

In league with the devil?!

P&G REDUCES ANIMAL USE 53% IN 10 YEARS—

WHILE TRIPLING IN SIZE—YET HEARS LITTLE PRAISE

CINCINNATI—Say anything good about Procter & Gamble and you'll be accused of dancing with the devil. Take it from the anonymously printed and distributed flyer **ANIMAL PEOPLE** received while researching this article:

"The President of Procter & Gamble appeared on the Phil Donahue Show on March 1, 1995. He announced that due to the openness of our society, he was coming out of the closet about his association with the Church of Satan. He stated that a large portion of the profits from Procter & Gamble products go to support this satanic church. When asked by Donahue if stating this on television would hurt his business, he replied, 'There are not enough Christians in the U.S. to make a difference.'"

No such thing ever happened. The story is essentially the same one purportedly circulated by Amway distributors James and Linda Newton, of Parsons, Kansas, in 1990. P&G sued them for their trouble. But it didn't start with the Newtons, nor was P&G the original target. According to Arthur Lyons, in his 1988 debunking volume *Satan Wants You: The Cult of Devil Worship in America*, "In 1977 the rumor was widely circulated in fundamentalist circles that the secret of McDonald's success was that the chain donated a portion of its profits each year to the Church of Satan. Corroboration of the Satanic tithing allegedly came from no less a personage than McDonald's owner, Ray Kroc, who was reputed to have admitted

*White rabbit of type commonly used in labs,
photographed at animal shelter. (M.C.)*

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

to the diabolic connection while appearing on the Phil Donahue show. In fact, Kroc had been a guest on the Donahue show in May of 1977, but his most startling admission had been his intention to introduce the McDonald's Filet o' Fish in Cincinnati."

Continued Lyons, "The idea of a Satanic pact, trading one's soul for earthly wealth, is an ancient one, and it cropped up again in 1980 when rumors surfaced that the Procter & Gamble moon-and-stars trademark was in reality a Satanic symbol, and that

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CAN FEDS MAKE A CASE?

Bombing compounds enforcement crisis

WASHINGTON D.C.—Bracing for attack from budget-slashers and deregulators in Congress, federal animal protection law enforcement took a deadly hit of a different kind on April 19. Seven of the 167 people killed by the truck bomb that devasted the Alfred P. Murrah building in Oklahoma City were USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service staffers, including Richard Cummins, 56, senior investigator assigned to the Midwest Stolen Dog Task Force and a 30-year veteran of the department, who left behind a wife, two daughters, and a son. Three more APHIS staffers were seriously hurt. Two escaped with only minor injuries, after being marooned on the seventh floor of the shaky ruins for most of the day. Three staffers were out of the office when the bomb went off.

Having only 75 inspectors to cover more than 8,000 federally licensed facilities, APHIS in a split second lost 10% of its staff—and also suffered extensive loss of case files. As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, 26 days after the blast, APHIS officials in Washington D.C. were still trying to piece together and reassign the Oklahoma City workload—and were still putting together strategy, as well, for the upcoming battle over the 1995

Farm Bill. New Farm Bills, introduced at five-year intervals, inevitably bring Congressional policy review. Virtually every USDA program is expected to have to justify itself, as leaders of the Republican House majority try to cut \$10 billion worth of farm subsidies while Democrats and Republican Senate leader Bob Dole hope to keep the subsidies, yet chop the USDA budget, by sacrificing programs of lower profile. The latter approach appears to have the endorsement of President Bill Clinton, who on April 24 pledged to defend subsidies. In absence of evident strong support for APHIS, enforcing the Animal Welfare Act could fall into the trimmable category of allocations.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Law Enforcement could be in even deeper political trouble. Senator Phil Gramm of Texas was embarrassed shortly after announcing his quest for the Republican presidential nomination when DLE staff confirmed—off the record—that in 1987 Gramm pressured then-USFWS chief Frank Dunkle into transferring Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge manager Don Perkuchin to the Okefenokee Swamp, in Florida, after Perkuchin interupted Gramm and friends as they approached an illegally baited field near

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Paul Watson on priorities

CLASS B DEALERS FINED \$200,000

Bird strike testing

Ebola hits Zaire

BEROSINI CASE VERDICT FOR PETA WITHDRAWN

Oklahoma City suspects were hunters

(Photo by Bill Rossiter.)

NGOs ask IWC to boost whale-watching, not whaling

DUBLIN, Ireland—There's scant chance the International Whaling Commission will revise its 47-year-old charter at the annual meeting commencing May 29, to formally promote regulated whale-watching rather than regulating whaling, but Cetacean Society International president emeritus Robbins Barstow thought he might as well ask.

With the Southern Oceans Whale Sanctuary approved a year ago and little likelihood the technical obstacles to approving quotas for renewed commercial whaling will be cleared away, non-governmental organizations are in a position to seek further goals. Japan and Norway, the only IWC member nations with an expressed yen to go whaling, have a choice of either playing by IWC rules or pulling out and risking repercussions—probably more with consumers than with governments, but at a time when trade relations for both are a bit shakier than a year ago. The strength of the Japanese currency and the

Norwegian rejection of membership in the European Community both work against their ability to export, and both nations are embroiled in international conflicts over fishing rights, as well, worth far more to their economies than whaling.

Accordingly, Barstow and other NGO representatives are to offer the IWC a policy statement which, if ever adopted in principle, would formalize the sense many observers have had for some years that if the participants aren't gaffed by political necessity, they are unlikely to ever reopen commercial whaling by choice.

"We believe," the Barstow statement begins, "that even if commercial whaling could be shown to be theoretically sustainable, it cannot now be justified. We therefore urge all member nations to work toward the goal of an IWC management regime of total global protection from consumptive, commercial exploitation, and from

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Editorial

Low-status primates & chicken-manure

In hindsight, the Oklahoma City bombing seems predictable, as a reversion of low-status males to a form of basic animal behavior observed to varying degree among most primates, as well as some canine, feline, avian, and fish societies:

Excluded from mating opportunities and other currency of the animal world, the low-status males form a parallel troop of their own at the fringe of the tribe. Within that all-male troop, obsessed by status, the low-ranking males establish and defend a superficially rigid but fragile hierarchy of their own. Eventually, emboldened by numbers, they risk raids on the main tribe, killing the offspring of low-status females who are not well-defended by the males of dominant and secondary rank. The vulnerability of the young is indeed often how the low-status males determine which females may be accessible to them, through a mating strategy amounting to psychologically coerced rape, if not overt rape.

The equation of often only momentary vulnerability with lower status is indicative of the low-status males' frequent inability to read more subtle social cues, which in turn often explains why they are low-status males to begin with. Certainly there is no reason to believe the victims in Oklahoma City were of lower status in our society in any respect except in the eyes of their attackers, to whom their vulnerability to a truckload of refined chicken manure signified expendability in the pursuit of power. Note that Henry Kissinger, another enthusiastic bomber at the zenith of his own influence, once defined power as the ultimate aphrodisiac. The only other indication of lesser status one could assign to the Oklahoma City victims, with a certain sensitive reluctance, would be the need of many for government-sponsored workplace daycare, since upper-rank families in our society enjoy the luxury of being able to provide their children with in-home care. It is worth pointing out in this regard that the daycare provided in the blast-shattered Alfred P. Murrah building was considered to be of an elite quality, as workplace daycare goes.

Political fanaticism often covers sublimated sexual behavior, and the fanaticism of the Oklahoma City suspects would seem to be a clear case in point. As already noted, low-status females in many animal societies paradoxically respond to the massacre or threatened massacre of their young at the teeth, claws, or beaks of low-status males by allowing the low-status males some copulatory opportunities, as a means of securing the safety of surviving and future offspring. The low-status males thus favored then become protectively jealous—which is not entirely to the low-status females' advantage. Often the low-status females continue to surreptitiously seek the favors of the higher-status males (and, thereby, higher status for themselves and resulting young) whenever they can slip away from the jealous low-status males and sneak past the higher-status females. The effort is risky because the low-status males may lose confidence in their paternity and revert to killing vulnerable offspring—or kill the low-status females, as a reassertion of their status within the low-status male hierarchy, within which rank depends entirely upon ability to intimidate.

Paradoxically, if a higher-status male makes the first advances toward a lower-status female, he may be rejected, since this would be a sign of falling status within the main tribe. Indeed, if seen by higher-status females in the act of courting a low-status female, the once-high status male may never again be accepted as a potential mate within high-status circles, even though higher-status females may aggressively compete with each other

may fight least, relying instead on over-the-shoulder looks, shifts in posture and position, and acknowledging pats to maintain peaceful order. Finally, it is also known that, resources being adequate, there is no inherent limit on admission to the middle and even upper ranks of primate society, if individuals learn to take a useful and non-disruptive role.

The solution to many human problems may lie in nothing more complicated than teaching improved social skills, from courting to nurturing to resolving conflicts at play. Certainly the Dale Carnegie approach to upward mobility has proved much more effective for millions, and much less menacing to society, than the behavior of low-status chimps who have access to firearms—plus the ability to fling feces by detonating chicken manure.

Money & power

Men wage war, T.E. Lawrence offered in *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, because women are watching. Whether or not he was right about that, it is certain that many charitable projects are undertaken chiefly because donors may be watching—regardless of merit relative to cost. Thus, as Paul Watson notes on page six, nearly \$10 million has been raised since 1992 toward the estimated \$14 million price of perhaps some day freeing Willy, a.k.a. Keiko: more than the sum of all other funds raised over the same time by groups devoted to saving whales as species. The same \$14 million, judiciously spent, whether to sink ships or buy out whaling quotas, could perhaps terminate whaling worldwide.

It is thus with some cynicism that we receive rumors from multiple well-placed sources—which on the record, at least, none of the principals have been willing to discuss with us—that the Humane Society of the U.S. is negotiating a possible takeover of Washington D.C. animal control duties from the Washington Humane Society. We understand WHS may have to withdraw from animal control upon expiry of its current contract on May 17, due to the nearly bankrupt city's inability to cover the costs. HSUS thus enjoys the chance to perform a high-profile civic rescue, to be followed no doubt by many high-profile animal rescues. Perhaps HSUS will even manage to create a model animal control department, knocking down D.C. shelter intakes and euthanasias without increasing the numbers of animals left to be helped by low-profile local rescue groups. But even if HSUS does work wonders, one must observe that its biggest gain would be renewed credibility with donors. Finally, after more than 40 years, HSUS could rebut critics who often charge that while it postures as the "national" humane society, it to date hasn't put a cent into regular hands-on animal work and in no way materially supports the thousands of local and regional humane societies who hear in response to every appeal, "We already gave to your national organization." Running just one shelter will enable HSUS to more effectively siphon gifts from all donors whose chief interest is in helping hands-on work.

HSUS is by no means the only offender. The American SPCA, which until January 1 provided pound service to New York City, now runs just one small adoption shelter in Manhattan, and has no programs materially assisting other shelters. The so-

for the attentions of males who copulate prolifically with females of equal or higher rank, and therefore appear to have some especially desirable traits.

Such sociobiological explanations indeed clarify much more than just militias and the subculture from which the Oklahoma City bombing suspects come. But sociobiology does not suggest, as some would have it, a fatalistic determinism about our behavior. Rather, an accurate reading of sociobiology suggests that the most effective way to improve human behavior lies in recognizing and honoring our own animality to the extent of making ourselves more clearly aware of it. Such recognition must include understanding that within most animal communities, status is now known to depend primarily upon socially appropriate behavior, rather than upon sheer physical dominance. Middle-status primates, for instance, are now known to enjoy as many or more mating opportunities, *if* they behave agreeably, than upper-status primates, whose time is more occupied with the burdens of leadership and tribal defense—both of which are often handled more through psychological manipulation than fighting. Indeed, among gorillas and baboons, the dominant primate

called National Humane Education Society conducts "public education" almost exclusively through direct-mail appeals which donors often mistake for appeals from their local shelters. NHES raises as much as \$3,000 per year per animal kept at three no-kill shelters, of which only one sixth actually goes toward animal care. The Doris Day Animal League does little but "public education" via funding appeals. In fiscal year 1993, the most recent for which figures are available, 96% of the DDAL budget went to direct mail and overhead.

Indeed, of all the animal groups soliciting funds nationally, only the North Shore Animal League, via Pet Savers, provides significant funding to local humane societies. Of the rest, only Friends of Animals, via low-cost neutering certificates, routinely provides material aid to local hands-on efforts. The contributions of the others, when made at all, tend to be made in high-profile single-animal cases or disaster relief situations. These instances are important, but not so important as to attract showers of donations while local groups tending to essential business, day in and day out, struggle to meet basic needs.

Effective charity means sending donations where they'll do the most good. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** each December publishes the budgets, assets, and salaries paid by the 50 most prominent national animal and habitat protection groups. Save and study those charts. (If you lost or discarded them, send \$2.00 for replacements.) Save and study the solicitations you receive, too. Chances are, the groups sending you the most and slickest mail are the least efficient. Redirect your gifts from the direct-mail mills to the animal-related charities in your own community, whose work you can verify, and to those few nationals which only ask when they have legitimate projects, meeting high standards of accountability.

Please remember **ANIMAL PEOPLE** while you're at it. Our only support for more than a year now has come from subscriptions, advertising, and individual gifts: no big grants, bequests, or subsidies, and no grandstand plays to wring a few extra bucks out of you. As William Randolph Hearst put it, we just comfort the afflicted, afflict the comfortable, print the news and raise hell—on a total budget of less than the typical salary of an HSUS vice president. We are thankful for your help, and make it count.

ANIMAL PEOPLE *thanks you for your generous support:*

*Honoring the parable of the widow's mite, we do not list our donors
by how much they give—but we do appreciate generous gifts that help us do more.*

Camilla Adler, Elisabeth Arvin, Gloria Balkissoon, Karen Benzel, Elizabeth Booth, Gene Brewer, Brian Bronfman, Bruce Bryant, Sheryl Buckley, Charles & Teresa Burgess, Betty Bury, Joyce Campbell, John & Vennie Carpenter, Jeri Carr, Michelle Cassella, Kathlee Chaplin, Phyllis Clifton, Joyce Clinton, Brien Comerford, Anne Galloway Curtis, Vicki Dennis, Judith Ditfurth, Charles & Reisa Donath, Mark Eisner Jr., Constance Faust, Sheila & Jack Faxon, Ronaele Findley, Barbara Fleming, Mildred Funk, Richard French Jr., Yanhia Gamero, Mildred Geach, Odette Grosz, Diana Hadgis, George Hazzard, Henry Foundation, Joyce Hillard, Virginia Hillger, William Holiday, Martin Hornstein, Lydia Horton, Elaine Idiart, Trudy Kane, Daniel Komer, Kirk & Varzos, Carol Ann Lawson, Margaret Lloyd, Patricia Jennings, Ann Koros, Bonnie Lane, Sussanne & William Manning, Peter Marsh, Patricia Martin, Tim & Jackie Martin, Cherie Mason, Tom McDade, Cole McFarland, Joan Miller, Mrs. John Mitchell, M. Mogan, Veronica Molinelli, Nancy Morey, Mary O'Brien, Kaethe O'Donnell, Helen Orletsky, Michael & Marie O'Sullivan, Margot Palma, Scott Plous, Linn Pulis, Patricia Reber, Charles & Lucile Roehl, Mia & Bill Rossiter, Patti Roman, Nicholas Rosen, Lawrence Rosenthal, Sandra Rovanpera, Vera Samuels, Diane Schoeler, Linda Scully, Ella Severin, S.P. Steinberg, Clyde Streit, Cathy Taylor, Clifford Terry, Janice Ueklein, Paul Weber, Dr. & Mrs. Charles Wentz, and Victoria Windsor.

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Publisher: Kim Bartlett

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P.O. Box 205

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Telephone: 518-854-9436.

Fax: 518-854-9601.

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ANIMAL PEOPLE does not publish fiction or poetry.

Letters

Banana republic

The Agudo-Romero case is a good example of how environmentalists and their claims, however well substantiated, are treated in many Latin American countries, including my own—Brasil—to a great extent. However, as I understand, the situation in Venezuela is even worse because of the widespread disregard for civil rights.

The banana republic-like attitude of the Venezuelan ruling bureaucracy, denying facts and launching a witch hunt against these two persons, cannot be tolerated. It has expanded the issue of dolphin-killing into a matter of human rights, including the right of researchers to challenge government rulings. It may not affect many of you in the U.S. and Europe, but it certainly is a matter of daily concern for me and my colleagues in Latin America. Let's not forget Romero and Agudo!

—Jose Truda Palazzo Jr.
Brazil

Modular cat parks

In your March edition there was a very interesting news item about “modular cat parks” being promoted in Australia. Would you please give me an address where I can write for more information about these structures? I believe there is a huge market for them in North America.

—Marg Buckholtz
Kingston, Ontario

Try: Andrea Nicholls, Borage Home Industries, Trading As Catnip Modular Pet Parks, Freepost 004, Post Office, Pomonal, Victoria 3381, Australia.

Re manatees

Regarding your manatee article, cold weather does not kill only manatee calves. In fact, manatee calves appear to be less vulnerable to cold, because they are with their mothers, than are two-year-olds who recently became independent. The Christmas 1989 freeze and the cold snaps of early 1990 killed manatees of all ages.

What manatee died of

Friends of Animals

Nothing new

There is really nothing new about the disclosure by Aldemaro Romero and Ignacio Agudo that Venezuelan coastal fishers kill dolphins. Common dolphins have been routinely killed by local fishermen and butchered on the small beaches of Islas Caracas, between Puerto la Cruz and Cumana, at least since 1979, and most likely much earlier than that. During a year-long study in the area which I conducted in 1978-79 as a research associate of the San Diego-based Hubbs-Sea World Research Institute, I repeatedly found fresh dolphin remains, and even witnessed the harpooning of two dolphins by fishermen on a small coastal boat during an aerial survey I was running.

I remember eliciting disbelief from then-Minister of the Environment Edgardo Mondolfi when I told him what I saw. “Venezuelan fishermen love and respect dolphins,” he said. His opinion changed after I was able to bring his assistant, Carlos Gremone, to examine *in situ* the remains of a dolphin kill. I think I still have somewhere the photograph of Gremone inspecting a dolphin part on the beach.

Professor Romero is perhaps now being targeted as a scapegoat, but Venezuela must now realize that the “fishers don’t kill dolphins” claim is weak.

—Giuseppe Notarbartolo di Sciara
Director, Tethys Research Institute
Milan, Italy

Endangered Species Act

I enjoyed the review “How to Save the Endangered Species Act” in your April edition. The idea of conservation based on incentives is certainly practical; time will tell if it’s practicable.

—Norman Stewart
Dallas, Texas

From the CBC

I have read ANIMAL PEOPLE, and thank you for it. Congratulations; this is the kind of publication that is needed.

—Eve Savory
Environment reporter
CBC National TV News
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada

Dog shootings

Concerning the April 11 massacre of dogs at Hebron on the occupied West Bank, reported in your May edition, the motive and who ordered it remain in dispute. The Nature Conservation Authority, which our contacts tell us actually carried out the shootings, claims they shot only stray dogs, to prevent rabies. But Hebron residents say the dogs were healthy and—in the case of sheep dogs—essential to their livelihood.

Environment minister Yossi Sarid stated that the shootings were “unacceptable,” and promised to investigate and punish the perpetrators. Please write to Mr. Sarid at the Ministry of the Environment, POB 6234, 2 Kaplan Street, Hakirya Ben Gurion, Jeruslaem 91061, Israel, to support his stance, and to urge him to keep his pledge.

If the shootings were motivated by other than health concerns, they violated *tsaar ba’alei chayyim*, the Jewish mandate to show compassion for the suffering of animals. Such actions are also counterproductive to the confidence-building necessary to advance peace.

—Nina Natelsen
Concern for Helping Animals in Israel
Alexandria, Virginia

starvation in Puerto Rico? I know that one calf was released after about two years of rehabilitation, and is—the last I heard—doing very well. Their second calf apparently died recently when it got stuck in a hole in the pool liner and suffocated.

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

*We mixed up the man -
atees. Apologies to all—the one
who initially didn't eat upon
release did eventually start eat -
ing, and is indeed doing well.*

Grandma Janie's 99th

This is about the third time that I've started this letter: one of my little cats keeps walking on the keyboard. I wanted to say "thank you" for mentioning our neighbor Grandma Janie's 99th birthday in your May edition. You can't believe the joy Grandma Janie and her daughter Jane had when they opened 29 cards from **ANIMAL PEOPLE** readers (and they're still coming). One even had a \$10 bill in it. Her daughter Jane read them all to her. One person said that people who care for animals are part of a special group. You know, she is right. Grandma Janie has lived here for over 30 years and only received one card from this area, even though the newspaper ran a long article written about her life.

—Karin Morrison
Healdton, Oklahoma

Friends of Animals

A young minke whale has spent the past six months living in a Sea World tank-sized lagoon about 35 miles northwest of Geraldton in the Abrolhos Islands off Western Australia, and though he could leave any time, has shown no sign of doing so, nor any sign of stress or illness. Fish are plentiful in the lagoon. "He obviously likes being there," shrugs local wildlife officer Kevin Marshall.

More than 20 highly endangered pink dolphins, found only in Hong Kong harbor, have washed up dead since work began on Hong Kong's new airport in 1992, biologist Lindsay Porter has told the United Nations Environment Program, seeking help to save the species. Hong Kong recently decided to put a jet fuel depot in the middle of the dolphins' last feeding area, but pledged to ask tankers to approach it in a dolphin-friendly manner. "How do you drive an oil-tanker in a dolphin-friendly manner?" retorted Jo Ruxton of the World Wildlife Fund.

The New Zealand Department of Conservation on May 2 seized 16 tins of "bearded whale meat" found aboard the Japanese longline tuna boat *Hoshin Maru 58* during a routine licensing inspection. Not harpooned by the *Hoshin Maru 58*, the contraband was apparently part of the crew's stocked provisions.

A North Pacific right whale was seen on Wednesday, May 3, about a mile off the beach at Point Piedras Blancas, California—only the 14th reliable right whale sighting in California waters since 1900. Right whales, hunted almost to extinction, are the rarest of the baleen whales.

Illegal construction on the Ionian island of Zakynthos menaces the nesting grounds of 60% of the world's surviving caretta-caretta sea turtles, WWF expert Spyros Kouvelis and Association for the Protection of Sea Turtles charged May 6, showing media aerial photos of a beachfront road that the Greek government said did not exist.

Letters

Exaggeration hurts

Your editorial in the April issue [*which urged organizations to avoid making exaggerated claims*] was insightfully written, pointed, sensible, thought-provoking, inspiring, and worth heeding by all those involved in animal welfare and rights. I find your viewpoints to be balanced and worthwhile—a sane voice among the diatribes from many in animal welfare and rights causes. Years ago I stopped supporting PETA because of their extreme negative words and tactics, plus outright lies to exaggerate their claims. One small example that stuck with me: PETA claimed that chickens have a lifespan of 20 years, in order to show that killing them at one year drastically and cruelly cuts their lives short. While I agree that chickens should not be mistreated as they are and terminated for human convenience, I searched among people who raised chickens for eggs in a free-run, fresh-air-and-sunshine setting, and found that most chickens did not live past five to seven years. I found one arthritic and blind 11-year-old rooster—an exceptionally long-lived chicken. My own chicken companions generally exit this world before age seven. So, I wondered how many more of their statistics were false. It seemed there were many.

The whole issue was worthwhile, but articles like these raise the publication to “masterpiece” level.

—Penelope Smith
Animal communication specialist
Pegasus Publications
Point Reyes, California

Take a clod to lunch

Congratulations on your thoughtful and important editorial, “Earth Day is over. Take a clod to lunch.” The fact that so many Americans are concerned about environmental issues while such a small percentage are vegetarian or even consider themselves “meat avoiders” gives the vegetarian and animal rights movements an opportunity to reach out to many

REFLECTIONS OF THE LURKING OPPRESSOR

Half a decade ago, I was a doctrinaire ecofeminist, convinced that the domination of women everywhere by men was directly related to the domination of nature by white Western scientific man. My certainties led to a kind of myopia, something I have come to think of as the psychological correlate of the NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) syndrome. People who thought like me (mostly women and a few enlightened men) were good. People who thought differently were bad. Engaged in a search for non-hierarchical, nonviolent modes of life, people like me did not engage in aggressive, competitive, greedy, self-interested behavior. We were pure, in word and deed. The other side was not.

The universe had a little surprise in store for me. My attempts to support myself as an ecofeminist writer failed and I was forced to look for gainful employment. I found it “in the belly of the beast.” I became a science writer, hired to help research and write a book about toxicology and the search for alternatives to the use of animals for product development and safety testing.

On the one hand, this was a dream job. Although I had never been particularly fond of animals, animal rights does occupy a significant place in the ecofeminist credo, so intellectually, if not emotionally, I supported the movement. I was also carrying around a lot of anger toward men and whatever I perceived to be “male” endeavors. Science obviously fit the bill, so an attempt to make science more “female,” or humane, was fine with me.

But a strange thing has happened over the past three years as I have read and researched and talked with both animal protectionists and scientists. I have found that the struggle between animal rights and science is not a cosmic battle between good and evil. It is rather a clash of worldviews. There are good people and good arguments on both sides. There are bad people and bad arguments on both sides. There is little difference, psychologically speaking, between the demagogues on either side of the fence.

More than anything, the war between animal rights and science seems to me like the pro-life/pro-choice debate. In both conflicts, the extremists seem out of touch with public sentiment. In both cases, competing organizations spend enormous amounts of time and money attempting to “convert” members of the public to their points of view. Sometimes frustration leads to violence or threats of violence. But the public remains as unpersuaded by clinic

bombers and lab trashers as it does by propagandists or authorities who, by virtue of their extended schooling or powerful position, attempt to intimidate those who think differently. Most people just want to be given the facts, and be left to make up their own minds.

Paradoxically, I have found myself becoming both more and less tolerant as the years have passed. I am more tolerant of those whose opinions may differ from my own, but who grant me the space to have a separate opinion; less tolerant of anyone who attempts to impose beliefs on others, whether or not I agree with his/her position. I have begun to see that we are all mirrors: what we despise in others is often a reflection of what we ignore in ourselves. This is as true of those animal rights activists who deny their own formidable aggression and will to power, as it is of the biomedical researchers who do not see that their attachment to the scientific worldview is at least as emotional as the commitment of their adversaries to animal protection.

I have not rejected my old ecofeminism. I still see an historically-based system of oppression whose traditional targets have been women, animals and the natural world. But I am no longer able to pretend that this system is “other,” and that the emotions and motivations which drove it are alien to me. The truth, it seems to me now, is immeasurably more complex. I have benefitted greatly from the very same system which oppresses me, and every positive and negative quality that I both admire and condemn in those responsible for that system, I now see in myself.

Aspects of this legacy are truly horrific. We are only beginning to recognize and correct the most egregious abuses of the system. But if we fail to distinguish the positive aspects of this history, if we refuse to recognize the potency and value of the things we have learned and done, despite their costs, we will be doomed to create the same mistakes, over and over, in another guise. When you look into the mirror of your adversary’s soul, what do you see? I suggest that the only thing you can see is some unrecognized aspect of yourself. The oppressor you see without is often a mere reflection of the lurking oppressor within.

—Deborah Rudacille
Editor, CAAT Newsletter
Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Don't go fishing

people. After the publication of so many wonderful books on the devastating ecological impacts of animal-centered diets, it is incredible that only 1% of American youth see ecological harm in eating meat.

It is becoming increasingly clear that vegetarianism is not only an important personal choice today, but that it is a societal imperative, necessary to help move the world away from its current perilous course. Hence I believe it is essential that we increase our efforts to help people shift toward vegetarian diets, and the arguments in your editorial can be a great help. We can also connect vegetarians to other popular concerns. Please consider the following outline of possible arguments:

1) Concerned about your health? Flesh-centered diets have been linked to heart attacks, strokes, various types of cancer, and other diseases.

2) Concerned about animals? Over seven billion farm animals are killed for their flesh annually in the U.S., often after suffering horribly in confined spaces where they are denied fresh air, exercise, and any stimulation.

3) Concerned about world hunger? Over 70% of the grain grown in the United States is fed to animals destined for slaughter, while 20 million people die annually due to hunger and its effects. We are also the world's largest importer of beef and fish, and these imports are sometimes from countries where people are starving.

4) Concerned about resource scarcities? A meat-based diet requires up to 20 times more land and 10 times more water and energy than a vegetarian diet. Non-vegetarian diets also require vastly greater amounts of pesticides, chemical fertilizer, and other resources.

5) Concerned about peace and violence? Flesh-centered diets, by wasting land and other valuable resources, help to perpetuate the widespread hunger and poverty that frequently lead to instability and war.

6) Concerned about high taxes and cuts in social programs? Soaring health care costs are the major contributor to budgetary problems at the local, state, and national levels.

7) Concerned about religious values? Vegetarian diets are most consistent with religious mandates to act with compassion toward animals, preserve human health, help hungry people, protect the environment, conserve resources, and pursue peace.

8) Concerned about convenient, tasty meals? There are many delicious vegetarian dishes that don't involve extensive preparation or the fat, cholesterol, hormones and antibiotics associated with meat.

For our health, for defenseless animals, for millions of starving people, for our earth and its resources, and for a more peaceful, just, and harmonious world, I hope we'll use these and other arguments to help continue the trend toward vegetarianism. And I wish **ANIMAL PEOPLE** much continued success in your efforts to contribute to this cause.

—Richard H. Schwartz, PhD.
(Author of *Judaism & Vegetarianism*)
Staten Island, New York

If you wonder when and how people become abusive to others, it is often taught to them at an early age. When you see children being shown by their elders how to catch a living being on a hook and then letting that being suffocate and die, it is the start of losing respect for life. The "catch" usually is followed by applause and laughter.

Some may think fishing is sport, that people are only having fun, but think again. The fact is, this is killing, and it can make a serious imprint on an impressionable mind by showing that it is acceptable to take a life.

If newspapers would stop publishing photos of people holding up their trophies it would help. These photos suggest that killing for fun must be okay.

—Margaret Hehman-Smith
Hollydale, California

Frank Zigrang ad--
paid through 1995

Gidget (the cat) and Wolf. (K.B.)

Teach your children well

Thank you for the wonderful advertising you did for us in your article "Resources for humane education" in your April edition. We have already had many requests for further information.

Our actual address is #65, not #66, Brunswick Street, but the post office knows where we are. They are great, as they never fail the kids who write to us no matter how badly the address is garbled.

The cost for a membership for a child is actually only \$3.00 per year, while the cost for an adult membership is \$6.00 per year. We were confused when you sent us \$6.00 for your own son, and wondered how old he is, but have now put him on for two years.

—Jane Tarn, Executive Director, The Kindness Club
65 Brunswick Street, Fredericton, New Brunswick
CANADA E3B 1G5

TLC is the razor's edge

It is not easy to walk the razor's edge between giving our fledglings, regardless of species, the love they need as an incentive to live, without imprinting them and endangering their lives by making them too trusting of other humans. We must hope that one day people will realize that the base of the word humanity is humane, though after the bombing of children one almost despairs. It makes one grateful for the special help of people like you, raising awareness of the need to live in kinship with all life.

—Jean LeFevre
Church of the White Eagle Lodge
Montgomery, Texas

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San Jose fixing ferals

It has come to my attention that the funds being used for the San Jose neutering voucher program are not excess animal license revenue, but rather a surplus in animal control funds. The amount budgeted for animal control, plus licensing revenue from dog and cat registration, was in excess of need by approximately \$136,000 this fiscal year.

I have run some rough calculations on the number of stray female cats who need to be altered to reduce the stray kitten intakes at the shelter to nothing, and come up with a figure of 2,875. Of course, it needs to be the right 2,875! To neuter that many stray females, we will have to neuter about 9,600 total cats, or over \$200,000 worth of free altering. For dogs, we only need to get about 85 of them, as puppy intakes at the shelter are an insignificant number.

San Jose has now distributed about 2,500 cat neutering vouchers, altering around 2,000 cats. Sixty percent were female; 52% were strays. The redemption rate is now around 150 per week, up from 100 a week only a month ago. Six months into the program, the San Jose shelter is reporting that their March and April stray cat intakes are 11% lower than last year. For the same time period, surrounding cities have handled 4% more stray cats.

The dog voucher program is very slow starting off. Only 56 vouchers have been requested; none were redeemed as of May 13. I guess there's not much demand.

—Karen Johnson
National Pet Alliance
San Jose, California

On the right track

The City of San Jose is on the right track with free neutering for cats. The Coalition for Humane Legislation, with the help of Councilman Jim Beall, is responsible for getting that program. We have been working on an animal ordinance, which includes mandatory cat licensing (adopted April 26, to take effect July 1), since 1992.

Dog and cat licensing helps pay for the program. There is no such thing as "surplus" revenue as reported by Karen Johnson in your April article "City Fixing to Fix Feral Cats." The project is funded by a very creative formula which rewards the neutering fund when less money is spent on animal control because fewer animals are handled at the shelter, and more money is collected in license fees. Therefore it is important that we promote licensing along with early neutering.

Johnson and other cat breeders want to neuter and release feral cats, and refer to any homeless cat as feral, but they don't want to contribute money to the project through licensing owned cats. Neither do they donate any part of their thousands of dollars of profits from cat shows. It is extremely irritating to me that you give Johnson and her National Pet Alliance any space at all, as they are very anti-animal rights.

—Judy Johns

Defends cat licensing

Richard Avanzino and Pamela Rockwell of the San Francisco SPCA in the April edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** outlined their case against cat licensing.

It's too bad they didn't bother to check their facts before drawing some of their conclusions. For example, they wrote, "In Los Angeles County the number of stray cats redeemed by their owners was reportedly down by 32% after implementation of mandatory licensing." That assertion is just plain wrong, and a call to us could have corrected it.

Cat registration became mandatory in non-city areas of L.A. County in January 1992. As it happens, cat returns to owners rose by 2% during the 1991-92 fiscal year. While that is not a dramatic rise, it's hardly the 32% drop that Avanzino and Rockwell wrongly reported.

One reason we sought mandatory cat licensing is because we were alarmed about a decline in the number of cats being returned to their owners, and a rising euthanasia rate for cats at our shelters. Between 1989-90 and 1990-91, while cat registration was still voluntary, the feline RTO rate dropped by 22%. Initially, as the mandatory registration program began, the rate continued to drop by 14% during 1992-93. However, during 1993-94, the cat RTO rate rose by 5%.

Since we began registration, our cat euthanasia rate has dropped 23%. While not all of that decline can be credited to cat registration, at least some of it can be.

Another indication of the success of the program is that cats currently account for 35% of our animal impounds—down from the 42% feline impound percentage when cat registration became mandatory.

To date, we have registered more than 8,000 cats—from a start of fewer than 100 when the program was strictly voluntary. In addition, we are working on a couple of innovative identification systems, which we hope will boost cat RTO rates significantly.

Avanzino and Rockwell also assert that manda-

tory cat licensing will prompt people to abandon or give up their pets, and "may very well become an impetus to round-up-and-kill campaigns."

Our experience suggests the opposite is the case. Cat impoundments have steadily declined, which at least suggests that people are being more careful with their pets and are hardly surrendering them in droves to our shelters.

Their assertion that registration will lead to some Gestapo-like cat-killing campaign sounds like science fiction. We have plenty of cats coming into our shelters, almost 34,000 during 1993-94. We don't need to make more work for ourselves by tracking down every stray cat in our 3,200-square-mile service area.

Finally, the authors assert that cat licensing won't work because it is not cost-effective, and they even say that dog licensing is a money-loser. We have had good success at dog licensing, required under California law since 1933, and the revenue we raise pays roughly 70-75% of our annual operating costs.

No one expects cat revenue to make up the other 25-30% of costs. However, in this era of declining government support for local programs from libraries to social services, any public animal control agency that does not look for ways to become as financially self-sufficient as possible is simply waiting for the budget ax to fall and cut off some essential part of its service to the community.

Cat registration is no panacea, but it is a lot better than the current system, under which literally millions of unidentified stray cats are euthanized every year in animal shelters throughout the United States.

—Bob Ballenger
Executive Assistant
County of Los Angeles Animal Care and Control
Downey, California

Richard Avanzino responds

We appreciate Mr. Ballenger's clarification regarding feline RTO rates in Los Angeles County. For the record, the information we cited came from a report by the San Diego County Animal Control Advisory Subcommittee on Cat Licensing.

not stopped the killing of dogs in shelters, and we have no reason to believe it will stop the killing of cats.

In San Francisco we have taken another route. And we have had unprecedented results. Thanks to our Adoption Pact with the city, under which the San

San Jose, California

Karen Johnson is not making "thousands of dollars of profits" from cat shows—but she and the NPA have spent more than \$10,000 on invaluable demographic research to pinpoint the sources and solutions to pet overpopulation.

Licensing losses

Butte County passed, like many other California counties, a law requiring veterinarians to turn over rabies vaccination records to help catch people who don't license their dogs or have too many cats. Analysis shows the following:

Cost: \$20,000 a year for a licensing enforcement officer plus 25% benefits for 300 days at eight hours per day; truck, equipment, and insurance costs of \$75 per day; license tags or chips, paperwork, and posting expense of \$2.00 per animal; veterinary reporting, posting, and checking \$2.00 per animal; administrative overhead of 25%. Net cost per day for door-to-door license fee collection, collecting 16 fees per day on average: \$222.33, plus 25% administrative and office support costs, amounting to \$55.58. Total daily cost: \$277.91.

Gross take: 16 license fees of \$15 each = \$240.

Net daily loss: \$37.91.

—L. Robert Plumb
Paradise Animal Welfare Society
Paradise, California

Mr. Ballenger states, and we have no reason to doubt him, that in actuality cat registration became mandatory in January 1992, and that RTO rates rose by 2% during the 1991-92 fiscal year. A year later, however, Los Angeles County responded to a survey conducted by the San Diego County Department of Animal Control that 83% of cats received were losing their lives in Los Angeles shelters. If that euthanasia rate has indeed declined 23% since then, we applaud that. But it is hard for us to see how, with a cat population in the hundreds of thousands, only 8,000 licenses sold to date really impacts to any degree, let alone 23%, the euthanasia rate for over 30,000 cats who are impounded annually in Los Angeles County.

Mr. Ballenger is right: "cat registration is no panacea." Where he is wrong is in claiming that, "It is a lot better than the current system under which literally millions of unidentified stray cats are euthanized every year in animal shelters throughout the U.S." Cat licensing is not an *alternative* to the current system; it is an *extension* of it. Indeed, as Mr. Ballenger forthrightly stated, California law has required dogs to be licensed since 1993. Yet the California Department of Health reports that hundreds of thousands of dogs are still euthanized every year in California's shelters. Licensing has

Francisco SPCA guarantees a loving home to all adoptable and thousands of treatable animals, our city has the lowest per capita euthanasia rate of any metropolitan area in the country. In the 12 months since we began this arrangement, 4,596 dogs and cats were killed in San Francisco (4,526 at the city shelter and 70 at our facility). Our goal is to reduce that number to fewer than 3,000 next year, achieving a per capita euthanasia rate of 41 dogs and cats for every 10,000 people—the lowest of any community, anywhere in the U.S.!

We have already eliminated euthanasia of adoptable dogs and cats. To reach our goal, we will have to eliminate euthanasia of sick, injured, traumatized, under-socialized, and infant animals as well. Our vision for next year is a community where all adoptable and rehabilitable dogs and cats will be saved. Whether healthy or sick, old or young, requiring behavioral assistance, weeks of around-the-clock bottle feeding, or major surgery, each of them will be *guaranteed* a home. We can find no similar community that can say the same—or point to a mandatory licensing law that has even come close to this accomplishment.

—Richard Avanzino
President, San Francisco SPCA
San Francisco, California

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The Cult of Animal Celebrity

by Captain Paul Watson

Within the animal protection movement, there are two types of animals: those with individual names and those without. The movement is accordingly split between advocates for animals with names, and advocates for all the rest.

Free Keiko, free Lolita, free Corky, free Hondo. These are wonderful and appealing ideals—but not all captive cetaceans can or should be freed. Not all facilities holding marine animals are the enemy. And the huge sums raised to free a few individuals could be more positively directed toward ending the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of nameless whales, dolphins, and seals on the world's oceans.

The amount of money raised for the cause of freeing marine mammals with names may exceed \$45 million a year, from the thousands raised to aid local seals and dolphins in distress to the \$14 million estimated cost of someday, maybe, freeing Keiko, the orca star of the film *Free Willy!*

Never in the history of the animal protection movement have so many given so much for so few—and so many given so little for such large numbers.

Just as celebrity humans make loads of cash while the commoners work harder to get by, so it is with whales. Keiko is a movie star. Corky and Lolita are *cause celebres*. Hondo the sea lion is a Seattle character.

Several times a year when a marine mammal gets lost up a river, stuck on a sand bar, or trapped in ice, the media descends in a frenzy of sound bites, the animal receives a name like "Humphrey the humpback," and the baptism allows citizens to fret as they follow the animal's plight and applaud a "rescue" which may be no such thing. A seal is trapped in the St. Lawrence River, for instance, and the media names her. The public gives thousands of dollars to transport her to freedom in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—where the slaughter of tens of thousands of seals like her is simultaneously underway and unremarked.

Media glorification of animals in distress indicatively focuses on animals in conflict with nature. When nature is the culprit, humans identify with their fellow creature. Thus the Russians spent more money to rescue two California gray whales from ice entrapment in the Arctic than they made from slaughtering 200 of the same species the same winter off the Siberian coast. The media knighted them as liberating heroes for rescuing two and ignored the massacre of 200. At the same time, then-President Ronald Reagan was a hero for

import of tuna netted "on dolphin" took effect on June 1, 1994—but Mexico successfully had sued the U.S. to block effective enforcement a year earlier, under the terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Accordingly, the Japanese, Venezuelans, Panamanians, Mexicans, Peruvians, Faroese, Norwegians, Americans, and Koreans will massacre hundreds of thousands of defenseless dolphins.

The Norwegians, Canadians, Russians, and Namibians will slaughter nearly half a million seals.

Albatrosses are dying in the thousands as they are cruelly hooked on 25-mile longlines or become ensnared in 50-mile driftnets. The U.S. shrimp industry devastates sea turtles. (Even Forest Gump was a turtle killer.) Once seemingly limitless fish populations are at the brink of extinction. The North Atlantic cod fishery has collapsed. A dozen salmon runs a year vanish from the Pacific Northwest.

Even the recently pristine Galapagos Islands are under assault by fishers, who kill seals, dolphins, and turtles on the side.

Reality is that our generation is presiding over a marine biological Armageddon.

Money is needed to restore and protect spawning areas. Money is needed to lobby, legislate, and litigate against the fishing, whaling, and sealing industries. Money is needed for research, investigation, and enforcement. Money is needed at every level, from government agencies to non-governmental organizations to individuals in the field. Yet the money is not available. The great tragedy of the commons is that there is every economic incentive to exploit the oceans and little economic incentive to protect them.

Many animal protection groups respond by going where the money is: to celebrity, a form of currency, which can be traded quite profitably within the media marketplace. It is easy to entice schoolchildren and the general public to fork over funds to "save" Dotty the dolphin or Sally the seal. It is easy for people to relate to the plight of the individual, especially through endearing pictures. It is quite another thing to capture people's attention over the horrific slaughter of thousands of animals in the name of profit. Pictures of this only make most of us want to avert our eyes—and thoughts.

Some groups raise support for wild whales by setting up so-called whale adoption programs. Donations to

Paul Watson. (Sea Shepherd photo.)

facilities like the Vancouver Aquarium and Sea World do not risk overt criticism of the Japanese whaling industry. The fact is that tens of thousands of Japanese tourists love to look at lovable dolphins, and pay good money to do so. Unfortunately, too many insist upon keeping dolphins and whales on their sushi plates.

Earth Island Institute is raising \$11 million to build Keiko a bigger tank in Oregon so that he can be moved from his tank in Mexico. Warner Brothers has already kicked in a few million. Keiko probably cannot be released due to a potentially contagious skin disease, yet the fundraising to "free" him continues—including by groups not associated with Earth Island and not accountable for their use of the cash, much of it apparently spent on "public education" via further direct-mail funding appeals.

Meanwhile the conservation side of the animal protection movement needs ships to police the Galapagos and to protect the Southern Oceans Whale Sanctuary, where the Japanese killed at least 300 minke whales this year alone and might have killed whales of other species with no one the wiser because no one was even there to watch, let alone to defend whales. We need to police overfishing and pirate

championing the cause of the two trapped whales—even as he refused to sanction Iceland for illegal whaling.

The media has even reported about trapped dolphins and pilot whales being heroically rescued in Japan, Iceland, and Newfoundland, by people who regularly kill the same species, without questioning the contradictions involved.

When the Shedd Aquarium captured two dolphins off the southern California coast in 1994, the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society and I were criticized for not dropping what we were doing to run to their defense. We were accused of being callous, of supporting dolphin captures, and one prominent advocate against captivity, Ric O'Barry, called me "the worst enemy dolphins have."

What was not reported was that we were engaged in a project to stop gill-netting off the same coast, which killed dozens of dolphins every night. We received no support and very little encouragement. The media was uninterested. We could have jumped on the bandwagon and participated in the media circus, chasing the Shedd boats around with banners. Instead we kept our eyes focused on the greater tragedy.

Also overlooked was that a year before, we helped fund the opposition to the capture of beluga whales in Hudson's Bay by the Shedd Aquarium. This led directly to a Canadian ministerial order placing an indefinite moratorium on further captures. We are opposed to captures from the wild. We exercise our opposition legally, when it will be effective. We do not simply strut before the cameras when it is convenient to do so.

Biological Armageddon

Now, what could a marine wildlife conservationist, a protector of species, do with the kind of money made available to those who champion marine animals with names?

Plenty.

This year, the Norwegians, Icelanders, Faroese, Japanese, Koreans, Portuguese, Russians, Canadians and Americans will slaughter thousands of whales. The victims will include endangered bowheads, under native subsistence quotas, in addition to hundreds of minkes and unknown numbers of pirated sperms, grays, pilots, and belugas.

We like to think that dolphins are safe because one can buy dolphin-safe tuna in the supermarkets. But reality is that the tuna industry reflagged their vessels outside of the U.S. when hit with regulation requiring dolphin-safe fishing practices; the same ships continue to slaughter tens of thousands of dolphins each year. Federal legislation barring the

save all whales are attracted by placing the publicity focus on individuals, who respond to protect "their" whale as they never would to an appeal for all the whales.

Diversionary issues

In recent years attention has also centered on captive dolphins held by oceanariums. This too has attracted more support than work on behalf of the animals in the wild: the oceanarium animals have names. They can be seen.

Unfortunately, the attacks on the oceanariums have been a media blitzkrieg of indiscriminate irrationality, pushing all facilities into one category: the enemy. Any dissent within the movement, i.e. any questioning of the overall strategy and tactics, is stifled. Those who champion the captive animals become the good guys, no matter what, and those who keep the animals are the bad guys.

Reality is of course never so simple. In truth Sea World rescues more animals in the wild, chiefly from strandings, than all animal advocacy groups combined. Also forgotten is that Sea World does not capture dolphins or whales from the wild, and that the much maligned Shedd is involved in breeding, maintaining, and restoring more than 100 species of African freshwater fish called cichlids.

The truth is that the Mirage Hotel in Las Vegas holds animals rescued from inferior facilities. Many of the Mirage dolphins were at one time cruelly abused. No expense is spared now to give them the best care available. They are not forced to perform. The anti-captivity movement, however, dismisses these arguments by saying that the animals are simply held to make profits—a form of slavery. Again, the facts are otherwise. The Mirage subsidizes the dolphin facility to the tune of \$1.5 million dollars a year. No profit has ever been made nor is it planned for. The dolphins cannot be returned to the wild; they have never known freedom, and would simply perish.

A double standard is at work when the Sugarloaf Dolphin Sanctuary in Florida is considered politically correct for holding unreleasable dolphins, while the Mirage is condemned. The difference between the two is that the facilities at the Mirage are far superior, but the Mirage is owned by a business man, while Sugarloaf is owned by prominent members of the anti-captivity movement. Apparently it's okay to hold dolphins captive if you are publicly against captivity.

Actually, oceanariums in many ways are victims of their own success. They educated the public so well about dolphins, whales, and other marine life that a public that didn't care a fig about these animals before 20 years ago now cares a great deal. Unfortunately this compassion for whales and dolphins is not harnessed as a force against the killing industry, but is instead turned back against the teacher.

The oceanariums have also failed to aggressively educate the public about the slaughter in the wild. Many

whaling. Unfortunately, these far more serious threats are out of sight and out of mind. The victims are nameless and their loss is considered media-insignificant.

Rights, welfare, conservation

My purpose here is not to belittle the efforts of those who champion individual animals. The strength of any movement is diversity, including diversity of strategies and tactics. Conservationists, animal welfare advocates, and animal rights advocates have many objectives in common. At the same time there must be tolerance of other opinions and understanding of the importance of agreeing to disagree.

Animal welfare is humanity in action. Animal rights is the philosophic attempt to better that humanity. Conservation is simply survival and thus the foundation of our collective concerns. To address the issues of animal welfare and animal rights while ignoring the foundation of conservation is to collapse the structure of all. There should be concern for individual animals, and I am not saying that animals with names should be ignored. However, it is imperative that the interests of species receive priority attention. Individuals will inevitably die, and that is the ultimate fact of life. Once a species is gone, it is gone forever, and with the species gone, there will be no individuals left to be named.

It must be recognized that there is much to be learned from all phases of activity within the animal protection movement. The hardcore vegan animal rights advocate and the Shedd staffer working to protect a vanishing species are each involved in what they perceive to be the best strategy to help animals. It is not that one is right and the other wrong. Both are right within the context of their individual values. The bottom line is that both are positively active. Positive criticisms of each others' strategy is positive. Unfortunately the animosity between different approaches is becoming increasingly more negative and destructive.

The cry of "Free Willy!" is exciting and inspirational, but what does it really mean? Free Willy to an ocean where whales and dolphins are slaughtered in the hundreds of thousands? To an ocean stinking with pollutants—an ocean of abuse? A future where as one of the masses, the celebrity whale will be just another target for a harpoon, in a world that doesn't give a damn for what it can't see and can't name?

There are hundreds of dolphins held in tanks around the world. There are millions whose numbers diminish daily in the largest human-controlled killing tank of all: the ocean. If we don't halt the wanton killing in the wild, the *only* place dolphins will survive will be in captive facilities.

It's time to fight the real enemy, out there on the high seas, the killing grounds where the scarlet blood of dolphins, whales, seals, sea birds, turtles and fish flows forth each day like a river of a million tributaries, into the azure blue and toward the inky blackness of oblivion.

Captain Paul Watson is founder of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, headquartered at 3107-A Washington Blvd., Marina Del Rey, CA 90292.

WHALES (FROM PAGE ONE)

irresponsible scientific whaling. Sustainable use of natural resources does not require consumptive use. We believe that the optimum utilization of cetacean resources must stem from non-lethal, non-consumptive research, recreational, and educational activities, such as those involved in benign whalewatching."

The statement does, however, hedge bets. "While continuing to maintain staunch opposition to any resumption of commercial whale killing," it continues, "or any change in the IWC's zero catch limits, we urge member nations to participate in discussions that seek to establish a failsafe system of supervision and control to be in effect should commercial whaling nevertheless come to be authorized at some future date. Meanwhile we urge continued discussion of non-lethal research methods and humane killing issues, including restraints on whaling under special permits for scientific purposes. We further urge active work to promote public education regarding the ethical arguments against commercial whale killing."

Consulting with many other NGO representatives in drafting the statement, Barstow expected to receive the signatures of large groups including the International Fund for Animal Welfare, the Humane Society of the U.S., and the World Wildlife Fund, as well as those of the many small and less tactically conservative observer groups.

Norway cuts quota

Norway, defying the IWC by holding a commercial hunt of minke whales each year since 1993 as well as a so-called scientific hunt, was embarrassed on April 28 when it was obliged to acknowledge computer programming errors made in 1988 and 1989 that caused the Whale Research division of the Norwegian Fisheries Ministry to estimate the northeast Atlantic minke whale population as circa 86,700 instead of the 60,000 claimed by Greenpeace, whose scientific staff pointed out the errors some years ago. Making corrections, Norway set the population at 69,600, 20% less than before, and cut this year's whaling quota from 301 to 232—after the whalers had sailed.

"This just isn't fair," responded captain Olav Olvasen Jr. by radio from the *Nybraena*, one of the vessels briefly scuttled by the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society in anti-whaling actions. "We plan to shoot all the whales that were given to us, unless the government offers compensation."

Agreed whaling tycoon Steinar Bastesen, "We will shoot 301 whales if the government does not give us full compensation for the reduction."

"If there is anyone who exceeds their quota," warned fisheries minister Jan Henry T. Olsen, "they will lose their whale-

(Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

hunting license. We have driven a very difficult foreign policy on this case, and if the whalers do not stick within their limits, they risk losing their concession."

Welcoming the possibility that Norwegian whalers would become outlaws to their own government as well as to the rest of the world, Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherds denied "any truth in the accusations of Bastesen that we have had any meetings with Norwegian government officials where we made a deal on the quota reduction in trade for our promise to reduce our actions this year in Norway," where the Sea Shepherd record in 1992-1994 included scuttling two ships and getting rammed by the Norwegian patrol boat *Andenes*.

Grey whales

Grey whales, no longer officially endangered, may also come under discussion by the IWC—which has little authority to do anything for them, since the present threat to their well-being comes not from whalers but land-based development. *Grupo de los Cien*, Mexico's most prestigious environmental organization, took out a full-page ad in the May 11 edition of *The New York Times* to draw public notice to Mitsubishi's plan to build a 70-square-mile salt works at Laguna San Ignacio. "Honored as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Laguna San Ignacio is the last pristine grey whale nursery," the ad charged. "But what will it look like after operations begin? Plans call for pumping 462 million metric tons of water a year out of the lagoon," which "will reduce its salinity and the buoyancy critical to the whales; building a mile-long concrete pier directly in the whales' path; dredging the lagoon itself." The *Grupo de los Cien* said a similar development has driven whales away from nearby Guerrero Negro lagoon, and warned that the salt operation could jeopardize World Bank funding to administer the Biosphere Reserve. Letters may be sent to President Ernesto Zedillo, c/o The Embassy of Mexico, 1911 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Animal racing

Alaska governor Tony Knowles on May 2 signed a bill to allow the 1,049-mile Iditarod Trail dog sled race to raise an estimated \$1 million a year via "mushing sweepstakes," i.e. betting on aspects of the race that purportedly can't be fixed, such as the number of dogs who finish or the best and worst times. The sweepstakes are to replace sponsorship lost due to protest—meaning that the net effect of activism led by the Humane Society of the U.S. since circa 1988 has been to bring the Iditarod unprecedented economic independence. Some types of gambling on dog sled races were already legal, and are used to support other races that don't attract big sponsorship.

Sometime dog sled racer Karis Redhawk, 34, whose husband Jeff Currey also races, was charged on April 18 in Fairbanks, Alaska, with starving a husky to death. Four of the five dogs found alive on her land were allegedly also starved. It was the second such case in a month; earlier in April, state officials euthanized 81 starving huskies found on a Chistochina homestead belonging to Fairbanks cab driver Charlotte Fitzhugh. Although Fitzhugh claimed to be a racer, investigators found little evidence that she had ever raced or trained seriously.

Vermont governor Howard Dean signed a bill banning greyhound racing on April 4, and was to ceremonially sign it again on May 19, according to Scotti Devens, founder of Save The Greyhound Dogs. Working with Greyhound Rescue of Vermont, headed by Sharon Bucklin, STGD pushed the bill through with a seven-week lobbying effort, "which left us broke," Devens admitted. Her hopes for economic recovery are pegged to the fourth annual STGD Greyhound Walk, to be held in Brattleboro on September 17. (Info: 802-879-8838.) The ban ends chances that the Green Mountain Raceway in Pownal, closed after the 1992 season, will reopen as a dog track, and also kills 15 years of proposals to build a dog track in St. Albans, to draw Montreal gamblers.

A new track, the Camptown Greyhound Park in Frontenac, Kansas, debuted in May.

Eighty-five llamas and 200 humans took part in the third annual Llamathon on May 6, a seven-mile cross-country race held near

Ebola virus hits Zaire

KINSHASA, Zaire—An outbreak of an Ebola-type virus generated global panic after becoming known to media in mid-May, two months after it started. The disease is believed to have spread to humans from green velvet monkeys, as in previous outbreaks, but where, when, and how is unknown.

As of midnight on May 15, there were 76 confirmed cases with 64 dead, said Kinshasa University professor Jean-Jacques Muyembe, the leading Zairean authority on the disease. Most of the deaths came in Kikwit, a town of 500,000, about 300 miles from Kinshasa, the national capital. Three other towns were affected, including Kenge, less than 125 miles from Kinshasa, which has five million people but limited medical and sanitation facilities. Kinshasa governor Bernadin Mungul Diaka, desperately rotated troops in an attempt to thwart bribery that undercut his attempt to impose a prophylactic quarantine.

There seemed little chance that people fleeing the outbreak would run the opposite way, as that would put them into head-on collision with more than a million refugees from the ongoing ethnic fighting in Rwanda and Burundi.

A form of filovirus, the Ebola disease family was identified in 1967 when surgical workers at a polio vaccine production laboratory in Marburg, Germany, were exposed to the blood and saliva of a batch of infected green velvet monkeys imported from Uganda. Thirty workers fell ill; eight people died, including the wife of a worker who was apparently infected by her husband's semen. The case caused the U.S. to impose a quarantine on imported monkeys, for the first time, but that didn't prevent an outbreak of a similar disease in 1989, dubbed Ebola Reston, at the Hazleton Research animal import site in Reston, Virginia. A quick response by the Centers for Disease Control included killing all 400 monkeys at the Reston site and revoking the import permits of seven of the eight USDA-authorized monkey quarantine sites. That strain is believed to have come with crab-eating macaques imported from the Philippines.

In between came the Ebola Sudan epidemics of 1976 and 1979, when the disease hit parts of both Sudan and Zaire. It took its name from a river in northern Zaire near the epicenter of the 1976 outbreak. Nearly 500 deaths were confirmed in 1976; the 1979 toll is unknown. "The death rate in some villages of the Sudan topped 90%," writes Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Deborah Blum in her book *The Monkey Wars*. "Ebola killed patients, nurses, doctors, wiped out entire hospital staffs. By the end, anybody left alive was fleeing. The virus destroys the body's blood system, ripping apart blood cells until they leak as if punctured by a thousand tiny needles. In the end, the membranes that contain the body's fluid are destroyed. The body is awash in disintegrated blood, the skin mushy and oozing," and highly

infectious to anyone who touches it. There is no known vaccine or cure. The incubation period is believed to range from two to 21 days.

Another outbreak may have killed 200 people in the Nzara district of war-torn southern Sudan last year, said Father Julio Albanesi of the Comboni Missionaries in Nairobi, Kenya. "Nobody issued an official statement," he said, "but the symptoms of the people who got sick and died were those of Ebola. 'The people there were so afraid they burned down the villages."

Anxiety

Public anxiety was stoked in the developed world by *The Hot Zone*, a best-selling Richard Preston novel about the Reston outbreak; the nonfiction best-seller *The Coming Plague*, by Laurie Garrett; the NBC made-for-TV movie *Virus*; and the Dustin Hoffman film *Outbreak*, about a similar virus spreading from Zaire.

But World Health Organization assistant director general Dr. Ralph H. Henderson on May 13 predicted the epidemic would end quickly. "If this epidemic is like previous ones, and the signs are that it is," he said, "we are going to see a very rapid drop in cases shortly. Typically the real explosion occurs in hospital settings. Once you stop that, it tends to die out." WHO flew in 4.5 tons of gloves, gowns, and masks for hospital workers, who in Zaire rarely have such luxuries. The European Community gave \$320,000 to the aid effort, while Doctors Without Borders-Belgium sent medical expertise.

About two-thirds of the victims were health workers, most of whom had contact with other victims before the outbreak was identified. Three nuns from the Italy-based Little Sisters of the Poor including Kikwit civic hospital head nurse Floralba Rondi, 71, had died by May 12, with another nun reportedly seriously ill and four more nuns under observation, along with two nuns related to Rondi who attended her funeral. At the time—April 25—Rondi was believed to have died of malaria.

Sixty members of the Little Sisters of the Poor are in Zaire, where the order has had a medical mission since 1955. Sister Floralba had been in Zaire three years longer than that.

A concurrent epidemic of dysentery afflicted 189 people in the same area as the Ebola outbreak and killed 61 people by May 13, yet caused little alarm: dysentery is familiar.

WHO confirmed on May 12 that a female researcher from Switzerland contracted an isolated case of Ebola virus but recovered last year. Working with monkeys in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, she flew home to Basel upon developing a fever. An antibody to the virus was discovered in her blood and isolated in February, lending hope that a vaccine can be developed.

Pescadero, California. The humans lead the llamas, who don't allow themselves to be ridden and are known to spit at or even bite anyone who tries to make them go when they want to stop.

Gateway Downs Mouse Racing, run by Harvey Coffee of O'Fallon, Missouri, and Bob Dobbins of Florissant, holds fundraisers for local social clubs several nights a week and after five years is reputedly booked six months ahead. They keep (and breed) about 200 mice, taking 40 to each event. The mice race on a 12-foot portable track.

The Missouri Horse Racing Commission, founded by referendum in 1984, closed its office on May 1, and will dismiss sole staffer Jane Scheel on June 1. "Since Missouri had no racetrack at this point, we didn't feel the state should continue spending money for an office we don't need," commission chair Betty Weldon said. Between 1986 and 1992, the MHRC rejected numerous proposals to found racetracks. In 1992, Missouri voters narrowly rejected a constitutional amendment that would have encouraged horse racing by legalizing off-track betting. That left the MHRC with literally nothing to do.

Wildwear

Bird strike testing

CINCINNATI—General Electric Aircraft Engines publicist Jim Stump recently contacted **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to set the record straight about the methodology of bird-strike testing, the subject of letter campaigns by various groups based on somewhat garbled accounts in a variety of newspapers and trade publications.

The first misconception of the letter-writers, Stump pointed out, is that GE is at liberty to halt the testing. "Bird-strike testing is conducted, with other often rigorous testing, during the development of a new engine," he explained, "in accordance with requirements established by agencies such as the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration and the International Civil Aviation Organization. Flight safety is a primary objective, but some of the testing relates to such matters as reducing noise and emissions."

While the regulatory agencies still require some bird-strike testing, GE favors the principles of reduction, refinement, and replacement, Stump indicated. "GE Aircraft Engines pays \$15,000 annually to support and participate, with other manufacturers and agencies associated with the aviation industry, in the International Bird Strike Research Group," he wrote, "which is trying to develop artificial birds that will be universally acceptable for use in engine testing. Under the auspices of the Group, the actual research on critical areas such as body density is being conducted by the Central Science Laboratory, an executive agency of Great Britain's Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food."

Meanwhile, Stump emphasized, "Under no circumstances are live birds used in testing GE engines. Also, chickens and turkeys are not used in our engine testing. The birds that pose a potential problem for aircraft are primarily birds in flight, and the conformation of chickens and turkeys is different from that of birds that fly. Insofar as possible, GE uses gelatin 'birds,' especially for preliminary testing, but complies with the requirements of the regulatory agencies when actual birds are specified. The types and numbers of birds used in testing vary according to the engine involved," but a representative protocol Stump sent included a large bird test using either a single eight-pound Canada goose or a four-pound Mallard duck, depending on the thrust of the engine; a medium bird test using four to six 2.5-pound herring gulls; and a small bird test, using six to eight 1.5-pound California gulls.

"More rarely," Stump added, "engines are required to pass testing that involves 15 four-ounce starlings."

The birds are acquired as frozen carcasses. "GE Aircraft Engines holds both a federal and a State of Ohio scientific collecting permit," Stump said, "and obtains the geese, ducks, and gulls through the Animal Damage Control Program of the USDA and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the

Feds (from page one)

the refuge, apparently to hunt waterfowl. The DLE has also made enemies among other office holders of both parties, for prosecuting major campaign donors in similar baiting cases in Maryland, Louisiana, and Texas, and in cases involving the illegal import of hunting trophies from endangered species.

The budget requests of both APHIS and the DLE are backed by recent audits affirming that they urgently need help to fulfill their mandates. Each audit followed up on the recommendations of audits done in 1991. The open question is whether public pressure to continue enforcing federal animal protection laws will be enough to overcome the powerful anti-APHIS and anti-DLE forces. Dole has usually supported measures to strengthen APHIS—but the DLE would appear to be without political friends.

Needs authority

James R. Ebbitt, assistant inspector general for audit, on January 5 reported to APHIS acting administrator Lonnie J. King and acting deputy administrator for management and budget Phyllis York that, "APHIS does not have the authority, under current legislation, to effectively enforce the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act," as they pertain to animal dealers and research facilities. "For instance," he charged, "the agency cannot terminate or refuse to renew licenses or registrations in cases where serious or repeat violations occur, such as the use of animals in unnecessary experiments, or failure to treat diseases and wounds." Although APHIS does technically have such authority, it can't "revoke registrations or suspend operators without a lengthy administrative hearing process," which can be prolonged for up to three years, during which "the operator can continue to commit the violations for which the facility was cited."

Thus, Ebbitt said, "Our audit disclosed 28 instances in the Northeast and Southeast sectors in which APHIS had renewed licenses or registrations of facilities which were in direct violation of the Act, thereby potentially jeopardizing the health and well-being of animals."

Further, Ebbitt wrote, "APHIS cannot assess monetary penalties for violations unless the violator agrees to pay them, and the penalties are often so low that violators regard them as merely part of the cost of doing business." At that, "Monetary penalties [during the audit period] were not always aggressively collected and were in

Midwest Stolen Dog Task Force senior investigator Richard Cummins was killed one day before his team won their greatest victory: fines totalling \$200,000 levied against Class B dealers Julian and Anita Toney, 10 times the previous record amount in similar cases, for 1,600 violations of the Animal Welfare Act, also a record, ranging from poor sanitation to failure to meet record-keeping requirements—APHIS shorthand for selling animals who might have been stolen. The Tonys, whose B license was also permanently revoked, responded that they would appeal the April 20 verdict, and told Devon Alexander of *The Daily Iowan* that they would counterattack the "uncaring government" in a "pending TV deal." The case was not noted in attacks on APHIS issued during the next few days by Last Chance for Animals, In Defense of Animals, *Stolen for Profit* author Jude Reitman, and the *St. Petersburg Times*, based on the internal audit.

Blunt verdict

Fish and Wildlife Inspection Program Needs Strengthening is a blunt title for a blunt General Accounting office report on the other major federal animal protection law enforcement agency, the DLE. "Growing demand throughout the world for wildlife and wildlife parts and products has created a market in which commercial exploitation has threatened certain wildlife populations," it begins. "Although the full extent of illegal trade is not known, the value of such trade into and out of the U.S. is estimated to be between \$100 million and \$250 million annually."

This makes the U.S. the world's leading wildlife trafficking nation. The traffic fell from 86,909 shipments in 1989 to 71,661 in 1993, but is likely to rise again soon. "The passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement is likely to increase wildlife trade among the United States, Canada, and Mexico," the GAO warned. "The expected increase in trade will increase the workload of the FWS inspectors, who are already stretched thin along the U.S./Mexico and U.S./Canada borders."

The USFWS employs 74 wildlife inspectors, distributed among "11 designated ports of entry and 14 other locations where wildlife import and export shipments occur." Over the past five years the USFWS processed about 77,000 shipments of wildlife or wildlife parts. Only 26.7% were physically inspected in 1993, up from 20.6% in 1989—but at the two busiest ports, New York/Newark and Miami, only 8% and 7% were inspect-

Interior." Some have been killed as purported nuisances, some are roadkills, and a few are confiscated from poachers, but one of the biggest recent purchases involved "approximately 100 Canada geese," who "died as the result of consuming lead shot that accumulated in a marshy area behind a skeet and trap-shooting range."

Starlings, Stump said, come from "a licensed private supplier."

Monkey wars

The German airline Lufthansa, the world's leading international wildlife hauler, announced May 11 that it will no longer book cargoes of monkeys and apes destined for laboratory use, and will entirely cease transporting nonhuman primates for laboratory suppliers as soon as it is authorized to do so by the German transport ministry—probably by mid-June. The decision was attributed to humane concerns, and comes after years of protest over alleged high death rates among monkeys flown to Europe and the U.S. from Indonesia, the Philippines, and Africa. The British Union Against Vivisection charged in 1992 that the transport mortality rate for monkeys from Indonesia averaged 19%, while mortality among monkeys from the Philippines averaged 6%. Monkey shipments from Africa dwindled after 1989 due to concern over the accidental importation of the Ebola virus to a laboratory in Reston, Virginia. While the Lufthansa announcement made no mention of Ebola virus, it did coincide with rising global concern over the current Ebola outbreak in Zaire. It also came six weeks after two monkeys en route to the U.S. from Sudan were found to have both AIDS and tuberculosis upon arrival in New York, and were flown back to Cairo, Egypt, before being euthanized.

The USDA has charged the New York University Medical Center with multiple violations of the Animal Welfare Act carrying fines which could total up to \$378,000, for allegedly neglecting monkeys used in drug addiction experiments by research psychologist Ronald Wood. The heaviest charges pertain to the deaths of three monkeys from post-operative infections after multiple surgeries, and purported failure to provide adequate water to monkeys, some of whom were deprived of the opportunity to drink for all but three hours of the day, without approval of the NYUMC Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. The situation earlier caused NYUMC IACUC members Jan Moor-Jankowski and James Mahoney to resign in protest of the university's failure to remedy the monkeys' conditions and take disciplinary action against Wood. Instead, the university disaffiliated itself from Moor-Jankowski's renowned Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates upon his pending retirement, and attempted to transfer the 225 chimpanzees in LEMSIP custody to controversial primate research contractor Frederick Coulston (See "LEMSIP's last stand," April 1995).

some cases arbitrarily reduced."

As troubling, Ebbitt charged, "APHIS also generally accommodated facility operators who routinely refused APHIS inspectors access to their facilities, instead of issuing suspensions or taking other available enforcement actions. As a result, facilities had little incentive to comply with the requirements of the AWA. We identified several instances in which facilities continued to commit violations even after the violations had been identified by APHIS." In other instances, facilities were licensed up to a year before they were actually inspected—and found to be substandard.

In addition, Ebbitt continued, "APHIS inspections at research facilities did not sufficiently cover the activities of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees," self-policing bodies established under the AWA "to ensure that the animals are cared for and that unnecessary research is avoided. Without the proper inspections," Ebbitt observed, "there is insufficient assurance" that the terms of the AWA are maintained.

Ebbitt recommended that the Animal Welfare Act be amended to allow APHIS "to revoke or withhold renewals of licenses and registrations," require on-site inspection prior to licensing; increase the amounts of fines and make a more aggressive effort to collect them; increase accountability requirements of IACUCs; and automatically suspend the licenses of dealers who bar APHIS inspectors from their property. Further, Ebbitt argued, the AWA "should be extended to cover all dogs and cats sold to research, not just those handled by Class B dealers. Presently, Ebbitt said, "While licensed dealers must wait five days before acquiring [shelter] animals for resale to research facilities, the research facilities themselves may buy the animals directly from the shelters as early as they wish. We found that two universities in different states had purchased numerous animals from shelters without observing the waiting period."

ed during that five-year period. Less busy ports often inspected from 32% to 52% of shipments.

Asked how many more inspectors were needed to inspect wildlife shipments adequately, DLE personnel indicated that they could use another 43: 58% more.

"FWS estimates that it is detecting less than 10% of the violations associated with declared shipments," the GAO report said, "and a much lower percentage of undeclared shipments. Lack of prosecutions, it added, "coupled with a lack of significant penalties and fines, do little to encourage compliance" with the laws the DLE enforces: the Endangered Species Act, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, parts of the AWA, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

The lack of prosecutions, significant penalties, and fines may result less from lack of will on the part of the DLE than from lack of interest on the part of the agencies with which DLE officers must work. "Because of higher priorities and staffing constraints within the Department of the Interior's Office of the Solicitor and the Department of Justice's U.S. Attorney Offices," the GAO noted, "the most frequent punitive measures involve the forfeiture of the illegal wildlife the violators were attempting to move." In words presaging the Ebbitt audit of USDA-APHIS, the GAO found that "Violators tend to view forfeitures simply as a cost of doing business."

The GAO also found that DLE inspectors lack adequate safety equipment, reference books to help them identify animals and animal parts, and quick access to enforcement history involving trafficking suspects. Some of the funds needed to improve the situation could be raised through increasing user fees for various services provided to importers. But higher user fees, in the present political climate, may only go to make up for budget cuts.

—Merritt Clifton

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WARRANTS TIE PROVIMI VEAL, LAMB TO ILLEGAL DRUGS

MILWAUKEE—Newly unsealed search warrants executed in September 1994 by U.S. Customs Service special agent Steve Sutherland allege the closest links yet between the Provimi Veal Corporation, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, the largest distributor of milk-fed veal and lamb in the U.S., and the illegal use of clenbuterol, a banned steroid. The drug speeds the growth of calves and lambs—but humans who eat clenbuterol-tainted meat may suffer an accelerated heart rate, muscle tremors, headaches, dizziness, nausea, fever, and chills.

According to the warrants, copies of which were obtained by Humane Farming Association investigator Gail Eisenitz, the clenbuterol traffic directly involved Aat Groenveldt, who founded Provimi in 1962, introduced the use of the veal crate to North America, and was also instrumental in promoting the popularity of "milk-fed spring lamb," essentially the meat of lambs raised like veal calves.

The warrants present evidence that Groenveldt is not only president of Provimi, but also vice president of Pricor Inc., the Dutch-based veterinary pharmaceuticals firm whose U.S. subsidiary, Vitek, is the alleged conduit for smuggling clenbuterol into the U.S. from the Netherlands and then distributing it to veal and lamb suppliers. Vitek is

also partially owned by John a.k.a. Jannes Doppenberg, who is the Vitek president. Pricor president Gerard Hoogendijk, meanwhile, is a part owner of Provimi.

Assert the warrants, "Provi-Lean Inc. was incorporated within the state of Kansas during February of 1989. Provi-Lean's business was raising lambs from birth to slaughter for the Provimi Veal Corporation. Initial directors of Provi-Lean included Stephen Beal," Hoogendijk, and Groenveldt. Already, the warrants indicate, Beal was worried about "unusually high death rates in the lamb operation. It was believed by Beal that the feed provided by Vitek through the insistence of Provimi and utilized in the lamb program, contained illegal substances." Eventually, "in late 1988, Doppenberg visited the lamb operation in Kansas, and told Beal that clenbuterol and cimaterol was used in the lamb feed to increase the lamb loin eye, to improve the color of the lamb meat, and to assist in the dispelling of fatty acids which were excreted through the lamb's urine."

Doppenberg allegedly reaffirmed his statements to Beal on another occasion. Then, the warrants continue, "In late 1988, while in Aat Groenveldt's presence, Beal questioned Pat Moore, a Provimi Veal Corporation officer, about repartitioning agents used in the lamb feed. Groenveldt pulled Beal away from Moore and told Beal

not to talk about the feed to Moore because Moore knows nothing about it. Groenveldt also told Beal not to be concerned about clenbuterol and not to talk about it with anyone until it gets approved for use. In late 1988 or early 1989, Beal met with Aat Groenveldt, Gerard Hoogendijk, John Doppenberg, and other Provimi corporate officers at the corporate office in Waukesha, Wisconsin, concerning Provi-Lean. During the meeting, Beal asked Groenveldt, with Hoogendijk present, if Vitek could reduce the level of clenbuterol within the lamb feed. Groenveldt referred the issue to Doppenberg."

Probe delayed

Beal reported the illegal use of clenbuterol to the Food and Drug Administration in August 1989, but the ongoing federal investigation, also involving the USDA, didn't go anywhere until February 1994, when U.S. Customs traced illegal veterinary drug imports to Vitek. Investigators then learned, the warrants state, "that Vitek had been conducting unauthorized animal feed experiments in the Vitek research barn," on 93 cattle who were "under contract to the Provimi Veal Corporation." Doppenberg is said to have stated that "when the veal calves completed their growth cycle, the calves were to be slaughtered at the Provimi slaughter/packing facility in Seymour, Wisconsin, and that the meat, allegedly tainted with

unapproved drugs and other chemicals, would have entered the food chain for human consumption through Provimi Veal Corporation. Upon questioning, Doppenberg stated, "to Sutherland, "that the animal feed utilized in the experiments contained chemicals brought illegally into the U.S., which were provided by Vitek's parent company, Pricor, located in the Netherlands."

Doppenberg purportedly told Sutherland "that the clenbuterol used by Vitek in its animal feed is smuggled in the U.S. by Gerard Hoogendijk, on his person, when he enters the U.S. from the Netherlands on a quarterly basis."

Criminal charges in the case are expected to be filed following a painstaking reconstruction and examination of computerized files seized from two Provimi locations, the Business Records Center in Milwaukee, and a restaurant owned by Groenveldt.

Many paragraphs of the search warrants released to Eisenitz under the Freedom of Information Act were blacked out, apparently to protect the identities of witnesses. On February 20, Belgian animal health inspector Karel Van Noppen was murdered while probing illegal use of clenbuterol in Flanders, near the Dutch border. Belgian police and drug inspectors responded on March 10 with raids on 82 Flanders veterinary clinics which were allegedly involved in clenbuterol distribution.

Agriculture

Twelve activists were arrested and two hurt at Brightlingsea, England, on April 18, as they failed to halt the export of 1,200 sheep to Belgium, following an April 12 ruling by the High Court that local authorities had no right to ban live animal exports. The ruling undid export bans won through a winter of protest at all major British cattle ports.

Australia's effort to resume sheep sales to Saudi Arabia after a four-year hiatus hit a snag on May 8 when Saudi inspectors diverted the first cargo of 75,000 sheep to

Humane Farming Assn. (paid through 1/96)

Jordan because they didn't think the sheep were healthy enough to be unloaded at Jeddah. A second ship carrying 30,000 sheep changed destinations voluntarily. Australia sold up to 3.5 million sheep a year to Saudi Arabia before 1991, when the frequent arrival of diseased sheep caused the Saudis to cut off the trade.

Human exposure to organophosphate-based sheep dips harm memory and reaction times, and increase susceptibility to psychiatric disorders, researcher Anne Spurgeon and colleagues at the University of Birmingham in England reported in the May 5 edition of *The Lancet*, the journal of the British Medical Society. Sheep farmers use the dips to rid sheep of parasites.

The Union Against the Abuse of Animals, a German group, on April 21 petitioned France to ban foie gras, produced by force-feeding fowl. Germany is the biggest foie gras importing nation, buying more than 100 tons per year. The petition bore 65,203 signatures of German residents.

Failing in a multi-year effort to promote earthworm-based meat substitutes, Cuba is now boosting soybean production to compensate for a perennial scarcity of animal products. Soy yoghurt, soy ice cream, and soy burgers all show promise of catching on, partly because they are also popular in the U.S.

Eleven volunteers from the Toronto Animal Rescue Mission and the Animal Liberation Collective at the University of Guelph, including the TARM cruelty officer, are pressing the Ontario government and Agriculture Canada for action against the driver of a cattle truck whom they observed in the act of kicking and electroshocking a downed cow on the night of May 5 at a gasoline stop on Highway 401, the main corridor between Montreal and Toronto. ALC member Mark McAlpine told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the whole truckload of animals appeared to have serious injuries, including bleeding wounds and apparent missing eyes (indicative of perhaps having been packed too tightly together, resulting in horn injuries). After calling the provincial police, the activists followed the truck to an unmarked slaughterhouse just north of Nepanee. Despite the number of violations, the number of witnesses, and the advice of the cruelty officer, however, the police laid no charges.

Humane Farming Assn.

Hunting

Johnie Young, treasurer of a group trying to repeal the ban on bear and cougar hunting with dogs approved by Oregon voters last November, pleaded no contest in November 1990, along with his wife Diana, to poaching bears and trafficking in bear paws and gall bladders. State police records indicate Young killed 32 black bears, including cubs, between April 1987 and June 1989—along with three cougars and a bobcat. A police undercover video showed Young leading several hunting parties who used dogs to tree bears, shot the bears out of the trees, and allowed the dogs to maul the bears after they fell.

California assemblyman David Knowles' annual attempt to repeal the state ban on sport hunting of mountain lions fell one vote short in committee on April 18, but Knowles pledged to try again next year—his last chance as an assembly member, as he will be forced out of office by the state term limit next fall. A Republican from Placerville, Knowles is likely to be succeeded by fellow Republican and former major league second baseman Steve Sax, who has announced his intention to seek the office.

Ohio Division of Wildlife chief Richard B. Pierce, 52, is to retire on May 31, but has hinted that he will soon pop up as an executive of a pro-hunting group such as the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America.

About 60 hunters took part in the so-called “Nucla Tuneup Prairie Dog Shoot” on April 15 near Denver. Host Mark Mason did not disclose the exact site, to evade protest. The 6th annual Nucla prairie dog killing contest may be can-

Fund ad

Fund tries to save bison, mountain goats

As ANIMAL PEOPLE went to press, the Fund for Animals was scrambling to prevent the shooting of from 80 to 150 bison who had wandered from Yellowstone National Park into the Gallatin National Forest, north of West Yellowstone, Montana. Montana state veterinarian Clarence Siroky said state wardens would try to chase the bison back into Yellowstone with helicopters, but would shoot them to prevent the spread of brucellosis, a disease causing stillbirths in cattle, if that tactic failed. Although there is no evidence that bison can transmit brucellosis to other species of cattle under natural conditions, and only a small portion of the Yellowstone herd is believed to be

infected, Montana officials shot 420 bison who left the park during the winter.

The Fund was also "exploring legal options" to keep the National Park Service from shooting 180 to 250 mountain goats in Olympic National Park, Washington. NPS officials say the goats are not native to the Olympic peninsula, threaten rare plants, and are increasing in number. However, Roger Anunsen of The Fund in 1991 discovered literature suggesting that mountain goats were present on the Olympic peninsula as far back as 1886. The Fund claims an NPS review of the historical evidence about the goats improperly excluded the key documents.

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to include in your newsletter
or sponsor in a local newspaper.
Call the Fund at 301-585-2591.

celled, meanwhile, due to a paucity of prairie dogs in the area—blamed on a recent plague outbreak.

The Fund for Animals' ad "Violence is not for the birds," appearing to the right, was barred from space already bought and paid for in the April 28 edition of the *Pottsville Republican*, the daily paper serving the Hegins area, whose ad director called it "slanderous" and "libelous." The ad was, however, accepted exactly as it appears here by *The New York Times*. Copies in a format suitable for newsletter reproduction are available from the Fund; see ad for details.

The Animal Protection League of Portugal is seeking the hunter or hunters who hanged the trapped, shot, and/or garroted corpses of more than 100 dogs, wildcats, badgers, foxes, and weasels from trees in a game park about 75 miles southeast of Lisbon. More than 40 different species were killed, several of them endangered, according to APL investigator Americo Pecas.

Using a high-voltage electrical cable to stun fish in a lake near Wloclawek, Poland, four poachers netted such a catch that when they tried to pull the net in, the weight instead dragged one of them into the water. The poacher, age 24, was electrocuted, Polish authorities reported on May 4.

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Dog logo

The Watchdog

People

Esther Mechler, founder of the low-cost neutering referral service Spay/USA and the Focus on Animals video library, has won the first annual Geraldine R. Dodge Humane Ethics in Action Award, a prize of \$10,000 to be used as the winner sees fit. Begun in 1990, Spay/USA made circa 1,500 referrals a year through 1993; taken over by the North Shore Animal League in mid-1993 and now run as part of the NSAL-affiliated Pet Savers Foundation, it made 8,640 referrals, resulting in 14,002 neutering operations, during the first three months of 1995.

Dennis White, former head of the **American Humane Association** animal protection division, has left, after 19 years, for undisclosed personal reasons.

Margaret Eldon, president of the **American Anti-Vivisection Society** since 1992, retired and was succeeded on March 29 by **Sue Leary**; **Tina Nelson** was named executive director, a post vacant since 1992.

Former **Humane Society of the U.S.** vice president for companion animals and field services **Ken White** has left to become head of animal control in Phoenix. His exit follows those of HSUS field office heads **Kate Rindy**, now executive director of the **Santa Fe Humane Society**, and **Jim Tedford**, now executive director of the **Louisiana SPCA** in New Orleans. Arriving as HSUS director of animal care and shelter-

GROWLS

Wilderness Society president **Jon Roush**, who makes \$125,000 a year, in February and March sold \$140,000 worth of old growth timber from an 80-acre tract on his 763-acre Montana ranch, bordering the Bitterroot National Forest. "The area he cut," Alexander Cockburn and Jeffrey St. Clair reported in *The Nation* of April 24, "is less than two miles from a national wilderness area and well within the boundaries of the Salmon/Selway Ecosystem—the largest complex of wild land in the Lower 48 and home to elk, black bears, mountain lions, and grey wolves." Roush in 1983 successfully sued the U.S. Forest Service, contending that logging and roadbuilding would irrevocably harm the watershed. The roads built then were used to remove the logs from his own land.

The **Sierra Club, Audubon Society, American Rivers, and Natural Resources Defense Council** on April 28 told Congress that replacing dollar bills with copper coins, as proposed by Rep. Jim Kolbe (R-AZ) "would be a clear loss to the environment" because it might encourage strip-mining. "The paper used for currency is made from cotton and linen and contains no wood products," they added, omitting that copper is among the most commonly recycled metals and that the pesticides used to grow cotton may do more harm to wildlife than the entire mining industry.

Under fire for accepting late

PETA, Romero court updates

The Nevada Supreme Court has withdrawn their January 27, 1994 reversal of the \$4.2 million libel verdict won by orangutan trainer **Bobby Berosini** in August 1990 against PETA, PETA director of investigations Jeanne Rouch, the Performing Animal Welfare Society, PAWS executive director Pat Derby, and dancer Ottavio Gesmundo. An FBI probe of alleged conflicts of interest in other Nevada cases found that 8th Judicial District Judge Jack Lehman is an advisor to the Animal Foundation of Nevada, a Las Vegas low-cost neutering organization. Lehman was appointed by Governor Bob Miller to serve on the three-judge panel that heard the PETA appeal of the Berosini verdict, after Chief Justice Robert Rose withdrew and two other justices were occupied elsewhere. "Preliminarily," the new ruling states, "we want to make it clear we do not believe that Judge Lehman was subjectively biased. Rather, we believe, as Judge Lehman has stated in his affidavit, that it never occurred to him that his membership on AFN's advisory board might present the appearance of partiality." However, because "a trustee of the foundation was active in the animal rights movement and an occasional spokeswoman for the foundation was an active PETA member and a defendant in this action," the court ruled that, "we must grant the motion to disqualify Judge Lehman to avoid even the appearance of impropriety." The case will now be reheard.

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.

Richard Kuh, appointed by the New York Surrogate Court to probe the October 28, 1993 death of billionaire heiress **Doris Duke**, then 80, reported on April 25 that while Duke was terminally ill, her death was deliberately expedited by morphine injections given by her personal physician, Dr. Charles Kivowitz. In the month prior to Duke's death, her butler, executor, and largest individual heir Bernard Lafferty dispersed many large cash gifts purportedly on her behalf, including \$1 million to PETA. "No documentation establishes that these various gifts—noncharitable and charitable—were in fact approved by Duke," Kuh wrote. "She may well have been incapable of understandingly approving."

Venezuelan biologist Aldemaro Romero, charged with treason for distributing videotape of a fishing crew killing a dolphin in February 1993 (cover, May 1995), in late April was told by the Venezuelan government that he cannot assign powers of attorney because he is a fugitive. Romero is an adjunct associate professor at the University of Miami, while his colleague Ignacio Agudo remains in hiding in Venezuela. "This action violates the Venezuelan constitution and international agreements, according to which any accused person has the right to an attorney," Romero said, noting that Venezuela is meanwhile helping the legal defence of Carlos "The Jackal" Ramirez, who faces trial in France for terrorist acts that killed at least 80 people.

ing is **Samantha Mullen**, former public affairs and programs administrator for the New York State Humane Association. Also leaving HSUS was former director of development **Arthur Keefe III**. Also reportedly incoming, apparently to do community service (HSUS president **Paul Irwin** ignored repeated requests for specifics), is attorney **Deday LaRene**. A longtime friend of HSUS vice president for investigations **David Wills**, LaRene represented Joey Giacalone during a 1975 grand jury probe of the disappearance of Jimmy Hoffa, and in 1988 won the acquittal of former Michigan Ku Klux Klan grand dragon Robert Miles on sedition charges. LaRene was recently released from federal prison after serving a year for helping Giacalone hide \$410,000 from the IRS.

The **Animal Protection Institute** has accepted the resignation, effective June 30, of **Robert Hillman**, program director for domestics, exotics, and animals in entertainment since 1987.

Former American SPCA enforcement officer **Anne Polster** was in April awarded \$70,000 in settlement of a sexu-

amendments to the 1994 California downed animal bill that in effect codified the status quo, Farm Sanctuary executive director Gene Bauston wrote in a recent open letter defending compromise to get bills passed that, "Even the horse tripping bill recently enacted in California," to bar certain inhumane events from *charro* rodeo, "was amended to exempt tripping horses for identification purposes." California Equine Council president Cathleen Doyle has demanded an apology. "The original language of our bill," she wrote, "was drafted by the sponsors to read, 'does not apply to the lawful laying down of a horse for medical or identification purposes.' We did not accept industry amendments or compromise the bill."

On April 12, a week before the Oklahoma City bombing brought a widespread crackdown on similar postings, the Victoria Freenet online service expelled the North American Animal Liberation Front Support Group, of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, for posting an article on how to make incendiary devices.

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C.A.S.H. will again be coordinating National Wildlife Ecology Day in September. Activists who want our info packet for a local event, please check here: _____

COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH SPORT HUNTING
POB 44, Tomkins Cove, NY 10986

Delta Society ad

Milwaukee mayor John Norquist has spoken in favor of returning the only known statue of American SPCA founder Henry Bergh to the site in front of City Hall that it occupied from 1888—seven years before City Hall was built—until 1967, when it was moved to the Wisconsin Humane Society during street widening. WHS is soon to relocate, leaving the statue homeless.

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

"We've developed a dog who can smell a gun," Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms enforcement chief Charles Thompson announced May 12. Even more skilled than bomb-sniffing dogs, the prototype, Charlie, was raised by the Guide Dog Foundation for the Blind in Smithtown, New York, and trained by the Connecticut Police Academy, which has trained bomb-sniffing dogs in high volume since 1992, when the State Department began a \$3.9 million program to send 102 such dogs to foreign anti-terrorist units.

Nine southern California humane agencies have signed a disaster relief mutual aid agreement, including the Los Angeles SPCA, Pasadena Humane Society, San Bernardino Animal Control, Humane Society of San Bernardino Valley, San Diego Humane Society, Glendale Humane Society, Riverside Humane Society, Southeast Area Animal Control Authority, and Wildlife Waystation.

Work has begun on a new \$1.3 million Tulsa City Animal Shelter, to open next spring. In 1994 the current city shelter took in 10,724 animals, euthanizing 90%. The other major shelter in Tulsa, Adoption Aid, took in 1,684, euthanizing just 32%, but that brought the combined euthanasia rate down only to 82%, still 6% above the U.S. average.

Procter & Gamble

(from page one)

the company was run by Satanists. The story went that the owners of Procter & Gamble long ago made a pact with the Devil that assured the company's success in exchange for putting Satan's logo on all its products. 'Proof' cited for this ridiculous claim was that a company executive had revealed the demonic truth on *Donahue* or *60 Minutes*, depending on the version. It mattered little that Donahue and spokesmen for *60 Minutes* denied any such interview ever took place. Neighbors told neighbors that they talked to someone who saw the show, or heard it from someone who heard it from someone, etc. By mid-1982, P&G's consumer services department was getting 15,000 calls a month from people wanting to know about the company's Satanic connections. Eventually, a counter-publicity campaign was launched, but in the end, the company wound up changing its logo." Apparently even this wasn't enough to exorcise the gossip, especially after P&G returned to some use of the old logo in a revival of popular traditional packaging designs.

Is this man Satan?

The most diabolical figure P&G had any dealings with during 1980-1982, at least in the minds of many defenders of animal testing at the time, was Henry Spira of Animal Rights International, the Coalition Against the LD50, and the Coalition For Non-Violent Food. Conspiracy theorists will note that Spira has also dickered with McDonald's, getting the restaurant chain to ask that meat suppliers honor a code of humane practices. (**ANIMAL PEOPLE**, cover, April 1994.) And Spira will be the first to acknowledge that he sometimes looks and feels like the devil after working around the clock on projects to help animals—though others think he looks more like the late vegan mystic Sadu Vaswani, who taught kindness to animals as a first precept of holiness. But while no one has ever reported seeing Spira with a halo, he long since became viewed as an angel in disguise by corporate executives, for frequently finding ways for them to reduce animal suffering without losing shares of competitive markets.

It was Spira's record involving P&G that made his reputation—because he not only drove a hard bargain, as in previous cases, but also kept it at personal cost. After convincing the American Museum of Natural History to give up performing bizarre sexual experiments on cats in 1976, and securing a pledge from Revlon to phase out animal testing in 1980, Spira noted that P&G had already begun replacing the classical Draize and LD50 with tests using fewer animals, and decided to encourage P&G—one of the largest makers of

Results

"P&G's program to systematically reduce animal use began in 1984," confirms P&G corporate communications officer Deborah White. "We use this year as our baseline reference for measuring our progress in reducing animal use. However, it's important to recognize how different P&G is today from 1984 in terms of size, sales volume, the number and diverse nature of our product lines, and the explosive growth of our non-U.S. business," which at \$15 billion a year now equals U.S. sales. "Based on sales," White continues, "P&G has tripled in growth since 1984. We've virtually doubled our worldwide volume—95% growth. We are now ranked 12th in size among U.S. firms, and 34th in the world. None of the companies routinely mentioned as examples of corporations which do not conduct animal testing even come close to P&G in terms of the size and diversity of their business."

In fact, P&G is bigger than all self-proclaimed cruelty-free companies in the world combined.

Sound like an apologia for failure?

Don't bet on it. Cross-comparison of USDA documents with information supplied by White establishes that in 1984 P&G used 74,991 animals in testing: 61,590 mice and rats, plus 13,401 animals of the species tracked under the Animal Welfare Act: dogs, cats, guinea pigs, hamsters, rabbits, and non-human primates. In 1994, P&G used 35,246 animals: 30,664 mice and rats, plus 4,582 animals of AWA-tracked species, including 494 dogs; 1,817 guinea pigs; 872 hamsters; 571 rabbits; 538 ferrets; 163 mini-pigs; and 30 full-sized pigs. P&G used no cats at all in 1994, no non-human primates, and no animals of any other species.

"Our annual internal accounting of animal use includes all pharmaceutical, health care, and consumer product safety research conducted at P&G in-house facilities, plus studies conducted on P&G's behalf at universities and contract laboratories anywhere in the world," White states. "We no longer operate any in-house animal research facilities outside of the U.S., since closing two such facilities in France and Japan that we acquired when P&G bought other firms."

Overall, P&G has reduced animal use 56%.

The easy tests to replace were replaced long ago. "Since 1986," White affirms, "the majority of P&G's animal use each year has been for pharmaceutical and health care safety and development research. In both 1986 and 1987, health care research accounted for 70% of P&G's total use.

personal care products in the world—to adopt as corporate goals a reduction in animal use, the ongoing refinement of tests to use fewer animals in less painful tests, and outright replacement of animal tests wherever possible. If P&G took the lead, Spira reasoned, the entire personal care industry would have to come along. P&G could set a new standard, sparing millions of animal lives every year.

Favoring negotiation over confrontation, Spira was again successful. On May 11, 1983, P&G vice president William Dobson sent Spira a detailed four-page outline of P&G's achievements, prospects, and pledges toward advancing the "Three Rs." "Our company is committed," Dobson wrote, "to further reduce the use of animals in our safety testing programs."

"It's both visionary and practical," responded Spira, after five days of review. "We hope and expect that others will follow."

Since that exchange, P&G has developed alternatives and phased out animal testing faster than any major corporate rival. Yet animal rights groups including In Defense of Animals, the Doris Day Animal League, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals and the Humane Society of the U.S. have all meanwhile mounted increasingly vituperous anti-P&G campaigns, including boycotts. The campaigns began almost as soon as Spira announced P&G had agreed to try to eventually phase out *all* non-pharmaceutical animal testing—a goal which at the present rate of progress could be achieved within another decade. When that happens, everyone wants to claim credit for a piece of the "victory."

Time and again, Spira has urged that the outrage be redirected toward firms which have yet to commit themselves to the "Three Rs," much less make substantive progress. In 1987, Spira even flew to Cincinnati to speak in defense of P&G. Militants have bitterly attacked him ever since for "selling out," though for what is unclear: he pays himself just \$19,800 a year after a recent raise, lives in the same rent-controlled New York apartment he has occupied for more than 20 years, and has rarely been seen spending a dime on himself.

The militants haven't listened, but corporate America has. "When Henry Spira knocks, executives know enough to listen," Simon Billeness of the conscientious investing advisory firm Franklin Research observed during the McDonald's negotiations. Frankie Trull, executive director of the Foundation for Biomedical Research, offers similar testimony, as do Bernard Rollin of Colorado State University, Adele Douglass of the American Humane Association, and Andrew Rowan of the Tufts University Center for Animals and Public Policy, all of whom have worked closely with Spira in negotiating various sensitive agreements to further humane concerns.

Results, however, tell more than love-letters.

Since 1988, these percentages have ranged from 83% to 90% of total use. P&G's animal use for all research related to non-drug consumer product safety has decreased 90% from our use in 1984, despite major acquisitions and growth of our business globally. For example, within the past seven years our animal use in non-drug consumer product safety related research decreased more than 50% while the number of major safety clearances for new products in the beauty/personal care product and laundry areas increased by 45%."

After health care research, P&G's biggest area of animal use is, ironically, in validating newly developed alternative tests to the satisfaction of regulators. This accounted for 52% of the animals used in non-drug consumer product safety testing during 1994.

"Whatever the actual numbers," comments PhD and DVM Stephen Dubin of the Biomedical Engineering and Science Institute at Drexel University in Philadelphia, "it should be noted that P&G sponsors a major funding program to find alternatives to animal testing," not only internally but also externally, via the International Program for Animal Alternatives. "Several other companies have given support to such research in established research centers, such as the Johns Hopkins Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing," Dubin acknowledges, "for which God may richly bless them, but to my knowledge it is only P&G that has sent out notices, received proposals, and funded the projects as a company."

Says White, "We spent \$7.6 million last year on these efforts, and have spent over \$38 million to develop alternatives to animal use since 1984," an average of \$3.8 million annually. The spending has been almost equally divided between the internal and external programs, producing some confusion on the part of reporters who have mistaken the \$19 million spent inside and the \$19 million spent outside for one and the same figure.

Vested interests

So why isn't progress coming faster? Activists accuse P&G and other firms, including others funding J.H. CAAT, as the Johns Hopkins center is known, of pussyfooting around the testing issue rather than moving forcefully toward change.

"Industry has a vested interest in successful alternatives development," responds communication specialist Deborah Rudacille of J.H. CAAT, "because *in vitro* tests for product development and safety testing are quicker, cheaper, and more popular with consumers than animal tests." However, Rudacille continues, "Companies which are small and manufacture a limited range of products, composed of ingredients which are known to be safe based upon past animal testing or years of human use, can more easily make the leap to testing protocols which eliminate the use of animals.

Above: Henry Spira. Below: Sadhu Vaswani, from The Master And His Message, by J.P. Vaswani, issued as East And West Series #445 in October 1994, to mark Sadhu Vaswani's 115th birthday and urge that it be celebrated as a meatless occasion.

Larger companies, which create ingredients as well as products, are in a more difficult position, because they must prove to government regulators that newly developed ingredients and combinations of ingredients are safe."

The sheer size of P&G is probably the biggest bugaboo. "We market more than 300 brands of consumer products and pharmaceuticals in over 140 countries," White explains. "We must comply with all the regulations governing the safety and efficacy of our products and ingredients in the countries where we do business. Many regulatory agencies, for example in Europe and Japan, have mandatory animal testing requirements for approval of new ingredients and/or products," which P&G introduces often for reasons "ranging from better product performance to improved environmental compatibility. Unfortunately," White continues, "many regulations are not consistent between different countries or even among regulatory agencies within the same country."

"At the present time," Rudacille confirms, "regulatory agencies in the U.S. and abroad do not accept alternative tests as replacements for whole animal tests. However," she adds hopefully, "the European Union has scheduled a phase-out and eventual ban of animal use for testing cosmetic products beginning January 1, 1998, provided that scientifically validated alternatives are available. The impact of the EU legislation on U.S. regulatory procedures and industrial practice remains in question."

Adds Tony Youdale, who recently retired from the presidency of the Joseph F. Morgan Research Foundation, a Canadian organization that funds the development of alternatives to animal testing, "The principal source of funding in the search for alternatives is the large corporations who produce consumer products. They are mostly behind this project. They are, however, along with the scientific community, completely alienated by the animal rights movement. I spent most of my time," as Morgan Foundation president, "proving to corporations and scientists that we were not in any way connected to animal rights. This resulted in slowing down our projects and wasting money that could have been used to advance alternatives research."

Still, Youdale believes, "The worldwide movement toward finding alternatives is moving ahead. The First World

Alleged diabolical plots

Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences was held in Baltimore just over a year ago," with substantial financial and scientific support from P&G, "and attracted 800 delegates from 27 countries. It was a great success and put research on alternatives on the road to becoming a science in and of itself." A follow-up conference is scheduled for 1996, again with P&G backing.

However, the First World Congress "was picketed by animal rights activists," Youdale notes with disgust, "because, in their words, 'vivisectors attended.' Believe me, this is not the way to attain the end we all desire. The blame for continued use of animal testing must be put in the right place," Youdale emphasizes. "Every government around the world has a regulating body which decides on the standard which must be met for the sale of products in that country. Companies must meet these standards, and will test to the worst-case scenario so that they comply."

The real foot-dragging, Youdale charges, is at the bureaucratic level: administrators are reluctant to change familiar procedures from fear of being bashed by politicians who in turn fear being bashed by constituents for allegedly "relaxing" standards. "For example," says Youdale, "Procter & Gamble has developed in their own laboratories a Low Volume Eye Test which would replace the Draize. It sets different criteria for measurement and reduces the stress on the animals. Procter & Gamble considers it acceptable safety-wise, and are prepared to market this test. Government regulatory bodies of some major trading markets, including the U.S. Food and Drug Administration at last count, refuse to endorse this method, and so Procter & Gamble must continue to use the old methods."

The FDA is under the guns of both an anti-regulatory Congress, antagonistic toward imposing any new regulations even when they enable scrapping old regulations, and a wary coalition of environmentalists and consumer advocates, who seek to keep regulations from being gutted by trying to obstruct any amendments whatever. Typical is the ongoing battle over amending the 1958 Delaney clause, which currently bars the presence of any trace of carcinogens in processed food. Scientific advances now permit detecting carcinogens in amounts minuscule relative to the threshold for harm—but attempts to replace the Delaney clause with a "negligible risk" standard, including a bill introduced on May 4 of this year by Pat Roberts (R-Kansas) and Tom Biley (R-Virginia), have always met vitriolic opposition..

P&G has tried to do something about the political obstacles. "For example," explains White, "we sponsored the first symposium on this issue for the American Veterinary Medical Association. Along with several leaders in the animal protection community," notably Douglass of the AHA, "we actively supported inclusion of language in the 1993 National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act promoting the need for federal leadership in alternatives research and establishing criteria for regulatory acceptance of new methods. We were the only com-

At about the same time, P&G cancelled \$1 million worth of advertising scheduled to have aired on WHDH-TV in Boston because the station broadcast two 30-second ads from the San Francisco-based social action group Neighbor to Neighbor. The ads urged a boycott of Folger's coffee, a P&G subsidiary, to force P&G to pressure the government of El Salvador to disband death squads and negotiate an end to decades of civil war. After a peace accord was reached in El Salvador in January 1992, Neighbor to Neighbor lifted the Folger's boycott.

Later in 1992, P&G fired forklift driver Tina Geronimi, one of four employees who cosponsored an anti-animal testing shareholder's resolution that year, for allegedly over-reporting her working hours. She claimed retaliation; but the other three cosponsors remain with P&G.

The McGuire case

Perhaps the messiest situation involving P&G, ever, concerns the Buckeye Cellulose pulp mill on the Fenholloway River in northern Florida. In 1947, trying to attract the mill, Florida designated the then-unpolluted Fenholloway an "industrial river," meaning the mill, built in 1954, could use it as an open sewer. By 1990 the Environmental Protection Agency had documented severe chemical pollution in the Fenholloway, with apparent heavy impact on fish. Epidemiologists found high rates of leukemia and other illnesses associated with chemical pollution among the nearby human population. A protest committee called Help Our Polluted Environment formed in 1991, including among its charter members 15-year P&G employee Linda Rowland and her cousin Stephanie McGuire, who jointly owned a fishing camp. Rumor soon had it that P&G would close the aging Buckeye plant, the major employer in Taylor County, rather than invest in clean-up.

"Women in the group began receiving threatening phone calls," Douglas Helvarg reported in his 1994 book *The War Against The Greens*, "including one from a caller who told them he would cut out their tongues." A local TV talk show host was taken off the air after interviewing HOPE founder Joy Towles Cummings; the station owner and a major advertiser said they had been threatened with arson. The Rowland/McGuire fishing camp was repeatedly vandalized. Pheasants they kept caged nearby were poisoned.

On April 7, 1992, according to McGuire, she greeted a boat pulling up at their dock. She was alone at the camp. In the boat was "a man dressed in camouflage," Helvarg related. "He said he'd shot a cow up the road and wanted the owner's name. Feeling uneasy, she began to head back to the house. Before she could get there, two other men in camouflage and masks came out of the woods. One hit her on the head with a rock and tossed the rock into the river."

According to McGuire's account, which Florida Department of Law Enforcement spokesman John Joyce on July 14, 1993 said

LAB SHORTS

Using pigs to grow spare parts for humans came closer to reality with the late April announcements that a team at the Lahey Hitchcock Clinic in Burlington, Massachusetts, had transplanted pig tissue into the brain of a 59-year-old man in hopes of reversing Parkinson's disease, while a team at Duke University created genetically engineered pigs whose bodies include two human proteins that prevent hyperacute tissue rejection. "In societies where animals are killed in the tens of millions for food," wrote Dr. John Favre of the London University Institute of Child Health, in a *Nature Medicine* editorial accompanying publication of the Duke data, "it would be difficult to argue on ethical grounds for a proscription on the killing of a tiny number of pigs to save the lives and restore the health of sick and dying patients."

Stanford University professor Seymour Levine has taken unannounced early retirement in connection with the settlement of a sexual harassment suit brought by former research assistant Helen Bae. Levine's isolation experiments involving squirrel monkeys drew frequent protests in recent years. His laboratory is reportedly to be closed.

A team led by Dr. Coenrad Hemker of the University of Limburg, in the Netherlands, claims to have created a drug to break up blood clots, refined from vampire bat saliva.

AmAV ad

pany who actually testified before the U.S. Congress on behalf of this portion of the bill. As a result of this legislation, the government has organized an interagency committee to determine a much needed process for regulatory acceptance of new alternative methods in toxicology testing."

P&G scientists and others sponsored by P&G have virtually "written the book" on non-animal toxicology research: more than 400 papers published in peer-reviewed journals since 1984. Last year was comparatively slow, with just over 30 published papers on alternatives coming out of the P&G labs—but that was still a major share of all the papers on alternatives published worldwide.

The beating goes on

While P&G was doing all that, In Defense of Animals relaunched its anti-P&G campaign last fall. The literature mailed to IDA members and membership prospects and posted on computer bulletin boards looked eerily familiar, warning that P&G was about to launch a \$17.5 million assault on the animal rights movement. There was a reason it looked familiar, IDA president Elliot Katz admitted to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**: it was an overrun of literature previously mailed in 1989. "Someone found it in storage and we decided to use it rather than let it go to waste," Katz said.

Similar material was circulated on DDAL stationery.

But there was only slightly more truth to the story of the \$17.5 million anti-animal rights campaign, even in 1989, than there is to the story of Satanic influence. It is true that in 1989, fired by the ongoing attacks, then-P&G president John Smale proposed such a campaign to the P&G board of directors. His strategic outline was immediately leaked, however, by cooler heads at the upper echelons of the company. Spira received and circulated a copy. So did the Editor of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. So did the *Cincinnati Inquirer*. The proposal was scrapped. Smale was replaced as chairman within less than a year. When the U.S. Surgical Corporation formed the Americans for Medical Progress Educational Foundation in 1991, apparently following the same general outline, P&G executive Linda Ulrey called the Editor of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** within minutes of getting a copy of the announcement via fax to make emphatically plain that P&G neither had anything whatever to do with AMPEF nor wanted anything to do with it.

No large institution with a long history, hundreds of facilities, and thousands of employees escapes questionable episodes, and P&G has been involved in some. During the tenure of Smale's successor, Edwin Artzt, the Franklin Research & Development Corporation newsletter *Franklin's Insight* reported in 1992, P&G "at times exhibited an almost obsessive concern for secrecy. Perhaps the best example of this occurred when a *Wall Street Journal* reporter [Alice Sweasy] wrote a story containing information on P&G which was believed to have been leaked by an employee. In an unsuccessful attempt to find the leak, local police used an obscure Ohio law to subpoena the records of over 800,000 phone lines."

While Artzt admitted that P&G had "made an error in judgement" in that case, he also claimed the investigation was conducted "in good faith and responsibly," whatever that may mean.

"didn't measure up to reality" after extensive review, the men burned her with a cigar, cut her throat with a razor, and two of them raped her.

"One of her dogs," Helvarg wrote, "a terrier named Boo-boo, may have saved her life, attacking one of the men and biting him in the face. He threw the dog in the river and, bleeding heavily from his cheek, retreated to their boat. The other two followed." One man pointed a shotgun at McGuire as they sped away, she said, but lost his balance.

"Following the attack," Helvarg's account goes on, "sheriff's vehicles drove over the crime scene. Deputies who said there was not enough blood on the ground to conform to McGuire's story never entered the blood-spattered house; nor did they ever interview her neighbors, who went to help her and were the first on the scene after the attack." Helvarg also disputed the state crime lab finding that the purported cigar burn had actually been made by a heated penny. "Sheriff John Walker soon began suggesting that McGuire's injuries were the result of a lesbian quarrel between the cousins," Helvarg reported. "But McGuire said she had become pregnant from the rape and suffered a miscarriage. Cummings was there when she took the test and confirms that it came up positive." Sheriff Walker issued an affidavit charging McGuire with perjury; Florida state attorney Jerry Blair refused to prosecute. Rowland and McGuire moved. The local paper published their new address. "One of their Rottweilers was subsequently poisoned with table scraps laced with antifreeze," Helvarg recounts. McGuire moved again and vanished from view.

According to Alice Swasy, in *Soap Opera: The Inside Story of Procter & Gamble*, Blair was pressured to bring the perjury charge by Buckeye public relations manager Dan Simmons. Said Blair to *St. Petersburg Times* reporter Elizabeth Willson, "I think there's been a tremendous interest in proving that Ms. McGuire lied and I can't prove that. I think there is a perception down there that if it could be proven in court, that instantly the image for the P&G plant would be changed overnight, and that is not going to happen."

In a postscript to the incident, Helvarg relates, an arsonist in September 1993 razed the camp where McGuire was attacked. Cummings and two friends saw smoke, drove to the scene, and found Simmons photographing the ashes.

The McGuire case is without known parallel involving any other U.S.-based P&G facility. P&G posted a \$5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of McGuire's attackers, which remains unclaimed.

Meanwhile, Artzt closed 30 of P&G's 150 factories and laid off 13,000 workers, 12% of the company workforce. Buckeye Cellulose employees led by former P&G executive Bob Cannon organized a new firm, Buckeye Florida, and bought a controlling interest in the pulp mill rather than lose their jobs. The price included a \$40 million five-year plan, announced in December 1994, to restore the Fen holloway River to "fishable and swimmable" condition.

Amid the corporate restructuring, the P&G commitment to reducing animal testing was unaffected.

—Merritt Clifton

American AV ad
(10-issue reservation,
paid through 12/95)

ESA update

WASHINGTON D.C.—Senators Slade Gorton (R-Wash.), with co-sponsors Bennett Johnston (D-La.), and Richard Shelby (R-Ala.), on May 9 introduced the first of three expected Republican drafts of a revised Endangered Species Act. Largely authored by timber industry lobbyists, the Gorton bill would end the federal obligation to try to save all endangered species. Instead the Secretary of the Interior would be allowed to rule that a species should go extinct. The bill would also lump together captive and wild animals in counting populations, meaning for instance that hatchery-bred salmon, with little ability to survive in the ocean, would count toward meeting the conservation goals of endangered runs. In addition, the bill would virtually preclude the designation of protected critical habitat, and require taxpayers to cover costs of routine corporate compliance.

An amendment added to a supplemental defense appropriation bill in April by Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson (R-Tex.), quietly signed by President Bill Clinton, already bars the designation of new endangered species and critical habitat pending passage of a reauthorized ESA.

Also affecting endangered species, the House Resources Committee on May 10 held a mark-up session on HR 260, the National Park System Reform Act, which would set up a politically appointed panel to identify sites for removal from the national park system. According to National Parks and Conservation Association president Paul Pritchard, as many as 300 of the current 368 national parks could be affected. At the same session the committee marked up legislation to reduce the Shenandoah and Richmond Battlefield parks.

Pending House and Senate budget resolutions meanwhile seek to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil drilling.

However, a timber industry attempt to use a rider to get around spotted owl protection during salvage logging was thwarted on May 12 when Democrats succeeded in attaching a rider to the rider obliging salvage loggers to follow government owl protection rules, regardless of the status of the ESA.

WILDLIFE

The National Parks Board of South Africa announced May 10 that, "To maintain for as long as possible the option of translocating family groups of elephants," only 300 will be killed this year instead of 600 as biologists recommended. "The breeding herds will mainly be culled in areas where the greatest damage has been done to trees," the NPB added. "Of special concern is the declining baobab population," in Kruger National Park, which has about 8,000 elephants in an area the size of Israel. The elephants, including 70 bulls, are to be shot from helicopters. Tranquilizer darts will no longer be used beforehand because this appears to increase rather than decrease the stress to the elephants, who afterward are immobile but fully conscious.

Vietnam announced April 23 that it is establishing 87 national parks and reservations to preserve an estimated 170 plant species and 60 animal species who may be threatened by the quest for traditional medicines. Fifty years ago, Vietnam was 75% forested; cut back by logging and warfare, forest now covers only 23%.

The Biodiversity Legal Foundation on April 17 sued Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt for allegedly violating the Endangered Species Act by failing to rule within 90 days on the BLF's request that wolverines be added to the Endangered Species List. Wolverines are now scarce and perhaps threatened throughout their known range, and have been extirpated from much habitat by trappers, who hate them for their habit of eating trapped animals, spoiling the pelts.

Hunted out in 1866, elk returned to Wisconsin on May 4 when a herd of 25 trucked from Michigan's Lower Peninsula were released into the Chequamegon National Forest. The release site is on top of a huge underground extreme low-frequency radio grid, used by the Navy to communicate with submarines.

The San Gabriel Mountain bighorn sheep population in Angeles National Forest, California, has plunged from as many as 700 circa 1971 to just 60 as of this March. Theories as to why range from faulty aerial survey work to puma predation to poaching to habitat damage caused by brushfires. The sheep are thriving at other locations.

ALASKAN WAR ON WILDLIFE

JUNEAU—Alaska governor Tony Knowles has pledged to veto a bill setting a bounty on wolves, passed by the legislature—but that's about the only good news for wolves in Alaska.

On May 3, wildlife biologist Gordon Haber, monitoring Alaskan wolf populations for Friends of Animals, found the last of the Headwaters pack dead in snares—"nearly three weeks after

the end of trapping season," wrote Alaskan freelance journalist Tim Moffatt. "Along with the body of a pregnant female," Moffat said, "were four pups, two of them skinned; a coyote snared by its back legs; a yearling moose; the remains of another moose; and a caribou," possibly killed as bait. Haber documented the site and called the Alaska State Troopers, Moffatt added.

The Headwaters pack, once 12 strong, lived in Denali National Park, but were killed about 100 yards beyond the park boundary. Until 1992 a buffer zone around Denali was closed to trapping. The Alaska Board of Game erased the buffer to encourage wolf-killing, so as to make more moose and caribou available to human hunters. Alaska's own wolf control program was halted late last November after Haber obtained video of the prolonged snaring-and-shooting deaths of another wolf family, but Board of Game efforts to encourage private wolf slaughter continue.

Ironically, on April 11—as the trapping season ended—the National Park Service banned "same-day-airborne" hunting, trapping, and/or capture of wildlife within Alaskan national parks. The ban would not have protected the Headwaters wolves outside the park, but reinforces the safety of both wolves and caribou inside Denali. The ban became necessary, said Jeanne McVey of the Sea Wolf Alliance, due to "an emergency situation created by the passage of proposals during the November 1994 Board of Game meeting to allow same-day-airborne hunting of certain caribou herds."

Ducks under fire, too

On another front, the U.S. and Canada on April 25 began fast-track negotiations toward amending the 1916 migratory waterfowl treaty to permit regulated spring and summer hunting by rural Alaskans and Canadians—both native and non-native. About 12,000 Alaskans

and 20,000 Canadians already hunt ducks and geese in spring and summer illegally; about three million hunt them legally each fall.

"We're talking about legalizing an existing harvest, not a new harvest," said Robin West, Alaskan regional waterfowl coordinator for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Favoring the amendment are the State of Alaska, the National Audubon Society, and the California Waterfowl Association; Ducks Unlimited is neutral; and the Alaska Waterfowl Association is opposed.

"It's another example of special rights for a certain group of people. When you do that, it's going to lead to trouble," objects Anchorage attorney and AWA president John Hendrickson.

Ketch-All
(paid through 10/95)

Seventy percent of homes in Belem province, Brazil, keep local wildlife as pets, local officials estimate. Wildlife trafficking out of Belem is worth as much as \$1 billion a year, the World Society for the Protection of Animals reported after a two-week probe that concluded on April 25. Posing as wildlife dealers, WSPA staffers documented traffic in rare birds, monkeys, and reptiles, setting up raids on wildlife markets in Ver-o-Peso, Jutai, and Presidente Vargas by IBAMA, the Brazilian federal wildlife protection agency. (Photos by Jason Black, WSPA.)

Moore & Ahlers - paid through 9/95.

Sue Pressman

Tomahawk ad (June/July, September)

Thomas clarifies

Author Elizabeth Marshall

Thomas crossly referred to "creepy people who insist on castrating male dogs" in a recent letter to Eileen McAfee, of Richmond, Virginia, who criticized her for allowing the dogs she discussed in *The Hidden Life of Dogs* to breed. Thomas also termed castration "cruel and destructive," contrary to most humane opinion. After PETA and In Defense of Animals replied with a letter campaign, Thomas wrote to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to set the record straight. "I've never said I favor reproductive in dogs," she said. "I simply don't favor castrating male dogs. I favor vasectomy for male dogs, and spaying for females. I favor neutering cats of both sexes. The female dogs in *The Hidden Life of Dogs* were reproductive for a few years, then spayed." Thomas said she hadn't had any reproductive dogs since doing the research for *The Hidden Life of Dogs* more than 20 years ago. "I'm well aware of the enormous number of dogs who are euthanized, I am quite active in support of two local humane shelters, and I know the emotional costs to the management and staff of each shelter when it becomes necessary to euthanize a dog," she concluded. "It never gets easy."

Flooding

Mid-May flooding stranded and killed livestock and pets in rural areas of Louisiana and Mississippi, but populated areas, protected by levees and drainage systems, were only lightly hit, Jeff Dorson of the New Orleans activist group Legislation In Support of Animals told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. LISA and the Louisiana SPCA did some pet rescue in Jefferson Parish, while Mary Hoffman and Doll Stanley-Branscum of In Defense of Animals organized a rescue effort around Grenada, Mississippi. "Even if the waters recede rapidly, injured and homeless wildlife and domestic animals will need assistance," Stanley-Branscum predicted.

Projects

Animal control & rescue

Progress

The latest Progressive Animal Welfare Society survey of Washington state animal shelters shows that while cat intakes leveled off in 1994, dog intakes and euthanasias of all animals fell for the fifth year in a row, now down 46% since 1990. The statewide euthanasia rate was 53%.

Trouble

Founded in January 1993, and already influential in urging Taiwan toward more enlightened wildlife policies, the all-volunteer Life Conservationist Association on March 19 rescued more than 100 dogs from three cages at the Taipai County Environmental Protection Bureau compound in Juifang, whom a member discovered while bird-watching. Starved since January, the surviving dogs had cannibalized others, yet remained so tightly packed in the most crowded cages that some had to stand on top of others. Unable to open the fourth cage, LCA pledged to protest to the Taipai County Council and sue the EPB for malfeasance on behalf of the dogs left behind. "Those dogs who had the strength escaped to the relative shelter of a garbage shed and a nearby temple, where the priest offered them the sacrificial cakes and food left at the altar," Christopher Bodeen of the *China Post* reported. The EPB apparently began starving dogs after catching heat last November for drowning dogs and burying them alive at the county dump in Shulin Township. "We will demand to end inhumane conditions immediately, starting with registration and identification of dogs," said Wu Hung, the Buddhist monk who cofounded LCA, together with president Sakya Chao-Fai and others. (Contact LCA at POB 112565, Taipai, Taiwan.)

ANIMAL PEOPLE in May published the address of the Colorado Animal Refuge, a no-kill shelter run by Mary Port that was swept by fire on April 3,

Legislation

The National Senior Citizen Pet Ownership Act, to extend the right of pet ownership to all senior citizens and disabled people living in public housing and other federally assisted developments, was introduced on May 11 by Rep. Susan Molinari (R-N.Y.) and Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-N.Y.). Currently, senior citizens and the disabled who live in federally assisted housing may have pets, but only if the site is specifically designated for the elderly and handicapped. "Because senior designated housing is not available to all seniors everywhere, many seniors are forced to give up their companion animals," a supporting statement explains. "Just last November, the New York City Housing Authority sent letters to tenants ordering them to give up their pets or face eviction," an edict soon retracted under public pressure. The act is endorsed by the American Humane Association, the American Kennel Club, the American SPCA, the American Veterinary Medical Association, the Massachusetts SPCA, and the Pet Food Institute.

An omnibus update of Maine humane law, LD 1356, was being rewritten as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press to include language allowing owners to shoot their pets if the animals are immobilized and are dispatched with one shot. The rewrite originated out of a 1994 case in which a Gardiner man shot his 10-month-old Labrador twice in the head. The dog lived—and the man escaped cruelty prosecution because the district attorney there held that current Maine law doesn't bar owners from killing their pets any way they wish. Counterbalanced Aroostook County deputy D.A. John Pluto, "I don't think the law could be any clearer. Lethal injection is the only method permitted, except that in an emergency an animal may be shot." But it wasn't his jurisdiction. Attorney and Kennebec Valley Humane Society board member Jim Bivens then drafted a bill to ban pet-shoot-

Brett, a German shepherd rescued from the New York Center for Animal Care and Control in April, poses with Tara Adjamine of New Yorkers for Companion Animals, one of several New York City adoption groups helping the CACC to cut euthanasias by increasing placements. NYCA promotes adoptions every Saturday afternoon at Pet Stop, a Third Avenue pet supply store.

RABIES UPDATE

A rabid raccoon bit Samantha Sorochinski, age 2, on May 5 in West Milford, New York, prompting New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut authorities to remind the public that the mid-Atlantic raccoon rabies pandemic, which crested three to four years ago, has not gone away.

Peruvian Health Ministry staff on May 8 began a 40-day drive to poison an estimated 90,000 stray dogs in Lima, the national capitol, to reduce the risk of rabies.

"Our campaign to get Israel to switch from using strichnine poisoning for rabies control to using the oral rabies vaccine is nearing a successful end," says Nina Natelson of Concern for Helping Animals in Israel. "Dr. Amnon Shimshony, head of the Veterinary Services Department within Israel's Agriculture Ministry, announced April 25 that he has sent 13 jackals and foxes vaccinated with the oral vaccine to France, 'where the vaccine will be tested by infecting them with rabies. If the bait is

Cindy Schultz, founder of The Animal Lobby, and a longtime critic of the Wisconsin Humane Society, has formed a new organization, the Wisconsin SPCA, which is "raising funds to establish five animal shelters in the Milwaukee County area," she says, hoping to open the first circa January 1, 1996. Not strictly no-kill, the Wisconsin SPCA is to depart from WHS policy in that it won't euthanize on owner demand, euthanize puppies and kittens, euthanize dogs due to breed, or euthanize animals for treatable conditions, and will stress high-volume adoption, including working "extensively with reputable breed clubs and other groups to place animals."

The Saratoga County Animal Welfare League, of upstate New York, "is renovating property in Gansevoort to open a no-kill shelter for our abuse cases and injured and pregnant strays," writes president Phyllis Shulman. "We are an all-volunteer organization, in its 22nd year, that gets a small amount of funding from the City of Saratoga Springs and Saratoga County."

Citing USDA statistics that indicate each rat in a barn costs the farmer \$30, Second Chance Pet Adoptions, of Cary, North Carolina, is seeking farmers to participate in a neuter/release program. Second Chance will either neuter colonies already on farms or deliver ready-made colonies of three to seven cats rescued from unsuitable sites elsewhere.

Low-cost rabies vaccination clinics held by the Long Island Veterinary Medical Association, using donated time and vaccine, raised \$10,000 toward the cost of a new van for the Town of Hempstead Animal Shelter. The van arrived April 10.

killing 50 animals. Denver veterinarian Jeff Young of Planned Pethood Plus called to warn that sending donations would be a mistake. Young said he and colleagues Mike Chamberlain and Erin Russell neutered 102 animals at CAR at their own expense several years ago. While there, Young said, they saw dogs cannibalizing each other, very badly housed wildlife, and "hundreds of sick cats in an old trailer." He further alleged that Port for a time hosted Vicki Kittles—convicted of 42 cruelty counts in Clatsop County, Oregon, on February 3, after running into collecting trouble in at least three other states, and also the only suspect in the 1988 disappearance of her mother.

Bunny Hill, a rabbit rescue shelter run by Tom and Gail Gangale of San Rafael, California, had to May 12 to place 40 rabbits and close, after running afoul of Marin County zoning. The county learned of the shelter, which had placed 90 rabbits since 1992, when the Gangales went on TV at Easter to discuss rabbit care.

The North Shore Animal League almost set a weekend adoption record, placing 525 animals during its first Adopt-a-thon, May 7-8—but the Michigan Humane Society placed 572 during the same two days at an outdoor event hosted by the Detroit Zoo. "We ran out of pets both days," said NSAL shelter director Mike Arms. "Four hundred qualified families came too late. There was a two-hour line to get to the puppy room." Screening was tight, as 190 would-be adopters were rejected. MHS did not run out of animals because 12 other humane organizations helped keep the Detroit cages full. Both shelters plan to do it again next year.

ing, but the state Animal Welfare Advisory Committee forced him to conditionally allow it when Maine Department of Agriculture representative Peter Curra said an outright ban on pet-shooting couldn't win passage. A second controversial aspect of the pending update is a stipulation that anyone who feeds a feral domesticated animal other than a horse or a dog for 10 days becomes the animal's legal owner, responsible for licensing and vaccination. The bill contains no provision for feral cat rescuers, who may have to feed a colony for longer than 10 days in order to catch all the cats.

Letters in support of a bill to introduce a felony cruelty statute in Alabama may be sent to the State House, Montgomery, AL 36130. The bill is called the "Gucci bill," after the dog whose torture prompted the introduction of the measure.

Already requiring cat licensing and sterilization of outdoor cats, the city of Novato, California, on April 27 became the first in the U.S. to require microchip I.D. too, with a fine of \$45 for failure to comply.

found suitable for Israel's wild animal population, it will be mass-distributed in areas which are densely populated by foxes and jackals."¹ The Israeli project would be coordinated with Shimshony's counterpart in Jordan, Dr. Mouchlas Amrin, Natelson said, and the vaccine would be distributed simultaneously in both nations. CHAI long ago ended use of strychnine to kill animals in Israeli shelters by giving free sodium pentobarbital "to every pound in the country for one year," Natelson continued. "To my knowledge, none used strychnine after that, but many municipalities continued to use poison in the fields and streets."

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Fur

Minneapolis furrier Robert Zicari recently told *Fur Age Weekly* readers that he's trying to get licensing rights from Walt Disney to promote fur goods bearing the image of Snow White, and "Their response was not altogether negative. We have a chance if we put the cost up front." Linking Disney to fur would be an unlikely coup; the 1959 Disney film *101 Dalmatians*, about Cruella DeVil's attempt to make a dog-fur coat, preceded a fur sales crash, and the 1991 re-release of the film in home video format also coincided with a skid. More is ahead: Walt Disney Pictures on May 9 hired Stephen Herek to direct a live edition of *101 Dalmatians*, to be produced by John Hughes and Ricardo Mestres, probably starring Glenn Close as Cruella. Filming begins in October. Thank Walt Disney Co. for its historical role in promoting kindness toward animals and urge it keep high standards at 500 Buena Vista St., Burbank, CA 91521.

The Fur Information Council of America has acknowledged that retail fur sales fell in 1994 despite a year-long barrage of publicity claiming recovery and growth. Figures compiled for FICA by the polling firm Southwick Associates, show 1994 sales of \$1.1 billion, the same as in 1992—and in 1983, but adjusted for inflation, sales were actually at half the 1983 level. Fur sales peaked at \$1.8 billion in 1987.

Evans Inc., still claiming close to 10% of the U.S. retail fur market, missed a bank payment on February 24 and was rumored to be close to bankruptcy after closing its New York outlet on March 17, followed by closures of other outlets in San Antonio, Fort Worth, and Merrillville, Illinois. Evans lost \$7.7 million during the first 39 weeks of fiscal year 1994-95.

Earth 2000 has called a boycott of the Lerner New York apparel chain after Lerner responded to a request that it drop fur with an April 12 letter stating, "Our concerns tend to be concentrated on fashion elements and not as focused on animal rights issues."

RELIGION & ANIMALS

Islamic fundamentalists on April 19 capped two weeks of railing against the appearance of scantily clad performers by torching the stage and tents of the New Opera Circus, killing a boy and a bear, as it performed outside the Cox's Bazar resort near Eidgaon village in Bangladesh. The mob also stabbed a tiger, an elephant, and various other animals before police arrived, arresting three assailants. Officials of Cox's Bazar said they had been unable to persuade the circus, from the Brahmanbaria district of Bangladesh, to pack up and leave.

The National Hindu Youth Union of Nepal on May 10 asked the small nation to strike en masse on May 16, to protest health minister Padma Ratna Tuladhar's suggestion that Moslem residents should be allowed to eat beef. Nepal's five-year-old constitution designates cattle as the national animals and protects them from slaughter; offenders may be jailed for up to 12 years. Of the Nepalese population of circa 20 million, about 90% are Hindus, 7% are Buddhists, and Moslems make up circa 2%.

Omar Hassan al-Bashir, president of the Sudan, on May 6 asked the governors of the 26 Sudanese states to collect the sheep skins left behind by celebrants of the Moslem feast of Eid al-Adha, so that they can be sold to help finance warfare against the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army, which has been trying to hack out a new nation for the dark-skinned animist minority. Most of the latter live in the southern part of the Sudan, where they are frequent targets of discrimination. The sheep are slaughtered to mark the end of a fast.

Ecologist Wally Petersen of the Kommetjie Environmental Awareness Group, based in Cape Town, South Africa, on May 8 told media that at least four Cape Peninsula baboons seen with missing front paws were probable victims of witch-doctors, who lure baboons to cars with food, catch their paws in the windows as they reach for it, and amputate the paws for use as charms.

Animal health

Gene Chontos and friends. (WBR photo.)

"He ain't heavy. He's my brother."

DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK—National Park Service rangers have killed 400 wild burros in Death Valley since 1987, but through the intervention of Wild Burro Rescue, the 1995 quota is zero. It will stay zero for as many years as WBR is able to rescue the number of burros the NPS would otherwise shoot to prevent ecological damage.

"I got shingles," said WBR co-founder Gene Chontos, "but we did it," raising \$23,000 between reaching a deal with the NPS last December and commencing the rescue on March 18—and then rounding up 20 burros with the help of six mounted wranglers and a rented helicopter. The team caught 19 burros the first day, with difficulty.

"The jacks really hurt the horses," Chontos explained. "They ran the horses to exhaustion, after being chased five miles by the helicopter. We had to work the horses in relays." The first day's work cost \$17,000. Catching the last burro WBR was obligated to take took another day and \$3,000. Desert resident Martha Bennett then provided corral space for the burros while Chontos arranged for transport and placement. Some prior arrangements fell through, forcing Chontos to take 12 burros back to the WBR headquarters in Onalaska, Washington—four more than planned. Unable to find a used trailer big enough, Chontos "paid \$9,000 for an \$11,000 horse trailer in Las Vegas," he continued. "That wiped out our operating budget for the year, and we still have burros to feed and fundraising to do so we can do it all over again next year. We tapped out everybody with the foundations this year. They're all sick of me."

The biggest contribution was \$6,000, from Cleveland Amory of the Fund for Animals. With a successful rescue to tout, and the prospect of perhaps permanently halting the Death Valley burro massacres ahead, WBR could do well in direct-mail fundraising—but has no electricity or running water, let alone a computerized mailing list.

"I guess we'll have to learn," Chontos shrugged. Twenty-five years after he left the activist life in Berkeley to homestead in the foothills beneath Mt. St. Helens, technology may have ensnared him at last—"but it's worth it," he adds, "to save those burros."

Wild Burro Rescue is located at 665 Burnt Ridge Road, Onalaska, WA 98570.

Birds

Psychologist Shigeru Watanabe of Keio University in Tokyo reported in the May edition of *New Scientist* that pigeons can tell paintings by Pablo Picasso's cubist period from those of impressionist Claude Monet, but cannot distinguish the works of Cezanne from those of Renoir—which is to say they have about the same ability to discern style as the average art appreciation student.

The last male crested ibis in Japan died suddenly on May 1 while carrying grass to the nest occupied by his mate, borrowed from China, and their cluster of five eggs. The egg were to hatch circa May 10. The dead ibis, age 21, was the next to last of five who were taken from the wild for attempted captive breeding in 1981. None so far have bred successfully. The sole survivor of Japan's once plentiful crested ibises is a 28-year-old female. China still has 28 of the big birds, all in zoos and/or sanctuaries.

Wu Guanzheng, governor of Jiangxi province in China, has ordered a crackdown on poaching at Poyang Lake. Poachers kill more than 30,000 birds at the lake each year, the newspaper *Liberation Daily* reported. The western Xinjiang region meanwhile is going after falcon smugglers, who have taken more than 500 falcons in recent years, usually bootlegging them to the Middle East, where falconing remains a popular form of hunting among those who can afford to do it.

Memphis environmental court judge Larry Potter on April 26 set aside a contempt judgement against bird-feeder Mary Lane after Lane agreed to put out only five pounds of feed per day instead of 10. Lane, who says she feeds the birds to give her house-bound 88-year-old mother the chance to watch them, earlier agreed to remove eight of her nine bird-feeding stations, due to neighbors' complaints.

Blue-green algae toxins caused the deaths of 150,000 eared grebes at the Salton Sea in southern California in early 1992, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says, plus the deaths of another 20,000 eared grebes last year. About a million grebes winter on the 35-mile-long lake each year.

Zoos & sanctuaries

The sale of the city-owned Bridgeport Zoo to the nonprofit Connecticut Zoological Society, backed by \$5.5 million in state aid, has been delayed and perhaps halted after three years of planning. The zoo occupies park land donated by the James Walker Beardsley family, who have the right to reclaim the site if it is turned over to any entity other than the city or the state. Beardsley's heirs say they would not exercise such a claim, but public officials aren't willing to take the chance. The financially troubled city seeks to sell the zoo, still undergoing extensive renovation, because it costs about \$1 million a year to run, only \$600,000 of which comes from admissions, concession sales, and donations.

Tropical birds at the Bridgeport Zoo rainforest exhibit, including toucan [inset].
(K.B.)

The U.S. Turkish Tourist Offices on May 17 honored Green Active Productions and the Unilever-Rama Group with a reception at the United Nations building in New York City. The two firms recently combined resources to build a pipeline that restored the fresh water supply to the drought-stricken Izmir bird sanctuary—home of at least 150 different avian species.

Kestrels, falcons, and sparrow hawks have ultraviolet vision that allows them to track prey by following the ultraviolet light emissions of their fecal matter, researchers at the Konnevesi Research Station in Finland reported in a recent edition of *Nature*.

Ducklings who follow their mothers into the water at Marina Village on the San Francisco Bay island of Alameda often become exhausted and drown, according to the Waterfowl Preservation Committee, because there are no ramps to enable them to get back out. The WPC, formed of concerned Marina Village homeowners, has offered to build ramps, but the Marina Village management and homeowners association refuse to allow it. Letters may be sent to Rich Noble, Noble Community Management, Marina Village, POB 1216, Alameda, CA 94501, and Jim Grubb, president, Marina Village Homeowners' Assn., same address.

The JES Exotics sanctuary, of Sharon, Wisconsin, is preparing for probable relocation a few miles south to McHenry County, Illinois, due to zoning conflicts. The present JES site is zoned for agricultural uses including operating game farms, but not for shelter operations. A local court recently ruled that although keeping pumas and bears qualifies as legitimate "wildlife management," under a state permit that recognizes JES Exotics as a game farm even though it does not sell, slaughter, adopt out, or otherwise make commercial use of any animals, housing species not native to North America is a sheltering activity and therefore illegal. JES operators Jill and E.J. Shumak expect the relocation to cost at least \$150,000, and expect to have to raise the funds and make the move by the end of the summer. The situation has obliged them to stop taking in additional animals.

The Milwaukee County Zoo is to open a revamped Aquarium and Reptile Center on May 27, after \$3.3 million worth of work. The star attractions are to be a breeding pair of Chinese alligators brought from the Bronx Zoo on April 10. Only a few hundred of the species survive in the wild.

The conservation group English Nature plans to reintroduce extinct Large Copper and Chequered Skipper butterflies to Britain within two to three years by matching DNA samples drawn from museum exhibits with the DNA of related species. If they succeed, it will mark the first example of the *Jurassic Park* scenario: the laboratory recreation of a lost species. However, the butterflies died out due to the loss of since restored hedgerow habitat just 75 years ago; dinosaurs vanished 65 million years ago, and though fragmentary DNA has been recovered from a *tyrannosaurus rex* hip bone and the eggs of an unidentified Chinese species, they have only remote avian relatives still living.

Kumari, age 16 months, the first elephant ever born at the National Zoo in Washington D.C., survived having her mother step on her head shortly after birth, but collapsed and died on April 25 after a brief gastrointestinal illness.

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Children & Animals

Iqbal Masih, 12, of Murdike, Pakistan, was shot dead on Easter Sunday by a man he and his relatives Liaqat Masih and Faryab Masih caught allegedly raping a donkey, police say. As the circumstances were not immediately disclosed, media linked the murder to carpet magnates whose child labor practices Iqbal Masih disclosed to an international conference in Sweden last November. A member of Pakistan's Christian minority, Masih was sold by his parents to a carpet factory at age four, where he worked until age 10, often shackled to a loom. Foreign carpet orders reportedly plummeted by \$10 million in the three weeks after Masih's murder. "The \$10 million is only an immediate loss," said Imran Malik, vice chair of the Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association. "Irreparable damage is done when Western consumers think Pakistani carpets stand for a child's blood and slavery." Despite the outcry, also affecting carpet exports from India and Bangladesh, Indian commerce minister P. Chidambaram expressed satisfaction on May 8 that the newly created World Trade Organization is unlikely to address either child labor or environmental issues.

Masih's murder came almost 95 years to the day after child laborers staged a wildcat strike at a glass works in Bridgeton, New Jersey, on behalf of a horse who was made to work double shifts. Although the 1900 strike made the national newswires, ANIMAL PEOPLE has been unable to learn either the fate of the horse or the names of any of the participants.

Ten-year-olds Taulant Omeri and Endrit Hallulli, of Cerrik, Albania, heard cries underground at the town dump on May 6, and fearing someone had buried a dog alive, began digging. They unearthed an hour-old baby girl, who is reportedly recovering well at a nearby maternity home.

Child abuse in the U.S. is a public health crisis, the U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect told Congress on April 26. The board reported that the homicide rate among children under age four is at a 40-year high; 2,000 children a year are murdered through abuse and neglect; and 140,000 other children are severely injured. At that, the findings are understated, the report says, because investigators, prosecutors, doctors, and coroners are inadequately trained to detect abuse. The board also found that only 21 states permit the prosecution of death by abuse as a felony homicide.

Ann Landers, often critical of aspects of the animal rights movement, in April published a letter from

BOMB SUSPECT MCVEIGH WAS A HUNTER

OKLAHOMA CITY—Tim McVeigh, charged with the April 19 Oklahoma City truck bombing that killed 168 people, was a hunter—and his alleged accomplice, Steven Garrett Colbern, arrested on May 12 in Oatman, Arizona, was reputedly a hunter, a reptile breeder, and may have been involved in animal-based biomedical research.

McVeigh defended hunting in a letter published on March 10, 1992 in the Lockport (N.Y.) *Union-Sun & Journal*. Contrasting hunting with slaughtering, McVeigh wrote that he'd seen cattle killed with chainsaws and machetes, without pre-stunning, methods not legal in U.S. slaughterhouses within his lifetime but perhaps practiced by survivalist associates.

McVeigh's first toy, he often claimed, was a pellet gun. Inclined toward frequent shooting as his only visible emotional release, McVeigh reputedly became fixated on guns at age 16, after his father, who had encouraged him to hunt, left the family. Though age 28, McVeigh closely fits the psychological profile of the typical teenaged hunter, as defined in 1977 by University of Wisconsin sociologists Robert Jackson and Robert Norton, after interviewing 1,600 hunters. McVeigh's heavily repressed sexuality—he is not known to have ever had a female companion—and loud homophobia suggest a man who, secretly terrified he might be gay, seeks refuge in the all-male guns-and-hunting subculture, a common behavioral pattern outlined in ANIMAL PEOPLE editor

Merritt Clifton's 1990 article *Killing The Female*.

As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, the FBI believed Colbern, 34, to be the suspect sought for almost a month as "John Doe #2," who was McVeigh's frequent companion during the weeks before the bombing. Colbern was a research biochemist at the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles from June 1993 until November 1994, where he did "routine molecular biology," according to Cedars-Sinai vice president Marilyn Sharpe. He quit without notice shortly after a warrant was issued for his arrest in October 1994, when he failed to appear in court on charges of possessing unregistered firearms including an illegal silencer-equipped assault weapon.

Colbern apparently was not directly involved in Cedars-Sinai projects which have often drawn anti-vivisection protest, and had not yet been hired in 1991, when Barbara Ruggiero, Frederick Spero, and Ralf Jacobsen were convicted of selling to Cedars-Sinai at least 106 dogs and cats who were fraudulently obtained by answering free-to-good-home ads.

Colbern studied biochemistry at UCLA from 1979 to 1985, received a B.S. there in 1989, and returned briefly to do postgraduate work in 1991. Former neighbors described him as "a mama's boy," whose father kicked him out of a mobile home they once shared in Bullhead City, Arizona, because of the mess and stench from his snakes and lizards. Colbern was at one point married, but the marriage failed in 1991.

COURT CALENDAR

Humane enforcement

Superior Court judge William Patrick on May 3 sent poodle breeder Charlotte Spiegel, 56, of Oroville, California, to Chowchilla state prison for a 90-day pre-sentencing evaluation. A jury on March 15 convicted Spiegel of abusing 350 dogs seized in two 1993 raids and later forfeited to the Northwest SPCA. Patrick also ordered Spiegel to forfeit 57 dogs seized in later raids, and made her liable for up to \$260,000 in restitution to the SPCA for holding the dogs.

The Ottawa Shores Humane Society is in reported financial distress after the scheduled May 16 trial of accused animal collectors Earl Postema, 65, and his daughter Karen Zalsman, 38, was postponed to mid-July because they fired their attorney. OSHS volunteers in late March removed 72 goats, eight horses, and eight rabbits from their farm in Nunica, Michigan. Four dead goats were found in a manure-choked

Offenses against humans

Japanese and Australian authorities are probing reports by aboriginal nomads that the Aum Shinri Kyo sect tested homemade sarin nerve gas by killing 24 sheep at Banjawarn Station, 500 miles northeast of Perth, before allegedly releasing it in the Tokyo subway in March. The Tokyo attack, for which no one has yet been charged, killed 12 people and injured 5,000.

New York City police officer Francis X. Livoti, facing trial for strangling Florida security guard Anthony Baez after Baez' football hit his car during a December pickup game, is "a lover of bear hunting and ballet," according to Clifford Krauss of *The New York Times*. Livoti was subject of 11 previous brutality claims in his 11 years on the force.

Eco-terrorism?

The parcel bomb that killed California Forestry

a witness to an incident in which a Texas boy tried to cheat in the pig competition at the Tyler County Fair and instead killed the animal. Calling for an investigation, which Texas governor George W. Bush soon ordered, Landers was incredulous in her column of May 8 after Texas agriculture commissioner Rick Perry wrote to Bush that the two investigators he sent, Lorie Woodward and Kate Dickie, "believed the incident was accidental, and the young man's actions to encourage the animal to eat and drink should not be construed as cruelty." Wrote Landers, "Perry's letter to Bush contained this mind-boggling non sequitur: 'The underlying issue which has created a whirlwind of attention is whether or not an animal has the same rights as a human being.'" Landers then addressed Perry and Bush in an open letter of her own: "I would like to call your attention to the fact that what occurred was a far cry from 'encouraging the animal to eat and drink.' The boy put a water hose down the animal's throat in an effort to add several pounds to its weight. If this is not an act of cruelty, I don't know what is. Your statement, Commissioner Perry, is absurd. The real issue here is that an animal was tortured by a young student while several adults including some teachers and the principal of Woodville High School," which he attended, "stood around and did nothing."

The Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo is holding up payment of \$17,000 received at auction for one of the 1995 breed champion lambs because the animal tested positive for clenbuterol, the same banned steroid implicated in scandals at recent shows in Ohio, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Missouri, and Colorado (page 9, May), and in the veal industry (page 9, this issue). The lamb belonged to a youth from Whitharral, northwest of Lubbock.

The Latham Foundation has issued a 64-page cross-training manual (\$10.95) and a 26-minute video (\$25.00) to improve recognition of animal abuse and child abuse by professionals who may see evidence of both. Inquire c/o Latham Plaza Building, Clement & Schiller Streets, Alameda, CA 94501.

Winners of the 1995 American Anti-Vivisection Society Student Animal Advocate Award are Reina Burnett, 17, of Seattle, president of her school's Animal Alliance Club; Venus Fulham, 17, of Tulsa, an Animal Aid volunteer; and Gretchen Purser, 16, president of the Chicago chapter of Earth 2000.

Frequent inhumane treatment and disposal of poultry hatched in classroom exercises is the focus of Poultry Press vol. 5, #1, published by United Poultry Concerns, POB 59367, Potomac, MD 20859. At least 1,800 eggs a year are hatched in New York City classrooms; 720 were hatched this spring in St. Louis.

barn, and a dead colt was found in a field. Postema was reputedly involved with the Michigan militia, a private paramilitary force whose events Oklahoma City bombing suspect Tim McVeigh at times attended.

America Nelson, 63, once a nationally noted expert in treating emotionally impaired and retarded children, was found on April 8 in Kalamazoo, Michigan, living with her 86-year-old mother Blanche Nelson and five dogs in a feces-filled car. Another 24 dogs were discovered in her equally filth-filled house. Nelson, who was sent to a psychiatric hospital, dropped out of professional view about 15 years ago.

Inmate response to Jason Tapper, Jan Pyatt, and Roy Elliot, serving time in Pennsylvania for the torture-killing of Duke the Dalmatian last year, has been so hostile that Tapper was transferred to another prison while the other two have been housed with child molesters—the lowest caste of prison society.

Robert Homrighous, 42, of Oakland Park, Florida, on April 28 drew four months in jail and five years on probation for burying nine puppies alive last January 15. The case drew national note when the mother, a Rottweiler mix named Sheba, broke off her chain and drug them up, attracting neighbors' attention. Six pups survived, and after being taken into custody along with Sheba, were adopted out. Homrighous will not be allowed to keep pets during his probationary period.

The U.S. District Court for Southern New York on May 3 awarded Andrew Gluckman, 22, \$15,000 for the death of his newly adopted dog on June 23, 1988, who spent over an hour in a hot cargo hold while awaiting takeoff in Phoenix. Admitting fault, American Airlines offered Gluckman a baggage loss settlement of \$1,250, but he sought further damages even after a February 1994 U.S. Second Circuit Court ruling that he could not sue for anguish or loss of companionship.

The British High Court on May 10 declined to review the death sentence imposed on Saxon, a four-year-old bull terrier whom owner Amanda Bullock holds is not a pit bull and therefore not subject to Britain's pit bull ban. The three-year-old case has cost \$16,000 in legal aid and kennel fees.

Bill Nooter

Association lobbyist Gilbert F. Murray, 47, on April 24 was probably sent by the so-called Unabomber, the FBI said. Sought for 15 bombings since 1978, which have killed three people and injured 23, the Unabomber since 1993 has also hit two biomedical researchers and a former executive for the Burson-Marsteller public relations company—the latter, he told *The New York Times* in a letter published April 26, because the firm represented Exxon after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Linking himself to radical environmentalism in the *Times* letter, the Unabomber before 1993 showed no interest in either animals or the environment.

Rancher Tom Kelly of Deming, New Mexico, on April 15 discovered someone had extensively vandalized his water tower and shot 20 cattle dead within two miles of the water tank. The site is leased from the Bureau of Land Management, and the mode of attack was anonymously advocated about five years ago in the radical environmental newspaper *Earth First!*

Vegetarians must be warned

Vegetarian sheriff's deputy Wayne Andrews, of Boulder, Colorado, was awarded \$477 on April 26 by magistrate Terrence Hunter because Pasta Jay's chef Jay Elowsky repeatedly failed to warn him that a "meatless" marinara sauce contained fish paste. The sum was the cost of the meals in question.

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OBITUARIES

Morarji Desai, 99, former prime minister of India, died April 9 in Bombay. Current Indian prime minister P.V. Narasimha Rao memorialized Desai in a joint session of the Indian Parliament as "one of the most devoted disciples of Mahatma Gandhi, an able administrator and one of the finest human beings," who often accompanied Gandhi to jail during the struggle for Indian independence. Shirley McGreal of the International Primate Protection League remembered Desai warmly for a different reason. "In 1977," she recalled, "IPPL amassed documents about the U.S. use or misuse of imported Indian rhesus monkey use in military experiments," in violation of the terms of a 20-year-old export agreement. Desai had been elected prime minister in 1977, and McGreal knew that, like Gandhi, "Desai was a lifelong vegetarian [in fact, a strict vegan] and animal lover." She appealed to him. On December 3, 1977, Desai's government barred monkey exports. "He saved a species and hundreds of thousands of individual animals from suffering and death in foreign laboratories," McGreal said. "Powerful users exerted heavy pressure on Desai. He stood firm," as have his successors. "In an attempt at historical revisionism," McGreal continued, "claims were made by U.S. scientists that the Indian ban resulted from conservation concerns and the dwindling numbers of rhesus. IPPL contacted Desai, by then retired, for clarification. In a handwritten letter dated April 16, 1985, Desai stated, 'You are quite correct in saying that I banned the export of monkeys on a humanitarian basis and not because the number was lessening. I believe in preventing cruelty to all living beings in any form.'" But the monkeys had become scarce. "Later," McGreal confirmed, "a survey by the Zoological Survey of India determined that there were only 200,000 rhesus monkeys left in India. The trade had taken a heavy toll. The teeming millions of former days had disappeared. Those monkeys left owe their lives and freedom to Morarji Desai. They are his living monument."

Stefan Ormrod, 49, longtime zoo critic, died recently at the home he shared with his parents in Cumbria, Great Britain, of reported self-asphyxiation. "His last few months were spent in Eastern Europe, dealing with the most depressing situations you can imagine," reported longtime colleague Sue Pressman. "Day after day he arose in dark war-torn hotels to assist in the care, relocation, and management of animals in zoos that should not be there. Stefan Ormrod was a soldier. I had always thought of him as that, an animal advocate soldier, and sometimes soldiers die. He and I had the same background, worked for the same type of national animal welfare organizations, became private zoo consultants at about the same time, and each wrote a book with someone else. We fought like brother and sister, even though we were oceans apart. We dragged our adult children across the continent to meet each other, and became family." Ormrod began his career as a student zookeeper at the late Gerald Durrell's Jersey Zoo, but became disillusioned after holding management posts at a variety of zoos, and in 1978 co-authored, with biologist Bill Jordan, *The Last Great Wild Beast Show* (1978), a book attacking conditions at British zoos. Arguing in support of the passage of the Zoo Licensing Act of 1981, Ormrod stated, "Most [zoos] are simply peep-shows, the animals merely goods displayed to the public." A longtime Royal SPCA staffer, Ormrod left to become a fulltime consultant in 1985. He was to have visited the U.S. in April to work with Pressman on a report commissioned by the World Society for the Protection of Animals on conditions at U.S. zoos, a projected companionpiece to a scathing attack on European zoological conservation efforts issued by WSPA in 1994. "He was a lot more anti-zoo than I am," recalled Pressman. "But if I had never seen a good zoo in the U.S. before I saw the zoos in Great Britain, I would probably be of the same mind-set."

Pearl Rainwater Twyne, 93, died of heart failure on April 2 in Boise, Idaho. Half Native American, born in Joplin, Missouri, Twyne moved to Washington D.C. in 1921. She

REVIEWS

Little Brother Moose, by James Kasperson, illustrated by Karlyn Holman.

The Tree in the Ancient Forest,

by Carol Reed Jones, illustrated by Christopher Canyon.

Each \$6.95/paper or \$14.95/cloth, from Dawn Publications
(14618 Tyler Foote Road, Nevada City, CA 95959), 1995.

Attractively and imaginatively illustrated, *Little Brother Moose* is modeled on the Native American tradition of the Vision Quest, a solo journey in search of self-understanding that marks the passage into adulthood—this time made by a moose. It also resembles the story of an early settler on the future site of Boston, who moved west when it got too crowded. Invited back for a visit by the civic authorities, decades later, he rode in on a bull, trotted disgustedly through the busy streets, and galloped west again without even stopping for a drink.

Following a mysterious inner voice, the young moose for whom the book is titled wanders from his familiar river of water alongside a river with a hard surface and a deadly flow of metal animals with glowing eyes. Arriving amid tall "cliffs" and more metal animals, mostly asleep, the moose doesn't get a drink, either: a steel grate interferes. But, helped by a goose, the

moose on the loose finds his way home, having learned that civilization isn't for him. Few mooses who blunder into urban traffic are as lucky.

Adults may view *Little Brother Moose* as a parable about temptation. It could even be compared to the medieval epic *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*. But as archetypal as *Little Brother Moose* is, it is also original. And children love it.

A Tree In The Ancient Forest follows a different classical storyline—the House that Jack Built. There isn't a word in it about the old growth trees that lumberjacks fell, but there's plenty, in terms a four-year-old can understand, about the ecology of a tree, from the mychorrizal fungi that fix nitrogen in the soil around the roots to the birds who inhabit the canopy. Like *Moose*, *Tree* has quickly become a favorite of our own four-year-old critic, who has always found nature more fascinating than TV.

Paws, Claws, Feathers & Fins, 30-minute video from KidVidz (618 Centre St., Newton, MA 02158). \$14.95 (video only); \$34.90 with Leader's Guide, 50 activity guides, and license for public performance rights.

Here's help for humane educators who can't bring controversy into the classroom. Directed at children ages 4-12, but probably most effective for primary grades, *Paws, Claws, Feathers & Fins* succinctly

explains all that goes into keeping a pet, and tosses in an operatic song about how every kind of animal poops, sure to please most young boys without offending most parents.

—M.C.

WAR STORIES

took a clerical job with the USDA, which she held until retirement 30 years later. She founded the Arlington Animal Welfare League in 1944, serving as president until 1967; was president for some years of the Virginia Federation of Humane Societies; helped start the Humane Society of Fairfax County and the American Horse Protection Association; was a former regional chapter president for Defenders of Wildlife; served on a presidential panel appointed to study the status of wild horses, whose recommendations contributed to the 1971 passage of the Wild and Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act; and wrote the chapter on horses in the Animal Welfare Institute anthology *Animals And Their Legal Rights*. "Pearl Twyne, called Billie, was a dynamo," remembered longtime friend and colleague Ann Cottrell Free, who knew her for just over 50 years. "She made things happen." Besides starting successful organizations, Twyne had a long record of placing issues on the public agenda—such as the soring of Tennessee Walking horses, which she raised by trying to serve a search warrant on the Carolina Walking Horse Celebration at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1964. Within four years the first laws to prevent soring were adopted. Widowed in 1967, she left Washington to live in Idaho with her sister Ruth in 1993.

Denise Ford, 35, president and cofounder of the activist group Animal Emancipation, died suddenly of severe insulin shock on April 2, a complication of juvenile diabetes, at her home in Ventura, California. Ford had been ill for about a year. The May edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** carried an incorrect death date and residence. Ford and her husband Simon Oswitch began Animal Emancipation in 1988, while living in Santa Barbara. Ford received a humanitarian award from the Ventura Humane Society and Camarillo Optimist Club in 1991. Oswitch told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that Animal Emancipation will continue, at 6108 Telegraph Road, Suite 105, Ventura, CA 90004.

Valentina, 17, office cat of Jeanne McVey and the Sea Wolf Alliance, died on May 8 of heart failure.

Valentina. (K.B. photo.)

There's no better way to remember animals or animal people than with an ANIMAL PEOPLE memorial.

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Circles of Compassion, edited by Elaine Sichel. Voice & Vision Publishing (12005 Green Valley Road, Sebastopol, CA 95472), 1995. 226 pages, paper. \$14.50.

Circles of Compassion

70%

"Know the difference between a fairy-tale and a war story?", asks a grunt in Tom Suddick's 1974 Vietnam War classic *A Few Good Men*. "A fairy-tale begins, 'Once upon a time.' A war story begins, 'This is no shit.'"

Circles of Compassion is a collection of war stories, all right, from the often shellshocked and weary front lines of animal control—and more especially, back rooms where many of the authors reluctantly do population control euthanasia. Yet none of these stories begin, "This is no shit," and though many of the 39 authors have evident talent, e.g. Julie Ann Mock and Rebecca White, none write with the sardonic humor of a Suddick, either. Some of their stories are the sort found in fundraising newsletters. Others may be told for therapy. A dash of doggerel provides a lighter tone. The weakness of the volume is that no author must ritually assert, "This is no shit," because nothing here stretches the imagination. Ending happily or sadly, the stories are predictable, right down to the order and placement of the last two vignettes: a volunteer performs her first euthanasia, followed by the old saw about how throwing starfish back into the ocean matters, even though one can't save them all, because it matters to those one can

save. We need a fresher example, closer to day-to-day humane work; and we need war stories that involve not only bathos and pathos and steeling oneself to do the job, but also flashes of insight, such as San Francisco SPCA executive director Richard Avanzino's realization that public unease about euthanasia is a primary cause of pet abandonment; Michigan Humane Society cruelty investigator Tim Clements' realization that enabling animal collectors to keep their pets in decent condition achieves more than prosecuting them; or the decision of an anonymous South African animal rescuer 20-odd years ago to try neuter/release instead of repeating the endless round of catch-and-kill. Only when the animal control war stories *must* begin "This is no shit," because they tell us things we don't know, will they begin to meet the test of literature: in Ezra Pound's words, "News that stays news," not just the daily poop.

—Merritt Clifton

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The Animal Research Controversy

Protest, Process and Public Policy. An Analysis of Strategic Issues,
by Andrew N. Rowan and Franklin M. Loew, with Joan C. Weer.

Tufts Center for Animals and Public Policy (200 Westboro Road, North Grafton, MA 01536), 1995. 210 pages, quality paperback, \$30.00.

A decade after publishing the most reliable resume of the vivisection issue to that point, *Of Mice, Models, & Men* (1984), Andrew Rowan et al have done it again. *The Animal Research Controversy* presents and evaluates every significant fact and factual claim made by either side—and like *Of Mice, Models, & Men*, won't please any of the noisier partisans, as Rowan once more demolishes popular fallacy.

"The current debate over the use of animals in research may be intense but it is largely unproductive," Rowan concludes. "The assumptions that both sets of protagonists have about each other are generally false and obstruct constructive discussion. While there are always likely to be intense feelings about animal research, it is not necessary to assume that progress toward a broad public consensus is impossible. Some progress has already occurred, although more by accident than design. Formal mechanisms should be established where the free and open discussion of the issues that concern both sides is initiated and encouraged between both sets of protagonists."

Say what?

One obstacle to communication, Rowan finds, is confusion on all parts as to who stands for what. For instance, he observes, there are at least four different conceptions of *animal rights*. "In common parlance, it is clear that the public uses the claim that animals have 'rights' simply to mean that humans have some duty to consider animal welfare." In political discussion, however, "a campaign for animal 'rights' may mean as little as a campaign for better regulation of animal research to reduce animal pain. Conversely, it may also include a call for the total abolition of all uses of animals."

Philosophically, "The debate over animal rights has now become a confusing mix of misunderstood concepts and caricatured arguments." Finally, "In the legal area, animals may be considered to have some 'rights' that are protected by law...However, for the most part animals are considered property," whose owners' property rights are also protected.

Rowan finds similar confusion in the uses and definitions of the word "alternatives." In the absence of a common language, discussions are often at cross-purposes even without deliberate attempts to obfuscate, over-simplify, and otherwise win points in the battle for public opinion, at the expense of negotiated resolution to points of conflict.

Yet Rowan is optimistic. "Although it may appear from a quick survey of media stories that the debate over animal research is hopelessly polarized," he writes, "there are many scientists and interested members of the public who occupy what philosopher Strachan Donnelly has called the 'troubled middle.' They accept (with more or less reluctance) the need for animal research, but they also acknowledge and worry about the moral challenges raised by the practice. This silent majority could be mobilized to participate in and support a constructive dialogue, leading to reasonable and effective public policy initiatives that would allow progress toward the elimination of animal pain and distress in research, without placing unreasonable barriers in the quest for greater biological and medical understanding."

As a precursor, "Scientific organizations should formally accept that the use of animals in research entails some costs in animal death and distress and should specifically support efforts to minimize those costs. At the same time, animal protection groups should recognize that clinical, animal, and

Is Your Cat Crazy?

Solutions from the Casebook of a Cat Therapist

by John C. Wright, with Judi Wright Lashnitz. MacMillan Publishing USA (15 Columbus Circle, New York, NY 10023), 1994. 227 pages, cloth, \$18.00.

Here is a book that may save many a cat from being cast outside to live as a quasi-feral because of undesirable, unfathomable, and intractable indoor conduct. A behaviorist, not a "shrink" for animals, Dr. Wright stresses that this is not a how-to book, because each cat is an individual whose actions are actually reactions to specific situations within each particular household. He says we may not be able to see our lives objectively enough to analyze how our actions affect our cats. Thus his help is not case-specific advice so much as the strong suggestion that troubled cat owners should call the nearest animal behaviorist who specializes in cats and discuss problems with a pro. If effective advice cannot be given over the phone, the behaviorist will visit one's home and study the case first-hand. Wright says it is irrelevant what a cat did in the past. Instead of dwelling on history, he works to set up mutually acceptable new habits. Sometimes he must propose a compromise. Owners are then care-

fully instructed in their role in creating change. Wright closely monitors progress.

This book is interesting both from a psycho-scientific viewpoint and as a series of entertaining anecdotes about felines who frustrate. Cat behavior, he tells us, is rarely due to the emotions to which owners ascribe it, such as jealousy and thirst for revenge. Wright tries to show how cats respond in ways that are feline and instinctive, rather than as owners think they would respond if they were the cat. Though fully sympathetic to those of us who regard our darlings as a furry companion or surrogate child, Wright loves cats for their catness.

Animal behavior counseling is, incidentally, a growing career opportunity for those who want to work with both humans and pets, in a capacity less physically involved than veterinary work and less stressful than humane work. A member of the certification board for animal behaviorists, Wright holds a Ph.D. in psychology.

—Phyllis Clifton

A Practical Guide to Ferret Care

by Deborah Jeans, with medical editor Susan A. Brown, DVM.

Ferrets Inc. (POB 450099, Miami, FL 33245-0099), 1994.
146 pages, hardbound, illustrated, \$22.95.

Michigan and Minnesota recently legalized ferret ownership, while as ANIMAL PEOPLE goes to press, a bill to lift

30%

the ferret ban California imposed in 1987 is expected to clear the state legislature any day now. That would leave Hawaii as the last state with a ferret ban still in place. For better or worse, ferrets have become part of the American pet menagerie, and animal shelters must learn to cope with them—as many already have. Thirty-three states now have their own ferret rescue networks, loosely linked by Shelters That Adopt and Rescue

non-animal research techniques have all played a significant role in the advance of biological knowledge, and that removal of one of these three elements is likely to slow down the advance of biological knowledge."

The Animal Research Controversy includes extensive supporting documentation, including profiles of the leading organizations

on either side of the debate, tables of financial data taken from the abstracts published each December in **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, and other tables outlining succinctly the many other facts, figures, and sequences of events that one must understand to gain an accurate perspective on biomedical research.

—Merritt Clifton

Summer events

June 21-25: *Carrollton Charity Cup Classic* golf tournament to benefit Operation Kindness, local no-kill shelter which placed 2,000 animals in 1994. Info: 214-492-6782.

June 28-30: *Teaching Abused Children Alternatives to Violence*, Humane Society of Sonoma County, Santa Rosa, California. Info: 707-542-6733.

July 15-29: *Animal Amnesty vegan holiday* on Strompoli island, Italy. \$500/week. Animals welcome; no extra charge. Info (available in English): 39-258-104-038.

July 23-28: *European Vegetarian Union Congress*, Bratislava, Slovak Republic. Info (available in English): Vegetarianska spolocnost, Prazska 9, 81104 Bratislava, Slovak Republic.

July 26-30: *Vegetarian Summerfest*, Bryant College, Smithfield, Rhode Island. Info: North American Veg. Society, 518-568-7970.

August 6-13: *International Vegan Festival*, San Diego. Info: 616-625-3790.

August 19-20: *Sowing Seeds*, national humane education conference, sponsored by Animalearn division of American Anti-Vivisection Society and Illinois Animal Action, Chicago. Info: 1-800-SAY-AAVS.

September 14-16: *Animals In Entertainment*, conference hosted by Performing Animal Welfare Society, North Hollywood, California. Info: 209-745-PAWS.

September 15-17: *Canine behavior, obedience, and aggression seminars* led by John Rogerson, Tails-U-Win! Canine Center, Manchester, Connecticut. Info: 203-646-5033; 203-429-5533; or 203-875-7527.

September 23: *No-Kills in the '90s*, conference hosted by Doing Things for Animals in Phoenix, sponsored by North Shore Animal League and Pet Savers Foundation. Speakers include keynote Merritt Clifton of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, Richard Avanzino of the San Francisco SPCA, Faith Maloney of Best Friends, Nanci Suro of MaxFund, and Martine Colette of Wildlife Waystation. Info: (602) 977-5793.

United Animal Nations Emergency Animal Rescue Service training workshops:

June 10: Washington D.C.; **June 17:** Savannah, Ga.; **June 24:** West Palm Beach, Fla.; **July 9:** Pittsburgh, Pa.; **July 15:** Lexington, Kentucky; **July 29:** Long Beach, Calif.; **July 30:** Manhattan Beach, Calif.; **August 16:** Long Island, N.Y.; **August 18:** Syracuse, N.Y.; **August 19:** Rochester, N.Y.; **September 16:** East Lansing, Mich. Info: 916-429-2457.

Bunny Huggers' Gazette ad
(free—can bump)

County Connections exchange ad

Ferrets, 7402 Joseph Court, Annandale, VA 22003; 703-354-5073.

Current contacts for state ferret groups are only one important feature of *A Practical Guide to Ferret Care*. The author, actress and model Deborah Jeans, is herself an experienced rescuer, who has looked after up to 49 ferrets at a time. From that perspective, Jeans anticipates and answers most of the questions a shelter director—or anyone acquiring a ferret for the first time—is likely to raise. Big type, a very detailed table of contents, and plentiful boldface subheads make finding answers fast a cinch.

Deborah Jeans and friends.

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Endangered Parrots

Revised edition, by Rosemary Low.
Blandford (distributed in the U.S. by Sterling Publishing Co., 387 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016-8810), 1984 and 1994. 200 pages; 21 color and 77 black-and-white photos; \$24.95 paperback.

Extinction in the wild is inevitable for many species of parrot. In this revised edition of her 1984 original, Rosemary Low paints somber scenes of fading beauty. From the last Spix macaw left in Brazil to the unique flightless kakapo of New Zealand, the beautiful parrots enjoy few safe havens.

Endangered Parrots details the ongoing losses, habitat by habitat and species by species. Of the 350-odd known parrot varieties, more than 100 are imperiled in the wild, many of them critically.

Loss of habitat is the leading threat to parrots. Logging, mining, grazing, and cultivation each take a toll, compounded by hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, hunting, slaughter for pest control, predation, disease, and capture for the pet trade.

Low explores the possibilities of saving parrots through public education, habitat protection, and captive breeding, the last hope for survival of the Spix macaw, which may never again survive in the wild. Reintroductions of parrots to the wild have not so far been very successful. Responsible reintroductions are enormously complex and expensive; anything less can be quite cruel to these highly intelligent and sensitive birds, whose continued existence will depend upon humans—who are responsible for their plight in the first place.

A noted parrot expert, deeply involved in parrot conservation, Low is donating the proceeds from her book to the World Parrot Trust.

—Eileen Crossman

al harassment complaint filed in 1989.

—M.C.