, as two decades of reckless spending and blatant corruption brought on the national crisis that finally toppled Mobutu, poachers slew about 60% of the elephants in just five years—while Mobutu and supporters reputedly stashed the take in Swiss banks.

Despite or perhaps because of such fancy patronage, WWF meanwhile spent so much of its income on direct mail fundraising that in 1990 it failed to meet the National Charities Information Bureau requirement that it spend at least 60% on program service. Simultaneously WWF was severely embarrassed by a leaked internal study that documented 20 years of massive waste. Nearly every major WWF project had failed. Even pandas, the WWF symbol species, were near extinction. WWF had bribed Chinese officials to preserve panda habitat by allowing them to use donated funds for such projects as building a hydroelectric dam—which only brought demands for still bigger bribes.

WWF turned down the heat by officially turning from a so-called "preservationist" philosophy, which in WWF practice meant only the privileged were allowed to kill endangered wildlife, to endorsement of "sustainable use"—interpreted to mean killing animals for the most profitable use possible at the fastest rate each species can withstand.

would oppose activity, including both poaching and trophy hunting, that contributes to instability by heightening the concentration of wealth and privilege with the well-positioned few instead of the desperately needy many.

Instead, the sustainable use doctrine asserts that since hunting is going on, and will go on anyway, legally or not, better to regulate it and make a buck than to merely spend bucks trying to control poaching, as the wildlife traffickers continually jack up the price for bootlegged animal parts and corrupt officials accept ever larger bribes to ignore poachers who often are better equipped than their national armies—or in many cases are themselves renegade army units, with strong clandestine ties to government leaders.

Currently, "sustainable users" point out, hunting is restricted, at least on paper across much of Africa and Asia. Yet poachers are annihilating elephants, rhinos, and tigers wherever they can, to supply the Asiatic demand for aphrodisiacs and traditional medicines derived from their ivory, horns, bones, and genitals. The demand increases as growth of the leading Asian economies comes faster than the absorption of modern medical knowledge, while ruthless mercantilism shoves aside Buddhist and Hindu teachings which stress human kinship to other species. Because the only current source of the most coveted animal parts is the international black market, and because prices climb as supplies become scarcer, cartels such as the notorious Poon or Pong family of Hong Kong not only promote poaching, but allegedly seek the extinction of the target species, at least in the wild, to guarantee the lasting value of their animal part stockpiles.

Species conservation programs should cash in, the "sustainable users" contend by helping poor nations to manage wildlife reserves like huge game farms, combining canned hunts for culled animals with the legal sale of their remains. This would supposedly undercut poaching in the marketplace.

Principles and practice

"Sustainable use" is attractive to free marketers who don't know their wildlife history—but there is no evidence that legal traffic in wildlife parts can preserve species. Or the contrary, legal ivory traffic provided the cover that nearly wiped out elephants in much of Africa before 1989, when the ivory trading ban adopted by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species curtailed poaching by giving customs officials worldwide the ability to interdict ivory shipments, regardless of purported origin.

The elephant episode duplicated the disastrous attempted international regulation of commercial whaling, begun with the formation of the International Whaling Commission in 1946: by 1986, when the current whaling moratorium began, every species of whale was severely depleted and some were near extinction because of ruthless poaching that used the legal quotas for cover. Russian whaling authorities disclosed recently that some Soviet vessels killed from 10 to 30 times as many whales as they admitted killing—and killed hundreds of some species which were completely off limits.

Even in the closely regulated climate of the U.S. and Canada, the "sustainable use" theory doesn't work, as flagrant poaching continues to masquerade behind legal hunting and game farming. The high rate of poaching in North America also belies the claim

The WWF doctrine has huge influence. Just a month ago Tufts Center for Animals and Public Policy director Andrew Rowan found a single difference in the responses of zoo and humane representatives to 12 hypothetical ethical problems he posed at the White Oak conference on zoos and animal protection. Most agreed that hunting is both ethically and pragmatically dubious as an alleged tool of wildlife management. Yet, endorsing the WWF view, the zoo people were virtually all willing to tolerate trophy hunting as a way to make wildlife lucrative for poor nations, and presumably therefore worth protecting.

The case for "sustainable use" holds accurately enough that poor nations usually can't or won't protect wildlife without both economic means and an economic incentive; notes that trophy hunters pay much more for a head than tourists do for a snapshot; and asserts that trophy hunters, armed with guns and bribes, will go places and take risks that most tourists won't. One might counter that since potential tourists are much more plentiful than trophy hunters, and since tourism creates more jobs than trophy hunting, even though tourists spend less *per capita*, a wise conservation strategy would help poor nations to create the political stability and economic infrastructure that would attract more tourists, and

made in support of "sustainable use" in Africa, that the presence of hunters deters poachers. "Sustainable users" contend the mandatory employment of guides will discourage hunters from becoming poachers—but that hasn't worked in Maine, Alaska, or Alberta, where veteran guides have lately been caught running poaching rings after many years of simultaneously catering to both wealthy trophy hunters and the Asian wildlife parts market. Hunters and parts traffickers in effect subsidize each other, with corrupt guides as brokers.

Truth is, those who commit crimes against wildlife will exploit any opportunity. "Sustainable use" is a one-way ticket to extinction because bloodlust and greed, once accepted as legitimate conduct, cannot be appeased or restrained by mere regulation.

The political argument against "sustainable use" is equally rooted. "Sustainable users" hope to convince poor Africans and Asians that they should not kill wildlife to collect the equivalent of several years' wages, while rich Europeans and Americans kill the same animals for fun—a new and dangerous idea to people whose own killing is mostly from need, especially when coupled with the idea that thrill-killing has a higher rationale.

"Sustainable users" argue that giving poor Africans and Asians a collective economic stock in wildlife will lead to the development of a collective ethic, whereby poachers will become pariahs. This ignores the history of collectivism wherever it has been attempted, from the failed USSR to Africa's own overgrazed grasslands. It also overlooks the poachers' own collective ethic (perhaps a higher ethic in that it excludes mere thrill-killing). They already use the animals they kill for what they perceive as the common good, the good of their families. Having no faith in corrupt governments that purport to protect wildlife, but in fact sell animals to the highest bidder, they see no reason why they should not poach animals now, before others do and take the profits.

Finally, Africa in particular already suffers too much from the idea that whoever has the most money and firepower is above morality. The example of the Great White Hunter who receives special privileges because he has money reinforces the notion of the Big Man who is above the law because he commands a well-armed tribe.

The "sustainable use" doctrine could be applied to other Third World problems. For instance, the same newly rich and ethically alienated Asian men who buy aphrodisiacs made from wildlife parts are also the chief patrons of the increasingly notorious brothels of the poorest regions of Southeast Asia, where up to 400,000 children a year are bought from illiterate parents in remote villages and held for enforced prostitution until, diseased and often cruelly injured, they are cast out and replaced at the advanced age of perhaps 15. One hopes "sustainable users" would not also endorse financing schools and orphanages by letting well-heeled pedophiles rape selected children—even though child prostitution is reportedly a \$3.77-billion-a-year business in Taiwan alone, twice the size of the U.S. retail fur trade at its peak.

Some may respond that the ethics of human welfare should not be the same as those of species conservation. Yet the leaders of the Rwandan massacres in April and May rationalized their deeds with "sustainable use" rhetoric. Hutu didn't massacre Tutsis reporters were told; they merely culled them. Then, Juliana Mukankwaya explained to Mark Fritz of the Associated Press, she and other women of their village bludgeoned the orphaned children as a purported act of mercy.

WWF is not responsible for the deaths of half a million civilians in Rwanda, nor for the ongoing tribal strife elsewhere in Africa. Nor is WWF to blame for perversions of conservation rhetoric, any more than humane societies are to blame for Mukankwaya's warped notion of euthanasia.

Yet WWF is culpable for advancing the view that thrill-killing can be excused—for a price. We hope Fuller's apparent turn away from "sustainable use" means WWF is ready to take a different direction.

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.

ISSN 1071-0035.

Copyright 1994 for the authors, artists, and photographers.

Reprint inquiries are welcome.

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

Subscription rates are \$18.00 per year or \$30.00/two years; \$12.00 per year for libraries. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** is mailed under Bulk Rate Permit #7 from Shushan, New York. **Executive subscriptions**, mailed first class, are \$30.00 per year or \$55/two years.

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

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

ANIMAL PEOPLE does not publish fiction or poetry.

(Friends of Animals)

Friends of Animals

777 Post Road, Suite 205

Darien, CT 06820

Letters

Cat licensing

I love and care for cats and I want all cats licensed and vaccinated for rabies. Whether or not there is a rabies threat, I especially want all cats licensed. We should start now controlling the stray cat problem. Two hours ago I trapped a seven-week-old kitten by an off-ramp of Highway 101. I am getting tired of spending every free moment trapping stray cats. If the state doesn't start now, the expense will be even greater whenever they do start. Voluntary rescuers such as myself cannot keep up, no matter what the talkers say.

—Carol A. Reitmeir
Menlo Park, California

Humane opposition to the recently withdrawn California cat-licensing bills, led by the San Francisco SPCA, objects not to the principle of mandatory cat licensing and vaccination, but rather to the failure of the bills to protect cat rescuers from prosecution and feral cat colonies from mass extermination. A clause recognizing monitored neuter/release projects would satisfy these objections, but the National Audubon Society, a leading supporter of cat licensing, openly intends for licensing laws to be a means of mandating the killing of homeless cats.

Objects to HSUS coverage

Your coverage of the Humane Society of the U.S. hiring Wayne Pacelle contained implications which need clarification. My March 15 resignation from the HSUS board was not a part of any maneu-

the audit committee and more recently as chairman of the board of Humane Society International (*an administrative umbrella for HSUS and related organizations formed in 1991—Ed. note*).

Year of the Cat

Reference is made to the letter from Elizabeth Arvin of More Spays Less Strays, of Ojai, California, who referred to the six national animal welfare organizations who decided arbitrarily to call 1993 the Year of the Cat. If those organizations had not spent their money on throw-away glossy literature and put it to better use to help many organizations neuter their cats, we would have more spays and less strays. I don't believe that literature proclaiming 1993 as Year of the Cat got one animal adopted. What was the purpose anyway?

—Roseann Trezza, Asst. Director
Associated Humane Societies
Forked River, New Jersey

Cat feeders

Humane groups should work with cat feeders, and I'm glad you encourage that. I've always found feeders to be very cooperative, provided one is on the up and up and has proved worthy of trust.

—Patty Adjamine
N.Y. for Companion Animals
New York, New York

Bob Barker ad didn't tell the whole story

Bob Barker, through United Activists for Animal Rights, recently placed an advertisement entitled, "Why was the American Humane Association so desperate to avoid going to court?" The 1989 lawsuit pertained to statements and activities by Barker, relating to animals in film and AHA's role in the protection of those animals. Much of the text of that advertisement was misleading.

- Mr. Barker chose not to mention that he filed a motion in Superior Court, asking the court to throw out AHA's libel case against him without ever having a trial, based on Barker's position that AHA had no valid case. The judge found that AHA did, in fact, have a valid case, and denied Barker's motion.

- Barker appealed this ruling to the Court of Appeals, asking it to throw out AHA's case without a trial. The Court of Appeals rejected Barker's arguments.

- Finally Barker, who supposedly wanted to go to trial, petitioned the California Supreme Court to overturn the trial court and the Court of Appeals. The California Supreme Court rejected Barker's petition.

Finally AHA agreed to settle the case for \$315,000. AHA accepted this settlement payment from Barker's insurance company in order to resolve the matter and focus its attention on the two primary goals of AHA: prevention of cruelty to animals and prevention of child abuse.

Rehashing the events related to the lawsuit, or the settlement itself, serves no useful purpose, nor does the expense of advertisements justifying Mr. Barker's position. It's time for both

Hunting & molesting

Editor's note: Responding to our study "Hunting and molesting," published in our March issue, which demonstrated a statistical association between rates of hunting license sales and rates of sexual assaults on children in the 62 counties of New York, Carl E. Parker of Guilderland, New York, wrote in a letter we published in April, "Society would be better served if you investigated the probable link between animal extremism and mental illness." On May 6, he wrote again:

I received a telephoned death threat from one of your female sympathizers on the night of May 3. After asking whether I was the Parker "who used to work for D.E.C.," this lawbreaking vixen said, "You'd better be careful when you go out because it's your turn to die next."

We'd made no reference whatever to Mr. Parker being a retired biologist for the New York Department of Conservation. (We didn't know anything more about him than his address, at the time.) We wrote back that in view of the D.E.C. reference, the caller was more likely a poacher, or related to one, than any sort of animal person. We noted, too, that we routinely get threats from hunters, and that our investigation of the relationship between hunting and sexual assaults on children began last November when two jeeps full of hunters shouted sexual threats at our son Wolf, age 3, as he and I walked on a lonely dirt road about a quarter mile from our home.

Retorted Parker:

Only a pathological dislike of hunting and hunters can account for your equating a death threat from a female animal extremist and your verbal exchange with a group of allegedly rude hunters. It is certainly not rational.

We presume Mr. Parker believes it is more rational to sit in his own home, surrounded by his arsenal, quaking over a crank telephone call, than for a three-year-old and his unarmed daddy to be apprehensive when six physically present armed hunters accost them in the middle of nowhere, threatening to rape the child.

Perhaps he'd like to trade places: we'll take the calls from women who hate hunting, and he'll take the gun-nuts who are into gang sodomy.

vers by HSUS or anyone in it. I resigned on my own initiative to have more time to devote to my other animal and vegetarian activities. I believe the executives at HSUS had no prior knowledge of my resignation, and I certainly was unaware of their plans to hire Pacelle, a move I would nevertheless have wholeheartedly supported.

Your veiled suggesting that I might have become part of a board constituency behind the executives' backs is wrongheaded and wronghearted. I have been a strong supporter of HSUS before, during, and after my service on its board. I think the executives were confident of this support or else I would never have been asked to serve as chairman of

In my opinion Pacelle is one of the brightest, most effective people in the animal rights movement, and his new position with HSUS is a welcome additional step in their gradual movement toward a "rights" philosophy—a movement which was always slower than I wished, but often faster than I expected.

—Leslie R. Inglis
Nokomis, Florida

Inglis, like everyone else mentioned in the article to which he responds, was offered the chance to be quoted on the record before it was written. He declined.

The Warm Store - not yet paid for June

organizations to move on with their energies and resources devoted to the care and protection of animals.

—Robert F.X. Hart, Executive Director
The American Humane Association
Englewood, Colorado

Unnatural Order

Someone just sent a copy of P.J. Kemp's review of my new book, *An Unnatural Order*. Thanks very much. I need all the help I can get, because it is not getting any reviews in mainstream media. What a waste of 12 years of research! Good luck and regards.

—Jim Mason
Mt. Vernon, Missouri

CORRECTIONS

Typographical errors in our May issue caused several embarrassing misidentifications. The New York Aquarium rehabilitated and released a beached pilot whale, not the Shedd Aquarium (subject of the item just above that one). The Fund for Animals was begun in 1967, not 1974. We confused a Great Dane with a greyhound in a photo caption (we do know the difference); confused a dog breeder's holding pen with a pack hunter's chase pen in trying to clarify Darlene Willians' letter about Doll Stanley-Branscum; and transposed the names of Maine state veterinarian Chip Ridky and farmer John Ahern the second time we mentioned them in connection with cruelty charges filed against Ahern, after getting their names right in both the preceding sentence and the next sentence. Also, Friends of Animals wants us to note that attorney Herman Kaufman works by the job, not as staff, and that "Ross Rosenthal" is actually Ross, Rosenthal Inc., an accounting firm, not the FoA accountant. Both were briefly mentioned in our December 1993 issue.

—Photo by Kim Bartlett

Furriers don't close for summer vacation

It is nice to see that the fur industry seems to be on a steady decline, but we must not think that our battle is over. The industry is using every trick they have to try not to collapse. If you live in an area with a fur store, plan protests. During the summer months we can't let up. Fur stores don't close for summer vacation, and you better believe that the animals don't get one. During summer many animals [on fur farms] die from heat exhaustion. We need to keep the pressure on; let's not get cocky.

—Kris Qua
Holocaust Magazine
Syracuse, New York

Moore & Ahlers - paid through September

ON LIFE, LIBERTY AND PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS FOR WILDLIFE IN CONFINEMENT

by John Lukas

Director, White Oak Conservation Center, Yulee, Florida

This guest column is adapted from a cage-rattling presentation Mr. Lukas delivered to the recent White Oak conference on zoos and animal protection, hosted by the Howard Gilman Foundation.

Happiness is not a term zoo administrators and others who hold wildlife in confinement like to use. Many of us were trained to think of "happiness" as a human interpretation, linked with anthropomorphizing animals, and therefore problematic when much of what we do is oriented toward trying to get animals to behave in the manner appropriate to their own species. Nonetheless, I use the term "happiness," because even if we have trouble suitably defining it, I believe we cannot avoid having to think about it as an essential component of animal well-being.

Well-being, by dictionary definition, is the condition of happiness, prosperity, and good health. In considering the well-being of a confined animal, we must consider both biological well-being, which encompasses the territorial, social, nutritional, and reproductive needs of a species, and cultural well-being, which is how we as humans understand the well-being of animals in the context of our own perceptions of happiness, cleanliness, safety, and how we think animals ought to be treated.

There are five principle venues in which wild animals may be confined to protect and/or perpetuate species. Each venue includes both inherent advantages and disadvantages in our efforts to insure animal well-being, including happiness, and it is important that their functions and capabilities not be confused. A zoo, for instance, cannot become a conservation center and continue to function as a zoo. Neither should a conservation center be allowed to evolve into a zoo without making a studied choice of taking that direction. Each venue for holding wildlife has a different job

in semi-natural conditions, with the emphasis on scientific management to aid their survival. The overriding premise is that the needs of the animals come first. Usually, conservation centers are not open to the public. Any animal observation is strictly controlled.

Nature centers exhibit native species in naturalistic surroundings to educate visitors about indigenous plants and animals. Nature centers concentrate upon topics related to ecology and human interactions with wildlife on a local level.

Zoos exhibit animals in artificial environments meant to depict each animal in a semblance of natural habitat, for both educational and recreational objectives. Progressive zoos dedicate resources to off-exhibit breeding and research, and make each exhibit as natural and representative of the habitat of the species kept as is possible.

Biological and cultural well-being

Each species has specific biological needs that must be fulfilled for it to survive and reproduce. For most species these needs are known and documented. How well they are satisfied determines the level of well-being for the species in confinement.

Animals *in situ* enjoy the maximum degree of natural biological well-being. The natural biological environment declines as we bring the animals into increasing degrees of confinement. As the natural sources of biological well-being are lost, we provide substitutes to maintain biological well-being at lesser levels. For instance, we substitute hay for natural grass, prepared meat diets for carcasses, culverts for dens, and concrete pools for lakes. Our success depends upon how well we understand the biological needs of each species and upon how adept we are at responding to these needs within the constraints imposed by the levels of confine-

White Oak includes the most successful breeding group of cheetahs either wild or captive. (Photo by Merritt Clifton.)

ment, and examines how well the composite of animal needs and human perception is reflected in the animal's environment and behavior. This leads us to several troublesome contradictions.

For example, most people believe an animal can never have too much space: people equate space with freedom. But when people come to view wildlife, they expect to be able to see the animals. In a national park or wildlife reserve, this contradiction is resolved by conditioning the animals to accept the presence of tourist vehicles or boats. This can be done because the animals are protected by law from human harm, and therefore they soon become used to the presence of another essentially neutral entity. Some animals even use tourist vehicles for their advantage, as evidenced by the cheetahs in the Masai Mara, who use vehicles as elevated observation points from which to look for suitable prey. Thus, even in the most natural of confinement situations, where we attempt to minimize the effects of human intrusion, animal behavior is influenced by our activity. Our objective is to seek the best balance for the species being conserved, including the sometimes restrictive consideration that someone has to pay for the conservation effort.

In an IPZ, and to a lesser extent in conservation centers such as White Oak, suitable space is given to each species, but with little emphasis on visibility and more emphasis on protection, since the goal is to increase and maintain a fragmented population at all costs. Poaching, disruption of behavior, and harassing the animals is strictly forbidden; at IPZ facilities for black rhinos in Zimbabwe, suspected poachers are shot on sight. Because IPZs and conservation centers are costly, with little means of directly raising

to do, and the better we understand the distinctions, the better adapted our responses will be to the problems of keeping wild animals.

In situ refers to keeping animals in their native habitat under a degree of protection that can only be insured within territorial restraints. Usually this is done within a national park or wildlife reserve.

An *Intensive Protection Zone* is a section of native habitat, usually within government land, within which a threatened species is concentrated when it needs more protection from humans than can be provided *in situ*. The IPZ is defined by fences, guard posts, natural barriers, and the presence of a large, well-trained unit of wildlife guards. The IPZ connects to a larger wildlife reserve into which the animals can be moved after the threats to their survival have been controlled or eliminated.

A *conservation center* is an institution outside the native range of particular animals that maintains these species

ment.

Cultural well-being is defined for most people by the question, "Is the animal happy?" Because most conservation efforts are financed either directly or indirectly by the general public, the White Oak Conservation Center being one of the few major exceptions, it is in our paramount interest to be able to answer that question—convincingly—in the affirmative. If we hold animals in conditions where they appear to be unhappy, we will not hold public support for long, no matter how well the biological needs of the animals are met.

People seem to sense that an animal is happy when he or she has adequate space to live in; lives in a normal social grouping; is in habitat resembling the natural home of the species; eats food resembling the species' natural diet; is in a clean environment; the environment is safe and secure; and the animal does not look or act bored.

An analysis of cultural well-being takes the biological needs of the animals, injects into them human ideas about

revenue, they are not a realistic or even desirable placement for most wildlife despite the advantages they seem to offer to the most fragile or vulnerable species.

Zoos by contrast must provide high visibility. They exist to exhibit animals. Within this context, the space allocated to each species should nonetheless be the maximum available. This requires innovative and costly exhibits: a good zoo cannot be created (or recreated from a substandard existing facility) on the cheap, without a strong ongoing commitment to maintaining quality care. Most important, running a good zoo requires carefully selecting the species to be exhibited, making sure their allotted space is both biologically adequate and culturally perceived to be adequate. If this cannot be done for a particular species, that species should not be kept.

At zoos, the more that appears natural in the animals' lives, the more people will perceive that the animals are

(continued on next page)

Don't miss an issue—subscribe today!

YES! I'M AN ANIMAL PERSON!

___ Please enter my subscription for one year (10 issues.) Enclosed is \$18.

___ Please enter my subscription for two years (20 issues.) Enclosed is \$30.

___ Please send additional subscriptions as gifts to the addresses I've listed below or on a separate sheet. Enclosed is \$18 apiece.

___ I want to help with a tax-deductible contribution of:

___ \$25 ___ \$50 ___ \$100 ___ \$250 ___ \$500 ___ Other

Name:

Number and street:

City and state:

ZIP code:

Name of gift recipient:

Number and street:

City and state:

ZIP code:

Please make checks payable (in U.S. funds) to: ANIMAL PEOPLE, P.O. Box 205, Shushan, New York 12873.

Can't wait to get your ANIMAL PEOPLE?

Now we offer the Executive subscription, mailed first class in an envelope:

\$36 for one year or \$60 for two years.

Upgrades of existing subscriptions will be prorated @ \$2.00 per issue remaining.

"If wild animals are treated at all as we treat domestic livestock, people perceive cruelty."

(continued from page 5)

happy and prosperous. Selecting only species that can be afforded properly constructed exhibits, allowing a natural lifestyle, will go far in presenting a positive image to visitors.

In addition to space, we must consider boredom. If an animal looks bored or sad or displays stereotypic behavior, the public will respond adversely. Such behavior is an unnatural response to an artificial environment. Improvement in space, habitat quality, food sources, social opportunities, and health care usually will eliminate the negative behavior. If not, most likely this individual or species should not be kept at the zoo level of confinement. Such animals or species should be kept in relatively close confinement only at conservation centers, in semi-natural habitat. In certain cases, even a conservation center may not be sufficient to insure well-being, and the animal should only be kept *in situ*, despite the accompanying risks. These cases, where extinction is possible, pose perhaps the most painful moral dilemma facing the species conservation community.

Safety, security, and cleanliness are uniquely human considerations. Animals do not worry about their safety, other than in situations of immediate danger. Rather, they go about their lives concerned with living. Many mammals and birds clean and groom themselves, and some species keep their dens clean, but most are unconcerned with keeping or finding a clean home range. People worry about dirt because people understand the relationship between filth and disease. People like cleanliness, and an animal in a clean environment makes us happy, so most people feel the animal also must be happy about it—although in fact the animal may have carefully marked his or her habitat and may be quite stressed at the removal of the markings.

Consideration for safety, security,

and cleanliness reverse the order of which levels of confinement provide the best situation for animals as people see them. *In situ* areas provide little security or cleanliness. Natural factors such as predation, disease, starvation, and intra-species aggression, along with human poaching, hunting, and harassment, take a heavy toll. IPZs and conservation centers provide protection from some types of harm, but zoos offer the best overall security and the cleanest environment. Most causes of *in situ* mortality can be eliminated through the intensive care that good zoos provide. Thus zoo animals on average live much longer than wild animals.

This is both a blessing and a curse. Long-lived animals breed more offspring, if able to breed. They also must be expensively kept well past their reproductive years and even past the years of their exhibit value. Here again, the perception of happiness depends more on quality of life than on quantity of years. Zoos must provide quality environments and care for all of their animals for their entire lives, if they are to be seen as providing well-being. Aged animals, like aged people, deserve special care. Planning for each animal's retirement must begin while the animal is young.

If people see that a confined animal lives in natural surroundings, in natural social groups, eating natural-looking food in a large area but remaining visible, and if the area is clean and safe, and if the animal does not appear bored or sad, then the animal must be happy. If wild animals are treated at all as we treat domestic livestock, people perceive cruelty.

Standards

One way to provide well-being as conditions of confinement become more artificial is to develop appropriate standards for

confined living. Such standards should be developed not only by curators, zoologists, and ethologists, but also with input from philosophers and humane advocates.

The Association of Zoos and Aquariums, through Species Survival Plans, provides expertise in genetic and demographic management of captive populations. Overlooked is what each species needs to experience happiness.

In SSP master planning, a husbandry manual is formulated which describes certain basic standards to maintain a species in artificial environments. I have attended several SSP planning sessions, and feel it is detrimental to develop so-called *minimum* standards. The idea of "minimum" as "standard" is a contradiction if we define a standard as a "level of excellence generally regarded as right." In basing standards on the status quo, which includes some deplorable facilities for certain species, the zoo community leaves itself open for justly deserved criticism. Husbandry manuals fall short because they describe what is done now, not what should be done. The standards for management of a species in captivity should stand by themselves, should be emulated, and should be goals to reach for. Let us call them optimum standards of confinement, or OSC. An OSC, if set by a multi-disciplinary commi-

African rhinos pursuing happiness at White Oak. (Photo by Merritt Clifton.)

course becomes steadily more costly as the level of confinement increases. Here is where hard decisions lie ahead, for if we cannot provide the standard at a certain level of confinement, the animal should only be maintained in situations of less confinement. Until a standard can be met at each particular level of confinement, efforts should be concentrated on maintaining the species at those levels where the standards of well-being are already being met.

Coming from a conservation center background, I see that conservation centers have more resources available with which to satisfy biological well-being for certain species than zoos. But for other species conservation centers have significantly fewer resources than *in situ* programs. Every time the White Oak Conservation Center considers helping a new species, we go through our own OSC checklist to see if we really can provide for that species well-being. Believe me, sometimes the answer is no. We may have to let certain species fight for their survival *in situ* because we cannot realistically satisfy their OSC at the zoo or conservation center level of confinement—although we can provide support to *in situ* conservation efforts. Other species may only be helped by conservation centers, which provide the best chance to prepare species for

Antelope at White Oak. (Photo by Merritt Clifton.)

Zoo notes—

A deal to move Ivan the gorilla to the 17-member colony at Zoo Atlanta has collapsed. Ivan has been kept in a cage at a now-bankrupt shopping mall in Tacoma, Washington, for nearly 30 years. Bankruptcy trustee Bianca Harrison claims the obstacle was that Zoo Atlanta wouldn't let his keepers to stay with him during quarantine, wouldn't guarantee that he wouldn't be moved again, and wouldn't promise that he wouldn't be electroejaculated. Zoo Atlanta says the real issue is that the creditors think they can get more money for Ivan abroad than the \$30,000 the Progressive Animal Welfare Society offered to send him to Atlanta.

Four gorillas have died at the Columbus Zoo in the past year—Oscar of a heart attack, Molly and her baby as result of a premature birth, and Colbi, age six, of apparent severe colitis on May 3. Antibiotic treatments failed.

A 12-year-old gorilla, Casey II, scaled a 16-foot wall and took a 30-minute stroll through the St. Paul Zoo on May 12, peaceably window-shopping at souvenir stands and befriending the resident antelopes before he was tranquilized, recaptured, and temporarily confined indoors.

In the year since former Philadelphia city streets commissioner Pete Hoskins was appointed president of the Philadelphia Zoo, membership has increased 14% to a record 50,000, after a four-year skid, and the 1993-1994 operating loss is expected to be \$300,000, down from \$1.5 million in 1992-1993. The zoo has also raised \$5 million toward \$6.5 million worth of planned improvements to animal care facilities, plus \$5.4 million toward a \$10.4 million wildlife education center. The Philadelphia Zoo, founded in 1859, is the oldest in the U.S.

Parc Safari, at Hemmingford, Quebec, reopened May 21 after hastily acquiring nearly 400 animals to replace 630 animals who were killed during the winter by Agriculture Canada to prevent the spread of an outbreak of bovine tuberculosis. About 250 resident animals of various species not vulnerable to bovine TB were spared.

Three children, ages 4, 10, and 13, were mauled by bears at the Moscow Zoo during March. "It is a legacy of our Soviet mentality," cheetah keeper Lena Aliskerova told Howard Witt of the *Chicago Tribune*. "People just do not believe anything written on official signs. If a sign says, 'Danger: do not touch the animals,' they think it means it's okay." Observed Witt, "The zoo resembles an animal gulag." About 4,500 animals of 800 species endure short rations in cramped quarters. "Yet the Moscow Zoo is more than a reflection of Russia's crushing problems," Witt added. "Among the employees, a visitor can also discover a selfless, absolute devotion to the animals in their care, a willingness to endure pitiable wages for thankless jobs, and a zeal to improve conditions as quickly as possible," by learning western fundraising and promotional methods, to finance the necessary changes.

The Wilds, a financially struggling 9,154-acre conservation center for rhinos, red wolves, and seven other endangered species in southeastern Ohio, is beginning van tours for visitors to help offset costs. Founded in 1986 as the International Center for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Inc., the wilds has only managed to raise 22% of its \$800,000-a-year budget through individual and corporate contributions. Foundations and government grants furnish the rest.

tee, should satisfy both the biological needs of a species and our cultural perception of how animals should be treated.

The decision to keep animals should be linked to a percentage of compliance with the OSC, as set by the committee. For instance, if the committee finds that 75% compliance with the OSC for species "A" is enough to insure the well-being of the species in a zoo setting, then zoos realizing that level of compliance could exhibit animals of species "A," while continuing to strive toward complete realization of the OSC for that species. If a zoo could only achieve 60% compliance, it could not keep species "A."

Implementing OSC standards will be difficult and costly. But if we are to raise the level of care of the animals we confine purportedly for their own good, we must dedicate new resources and new energy to developing and realizing *optimum* standards for confinement. Raising the standards of care of

reintroduction into *in situ* situations.

Everyone working with confined wildlife needs to consider the well-being of individual animals while we consider the well-being of species. It is easy to justify less than desirable programs in the name of saving animals from extinction. However, as the human consciousness explores more respectful relationships with other species, the conservation community needs to be leading the way in developing a new covenant with wildlife, based upon dignity and well-being and including attention to that elusive but important ideal of happiness.

(John Lukas, director of the White Oak Conservation Center since 1982, is also vice president of the International Rhinoceros Foundation. He formerly served in various capacities with the Boston Zoological Society, the Okanagan Game Farm, and the New York Zoological Society, gaining direct experience at all levels of wildlife confinement.)

Wild Wear ad--
paid for June

Save the whales!

(from page one)

another four or five look good." Twenty-one votes will probably be needed for passage. Chile and Argentina do not oppose the sanctuary, but want the northern boundary to be at the 60th parallel rather than the 40th, which would cut the protected waters in half, while South Africa, an abstention last year, has a new government, and, prodded by the Green group Earthlife Africa, may now join the refuge supporters. Even so, the refuge supporters are scrambling to avoid an *impasse*, which Japan and Norway hope to exploit in a trade-off: refuge for resumed commercial whaling.

Keeping everyone guessing, CANA radio of Dominica on May 14 reported that according to the Dominican trade minister, Dominica would break with Japan and Norway to cast the apparent deciding vote for the refuge. Soon afterward, said Steve Best of the International Wildlife Coalition, "the Dominican whaling commissioner called the station to refute the story and say that the Dominican decision would be based on science," meaning the position of the Japanese-and-Norwegian-dominated IWC Scientific Committee—which is advancing a Revised Management Plan, a key component of a Revised Management Scheme that would start the process of establishing whaling quotas.

"We have also received an unconfirmed report that Antigua-and-Barbuda have declared that they will be supporting the sanctuary," Best added. Their positions were still uncertain after the first day of the five-day meeting.

Renewed Massacre Plan?

The International Wildlife Coalition had threatened all five Caribbean nations with tourism boycotts—supported in St. Lucia by the National Trust, a conservation group, and the St. Lucia Hotel and Tourism Association. But the boycotts, though widely endorsed, weren't expected to be enough by themselves to overcome the seduction of aid dollars. That the Caribbean nations might be shifting to support the refuge was generally taken as a hint that the Clinton administration had cut a deal with Norway and Japan.

Explained Craig Van Nolte of Monitor, a Washington D.C.-based briefing service for animal and habitat protection lobbyists, "At a meeting of whaling commissioners from 'conservation-minded' countries in London during the week of April 18, the U.S. proposed that the RMP be adopted 'provisionally.' Heavy lobbying by the highest levels of the governments of Norway and Japan persuaded the

Allen Thornton and Priscilla Feral (left) and Ben White (right) protesting outside the Greenpeace USA offices on May 11. Greenpeace waffled—but came through on May 17 with a big demo for the whales outside the White House

among others—gradually recover from the verge of extinction to claim ever greater shares of krill and plankton.

But krill and plankton are also depleted—both by Japanese and Southeast Asian seiners seeking the staples of the whale diet for use as pig feed, and by increased ultraviolet radiation hitting southern waters as result of atmospheric ozone depletion.

Specified an executive summary distributed by the London-based Environmental Investigative Agency, "Under the RMP, commercially hunted whale populations would not receive protection until it was proved that they had declined to 54% of their pre-hunt level...The IWC and its Scientific Committee have failed to take adequate account of the degradation of the marine and atmospheric environments, and the potentially catastrophic effects on marine ecosystems." An EIA study to be presented to the IWC argues that whales and dolphins will be extinct within a century due to pollution and overfishing—a direct threat to toothed whales, who eat fish.

Further, the EIA charged, "Dramatic revelations of widespread falsification whaling data by the Soviet Union," which is now known to have killed from 10 to 30 times more whales than it admitted during the 1960s and 1970s, "raises serious doubts about current whale populations. To truly ascertain the global effects of such deceptive practices," the EIA said, "all historical and catch records from whaling countries must be verified and the discrepancies reconciled, thus placing the burden of proof on whalers—not whales."

Greenpeace and the World Wildlife Fund, where they had expected to find it. Wrote U.S. WWF president Kathryn Fuller to Gore on May 12, "It is critically important that the Commission continue the worldwide moratorium on commercial whaling. In our view, commercial whaling is neither sustainable nor justifiable. Even if commercial whaling could be sustainable, it cannot be justified. Whaling is conducted by wealthy countries to provide expensive meat for a luxury market. There is no issue of providing basic needs to impoverished human communities. There is no conservation benefit. In my view," she affirmed, "to traffic in whales under these circumstances is simply wrong. For these reasons, WWF strongly opposes any action, including further work on the Revised Management Procedure or the Revised Management Scheme, that could constitute a first step toward the resumption of commercial whaling. And for these reasons, we are also concerned to hear that the U.S. might seek to accommodate Norway's continued hunting of minke whales in defiance of the IWC moratorium." Fuller concluded with a handwritten note emphasizing her personal concern.

Fuller wrote 18 days after *London Observer* reporter Polly Ghazi charged that WWF, Greenpeace, and IFAW had agreed with the Clinton administration to trade the principle that whales should not be hunted for leverage toward securing the Antarctic refuge. Ghazi's expose was supported by a 13 page internal memo to the Greenpeace Whale Team, signed by seven Greenpeace executives: Peter Pueschel, Isabe

Clinton/Gore administration and the German government to help adopt the RMP, which is the first step toward overturning the indefinite ban on commercial whaling. The U.S.," he added, "which last year led the successful battle to block adoption of the deeply flawed RMP proposal, is abandoning its criticism. Vice president Al Gore, who wants U.S. whaling policy to be 'science-based,' is studiously ignoring strong criticisms made last year by a panel of independent scientists [*the United States Marine Mammal Commission*] hired by the administration to assess the RMP. The peer review found that the RMP was overly simplistic, lacked a sound data base, and needs far more testing."

The RMP would permit whalers to kill one half of one percent of any species of whale determined by "scientific" means to be at historic population levels. Most vulnerable would be minke whales, the smallest of the baleen whales, already targeted by the Japanese and Norwegians for "scientific" hunts. Japan wants a quota of 4,000, while Norway wants 2,000. According to the official estimates, there are now from 600,000 to 760,000 minke whales in the Antarctic and 86,000 to 114,000 in the North Atlantic. (Neither population crosses the equator.) This is presumed to be more than the guesstimated historic level of 490,000.

Norway killed 296 minke whales last year—160 for so-called scientific study and 136 as part of a commercial hunt undertaken in defiance of the moratorium, after which at least some of the meat was illegally sold to Japan and South Korea. Norway plans to kill another 127 for "science" this year. Norwegian commercial whaling is expected to continue as well. In March, Brundtland indicated Norway would abide by international whaling regulations as part of the price of admission to the European Community, but at her May 17 meeting with Clinton and Gore, she insisted Norwegian commercial whaling is legal because, according to her, it all takes place within Norwegian territorial waters.

Japan has killed 300 minke whales a year "for science" since 1987. Japan told the IWC on May 3 that it intends to kill 400 this year: 300 below the equator, including in Antarctic waters, and 100 above the equator, the first legal whaling in northern waters since 1986 (although Japan did not actually comply with the moratorium until 1988).

Under the RMP, gray whales could also soon become vulnerable. Protected by various treaties since 1935, gray whales now number about 18,000, just under the presumed historic level of 20,000.

As Best explains, the official estimates are still little more than guesswork: counting whales seen and multiplying by whatever seems to make sense. No one really knows what whale populations once were. There is also reason to believe that minke numbers will naturally drop as the larger baleen whales—the blue whale, the fin whale, and the right whale,

Cover for whale-poaching

Finally, warned EIA executive director Dave Currey in a May 5 open letter, "The RMP will provide a legal whale meat market in Japan, which will give cover to an increased illegal slaughter."

Concluded Van Nolte, "The spin-controllers in the Clinton/Gore administration hope that the proposed whale sanctuary around Antarctica will be adopted by the IWC to lessen the impact of resumed commercial whaling elsewhere."

Fear of poaching rose on May 17 when Japanese prime minister Tsutomu Hata rejected an International Fund for Animal Welfare appeal to refrain from "scientific" whaling within the proposed refuge. One day later Hata asked the IWC to exempt minke whales from protection. Greenpeace meanwhile circulated photographs of a butchered sperm whale found near the Japanese whaling port of Shimonsoseki on December 29, 1993. The Taipei-based Green Consumer Foundation revealed that a Taiwanese company using foreign ships has hauled whale meat of unknown origin to Japan for 12 years—although Taiwan banned whaling and whale meat exports in 1981. Most tellingly, Earthtrust presented the IWC with a mitochondrial DNA analysis of purported minke whale meat purchased last year in Japanese supermarkets. The sales were videotaped. The DNA analysis was done by noted molecular biologists C. Scott Baker, of New Zealand, and Steve Palumbi, of the University of Hawaii, who were co-funded by the National Science Foundation.

"Among 16 samples of meat that were successfully sequenced," Don White of Earthtrust announced, "eight were minke, four were fin whale, one was humpback mixed with minke, two were dolphins, and one was intermediate between sperm whale and harbor porpoise."

Fuller opposes Gore

When the U.S. finally introduced a resolution in support of the RMP, cosponsors included Australia, Finland, Germany, and Switzerland. The resolution asked the IWC to adopt the RMP as "draft specifications for the calculation of catch limits," and to reaffirm "its agreement that commercial whaling shall only be permitted for populations in areas and seasons for which catch limits are in force...in conformity with all the provisions of the Revised Management Scheme." Provisions "required to complete the RMS," the resolution continued, "include agreement upon: minimum data standards; guidelines for conducting surveys and analyzing the results; a fully effective inspection and observation scheme; (and) arrangements to ensure that the total catches over time are within the limits."

But Clinton and Gore didn't get support from

McCrea, John Frizell, Leslie Busby, Arni Finnsson, Juar Carlos Cardenas, and the memo author, Clif Curtis.

Greenpeace, IFAW shocker

The memo outlined Greenpeace strategy for obtaining the Southern Whale Sanctuary in detail—including what Greenpeace was apparently willing to trade for it. Most controversially, the memo stated, "Greenpeace will not stand in the way of the RMP's 'provisional' adoption in its most conservative form, as long as a clear commitment is shown to addressing and incorporating a number of important positions," pertaining to the scientific disputes.

A page later came the real shocker: "Greenpeace does not oppose whaling, in principle," followed in the next paragraph by the declaration that, "Greenpeace is neither for nor against the killing of marine mammals."

Receiving the memo April 26, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** quickly obtained corroborating statements from both WWF and Vassili Papastavrov of IFAW, who provided a 13-page rationale for adopting the RMP along with a two-page defense of the IFAW position by the organization's scientific advisor Sidney J. Holt—a member of the IWC Scientific Committee.

On April 26, meanwhile, Greenpeace media group executive Desley Mather issued a damage control memorandum to staff, updated April 28. "From a media strategy point of view," Mather instructed, "the message should be clear and simple, i.e. Greenpeace continues to oppose commercial whaling whenever and wherever it occurs [and] urgently calls for the establishment of a whale sanctuary in Antarctica. You should not be drawn into answering supplementary questions on the technical issues," namely the RMP, she advised "unless you are absolutely clear on the Greenpeace position." Staff were ordered to refer questions "from informed journalists who have a detailed knowledge of the technical issues" to Pueschel, Curtis, Frizell, and/or Busby.

The references to not opposing whaling in principle Mather said, had to do with indigenous subsistence whaling not mentioned in the March 29 document. The RMP could be accepted, Mather reiterated, because actual implementation might be indefinitely delayed. While other sources including wildlife officer Helen McLachan of the Royal SPCA predicted at most a two-year lag between the adoption of the RMP and the resumption of legal commercial whaling, Greenpeace claimed the lag could be as long as 50 years.

On May 6, Greenpeace grabbed international media attention by using a crane to lower a model of a bloodied harpooned whale into the garden of the Norwegian embassy in Rome, Italy. The stunt reaffirmed the Greenpeace image without clarifying the Greenpeace position.

The IFAW and WWF statements closely resembled the March 29 Greenpeace memo. All three agreed that win-

"We feel we've been hoodwinked."

(from page seven)

ning the Southern Whale Sanctuary, not maintaining the whaling moratorium, would be their first objective.

If the refuge is declared according to plan, the protected waters would extend north to the 40th parallel, south latitude. This would purportedly protect up to 90% of all baleen whales up to 90% of the time. The territorial waters of other non-whaling nations would protect most whales the rest of the time—if their governments didn't opt to allow whaling.

The RMP, meanwhile, as IFAW was quick to point out, does provide a more conservative means of estimating whale numbers and setting whaling quotas than the New Management Scheme the IWC used prior to the whaling moratorium. The NMS is technically still in effect. Thus replacing it with the RMP could be considered a gain of sorts—if one was to accept the loss of the moratorium.

Clinton nukes the whales

The major flaw in the RMP and RMS, as Humane Society of the U.S. executive vice president Patty Forkan argued, is that "There is no international police force, no will to self-enforce, and the IWC has no adequate enforcement mechanism." Whaling rules can only be enforced by trade sanctions imposed by the governments of member nations, whose economic interests may outweigh concern for whales. For instance, on October 3, 1993, Clinton acknowledged that Norway killed whales illegally last summer, and that trade sanctions were warranted. Yet, with the Winter Olympics coming in Lillehammer, and the opportunity to pressure Norway never better, Clinton held off.

Publishing excerpts from the leaked transcript of a September 29, 1993 discussion between Gore and his "good friend" Brundtland in a full-page ad in the May 16 *New York Times*, the Animal Welfare Institute suggested Brundtland had "dictated a reversal of two decades of U.S. anti-whaling policy" by "hiring the powerful, influence-peddling law firm Akin, Gump, Straus, Hamer, and Feld" to lobby for Norwegian whalers at \$500,000 a year. "The senior partner at Akin Gump is Robert Strauss, former head of the Democratic National Committee," the ad explained.

The AWI ad was placed just days before the actual source of the Norwegian leverage became clear. On May 13, too late for AWI to amend the ad, the Pentagon told Congress it had negotiated a deal to sell Norway \$625 million worth of air-to-air missiles made by the financially struggling Raytheon Corporation and Hughes Aircraft, a division of General

Gundmundsson of Iceland. Already sued by Greenpeace for defamation in Norway, Britain, and New Zealand, Gundmundsson may soon be sued again, Greenpeace says, for new allegations recently made in Brazil.

Next, on May 3, investigative reporter Jan Gunnar Funruly published an interview with IWC Scientific Committee member Justin Cooke, of Britain, who explained how Norway used dubious math to estimate there are 87,000 minke whales in Norwegian coastal waters when a more accurate guess would be 50,000.

Finally, May 11, the leading Norwegian newspaper *Vergens Gang* revealed links between Norwegian whalers and right-wing extremists, including an open alliance between Bastesen and Ron Arnold of the American Freedom Coalition, a front group for Sun Myung Moon and his Unified Family religious cult, best known as the coordinating hub of the so-called Wise Use Movement. Also among the whalers' allies are the Schiller Institute and *21st Century & Technology* magazine, two projects of Lyndon LaRouche, a Ku Klux Klan associate whose European Labor Party is suspected of involvement in the 1986 assassination of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme. LaRouche, 71, recently was released from U.S. federal prison after serving five years of a 15-year sentence on 12 counts of fraud, involving more than \$30 million worth of defaulted loans and unpaid taxes.

Cutting a deal

The U.S. imports \$97 billion worth of goods from Japan each year, while selling Japan \$48 billion worth—and has a \$130 billion trade deficit with Japan, the subject of intense negotiations just before the IWC meeting. Thus for Gore, head of the U.S. delegation, the main goal in Puerto Vallarta will be to keep Japan, Norway, and perhaps other pro-whaling nations from leaving the IWC, following Iceland, which resigned in 1992. The U.S. would technically then be obliged to impose trade sanctions. While the U.S. delegation pretends a Japanese and Norwegian withdrawal would break the IWC, the real breakup would come with the failure of the U.S. to respond with an all-out boycott that might bring the renegades back, at cost of domestic jobs.

To avert that political no-win situation, Clinton and Gore hoped to persuade leading environmental and animal protection groups—not just WWF, Greenpeace, and IFAW—to refrain from embarrassing them. They would meanwhile try to get the Southern Whale Sanctuary proposal

The Mexican government will support the continuation of the moratorium," which he said should go on "until there are the scientific, social, economic, and political elements to ensure the survival of the whale." Salinas said Mexico would propose more work on the RMP, and would not approve it until all elements of it are completed.

Outrage

Reaction from the rest of the whale protection community, as word of the RMP leaked out, was furious. "The endorsement of any plan such as the RMP would simply make legitimate the resumption of commercial whaling," explained Robbins Barstow, director emeritus of the Cetacean Society International. "We might delay it here and there, but it would be inevitable once we start down that path."

Added Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, "This is the equivalent of England and France appeasing Hitler by giving him Czechoslovakia. We can understand the trade considerations that force nations to capitulate at the expense of conservation. We cannot understand why conservation organizations would agree to sell out the whales."

"This is now a war," said Fund for Animals founder Cleveland Amory. Added Fund campaign coordinator Michael Markarian, "We are both outraged and perplexed by recent support for the RMP given by the Clinton administration and self-proclaimed animal welfare organizations. The Fund believes renegade whaling nations should be punished, not rewarded."

The American Humane Association also issued a statement opposing the RMP.

On May 2, Friends of Animals brought the RMP to public notice for the first time with a half-page ad in *USA Today*, attacking the Greenpeace, IFAW, and WWF positions. Nine days later FoA led activists from EIA, the Fund, and PETA in a seven-hour protest at the Greenpeace USA headquarters in Washington D.C.; Markarian and Bill Dollinger of FoA chained themselves to the doors. Other demonstration leaders included Allan Thornton of EIA, a cofounder of Greenpeace U.K., and Betsy Swart of FoA, a former Greenpeace staffer. Rattled Greenpeace officials answered questions about the RMP for the first time in three weeks, altering their rhetoric. Instead of declaring that Greenpeace would neither endorse nor oppose the RMP, they emphasized that Greenpeace would "not support" the RMP.

Motors. The sale would bail out two major defense contractors with plants based in Democratic districts, on the eve of Congressional elections. It also would wipe out the U.S. trade deficit with Norway. U.S. exports to Norway were previously worth about \$1.25 billion a year; imports from Norway were worth \$1.85 billion, including \$700 million worth of oil.

Gore and Brundtland discussed missiles last September—obliquely, because the negotiations were then top secret and highly sensitive, due to simultaneous disarmament discussions with former member states of the USSR.

“We do feel bullied, even by you simply evaluating the use of sanctions, and especially after several nations in the IWC have tried to change the organization from a whaling monitoring mission to a forum to ban whaling outright,” Brundtland told Gore, according to a White House transcript.

Responded Gore, “Again, as in arms control negotiations, there are those who attempt to exploit uncertainty for their own ends. This strengthens my argument for the need of a scheme that will allow resumption while removing the basis of suspicion that the RMS will be violated.”

By May 17, with the missile deal almost in hand, and having received at least 30,000 messages of protest against whaling, Clinton was ready to dance a little sidestep. “Most mainstream environment groups have not joined these rather extreme claims,” he said, protesting that he was not selling out whales. “Give us a chance to work through this. I have confidence that we will be able to work through it.”

White House environmental office director Katie McGinty said the administration would “oppose adopting the so-called Revised Management Procedure,” but “will back the scientific underpinnings of that plan and point out areas where more work is needed.”

Norwegian friends

Brundtland was not helped by some leading Norwegian media, whose criticism began February 2 after the broadcast of a Swedish documentary on how the sealers and the Norwegian government harassed and censored former government sealing inspector Odd Lindberg, who took film of men bludgeoning baby harp seals in front of their mothers to mass media in 1990. Lindberg acted after the Norwegian government refused to enforce a law that forbids killing young seals in front of their mothers. Rebroadcast all over Europe, the documentary prompted a closer look at Norwegian marine mammal policies in general.

On April 30 the Norwegian newspaper *Dagbladet* linked Norwegian whaling spokesman Steiner Bastesen to a foiled attempt to smuggle whale meat to Japan last October. The one suspect arrested in the case works for Bastesen, who denies knowing him. Bastesen has funded a series of anti-Greenpeace documentaries produced by Magnus

adopted, not in exchange for an immediate resumption of whaling, which would trigger public outrage, but rather for a mere break in the status quo, sufficient to keep Norway and Japan hoping. A similar U.S.-brokered deal brought the acceptance of the RMP formula in principle by a 16-1 vote in July 1992, with 11 abstentions while 10 of the then 38 members of the International Whaling Commission were absent.

The alleged deal, the Greenpeace memo of March 29 hints, might even have won Japanese support, as the Southern Whale Sanctuary would protect whales only from commercial hunting. “Japan could continue scientific whaling in the sanctuary anyway,” Greenpeace noted.

Despite the criticism of the “scientific” aspects of the RMP by the United States Marine Mammal Commission, a joint statement issued by IFAW and WWF argued in early May that, “We consider that there are at present insufficient grounds to argue against the provisional adoption of the RMP.” Instead, IFAW and WWF said they would fight resumed whaling on technical grounds—namely the unsatisfactory provisions stipulated in the U.S. resolution.

Greenpeace and IFAW took the same line even before the April meeting in London, withdrawing from the Global Cetacean Coalition in March along with the Cousteau Society and the Sierra Club when Forkan, as head of the GCC, attacked the RMP in an alert to membership. Signing on with HSUS in opposition to the RMP were the World Society for Animal Protection, the American SPCA, the International Wildlife Coalition, and Earth Island Institute.

"The sacrifice of the largest animal on the planet cannot be justified by invoking national traditions." —Grupo de 100

In Mexico, meanwhile, the prestigious Group of 100 called upon the Mexican government to “categorically reject the RMP,” and asked U.S. groups to sign on to the same statement. The Animal Protection Institute was apparently the first of many to do so.

Said the Group of 100, “The sacrifice of the largest animal on the planet cannot be justified by invoking national traditions of its slaughter. Japan and Norway should be known in the world for their culture, not as enemies of whales. Japanese and Norwegians alike will survive without eating whale meat. In impoverished coastal areas of Mexico, eating turtle meat and eggs was traditional. However, in 1990 the government decreed a total ban on turtle slaughter and trade.”

Responded Mexican president Carlos Salinas de Gortari, “Our position will be clear, and will also be firm.

Most critics were not mollified. Wrote David Day author of *The Whale War*, in a column for the London *Daily Mail*, “The leaders of Greenpeace, IFAW, and WWF have made a huge tactical blunder, and I doubt whether more than a few people within each organization really understand the disastrous consequences of their newly adopted position.”

Day was unaware of Fuller’s letter, written the morning after the FoA demonstration—and apparently written from the heart, as the public uproar enabled whaling opponents to deal from newly realized strength. Nor was Fuller the only WWF official to take an emphatic anti-whaling stance “We feel we’ve been hoodwinked by the administration,” WWF staffer Mark Sutton told media.

For the first time since Clinton took office, the animal protection community rallied around whales—ever though the importance of the RMP had been so little recognized that it reportedly wasn’t even discussed at the Summit for the Animals, an annual conference of animal rights group executives held in Boston in early April.

“I have not seen the RMP,” said Vernon Weir of United Animal Nations, a member of the Summit executive committee. “However, UAN would be opposed to any whaling whatsoever—any place, any time, and for any reason.”

U.S. seeks bowhead quota

Whatever the outcome in Puerto Vallarta, some whales will be killed. Iceland, the Danish-held Faroe Islands, and Greenland have formed their own North Atlantic Marine Mammal Committee as an umbrella for resumed commercial whaling. Claiming 28,000 minke whales in coastal waters eat as many fish as the national fleet catches, Icelandic foreign minister Jon Balvin Hannibalsson said last October that Iceland might kill 200 whales this year.

The U.S. meanwhile applied on March 22 for the extension of a three-year aboriginal subsistence quota of 41 bowhead whales annually, granted in 1991 for the benefit of nine Eskimo villages in northern Alaska. The renewal application added a 10th village, Little Diomedea. The 1991 quota referred only to “whales struck,” i.e. harpooned, not “whales landed.” The current application, however, assumes only 75% of the whales hit will be retrieved. Thus, said Charles Karnella of the National Marine Fisheries Service, “The U.S. will seek IWC approval to strike up to 64 bowheads [per year] in order to land 48.” The renewed quota would run through 1997. The weight the Clinton administration gives the application was already clear from the January 19 appointment of D. James Baker and Michael F. Tillman as commissioner and deputy commissioner of the U.S. delegation. Tillman, an Alaskan native and member of the Tlingit tribe, gives indigenous whalers their strongest voice yet in U.S. whale policy.

—Merritt Clifton

MARINE MAMMAL NOTES

The Marine Mammal Protection Act was reauthorized on schedule on April 29, including loopholes to let hunters to import polar bear trophies and to allow the killing of seals and sea lions who eat threatened fish runs at locks and fish ladders. Other provisions include a total ban on intentionally shooting marine mammals who interfere with fishing, and a program to cut accidental kills during fishing to near zero over the next seven years.

The Liberal Party of Canada convention on May 15 overwhelmingly adopted a resolution calling for the resumption of offshore seal hunting, halted in 1983 after two decades of international protest. The Liberals form the Parliamentary majority. Claiming "the concerns of animal rights lobby groups should not be put before the concerns of the people of Newfoundland and Labrador," the resolution claims sealing is needed to create jobs because the fishing industry has collapsed—making no mention that the collapse was caused by overfishing condoned in the name of job creation by a succession of both Liberal and Progressive-Conservative governments. Former Canadian environment minister Charles Caccia, a Toronto Member of Parliament, was the only delegate to oppose the resolution. "Whenever we go after seals we get clobbered," Caccia said. "We look primitive." Five days earlier, Canada announced it would move for the first time to stop foreign vessels that break an international ban on cod fishing at the edges of the Grand Banks, wiping out the fish as they leave Canadian waters. This was the action demanded last summer by Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, who now faces three possible life sentences for alleged malicious mischief in steering his former vessel, the *Cleveland Amory*, close to a Cuban fishing boat.

France agreed May 20 to enforce the international ban on driftnetting after the current tuna season. French tuna seiners have been using 1.7-mile-long driftnets in the northeastern Atlantic.

Refusing to allow the U.S. Coast Guard to inspect Taiwanese vessels for evidence of illegal driftnetting, Taipei instead sent its own patrol boat to the North Pacific on May 1, to be followed by two more. Taiwan officially halted driftnetting in December 1992.

The Defense Department has postponed a controversial underwater test that would generate repeated 195-decibel sound waves, louder than a jet taking off, pending a study of the possible impact upon

New studies published May 20 by the Whale & Dolphin Conservation Society estimated that whale-and-dolphin-watching generates \$300 million a year worldwide. About four million people a year watch cetaceans, the society said. The industry has grown fastest in the Kaikoura area of New Zealand, where the number of whale-watchers has grown from 3,400 in 1986 to 80,000 last year. Whale-watching is worth \$27.5 million a year to Argentina, the society found, and \$21 million a year to southern New England. The society offers a free guide to watching whales and dolphins in the Caribbean c/o Alexander House, James St. West, Bath BA1 2BT, England.

Marine World of Vallejo, California, and the Marine Mammal Center of nearby Sausalito together released a longnosed common dolphin dubbed Bob on May 9 in Monterey Bay, a month after he beached himself at Morro Bay—the first time in the 20 years the organizations have worked together that they deemed a stranded dolphin ready for return to the wild. On May 13, however, Bob was picked up again, after apparently not eating. By May 20 he seemed to be getting over an internal infection well enough that plans were made to introduce him to two other formerly stranded common longnosed dolphins at Sea World in San Diego. All three might then be released together, said spokesperson Rob Iron of the Long Marine Lab, a branch of the University of California at Santa Cruz. Sean Van Sommerian of the Pelagic Shark Research Foundation, which had tracked Bob via a radio tag, said his understanding had been that Bob was only to have been released into a pod of other longnosed common dolphins in the first place. "We did two flyovers of the bay," he said, "and didn't see dolphins, but they proceeded with the release anyway."

Captivity shortens the average lifespan of orcas and beluga whales by 43 years, and the average lifespan of bottlenose dolphins by 15 years, Michael O'Sullivan of the Humane Society of Canada reported on May 19. HSC, a new affiliate of the Humane Society of the U.S., studied all known cetacean captures from 1960 through 1992. Since wild cetaceans die from pollution, driftnetting, and food shortages, all of which are absent in captivity, captive cetaceans should live longer, O'Sullivan said. The study found that the average lifespan of a bottlenose dolphin in captivity is 14 years; the average lifespan of a captive orca is 15 years.

*Anne Earle was among those charged with trespassing
(Photo by Vito Torrelli,*

Wake-up call on behalf of wolves

NEW YORK, New York—The wolves massacred in Alaska last winter are dead but not forgotten—and neither are those slated for death next winter, as Alaska continues to kill wolves to make moose and caribou more plentiful for hunters. To be sure the wolves are remembered, pajama-clad Friends of Animals volunteers and staffers occupied the lobby of the ABC-TV headquarters on the morning of May 19 during the broadcast of the *Good Morning America* show, protesting a week-long promotion of Alaskan tourism. Six demonstrators were arrested for trespassing.

ABC had already scheduled a 30-minute segment on the wolf killing, featuring a debate between Stephen Wells of the Alaska Wildlife

marine mammals. The experiment was to have been started this summer by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at Santa Cruz, California.

Federal authorities are investigating reports that Russian walrus poachers are operating in Alaska, Timothy Egan of *The New York Times* reported on May 13. No details were available.

People for Animal Rights, of Kansas City, Missouri, asks that letters of protest be sent to the Worlds of Fun amusement park concerning dolphins who are allegedly kept in a small chlorinated pool beneath a ferris wheel. Address Gary Noble, director of general services, c/o 4545 Worlds of Fun Ave., Kansas City, MO 64161.

No more monkey business

(from page one)

The Indonesian action came nearly two years after 110 monkeys died en route from Inquatex, a Jakarta supplier, to Worldwide Primates, the laboratory animal supply firm owned by convicted primate smuggler Matthew Block (see "Gorilla case was frame-up," page 18). The deaths became known just as the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection announced that a year-long probe had discovered a 22% mortality rate among 260 monkeys imported to Britain from Inquatex; and 18% and 21% mortality, respectively, among 2,150 and 810 monkeys imported from two other Indonesian firms, C.V. Primates and Primaco.

The Philippines and Indonesia were the two biggest exporters to the United States—but only five Philippine dealers were still active in 1993, Penafield said, down from seven in 1992, and nine as of 1987.

Explained California dealer Paul Houghton in a 1992 letter to customers for monkeys he imported from Indonesia, "We are in the wind-down phase of the worldwide feral monkey business. Enough are being bred these days to more than supply the world demand. Further removal from the remaining wild resource is a matter of conscience, not necessity."

Primate imports from most supplying nations have declined in recent years:

Nation	1991	1993	Nation	1991
Philippines	3,291	4,522	China	1,202
Indonesia	2,935	1,428	Kenya	545
Mauritius	2,051	1,428	Kenya	545

Because of the risk of importing diseases transmissible to humans along with monkeys brought from the tropics (such as the often fatal ebola virus), the U.S. suppliers now emphasize domestic breeding.

The export bans have come largely through the work of the International Primate Protection League, begun by Shirley McGreal in 1973.

McGreal won the Indian ban by publicizing gruesome radiation experiments on monkeys, who are sacred to many Indians. Exporting more than 100,000 monkeys a year during the 1950s, India had cut exports to circa 20,000 a year due to depletion of the most coveted species, but still led the world in monkey sales.

"The U.S. government and even the World Health Organization exerted pressure on India to reopen exports," McGreal remembered recently, "but to no avail. The ban is still in place. After India cancelled monkey exports," she continued, "a U.S. company announced plans to export 71,500 monkeys from Bangladesh over a 10-year period." IPPL representative Dr. Zakir Husain obtained and hand-copied the sales agreement. McGreal responded with another publicity barrage—and got her second export ban.

"U.S. government primate procurement officials howled," McGreal said. "The State Department made a cruel threat to cut off foreign aid unless Bangladesh renewed monkey exports immediately." The Bangladesh ambassador was summoned to the White House—but that ban too held up.

McGreal turned next to the Philippines, but was thwarted for years by the apparent involvement in the traffic of Imelda Marcos, wife of the late dictator Ferdinand Marcos. Leaked documents show she obtained U.S. embassy involvement in trying to prevent an export ban. McGreal's campaign suffered a further setback in March 1982 when Philippine teacher and activist Lusito Cuy, 25, drowned in a boating accident with six of his pupils. As the Philippine export ban neared actuality, McGreal asked that Cuy be remembered.

Shirley McGreal and friend

Alliance and a spokesperson for the state of Alaska—but it aired after the promotion of Alaska was over with and most of the resultant travel bookings FoA believed, would already have been made.

Preparing for further conflict, the Alaska House of Representatives on April 28 passed a bill to enable the state Department of Fish and Game to withhold data about wolf pack locations—purportedly to protect wolves from poachers, but actually directed, newspaper editorials agreed, at independent wolf expert Gordon Haber, who sued to obtain such information last year, then embarrassed officials with aerial surveys that showed many of their claims about wolf, moose, and caribou numbers were inaccurate.

Alaska DFG wildlife conservation director Dave "Machine-Gun" Kelleyhouse said May 14 at the annual meeting of the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, held in Anchorage, that Alaskan authorities had received more than 100,000 letters protesting their wolf-killing plans in 1992 alone—when the plans weren't even announced until November 18.

The meeting followed hearings held by the Federal Subsistence Board, which ruled on April 15 that trappers may not shoot wolves on federal lands the same day they fly in aircraft. This reverses Alaskan policy which allows trappers to shoot wolves if they first walk 300 feet from the aircraft.

Jeanne McVey of the Sea Wolf Alliance represented the Wildlife Refuge Reform Coalition at the Federal Subsistence Board hearings "In no other state," she said, "is so much wilderness set aside in National Wildlife Refuges, and in no other state do the refuges more closely resemble hunting preserves. On the other hand," she told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "I'm surprised to find myself saying that I think the animal protectionists' testimony actually had a positive effect. At the very least, the officials received a powerful reminder that most visitors to federal lands, especially the refuges wish to view wildlife without dodging hunters' bullets."

McVey also had good words for her opponents. "Never at a meeting like this where wildlife policy is decided and forged into law," she said "have I encountered enemies who are so gracious. The Alaskan natives who picked apart my testimony—as I did theirs—approached me during the breaks, offering to shake hands and be friends despite our disagreements."

Wolf notes:

The Clinton administration is to rule by June 4 on a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recommendation that wolves should be reintroduced to Yellowstone National Park and central Idaho, 60 years after they were extirpated. The wolves would be live-trapped in western Canada. Ranchers would be allowed to kill any wolves caught in the act of attacking livestock.

Three or four wolf packs were expected to produce cubs this spring in Sweden, continuing a recovery from extirpation that began when a small pack roved over the border from Finland in 1983. One of the Swedish packs occasionally wanders in Norway, which has no native wolves at present "Many people, even among farmers in the wolf area, are more positive than five or ten years ago," reports Jon Bekken of the Norwegian Society for the Protection of Carnivores and Raptors.

The Siberian wolf population is recovering, says the ITAR-Tass news agency, because due to the Russian financial crisis, the government has ceased paying bounties equal to a typical worker's wage for a month.

CHILDREN & ANIMALS

"Higher levels of childhood pet keeping were related to more positive attitudes toward pet animals and greater concerns about the welfare of non-pet animals and humans," researchers J.S. Paul and James Serpell discovered in a recent survey of 385 British university students, published by the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare (8 Hamilton Close, South Mimms, Potters Bart, Herts EN6 3QD, United Kingdom). Serpell, author of *In The Company of Animals*, now holds the Marie Moore Chair for Humane Ethics and Animal Welfare at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Bellingham-Whatcom Humane Society, of Washington state, takes three or four fifth graders per week from Columbia Elementary School on a shelter tour, then has them write newspaper ads for some of the animals they see. After three years, the ads, accompanied by color photos, have established an outstanding placement rate.

Kindergarten teacher Leslie Taylor of Cooperstown Elementary School in Philadelphia has received \$10,000 as the first winner of the Humane Educator of the Year Award, presented by the Pennsylvania SPCA. Taylor said she would use the money to study whales in Baja California. The award is funded from the salary formerly paid to retired PSPCA humane educator Leroy J. Ellis.

Friends of Animals is trying to convince the Capital Children's Museum in Washington D.C. to release a goat named Consuela to a suitable sanctuary. Now dividing time between a second-floor exhibit and a concrete-floored pen, Consuela replaced Rosie, who was recently euthanized after spending 15 years on exhibit.

Otterwise is seeking "the most original bumper sticker that promotes peace from an animal's point of view." Children up to age 16 may submit designs (accompanied by SASE) to POB 1374, Portland, ME 04104.

Led by fourth grader Andrew Green, an entire class at Sleepy Hollow Elementary School in Orinda, California, recently wrote letters to Gillette, opposing product tests on animals.

Killing wildlife for fun & profit

Austrian scientist Dr. Martin Balluch, now at Cambridge University, reportedly may be deported from Britain because he opposes fox hunting. Letters of protest may be sent to the Right Honorable Michael Howard, Home Secretary, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT, United Kingdom.

TURTLES & TORTOISES

An international firefighting squad kept a month-long brushfire on Isabela Island in the Galapagos away from a colony of up to 150 rare giant tortoises—but found the blaze was set by poachers to cover their tracks after they killed at least 42 tortoises. Tortoise-killing is illegal in the Galapagos, but persists due to the widespread belief that tortoise meat has medicinal value. Officials are now moving another 400 of the tortoises off Isabel Island, to a protected reserve on a nearby island.

"You can't buy a box turtle legally in New York state, but you can ship thousands of them out of Kennedy Airport," objects New York Turtle and Tortoise Society president Suzanne Dohm. The U.S. exported 28,583 box turtles in 1992 and 26,411 in 1993, mostly to Europe for sale as pets—where up to 90% of those who survive the trip die prematurely. "This trade is not sustainable," says Wildlife Conservation Society herpetologist Dr. Michael W. Klemens. Snappers and red sliders, also taken from the U.S. for sale in Europe, have meanwhile become an ecological hazard in some areas after going feral.

The winter of 1993-1994 was among the harshest on record, forcing deer to yard up sooner and stay yarded longer—but early field reports indicate that few deer starved despite hunters' claims of deer overpopulation. Wild turkeys were hard-hit, however—and may decline, warns National Wild Turkey Federation representative Tom Baptie of Castleton, Vermont, because undigested grain from cow manure is a staple of their winter diet, but anti-pollution laws now restrict where and when manure can be spread.

"Panic time" has come for the U.S. and Canadian trapped fur export trade, *Fur Age Weekly* blared on April 25, because it hasn't developed "humane" trap standards acceptable to the International Standards Organization and the European Union. Thus the EU will halt most trapped fur imports on January 1, 1995. The fur trade hopes to either delay the halt or lift the humane trapping requirement. The U.S. exported \$40 million worth of trapped fur in 1993, down from \$176 million worth in 1987.

The Alliance for Animals Legislative Fund has introduced a bill, AB 745, to ban leghold traps in Wisconsin. As of 1991-1992, Wisconsin had 3,151 trappers, who pelted 345,472 animals—down from 14,688 trappers who pelted more than a million animals in 1987-1988. About 8% of U.S. trapped fur comes from Wisconsin.

"Most competent shooters will average approximately two wounded birds for each bird bagged. The best that can be hoped for is one wounded for every two bagged," computer expert Geoff Russell wrote in the February/March/April 1994 issue of the Australian magazine *Animals Today*, after an exhaustive study of shot patterns. "No amount of education can change the basic physics and mechanics of shotgun operation, which is the principal cause of wounding."

Primm Spring Pictures Inc. has begun filming *When The Eagle Cries*, described as "a feature film set in the Tennessee mountains," which exposes "the savagery of wildlife poaching."

Concessions to hunters win assault rifle ban

WASHINGTON D.C.— The National Rifle Association took the biggest defeat it has ever suffered at the federal level in the House of Representatives on May 5, as Indiana Democrat Andrew Jacobs Jr. switched his "no" vote to a "yes," passing into law a ban on 19 types of assault rifle, which though backed by the Clinton administration, had been expected to fail by at least 15 votes.

Clinton bought the victory with a string of concessions to the hunting lobby. The assault rifle ban, for instance, names 650 hunting weapons and mandates that none shall be outlawed during the 10 years the assault rifle ban is to be in effect.

Another concession, pending, would allow states to regulate bear-baiting on U.S. Forest Service land. Bear-baiting is now banned on Forest Service land as unethical and dangerous, since it tends to lead bears into proximity to people, but many states allow baiting. Comments will be accepted until June 13, c/o Director, Wildlife, Fish & Rare Plants (2640), Forest Service, USDA, POB 96090, Washington, DC 20090-6090.

American AV ad
(paid through May)

Residents of Cranberry and Hampton Township, Pennsylvania, got a close-up view of the realities of vivisection on May 7 when the tailgate of a truck taking 2.5 tons of dead rats from Zivic-Miller Laboratories to a landfill broke twice, littering two streets with rat remains. Zivic-Miller, of Zelienople, a Pittsburgh suburb, sells rats to research institutions. The dead rats were unsold surplus, owner Bill Zivic told Associated Press.

1990 University of Minnesota animal intake records obtained by the Animal Rights Coalition under the Minnesota Data Practices Act indicate that the university purchased for research use at least 139 of 248 dogs who were individually identified in a 1992 USDA complaint filed against Class B animal dealers Julian

and Anita Toney, of Lamoni, Iowa, for failing to keep records on animal acquisitions. The USDA charges, now four years old, are still pending, while the Toneys remain the primary suppliers of dogs to the university—which has been suspected of using stolen dogs ever since the late Lucille Moses traced dog thefts through local suppliers to UM in the early 1960s.

The animal care and use committee at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb in April recommended that two sloths held by biology professor Virginia Naples be moved to a zoo. The committee found no evidence that Naples had produced publishable research involving the sloths since 1989, while their yearly upkeep costs about \$3,700. Naples then took the matter to the Illinois Human Rights

Commission, claiming she was the victim of an attempt to ruin her professional reputation.

The USDA apparently cannot forbid U.S. dissection supply firms from buying cats who are stolen, drowned, and preserved in Mexico (see "Mexican pet thieves supply U.S. schools," May 1994), because the Animal Welfare Act applies only to live animals. Firms apparently involved include Fisher Educational Material Division, Southwest Scientific, and Sargeant-Welch—the latter apparently owned by Michael Sargeant, who offered to buy dead cats from the Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation in April via another of his firms, Sargeant's Wholesale Biologicals, after the World Society for the Protection of Animals exposed the Mexican pet theft racket on March 25.

The National Institutes of Health announced May 4 that it will scale down its \$1.2-billion-a-year internal research program. The effect on animal-based research may be nil, as more work would be contracted out to other facilities.

The International Association Against Painful Experiments on Animals and the American Anti-Vivisection Society seek signatures on a petition asking the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization to hold an inquiry into both the scientific validity of animal-based research and the potential of non-animal methods. Call AAVS at 215-887-0816. All petitions are due by August.

The University of California at San Francisco has proposed to use the now-closed Letterman Army Institute of Research in the Presidio National Park as a "space to showcase animal experimentation and its contributions to society." In Defense of Animals urges opponents to write to Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, 1849 C St. NW, Washington, DC 20240, and also to their federal legislators.

—ADVERTISEMENT—

THE CIVIL ABOLITIONIST explains how animal experiments hurt rather than help humans. For sample copy, send SASE to Box 26, Swain, NY 14884.

Invite a cuddle!

(A lap is a terrible thing to waste.)

T-shirt \$12.50

Sweatshirt \$23.00

"Love is a four-footed word" bumper sticker
(Fuchsia, blue paw prints, white letters) \$2.00

Total amount due the Knox County Humane Society:

\$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

___ Check enclosed ___ Mastercard ___ Visa

Card number _____ Expiry date _____

Dog logo

The Watchdog

BRIAN DAVIES FOUNDATION INVESTED IN VIVISECTION

LONDON, England—At deadline **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was still awaiting International Fund for Animal Welfare founder Brian Davies' response to allegations by the British Broadcasting Corporation expose series *Public Eye* that as much as 39% of the Brian Davies Foundation stock portfolio may be invested with firms that either do vivisection or are under boycott by other major animal and habitat protection groups. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** had, however, received IFAW's apparently accidental fax transmission of our request for comment with four handwritten notes scrawled across it by at least three different people, discussing how to respond.

The Brian Davies Foundation is a holding corporation affiliated with IFAW, the sole purpose of which appears to be managing investments.

IFAW, now under fire for announcing it would not oppose a plan that could lead to the resumption of commercial whaling (*see page one*), was just two months ago riding the crest of outrage over the Canadian sale of 50,000 seal penises to the Asian aphrodisiac trade—which full-page ads placed by IFAW in leading Canadian newspapers accurately linked to child prostitution in Southeast Asia. The issue was and may still be the hottest for Davies and IFAW since 1983, when Canada suspended the offshore slaughter of infant harp seals (though the land-based phase of the killing continues).

Reluctant to seemingly help the wrong side, *Public Eye* and **ANIMAL PEOPLE** delayed airing the allegations about IFAW financial matters until after this year's seal hunt ended. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** became involved when

obtained by *Public Eye* show Davies received at least \$174,558 in 1993. IFAW executive director Richard Moore received \$126,974. In 1989 Davies acknowledged paying himself \$138,000 and his wife \$32,000. "It's what I'm worth," he told Steve Wilson of Fox Television.

An even more revealing document obtained by *Public Eye* showed that between July 1, 1990, and June 30, 1991, the Brian Davies Foundation earned \$214,494 in stock sales, \$83,134 of which involved companies that either sponsor vivisection or were under boycott for other reasons pertaining to animal and habitat protection. The IFAW non-response to our inquiry left unclear whether these sales were part of deliberate divestment in conflicts of interest, or part of an ongoing pattern.

Nearly \$28,000 came from the sale of U.S. Surgical holdings, whose aggressive involvement in financing anti-animal rights activity had already been public knowledge for more than a year, and whose use of dogs in terminal product demonstrations had been a public issue since 1980.

Other holdings deeply involved in vivisection included Merck Pharmaceuticals (then 6th in corporate laboratory animal use); Eastman Kodak (9th); Abbott Laboratories (29th); Upjohn (32nd); Great Lakes Chemical Corp. (49th); and Bausch and Lomb, owners of Charles River Laboratories—the world's largest supplier of animals for vivisection. The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection has recently charged Charles River's British affiliate with importing monkeys under particularly brutal conditions.

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.

IFAW founder Brian Davies and harp seal pup, circa 1981.

environmental violations; and McDonald's, then under boycott by London Greenpeace and now also by the Beyond Beef Coalition. The foundation sold the McDonald's stock at a loss, and also sold stock in Heinz at a loss. It was unclear whether the Heinz stock was acquired before or after the firm

approached by the BBC team for investigative help.

The BBC expose included the first public revelation since 1989 of the size of Davies' compensation, along with that of his close associates. This has long been mysterious because many of the 14 IFAW affiliates are not required to file tax returns in the U.S., and those that do file list various amounts for Davies as "part-time." However, documents

The Brian Davies Foundation also made \$18,000 from the sale of shares in Philip Morris, whose four decades of animal experimentation while trying to defend cigarette smoking are subject of an ongoing Congressional probe.

Other holdings included Wal-Mart, under boycott by PETA since 1988 for selling live animals; Waste Management, which has been fined more than \$50 million for

was boycotted briefly by Earth Island Institute and other groups in early 1990 for buying tuna netted "on dolphin."

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

Greenwich Village vivisection and dog export hoaxes rattle humane community

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Two apparent hoaxes in two weeks rattled the humane community during late spring. Both originated out of New York City's Greenwich Village, a longtime hotbed of pranks executed in the name of performance art. The first, advertised in *The Village Voice*, was a purported vivisection group called American Vivisection Defense, with a 92¢-a-minute 900 number set up on April 29. The organization—AVID for short—claimed to be soliciting donations of

unwanted pets for use in biomedical research. It had no connection whatever with AVID Microchip, of Norco, California, which received a barrage of outraged calls and in short order threatened to sue the purported prankster, Winfield Scott Stanley III, of 304 Newberry Street in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Both the name and the address are believed to be fictitious. Callers to the 900 number heard a long diatribe promoting fur and veal, as well as biomedical research. Stanley told the Boston Globe that he hoped to collect 5,000 dogs, 10,000 cats, and 20,000 rabbits at six New England drop-off sites.

Responded Debra Cavalier, presi-

dent of the Massachusetts Society for Medical Research, "They can do what they want with their veal recipes and fur coats, but please leave biomedical research out of it. We have enough problems." The USDA said Stanley's operation had no permit to deal in animals for laboratory research.

AVID Microchip's threat of lawsuit apparently ended that gag—but on May 17 dozens of humane societies and some individual animal rights activists received a mailing from a "Kim Yung Soo," allegedly president of "Kea So Joo, Inc.," offering to buy dogs for export to dogmeat dealers in Southeast Asia. The letter claimed the firm was already

doing business with shelters in three states. Though written in pigeon English, it displayed perfect spelling and a broad vocabulary. The listed telephone number was a recording, imitative of the recording radio personality Rust Limbaugh uses to introduce animal rights-related items, of a woman with a heavy accent reading from a prepared script with barking dogs in the background. The address was a Greenwich Village maildrop.

ANIMAL PEOPLE is investigating the possibility that the hoaxes are related to advertisements for a purported canine brother in Greenwich Village that created a stir in 1990. Two performance artists recently con-

Frank Zigrang ad--
paid for June

Events

Dates & Projects lists, at no charge, participant activities for which there is no more than a nominal admission fee. Send details on your event to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, POB 205, Shushan, NY 12873.

July 9-14: Course on ethical issues in educational animal use at Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown Univ., Washington D.C.; \$350 includes college credit. Info: 202-687-6771.

July 20-24: Vegetarian Summerfest, Johnstown campus, University of Pittsburgh. Info: 518-568-7970.

September 3-9: "Guardian of Creation," National Ecology Apostolate Leadership Training Conference, hosted by Franciscan Friars of the Atonement, at Graymoor Christian Unity Center, Garrison, New York. Speakers include Lois Gibbs, Charles Spencer, and **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton. \$210 includes double occupancy room and vegetarian menu. Info: 413-737-7600.

CASH

Diet & Health

Woofs and growls—

Wise-use wiseguys

Frederick Goodwin, former director of the National Institute of Mental Health, announced in late March that he would soon be setting up a Center of Science, Medicine, and Human Values at Georgetown University, to promote vivisection. The announcement was premature: on May 5, Georgetown University executive vice president Dr. Patrick A. Heelan, S.J., stated in a letter to inquiring faculty members, "Please know that Dr. Goodwin is not coming to join the faculty." No further explanation was given.

U.S. Surgical Corporation chairman Leon Hirsch took a 97% pay cut last year, as USSC stock crashed. His wife, Turi Josefsen, took almost as steep a cut. Still, Hirsch drew \$1.59 million, while Josefsen got \$941,117, enough to enable them to keep supporting anti-animal protection including the Americans for Medical Progress Research Foundation, Educators for Responsible Science, and Connecticut United for Research Excellence—all funded mainly by U.S. Surgical itself.

Charities administration

The recent disclosure of outlandish salaries, a two-year-old but seriously standard shelter, and other problems at the American SPCA has resulted in few apparent changes at the ASPCA itself since the February dismissal of four longtime officials, but other shelters have been hurt. Houston SPCA director Patricia Mercer charged in the April 19 issue of *The Chronicle of Philanthropy*. "I do hope that media coverage of the ASPCA's gross indiscretions will force it to not only rethink its policies regarding animal care and staff salaries," Mercer wrote, "but with regard to fundraising, as well. Because the ASPCA has long led the public to believe that it provides the animal protection services provided by other SPCAs across the country, its activities will undoubtedly have a ripple effect nationwide, with other SPCAs paying the price for the ASPCA's indiscretions. Because donors are confused about who provides services and where, the ones who will ultimately feel the negative impact of the ASPCA's scandalous behavior are the animals we strive to protect. Shame on the ASPCA."

In the latest ASPCA scandal, longtime board member Ed Hershey posed in a fur coat (*right*) on page 11 of the February/March issue of *Equidae*, the newsletter of the National Horseman's Network. Hershey also sits on the NHN board, and heads Hershey Communications, an advertising and direct mail firm

Animal control & rescue

Effective June 28, use of live animals as prizes in drawings, lotteries, contests, sweepstakes, and carnival games is illegal in Pennsylvania. The law exempts fish, as well as domestic animals given away in connection with state-sponsored or sanctioned agricultural and vocational programs. The Pennsylvania Legislative Animal Network and state representative Jerry Nailor had pursued the new law since 1989.

Michigan adopted a felony cruelty law in late April. The new law eliminates the old requirement that an animal be owned for abuse to be punished, which left homeless animals unprotected, and weighs offenses in terms of maliciousness rather than in terms of property damage. The maximum penalty is now four years in jail and a \$5,000 fine per offense.

Residents of Gainesville, Georgia, have reportedly posted a \$2,500 reward for information leading to the conviction of thieves believed to have taken more than 200 dogs during the past five months.

Cat-feeders in Santa Cruz County, California, are responding with suspicion and hostility to an SPCA-sponsored ordinance that would require them to register and neuter their colonies. The ordinance also regulates puppy and kitten sales and giveaways.

A breeding regulation measure modeled after the controversial San Mateo ordinance passed in 1992 is meanwhile under fire in Morro Bay, California, for allegedly attempting to impose too many fees and too much bureaucracy. The measure was proposed by the Woods Humane Society.

Euthanasias dropped by nearly half during the first month of San Francisco's no-kill policy which took effect April 1. In 1992 the city shelter euthanized 572 animals during April; this year it euthanized only 309. The SFSPCA rehabilitated 130 treatable animals from the city shelter during the month while adopting out 285.

The Michigan Animal Adoption Network, formed by Marie Skladd of Livonia just before Christmas 1993, consists of about 60 volunteers who gather adoptable pets from rescue clubs, foster homes and shelters each Saturday and display them in area pet supply stores. "If people see a particular dog or cat they like, they can ask for adoption on the spot and fill out an application," Skladd told R.J. King of the *Detroit News*. Adoption fees range from \$35 to \$70. MAAN keeps 10% and gives the rest to the organization that provided the animal. "We see this as something that could go national," said Jack Berry, president of Pet Supplies Plus, which has donated \$10,000 in goods and services to help encourage adoptions.

Residents of Summit County, Ohio, are protesting as to light a three-day suspension without pay given to assistant county pound-keeper Dennis J. Bozzelli for failing to call the owner of a licensed dog who had been hit by a car. The dog suffered for three days, then died while the owner was notified of the pickup by certified mail. Bozzelli, a county employee in various capacities since 1988, is the son of former county councilman Libert Bozzelli who served from 1986 until 1990. His current salary is \$22,256, substantially more than the national average for the position of \$13,410.

A Tale of Two Cities

The Toronto Humane Society has reportedly achieved up to 75% compliance with differential dog licensing requirements by setting a low fee (\$5.00 for neutered dogs, \$15 for others); giving licensed dogs a free ride home when picked up by animal control, a service used by about 700 dogs per year; and doing door-to-door canvassing, passing out free leashes with license forms. Since the program started a decade ago, shelter dog intakes are down by as much as 35%, about 45% are returned to their homes, another 45% are adopted, and only 5% are euthanized. Cat intakes are down 40% over the same period, but 40% of the cats received are euthanized—still nearly half the norm for North America as a whole.

Montreal, by contrast, has an 83% euthanasia rate, while city animal control services take in about 78,000 homeless animals per year—half again more than New York City, which has 4.5 times as many people. Montreal has approximately as many people as Seattle and King County, Washington, or the Santa Clara Valley of California, but has more homeless animals than both of those jurisdictions combined. City councillor Marvin Rostrand of the minority Democratic Coalition tried to rectify the situation in mid-May by introducing a bill to open a city-subsidized neutering clinic—which the majority Montreal Municipal Community (MCM) party pledged to establish in 1980—but the bill was quickly defeated.

based in Irvine, California.

The House Ways and Means Committee's oversight subcommittee has introduced proposals for charities reform that resemble those proposed in March by the Clinton administration—but are stronger. Both the House and Clinton proposals would enable the Internal Revenue Service to fine charities for paying excessive compensation, mandate that charities provide their tax returns to anyone upon payment of a modest copying charge, and would allow the IRS to fine charities whose forms are incomplete or filed late. The House proposal would also enable to IRS to penalize charities for making low-interest loans to trustees or managers, penalize organizations that falsely claim to have nonprofit status, and increase the IRS charities monitoring staff.

Warning

Last Chance for Animals advises recipients of letters from Santa Fe, New Mexico federal penitentiary inmate Anthony Miller (a.k.a. Duane Miller, Duane Fuller, and Wayne Miller) that court records include no evidence to support his claim that he is incarcerated for liberating animals. Miller has recently solicited support from animal rights groups.

Aces

Jogger's death starts puma panic

COOL, California—Trail runner Barbara Schoener, 40, a Placerville mother of two, on April 23 became the first human to be killed by a puma in California since 1909, when Morgan Hill school teacher Isola Kennedy, 38, and pupil Earl Wilson, 8, were mauled by a rabid mountain lion. They survived their wounds, but died of the rabies some weeks later.

Schoener, running alone in the Auburn State Recreation Area, apparently unwittingly approached the puma's den. Wildlife officials killed the puma on May 1, after several days of tracking, discovered she was a lactating female, and rescued a male cub on May 4, who will be donated to a zoo or wildlife park.

Puma panic grew on May 9, when state Department of Fish and Game warden Lt. Robert Turner killed another female puma, who reportedly rushed to within five feet of a three-year-old boy at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park before the boy's father roused her with a stick.

The attacks gave weight to governor Pete Wilson's drive to repeal Proposition 117, the 1990 voter-approved initiative that made permanent a 1972 ban on recreational puma hunting. Hunters argue that because of the hunting ban, pumas have lost their fear of people. The real issue may be that California pumas purportedly kill about 250,000 deer annually. In fact, more pumas are shot now than ever before. Only five permits to kill "nuisance" pumas were issued in 1971, but 778 have been issued since 1990, resulting in 296 dead pumas.

True Nature Network

ANIMAL PEOPLE

thanks you for your generous support:

Camilla Adler, Karen Baker, Cathryn Bauer, Ginger Belin, Ellen Perry Berkeley, Jerry & Susan Bolick, Sothern Boone, Howell Bosbyshell, Lois Bowie, David & Rachelle Bronfman, Robert Burr, Geraldine Byrnes, Barbara Casteneda, Irma Ceunis, Sue Clark, Joyce Clinton, Shirley Ann Coffey, Brian Comerford, Eileen Crossman, John Cullen, Anne Galloway Curtis, Chris Dacus, Penelope Dawson, Michael DeLozier, Judith Derby, Sue DiCocco, Frank Dobbs, Thomas Dominick, George Dupras, Judith Embry, Joyce Englund, Richard French, Marion Friedman, Andrew Gach, Yanhia Gamero, the Edith J. Goode Trust, Arlen Grossman, Alison Harlow, Virginia Hillger, Edward Hodge, Carol Hyndman, Garland Jones, Trudy Kane, Charles LaBlanc, Carmen Lasar, Mona LeFebvre, Mitzi Leibst, Dr. Steven Levine, Eleanor Lowell, Sarah Luick, Ruth Levy & Judy Fine, Mary Mansour, Sharon Martin, Tim & Jackie Martin, Marguerita Meister, Virginia Merry, Charlotte Montgomery, Jacqueline Munroe, Linda Nolan, Ruth O'Brien, Bill Palmer, John Pyner, Judith Rasmussen, Elizabeth Rawsthorne, Dorothy Reynolds, Marguerite Richter, Syed Rizvi, Charles & Lucille Roehl, Gloira Scholbe, Kenneth Schroeder, Linda Schwab, Charles Schwamb, Jill Sedam, I.B. Sinclair, Bernadette Sonefield, Jennifer Sowel, Bernard Springer, Anne Streeter, Jack Suconik, Janis Volz, Wendy Warrington, Victoria Windsor, Eleanora Worth, Kenneth Wuertz, and Elisabeth Zall.

RWANDAN GORILLAS LIVE— LAKE VICTORIA MIGHT NOT

VOLCANO NATIONAL PARK, Rwanda—As of May 14, the mountain gorillas made famous by the late Dian Fossey were unharmed by Rwandan civil strife, said Jose Kalpers, coordinator of the International Gorilla Conservation Program.

The IGCP is sponsored by the African Wildlife Foundation, the Fauna & Flora Preservation Society, and the World Wildlife Fund.

Kalpers and the rest of the staff at Karasoke, Fossey's former headquarters, were evacuated to Kenya shortly after the Rwandan fighting broke out on April 6. Uganda closed Mgahinga National Park on May 2, fearing fighting would spill over from the Volcano National Park area of Rwanda—but it didn't. By mid-May, Kalpers said, he was able to visit Zaire, closer to Karasoke than his temporary headquarters in Nairobi. From Zaire, Kalpers funded resumed patrols by Rwandan and Zairean park wardens.

"The main threat to gorillas," Kalpers explained, "is a possible increase in wire snares set for antelope, as these snares can also harm gorillas." Refugees from the ongoing Rwandan massacres were believed likely to be poaching from hunger, not for profit.

While the 300 Rwandan mountain gorillas—half the world population—may be relatively safe, Lake Victoria suffered eco-disaster, choked with up to 40,000 bloated corpses of Rwandan massacre victims. The rotting bodies sucked the oxygen out of the water, killing millions of fish. Ugandan volunteers were unable to drag corpses out of the lake faster than they floated down the Kagera river. As the slaughter went on into late May, it was apparent that the lake, among the world's largest, might not recover for several years. Meanwhile, with the water unfit for drinking or bathing, and the fish inedible, residents of all adjacent and downstream nations were forced to realize that they too were victims of the worst genocide since the Cambodian massacres of the late 1970s.

New species discovered in the jungles of Southeast Asia

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia—Exploration teams in the jungles of Southeast Asia reported two extraordinary finds in late April—a small herd of kouprey, an extremely rare wild cow, and an entirely new deer species, the giant muntjac.

Italian veterinarian Maurizio Dioli tracked the kouprey in northeastern Cambodia from March 27 until April 7, never actually seeing any, but collecting evidence of their presence, also observing "one of the largest populations of Asian elephants and Sumatran tigers in Asia," and evidence, too, of enough poaching to "present a major threat to the survival of the wildlife."

Sigourney Weaver as Dian Fossey in the film version of her biography.

Scientists haven't documented a live kouprey sighting since 1967, but fresh remains of animals killed for food by indigenous people have been seen at least twice in the past five years.

A World Wildlife Fund team meanwhile discovered trophies from 19 giant muntjacs, who were trapped by villagers in the Vu Quang Nature Reserve between July 1993 and January 1994. The villagers claim giant muntjacs are common in the area—the same area where a previously unknown species of ox was found two years ago. The giant muntjac weighs from 88 to 110 pounds, the WWF investigators believe, and has longer antlers than other muntjac species.

Wildlife

Hope rose for the endangered Florida panther in late May when volunteers from the Coryi Foundation discovered a carcass, a single pawprint, and clumps of fur or the grill of a car that struck an unknown animal in the St. Johns and Kissimmee River watersheds—far outside the Big Cypress Swamp area of Lake Okeechobee, which was previously the panther's only known habitat.

A coalition of U.S. environmental groups has petitioned the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to add koalas to the endangered species list. The koala population of eastern Australia has fallen lately due to habitat loss, caused by the combination of development, logging, wildfires, and drought.

The World Wildlife Fund said April 18 that the number of wildlife species at risk of extinction in Canada increased by 19 last year, and now stands at 225.

The one-horned rhino population of Chitwan National Park in Nepal has grown to 450, Arup Rajauria of the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation announced May 1, up from 370 during the past nine years despite the constant threat of poaching. Only Kaziranga National Park in northeastern India has more. Rajauria said the Chitwan carrying capacity for rhinos is about 500. When that level is reached, he said Nepal may lift a ban on exporting the rare rhinos to zoos.

Conservationists in the Gir Forest region of western Gujarat state, India, are seeking new homes for small prides of scarce Asiatic lions, whose numbers are up from 180 in 1974 to 284 today. Gir Forest is now their only wild habitat. An obstacle to reintroducing the lions to otherwise suitable habitat in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan states is that human settlements would have to be moved.

A 12-year study of the wildlife of Guizhou province, China, has discovered 8,000 native plants and 300 native animals of economic value, according to the May 1 edition of *The China Daily*. Of the animals, 68 species are highly endangered.

Animal control & rescue (continued)

Republican state senator Scott Bar, of Stevens County, Washington, has reintroduced a bill to mandate the sale of animals from shelters to biomedical research or any other commercial purpose for which there is demand. Sales must be to the highest bidder, meaning that laboratories would have the chance to outbid prospective adoptors. A similar bill failed last year.

PetCo., one of the sever- al major pet supply chains that promotes shelter adoptions rather than selling commercially bred dogs and cats, is now selling rabbits, birds, fish, and reptiles. Letters of protest may be sent to Bonnie Burns, public relations director, PetCo. Corp., 9151 Rehco Road, San Diego, CA 92121.

Tomahawk

Tom Skeldon, dog warden for Lucas County, Ohio, has received \$7,000 from the county and \$2,500 in private contributions to fund making a video on the advantages of dogs over guns as a means of insuring home security. Local gun groups are infuriated. Skeldon, who in 1988 led the drive to obtain Ohio's ban on pit bull terriers, is no advocate of vicious dogs. His emphasis is on loyalty and intelligence: a good dog won't lie in a drawer while his/her people are assaulted or the home is robbed, and a well-treated dog cannot be turned against his or her people by an aggressive intruder.

Philadelphia has become the fourth major U.S. city with a support group to help AIDS patients keep their pets, following New York City, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Philly-PAWS, organized 11 months ago by Robert Moffat, serves about 50 clients, assisted by 39 students from the University of Philadelphia veterinary school.

Safer than a gun.

Police set up an ambush on May 13 in Jammu, India, trying to shoot two male rhesus monkeys who were accused of sexually assaulting as many as 40 women over the previous four days. Wildlife officials ordered that the monkeys be shot, after trapping attempts failed, over the objections of local Hindus who revere monkeys as symbols of the ape-god Hanuman.

Police patrolman Mike McFadden, of Beachwood, Ohio, is a hero with local animal lovers for climbing into a muck-filled sewer on Mother's Day to rescue five ducklings who fell through a grate.

**This ad would cost you just \$50!
Or \$45 if prepaid.
Or \$37.50 if prepaid for three insertions.
Or \$33.50 if prepaid for 10 insertions.
Imagine what you could do with it.
Then reserve yours today.
ANIMAL PEOPLE:
518-854-9436 (telephone)
518-854-9601 (fax)**

How do we stop killing pets for population control?

Do enough additional spays that will not otherwise be done.

What is the right number of additional spays?

For dogs, who can breed every 8 months on average:

- 1) Find out from shelters how many are killed each year.
- 2) Take two-thirds to get the eight-month number.
- 3) Divide by six (average live litter size).

This will come out to somewhat less than two additional essential spays every eight months for every 1,000 persons in the community (1.1 is U.S.A. average).

For cats, who can breed twice a year:

- 1) Find out from shelters how many are killed each year.
- 2) Take one half to get the 6-month number.
- 3) Divide by four (average live litter size).

This will come out to somewhat less than two additional essential spays every six months for every 1,000 persons in the community (1.6 is U.S.A. average).

Where do we look to get this additional spaying done?

Shelters that use spay/neuter deposits to insure adopted pets won't breed find over half the deposits are unredeemed.

This translates into over one quarter of their shelter intake being traceable to their own adoptions.

Early age spay/neutering and no unaltered pets given out to the public will solve up to one quarter of the problem.

On average, it is approximately 1% of the pet owners who must spay their pets (over what is already being done).

With the current 14% of the population living with below poverty level incomes, there are more than sufficient pet owners who want spaying and can't afford it.

How much will it cost?

Peanuts. Vets will reduce charges for those of truly low income. Each small animal vet needs to do less than two additional spays a week (one dog and one cat) to completely stop surplus births. A surplus birth, on average, costs \$50 in animal control/shelter charges. That same **\$50 spent on spaying a dog will save \$300 in animal control costs, and likewise, \$50 spent on spaying a cat will save \$200.** The problem is poverty, not ignorance.

The remedy is enablement, not education; paying, not preaching; helping, not fining; allowing, not banning.

Why haven't low cost or free spay clinics worked in the past?

Too many disincentives (like license fees the poor don't pay, becoming afraid to use clinics from fear of fines, alienation caused by the haves believing the have-nots should not have pets if they can't afford them, etc).

**PROMOTION OF ANIMAL WELFARE SOCIETY
488 PEARSON ROAD, PARADISE, CA 95969**

Hartz Mountain ignites a powder keg

HARRISON, New Jersey—The Hartz Mountain Corporation on May 6 lit a powder keg by donating 10 cases each of Blockade flea and tick repellent to numerous animal shelters. Blockade hasn't been controversial recently, but some shelter staff recalled the history of the product and responded by not only rejecting the gift, but also setting up a telephone tree to warn other shelters.

The initial furor erupted in 1987, when Blockade was introduced. Within a year it was blamed for 366 pet deaths, 2,700 pet injuries, and 56 "alleged unsubstantiated human injuries," according to a letter Hartz Mountain sent the EPA in December 1987, when it took Blockade off the market for further testing.

Concluding in 1989 that Blockade was unjustly blamed for numerous problems it had nothing to do with, Hartz Mountain reintroduced it with additional warnings that it should not be used in large amounts, and should not be used at all on kittens, puppies, pregnant cats, or sick pets. Hartz Mountain also set up a poisoning hotline (800-345-4735) to field complaints. Unsatisfied, PETA and the Humane Society of the U.S. issued advisories against Blockade. Public suspicion grew in December 1990, when Hartz Mountain paid the EPA \$45,000—as the first firm ever penalized for failing to report all pesticide-related illness and injury complaints. The issue, however, was how Hartz Mountain handled the allegations, not their substance.

Hartz Mountain vice president William Perlberg told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the company had wrongly presumed the controversy was over. "Shelters are always asking us for donations," he said, "and we thought that since we know it's going to be a bad flea and tick summer, we thought we'd help them get a jump on the situation by sending our products out before they asked."

AVMA says mad cow disease won't hurt public

SCHAUMBERG, Illinois—University of San Francisco researchers led by Dr. Stanley Pruisiner reported on April 22 that they have discovered how disease-carrying agents called prions replicate, a key step toward finding a way to fight scrapie, a fatal brain disease of sheep and goats, and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), better known as "mad cow disease." More than 100,000 British cattle have been destroyed due to BSE since 1986,

ANIMAL HEALTH

"Often dogs show signs of lead intoxication before children, and the signs in humans are more subtle than in dogs," University of Missouri veterinary toxicologist Stan Casteel advises. Canine symptoms include prolonged diarrhea, vomiting, and stomach upset.

Fort Dodge Laboratories, a division of American Home Products, has introduced the first vaccine for treating and preventing ringworm in cats. The vaccine replaces traditional oral and topical treatments.

Michigan State University professor of veterinary medicine Sally Walshaw, 49, on May 1 became the ninth annual winner of the Leo K. Bustad Companion Animal Veterinarian Award—and the first female recipient. Walshaw teaches laboratory techniques. Said Richard Walshaw, her husband and a fellow member of the MSU veterinary teaching staff, "Before Sally, few people really ever bothered understanding laboratory animals' feelings, and they indeed have a lot of feelings."

Edward D. Plotka, a senior scientist at the Marshfield Medical Research Foundation in Marshfield, Minnesota, reports that a Norplant-like contraceptive he developed for use with captive wildlife as a spare-time project is now used on more than 6,000 animals of 114 species at 140 institutions, worldwide. Plotka is now trying to perfect a version for elephants.

The California Phamacists Association is investigating possible legal action against Thomas Laboratories, of Tolleson, Arizona, for distributing a catalog of "Gamecock products," including such drugs as "Cockbooster," "Cockfighter," and "Gamecock Fighting Supplement." Cockfighting is legal in Arizona and four other states, but is barred in the rest; many bar the sale of cockfighting paraphernalia, as well. The California Veterinary Medical Association is reportedly also reviewing the case. The firm bills itself as "Distributors of veterinary vaccines and animal health products."

done in the U.S.," Farm Sanctuary continued, "has linked BSE with the use of 'downer' cows... Scientists are now concerned that the disease currently referred to by the U.S. meat and dairy industries as 'downer cow syndrome' could actually be BSE."

Quoting an unidentified USDA source, Farm Sanctuary claimed "75% of 'downer' cows pass inspection for human consumption," and then charged that, "The

AGRICULTURE

The USDA on April 26 announced yet another proposal to raise grazing fees on federal land. This version would boost the base fee to \$3.96 per head-month by 1997, but would provide incentive discounts for ranchers who undertake various forms of conservation and/or rangeland improvement. Comments will be reviewed until July 28. An Environmental Protection Agency impact study published May 18 estimated that current management practices would bring a 3% decline over the next 20 years in stream quality in the affected habitat, while the proposed changes would bring a 27% improvement.

A National Agricultural Statistics Service survey of the 10 largest corn-producing states, which raise 80% of the total U.S. corn crop, reports that less than 1% is lost to wildlife. The average loss per acre is 0.66 bushels. Of the 35.4 million bushels eaten by wild animals, deer eat 13.9 million, while birds eat 9.6 million. The 1993 crop came to 5.14 billion bushels in all.

Field officers John Walsh and Neil Trent of the World Society for Animal Protection reported on May 11 after returning from a mercy mission to Bosnia that of 750,000 cattle kept in Bosnia before the outbreak of three years of civil war, barely 700 have survived starvation, disease, and deliberate shelling by Serbians, who also destroyed all 18 Bosnian government veterinary stations. Sheep, poultry, and hogs have similarly suffered. Only two government-run dairy farms are still in operation, hindered by unexploded cluster bombs in some of their fields, which limit grazing. WSPA has been helping to feed the remaining dairy cattle since October 1992. WSPA has also supplied 25,000 doses of rabies vaccine to Bosnian veterinarians. Rabies, always endemic in the area, is a growing threat now because of the collapse of government vaccination programs and a large population of homeless dogs and cats mingling with displaced wildlife.

A shortage of sheep sent prices soaring above the official monthly minimum wage in Abidjan on the eve of Eid el-Adha, the "feast of the sacrifice," held on May 21 this year, which marks the climax of the annual Moslem pilgrimage to Mecca. The sheep are not actually sacrificed to Allah, but are slaughtered by the halal method for a fast-breaking feast somewhat resembling a Christmas or Thanksgiving dinner.

An estimated 10,000 turkeys and 30 cows were killed on April 26 in Barron County, Wisconsin, as a twister hit the Prairie Farm division of Jerome Foods—but that natural disaster was minor beside the loss of an estimated 396,000 sheep and other livestock due to prolonged cold and a major avalanche in the Yili region of Xinjiang province, China, which was announced the same day.

while isolated cases have appeared in seven other nations.

The spring 1994 Farm Sanctuary newsletter meanwhile asserted that "At least two British dairy farmers whose cows had BSE, and who had been drinking milk from their herds, died from CJD, the human counterpart to mad cow disease...There is evidence to suggest that BSE has existed in the United States for some time. In 1985, several thousand mink at a Wisconsin fur farm died of transmissible mink encephalopathy (TME) which was caused by their diet, primarily 'downer' cows. Research

Agricultural veterinary medicine

The trade journal *Beef Today* and the Colorado Cattlemen's Association have urged the beef industry to join animal protection groups in urging the USDA to abolish face-branding cattle imported from Mexico. The cattle are painfully face-branded—and cows are spayed without anesthesia—as part of an anti-bovine tuberculosis program. Of 438 cases of bovine TB found in 1993, 427 were in cattle of Mexican origin. Exposed in an ongoing series of newspaper ads by the Coalition for Non-Violent Food, face-branding was also discussed recently by the Animal Welfare Committee of the AVMA. AVMA policy presently supports face-branding, but related proposed policy amendments are up for review by the AVMA executive board.

"The presence of New Zealand brushtail possums in this country is a major threat to the health of domestic animals and wildlife in the U.S. because these animals are known to be highly infectious carriers of bovine TB," acting USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service head Donald Luchsinger warned on April 28. "We are taking emergency steps to locate all of these imported possums," he continued, "to prevent them from establishing a population here that could become a reservoir for bovine tuberculosis." Nearly 600 brushtail possums, considered a common pest in New Zealand, have been sold in the U.S. as pets since 1991. Imports have now been halted.

The USDA announced May 19 that psuedorabies has been eliminated from domestic swine in Idaho, Montana, and Oregon. Twelve states are now certified free of psuedorabies, which is still found in all the major hog-farming states.

Cattle exports from the central Philippine island of Samar were quarantined by the Philippine government on May 20 to halt the spread of two diseases that have killed at least 1,068 water buffalo. Details of the diseases were unavailable at deadline.

More than 3,000 cattle have died of pleurisy in eastern Ethiopia, the government news service said May 11, suggesting the epidemic might bring still more starvation to the famine-plagued nation.

human health implications of consuming meat from BSE-infected cattle could be staggering, but this impact will not be realized for decades. The incubation time for CJD can extend up to 30 years, and shows symptoms similar to Alzheimer's disease. According to a recent University of Pittsburgh study, some of the four million people in the U.S. suffering from Alzheimer's disease may actually be infected with the agent that causes CJD. And that raises this question: Has an unrecognized form of BSE infected U.S. cattle and entered the human food chain?"

Either Farm Sanctuary had the medical scoop of the decade, or something was garbled. After asking Farm Sanctuary for documentation and not receiving any, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** referred the allegations to Franklin Loew, dean of the Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine, and John Boyce, assistant director of scientific activities for the American Veterinary Medical Association.

"BSE has never been diagnosed in the U.S.," Loew said. He was cautiously skeptical about the rest of the Farm Sanctuary hypothesis. "It *could* be a serious issue—but not the end of the world as we know it," he advised. "It bears watching."

Boyce responded with a 1,500-word critique prepared by an AVMA staff expert. Among the key points:

- Farm Sanctuary confused several unrelated transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, a class of disease with similar symptoms but differing causes. "The agent of CJD is different from that of BSE and scrapie," Boyce explained.

- Stating that BSE is transmitted by eating an infected animal is an extreme oversimplification. A change in the chemical process of rendering during the 1970s may have permitted a prion transfer from sheep to cattle via manufactured high-protein feed supplements, Boyce said, "in circumstances that somehow broke a species barrier that had apparently resisted less severe natural challenges for more than 200 years." These unique circumstances do not occur in the slaughter and consumption of meat.

- "It is true that CJD was diagnosed in two individuals occupationally exposed to BSE," Boyce stated. "One dairy farmer had one BSE-infected cow, and the other had three cases of BSE in his herd. About 120,000 individuals work in dairy farming in England and Wales. The cases of CJD more likely occurred by chance."

- No U.S. research has ever linked BSE to downer cattle, there have never been any U.S. cases to study, and a decade-old theory that an unidentified transmissible spongiform encephalopathy may cause "downer syndrome" has largely been discredited.

In short, eating meat isn't healthy, but probably doesn't cause this particular kind of brain-rot.

Wildlife rabies vaccination takes off

The World Health Organization's Veterinary Public Health Unit on April 20 commenced an attempt to eradicate rabies from Europe by spreading 15 to 20 fish meal balls laden with an oral vaccine per square kilometer in target areas of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Switzerland. The bait balls encourage foxes, the main rabies carriers in Europe, to vaccinate themselves. Developed in Switzerland, the oral vaccine was first deployed in 1978. More than 59 million baited doses have now been distributed in 15 nations. Since France began using the vaccine on a broad scale, reported animal rabies cases have fallen from 2,984 in 1990 to just 261 in 1993. Germany has enjoyed similar success, with 5,572 cases in 1990 but only 853 in 1993.

Progress toward introducing a variant of the oral vaccine designed to fight raccoon rabies in the eastern U.S. has been slower—largely delayed by the hunting lobby and state wildlife departments, which fear that if successful, oral vaccination could eliminate a major pretext for hunting and trapping raccoons (both of which activities actually tend to spread rabies). However, with final approval of the raccoon rabies vaccine reportedly close, volunteers from the Rabies Information Group coordinated by Tufts University research associate Dr. Alison Robbins on May 2 began spreading 32,000 doses along both sides of the Cape Cod Canal. On May 20 two Army National Guard helicopters joined the effort. The object is to keep raccoon rabies off the Cape. The vaccine, called Raboral and made by Rhone-Merieux, has now passed all requisite safety trials. The Cape Cod Canal project is the second in a series of planned efficacy trials. A similar trial has kept rabies off of Cape May, New Jersey, since 1991.

Twelve second-and-third-graders at Ohrenberger Elementary School in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, received rabies treatments beginning April 29, two weeks after being bitten or scratched by a brown bat one of them found in the schoolyard. Told by the Massachusetts SPCA that the bat would be killed for rabies testing, their teacher then released the bat—exposing the school to liability for the cost of the treatments, which could run up to \$25,000, and perhaps to astronomical damages, since she then delayed reporting the incident. Although the treatments are expected to prevent any of the children from actually getting rabies, the first shots should have been given within a week of exposure.

Country Joe McDonald (right) and Farm Sanctuary led a May 11 protest at the Burger King restaurant in Berkeley, California, demanding that meatless burgers be added to the menu. City councilor Dona Spring presented a letter of support for the demand, signed by the whole council. Local management wants the veggie burger—but the head office won't let them have it.

56%

"When people come to Burger King, they want a hamburger," said corporate spokesperson Michael Evans.

Spectacles

Florida attorney general Bob Butterworth on May 6 ruled that so-called hog-dog rodeos violate the state animal cruelty law. The rodeos pit dogs against hogs in an enclosed arena. The dog who corners a hog fastest is the winner. Videos of dogs biting pigs' snouts, ears, and legs have been widely broadcast in recent weeks, as members of United Bay Pens Association, a hog-dog rodeo front group, have defended the events as "good clean family fun," and Hardee County sheriff Rickey Dick has refused to arrest either organizers or participants. State attorney Joseph D'Alessandro promised on May 13 that no one would be arrested if the rodeos cease, but a UBPA spokesman said they would continue until arrests were made.

The Humane Society of the U.S. on April 21 announced it would ask sponsors to boycott the Iditarod dog sled race, in protest of continued dog deaths during the event. One dog died

Horses

Jean R. Strothenke, town justice for Schroom, New York, on April 20 fined horse hauler David A. Carper, of Frank Carper & Sons, \$11,100 for illegally taking 40 horses to slaughter in a double-decked trailer, lacking individual stalls and insulation. He was caught on January 27, en route from New Jersey to Canada, when the truck broke down in a snowstorm. The fine was by far the toughest since New York adopted legislation to cover horse transport in 1980. Previous fines have reportedly averaged around \$100 per truck. Strothenke levied the fine per horse. "It's going to put me out of business," complained Frank Carper, whose firm has reputedly specialized in late-night horse hauling. The fine came two weeks before the Humane Society of the U.S. shocked Louisville on the eve of the Kentucky Derby by presenting a dossier of similar cases to the media, including evidence of horses being hauled in double-decked trucks for

Birds

Hard-pressed sturgeon, sharks, and rays got a break courtesy of the birds in May when the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge closed a popular fishing road to protect the nests of threatened snowy plovers. Killed mainly for kicks, not eating, the sturgeon, sharks, and rays are less protected than the plovers but perhaps in greater jeopardy of extinction because of their rapid depletion and slow reproductive rate.

Oregon State University professor Morrie Craig has received an award from the American Racing Pigeon Union for developing a way to test guano to detect the use of performance-altering drugs. Doping has lately become a problem in pigeon racing, as the top prizes in international competition have soared above \$200,000.

The British Ornithology Union is revising its records after learning that Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen, one of the world's most prolific bird collectors, routinely misidentified birds killed abroad as having been killed in the British Isles; stole birds from other collections and relabeled them as his own discoveries; and altered remains to credit himself with finding new subspecies. Meinertzhagen left his collection to the BOU in 1967. It is displayed by the National Museum of History, along with a second Meinertzhagen collection of more than half a million lice, fleas, and mites. A decorated veteran of World War I, Meinertzhagen is perhaps best remembered neither for his collections, nor his wartime exploits, but for escaping punishment after beating a groom to death with a polo mallet because the man allegedly mistreated Meinertzhagen's ponies.

Larry Penny, environmental protection director for East Hampton, New York, is photographing every known piping plover in the area, trying to discover characteristics that will enable researchers to identify individual birds without banding them—a risky method with small birds.

Hoping to restore the Siberian crane population, which has nearly vanished from Siberia, the International Crane Foundation of Baraboo, Wisconsin, on May 1 sent 10 Siberian crane eggs to the Oka State Biosphere Reserve southeast of Moscow, to form the start of a Russian captive breeding program.

Hong Kong imported 17.5 million edible swiftlet nests in 1991, the latest year for which figures are available, and prices have soared since. The nests are considered a health tonic. World Wildlife Fund trade monitoring program director Jorgen Thomson warned on May 18 that the growing demand for swiftlet nests may jeopardize the species, a cliffdweller native to Southeast Asia.

U.S. district judge Stanley Sporkin on May 4 removed the California gnatcatcher from the federal threatened species list, ruling that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service did not adequately document the relationship between California gnatcatchers and other gnatcatchers living in Mexico. Saying the documentation exists, and simply hadn't been turned over to the court, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt on May 12 asked the judge to let the gnatcatcher remain on the threatened species pending presentation of the data.

this year, after six died in 1993. "Tell 'em to go to hell," said Joe Redington, of Knik, a cofounder of the 1,100-mile race. The Iditarod Trail Committee voted five days later to oust HSUS vice president David Wills from its animal care panel.

After viewing videotape of the Tim Rivers Diving Mule Act, Cook County circuit judge Everette Braden on May 20 barred the act from performing at Kiddieland, in Melrose Park, Illinois. A day earlier, Braden held that the Illinois Citizens Animal Welfare League lacked standing to seek such an injunction, but was reversed by the Illinois Appellate Court. Humane groups have sought similar injunctions in at least seven other states over the past six years, but have previously been thwarted by vague state definitions of cruelty.

as long as 32 hours without food or water. HSUS estimates that about 10% to 15% of the 250,000 horses slaughtered in the U.S. each year are thoroughbreds.

The Sam Houston Race Park, the first Class 1 parimutual horse track in Texas, opened on April 29 in Houston. The proprietors predict average daily attendance of 12,000, betting \$133 apiece for a daily turnover of \$1.6 million. About 1,200 horses are to be stabled at the track, which expects to employ 1,700 people. Similar tracks are under construction near Dallas and San Antonio.

A University of Wisconsin study says horses are the state's fastest growing farm industry, with capital currently worth \$655 million—more than the capital value of the Wisconsin hog and poultry industries.

Lefty's World

Humane Education at its Finest in a Beautiful 40-minute Video

"The best humane education film I've ever seen."

—Kim Bartlett, publisher, ANIMAL PEOPLE.

TAKE A CHILD IMPORTANT TO YOU ON A FASCINATING VISIT TO LEFTY'S WORLD. LET CHILDREN EXPERIENCE FOR THEMSELVES THE MEANING OF KINDNESS AND THE JOYS IT BRINGS.

Lefty's World brings to each and every viewer, child or adult, entertaining visual examples of the ways in which animals enrich our lives. You will not only draw inspiration from Lefty, an injured wild animal, as he faces his daily challenges, but also from the many ways our animal neighbors live their lives in peace and harmony.

Lefty's World clearly and concisely stresses the things we humans share in common with the natural world around us—family, love, affection, survival, protection, cleanliness, play, courage, hard work and beauty. **Lefty's World** will not disappoint you.

Already used by schools, libraries, hospitals, colleges and the humane education programs of animal protection societies worldwide.

Order from: Kindness Publications, Inc.
1859 N. Pine Island Road, #135
Plantation, FL 33322

**\$17.95 plus
\$1.50 shipping**

SLAUGHTER:

The nation's #1 killer of horses.

Over-breeding and human greed have created a surplus of unwanted horses in the U.S. with nowhere to go but to the European and Japanese meat markets.

But it doesn't have to be this way.

If you love horses and want to help protect them, but are not sure what to do, call or write us today for our ***Year of the Horse*** campaign action kit, and help us make 1994 the year of the liberated horse!

Celebrating the horse!

ANIMAL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION

P.O. Box 6989 • Denver, CO 80206 • (303) 388-7120

WHO NEEDS LOW-COST NEUTERING?

(from page one)

and the directors of 37 humane organizations in communities known to have active low-cost neutering programs.

Accurately assessing the value of low-cost neutering is not so simple as just calculating births believed to have been prevented over a particular period of time. It also requires estimating how many neutering operations might not have been performed if the pets' owners didn't have the low-cost option. Also necessary to understand are the patterns in pet reproduction and overpopulation: which pets breed, and which litters end up homeless.

How many must be fixed?

The best available data from a range of sources agrees that a relatively small percentage of animals produces the entire pet overpopulation problem. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** found in a 1992 study carried out for the American Humane Association, published in our May 1993 issue, that "Even if the actual dog and cat reproduction rate is only one 10th of 1% of the possible maximum, three million irresponsible pet keepers (who do not neuter their animals) could put the euthanasia rate back to the 1985 level (then estimated at 17 million animals) as early as 1998. Three million irresponsible pet keepers would be under 5% of all pet keepers."

L. Robert Plumb of the Promotion of Animal Welfare Society, a neutering subsidy program in Paradise, California, has more recently estimated that dog overpopulation can be ended with just three more spays per year per 1,000 U.S. residents, while ending cat overpopulation will take four more spays per year per 1,000 residents. (See ad, page 14.) "On average," Plumb writes, "it is about 1% more pet owners who must spay their pets."

Thus it is possible that even if a low-cost neutering program results in relatively few additional surgeries, it can have a considerable impact upon local shelter intakes and euthanasias. We asked responding shelters for their intakes and euthanasias in 1990 and 1993. The average intake in 1990 was 2,950 dogs apiece and 3,060 cats, of whom 60% of the dogs were euthanized and 78% of the cats. These percentages compare well to the norms **ANIMAL PEOPLE** published in October 1993, after totaling and averaging recent intake and euthanasia statistics for more than 900 shelters—virtually every shelter in 10 states, which together include a demographically representative 40% of the entire

The falling adoption rates, which don't show up in any available state or national statistics, may also reflect progress against pet overpopulation. As fewer dogs are born, the number of puppies coming into shelters declines—the biggest single source of adoptable dogs. The number of vicious, diseased, and injured dogs picked up by animal control agencies also declines, but not as quickly, since most of these are adult dogs, typically born at least a year before they reach a shelter. Many of the unadoptable dogs received by a shelter that began a low-cost neutering program during the past four years were born before the program started.

Both cat and dog adoptions also decline as result of other tactics used to fight pet overpopulation, e.g. higher neutering deposits and/or refusal to adopt out fertile animals.

It is possible that the apparent decline in adoptions by these shelters is a statistical fluke, perhaps resulting because 25 shelters provided 1993 data while only 18 provided comparable data for 1990. The addition of one or two high-volume shelters with low adoption rates could have accounted for the discrepancy—but apparently did not.

Declining adoptions due to tougher policies can be offset by improving promotion, as described in our May 1994 feature on the NSAL high-volume adoption program.

Who uses low-cost programs?

To find out how many of the animals neutered by low-cost programs might not have been neutered otherwise, we asked animal shelter directors, veterinarians from the AVMA list, and veterinarians who belong to low-cost neutering programs to characterize their clients by age, sex, ethnicity, and income level. Important deviations from the U.S. norms are highlighted; above norms are in boldface, while below norms are in bold italic.

AGE	U.S. SHELTERS (19+)		SHELTERS (adoptors)	AVMA VETS	LOW-COST VETS	
	(dropoffs)	(adoptors)			Reg.	Low
<30	23%	25%	22%	22%	25%	28%
30-49	41%	44%	53%	41%	40%	37%
50-64	19%	25%	17%	25%	24%	20%
65-plus	18%	6%	8%	12%	13%	11%
SEX	M/F	M/F	M/F	M/F	M/F	M/F
	49/51	40/60	29/71	38/62	36/64	34/66

low income and the lack of inner city veterinary clinics.

- Hispanic Americans are under-involved with animal shelters, both dropping off and adopting somewhat fewer animals than their population would indicate, but are not significantly under-represented among veterinary patrons, either at full or discount prices. Indeed there is a hint that Hispanic Americans may be slightly more inclined than Caucasians to pay full price for veterinary care. This may suggest a greater latent concern for animal well-being among Hispanic people than is generally recognized by Caucasian activists, who tend to notice bullfighting, cockfighting, fiestas including ritual torment of animals, and charro rodeo, while overlooking the semi-vegetarian nature of Mexican cookery (albeit vegetarian perhaps mainly for economic reasons), the virtual non-participation of Hispanics in hunting and trapping, and the high regard for cats evident in many Hispanic communities.

- Lower income people are more than twice as likely to abandon animals at shelters than middle or upper income people, and expectedly make up nearly half of the low-cost neutering clientele, but are not significantly under-represented among either adopters or patrons of veterinary clinics in general. The numbers clearly illustrate that lower income people both need access to discount neutering and make use of it when it is available.

- There is a hint in the relatively high proportion of males who drop animals off at shelters, together with the slight over-representation of Caucasians, that Caucasian males may account for a disproportionate share of excess pet breeding. Thus it may be that Caucasian males, who also account for 97% of the licensed hunters and trappers in the U.S., are a key group to target for humane education. However, addressing female family members might be far more productive. Note that nearly three out of four people who adopt animals from shelters are women, and that women also seek veterinary care twice as often as men. This may not necessarily mean that men care less about pets; it may simply reflect the traditional female role as the family caregiver. A 1992 Massachusetts SPCA survey of 500 households in the Boston area found that "Female pet owners appear to be twice as likely as male pet owners to influence the spay/neuter decision for their pets (74% vs. 38%). This is especially true for cats (77% vs. 38%) and for all pets in low-income households (84% vs. 25%)." [The percentages overlap.]

- About 9% of low-cost neutering patrons appear to

U.S. human population. That projection found that 52% of dogs received were euthanized, along with 76% of the cats. In September 1993 the American Humane Association reported norms even closer to the findings of the present study, based like the present study on random returns of a questionnaire: a 61% euthanasia rate for dogs and a 75% euthanasia rate for cats.

Regardless of any achievements of low-cost neutering programs, the intake and euthanasia rate among responding shelters was expected to drop, as many surveys have documented significant declines in intake and euthanasia during the past few years. Even the annual AHA surveys, whose methodology is severely suspect, demonstrate no worse than a leveling off. The most thorough annual compilation of data is that of the Progressive Animal Welfare Society, which each year polls every shelter in the state of Washington. From 1990 through 1993, PAWS reported a drop of 18% in dog intakes, a drop of 14% in cat intakes, and a drop of 15% in overall animal intakes. Euthanasias fell 34% for dogs, 25% for cats, and 24% overall. Progress against pet overpopulation in Washington is believed to be coming more rapidly than elsewhere largely through the efforts of PAWS, including the passage of regulations governing dog and cat breeding by King County, PAWS' home county, in 1992.

By 1993, the shelters responding to the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** survey took in an average of 2,283 dogs apiece, a 22% drop; euthanized an average of 1,570 dogs apiece, a 35% drop; took in 2,112 cats, a 31% drop; and euthanized 1,895 cats, also a 31% drop. The euthanasia rate for dogs fell to just 49%, even as the adoption rate for dogs declined 23%. Unfortunately, the adoption rate for cats also fell, by 2%, producing an 11% rise in the feline euthanasia rate despite the drop in hard numbers.

(Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

ETHNICITY

Caucasian	80.3%	83%	84%	76%		
78%	76%					
Afro-American	12.1%	7%	8%	9%		
7%	12%					
Hispanic	9.0%	6%	4%	10%	8%	8%
Asian Am.	2.9%		2%	2%	5%	
4%	4%					
Native Am.	.8%		2%	1%	2%	
4%	4%					

INCOME

Low inc.	19.6%	41%	19%	18%	21%	46%
Mid. inc.	54.7%	42%	49%	54%	60%	
46%						
Up. inc.	25.7%	17%	32%	28%	19%	9%

We provided no definition of "lower income" on our questionnaires, but defined it for analytical purposes as half of the U.S. median, which puts about half of the group above the official poverty line but close to it. Upper income is defined as 1.67 times the U.S. median, at which level lifestyle differences from middle-income people appear.

The validity of the survey base was affirmed by the close parallels between most of our findings and the U.S. population norms as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

As expected:

- Senior citizens are markedly less likely to drop animals off at shelters, adopt animals from shelters, and seek veterinary care of any kind, at any price. Since the lower involvement of senior citizens is consistent, not peculiar to neutering, we surmise that senior citizens simply keep fewer pets—a consequence of fixed incomes, apartment living, the anti-pet rules at many retirement communities, and anxiety over the fate of the animals after the owner's death.

- Afro-Americans both drop off and adopt disproportionately few animals at shelters even though the number of Afro-Americans who use low-cost neutering indicates they do not keep fewer pets. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** explored the reasons for Afro-American underinvolvement with shelters in our January/February 1993 issue, concluding that the most important is the lack of effort by many humane societies to attract Afro-Americans. As anticipated, Afro-Americans are also under-represented among veterinary clients. The explanation here, however, would appear to be strictly economic, as Afro-American patronage of low-cost neutering rises to the percentage of Afro-Americans in the general public. Apparently the will and desire to combat pet overpopulation are present among Afro-Americans as much as among any other group, even when the means to do so are restricted by low income and the lack of inner city veterinary clinics.

be in the upper income bracket. It may not be possible to persuade these people that taking advantage of low-cost neutering is both inappropriate and detrimental to the programs seriously annoying the veterinarians who are sacrificing their own income to perform surgery at cost. We have no hard data to indicate whether these people have been poor and are afraid of becoming poor again; can't resist a bargain; or are simply stingy.

Results

Despite the participation of people who don't need the discounts, low-cost neutering is clearly reaching a noteworthy percentage of animals who would not otherwise be neutered. Low-income people make up nearly half of the clientele of low-cost neutering programs—and neuter their animals at twice the rate one would expect from their numbers as a percentage of the general population when low-cost neutering is available.

The value of low-cost neutering is further evident from pet ownership patterns, below. The columns headed "Pets" state the average number of each kind of animal kept "Fixed" states the percentage who have been neutered. By way of further establishing the norms for neutering, additional columns cite the findings of the 1992 MSPCA survey and a 1992 survey of residents of the Santa Clara Valley, in California, done for the National Pet Alliance.

ANIMAL	PET OWNERS		LOW COST		MSPCA		NPA	
	Pets	Fixed	Pets	Fixed	Pets	Fixed	Pets	Fixed
Male dogs	.56	66%	.58	45%				
Female dogs	.70	73%	.54	62%				
ALL DOGS	1.26	70%	1.12	54%	1.20	73%		
Male cats	.85	87%	1.08	71%				
Female cats	.79	80%	1.24	65%				
ALL CATS	1.64	86%	2.32	68%	1.60	87%	1.65	86%

The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** general population sample base reported almost exactly the same rate of neutering as the MSPCA and the National Pet Alliance found. This is encouraging, since the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** sampling areas were picked to be representative of the whole U.S., whereas both greater Boston and the Santa Clara Valley are well above the U.S. norms in affluence and level of education, and therefore have been generally believed to have higher rates of neutering. It is possible, however, that the questionnaire sampling method we used tended to exclude response from the people least likely to neuter animals—the poorest and least educated.

The need for neutering among low-cost clients is obvious in the numbers. While low-cost clients are evidently aware of the need to neuter, the percentage of their animals who are neutered falls at least 11% below the national norms

Few vets in poor neighborhoods

National Pet Alliance that "16.3% of the owned, altered female cats had a litter of kittens before they were spayed." The pre-neutering fecundity of the animals in our samplings runs below the MSPCA norm, but above the NPA norm.

Overall, the rate of neutering by age centers on six months for both dogs and cats. The first of the two tables below gives the percentage of animals who are neutered at each age. The second table gives the percentage who have been neutered as of each age.

—Photo by Kim Bartlett

in every category. The percentage of unneutered female cats owned by low-cost clients is of special concern, given the extreme fecundity of felines and the high euthanasia rate for homeless cats. Note that low-cost clients own 21% more male cats than the national norm; 36% more female cats; and 29% more cats overall. The greater rate of cat ownership may directly reflect the lower level of neutering.

ANIMAL PEOPLE considered the possibility that some low-cost clients may be cat rescuers and may therefore be picking up strays and ferals who are in need of neutering. A handful of active rescuers could significantly distort the norms—but the survey question specified pets, and the questionnaire data did not indicate distortion by rescuers as a genuinely visible factor in producing these results.

Age of neutering

We also inquired as to the age of neutering for animals who were neutered, and the number of puppies or kittens born to each female animal prior to neutering:

	PET OWNERS			LOW-COST		
	Litters each	Births each	% fixed by 6 mos.	Litters each	Births each	% fixed by 6 mos.
Male dog	—	—	41%	—	—	52%
Female dog	.15	0.38	39%	.09	0.52	29%
Male cat	—	—	75%	—	—	79%
Female cat	.14	0.40	85%	.19	0.48	66%

Female dogs owned by low-cost clients have fewer litters but produce more puppies apiece and are neutered (if at all) later in life. These anomalies are explained by noting that there were six deliberate dog breeders in total (7%) among the general population sample, who owned 9% of the sexually intact dogs, but were 12 deliberate dog breeders

PET	Fixed @ 6 wks	Fixed @ 3 mos	Fixed @ 6 mos	Fixed @ 1 yr	Fixed later
Male dog	3%	11%	41%	14%	32%
Female dog	1%	1%	46%	17%	30%
Male cat	3%	7%	68%	10%	9%
Female cat	2%	9%	54%	16%	14%

ANIMAL	% fixed @ 6 wks	% fixed @ 3 mos	% fixed @ 6 mos	% fixed @ 1 yr	% fixed total
Male dog	2%	7%	29%	36%	53%
Female dog	1%	2%	36%	47%	67%
Male cat	2%	7%	58%	66%	76%
Female cat	1%	8%	46%	58%	70%

If veterinarians decided when each animal should be neutered, the numbers would stack up quite differently:

ANIMAL	Prefer to fix @ 6 months		Prefer to fix @ 6 weeks		Prefer to fix @ 9 months		Prefer to fix @ 3 months	
	AVMA	LOW	AVMA	LOW	AVMA	LOW	AVMA	LOW
Male dog	6%	4%	26%	35%	63%	60%	6%	1%
Female dog	5%	2%	26%	37%	68%	60%	<1%	—
Male cat	10%	5%	31%	37%	54%	56%	<1%	2%
Female cat	7%	4%	29%	41%	63%	56%	<1%	—

There is no column for veterinarians who prefer to neuter animals at one year of age because among the 227 veterinary respondents, not one preferred to neuter any animal at more than nine months of age. In general, low-cost veterinarians prefer to neuter dogs earlier, but more veterinarians from the AVMA list are doing very early neutering. Both groups are adamant about neutering dogs and cats prior to sexual maturity, certainly before they give birth to litters.

Nonetheless, a disconcerting number of pet owners still seem to believe an animal should reach a particular age

are required. Both the MSPCA study and the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** study show that women take the primary responsibility for getting animals neutered. Yet women on average earn just 69% as much money as men and are 5.7 times more likely to head single-parent families with children under age 18. Of female-headed households in the U.S., 35% live below the poverty line, including 51% of those with children under age 18 and 61% of those with children under age six. Women over age 65 who live alone are also disproportionately likely to be poor. In short, if either female heads of households or elderly women have cats, they may justly wonder where the cost of neutering is going to come from, even if they agree 100% that neutering is needed. Many of the written comments on the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** questionnaires most offered by women, told stories of real hardship.

Curiously, no study yet has tried to define the differences in pet ownership by sex, but this seems to be worth a look with reference to neutering. In addition to the MSPCA and **ANIMAL PEOPLE** data above, suggesting women are from half again to three times more likely than men to take animals for neutering, both a 1981 study of cat-feeders in Brooklyn done by Carol Haspel and Robert Calhoun and the 1992 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** nationwide survey of cat-feeders confirmed that women are more than four times as likely as men to feed and adopt homeless cats. These findings confirm greater female empathy toward cats and illustrate as well a major but little recognized means of cat acquisition. A 1987 survey of people who surrendered animals to the Missoula Humane Society reported that 55% of the cats who had been kept as pets were adopted as strays. That study of course covered only failed adoptions. However, three other studies have found a noteworthy number of former strays in the pet cat population. Rudy Nasser in a 1981 study of pet ownership in Las Vegas found that 11% of the pet cats were adopted as strays; the MPCA found that 20% of pet cats in the greater Boston area were adopted as strays; and the National Pet Alliance found that 32% of pet cats in the Santa Clara Valley were adopted as strays.

Hidden obstacles

Anti-pet overpopulation crusaders also tend to dismiss as mere excuses the complaints of about 17% of people who haven't neutered dogs and 47% of people who haven't neutered cats that they either can't get transportation to neutering clinics or can't get to the clinics during regular business

among the low-cost clients (10%), who owned 18% of the sexually intact dogs. Because of errors in completing the survey form, we can't compile statistics that exclude deliberate breeding. However, it is reasonable to assume that the greater instance of dog breeding among the low-cost clients accounts for both the higher birth rate and the lower percentage of dogs who are neutered at age six months.

Low-cost neutering clients are probably more likely to be deliberate breeders because backyard dog-breeding looks to many like a low-budget way to make money. In truth, it isn't; income rarely equals cost, even at minimal levels of care, but the costs are spread out over several months, while the returns come as several big bills all at once, creating the illusion of profit where none exists.

The cat data once again shows the need for low-cost neutering, as low-cost clients are 22% less likely to fix cats before they reach sexual maturity, the cats they own are 26% more likely to have a litter before neutering, and in consequence these cats are 17% more fecund. Clearly, getting these cats neutered sooner must become a humane priority.

Our data corresponds closely, if not precisely, to the MSPCA finding that "Among households that eventually spay or neuter their pets, litters are born beforehand in 20% of the cat-owning households and in 21% of the dog-owning households." Our data also corresponds to the finding of the

Jane Cadbury

and/or have a litter prior to neutering. Once again the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** findings are compared and contrasted with those of the MSPCA and the NPA. Many major discrepancies result because the MSPCA and NPA surveys asked pet owners to identify just one reason per animal, whereas we asked respondents to identify every reason applicable.

WHY NOT FIXED?	Male		Fem.		MSPCA			
	Male	Fem.	MSPCA	NPA	dog	cat		
	cat	cat	dog	dog	dog	cat		
Intend to breed			26%	42%	27%	8%	12%	17%
18%								
Too young			5%	12%	13%	6%	18%	44%
36%								
Too old			9%	9%		8%	2%	
Hasn't had litter					14%			
10%								
Costs too much			35%	37%	0%	62%	74%	22%
12%								
Hard to get to a vet			7%	9%		27%	24%	
5%								
Can't see vet in day				5%	12%		25%	18%
4%								
Not necessary			12%	5%	32%	4%	14%	4%
Neutering isn't healthy			2%				2%	
Neutering violates rights				1%				
Negligence					11%			6%
18%								

The **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, MSPCA, and NPA surveys asked somewhat different questions, which may also account for differences in the answers. The biggest difference may be in the initial assumptions of the surveyors. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** didn't even try to find negligence: negligent people wouldn't be likely to return a written questionnaire, and even somewhat negligent people tend to have an excuse. Our interest was not in pinning blame, but rather in finding the problems and then finding a way to eliminate them.

Further, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** suspects that some genuine reasons for failure to neuter are mistaken for excuses by many humane organizations. For instance, the MSPCA explained the greater importance of cost and convenience in deciding whether to fix cats as a result of a presumed prejudice against cats. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** found even more concern over the cost of neutering cats than the MSPCA did—but we also found substantial cause for it. Most obviously, cat-owners who have not neutered all of their animals tend to have more cats. The typical low-cost client has 29% more cats than the average pet owner. This means more neutering operations are required. Both the MSPCA study and the **ANIMAL**

hours. Instead there is a tendency to see the difference in the frequency with which dog owners and cat owners make these complaints as further presumed proof that fewer cat owners really care about their animals.

An alternative view is that the middle class background of many humane workers blinds them to the reality of multi-generational poverty. There simply aren't many veterinarians in poor neighborhoods. Poor people are less likely to own cars. People who hold minimum-wage jobs are not only less able to afford neutering, but also less able to afford the loss of wages if they take time off work to get an animal neutered, and are easily replaced if they take time off for reasons the boss considers frivolous. These factors are more important for cat owners than dog owners because while neither dogs nor cats are allowed on most public transportation, one can walk a dog several miles to a neutering clinic if necessary. Walking miles with a cat, even in a carrier, is rather difficult, especially if one is female and vulnerable in a bad neighborhood; obliged to take small children along due to lack of access to alternative care; and/or elderly.

ANIMAL PEOPLE publisher Kim Bartlett learned the importance of physical access to neutering in early 1992, while coordinating a major cat rescue project in northern Fairfield County, Connecticut. Residents of inner city Bridgeport, she discovered, were quite receptive to the idea of neutering both their own pets and local ferals. They willingly chipped in to help finance neutering, contributing far more than most residents of nearby upper middle income suburbs. However, the nearest veterinarian who performed low-cost neutering was nearly 10 miles away.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* recently described a similar situation in North Philadelphia: following the relocation of the Women's Humane Society to a distant suburb, just three veterinary clinics remain in this whole district. The Women's Humane Society formerly provided discount neutering and emergency pet health care. The neutering program was so successful that over the past decade the shelter intake of homeless animals dropped from 10,000 a year to barely over 3,000. No institution has replaced WHS. Although the Pennsylvania SPCA also serves the area, it is physically remote from most residents. North Philadelphia has more residents, mostly impoverished Afro-Americans, than all but about 20 U.S. cities. Of the three North Philadelphia veterinarians who remain in business, all are reportedly losing money because of frequent break-ins by drug addicts; none advertise widely; and at least one is within a year of retirement. That will leave veterinary care in North Philadelphia at the Third World level. And obviously the rate of neutering in North Philadelphia will drop.

Opinion was split as to whether adequate low-cost neutering was already available in respondents' communities.

Gorilla case was frame-up —McGreal

MIAMI, Florida—Victor Bernal, 57, director of zoos and parks for Mexico state, Mexico, was convicted on May 18 of trying to bootleg a gorilla from Florida who was actually a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agent in disguise. Bernal paid \$97,500 for the "gorilla," in one of two stings set up by convicted primate trafficker Matthew Block of Worldwide Primates as part of an attempted plea bargain. The other sting nabbed alleged bird's egg smuggler Clement Solano.

Bernal is to be sentenced on July 18. In the most recent similar case, a Texas exotic bird dealer who was convicted of smuggling parrots was on April 28 fined \$10,000 and sentenced to five years in prison.

Block is currently appealing a 13-month sentence issued for his part in the 1990 "Bangkok Six" orangutan-smuggling case, and was recently fined \$16,000 for multiple Animal Welfare Act violations, also dating to 1990. A major laboratory primate supplier, whose customers include most of the laboratories whose work on primates has become controversial, Block may escape jail time entirely, according to International Primate Protection League president Shirley McGreal, who exposed the Bangkok Six case, because key documents have disappeared.

McGreal has asked the American Civil Liberties Union to investigate the entrapment aspects of both of the Block-arranged stings, pointing out that neither Bernal nor the other arrestees had previous criminal records. Further, she said, "No animals were shipped, and no animals suffered or died, as happened in the Bangkok Six case." The defendants were never offered the chance to plea-bargain, as Block was; they spent 10 days in jail while trying to arrange bond, while Block has never been jailed;

COURT CALENDAR

Crimes Against Humans

Odd jobs man Joseph Bales, 33, and Helene LeMay, 31, a mail-order vegetarian diet consultant, were charged April 19 with illegally disposing of their 10-week-old infant's remains in the woods near Eastman, Quebec, a short drive from their St. Romain home, and then filing a false kidnapping report in New York City to cover up for the baby's death. Their story fell apart within hours. An autopsy seemed to confirm their story that the baby died of natural causes, as there were no evident signs of abuse or malnutrition. They did not report the death, they said, because they feared they would be charged with abuse, after having been accused last year of abusing a mentally retarded foster child. Devout Seventh Day Adventists, Bales and LeMay blamed those charges on persecution by the Catholic and conservative St. Romain community. Although there are now many vegetarians in Montreal and the Eastern Townships (just south of St. Romain), during the 1950s the government of longtime Quebec premier Maurice DuPlessy routinely removed children from the homes of both vegetarians and evangelical Protestants.

Serial killer and avid deer hunter Danny Rolling, 39, drew the death penalty on April 26 in Gainesville, Florida, for the 1990 dismemberment murders of four young women and a young man who tried to intervene.

Activism

Jailed on February 18 for refusing to testify to a Spokane federal grand jury investigating alleged Animal Liberation Front actions, Kim Trimview and Deborah Stout could remain in custody until April 1995. Last Chance for

Four men and a woman drew 60 years in prison apiece on May 4 in Mexico City for the murders of 13 people during voodoo ceremonies performed in association with drug smuggling. The murders, carried out between August 1988 and April 1989, followed a string of animal sacrifices. The five also killed the two cult leaders, on their own orders, as police arrested them in May 1989.

A media blackout is in effect on the trial of Toronto accountant Paul Bernardo, 29, for the prolonged torture murders of two teenaged girls in 1992. The trial began on May 4. The chief witness against Bernardo is his wife, Karla Teale, a veterinary technician who was recently convicted of manslaughter in connection with the same killings. Teale provided Bernardo with veterinary drugs and surgical instruments used in the killings—and revealed during her own trial that they had also killed her sister, 14, with an accidental drug overdose while they raped her. Bernardo is the chief suspect in at least five other rapes.

Stanford psychiatry professor Seymour Levine, 69, whose monkey experiments have attracted sporadic protest since 1972, has been sued for alleged sexual harassment by research assistant Helen Bae, 24. Bae's suit alleges a pattern of sexual harassment of other young women dating back to 1977.

Wildlife

The Fund for Animals, Biodiversity Legal Foundation, the Swan View Coalition, and numerous individuals on May 10 sued the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for allegedly failing to properly protect grizzly bear habitat.

Animal collectors

Norma Stevenson, 47, of Congress Township, Ohio, pleaded innocent on May 3 to 37 counts of keeping dogs without a license, in conditions Wayne County Humane Society director LuAnn Bonewitz and county dog warden Mary Poole said were even worse than those they found in March 1993. Stevenson, a candidate for Wayne County commissioner in the May 4 Republican primary, claimed the charges—filed on April 15—were a political conspiracy. Stevenson was acquitted of last year's cruelty charges in August, apparently because the prosecution failed to prove intent as well as animal suffering, but she was convicted in November of having menaced Bonewitz with a gun and was sentenced to spend 45 days in jail. Her appeal of the sentence is pending. Stephenson also refused to pay a boarding fee of \$12,000 to the humane society, which eventually returned the dogs to her after holding them for five months as evidence. Stevenson currently maintains that Poole improperly refused to sell her a kennel license in January. Since last November, Wayne County requires all kennel license holders to have a business permit to breed dogs; kennel licenses are no longer sold to hobbyists.

Convicted of cruelty last September, Frances Palermo, 60, of East Meadow, Long Island, was ordered as a condition of probation to get rid of all but three of more than 200 cats found in her apartment. Evicted from that site, she was arrested again on May 4, when police found her living with about 120 cats in an old house without electricity or running water.

The Department of Social Services in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on April 27 ordered a woman who was not named to remove her children, ages 5 and 6, from her home until it meets sanitary requirements. The Fond du Lac County Humane Society removed 36 cats from the feces-strewn house and also found a severely neglected basset hound plus large numbers of bats and pigeons on the property. The children were previously removed from the home in June 1992, when humane authorities confiscated 60 cats.

Brian Carey, 48, of Brodhead, Wisconsin, agreed on April 19 to pay \$1,500 in restitution to the Rock County Humane Society and \$1,000 to the Wisconsin Federated Humane

and one defendant, Maria Villada, lost a baby she had tried to conceive for seven years when she miscarried at her arraignment.

Ironically, former Belgrade Zoo volunteer Milka Knezevic-Ivaskovic, who helped expose the Bangkok Six case by revealing how her boss, Vukosav Bojovic, helped set it up, may become the only person to serve time in connection with it. A Serbian court on January 26 upheld her three-month jail sentence and fine for purportedly libeling Bojovic—who is under indictment in the U.S. as result of the same evidence. Knezevic-Ivaskovic has appealed again.

Trafficking

In recent Animal Welfare Act cases, **Michael G. Melbye and Wayne and Dorothy Louise Smith**, of Lebanon, Oregon, were fined \$5,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000, respectively, for selling animals without a license, and were barred from getting a license for 10 years. **Rare Feline Breeding Inc. and proprietor Robert A. Baudy**, of Center Hill, Florida, were jointly fined \$5,000 for multiple care and sanitation violations, involving both exotic cats and monkeys.

New charges of animal dealing without requisite permits have been filed against **James Joseph Hickey Jr., of Albany, Washington**, already convicted multiple times of related offenses, and **Jerry R. Branton, of Carson, Washington**. The new charges pertain to 46 random-source dogs and cats whom Hickey bought from Branton between October 1989 and June 1990. Hickey said the charges were timed to make him look bad just as he pursued a libel suit against a former neighbor whose testimony helped bring the previous convictions.

Cracking down to avoid U.S. trade sanctions announced in early April, Taiwan raided 5,623 of the estimated 9,000 traditional Chinese medicine shops on the island between April 19 and April 30, arresting 37 people for allegedly selling about 12 ounces of rhino horn and 10 pounds of tiger bone. U.S. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt on April 21 showed reporters similar amounts of the same substances that he said were found in U.S. stores—now under investigation.

Animals has instructions for corresponding with them, c/o 18653 Ventura Blvd., #356, Tarzana, CA 91356.

The Wisconsin state court of appeals for the 3rd district on May 10 rejected a suit by Waupun Correctional Institution inmate David Hatch, 29, demanding vegetarian meals. The court ruled that not serving Hatch meatless meals did not infringe upon his religious freedom because his views are “idiosyncratic to himself.” Hatch, serving a 77-year sentence since 1985 on two counts of attempted murder and kidnapping, told the court that he believes “using animals for food is the moral equivalent of the average American using his fellow man for food,” based on readings of Plato, Ovid, and the Bible.

Humane enforcement

Daniel Doney, 17, and an unidentified 15-year-old are charged with killing a swan from the municipal pond on April 30 in Manlius, New York. The case drew wide publicity after Doney stopped going to school because of alleged threats from fellow students. Doney claims he was just a witness as the 15-year-old stabbed the swan up to 40 times after breaking both of her legs. Said Doney’s father, Floyd, “All this over a duck.”

Richard Eugene Griffith Jr., 36, of Fountain Valley, California, was charged May 7 with two counts of felony cruelty after a neighbor showed police a video of Griffith allegedly kicking a one-year-old collie, throwing rocks at her, and beating her with a garden tool—after taping her mouth shut. The dog was taken into protective custody. Griffith was released on \$5,000 bail. Claimed his lawyer, Mark N. Phillips, “That dog was not being mistreated in any way, shape, or form.”

Police and the Sevier County Humane Society in Tennessee are seeking a rabbit serial killer, who first killed individual rabbits at the Bunnyland Mini Golf Course, then killed 10 in one night, and finally bludgeoned and partially skinned 58 on the night of May 19.

The plaintiffs are concerned that the USFWS will soon drop grizzly bears from the endangered species list. The Fund obtained the endangered designation for grizzlies in 1975, and the same coalition of plaintiffs stopped grizzly bear hunting in Montana with a 1991 lawsuit.

Thirteen environmental groups led by the Wilderness Society filed suit on May 20 in response to Bill Clinton’s Northwest Forest Plan, claiming it inadequately protects endangered salmon runs, northern spotted owls, and other endangered species dependent upon old growth forests. The suits are intended to amend the Northwest Forest Plan. Wilderness Society Northwest regional director Steve Whitney said—not stop it.

Michael Silverman, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on April 27 was jailed for 30 days for not vaccinating his pets and ignoring fines accruing to \$879 since 1991. The jailing, an apparent first, will cost taxpayers \$1,860. It came as raccoon rabies reached Pittsburgh, showing the need for vaccination.

Legislation In Support of Animals and the Louisiana SPCA led a probe of cockfighting in New Orleans that brought the arrest of more than 40 participants on May 15 by New Orleans police, public health officials, and agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms—who seized a substantial quantity of cocaine at the site.

Sheriff Norman Hooten of Kinney County, Texas, was among 23 attendees arrested at a May 23 high stakes dogfight near Bastrop, Texas. Two seriously injured dogs were seized in the raid.

Father and son Mario and Nick Mazzeo, of Lake George, New York, were arraigned on May 12 for allegedly killing a neighbor’s Siamese cat with a pitchfork, claiming they mistook her for a rabid raccoon. They are reportedly suspected in the disappearance of other cats.

Society in nearby Delavan, settling 53 counts of abuse and neglect brought against him after humane workers found numerous dead animals on his farm. Carey said he was innocent because the animals actually belonged to his mother, who died without a will last December.

In a parallel case, the Marathon County Humane Society on April 21 charged farmer Norman E. Peterson, 63, of Spencer, Wisconsin, with allowing 41 cattle to starve to death, although he had plenty of hay and grain on hand.

Melinda Powers, of East Bethel, Vermont, was charged with cruelty on April 11 for allegedly allowing two horses and 23 sheep to starve to death. The same day the Addison County Humane Society found a dog and nine chickens dead of apparent starvation outside the home of **Teresa Curtis, in nearby Rochester Hollows**. The Curtis family had been watched by humane authorities for several years. The third Vermont animal collector raid in a month came on May 7, when the Humane Society of Greater Burlington took 26 dogs, six cats, and four burros from a barn owned by **Betty Roig and Arthur North, of nearby Fairfax**. The animals had no food or water and the dogs were crusted with feces, police said. Roig was defended, however, by Franklin County Humane Society humane officer David McWilliams, who said he visited the site on April 30 in response to a complaint about dead livestock, but found nothing amiss.

Blue Ribbons ad

Please patronize our advertisers.

They help make

ANIMAL PEOPLE possible.

And tell them where you heard about them.

BOOK REVIEWS

Cockatoos in Aviculture, by Rosemary Low. Sterling Publishing Co. (387 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10016-8810), 1993, 270 pages. \$24.95, paperback.

Rosemary Low is a highly respected aviculturist, who is also involved in parrot conservation with the World Parrot Trust. In this informative volume she emphasizes the intelligent nature of cockatoos and the importance of treating them with respect. She writes, "The best aviculturists are those who try to put themselves in the place of their birds and consider what they would like if they had to change places."

Ms. Low provides detailed descriptions of each species of cockatoo, their natural history, and their needs in captivity. The status of cockatoos in their native lands of Australia and Indonesia is discussed at length. Conservation of cockatoos is strongly urged, as several species are now endangered due to trapping, exporting, and deforestation—especially in Indonesia. Cruel Australian methods of "controlling" cockatoos who are considered to be agricultural pests are also exposed, and humane alternatives are suggested.

—Eileen Crossman

Keeping and Breeding Cockatiels, and Popular Parakeets: Australasian and Asian Species in Aviculture, both by Dulcie and Freddie Cooke. Sterling Publishing Co. (387 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10016-8810), 1987, updated 1993, and 1989, updated 1993, respectively. 159 and 149 pages, \$14.95 each, paperback.

—Eileen Crossman

A newcomer to birdcare would not be well-guided by these books, which are oriented toward aviculture in England. Their contents are essentially identical. Each addresses basic avian health, nutrition, and reproduction. Each contains a chapter on avian disease by veterinarian Alan Jones. Each omits much important information. The need for companionship, integral to a bird's well-being, is overlooked almost entirely, as are the avian needs for routine, consistency, and security. Avian behavior is not addressed at all.

Each book also presents much misleading information. The Cookes encourage use of large aviaries rather than cages in keeping and breeding cockatiels, yet state that a cockatiel can be housed in a cage as small as 15" long, 10" wide, and 18" high—certainly too small to be humane.

Birds are called livestock, indicating a lack of regard for them as unique, intelligent individuals. In each book the authors state that bird breeders "cannot, in the nature of things, rush off to the veterinarian every time something happens to make it advisable to humanely destroy a bird," recommending instead a procedure in which the

—Robert Harrison

bird is force-fed pure whiskey and drowned in a bucket of water. Obviously this is not an acceptable practice.

Other noteworthy misinformation includes the suggestion that rats who live near the aviary should be poisoned, while mice should be humanely trapped and released. Spraying for insects and mites is suggested, though no aerosol spray of any kind should ever be used around birds. Routine worming is encouraged; worming should only be done under veterinary supervision. Treating scaly legs with olive oil is advised; in fact oil should not be applied to birds.

The authors also recommend hand-feeding baby birds various foods manufactured for human babies. This method of feeding does not provide all the nutrients birds need for healthy growth and development. Available in the U.S. are many complete bird formulas for hand-feeding.

The Cookes give some good advice, e.g. to routinely provide fresh foods and branches for chewing. The positive aspects of these manuals however, are overshadowed by the errors.

—Eileen Crossman

OBITUARIES

Aida Fleming, founder of the Kindness Club, died on January 25 at age 97. A longtime animal rescuer, inspired by the example of Albert Schweitzer, Fleming began the Kindness Club in 1959 with an essay contest for school children. The pledge children take to join has for many become a lifelong creed: "I promise to be kind to animals, as well as people, and to speak and act in defense of all helpless living creatures." Eulogized Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, "My brothers, sisters, and I were greatly influenced by the Kindness Club. I attribute what I do, and the fact that my brothers and sisters are also anti-hunting, anti-fur coats, and very pro-animals, to the fact that we were all members of the Kindness Club." [The Kindness Club operates from 65 Brunswick Street, Frederickton, New Brunswick, Canada E3B 1G5.]

Alice Herrington, 75, founder of Friends of Animals and the Committee for Humane Legislation, died on April 26 of cancer at the DeKalb Medical Center in Decatur, Georgia. Formerly active in the Gotham Cat Club, Herrington commenced FoA in 1957 as the first national group to promote low-cost neutering of dogs and cats. Neutering clinics were established in Neptune, New Jersey, and Miami, Florida, along with FoA's still active coupon program. Herrington began CHL a few years later to lobby against slaughterhouse abuses, hunting, and the fur trade. Retiring from FoA in 1986, she devoted much of the rest of her life to unsuccessful lawsuits, seeking to regain control of the organization.

New York animal protection attorney Jolene Marion died on May 22. In the mid-1970s, Marion, Joyce Tischler, and Esther Dukes rescued cats while attending Queens College. In 1984 they cofounded Attorneys for Animal Rights, which in 1985 became the Animal Legal Defense Fund. Marion left ALDF in 1987 to form Legal Action for Animals, sharing offices until her illness with United Action for Animals. "After a three-and-a-half-year battle with cancer, she passed away, still working on a laptop computer in her hospital room," said fellow attorney David Stein. "Her life was dedicated to the legal protection of animals and activists."

The Best Cat Ever, by Cleveland Amory. Little Brown & Co., (1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020), 260 pages, \$19.95 hardcover.

The Best Cat Ever, the third and final volume of Cleveland Amory's trilogy which also includes *The Cat Who Came for Christmas* and *The Cat and the Curmudgeon*, eulogizes Polar Bear and the warm relationship Amory enjoyed with him for 15 years. Since an aging, arthritic cat, however personable, cannot supply enough material alone for an entertaining book of this length, Amory includes a lot of gossip humor about his school days and Harvard years, recalled as he takes Polar Bear to his major reunions. He recounts for us also his career as a TV critic, his attempts to endure the Duchess of Windsor as an employer for the biography she wished him to write, and similar tidbits.

Amory himself has suffered physical problems in recent years. Readers will warm to his story about Polar Bear's smuggled night within hospital walls and Amory's bed—and his attempts to

guard his master from nurses he presumed to be cruel in administering unpleasant pills and taking blood samples. Many will recognize the unfortunate truth of Amory's conclusion that little can be done to ease the pains of aging, either for humans or cats. For felines the final foe is often kidney failure, and so it was with Polar Bear.

Amory concludes with a sensitive discussion of handling grief over a pet, including coping with the insensitive comments of those who do not understand love for a creature of another species. He asks if what happens to animals after death differs from whatever happens to humans. Finally, he acquired another pet, and I like his rationale for why this was a proper deed from several perspectives. May he write about his new Tiger Bear at greater length, in good health for both.

—Phyllis Clifton

Amory and Polar Bear

Shanti and Rousseau. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

MEMORIALS

For Brownie, Tiger, all pets whose love and loyalty is not conditional on home or comforts.

In memory of Nemo, a gentle and affectionate feline companion for 16 years, buried in his own back yard May 4th.

—Frank & Philomena Smith

In memory of Shanti.

—Lillian Angelini

CLASSIFIEDS

NATURAL ANIMAL CARE formulations developed by Allen Morgan Kratz, Pharm. D. "Human tested" for over 10 years. Free info. 800-964-7177.

Watertown, New York, has a new humane natural habitat zoo. Many thanks to all who helped. For cards and material on needed federal zoo and circus law, contact POB 428, Watertown, NY 13601-0428. Specify number.

Bunny Huggers' Gazette ad

ANIMAL LOVERS—Enjoy over 80 natural Tea Tree Oil products NEVER tested on animals, environmentally safe, and made in U.S.A. Get your personal, dental, medical, household, laundry & 3 great pet products wholesale—direct from one caring company.

Free catalog: 813-345-8246.

IF YOUR ANIMAL GROUP IS ALWAYS BROKE, let us give you a hand with great products for raising cash Easy-going, no money down. Other groups are making money, why not yours? Contact Greg at Wild Wear, 800-428-6947.

You too can have an ANIMAL PEOPLE classified—just 50¢ a word!

**POB 205
Shushan, NY 12873**

NORTH SHORE ANIMAL LEAGUE IS...

Lady with dog in cast — enlarge 15%.

Lady with kitten—reduce 27%.

TREES

Seedling and transplant stock for Christmas, ornamental and reforestation at wholesale prices. Free pricelist and planting guide.

FLICKINGERS NURSERY

Sagamore, PA 16250; 1-800-368-7831.

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



As Manager of the League's Foster Care Department, Gladys Schurkman (pictured above with one of her special charges) takes care of hundreds and hundreds of the League's "babies."

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

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

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

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

YOU CAN VOLUNTEER TO:

- Contact your local shelters or humane societies and see if they have such a program. Then, offer to help.
- Begin foster care programs in your area.
- Recruit others to become foster parents, too.

NORTH SHORE ANIMAL LEAGUE, INC.
LEWYT STREET
PORT WASHINGTON, NY 11050

WHY WAS THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION SO DESPERATE TO AVOID GOING TO COURT?

In 1989, the American Humane Association and Betty Denny Smith, AHA's Los Angeles Director, filed a \$120,000,000 lawsuit for slander, libel, and assorted other charges against Bob Barker, United Activists for Animal Rights, U.A.A.R. Director Nancy Burnet, the City of Los Angeles, former Director of the Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation Bob Rush, and Kenneth Williams, of the Department of Animal Regulation.

This lawsuit dragged on for almost five years with the American Humane Association and Smith making occasional settlement offers involving the payment of money, **all of which were rejected outright by the defendants.**

At long last, a trial date was set for April 11, 1994, and the defendants were delighted. They eagerly anticipated the opportunity to meet the American Humane Association and Smith in court. **Under discovery, the defendants had accumulated material which they were prevented by a protective order from revealing. Any of this material introduced at trial would have become available to the public. Also, former AHA employees had contacted the defendants and offered to testify in court against the American Humane Association and Smith.** The defendants wanted very much to go to trial so that American movie goers would become aware of what the defendants had learned. The defendants were supremely confident of victory in the trial that was scheduled to begin on April 11, 1994.

AHA and Smith, on the other hand, were prepared to make every effort to avoid going to court. As April 11 approached, the plaintiffs accelerated their efforts to obtain an out-of-court settlement.

When Barker and Burnet declined even to discuss settlement with them, the American Humane Association and Smith went directly to an insurance company that was paying a portion of Barker's legal fees.

Although the insurance company had repeatedly expressed confidence in a court verdict favorable to the defendants, its obligation to its stockholders to seek the most economical conclusion of the case possible required that it listen to what the AHA and Smith had to say.

After filing a lawsuit for \$120,000,000, the American Humane Association and Smith decided that \$1,000,000 would be quite enough. No deal. How about \$850,000? No deal. AHA and Smith decided that they would drop

the suit for \$650,000. No deal.

During the years of litigation, the city's Attorneys had left no doubt that they fully expected to trash AHA and Smith in court. **However, to avoid the cost of a trial, the City indicated that it would come up with \$15,000 and not a penny more.** Insulting to AHA and Smith? Don't bet on it.

After fantasizing about huge settlements, the bubble was burst for AHA and Smith when the insurance company chose \$300,000 as a figure that would be less expensive for the company than going to court.

AHA and Smith had sued for \$120,000,000. **AHA had paid for almost five years of litigation with money that could have been used for animal protection.** Surely AHA and Smith would never accept \$300,000. Oh, yes, they would. They did not want to go to court. AHA and Smith took the money and ran.

With a court date of April 11 only weeks away, AHA and Smith were offered the perfect forum to disprove any allegations against them. But, they took the money and ran.

Barker requested that the insurance company give him the \$300,000 instead of the plaintiffs for which he would have given the company a policy release. Unlike AHA and Smith, Barker wanted his day in court. But, to no avail. Over the objections of Barker and Burnet, AHA and Smith agreed to dismiss the suit against them with prejudice as a result of arrangements between the insurer and the plaintiffs alone.

After almost five years of costly litigation, the plaintiffs ended up with only \$300,000 to be shared by AHA, Smith and their attorneys. This could not be considered a good financial investment.

Incidentally, AHA, Smith and their attorneys were not so insulted that they didn't take the \$15,000 from the City. Still a bad investment.

If AHA had hoped this lawsuit would silence its critics, it has failed utterly to do so. The same questions are being asked and now there is a new one. Why was the American Humane Association so desperate to avoid going to court?

If you have information concerning animal abuse in television or movies contact:

United Activists for Animal Rights

The Coalition to Protect Animals in Entertainment — a division of UAAR

P.O. Box 2448, Riverside, CA 92516-2448 • (909) 682-7872

Among pet owners at large, 64% said yes; 36% said no. Low-cost neutering clients took almost the opposite view: 34% yes, 62% no. Since the samples were not matched by community, both groups might be right. However, people from each group who live in the same community often gave opposing answers, a hint that even where low-cost neutering is readily available many pet owners don't know about it. There may also be a difference of perception as to what "low-cost" means, especially evident in New Jersey, which has had a well-publicized neutering subsidy program funded by dog licensing for more than a decade. During the past two years the program was temporarily cut back, as funding was diverted to rabies control. Reduced-cost and even free neutering remained available to the most serious hardship cases, but was harder to find for people above the poverty line. Written comments from New Jersey sometimes asserted that no low-cost neutering was available locally, as may have been the case for many needy residents whose incomes are less than half the U.S. median but above the poverty line—a bracket including just under 10% of the total U.S. population.

(Coming in July/August: the veterinary perspective.)

