

NEW YORK STATE STATISTICS SHOW LINK

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ALBANY, New York—As a team of 165 volunteers shoved snow from the frozen forest floor near Raquette Lake, where hunter Lewis Lent Jr. said he'd killed and buried 12-year-old Sara Anne Wood last summer, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** confirmed through a county-by-county comparative analysis of 1992 New York state hunting, trapping, and crime statistics that children in upstate New York counties with more than the average number of hunters per capita are three times more likely to be sexually assaulted than children in the notoriously crime-ridden Bronx district of New York City. (*Statistics begin on page 6.*)

Lent, 43, of North Adams, Massachusetts, was arrested January 7 after attempting to kidnap 12-year-old Rebecca Savarese as she walked to school in nearby Pittsfield. Within hours Lent became the primary suspect in a string of at least eight kidnap/rape/murders of children in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, and in an attempted kidnapping in Bennington, Vermont, only days before his capture.

An Albany resident most of his life, Lent traveled extensively up and down the Atlantic coast. Investigators

believe he could eventually be linked to many more kidnap/rape/murders, dating back as far as 1973.

Arthur Shawcross, the most notorious serial killer of recent years in the Albany region, was also an inveterate hunter. After serving nine years in state prison for raping and murdering at least two children, Shawcross was released in 1981, killed a known total of 11 women during the next decade, and was finally sent to prison for 250 years in 1991.

Psychological link known

The pattern of violence toward animals as precursor of violence toward humans is increasingly well documented in psychological literature. At least 18 major studies identified the link between 1959 and 1984. Alan Felthous, M.D., of the University of Texas Medical Branch and Stephen Kellert, Ph.D., of Yale University finally captured the attention of law enforcement authorities in 1984-1985 with a series of papers based upon interviews with 152 federal prisoners. As they explained in a paper entitled

Cruelty toward Animals among Criminals and Noncriminals, "Childhood cruelty toward animals occurred to a significantly greater degree among aggressive criminals than among nonaggressive criminals or noncriminals."

The Felthaus/Kellert findings have subsequently been confirmed and refined to produce an FBI profile that identifies cruelty toward animals, pyromania, and bedwet-

(continued on page 7,

[ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED.]

ANIMAL

News For People Who

PEOPLE

Care About Animals

Sea Shepherd sinks another pirate whaler

ACTED TO ENFORCE INTERNATIONAL LAW, WATSON SAYS

GRESSVIK, Norway—Responding to the slaughter of 296 minke whales last summer, in contravention of international agreement, the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society sunk the pirate whaler *Senet* during the predawn hours of January 24.

The *Senet* was one of 28 vessels that took part in Norway's first commercial whale hunt since the International Whaling Commission declared a moratorium on commercial whaling in 1986. The *Senet* crew killed five of the 160 whales massacred under Norway's unilaterally declared commercial quota, while 12 other vessels killed an additional 136 whales in the name of scientific research. Mostly sold to Japan, the whale meat brought the whalers about \$12.5 million. The Norwegian government reportedly spent nearly

twice that figure on security for the whalers and a public relations blitz, after Sea Shepherd founder Paul Watson announced to media that the organization would carry out antiwhaling actions on the high seas.

While Norwegian authorities spent eight months keeping Watson under surveillance, the *Senet* sinking "was organized by Lisa Distefano, 30, the director of Sea Shepherd's Oceanic Research and Conservation Action Force (ORCA-FORCE)," a Sea Shepherd communique told media within two hours of the sinking. "The *Senet* was scuttled by Orcaforce field agents trained in underwater demolition. The ship was sunk at dockside. There were no crew members on board. The agents left a Sea Shepherd calling card on the ship to verify our action."

Sea Shepherd founder Paul Watson informed Norwegian authorities of the sinking by telephone. Watson also asked Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland to restore the image she once enjoyed as "the Green Queen," author of an environmental manifesto entitled *Our Common Future*, by bringing Norway back into compliance with the International Whaling Commission moratorium on commercial whaling, in effect since 1986.

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INSIDE

Paul Watson draws line against ALF tactics

Berosini libel verdict overturned

SCANDAL AT THE AMERICAN SPCA

Canadian SPCA loses Montreal pound contract

Sierra Club breaks wolf kill boycott

PRIMARILY PRIMATES FRACAS REIGNITES

Ferret-keeping is illegal in California—a bill to lift the ban is before the state legislature—but compassion came first on January 17, as Lt. Richard Felosky and animal rescue volunteer Rod Stromenger removed two frightened ferrets from the collapsed Northridge Meadow Apartments, where 16 people and a cat were killed by falling debris. More earthquake coverage on page 13. (Photo by Terri Crisp, United Animal Nations.)

Will Pennsylvania humane officers lose their badges?

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—Five bills before the Pennsylvania state legislature, a court case pending in Ohio, and a political fracas in Wisconsin together signal that humane enforcement is no longer a backwater of police work, easily left to amateurs and the bottom of the court calendar.

It is almost certain that before 1994 is over, the structure of humane enforcement in Pennsylvania will either be reinforced or demolished, depending upon which measures from the competing bills best survive the process of committee review and amendment—and how one interprets the results. It is possible that the Ohio court decision, expected this summer (*separate story, page 15*), could spark a similar burst of legislative activity. In Wisconsin, rules governing

search warrants could be amended. In all three states the humane community is worried because opponents are all but salivating at the prospect of forcing "activist" anti-cruelty officers off the beat. Some of the proposed Pennsylvania legislation would exempt farmers from humane enforcement define dogs and cats as "agricultural animals" if bred and raised commercially; limit humane law enforcement to one agency per county; and give the state department of agriculture supervisory jurisdiction over humane officers.

Similar legislation is in effect in other states. For instance, New York also limits humane law enforcement to one agency per county, and humane enforce-

(continued on page 12)

Editorials

Wanted: vets on wheels at combat pay

Just over two years ago **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett disregarded warnings that she was taking her life in her hands and took an experimental neuter/release project into inner city Bridgeport, Connecticut—the city with the highest per capita murder rate and greatest rate of drug-related violence of any in North America. Among the burned-out, abandoned shells of factories and tenements where families lived six or eight people to a room on welfare, Kim found a community who for the most part already knew about pet overpopulation, were worried about the homeless animals they fed at their doorsteps, and were readily receptive to her help in obtaining neutering and vaccination. Bridgeport had and probably still has a high density of feral cats not primarily because anyone was ignorant or indifferent, nor because even the poorest of the poor were unwilling to pay for neutering their pets—albeit that most couldn't afford to pay anything close to the going veterinary rates. On the contrary, Kim was welcomed as "the cat lady" where even police feared to walk. Children ran up and down the shabby side streets knocking on doors, asking neighbors to bring out their animals. Elderly women without even a warm coat and third generation welfare mothers produced tattered and painstakingly preserved ten-dollar bills to make the most generous contribution they could to assist the effort. The nun whose tiny convent school was among the last outposts of hope in the inner city gave Kim her full support.

The real problem in inner Bridgeport was and is simply that most of the residents have no access to affordable veterinary care, of any kind. Veterinarians long since left the inner city because of the high crime rate and the lack of clientele who could pay the cost of providing care in neighborhoods where insurance premiums run higher than rent. The nearest vets who did discount neutering were ten miles away. None of the cat feeders Kim assisted had a car. Pets are not allowed on public transportation, and even if they were, people who can't afford vehicles don't tend to have proper pet-carriers, either.

The bad attitudes Kim encountered during her seven-month cat project were mostly in the wealthy suburbs, where people with split-level houses and three cars denied responsibility for cats they'd been feeding for years—though they were usually willing to help catch and transport the cats when someone else paid for the neutering. There were also a handful of men who apparently equated the sexuality of their cats with either their own virility or the otherwise missing female presence in their lives, some of whom could be talked into allowing the cats to be neutered while others resisted. Irresponsible attitudes were a problem, but the basic problem, Kim found, the one most implicated in the growth of the feral cat population, was lack of access to neutering clinics.

Between Kim's analysis of the situations of the pet keepers and cat-feeders whose animals she helped and her gradual appreciation that neutering pet cats is more cost-efficient than neutering short-lived ferals, described at greater length in our June 1993 issue, she reached the conclusion that eliminating pet overpopulation and the feral cat surplus will require practical hands-on outreach. As Kim wrapped up her cat project, the Editor simultaneously completed an extensive review of the efficacy of legislative approaches to pet overpopulation, summarized in our May 1993 issue. Together we concluded that public education and regulatory approaches have for the most part already done everything they can do. Now it's time to outfit mobile veterinary units that can go where they're needed, do

"The *vast* majority of owned cats, 86%, are already altered. Another 6% of owned cats are too young to be altered. Only 4% of the owned cat population is female, unspayed and old enough to have kittens. Education as to the importance of altering pet animals has obviously been effective...We did find that 16% of the currently spayed females did have a litter of kittens prior to their being altered. Most of these were accidents, often because the owner was not aware young cats can become pregnant. Also, *half* the females who had a litter before they were spayed were cats who were adopted as strays off the street, and often they were already pregnant...Over 65% of the households obtained their cats either as gifts from family, friends, neighbors, etc., or one day they opened their front door to find a cat." In fact, approximately 32% of all owned cats were found as strays, and about 20% of all cats who reproduced were found pregnant. "Unowned cats constitute a whopping 41% (minimum) of the known cat population," the report continues. "Ten percent of all Santa Clara County households feed stray cats. Only 0.58% of owned cats disappear with no indication as to their fate."

Only 8.5% of the animals handled by local animal control agencies during the survey period appeared to have ever been owned. The number of animals euthanized in Santa Clara Valley shelters has remained close to 32,000 a year for the past eight years, while the human population of the county grew at one of the fastest rates of any county in the United States. Simultaneously, the number of animals surrendered for euthanasia by their owners increased by 300%. "If the total number of animals euthanized has remained constant, but the portion of owner-surrendered animals is dramatically increasing," the report explained "then the number of animals euthanized for other reasons *must* be decreasing."

The National Pet Alliance concluded that humane education is effective and must continue; that breeding regulation would be largely irrelevant; and that hands-on outreach especially neuter/release, holds the best hope of further reducing population control euthanasias.

The Santa Clara Valley, at the southern end of San Francisco Bay, is more than 3,000 miles from the old mill towns of northern Fairfield County, Connecticut, and historically and culturally could scarcely be more different. Likewise the Santa Clara Valley differs hugely in many ways from suburban Massachusetts, where separate surveys of a simi-

—Photo by Kim Bartlett

the work necessary, and get out before dark. It's time to hire veterinarians and veterinary technicians to staff such mobile units—at combat wages, if need be, with drivers who double as armed security guards. In most cases, however, combat pay won't be necessary. The high degree of veterinary support and sympathy Kim received suggests that while veterinarians are justifiably concerned about competition for the middle-class neutering and vaccination dollar, most are quite willing to do whatever they can to extend affordable care to homeless animals and the pets of people who are in genuinely dire straits.

Now the National Pet Alliance has produced a remarkably comprehensive *Survey Report on Santa Clara County's Pet Population*, which reaches almost the same conclusions based on more than 7,200 calls to randomly selected households by a professional polling firm. The survey focused upon cats because nationally up to 80% of the animals euthanized for population control are cats.

Summarized authors Karen Johnson and Laura and John Lewellen:

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

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ANIMAL PEOPLE does not publish fiction or poetry.

lar nature undertaken by the Massachusetts SPCA and the Tufts University Center for Animals and Public Policy have also found that more than 80% of owned cats are already neutered, along with a similar pattern of cat acquisition. Such a confluence of findings is no accident. Further, the confluent findings have been recorded by three very different organizations: the National Pet Alliance represents breed fanciers, the MSPCA is of course a humane society, and the Center for Animals and Public Policy is part of a major veterinary school. Whatever axes they may have to grind are certainly not ground in the same direction.

ANIMAL PEOPLE has produced additional confirming evidence as to the nature of cat overpopulation through the national survey of cat rescuers we published in November 1992, and as to the incidence of pet disappearance into the stray population, as part of a national study of pet theft the Editor published elsewhere in April 1992. Our December 1992 and July/August 1993 profiles of mobile veterinary neutering specialists Jeff Young (Colorado) and Peggy Larson (Vermont) provided additional insight into the need for vets on wheels to provide access to essential services, both to inner cities and remote rural areas. We are pleased to note that the North Shore Animal League, the national leader in funding projects to fight pet overpopulations, is making improved access to neutering via transport a priority, either taking vets to the problem areas or providing wheels to get pets from the problem areas to existing veterinary clinics, as is most appropriate to each situation. At the grassroots, growing numbers of small groups with virtually no budget are discovering that providing humane cat-catching and transport to veterinarians in affordable neutering programs is perhaps the most cost-effective activity they can undertake. For further information, cull your back issues of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, or send us \$1.00 apiece for each of the important articles mentioned above that you've missed.

(The National Pet Alliance may be reached at POB 53385, San Jose, CA 95153.)

Direct action and the humane beat

More than 25% of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** readers are professionally involved in humane law enforcement. Many are fulltime police officers, who perform animal control and rescue duties in addition to handling a regular beat. Sworn to uphold the law, they can only breathe deeply in frustration when disinterested judges and prosecutors fail to take animal-related cases seriously.

How many have wished, from time to time, that they could undertake vigilante actions akin to Paul Watson's enforcement of international animal protection agreements?

How do peace officers on the humane beat view the Animal Liberation Front which initially gathered evidence in support of Animal Welfare Act enforcement, but has in recent years often descended into pointless and reckless terrorism? Has the ALF helped humane law enforcement by raising public awareness of animal issues, or has it only hindered effective enforcement, by causing judges, prosecutors, and fellow police officers to equate concern for animals with dangerous extremism?

ANIMAL PEOPLE opened a critical debate about the nature of humane enforcement in our January/February with a resounding editorial denunciation of ALF arsons and other actions that get away from evidence-gathering in support of legal redress of demonstrable animal abuse. In this issue, Paul Watson and noted animal rights attorney Gary Francione offer their perspectives. But curiously missing so far is a law enforcement perspective. We have on file various reports and studies of the ALF compiled by law enforcement personnel, detailing the facts pertaining to alleged criminal actions. What we don't have is what cops on the animal beat think and feel in response to such actions.

We would very much like to hear from you.

Letters

Iditarod

Whether I have skeletons in my closet does not matter. I provide information on the Iditarod to humane and animal rights groups so that they can take action. If I am bad, then all the more reason to protest, right? Only through protest will the Iditarod Trail Committee clean up its act. The more protest, the cleaner the race will be. What more would you want?

—John Suter
United Coalition of
Animal Rights Volunteers
Chugiak, Alaska

Suter, who is indeed a valuable source of information, drove poodles in the Iditarod until they were banned for humane reasons in 1991.

Research Accountability

Please tell your readers about the Research Accountability Act, HR 2472, which has been reintroduced by Representative Robert Torricelli (D-NJ), who first introduced this excellent bill in 1985. Request subscribers to contact their representatives to support this bill that would save many tax dollars as well as many animals.

—Helen Hess
Hessian Kennels
Goshen, Ohio

The Research Accountability Act would create a unified data base to pre-

Fundraising

Thank you for the review of my book *Where The Money Is: A Fund Raiser's Guide To The Rich* (\$29.95 from BioGuide Press, POB 16702, Alexandria, VA 22302.) Although I do not see my book on prospect research as exclusively for educational institutions, it is true that prospect research is a time-consuming pursuit. Colleges and universities often have staffs who do this—and most humane organizations probably don't. I think your review was fair, but one argument I might make is that prospect research is useful in identifying those "moderately wealthy" who may support humane causes, not just the Doris Dukes.

Though I don't often mention it out loud, much of what passes for fundraising drives me crazy. Seeing the overhead figures of many nonprofit organizations and the salary figures of their leaders in your December issue didn't help.

—Helen Bergen
Alexandria, Virginia

Face Branding

It is outrageous that seven years after U.S. District Judge Michael A. Telesca enjoined the USDA from enforcing hot iron face branding, the USDA is once again promoting this barbarism. Judge Telesca ruled that branding cattle on the face with a hot iron is unnecessarily cruel. Are we to conclude that face branding is now less painful than in 1986? No degree of convenience to the USDA justifies such callous cruelty.

—Henry Spira
Coalition for Nonviolent Food
New York, N.Y.

The USDA proposed on December 6, 1993 that all Mexican cattle imported into the U.S. should be face-branded to help identify animals from any herds which prove to harbor tuberculosis. Less painful I.D. methods counterproposed by the Coalition for Nonviolent Food and the Humane Society of the U.S. include marking with indelible dye, freeze-branding, and ear-punching.

National Park Service, not BLM, is shooting burros

Thank you for mentioning our rescue mission and for printing our address along with the photograph of Singer, Blossom, and Chili on the front page of your January/February issue. One problem though. The Bureau of Land Management does not shoot burros. BLM still operates the Adopt-A-Burro program and manages the wild burros on their lands with the live capture and removal method. Wild burros are not protected on other government lands, such as those of the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and military bases. These agencies are free to dispose of wild burros who live on their lands however they choose.

At this time the National Park Service utilizes the "direct reduction policy" of shooting wild burros in Death Valley National Monument, California. When the

California Desert Protection Act clears Congress, as seems likely, four million acres of now BLM-managed and protected burro habitat will be transferred to Park Service control for protection of "Native flora and fauna." Park Service officials have clearly stated that the wild burro herds "will be eliminated as an exotic species," even though the burros have lived there over four hundred years.

Wild Burro Rescue is keeping a close watch on this situation as well as other nonprotected wild burro herd areas, and has been included in several overall management plans concerning the future of these burros. WBR offers live capture and removal of "excess" wild burros as an alternative to the shooting policy.

—Diana Chontos
Wild Burro Rescue
Onalaska, Washington

vent funding of redundant experiments. The once daunting start-up cost has been dramatically cut by advances in computer technology.

Cat rescue

What more can a feral cat rescuer ask for Christmas than a safer environment for feral cats all neutered with no place to go but back to a hostile habitat? Such was the case Christmas Eve in San Francisco on Pier 33, when five of the seven ferals I had trapped the week before were whisked away to a horse farm in the Napa Valley wine country. The next time you see a horsedrawn carriage for hire in a big city, please don't be too critical of the driver. I ought to know a cat lover when I see one, and the driver of the carriage in San Francisco tops the list.

—Carol Reitmeier
Menlo Park, California

Natural Pet

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

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

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

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

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

1-800-321-PETS.

Act now.

So the animals won't have to pay later.

Friends of Animals

777 Post Road, Suite 205
Darien, CT 06820

More Letters

66%

Montreal SPCA

Further to the article which appeared in the January/February edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** concerning the Montreal SPCA, I would like to clarify certain facts regarding our use of the product T-61 for euthanasias as well as the presence of veterinarians at our shelter. T-61 is used in cases of emergency and *only* as a last resort when there is no veterinarian in the shelter. When T-61 is used, the euthanasia must be done by an animal health technician with the assistance of a trained employee; the euthanasia is done in a room specifically appointed for the purpose; and no other animals are in the room while the animal is being euthanized. Prior to the injection of T-61, the animal must be anesthetized with a preparation of Rompun, which is a sedative and analgesic, and Ketamine, which is recommended as a sole anesthetic agent for diagnostic and surgical procedures.

Our shelter employs two fulltime veterinarians and two part-time veterinarians to cover the hours from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday; 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. on Saturdays; and 9 a.m. to noon on Sundays. When there is no veterinarian in the shelter, there is always one on call for emergency cases. All animal health technicians practicing euthanasia in this shelter must have successfully completed a euthanasia seminar given by Douglas Fakkema, whose courses in humane euthanasia are well recognized. Mr. Fakkema has been invited to return as needed to train new technicians as they are hired.

Euthanasia is a very emotional topic, which leads to much debate and criticism. It therefore becomes essential that information concerning this subject be precise. As for the other criticisms leveled at our society in the aforementioned article,

ASPCA

Neither the photo nor the listing of charges brought against the American SPCA in your January/February issue begin to tell the whole story. For starters, the new shelter on East 110th Street was built in a fairly inaccessible high crime area, a fact that was well known during the planning. In addition to the faults **ANIMAL PEOPLE** listed, there is virtually no natural light for the animals, no sound absorption between the cat and dog areas, causing great strain for the cats; and no dog runs—a drab, bare bones place for animals on death row, and certainly not a cheerful place to adopt.

Two years later and the “state-of-the-art” drainage system still isn't working properly. When I was there shortly after it opened, the smell of animal waste permeated the air and animal feces was all over the floor. Was there no money to fix this pink elephant when the top three union workers made close to \$400,000 among them in 1992, each getting a 30% increase from the previous year, getting rich on the bodies of animals?

When a New York city council committee requested an investigation of the ASPCA, after getting many complaints, the organization gave up its animal control contract so an investigation would not have been appropriate.

The ASPCA is a wealthy and powerful organization with ties to government and business—almost unshakable—until now. Maybe a public embarrassment brought about by cruelty charges filed against the ASPCA by one of its own, who certainly knows where the skeletons are buried, will finally make a difference. To the ASPCA, animals are simply a means to an end. The vision of Henry Bergh was buried with the man. The ASPCA's power has never been used

PMU

We are pleased to inform you that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has been nominated for our 1993 Equine Awareness in Media Award. Prior to reading your publication, we never knew about PMU farms. This is definitely not common knowledge in the horse world. Are these farms only in Canada? I am a little unclear on what the estrogen from pregnant mares' urine is used for: is it in *all* birth control pills, or are most of the ones on the market produced with synthetic materials? Is only PMU used for estrogen production, or are other animals utilized as well?

—Staci L. Wilson, Principal
Intl. Generic Horse Assn.
Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif.

Some PMU farms are located in North Dakota and Montana, but more than 95% are in Alberta, Manitoba (where the PMU is processed), and Saskatchewan. The Ayerst Organics division of Wyeth-Ayerst is the only maker of estrogen supplements that uses PMU, which is the source of Premarine; other Wyeth-Ayerst hormone products are wholly synthetic, according to Ayerst Organics vice president for technical affairs Robert Walker. Ciba-Geigy, Mead-Johnson, and Abbott Laboratories also make synthetic estrogen supplements, under the brand names Estraderm, Estrace, and Ogen. Though we understand some pharmacists say otherwise, the makers have assured media that the synthetic estrogens are not an animal product. Details of production, however, seem to be a protected trade secret.

More PETA

I tend to agree with other letters in the January/February **ANIMAL PEOPLE** regarding People for the Ethical

—Photo by Kim Bartlett

Leaving pets behind

In response to the letter in your January/February issue that asked about writing a will leaving an endowment and your animals to a no-kill shelter, may I suggest that before doing so you should volunteer at the shelter in question without telling anyone of your intentions, or at least visit it frequently unannounced. If you believe the facility will take good care of your pets, have a good attorney draw up the legal document, but also appoint someone you trust to check on the animals periodically after your death, mandating that this person remove your animals from the shelter if he or she decides they are no longer being given a quality life. The best shelter can deteriorate rapidly with a change of management or a loss of funds.

Instead of giving an endowment outright, set up a trust to pay your pets' expenses, as well as the expenses of anyone looking after them. After all of your animals die at their natural times, funds remaining in the trust can be paid out to the facility that cared for them.

After volunteering at my local no-kill shelter, I had my attorney draw up a will stating that my animals are never to go to a shelter. If they cannot be placed in good homes, they are to be euthanized.

—Rosemary Jacobs
Derby Line, Vermont

GAY FEMINIST PLOT

we believe that good journalism should be objective and explore all avenues, avoiding at all cost the undue influence which certain people can exert in order to settle old grievances.

—Kathleen Porter
Director of Public Relations
Canadian SPCA
Montreal, Quebec

We have no disagreement about the nature of good journalism, but we also don't believe the public relations department of any organization has a monopoly on informed perspective. Ketamine is a paralytic, not an anesthetic. And regardless of the procedures followed, it is a fact that as we previously reported, T-61 is no longer considered an acceptable euthanasia agent by most humane authorities. For that reason, it is no longer sold in the U.S.

Frank Zigrang ad--
paid for March

to educate New York City about the horrendous homeless animal problem it is inheriting. And here it is a year after the ASPCA announced it was giving up the contract and New York still does not know which end is up or who will actually get the contract.

And in the end, we all know who will suffer—the animals.

—Elizabeth Forel
New York, N.Y.

Wolves

Wolf advocates are very appreciative of your unceasing coverage of this important issue. The article in your December issue is one of the best I've seen, and I've been sending copies to my Sea Wolf Alliance membership. Keep up the good work!

—Jeanne McVey
Sea Wolf Alliance
Santa Rosa, California

Treatment of Animals. What I've read in **ANIMAL PEOPLE** so far regarding PETA has been negative. You seem to present a balanced view on most issues; why not PETA? They have high visibility as far as animal rights groups go, and thereby reach a large number of people with their very important messages of animal abuse or neglect. Instead of only bashing PETA, couldn't you occasionally report some of their accomplishments, such as raising public awareness on a large scale?

—Linda Freeborn
St. Louis, Missouri

*It seems many people are so used to the self-congratulatory PETA publicity machine that they don't recognize balanced coverage when they see it. In fact, our concern for fairness and accuracy is such that on several occasions the Editor of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has written to other publications to provide factual correction, after they printed inaccurate and potentially damaging statements about PETA (most recently, to Equine editor John Whittle, on December 29, 1993.) We have faxed to PETA our requests for comment on each and every item we have reported concerning them, but have yet to receive any reply.*

Although I've been supporting you, I can no longer do so. I cannot support any group that supports homosexual and radical feminist agendas/groups, i.e. Friends of Animals. These "groups" are incorporating these horrible agendas into the animal rights movement even though one has *nothing* to do with the other.

—Donna LaFerrara
Cranford, New Jersey

Ms. LaFerrara is apparently referring to our publication of a paid advertisement for the EcoVisions conference on feminism and animal rights, to be held March 18-20 in Alexandria, Virginia. Our opinions are expressed on our editorial page; our publication of either a paid ad, letter-to-the-editor, or guest opinion column implies nothing whatever about our own views.

There is also a clear distinction between inviting representatives of controversial viewpoints to participate in public discussion, as Friends of Animals is doing at EcoVisions, which is an essential part of the democratic process, and "supporting" those viewpoints. People familiar with the EcoVisions speakers' roster will recognize that a multiplicity of views and agendas are represented, some of them mutually exclusive.

Wild Wear ad--
paid for March

ANIMAL PEOPLE

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Forum on the ALF

Paul Watson urges ALF to retire

(next page)

Thank you for your piece on the Chicago firebombings and the opining which it generated. From my perspective, you have captured the issue in the most productive way I have seen to date. Again thank you.

—Paul Irwin, President
Humane Society of the United States
Washington, D.C.

May God bless and prosper and protect the ALF and the people and organizations who do similar work. And may God bless and protect and prosper and protect Ingrid Newkirk and Anna Briggs.

—Lynette & Frederick Eliton
Hillsboro, Oregon

Reading the editorial in your January/February issue, my spirit dropped. You do nothing to stop cruelty to animals and criticize those who do. Now I realize you are wiser than God, for you state, "One cannot prevent suffering by causing suffering." God commands suffering for suffering in the exact same measure as was done, and says the Lord, do not feel pity on the evil doer that others shall hear and fear and never commit these sufferings among you. One must fight fire with fire.

—Ellen Mauck
Jarreau, Louisiana

"Beloved, never avenge yourselves, but leave it to the wrath of God; for it is written, 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay,' sayeth the Lord...Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good." (Romans 12:19-21.)

No thinking person would believe that the ALF represents all animal rights groups, any more than we believe that the hatemongering Nation of Islam represents all black people or all Moslems. Further, contrary to your assertion, violence has often been a very effective tool throughout history. It was the violence of our ancestors that freed us of the tyranny of England and the violence of the Civil War that freed blacks from slavery.

—Elaine Johnson
Ewa Beach, Hawaii

Canada, settled largely by refugees from the American Revolution, won independence without firing a shot. New York had the largest number of slaves north of the Mason/Dixon line, who mostly worked on the large estates of the Hudson River Valley, but peaceably abolished slavery in 1827. Abolition also made peaceful gains in other

Guest Opinion

In defense of the Animal Liberation Front

by Gary Francione

Rutgers Animal Rights Law Clinic

The January/February **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editorial condemned the Animal Liberation Front for planting nine firebombs in four Chicago department stores. Although I agree completely that the cause of animal rights is or should be a movement of peace and nonviolence, and that the use of firebombs or any other action that threatens human or nonhuman life is morally unacceptable and inimical to the philosophy of animal rights, I am concerned that **ANIMAL PEOPLE's** broad condemnation of the ALF focused attention on the wrong topic.

First, while the condemnation did except the clandestine information-gathering in support of Animal Welfare Act enforcement that characterized many early actions, it otherwise lumped together all ALF activities. For the first decade the ALF was active in the United States, it generally rejected any action that jeopardized human or animal life and safety, and confined its activities to removing animals from laboratories or farms, and on occasion, to destroying equipment used to exploit animals. The first arson attributed to ALF in the U.S. did not occur until 1986, and there were few others before 1991. More arsons have been attributed to the ALF during the past two years than animal liberations, but this has not always been the case.

As an attorney, I would not advise any person to break the law. I would, however, suggest that there is a significant moral difference between planting a firebomb and removing animals from a laboratory in which they are being exploited. In the former case, the illegal acts are inconsistent with the concern for the sanctity of *all* life that is fundamental to the animal rights movement. In the latter case, the illegal acts threaten only the property rights that people claim over animals, and it is also a fundamental premise of the animal rights movement that it is morally wrong to treat animals as property.

Second, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** stated that the "ALF and imitators are practically singlehandedly responsible for rationalizing the organized backlash against the animal rights movement." The organized backlash is certainly very real, but has little if anything to do with the ALF. If the ALF did not exist, the spin doctors of the opposition would have invented it to justify disinformation campaigns and harassment—as indeed the U.S. Surgical

our message appear silly, and using sexism to sell animal rights encourages the attitude that women are politically effective only through expressions of sexuality.

Movement leaders, some of whom are not even vegetarians, fall over themselves courting the attention of movie stars and rock singers, whose increasing domination of movement imagery threatens to reduce the whole cause to the status of a fad. Would Gandhi have embraced Elvira, Mistress of the Dark, as a spokesperson in the fight to rid India of the British? Would Martin Luther King have appeared in his underwear or less with a sign reading, "I'd rather go naked than ride in the back of the bus"? Of course not. Great leaders—and movements—have always strived for integrity and, while recognizing the importance of the press, have steadfastly refused to tailor their message to satisfy the insatiable appetite of a press that seeks ever more sensational stories.

If we allow our obsession with the media to guide strategy, then the animal rights movement will move away from its message of an all-inclusive celebration of nonviolence to that of a trend, the content of which will be determined by the media and not by the movement itself. Yes, the ALF firebombs in Chicago were undoubtedly intended as a media event. But so are many other animal rights activities. The problem is not, *per se*, the violence of the ALF; the problem is a movement that regards the television sound bite and the newspaper story as positive accomplishments irrespective of the explicit or implicit message conveyed to the public.

Finally, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** condemned the ALF because it seeks to operate outside the political system, which you claim has "replaced the old notion of 'might makes right' with the concepts of debate, democratic process, and respect for divergent points of view." What debate? What democratic process? What respect for divergent points of view? The media generally exclude us from the debate *unless* we can entice them with firebombs or naked women. The government is constantly harassing us merely because we express our point of view; free speech is a right that belongs to those who adhere to conventional positions, and mysteriously evaporates whenever the speaker preaches true change in the prevailing order. Many who have attended large demon-

slave states, notably Delaware, where slavery nearly vanished for economic reasons, and Kentucky, which banned the further import of slaves in 1833. That year, however, 55 white Virginians were killed in Nat Turner's Revolt. White fear of blacks was roused in both the North and the South. By 1840 the momentum in Delaware and Kentucky was reversed; Kentucky again legalized slave imports in 1850.

Absolutely first-rate editorials on ALF's senseless violence and on culture-based cruelties. Just terrific to have your words out there.

To Petra Murray's column on feral cats, I say a loud amen! One proviso, though. Neuter/release already contains within it the caution that it not be done where the situation isn't right. If that were understood at the outset by the catch-and-kill people, the two sides might be a lot closer.

—Ellen Perry Berkeley
Shaftsbury, Vermont

Ellen Perry Berkeley is author of *Maverick Cats*, a valuable compendium of just about everything that anyone knew about feral cats as of the early 1980s. Copies are still available for \$9.95 from her at POB 311, Shaftsbury, VT 05262.

Corporation tried to do in 1988, when it hired a private security firm whose agents encouraged and assisted an emotionally unstable fringe activist in placing a pipe bomb in the company parking lot. Let's put the blame for the backlash where it belongs: not with the ALF but with the animal exploiters and the puppets in the government who dance to the tune of the military industrial complex.

Third, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** suggested that the ALF is now more concerned with getting publicity than with accomplishing other goals, and that hunger for media response has encouraged ALF to move toward potential violence against people. The observation about the ALF quest for media attention is correct, but unfortunately applies to the animal rights movement as a whole. There is a most disturbing ethic that now pervades the movement: actions, ALF or otherwise, are justified if they attract notice. In the past several years we have been embarrassed by such tactics as throwing a pie in the face of a 19-year-old Iowa "pork queen" and plastering pictures of naked supermodels on billboards protesting fur. Throwing pies at anyone is violent, in addition to making

strations with a significant police presence can testify that the police still subscribe to the "might makes right" philosophy. Laws are not enforced in a neutral manner; while law enforcement personnel spend millions of tax dollars probing the completely legitimate and legal activities of the animal rights movement, animal exploiters routinely violate laws that supposedly protect animals, with apparent impunity. Unfortunately, sometimes actions committed outside the law are necessary to show that the law is often immoral. That is the history of civil disobedience.

Editor's note: Some police may subscribe to "might makes right," but we have heard no such sentiment from the thousands (mostly on the humane beat) who read ANIMAL PEOPLE. Few movements for change (if any) have received more sympathetic media coverage than animal rights. And while the Editor has met considerable repression in covering other causes during 25 years in journalism, the only attempted censorship he has met on the animal rights beat has come from within the animal rights movement.

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Guest column

Reject, isolate, abandon undisciplined ALF

by Paul Watson

Captain, Sea Shepherd Conservation Society

Much controversy has been generated over the last few years by the Animal Liberation Front and most recently by the attacks on the fur departments of major department stores in Chicago. The ALF has been condemned for terrorism and has made itself a primary target for investigation by the FBI. It is only a matter of time until some serious arrests are made and perhaps it is only a matter of time until the now unblemished record of the animal and conservation movements is irreparably tarnished.

To date, there has not been a single human being injured or slain by an animal rights, animal welfare, or conservation movement person or organization. Perhaps it is inevitable that such a thing will some day happen, but I believe that we should do everything in our power to keep that day far into the future. Our strength lies in our morality and in the ethical advantage of remaining steadfast in our respect for life. All life must always be of paramount concern.

I would not myself describe the tactics of the ALF as terrorism. This term is used very freely and very inaccurately these days. I believe that terrorism is the deliberate use of indiscriminate violence to create an atmosphere of fear, hatred and anger in order to prepare a battlefield which exposes and confronts the political agendas of two opposing parties. Usually one side, the dominant side, has the power, the resources, the weapons and the force to prevail, leaving the minority party with little option but to use tactics of ambush, covert activities and indiscriminate violence to

projects. For the most part with a few notable exceptions, I was not impressed with their lack of discipline and security, lack of strategy and a lack of understanding of tactics. The various ALF hits that have been reported also display inadequate discipline, tactics, strategy and security.

This lack of discipline, strategy, and an understanding of tactics has the potential to cause injury or death to innocent people. The lack of security carries the potential for arrest, imprisonment and physical injury to the ALF people themselves.

The Los Angeles earthquake, doing some \$4 billion in property damage, demonstrates that random property damage will accomplish very little. The system has absorbed the \$4 billion hit and realized the side benefit of economic growth brought by construction jobs and benefit packages.

Many ALF attacks have been carried out without an overview of the economic effect or more importantly the economic non-effect of the action. The arson attack on animal research facilities at the University of California at Davis for example could be said to cost millions of dollars. Unfortunately, millions of dollars of government money is very much different than millions of dollars of private money. For a government that will fire six \$2-million-a-piece Patriot missiles to ineffectively down a \$60,000 Scud missile, what is a \$2-to-\$3-million lab write-off? Another lab will be allocated to replace it.

What must be understood is that social change comes about through a diversity of approaches utilizing a diversity of strategies and tactics. Covert action, even

objectives are meant to increase insurance and security costs overall—the actual target ship is secondary to this. Fourth, we take responsibility, we cooperate with the appropriate authorities on any investigations, and we accept the legal and moral consequences for our actions. And finally, the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society is actually empowered to intervene against illegal activities by the United Nations World Charter for Nature.

We have been responsible for sinking ten ships and ramming six others. We have confiscated and destroyed expensive driftnets. We have never injured any person and we have never been convicted of a crime. We do not hide from our actions.

Paul Watson, the Sea Shepherd II, and harp seal, circa 1981.

and to expose the cruelty of mink farming in the Northwest undertaken by the "notable exceptions mentioned earlier were also strategic and well-executed. I could name hundreds of other actions that could be called ALF actions that were effective and tactically intelligent. All of these actions were effective without the use of fire or explosives. Those actions that have utilized arson and bombs have to date been completely ineffective and in fact have been counterproductive.

The ALF is a decentralized movement and this type of organizational structure is uncontrollable and easily subverted. Without any person or structure to accept responsibility, there can be no responsibility for tactics. Any person, including a furrier

attempt to outmaneuver the superior opposition.

Terrorism becomes acceptable when the minority party prevails. Examples include the recent achievements of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the earlier bringing to power within the Israeli government of people who used bombs, murder and mayhem to achieve their political objectives. These people include Menachim Begin and other members of the Stern Gang who among other acts of terror were responsible for bombing the King David Hotel and killing dozens of men, women, and children, all of whom were innocent people.

Acts of terror against native people by the governments of Brazil and Columbia are commonplace and illustrate the use of terrorism by the dominant party to perpetuate oppression of minorities.

Additionally, the bombing and killing of more than 150,000 Iraqis by the Allied forces in the Persian Gulf could be considered to be terrorism against innocent civilians.

In contrast to this, the ALF has been very meek and mild. At the same time, they have also not accomplished very much within the United States. (In Great Britain, it can be argued that major department stores have discontinued the sale of fur coats due to ALF actions.)

The ALF would be better described as "terrorist wanna-be types." They have not yet killed or injured any person, and they have not really generated any real fear or hysteria within the general population or even amongst the people who own and work with the targets, be they fur stores or meat processing facilities. I have met some people who have participated in ALF

some terrorist action, has been demonstrated to have a place in complex struggles, but only as a final resort and only after all other approaches including education, litigation, civil disobedience and lobbying have failed.

Snatching defeat

The ALF would argue that all other means have already failed. However, this is not exactly true. The social advances of vegetarian, animal rights, animal welfare and conservation philosophies have made and continue to make a difference. Society is in fact becoming more enlightened. It is no longer considered radical or strange to be a vegetarian or a vegan. Hunting is very quickly becoming unpopular among the general public. Wearing fur now exposes the wearer to justly humiliating insults.

An undisciplined ALF could very quickly snatch defeat from the jaws of victory. One dead innocent victim will be all that it takes to cause irreparable damage to one of the fastest-growing and most dynamic movements of history.

And I am not a pacifist in saying this. In fact I deplore pacifism as did Mahatma Gandhi when he said, "I have never been a pacifist anything." For in truth, pacifism means literally to do nothing. I would have no qualms about shooting a poacher to protect an elephant. I applaud every hunting accident and heartedly approve of Zimbabwean rangers gunning down rhino poachers. However, tactics must be properly deployed within an overall strategy.

Some people have seen no difference between the sinking of whaling ships by the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society and the actions of the ALF. In fact there are many important strategic differences. First and most importantly, we target whaling ships or driftnet fishing operations that have been outlawed by an international regulatory agency. Secondly, we engineer an attack which takes great pains to avoid any possibility of injury to our opposition, targeting only ships and machinery. Third, our

I do not condemn individuals within the ALF. I have known some of them. They are primarily decent, compassionate, sensitive and dedicated people. They are also frustrated, angry and impatient to make a difference. I would not wish them to temper their aggression or stifle their eagerness to fight for what is a very noble cause. My advice is that they should regroup and redefine their strategy. They should target their opposition specifically and oppose them with tactics which are designed to cause economic injury without risking personal bodily injury to any person.

A basic rule of war is to know your enemy and know your friends. Target your enemy and protect your friends. Destroy your enemy's ability to harm you and your friends. And finally, convince your enemy to join you as a friend.

There is no profit to be gained for the cause by intimidating department stores to not sell fur coats at the cost of negating years of hard-won gains in legislation. There is no profit in destroying an animal lab with fire if it blackens the entire movement as criminal and irresponsible.

ALF has strayed from role

The ALF has a role in the animal movement as liberators of animals. That is what the letters stand for—Animal Liberation Front—a covert organization specializing in rescuing and liberating animals from pain and suffering. It is not the Animal Revenge Front or the Animal Hit Front.

Bombing, arson, and booby traps should be abandoned by the ALF and their energies should be directing toward hunt sabotage, liberating animals from laboratories, and exposing animal abuse by covert activities which produce real evidence of abuse.

The Silver Spring action was a brilliant covert operation which incorporated an overall strategy and utilized appropriate tactics to expose cruelty and to liberate the primates involved. Actions to free mink

a hunter, or an animal products trader could engineer an "action" which could cause death, suffering and misery for other human beings and simply call it an ALF action. With one action, carried out by the opposition, all ALF sympathizers and activists would be discredited and rendered impotent. The movement as a whole would be subjected to extreme harassment and ridicule. Because of this and this alone, the cover decentralized organization entity known as the ALF should be rejected, isolated and abandoned. It is a tragedy waiting to happen and the spectre of an ALF disaster engineered by the enemy hovers like a buzzard over the entire animal movement, waiting to feed on the scraps of our collective demise.

After a great deal of thought and much agonizing, I have come to the conclusion that the ALF must be discouraged from surviving as a movement to be given credibility. Leave the ALF to the agent provocateurs and the opposition and simply use a new name for covert actions which liberate lab animals and expose institutional acts of cruelty and abuse.

In fact, it is better to use names specific to an action so that there will be no possibility of the action being confused with another action under the same name. As an example, rabbits might be freed from a lab by the Peter Rabbit Brigade in an action promoted as "Peter Rabbit frees cousins from torture chambers." This would be specific and at the same time would utilize humor as a tool to aid both in acceptance and in maintaining credibility.

Our movement needs humor, it needs imagination, it needs evolution, and it needs flexibility. We do not need the shroud of violence and dark, evil associations with the tactics of the Irish Republican Army, the CIA, and the Red Brigade. A movement of life promotes life and utilizes vibrant ideas to engineer strategies within which to develop tactics that are positively effective and at the same time inspiring to others. Leave the bombs and the torches to those who would negate life by taking it.

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Hunting linked to sexual predation (continued from page one)

ting as a "deadly triad" of predictors found in the history of nearly all serial killers.

Dominionism

Researchers have recognized that serial killers often use hunting as a cover for animal abuse, but have hesitated to directly link the attitudes and practices of hunters to those of sexually motivated murderers, in part because the 14 million hunters in the U.S. far outnumber the few hundred known serial killers. However, Kellert unwittingly demonstrated such a psychological link in *American Attitudes Toward and Knowledge of Animals* (1980), a study based on interviews with 3,107 randomly selected Americans. Commissioned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, this Kellert work was published by the *International Journal for the Study of Animal Problems*—which may explain why it drew little if any attention from criminologists. Through his interviews, Kellert identified a "dominionistic" attitude toward animals held to a significantly greater degree by hunters, trappers, and rodeo and bullfight fans, the characteristics of which are that the individual's "primary satisfactions [are] derived from mastery and control over animals." Measuring the influence of dominionism on a scale with a maximum possible score of 18, Kellert found humane group members rated 0.9, anti-hunters 1.2, the general public 2.0, livestock farmers 2.7, fishers 3.0, meat hunters 3.3, and recreational hunters from 3.8 to 4.1. Among the recreational hunters, trophy hunters, whom studies by University of Wisconsin sociologist Thomas Heberlein have identified as being especially dedicated to hunting, were particularly inclined toward dominionism.

Trappers, Kellert found, were twice as dominionistic as recreational hunters, at 8.5, and more than four times as

recently active hunters and trappers could be dominionists.

Because the number of serial killers is so small compared to the number of hunters, the high proportion of serial killers who also hunt animals has little statistical significance as an indicator of anything about the hunting population as a whole. Hunters also far outnumber pedophiles: in 1992 there were 528 licenced resident hunters in New York state for every person convicted of sexual assault on a child. However, though high, the ratio of hunters to pedophiles is low enough that comparisons can be meaningful if the relevant statistical associations are particularly strong. Further, if child abuse experts are correct in estimating that as many as 10 children are victimized for every case prosecuted, the discovery of a ratio of 528 hunters to one known pedophile may actually indicate a ratio of 52.8 hunters per practicing pedophile. At this ratio, if the populations of hunters and pedophiles not only parallel but overlap, hunting might no longer be just a common element in the backgrounds of most sexual predators: it might begin to be recognized as a symptom of sexual abnormality in and of itself.

It must be noted that ratios independent of other context can be misleading. A relatively low ratio of hunters and/or trappers to pedophiles may suggest a relationship in the incidence of each, but not necessarily. The question is not whether there is just a low ratio of hunters and/or trappers to pedophiles, since this can result from low numbers of hunters and/or trappers in the general population, as in New York City; rather, the question is whether the ratio is indicatively low in counties which have both high numbers of pedophiles and high numbers of hunters and/or trappers.

Conversely, a high ratio of hunters and/or trappers to pedophiles does

ship between low population density and high incidence of incest, a primary form of pedophilia, suspected by many other researchers. Throughout the U.S., rates of participation in hunting and trapping—but not fishing—tend to rise as population density decreases. (Fishing participation varies mainly relative to the proximity of water.)

Pedophilia is poorly documented due to societal taboos that have inhibited reporting, but anecdotal evidence has long suggested that rates of incest are highest in rural areas, which tend to offer a limited choice of sexual partners. Folklorists have documented such sayings as, "A virgin in these hills is a girl whose daddy ran off" in most of the more remote regions of the U.S., including upstate New York.

Merely to find parallel patterns relative to population density would not indicate an attitudinal link between the inclination to hunt and the impulse to molest a child. Nor would finding a parallel between incidence of hunting and pedophilia that doesn't exist relative to other crimes necessarily be indicative, since it is well understood that crime in general decreases with population density. Obviously most property-related crimes require ready access to unfamiliar victims, e.g. people to rob at gunpoint, cars to steal, and homes to burglarize. Murder rates also decrease with population density; although from half to a third of all murder victims are acquainted with their killers, high murder rates have always been closely linked to high general crime levels.

On the other hand, finding a particularly strong statistical association between incidence of hunting and pedophilia could indicate that the leading reason why incest appears most common in rural areas is not the purportedly limited choice of sexual partners, as has been supposed, but rather the prevalence of the dominionis-

above average hunting participation when the five boroughs of New York City were excluded from the average, and all 50 had more than average hunting participation with New York City averaged in.

• Only three of the 53 counties with above average hunting participation did not have greater rates of child sexual assault as well.

Because of the statistical influence of New York City, whose rate of hunting participation is barely 10% of the overall state rate, and whose child sexual assault rate of 5.6 per 100,000 is just over half the state rate, median figures may be more indicative than averages. The median rate of child sexual assault is 20.3: 31 counties are above that rate and 31 below:

• Only four of the 32 counties with the highest rates of child sexual assault are below the median hunting density of 14,382 per 100,000—including only one of the 21 counties with the highest rates of child sexual assault.

• Conversely, just six of the 32 counties with more than the median hunting density are below the median for child sexual assault.

• Of the 41 counties with less than the state average population density, the median ratio of hunters to pedophiles fell at 687/1. Of the 21 counties at or below the median ratio, 16 had more than the median rate of child sexual assault. Six of the 16 counties were also below the state average ratio of 528 hunters to one pedophile; five of the six were among the 20 counties, statewide, with the most child sexual assault, and the sixth came in 22nd.

Comparisons of hunting participation and rates of child sexual assault among counties of nearly identical population den-

dominionistic as the general public.

The desire for mastery and control are also recognized leading characteristics of sadists and pedophiles, who typically reinforce a weak self-image through their dominance of their victims.

Yet another Albany-area killer, Stephen Francis Kuber III, age 20, summarized dominionism as he applied it to Kimberly Jaye Decker, age 30, on July 10, 1990: "You know how you drag a deer by the horns or the neck? That's how I dragged her," he told New York State Police investigator James Horton. "You know how you kill a sunfish? You really have to pound. That's how I had to pound on her. She wouldn't die."

Kellert found that the dominionistic attitude was held by only about 3% of the U.S. population as a whole, at a time when about 8% were hunters. Kellert further found that dominionism is quite rare among anti-hunters and members of humane groups, and in a follow-up study, *Attitudes Toward Animals: Age-Related Development Among Children*, he demonstrated that it is also rare in children of the second, fifth, eighth, and 11th grades.

Since Kellert did his interviews, in the 1970s, interest in trophy hunting has markedly increased, as evidenced by the number of submissions to the Boone and Crockett Club for scoring, but the number of licensed hunters in the U.S. has plummeted from nearly 22 million to under 14 million. Correspondingly, the number of licensed trappers has dwindled from a peak of circa 800,000 in 1981 to as few as 97,500. One effect of the decline in hunting and trapping participation may have been to lower the number of hunters and trappers with other motivations, while increasing the percentage who are driven by dominionism among the remainder.

Only 5.4% of Americans hunted or trapped in 1993. If Kellert's estimate that 3% of Americans are strong dominionists still holds, along with the tendency for strong dominionists to be hunters and/or trappers, it is possible that half of all cur-

not discount the possibility of a positive relationship in the incidence of each. Such a high ratio may reflect either a low rate of pedophilia, as in the most densely populated counties, or an unusually high level of hunting and/or trapping, as in the least populated counties, where coincidentally underreporting of pedophilia (along with rape and family violence) is most likely, due to the relative lack of access to social services.

Ratios are most meaningful in comparing large numbers to large numbers. In this instance, the most meaningful ratios are found in those counties that are neither in the top nor the bottom 10% for population density. On the accompanying chart, the lowest 10 ratios of hunters and trappers to pedophiles are highlighted in bold italics; the next 10 in bold; and ratios that are among the 10 lowest but are in counties where the number of hunters or trappers per 100,000 is below the state average are in italics.

The New York state statistics

ANIMAL PEOPLE initiated comparative study of the New York state hunting, trapping, and crime statistics in November 1993, days after two carloads of hunters, traveling together, shouted sexual threats at the editor and his three-year-old son, in an incident described more fully on the December editorial page. Familiar with the Felthous and Kellert studies, as well as with those that preceded them, and aware of a seemingly extraordinary number of sexual assaults upon children reported in the Glens Falls *Post-Star*, the leading newspaper in the region, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** wondered if an overlap in the dominionism of hunters and the dominionism of pedophiles might show up in hunting and crime records.

The study was begun with the recognition that any significant correlation found between hunting and pedophilia would have to stand up independently from both the known correlation of hunter density with low population density and the relation-

tic attitude manifested to some degree in raising animals for slaughter and to an even greater degree in hunting and trapping.

Peggy Sauer of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and Marjorie Cohen of the State of New York Department of Criminal Justice Services graciously provided **ANIMAL PEOPLE** with printouts of the county-by-county hunting, fishing, and trapping license sales and crime figures from 1992. To find whatever patterns might exist, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** converted the raw numbers into numbers of licenses or crimes per 100,000 residents, carrying the numbers to tenths for crimes of relatively low frequency, and excluding the statistics for crimes so rare that they were not reported in at least 50 of the 62 counties of New York. Also excluded were nonresident hunting, fishing, and trapping permit sales, and juvenile permit sales—the latter because juveniles by definition could not commit pedophilia, although they might commit other sex-related crimes.

As expected, hunting and trapping license sales were strongest per capita in the least densely populated counties, declining steadily as population density increased. There were no significant variations in the pattern relative to type of permit, e.g. small game vs. big game. Fishing license sales followed a more complex pattern involving both population density and proximity to water. Crimes such as murder, robbery, larceny, and theft predictably increased or decreased relative to population density. Crimes less linked to urban conditions, such as forgery and criminal mischief, tended to follow a more random pattern, probably most related to regional economic status (which was not a part of the study).

Hunting and pedophilia

The association between hunting and pedophilia fairly jumped off the chart:

• **Of the 50 counties with rates of child sexual assault greater than the state average of 10.1 per 100,000, 47 also had**

sity may be more meaningful still. Several such comparisons are possible, involving 22 counties (more than a third of the counties in New York):

• **At the lowest end of the population density scale, Essex and Lewis counties each have 21 residents per square mile. Lewis County has 10% more hunters; 27% more child sexual assault; and a 19% lower ratio of hunters to pedophiles.**

• **Schuyler, Chenango, and Otsego counties have from 57 to 60 residents per square mile. They average 20,062 hunters per 100,000, 33.3 child sexual assaults, and 827 hunters per pedophile. Schuyler has 7% more hunters than the average, 73% more child sexual assault, and a 55% lower ratio of hunters to pedophiles. Otsego has 8% fewer hunters than the average, 60% less child sexual assault, and a 70% higher ratio of hunters to pedophiles. Chenango is close to the average in both hunter numbers and child sexual assaults, with 698 hunters per pedophile.**

• **Warren, Yates, Greene, Steuben, Sullivan, Washington and Wyoming counties have from 68 to 72 residents per square mile. Warren, Greene, and Wyoming, the three counties with the fewest hunters, average 15,746 hunters per 100,000 residents, and 25.6 child sexual assaults. Yates, Steuben, and Sullivan average 21,535 hunters per 100,000, with 25.9 child sexual assaults. Washington falls in the middle for hunting density, with 17,547 hunters per 100,000, and is third in the state in frequency of child sexual assault at 46.7 per 100,000. All seven counties in this comparison have more than the statewide median hunting density; only Wyoming is below the statewide median in child sexual assault. The ratios of hunters per pedophile in these seven counties neatly predicts their order of frequency of child sexual assault: Washington first, then Warren, Sullivan, Yates, Greene, Steuben, and Wyoming.**

(continued from page seven)

• Cortland, Columbia, and Livingston counties have from 98 to 99 residents per square mile. They average 18,064 hunters per 100,000, and 17.7 child sexual assaults. Cortland has 18% more than the average number of hunters and 38% more than the average number of child sexual assaults. Columbia has 19% fewer hunters than the average, and 37% fewer child sexual assaults. Livingston is close to the average in both categories. Once again the ratios of hunters per pedophile predict the order of frequency of child sexual assault.

• Seneca and Madison counties have 104 to 105 residents per square mile. Madison has 7% fewer hunters, 2% less child sexual assault, and an 8% lower ratio of hunters to pedophiles.

• Oswego and Montgomery counties have 128 residents per square mile. Oswego has 39% more hunters, 27% more child sexual assault, but has a higher ratio of hunters to pedophiles. When trapping and hunting figures are combined, however, the ratios are close to the same.

• Ulster, Ontario, and Wayne counties each have from 147 to 148 residents per square mile. They average 13,264 hunters per 100,000, and 19.9 child sexual assaults. Wayne has 15% more hunters and 24% more child sexual assault. Ulster has 16% fewer hunters and 18% fewer child sexual assaults. Ontario has approximately the average number of hunters, roughly 1,000 below the state median, with 16% fewer child sexual assaults. Yet again, the ratio of hunters to pedophiles predicts the order of frequency of child sexual assault.

In six of the seven comparisons, the counties with the most hunters have sig-

Livingston counties also average 219 trappers per 100,000. Cortland has 27% more trappers and 38% more child sexual assault. Columbia has 20% fewer trappers and 37% fewer child sexual assaults. Livingston has 16% fewer trappers, and is average among the three in child sexual assault.

• Madison, another deviation from the trend, has 38% more trappers than Seneca, with 2% less child sexual assault—but the combined total of hunters and trappers in each county is nearly identical, negating the comparison.

• Oswego has 116% more trappers than Montgomery, and 27% more child sexual assault.

• Ulster, Ontario, and Wayne counties average 117 trappers apiece. Wayne, with 26% more trappers, has 24% more child sexual assault. Ulster has 16% less trappers and 18% less child sexual assault. Ontario has 8% less trappers and 16% less child sexual assault.

Other related crimes

If there is indeed a more than coincidental association among hunting, trapping, and pedophilia, growing out of dominionistic attitudes, one would expect to find parallels in the incidence of other crimes involving direct assertions of dominance: rape, sex crimes other than rape and prostitution, and the five categories of family violence (wife-abuse, husband-abuse, child-abuse, parent-abuse, and abuse by other family members). Aggravated assault might also fall into this category.

Such parallels appear, despite the certainty of significant under-reporting in most of these crime classifications. For instance, New York state records indicate that husbands are beaten from two to three

Counties are listed in order of population density. Those with the highest rates of sexual assault on children are highlighted either in bold italics (highest 10) or boldface (next 10)

Year: 1992 County	POP DEN S.	Hunters	Small game	Trap- ping	Big game	Comb. permit	Fishe rs	Total crime	Hunt ers / CSA	Tra p. /CS	Child sex assau lt
<i>Hamilton</i>		<i>62,120</i>	<i>1,820</i>	<i>1,240</i>	<i>8,460</i>	<i>15,240</i>		2,747			
<i>Essex</i>		<i>26,943</i>	<i>1,441</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>5,041</i>	<i>9,597</i>	<i>59,040</i>	2,328	1,553		
<i>Lewis</i>	3	<i>29,807</i>	<i>1,552</i>	<i>641</i>	<i>8,963</i>	<i>13,600</i>	<i>15,395</i>	1,104	832		40.1
<i>Franklin</i>	21	<i>21,370</i>	<i>1,519</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>5,053</i>	<i>7,358</i>	5,637	2,268	671	31	32.1
<i>Delaware</i>	21	<i>30,827</i>	<i>1,971</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>8,177</i>	<i>11,619</i>	<i>10,855</i>	2,263	772	13	44.1
St. Lawrence	29	<i>24,208</i>	<i>1,381</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>5,987</i>	<i>8,248</i>	<i>11,423</i>	3,379	644	14	27.1
Herkimer	33	16,639	1,138	173	4,730	5,753	2,017	2,606	1,052	12	47.1
<i>Alleghany</i>	42	<i>21,018</i>	<i>1,243</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>5,529</i>	<i>7,482</i>	<i>6,752</i>	2,712	609	8	23.1
<i>Schoharie</i>	47	<i>17,794</i>	<i>1,178</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>4,331</i>	<i>6,222</i>	4,851	2,129	478	21	27.1
<i>Schuyler</i>	49	<i>21,521</i>	911	163	4,037	<i>8,805</i>	4,678	2,639	711	6	44.1
<i>Chenango</i>	51	<i>20,171</i>	<i>1,360</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>5,652</i>	<i>7,381</i>	<i>11,674</i>	2,523	372	5	25.1
Otsego	57	<i>18,495</i>	<i>1,220</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>4,708</i>	<i>7,180</i>	5,860	2,046	698	13	57.1
Cattaraugus	58	<i>19,005</i>	1,131	251	4,505	<i>7,808</i>	5,633	3,046	1,412	3	28.1
<i>Warren</i>	60	15,003	607	208	3,353	5,580	5,715	<i>4,817</i>	896	10	13.1
Yates	64	<i>22,130</i>	<i>1,017</i>	<i>230</i>	3,978	<i>8,852</i>	2,386	3,386	392	25	21.1
Greene	68	15,269	940	122	4,340	5,096	6,161	3,125	1,020	12	38.1
Steuben	68	<i>20,505</i>	1,176	121	4,864	<i>8,289</i>	6,302	3,447	626	5	21.1
<i>Sullivan</i>	69	<i>21,969</i>	879	200	<i>5,069</i>	<i>7,254</i>	4,798	<i>4,117</i>	1,079	11	24.1
<i>Washington</i>	71	<i>17,547</i>	<i>973</i>	<i>230</i>	4,177	<i>6,587</i>	<i>15,493</i>	2,263	592	5	19.1
Wyoming	71	16,967	900	226	4,065	<i>7,033</i>	7,058	2,754	374	6	37.1
Clinton	71	9,795	966	166	2,686	5,145	4,893	2,390	1,212	5	46.1
<i>Jefferson</i>	72	<i>19,983</i>	<i>1,075</i>	<i>213</i>	3,898	<i>6,965</i>	<i>7,614</i>	2,508	657	5	14.1
<i>Cortland</i>	83	<i>21,253</i>	<i>1,345</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>5,927</i>	<i>8,027</i>	<i>17,534</i>	4,275	657	16	14.1
Columbia	87	14,565	733	176	3,330	4,900	7,498	2,956	868	11	30.1
Livingston	98	18,375	<i>1,037</i>	184	3,225	<i>8,176</i>	4,741	2,839	1,312	7	24.1
<i>Tioga</i>	99	15,498	672	142	3,694	6,221	5,524	2,279	1,050	12	11.1
Seneca	99	16,141	691	127	2,606	6,897	4,483	2,073	633	16	17.1
Madison	101	15,050	753	204	3,789	5,553	<i>9,191</i>	2,547	687	11	24.1
Orleans	104	<i>24,764</i>	805	167	2,183	6,674	<i>7,610</i>	3,111	657	6	23.1
<i>Fulton</i>	105	14,458	600	122	3,289	5,335	<i>8,431</i>	<i>3,782</i>	3,488	5	22.1
Cayuga	107	13,650	648	110	2,963	5,290	<i>7,555</i>	2,842	497	9	7.1
Genesee	109	10,215	<i>1,082</i>	<i>207</i>	3,482	<i>8,015</i>	6,599	2,921	666	24	29.1
Montgomery	119	14,306	<i>1,092</i>	110	<i>4,017</i>	5,131	<i>14,793</i>	<i>1,893</i>	<i>623</i>	4	20.1
<i>Oswego</i>	122	<i>23,302</i>	712	<i>226</i>	<i>4,140</i>	<i>7,632</i>	6,158	2,897	<i>622</i>	5	16.1
Chautauqua	128	14,905	731	132	3,225	5,903	<i>13,253</i>	<i>3,721</i>	735	13	23.1
Ulster	128	11,190	746	98	2,523	4,282	<i>6,960</i>	3,130	926	5	31.1
Ontario	134	13,061	667	107	2,110	5,819	<i>7,650</i>	2,628	691	7	16.1
Wayne	147	15,542	613	147	2,297	6,770	5,808	3,298	782	7	16.1
<i>Tompkins</i>	148	10,614	512	82	2,260	4,288	<i>9,969</i>	<i>5,034</i>	<i>582</i>	6	16.1
Oneida	148	11,124	574	98	2,767	4,117	5,342	3,618	439	6	26.1
<i>Saratoga</i>	198	9,081	444	73	1,900	3,451	6,691	2,829	654	6	24.1
<i>ST. w/o NYC</i>	207	<i>8,627</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>2,691</i>	<i>3,265</i>	6,403	<i>4,015</i>	<i>347</i>	3	17.1
Rensselaer	223	9,711	532	72	2,336	3,405	<i>4,468</i>	3,640	<i>654</i>	6	26.1
Chemung	<i>228</i>	13,401	565	68	2,753	5,751	4,552	<i>4,230</i>	<i>434</i>	3	13.1
Broome	236	11,823	572	58	2,852	4,672	5,881	3,248	<i>558</i>	6	22.1
Dutchess	233	7,443	379	66	1,681	2,981	6,260	3,462	<i>540</i>	3	24.1
Putnam	300	2,860	335	58	1,107	2,524	4,214	1,979	919	3	21.1
Orange	324	9,630	419	56	1,619	3,201	4,951	3,395	817	3	8.1
<i>STATE AVG.</i>	362	<i>5,336</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>1,173</i>	<i>1,999</i>	4,918	<i>5,842</i>	809	8	3.1
Niagara	377	11,543	504	62	1,625	5,037	<i>2,706</i>	<i>4,538</i>	<i>528</i>	17	11.1
Albany	<i>382</i>	9,663	464	78	1,550	3,886	6,214	<i>5,508</i>	946	5	10.1
Onandaga	422	7,688	367	47	1,489	2,951	5,634	<i>4,523</i>	812	4	12.1
Schenectady	559	7,179	404	41	1,361	2,841	5,914	<i>4,619</i>	<i>383</i>	5	11.1
Erie	601	6,854	314	31	1,189	3,009		<i>5,772</i>	<i>326</i>	7	

nificantly more child sexual assaults. In the odd comparison, that of Warren, Yates, Greene, Steuben, Sullivan, Washington, and Wyoming counties, six of the seven have both very high rates of hunting density and very high rates of child sexual assault—and the ratio of hunters to pedophiles stratifies precisely parallel to the order of frequency of child sexual assault.

Trapping and pedophilia

Similar associations emerge involving trappers. The statewide median number of trappers per 100,000 is 122. Only two of the 33 counties which are at or above the median for trapping participation are below the median for frequency of child sexual assault. Again comparing same-size counties:

- Lewis has 34% more trappers than Essex, and 27% more child sexual assault.

- Schuyler, Chenango, and Otsego average 254 trappers per 100,000. Schuyler has 36% fewer trappers and 75% more child sexual assault, the first deviation from the trend that more hunters and/or trappers corresponds with more child sexual assault. But Schuyler also has the most hunters of any of these three counties, and the most hunters and trappers when both categories are combined. Thus the pattern holds despite the variance.

- Warren, Yates, Sullivan, Washington, and Wyoming counties all have from 200 to 230 trappers per 10,000, with an average of 219. Greene and Steuben counties have 122 and 121 trappers, respectively. Warren, Yates, Sullivan, Washington, and Wyoming average 31.6 sexual assaults per 100,000, 46% more than Greene and Steuben. Among the five counties highest in trapping density among this group, only Wyoming has less child sexual assault than the average of the other two. (Yates is right on the average.)

- Cortland, Columbia, and

times as often as children, and that children beat parents more often than they themselves are beaten. Both statistics fly in the face of the observations and experience of police officers, medical personnel, and caseworkers: they stand as they do because adults who are beaten, especially adult males, are far more able and likely to call the police than children, and far more likely to press criminal charges.

It is probable that sexual abuse and family violence is even less often reported in rural areas than in cities, because of the lesser likelihood that the crime will be witnessed by third parties, the decreased opportunities for intervention by neighbors or bystanders, and the greater distance between victims and sources of help.

All of this notwithstanding:

- Only one county ranking in the top 20 for incidence of sex crimes other than rape and prostitution is not above the median hunting density; all 20 are above the state average hunting density.

- Of the 20 counties with the highest hunting density, 14 are also among the 20 with the highest incidence of “other” sex crime; 17 are above the median rate of 123 “other” sex crimes per 100,000 residents; 19 are above the statewide average of 87 “other” sex crimes per 100,000 with New York City excluded; and all 20 are above the New York City average of 73 “other” sex crimes per 100,000.

- Ten of the 20 counties with the highest hunting density are above the statewide average for incidence of rape. This in itself would not be significant, except that nine of the 10 counties that are below the statewide incidence of rape are also among the 11 least populous. The lower the population of a community, the less opportunity there is for a rapist to attack a stranger, while acquaintance rapes are the least likely to be reported. Finally, the total number of rapes reported in several of these sparsely populated counties would only have to increase by a handful to boost their rates up to or

Monroe	725	6,278	280	22	876	2,795	5,530	6,185	1,070	2	20.1
Suffolk	927	2,970	543	8	1,066	936	3,863	4,811	604	2	22.0
Rockland	1,083	3,499	205	26	560	1,351	4,508	2,886	338	5	6.4
Westchester	1,450	2,680	227	10	610	1,041	913	3,890	547	2	10.4
Nassau	1,526	1,500	195	3	554	466	3,252	3,101	744	1	8.8
Richmond #	2,021	1,136	74	1	425	331	1,527	4,741	517	4	6.4
Queens #	4,486	886	139	1	289	266	388	7,711	242	3	3.6
NYC	6,423	<u>543</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>206</u>	8,509	177	1	2.9
Bronx #	17,904	433	47	1	154	125	215	7,652	97	-	4.1
Kings #	<u>24,327</u>	542	70	1	203	141	<u>97</u>	7,361	55	-	5.0
New York #	28,662	28	4	0	8	9	151	12,555	106	-	5.6

The symbol # indicates the five counties (boroughs) that comprise New York City.

Hunting: male bonding

above the statewide median.

- Eleven of the 20 counties with the highest hunting density are above the median of 144.5 reported wife-beatings per 100,000 residents, while two more are right on the median. Three of the remaining counties have population densities of 57 or fewer residents per square mile. The low population coincides with a lack of protective facilities for battered women, and the low rate of reported wife-beating may therefore primarily reflect under-reporting.

To achieve even more meaningful comparisons, one might again compare rural counties with each other, defining “rural” as those counties with less than the state average population density, exclusive of the five boroughs of New York City. (Suburban counties would be those with more than the population density of the rural counties but less than the state average with New York City included, and urban counties would include all the remainder.)

- Of the 10 rural counties ranking among the 20 with the highest incidence of rape, all 10 are above the state average hunting density, excluding New York City; eight are above the median hunting density (which is nearly three times the average).

- Nine of the 11 rural counties that rank among the 20 with the most family violence are also above the median in hunting density.

- Six of the 12 rural counties

among the 20 with the most reported child-abuse are also among the 20 counties with the highest hunting density—and 11 of the 12 are above the median hunting density.

- All 10 of the rural counties that rank among the 20 with the most reported wife-abuse are above the median in hunting density.

- All 11 of the rural counties that rank among the 20 with the most reported husband-abuse are above the median in hunting density. Conversely, 11 of the 20 counties with the highest hunting density are above the median in husband-abuse. Husband-abuse is generally believed to reflect a climate of family violence that begins with a dominionistic male family head (who may be a father or grandfather of the assailant, rather than the reported victim, who has taught by example the recourse to violence during an argument). It is also noteworthy that many and perhaps most husband-abuse cases are crossfiled counter to wife-abuse charges, usually after police are summoned to break up a domestic free-for-all in which both parties deliver blows with no clear sign as to who started it.

- Eight of the 11 rural counties that rank among the 20 with the most aggravated assault are also among the 20 with the highest hunting density.

- Of the 14 rural counties with more aggravated assaults than the statewide average excluding New York City, 12 have more than the median hunting density.

hunting, sex attacks on children

Population density is given as persons per square mile. All other columns state either number for Hunters and Trappers per Child Sexual Assault (see text), bold italics indicate highest of resident permits issued or number of reported crimes per 100,000 residents. Except 10 counties; bold indicates next 10 counties; plain italics indicate lowest 10 counties.

Murder	Rape	Rob'ry	Aggrav. assault	Burglary	Larceny	Vehicle theft	Arson	Drugs	Dang's weap.	Sex crimes*	Forgery	Stolen goods	Criminal mischief	Fraud	FAMILY ABUSE	Wife-abuse	Husband -abuse	Child-abuse	Parent -abuse	Other fam. viol.	County
0	40.0	0	0	1,160	1,620	100	0	420	80	240	40	60	1,080	460	220	180	20	0	20	0	<i>Hamilton</i>
5.4	<i>10.8</i>	2.7	219	646	1,443	27	64.8	230	95	257	103	587	<i>978</i>	324	200	143	22	14	5	14	<i>Essex</i>
3.7	<i>11.1</i>	0	74	478	496	41	<i>3.7</i>	148	37	119	56	37	<i>244</i>	189	159	152	7	0	0	0	<i>Lewis</i>
2.1	19.2	10.6	309	587	1,287	47	34.0	351	75	202	162	713	<i>1,077</i>	566	109	77	2	9	13	4	<i>Franklin</i>
0	14.6	12.5	150	690	1,321	54	<i>10.4</i>	215	108	131	121	75	1,285	708	81	63	6	4	2	4	<i>Delaware</i>
2.7	14.2	12.0	177	626	2,474	66	15.0	327	59	166	126	444	1,377	309	345	210	30	23	27	37	St. Lawrence
0	18.2	7.6	267	652	1,612	60	24.2	142	58	126	47	970	1,335	399	417	368	12	0	9	14	<i>Herkimer</i>
0	20.0	3.9	298	844	1,528	58	35.3	182	66	252	122	330	3,324	908	216	178	10	8	14	6	<i>Allegany</i>
6.3	31.3	6.0	141	772	1,122	56	21.9	475	59	234	63	84	1,331	597	113	97	3	3	0	9	<i>Schoharie</i>
21.1	21.1	0	142	663	1,700	63	15.8	195	21	174	95	79	1,632	2,568	374	247	47	63	42	16	<i>Schuyler</i>
3.9	15.4	11.5	210	621	1,604	64	25.0	377	114	260	114	194	1,150	829	288	142	33	46	21	39	<i>Chenango</i>
0	21.3	10.0	77	515	1,387	34	24.6	198	61	159	97	112	1,102	493	82	54	5	13	3	7	Otsego
1.1	24.1	16.5	338	681	1,911	69	22.3	225	60	108	91	285	1,485	237	141	92	19	7	1	22	Cattaraugus
0	36.7	26.7	167	729	2,256	97	15.0	282	53	172	197	108	1,318	590	35	22	30	2	3	3	<i>Warren</i>
0	21.7	0	270	639	1,370	83	17.4	200	44	217	4	39	1,065	639	200	104	22	30	22	22	Yates
2.2	24.4	17.8	536	896	1,587	67	<i>11.1</i>	609	144	78	96	280	1,402	549	227	171	11	22	4	11	<i>Greene</i>
2.0	<i>8.0</i>	11.0	223	715	2,379	101	20.0	398	73	192	130	87	1,513	1,057	340	240	18	28	23	24	Steuben
5.7	34.2	78.6	359	1,353	2,169	104	50.0	1,063	194	180	204	151	1,734	450	279	239	9	9	9	10	<i>Sullivan</i>
0	13.3	1.7	300	488	1,393	57	3.3	215	37	212	100	193	1,465	293	203	115	18	12	15	35	<i>Washington</i>
2.3	26.6	16.3	395	849	1,342	112	<i>11.6</i>	263	161	121	56	233	1,209	400	284	147	37	35	35	30	Wyoming
2.3	12.6	5.8	221	510	1,606	21	23.0	383	104	135	110	190	1,264	691	233	85	12	14	4	25	Clinton
1.8	47.3	26.8	146	622	1,622	35	35.7	438	133	169	93	105	1,305	442	106	56	6	10	5	28	<i>Jefferson</i>
6.1	38.8	30.6	149	723	3,257	98	16.3	198	163	216	116	137	1,653	835	746	296	67	200	86	310	<i>Cortland</i>
0	11.1	47.6	368	710	1,756	84	22.2	581	146	144	49	91	1,406	379	370	284	24	18	16	27	Columbia
1.6	22.2	7.9	159	440	2,143	56	6.4	348	44	122	46	91	1,800	516	429	319	35	19	16	33	Livingston
0	25.7	1.9	309	491	1,360	70	13.2	176	98	172	125	425	1,321	489	628	209	64	53	53	238	<i>Tioga</i>
2.9	0	2.9	100	318	1,606	38	23.5	382	47	127	94	65	1,535	856	741	509	44	62	53	35	Seneca
5.7	12.9	11.4	93	501	1,859	50	22.9	281	51	160	69	64	1,287	497	151	87	9	9	7	34	Madison
2.4	23.8	42.9	355	612	1,957	129	23.8	229	52	79	81	650	986	286	376	221	36	40	40	36	Orleans
1.8	30.9	34.6	183	953	2,431	146	12.7	255	71	251	82	31	2,287	647	776	469	36	64	58	133	<i>Fulton</i>
1.2	15.7	26.5	210	607	1,934	45	20.5	299	58	151	113	86	1,449	330	288	206	21	13	19	23	Cayuga
0	23.0	19.7	87	629	2,062	77	11.5	231	43	87	71	287	993	474	134	89	10	2	12	20	Genesee
1.9	1.9	11.5	42	469	1,306	73	3.9	504	50	67	60	60	1,414	335	225	146	15	21	14	25	Montgomery
0.8	27.6	15.5	48	639	2,070	88	61.8	155	23	191	44	250	1,781	443	370	195	30	11	21	114	<i>Oswego</i>
1.4	13.3	31.5	160	704	2,699	108	32.9	739	78	149	87	174	2,101	752	128	83	7	13	9	15	Chautauqua
4.2	22.8	44.3	229	691	2,021	108	16.2	1,050	169	110	177	717	1,673	414	181	111	24	10	14	19	Ulster
3.1	13.5	25.0	100	505	1,908	67	28.1	229	32	34	129	45	1,231	622	135	73	2	37	1	72	Ontario
2.2	21.1	17.8	167	729	2,256	97	24.4	458	80	163	207	81	1,877	859	412	279	21	32	50	30	<i>Wayne</i>
0	31.6	46.3	113	1,035	3,704	92	13.7	224	80	181	270	131	2,187	753	285	203	11	8	27	26	<i>Tompkins</i>
2.0	26.9	81.0	134	728	2,486	155	15.0	335	68	97	121	115	1,714	468	153	89	17	18	15	13	Oneida
.6	18.6	26.2	264	564	1,890	60	13.1	239	58	144	121	220	1,448	398	303	151	19	20	25	85	<i>Saratoga</i>
3.6	21.5	133.5	219	827	2,426	385	26.8	334	64	97	89	167	1,774	274	419	301	58	17	26	54	<i>ST. w/o NYC</i>
0	28.9	57.7	154	880	2,344	165	30.1	280	36	144	58	258	1,933	224	214	144	28	6	8	19	Rensselaer
2.1	39.6	49.0	203	587	3,244	83	11.5	521	59	119	70	142	1,940	1,620	388	187	58	40	30	69	Chemung
2.3	17.8	29.4	121	537	2,449	86	20.6	505	97	133	122	112	1,791	139	211	169	9	6	12	34	Broome
3.5	15.3	117.2	254	696	2,244	138	14.9	451	111	108	101	941	1,677	310	169	79	11	47	12	18	Dutchess
2.4	4.7	16.5	102	521	1,186	135	17.7	628	226	82	144	238	1,866	678	514	308	39	60	40	48	Putnam
4.2	22.3	92.9	285	646	2,202	140	27.7	639	126	98	116	219	1,879	353	297	209	19	21	20	24	Orange
13.2	28.3	583.0	480	1,062	2,747	929	40.6	374	87	87	70	144	1,520	364	433	257	47	24	34	72	<i>STATE AVG</i>
31.2	40.9	140.1	305	877	2,769	287	35.1	214	42	116	89	68	2,001	105	122	73	9	10	9	21	Niagara
3.7	32.5	190.1	319	1,170	3,528	273	33.6	531	83	115	117	125	1,780	317	442	224	23	15	19	155	Albany
3.2	29.5	161.4	217	995	2,926	200	35.1	335	68	97	121	123	1,517	106	135	73	2	37	1	22	Onandaga
2.0	30.7	123.3	460	1,003	2,787	224	27.3	256	44	83	56	249	2,103	183	831	697	30	19	31	41	Schenectady
9.0	43.2	341.3	480	1,260	2,849	792	50.2	334	50	93	89	71	1,826	216	60	43	3	4	1	7	Erie

7.6	30.8	241.8	135	1,285	3,950	535	49.4	256	90	95	91	113	2,127	291	95	57	7	7	12	11	Monroe
3.9	8.3	141.6	163	1,007	2,780	708	26.7	175	32	52	62	72	2,754	66	976	478	65	39	104	203	Suffolk
2.6	17.2	81.7	172	507	1,930	179	12.7	306	42	65	51	71	2,099	134	258	145	30	21	28	32	Rockland
3.6	15.1	202.0	202	694	2,186	557	22.4	428	56	52	71	211	1,735	70	181	119	44	8	18	24	Westchester
1.9	9.6	150.7	125	539	1,633	643	12.8	188	32	33	58	55	1,083	22	111	57	4	3	14	32	Nassau
7.1	13.8	361.6	484	853	1,680	1,338	100.8	123	54	40	25	39	1,496	124	406	231	28	9	16	26	Richmond #
17.9	26.9	969.2	550	1,278	2,475	2,393	41.7	160	63	53	29	70	1,086	204	529	323	34	28	41	87	Queens #
27.1	38.2	1,237.9	862	1,404	3,214	1,722	60.8	433	121	73	43	111	1,150	496	399	193	30	34	44	100	NYC
45.2	46.8	1,361.8	1,113	1,463	2,155	1,466	78.8	719	194	41	98	169	1,230	349	1,024	662	40	54	69	155	Bronx #
28.2	46.0	1,401.5	972	1,406	2,072	1,704	67.1	316	139	69	36	100	1,034	363	613	364	27	35	43	103	Kings #
27.9	40.2	993.7	1,660	1,660	7,200	1,170	51.4	823	129	103	77	155	1,260	1,297	497	295	20	31	35	86	New York #

* The sex crimes heading includes all sex-related crimes other than forcible rape and prostitution.

or just bondage-and-discipline thinly disguised?

Similar associations exist relative to trapping and “other” sex crime. Thirteen of the 20 counties with the most trappers per capita are also among the 20 with the most “other” sex crime; 19 of the 20 are above the median for “other” sex crimes. No associations between trapping, rape, and family violence are evident, but this may reflect the distinctive age pattern of trappers, as opposed to that of hunters. Seven different studies published in the past 15 years have indicated that 50-60% of all trappers are under age 20: younger than the typical convicted rapist and relatively unlikely to head a household. The next largest age group among trappers is 50+: older than the typical convicted rapist, and likely to have more grown children than children at home.

Conclusions

The ANIMAL PEOPLE analysis of New York state hunting, trapping, and crime statistics does not “prove” that all hunters and trappers, most hunters and trappers, or even a noteworthy number of hunters and trappers are sex perverts, active or latent. It does, however, suggest the possibility that hunting and trapping may attract many of the same individuals who are inclined toward pedophilia and other dominionistic crime. The numbers in eight categories of incidence of dominionistic crime overlap with hunting participation to a degree that cannot be explained away as chance, or as a product of confluence chiefly related to population density, like

the confluence of tractor ownership with hunting participation. If there is confluence or coincidence involved, it is involved with every category of crime but one that might be associated with dominionism—arson—and while arson is associated with serial killing, it is also closely and far more frequently associated with deteriorating inner city neighborhoods.

The ANIMAL PEOPLE findings are thus far unique, in the absence of similar analytical studies, but two previous examinations of hunting relative to crime are worth mentioning. The first, *Hunting and Crimes of Violence: An Exploratory Analysis of Correlation* was presented to the 1985 annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences by Chris Eskridge, Ph.D., of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. Eskridge examined hunting license sales per 100,000 residents of all 50 states relative to reported rates of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and overall violent crime rates. Eskridge found that the rates of each crime decreased with population density, as hunting participation rose, and concluded that hunting might “have some type of a cathartic impact upon those who hunt,” which might prevent crime. Looking at whole states rather than counties or townships, Eskridge failed to separate urban and rural crime tendencies before looking for associations with hunting. Further, Eskridge did not distinguish among types of violence that might have greater or lesser relationships to hunting; overlooked family violence completely; and relied upon rape statistics which are now known to have

been hugely under-reported even relative to the statistics of today, which are also generally believed to be under-reported. In short, Eskridge failed to look at enough of the important variables.

Two years later, in 1987, University of New Hampshire Family Research Center director Murray Straus compared teen homicide rates with numerous factors including hunting and participation in football in *Why Are American Youth So Violent?*, a paper presented to the Youth 2000: Imperatives for Action conference at the New York Academy of Medicine. “Essentially,” Straus summarized, “we found that the more legitimate (legal) violence, the more criminal violence, including rape and murder.” The Straus study, however, did not examine sex-related crimes other than rape, nor did it go beyond comparing broad regional populations.

Further analysis of the apparent relationship between incidence of hunting and trapping and dominionistic crime may be undertaken in either of two ways. Firm confirmation of such a relationship could be done by identifying the percentages of convicted pedophiles who have held valid hunting and/or trapping licenses within one year, two years, three years, and four to 10 years of their arrest (making allowance for time spent in incarceration, if any, between offenses). This study could only be done through official cooperation between the New York State Justice Department and the New York Department of Environmental Conservation, since the identities of hunting and trapping license holders are not released

to outside researchers.

The findings of the ANIMAL PEOPLE analysis could also be checked against the crime, hunting, and trapping statistics of each of the other 49 states, by anyone willing to send away for the records which are in the public domain, and able to do the necessary math. It is likely that there will be some regional variance in the relationship between hunting participation and the incidence of dominionistic crime.

At the same time, New York may be as representative for the purposes of such analysis as any one state could be. While the U.S. Bureau of the Census considers that 91% of New York residents live in metropolitan areas, compared with 77.5% nationwide, only nine states have greater rural populations. The New York ethnic balance (74% Caucasian, 16% Afro-American, 8.5% Hispanic) is close to the overall U.S. balance (80% Caucasian, 12% Afro-American, 9% Hispanic). Per capita income is slightly higher than for the U.S. as a whole, but is identical to the figures for the New England and Middle Atlantic regions. Although more New Yorkers (26%) complete college than the U.S. norm (22%), the number who complete high school (77%) is the same as the U.S. average. In short, it is not likely that a trend seen in New York, which includes 7% of the total U.S. population, will not be seen in the U.S. as a whole.

—Merritt Clifton

Marine mammals

S. 1636, the present Marine Mammal Protection Act reauthorization bill, has cleared the Senate Commerce Committee and at deadline was expected to be passed any day by the full Senate, with House ratification likely in April. The Humane Society of the U.S. has asked members to write Congress opposing S. 1636 because it "has no provisions for effective enforcement," and "would allow the accidental killing of endangered species (currently prohibited) and the intentional shooting of seals and sea lions solely to protect fish commercially caught or raised." HSUS seeks amendments that will "ensure that marine mammal mortality in commercial fishing operations reaches insignificant levels approaching zero, mandate specific punitive consequences if kill reduction goals are not met on schedule, prohibit the capture of wild whales or dolphins for public display, prohibit swim-with-the-dolphin programs and petting pools, prohibit public feeding of both captive and wild marine mammals, prohibit the issuance of permits to kill endangered species in commercial fisheries," and "prohibit the intentional killing of seals and sea lions solely to protect fishing gear, catch, or net pens." The Animal Welfare Institute has issued a similar appeal for action.

Ulysses, the captive orca many activists hoped might become the first to be rehabilitated for return to the sea, was instead flown from the Barcelona Zoo to Sea World in San Diego circa mid-February, where he will join a captive breeding program. The Barcelona Zoo plans to build a larger tank, to replace the 72-foot tank the 20-foot orca has shared for the past decade with a female dolphin, in hopes of eventually importing some of Ulysses' progeny for display.

Responding indirectly to a week-long hunger strike by Ric O'Barry of the Dolphin Project, Israel announced February 5 that it will ban the import of dolphins for exhibit. O'Barry had asked that three dolphins at a bankrupt Israeli amusement park be rehabilitated for release. Present plans call for moving them to another dolphinarium.

Lisa DiStefano (Sea Shepherd photo)

Brigitte Bardot in December personally asked French environment minister Michel Barnier to prevent the Beachcomber Hotel in Moorea, New Caledonia, from capturing up to a dozen dolphins for display—only to be told that French animal protection laws don't apply to foreign territories. However, Barnier pledged, he will ask all French territories to adopt similar laws.

The Omacha Foundation, set up in the Colombian Amazon by river dolphin researchers Fernando Trujillo, Sarita Kendall, and Sandra Bernal, protects the highly endangered dolphins through a mix of scientific education and promotion of the Ticuna myth that dolphins are reincarnated human spirits. The dolphins are hunted in Brazilian Amazonia for their teeth and genitals, which are believed to have aphrodisiacal properties, and also often drown in fishnets.

Northeastern Ohio Universities paleontologist J.G.M. Thewissen on January

Whaler sinking (from page one)

The *Senet* was the second Norwegian whaler sunk by Sea Shepherd since Norway quit the IWC in July 1992 and resumed commercial whaling. The first, the *Nybraena*, was scuttled on December 27, 1992. In all, Sea Shepherd has sunk seven pirate whalers and has destroyed 10 ships in all since 1979, when Watson rammed his first ship, the original *Sea Shepherd*, into the Portuguese pirate whaler *Sierra*.

"It is with great reluctance that we must initiate these actions," Watson said. "However, when nations do not heed the law, it is the duty of concerned citizens to enforce the law. Our actions," he claimed, "were an enforcement of international conservation regulations." To date, Watson said, "no criminal charges have been filed against Sea Shepherd for any of the attacks." Norway reportedly tried to extradite Watson and Distefano in connection with the *Senet* sinking, but Watson said the request was denied.

While the 1979 ramming drew global attention, recent Sea Shepherd actions have received little note. "There's been very little media over here," Watson acknowledged a few days later, "but," he added with evident glee, "in Norway they're going crazy. Now the other whalers want 24-hour-a-day armed guards. But they had this ship under guard," he continued, "and it happened anyway. We think they were tipped off that we were coming."

Distefano supplied further details. Before the 1992 sinking she said, "We did the reconnaissance and then we left before the engineer came in. This time we did a lot of disinformation, letting them think we were going to do it at various different times, so they had to spend a lot of time and money on security."

Watson and Distefano denied that the sinking was timed to loosely coincide

the *Rio Las Casas*, whose crew will be flown to Canada to testify. Three of the counts against Watson carry maximum penalties of life imprisonment; the fourth could bring a 10-year sentence. The defense will cost Sea Shepherd an estimated \$150,000, nearly a third of the organization's annual budget.

"The Crown is trying to bleed us," Distefano charged. "And anyway it was actually me who gave the order to throw the stink bomb, and me who arranged the action. I didn't even consult with Paul because that's the arrangement we have with each other to avoid conspiracy charges."

Regardless of the verdict Distefano pledged, Sea Shepherd will carry on. Originally set for December 1993, the trial was postponed apparently to avoid bringing Watson publicity near the start of the annual landmen's seal hunt along the Atlantic Canada coast. The notorious hunt on offshore ice floes was halted in 1983 but the ongoing landmen's hunt drew 8,930 participants last year, up from 8,848 in 1992. Bad weather and lack of a pelt market held the 1993 toll to 26,319 seals, but 68,674 were killed in 1992. Most are shot from small boats, and since about 70% sink before they can be retrieved, the actual toll may be triple the reported count. Attempts to revive the market for seal products are made annually. Feeding seal meat to foxes on fur farms failed with the collapse of the fur trade. Despite a promotional investment of \$500,000 by the Canadian Sealers Association, seal pot pie promotor Richard Pantin sold only 6,000 of the pies last year—virtually all of them in Newfoundland. The current sealers' hope is that they will be allowed to kill seals for their penises, which the Poon syndicate has offered to buy in any volume available, for resale in Asia as aphrodisiacs. The shadowy Poon

President Bill Clinton has named Under Secretary of Oceans and Atmosphere D. James Baker and National Marine Fisheries Service staffer Michael Tillman as U.S. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner to the International Whaling Commission. Tillman, an Alaskan native and member of the Tlingit tribe, will markedly increase the indigenous presence on the 38-nation IWC.

The California Department of Fish and Game hopes to complete a \$5 million rescue and rehabilitation center for wildlife harmed in oil spills by October 1995. The center, to focus on care of California's 2,000 endangered sea otters, will occupy the site of the Long Marine Laboratory of the University of California at Santa Cruz.

13 announced the 1992 discovery of the fossilized remains of a previously unknown apparent ancestor of modern whales, who walked on land and hunted at sea circa 50 million years ago. The fossils were found in the Kala Chitta hills of northern Pakistan.

A year after Montreal mayor Jean Dore vowed to veto any effort by Biodome aquarium to acquire beluga whales, the Biodome executive board has recommended that belugas should be obtained to boost attendance. The Biodome is expected to seek a capture permit in 1995.

After a month of intense local publicity about the plight of captive marine mammals, orchestrated by the Coalition for No Whales in Captivity, Period, the Vancouver Aquarium announced January 28 that it will host a scientific workshop on marine mammal returns to the wild.

with the publicity build-up toward the opening of the Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway. "It really didn't have anything to do with the Olympics," Distefano said. "We'd been planning to do this ever since they resumed whaling."

Watson trial in Canada

The sinking came approximately two months before the March 21 first hearing in the Canadian government's prosecution of Watson on four counts of criminal mischief filed after a confrontation with the Cuban dragnet trawler *Rio Las Casas* off Newfoundland on July 28, 1993. Canada contends Watson was inside the 200-mile limit demarcating Canadian waters, meaning the *Rio Las Casas* was violating Canadian sovereignty and fishing laws with impunity; Watson claims he was 240 miles out. The confrontation consisted of either a bumping or a near miss, depending upon whom one believes. Someone then lobbed a stink bomb from the *Cleveland Amory*, Watson's vessel at the time, to the deck of

Distefano notes, have been among the major players in the ivory trade for more than 300 years.

"If they resume the commercial seal hunt," Distefano emphasized, "we'll be there to stop it." She sees other fronts opening, as well. "We're afraid Alberto Fujimora, the president of Peru, is also going to resume whaling, because he wants the dollars and the goodwill from Japan. The highly endangered right whale winters just off the Peruvian coast. Japan has put out word that it will buy whale meat at any price, and Bill Clinton, by refusing to impose the sanctions that Congress asked for against Norway, 347 to zero, has let the world know he's absolutely toothless when it comes to marine mammals. Clinton and Albert Gore," Distefano added in bitter summation, "have done more to drive whales toward extinction than Ronald Reagan, James Watt, and George Bush together. The whales will be gone by the year 2,000 if we don't stop the resumption of commercial whaling now."

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Animals lose friends in D.C.

WASHINGTON D.C.—Bureau of Land Management chief James Baca resigned February 3 rather than be kicked upstairs by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, who had offered to make him his deputy assistant. Baca was unpopular with ranchers and miners due to his demand for tougher environmental controls on use of the 270 million acres of BLM land, and for reform of leasing agreements to gain market value returns from grazing leases and mining claims. Ranchers also recall that Baca threw the USDA's Animal Damage Control agency out of New Mexico in 1992 for failing to inspect traps at least once every 24 hours, to reduce animal suffering and harm to endangered species.

Babbitt said he remained "deeply committed to getting grazing rules worked out and also to getting reforms of the mining law of 1872 enacted," but ousted Baca because they have "different approaches to management style and consensus building."

British Cats

A Valentine's Day poll of British cat-lovers by *All About Cats* magazine found that 66% of male owners and 62% of female owners rated cats more cuddly than their partners—and half of the cat-lovers considered their cats better looking, too.

Leakey quits

NAIROBI—Accused of corruption, racism, and mismanagement by 23 influential cabinet ministers eager to exploit wildlife and habitat, renowned paleontolo-

gist Responed Sierra Club president Carl Pope, "Babbitt is trying to move a reform agenda without alienating the opponents of reform. I don't think he can achieve it, and I think he is foolish to try."

Baca's ouster came five weeks after Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy announced the apparently forced resignation of Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Inspection Services Gene Branstool, whom Espy found expendable as part of his effort to gain meat industry acceptance of cooking safety labels on packaging. Under Branstool, the USDA Animal and Plant Inspection Service had stepped up slaughter-

PETA wins Berosini reversal

RENO, Nevada—The Nevada Supreme Court on January 27 emphatically reversed the \$4.2 million libel verdict won by orangutan trainer Bobby Berosini in August 1990 against People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, PETA director of investigations Jeanne Roush, the Performing Animal Welfare Society, PAWS executive director Pat Derby, and dancer Ottavio Gesmundo.

Berosini contended that a videotape Gesmundo secretly recorded backstage was false and defamatory. The videotape was given to mass media by PETA, while Derby commented upon it for *Entertainment Tonight*. However, in a strongly worded 32-page opinion, the four judges who reviewed the case concluded unanimously that, "The videotape is not false because it is an accurate portrayal of the manner in which Berosini disciplined his animals backstage before performances. The videotape is not defamatory because Berosini and his witnesses take the position that the shaking, punching, and beating that appear on the tape are necessary, appropriate and justified for the training, discipline, and control of show animals. If Berosini did not think that the tape showed him doing anything wrong or disgraceful," the decision continued, "he should not be heard to complain that the defendants defamed him merely by showing the tape."

Aberation

Libel experts considered the 1990 verdict an aberation. Usual legal strategy would have pursued dismissal on points of law, but PETA embraced the trial as a chance to try Berosini himself in the court of public opinion. Clark County judge Myron Leavitt, who conducted the trial, was a former roommate and law partner of William Boyd, a co-owner of the Stardust hotel, where

moment."

The PAWS sanctuary now appears safe. "It's the broadest possible verdict, across the board," Derby exulted. "The court ruled that they saw what we said Berosini did, and affirmed that we have the right to voice our opinions."

Berosini had a bad week, as a few days later the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service revoked his license to buy and sell animals.

RICO could still spell trouble

Despite the Nevada victory, PETA remains under a legal cloud, though not one as imminently threatening, due to the January 24 unanimous U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *National Organization for Women v. Scheidler* that the federal Racketeering-Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act may be invoked against activist groups, if the plaintiffs can prove that two or more crimes against them have been part of a "pattern of racketeering activity" promoted by the activists named. The ruling allows NOW to proceed with an eight-year-old lawsuit against Operation Rescue and other anti-abortion groups, whom NOW accuses of complicity in conspiring to put abortion clinics out of business via bombings, arson, and other acts of physical intimidation. RICO permits victorious plaintiffs to collect triple damages.

"Under this decision, Martin Luther King Jr. would have been a racketeer," claimed Operation Rescue founder Randall Terry. "What I'd say to the AIDS activists, the anti-nuclear groups, and the animal rights people is, get your affairs in order and line up, because you're next."

Agreed Robert Blakey of the University of

gist Richard Leakey resigned January 14 after five years as head of the Kenya Wildlife Service.

Leakey's vigorous attack on corruption and defense of endangered species brought more than \$150 million in aid to Kenya. Supporting Leakey in an appeal to Kenyan president Daniel arap Moi, who did not immediately accept the resignation, was leading environmentalist Wangari Maathai. She warned arap Moi that without Leakey's commanding presence, the cabal opposing him would "loot the game parks" and use the heavily armed anti-poaching patrols for "ethnic cleansing" against minority tribes.

In the 15 years before Leakey was appointed, the Kenyan elephant population fell from over 100,000 to 19,000. Under Leakey, whose wardens shot to kill, ivory poaching virtually ceased.

house inspections and enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act, cracking down on pet theft and roadside zoos. A farmer, former Ohio state representative, state senator, and Democratic party chair, Branstool blocked a bill to legalize dove hunting in 1981, after which, recalls Ritchie Laymon of the Ohio activist group Protect Our Earth's Treasures, "A dozen of his children's 4-H ducks were found torn apart and thrown under one of his sons' bedroom window." Branstool responded by giving up hunting and becoming a semi-vegetarian. Support from animal rights activists may have signed his political death warrant. Warned Laymon on October 5, "If Gene is seen as too accommodating of animal advocates, you'll have the National Association for Biomedical Research and the Farm Bureau calling for his head, and they'll get it."

Berosini performed. Leavitt had received \$25,000 from the Stardust during an unsuccessful bid for election to the Nevada Supreme Court. Irritated by PETA theatrics, especially after defense attorney Philip Hirschkop and PETA president Alex Pacheco questioned his integrity, Leavitt excluded 15 defense witnesses and fined PETA \$50,000 for acts of contempt—including staging a press conference at which actress Rue McClanahan and disc jockey Casey Kasem attacked him for alleged bias after spending just six minutes in the courtroom.

Fighting the 1990 verdict—and posting a bond of \$800,000 in order to appeal it—caused PETA economic stress. But the stress was even greater for Derby, who nearly lost the PAWS sanctuary when Berosini obtained a lien against it and tried to collect his damages.

"Every time he made a move, we called a press conference," Derby told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "We got media here and played the videotape again. He'd back off because he didn't want all the TV stations to air the video. But he could have foreclosed on us at any

Notre Dame law school, who was principal author of the RICO act 25 years ago as a Senate staff counsel, "RICO was not supposed to apply to organized political dissent." The original purpose of RICO was to fight extortionists.

PETA joined Earth First! and many feminist and civil rights organizations in filing Amicus briefs in support of the Operation Rescue position that RICO should not be applicable. Justices David Souter and Anthony Kennedy noted their concerns in a concurring opinion, warning that, "RICO actions could deter protected advocacy," advising courts to "bear in mind the First Amendment interests that could be at stake."

Regardless of the outcome of a RICO suit, the cost of fighting it and the risk of losing it could seriously inhibit an activist group. Among animal protection groups, PETA would appear to be most vulnerable because it has often been first to announce actions of the Animal Liberation Front, and thereby could be accused of engaging in a tacit conspiracy to promote such actions—if only by publicizing them after the fact.

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The Warm Store

Cruelty cops fight to keep badges

(from page one)

ment in Connecticut is also supervised by the department of agriculture. But precedent is no consolation to the many Pennsylvania humane officers who might lose their authority, at least until completing certification courses—or whose agencies might lose their right to have humane officers.

The latter prospect is of particular concern to organizations such as Farm Sanctuary, of Lancaster, and the Large Animal Protection Society, of Parkersburg, which instead of covering a particular region instead concern themselves with the protection of a particular class of animal. It's also a concern to the seven humane law enforcement agencies in Allegheny County, who together serve Pittsburgh and environs. Under one legislative scenario, six of the seven would lose their officers. If the officers were unable to work under the auspices of the single county enforcement agency designated by the Department of Agriculture, they would become former officers. Most would not be out of work, because most are not paid—but they could no longer write citations.

Fumes Animal Care and Welfare SPCA chief humane agent Edward J. Blotzer Jr., of Pittsburgh, "At a time when violence and brutality against people and animals appears to be on the increase, I believe it is best to put handcuffs on criminals, not on law enforcement officers who have been protecting animals from abuse for over 125 years."

A retired locomotive engineer, Blotzer, age 70, is the senior anti-cruelty cop on the western Pennsylvania beat. It was he who initiated regular prosecutions in 1970, after incorporating the Animal Care and Welfare SPCA out of frustration with his inability to bring abusers to justice as a volunteer with an older humane group. It was Blotzer who suggested in 1987 that a handful of district justices should be empowered to issue warrants in cruelty cases that would be valid anywhere in Allegheny County—giving the justices with the most interest in such cases the chance to develop expertise, while relieving others of that part of their often heavy

dards for becoming a humane officer in Pennsylvania, the lack of coordinated enforcement, the lack of public accountability, and perceived uneven interpretation of what cruelty is, citing instances where one agency would clear an individual and another would come to write a citation the next day. Some of White's examples of alleged abuse of authority have been dubious—for instance, the objections of an apparent animal collector to having had 16 diseased cats seized and euthanized—but judges and elected officials have taken note.

Courts overturn enforcement

On October 26, Allegheny County president Paul Zavarella ordered a halt to the arrangement Blotzer had made with the district justices, to prevent "justice shopping," the practice of humane officers taking a possibly weak case before the most sympathetic possible justice to get a search-and-seizure warrant.

Then, December 28, Fayette County judge William Franks ruled that investigator Autumn Fike of the Fayette SPCA lacked the qualifications and training to be a police officer, after she tried to enforce humane laws against several local farmers. Since Pennsylvania has no written standards for humane officers, Franks said, he would make up his own, requiring training in the care of domestic animals, animal husbandry, and use of firearms, as well as a background check similar to that required of private detectives. Failure to meet the standards means inability to prosecute cases in his courtroom.

In Ohio the hot issue is the constitutionality of a statute that seems to allow anyone claiming to act for humane reasons to seize animals from private property. "Justice shopping" is again the charge in Wisconsin, after Milwaukee County circuit judge Dominic Amato authorized a search warrant for Cindy Schultz of The Animal Lobby in December, one day after her request was refused by a judge in Manitowoc County. Schultz had campaigned for Amato when he unsuccessfully sought an appointment to the Wisconsin Supreme Court last year.

SCANDAL AT THE ASPCA

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A year ago Garo Alexanian and his Companion Animal Network were little-known gadflies, the mayor of New York City was former American SPCA board member David Dinkins, and the ASPCA held the seemingly firm monopoly on providing animal control service to the five boroughs of New York City that it received in 1896.

Garo Alexanian

A month later, in April, the ASPCA dramatically announced it was giving up its pound contract—possibly, Alexanian and other critics charged, to evade a rumored City Council probe of conditions at a new shelter that ended up costing nearly twice the initial budget and was still substandard. At the same time, Alexanian alleged that since former ASPCA president John Kullberg was ousted and replaced by current president Roger Caras in 1991, senior investigator Huando Torres had used his position as assistant to the president of the Teamsters union to double his salary by working overtime shifts at double and triple pay. Alexanian also spoke of leading a caravan to Albany to get the New York legislature to break the ASPCA monopoly by permitting the incorporation of a separate SPCA with law enforcement powers in each borough. And he faced trial for allegedly assaulting Torres and ASPCA chief of law enforcement Herman Cohen.

Today Dinkins is out. The mayor is Rudolf Giuliani, for whom Alexanian campaigned. During the second week of February, Alexanian took 47 supporters to Albany and claimed to have won both Republican and Democratic co-sponsors for a bill to allow the incorporation of a new SPCA with law enforcement powers for each borough. Alexanian was convicted by a jury on October 25 of interfering in an arrest, on the testimony of Torres and Cohen, but on December 13 judge Roger Rosengarten threw out the charges on appeal, ruling that there was no cause why the case should ever have been tried. On December 28, however,

ASPCA vice president and general counsel Eugene Underwood blocked Alexanian's attempt to start incorporating a Bronx SPCA by citing his purported criminal record, by then wholly expunged, and by noting that on February 28, 1993, Underwood, Cohen, and ASPCA vice president Steve Zawistowski had already quietly incorporated under the same name—telling **ANIMAL PEOPLE**

that it was not to block any move by Alexanian, but rather just a formality having to do with their exercise of police powers.

Underwood didn't answer new questions from **ANIMAL PEOPLE** about those moves. Nor did anyone at the ASPCA want to talk—on the record—about the January 21 revelation by the *New York Post* that Torres had collected \$192,096 in 1993, with base pay of \$60,147, while Brooklyn shelter foreman Ronald Jolly drew \$116,527 on base pay of \$30,240 and two favored kennel workers got \$146,908 and \$111,809, respectively, on base pay of circa \$30,000. No statement was forthcoming on the firing of chief veterinarian Gordon Robinson or the suspensions of Cohen, vice president for finance Harold Finkelstein, and vice president for personnel Bridget O'Carroll, although off the record two well-placed sources claimed Finkelstein and O'Carroll had been scapegoated as Kullberg's people and therefore expendable.

And the ASPCA didn't have much to say, either, about the February 9 *New York Post* report that nine ASPCA board members including Caras had improperly designated themselves humane officers, in order to pack pistols without permits—despite a warning from independent counsel Madeleine Bernstein that this could jeopardize the ASPCA's law enforcement privileges.

The process of turning New York animal control duties over to another agency or contractor has been indefinitely suspended by the Giuliani administration. And people are beginning to take Alexanian seriously.

workload. It was also Blotzer who trained most of the humane officers now active in Pittsburgh. Several of the other enforcement agencies active in Allegheny County in fact split off from Blotzer's organization.

Now Blotzer sees much of his work being undone. Since October, Barbara White Stack of the *Pittsburgh Post Gazette* has repeatedly attacked the lack of uniform stan-

One way or another, the requirements for doing humane enforcement may soon be brought into line with those for doing other police work—including standardized training, coordination by regional authorities, and uniform interpretations of the laws to be enforced. Whatever humane enforcement loses in vigilante gusto, it could gain in professionalism and judicial respect.

Texas to refile vs. Primarily Primates

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—

Texas assistant attorney general John Vinson on January 14 filed a federal court petition seeking to return jurisdiction over complaints against Primarily Primates to state court, in order to reinstate a suit seeking to remove Primarily Primates president Wally Swett and secretary Stephen Tello from the administration of the San Antonio-based sanctuary. Vinson alleged that Swett hadn't met the terms of an out-of-court settlement reached in November. As the terms were eventually finalized, Swett was to undertake structural revisions to the Primarily Primates bylaws which would take away a defacto veto he had held over board decisions; was to pay the Texas attorney general's office partial reimbursement from Primarily Primates of costs incurred in handling the case, in the amount of \$15,000; and was to expand the Primarily Primates board to nine members, including "at least two persons from the San Antonio area and a veterinarian or someone with formal animal care training."

Further, Vinson stipulated in a December 21 warning letter to Swett's attorney, "One of the new members should be Kay McMichael Trevino," a longtime Primarily Primates volunteer whose ouster from the board in early 1993 helped spark Vinson's interest in the case. Trevino and another former board member, Melissa Karron, sued Swett, seeking reinstatement, while Swett countersued, charging them with improperly taking financial documents from his office. These suits were dropped when the out-of-court terms were reached, leaving only a suit by former Primarily Primates counsel Stephen Wise still pending. Because Wise lives in Massachusetts, that case was removed to federal court.

Swett told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that Vinson's action was unnecessary, and that contrary to Vinson's December 21 allegation, Primarily Primates was substantially in compliance with the terms of the out-of-court settlement by the December 17 deadline. He forwarded signed acceptances of board positions from all members of the current nine-member board—but Trevino was not among them.

Swett has been accused by numerous former staffers and other associates of mismanagement, neglecting some of the 400 animals at Primarily Primates, and behaving abusively toward both employees and volunteers. San Antonio activist John Holrah collected affidavits from numerous purported witnesses to the alleged management problems in 1992 and sent them to the leading Primarily Primates funding sources, as well as to PETA and the Fund for Animals, whose executives forwarded copies to the heads of various other organizations. Some of the purported witnesses, however, had been dismissed for serious cause, while the testimony of others relied mostly on hearsay. Swett alleged that the affidavits were circulated preparatory to an anticipated PETA takeover bid. Wise threatened to sue Holrah if the allegations against Swett continued to be amplified—but approximately nine months later forwarded the Holrah dossier to Vinson, after Swett fired him during a dispute over substantial unpaid legal fees. Four other people familiar with Primarily Primates who had defended Swett in 1992 subsequently told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that while many of the affidavits in the Holrah dossier were exaggerated, there have been instances of neglect and mismanagement. Swett's administration is still defended, however, by a number of other primate experts.

Woofs and growls—

Who gets the money?

Animal and habitat protection groups currently failing to meet the National Charities Information Bureau's wise giving standards include the Cousteau Society, the National Anti-Vivisection Society, the National Humane Education Society and PETA. The Cousteau Society and NAVS flunked on criteria designed to prevent nepotism and material conflicts of interest among board members and administrators; the Cousteau Society also flunked for excessive fundraising expense; NHES flunked for lack of accountability and excessive fundraising expense; and PETA flunked for having only three board members instead of the requisite five. Additionally, the NCIB questions whether Humane Society of the U.S. fundraising costs are reasonable relative to income.

The state of Florida has sold 350,000 special vehicle licenses depicting highly endangered manatees and Florida panthers since 1990, raising \$14.3 million for non-game species wildlife conservation. However, only \$6.1 million has been spent so far—and of the \$3.1 million collected by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Commission, only \$600,000 was spent on panther research and protection during the whole of 1992 and probably several other years as well.

C.A.S.H.

"The Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting is once more operational," according to president Anne Muller. CASH has been in hiatus since the death of founder Luke Dommer in mid-1992, due to a lawsuit among board members over the succession. "Having won the court case and the membership election," Muller said, "I look forward to renewing and expanding CASH as part of a vital force to uplift the world's consciousness and behavior." CASH may be reached at POB 44, Tomkins Cove, NY 10986; telephone 914-429-8733; fax 914-429-1545.

People

Jack Jones, who shut down more than 250 puppy mills in two years as chief kennel inspector for the Kansas Animal Health Department, has retired, due to frustration, he said, with "political interference." Jones formerly was animal control director for Kansas City, Kansas.

Lisa Finlay has been appointed first director of Feminists for Animal Rights, and will soon open FAR's first office in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Founded five years ago by Marti Kheel, FAR has been administrated from president Batya Bauman's New York City apartment. (The FAR address is POB 694, Cathedral Station, NY 10025.)

Ken White, San Francisco Department of Animal Care and Control deputy director 1989-1993, is new vice president for companion animals and field services director for the Humane Society of the U.S. replacing Marc Paulhus, who filled the job for a year after the death of Phyllis Wright.

Wise-use wiseguys

French commando Major Alain Mafart, 44, who led the team that blew up the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior* in July 1985, is scheduled for promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel. The blast in the harbor at Auckland, New Zealand, killed Greenpeace photographer Fernando Perrera. Captured soon afterward, Mafart was sentenced to serve 10 years in prison, but was released for diplomatic considerations in 1987.

Pennsylvanians for the Responsible Use of Animals and an affiliate Students for the Responsible Use of Animals debuted at the mid-January state farm show. A coalition of 17 animal use groups, including vealers and hunters, PRUA lists the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture as one of its advisory members.

The Ohio Association of Animal Owners, formed to fight "radical animal rights groups," hosted its fourth annual fundraising wild game feast on February 19.

Animal Control & Rescue

The Canadian SPCA was stunned February 3 when it lost the Montreal pound contract to a private bidder, Berger Blanc, for at least a two-month trial period. Berger Blanc handles animal control for several Montreal suburbs, but has been accused of selling animals to biomedical research. The Montreal contract forbids such sales. The CSPCA was nearly bankrupted under its previous two-year pound contract, loosely modeled after the contract New York City has long had with the ASPCA, under which it was expected to provide pound service at a substantial loss—\$450,000 in 1993—in exchange for the proceeds from all dog licenses sold after the first 10,000. According to information officer Kathleen Porter, the CSPCA hoped to sell 50,000 licenses but actually sold only 18,000, not enough to even cover the staff time involved. The CSPCA asked Montreal for \$31,500 per month; Berger Blanc bid \$23,500 per month; and a third bidder, ServiCon, bid \$12,000 per month. That bid was rejected as unrealistic. If the Montreal contract remains with Berger Blanc after the trial period expires April 1, the CSPCA may be obliged to undertake major layoffs and perhaps reorganize. However, Montrealers aren't placing bets: the suburb of Ville St. Laurent contracted with Berger Blanc briefly in 1992, but went back to the CSPCA when residents complained of impounded dogs disappearing and inconvenient kennel facilities.

Coburg, Australia, a suburb of Melbourne, has adopted mandatory cat licensing, sterilization except by special permit, and a limit of four cats per household with

Five thousand dollars in debt, the Hunt County Humane Society of Greenville, Texas, was five days from permanent closure on January 26 when president Charlene Denny called ANIMAL PEOPLE with what she thought was just a sad news item. Noting that the no-kill facility is 48 miles from any other humane shelter, operates the only low-cost neutering program in the county, adopted out 793 of the 800 animals it received in 1993, and had received emergency aid from the well-reputed Summerlee Foundation, the Editor recommended a call to the North Shore Animal League's International Division. Within 24 hours, NSAL International Division director Bob Commisso called to confirm that Hunt County Humane had qualified for rescue: the bills would be paid, the doors would stay open, and the staff would get needed training in fundraising and promotion.

There were no miracles, however, for Humane Services of Middle Georgia, whose patron, Emmett Barnes, 73, is in the midst of one of the biggest personal bankruptcies in Georgia history. Overextended after investing heavily in trying to save downtown Macon from urban blight, Barnes recently sold the Humane Services neutering clinic to the staff veterinarian, Dr. Ronald Amsterdam, leaving Humane Services itself still \$65,000 in debt. The only humane shelter in Macon closed due to lack of community support nearly five years ago.

AB 302, the California bill mandating that outdoor cats be neutered, was formally withdrawn on January 14, as the National Audubon Society, the

L.A. earthquake aid

But help soon arrived. Three city water tankers enabled Crisp and shelter volunteers led by Lt. Dick Felosky to water 681 horses per day for 10 days, along with 300 to 400 ostriches, 400 emus, 60 sheep, and even some tame deer on ranches in the nearby foothills.

Amid rumors that shelters were euthanizing as "abandoned" all animals left by homeless quake victims for temporary safekeeping, the Los Angeles city shelters actually extended their holding period for strays, while the American Humane Association set up a foster care program.

"Pet owners, especially the elderly, are refusing to relocate to shelters, hotels, and tent cities because none of these places accept pets," observed AHA emergency animal relief coordinator Curran Ransom. "Pet owners are living in their cars, camping outside their homes, and remaining in unsafe structures all to keep a daily eye on their pets."

Wildlife rescuers were also kept busy, as a 13-mile stretch of the Santa Clara River was flooded with 214,000 gallons of oil from a ruptured ARCO pipeline, killing hundreds of birds, reptiles, and small mammals.

Both Crisp and editor Ginger Julian of the Lakeside-based *Animal Press* had high praise for new Los Angeles general manager of animal regular Gary Olsen, who has served the department in other capacities since 1978. Olsen spread the good words around, noting donations of leashes and portable carriers by the Humane Society of the U.S., and, he added, "The North Shore Animal League has

Erica Gillis, DVM, checks injured puppy at West Valley Animal Control Center in Chatworth. (Photo by Terri Crisp.)

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The City of Los Angeles was among the first animal control jurisdictions to have its own disaster preparedness manual, but not even manual author Lt. Frederic Michael anticipated two major natural disasters hitting the area within four months: first the devastating brushfires of late October and early November, and then, January 17, a 6.6-Richter-magnitude earthquake that collapsed overpasses, ruptured water mains, killed 43 people outright, and left more than 20,000 at least temporarily homeless.

PetsMart, the biggest of the several pet chains that operate adoption centers for local shelters rather than selling purpose-bred animals, on January 28 bought the Petzazz chain. If each of the 138 PetsMart stores (including the new acquisitions) adopts out just one animal per business day, for an annual total of 41,400 per year, PetsMart could rival the North Shore Animal

The quake "sent pets into a frenzy of terror and freed them to chaotic streets," Jim Loney of Reuters reported. "In the first tumultuous hours, dozens of animals were killed by cars as they wandered through darkened streets. Animal shelters and hospitals nursed many pets wounded by flying bricks, books, and glass. Owners sought treatment for dogs who had gashed their paws on broken glass in the streets. Animal shelters in the quake zone were inundated with found pets and calls from anxious owners."

United Animal Nations disaster relief services director Terri Crisp was already in San Diego giving a workshop on disaster preparedness, and drove to Los Angeles at the head of a convoy of 25 trained volunteers from the Ramona Animal Rescue Group, in 14 vehicles, mostly belonging to members of the Early Bronco 4-Wheel Drive Club of San Diego. Another 45 volunteers met them en route, begging radio stations to broadcast tips on finding

special waivers required to keep more. Subsidized neutering is to be introduced later this year. Victoria state, meanwhile, is considering adopting statewide pet licensing, with a 200% differential for unneutered animals.

The Kansas Corrections Department has begun training female inmates at the Topeka state prison to groom animals for the Topeka Helping Hands Humane Society, at the initiative of corrections department volunteer coordinator Gloria Logan. Male inmates of the Wichita and Winfield prisons already help Kansas Special Dog Services to train puppies to assist the blind and disabled.

The Labette County Humane Society, in Parsons, Kansas, will soon be turned over to new management, after two and a half years under Cole McFarland of the Compassion for Animals Foundation. CAF president Gil Michaels sent McFarland to Parsons in September 1991, after "trying to find the worst place in the country," McFarland told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, in order to demonstrate turnaround techniques. In 1991 the financially struggling shelter took in 1,023 animals, adopting out 76. In 1993, it took in 843, adopting out 487. Intakes were cut via neutering promotions, including Barn Cat Allies, a neuter/release project. However, McFarland has been unable to get Parsons to adopt differential licensing, the fees from which would support the shelter. Differential licensing nearly passed once, but local commercial cat-breeders then generated "950 calls to the five city commissioners in one day," McFarland said, after scaring the community of 12,000 with a mass mailing. McFarland hopes his successors will be able to break the impasse, as without guaranteed revenue, the shelter may have to close and the recent gains could be lost.

major sponsor, resisted amendments that would have protected practitioners of neuter/release from being fined or jailed for failing to neuter cats they were feeding but hadn't yet lured into a humane trap. Audubon rejects neuter/release because of "the devastating impact of feral and domestic outdoor cats on birds and wildlife." But Audubon also supports efforts in many locales to eradicate nonnative species—and studies have shown that about 75% of all birds killed by cats are English house sparrows, a nonnative species that competes with native songbirds for habitat. Thus the net effect of cat predation on birds may actually help fulfill Audubon goals. A new mandatory neutering bill is to be introduced later this year.

The Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council is pouring effort into defeating a New Hampshire bill that would impose a 2% sales tax on pet food to finance a statewide discount neutering program. Adamantly opposed to any special taxes on pet food, PIJAC has killed similar proposals in several other states.

Legislation In Support of Animals, profiled in the January/February edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, continued to demonstrate the carrot-and-stick approach to reforming the state's animal control agencies in January, giving Washington Parish Sheriff's deputy Denver Miller a Golden Heart Award for outstanding effort in accomplishing a horse rescue and securing a guilty plea to cruelty charges from former Winnfield animal control officer Monty Phelps for allowing dogs to starve in their cages in 1992. Phelps was fined \$500 and ordered to do 200 hours of community service.

The Italian government has withdrawn a plan to license cat-feeders, which would have been used to help finance a state-sponsored neuter/release program underway in Rome for about five years.

League (43,000+) as the world leader in animal placements.

Official interpretation of the zoning law forbidding "animal production" within the city limits of Dallas, Texas, has confirmed that it does forbid "breeding of cats and dogs for commercial purposes," and that "commercial purposes" means any activity "conducted with intent to make a profit." The ruling provides a means of putting backyard breeders who advertise dogs and cats for sale out of business.

A bill to mandate sterilization of all animals adopted from public shelters, HB 1181, is now before the Georgia legislature.

Bombay, India, recently advertised 70 openings for rat-catchers—and got 40,000 applications, half of them from college graduates who apparently saw the work as a much coveted entry into financially secure civil service.

New Cleveland safety director William Denihan is investigating complaints about conditions at the city pound, issued by a frustrated advisory panel appointed two years ago by mayor Michael White and virtually ignored by the city council ever since. The Animal Protective League recently donated half a ton of kibble to the pound after learning from the activist group Berea Rescue that the dogs there were badly underfed. Denihan is reportedly considering contracting out pound services, rather than spend \$150,000 to bring the ventilation system up to par—just the start of the work needed, according to advisory panel members.

The Anaheim chapter of the House Rabbit Society was kept jumping in January even before the Los Angeles earthquake hit by the necessity of finding homes for about 75 domestic rabbits descended from former pets who were abandoned behind a pair of local restaurants.

lost cats in the disaster area and lending a hand at the City of Los Angeles shelter in Northridge—not far from where 17 people died in the collapse of a n apartment house.

"The situation at the shelter is critical," she faxed to her support staffer, Vernon Weir. "Scores of animals are injured and many others, primarily dogs, are dead. Citizens are delivering more injured and dying animals every hour. The shelter is without power and is in desperate need of generators, gasoline to run the generators, emergency lighting, 50-gallon drums for water storage, and if possible, a water tanker."

Aces ad

donated beautiful plastic cat carriers I cannot emphasize enough about their help. They're also going to pay for our ads in the local papers to reunite owners with lost animals or find homes for unclaimed animals."

By January 20, most human survivors were beginning to laugh again and swap stories—many of them about pets in the quake. Elizabeth Marshall Thomas, author of *The Hidden Life of Dogs*, put out an appeal for accounts of pets sensing the quake on the America OnLine computer network, and received at least 62 replies within the next several hours..

Fur

What "humane trap" standards share with military intelligence

The International Standards Organization technical panel appointed to define the "humane" trapping standards that must be met by nations exporting furs into the European Community met in Ottawa in mid-February to ratify proposals that World Society for the Protection of Animals campaigns director Wim de Kok fears "will possibly circumvent the hardfought regulation that prohibits the use of the leghold trap in the EC and the import of fur from countries that do not have such a ban. Under the new General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs," de Kok continued, "the ISO is the regulating body on standardization. Many countries may be forced to accept low animal welfare standards or to allow the import of fur from countries that do not ban leghold traps. Under the ISO standards, traps which drown their victims would be considered humane," although no major veterinary organization or humane group considers drowning a humane method of either euthanizing or slaughtering animals.

Further, de Kok charged, "Stress on trapped animals will not be considered in the assessment of suffering. A trap that takes three minutes to kill would be allowed. This is strikingly different than laws applied to other animals. The ISO has made cruelty the standard."

Agreed the Nordic Animal Welfare Council, representing humane groups in three of the nations with representatives on the ISO panel, "We find totally unacceptable that this committee intends to classify as 'humane' traps that make animals undergo painful death struggles, fracture their bones and cause other injuries, or kill them by drowning...We condemn the use of 'humane' in the title of these standards and urge that it be removed."

The ISO committee included representatives from Canada, the U.S., Argentina, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium,

Germany, Russia, and New Zealand. Only the United Kingdom and Belgium are not among the world's top fur-exporting nations. The committee was consequently "dominated by representatives of the fur and trapping industries," de Kok explained. "Veterinarians and humane societies were not properly involved, and were under-represented. In some countries, humane societies were actively barred from obtaining any information relating to the ISO activities."

The ISO panel chair, longtime Canadian trapping apologist Neal Jotham, warned members that the documents they used to develop their definitions "should not be reproduced in the media or the magazines or newsletters etc. of individual organizations. It is also not constructive to debate the pros and cons of various elements of the standard outside your national standards group."

ANIMAL PEOPLE was nonetheless able to obtain many of the documents from a variety of second-hand sources during the few days between receipt of de Kok's statements and deadline. As expected, the Canadian and U.S. delegations defended the status quo, while the United Kingdom Scientific and Veterinary Working Group argued that "humane trap" is in effect an oxymoron. But the most telling objections to the new standards may have come from trap maker Calvin Kania, who sought more stringent requirements in the belief that his traps would meet them while most others wouldn't.

Warned Kania, "Consumers will not buy wild fur garments that have been taken with the steel-jawed leghold trap, or any inhumane trap. The public will not tolerate the continued use of the leghold trap, nor any substandard inhumane trap that would be classified as transitional. If the members of this committee think that the present draft standards will be acceptable to the public, they are only kidding themselves."

ANIMAL HEALTH

Rabies update

New Hampshire state veterinarian Clifford McGinniss warned January 15—after a rabid kitten was found in a Merrimack College dormitory—that feral cats must be exterminated to protect Hampton Beach visitors. Disagreeing, Hampton Beach is pursuing a \$24,000 cat control plan combining catch-and-kill with selective neuter/release. The plan is also opposed by New Hampshire SPCA executive director Bonnie Roberts, who told the Boston *Globe* that the feral cats "are going to tangle with rabid animals and spread the disease." In fact, rabies vaccination is a prerequisite of the Hampton Beach plan, and of all properly managed neuter/release programs. There are no reports on record of any cat in any recognized neuter/release program anywhere ever contracting rabies, while several neuter/release programs including one coordinated in 1991-1992 by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett have been credited by public safety officials with creating an immunized barrier between rabid wildlife and family pets.

Rabies panic grew in midwinter after ponies proved infected in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and Hartford, New York, obliging many children to take postexposure treatments. Media accounts repeatedly inaccurately linked the July death of upstate New York resident Kelly Ahrendt, 11, to raccoon rabies, which reached the area two years ago; as reported in the October **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, Ahrendt actually died from silver-haired bat rabies, endemic in local bats for decades. Raccoon rabies did spread 25 to 40 miles farther north and east within New York state last year, health officials announced January 24. A record 2,746 rabid animals were found, partly because the state is now doing more testing. Raccoon rabies is expected to hit Buffalo and Rochester later this year—and after reaching Ohio last year, could quickly cross into the canine population as result of a

proposed amendment to state hunting laws that would allow coonhunters to chase raccoons with dogs even outside the coonhunting season. Ironically, the amendment is billed as a rabies control measure.

A rare form of coyote rabies previously found only in south Texas dogs and coyotes was discovered in a dog in mid-January at a 250-acre chase pen operated by Howard Compton of Brantley, Alabama. Hunters pay Compton to set their dogs on rabbits, foxes and coyotes at the pen. The state Department of Conservation and Natural Resources ordered Compton to kill all 10 foxes and 24 coyotes in his possession, at least one of whom reputedly came from south Texas, and at deadline were trying to find all the hunters whose packs had pursued the animals.

"Indiscriminate destruction of street dogs as practiced over the last five decades has failed miserably to control the population of stray dogs and ever-increasing number of rabid dogbites," the Animal Welfare Board of India magazine *Animal Citizen* recently editorialized. "Fifty percent of rabies cases are caused by bites of pet animals." Meanwhile, "besides providing companionship and security to the poor," the editorial continued, "the community dogs and cats have the added role of scavenging the city's garbage, and keep in check the population of rodents. There will always be a need for such service, and it will be necessary to have some community dogs and cats in every area." Citing the examples of Spain and Hong Kong, which have eliminated rabies by replacing dog-killing with a canine version of neuter/release, *Animal Citizen* urged the national rabies control program to join the AWBI in adopting a similar approach. Rabies kills about 15,000 Indians per year. The government now operates 30 mobile "rabies control units," whose job is killing strays, and has announced plans to add 30 more.

Other epidemics

While the ISO moved to accept padded leghold traps as "humane," a Massachusetts judge ruled they are not on December 27, 1993, overturning a 1989 ruling by the state Division of Fisheries and Wildlife that padded traps were not banned by the state law that banned steel-jawed leghold traps in 1974. "It is apparent from the operation of the Woodstream 'soft-catch' trap," Suffolk Superior Court judge Patrick King wrote, "that it will cause injury to many animals."

The Association for the Defence of Animals launched the first Spanish antifur campaign in January, responding to reports that Spanish fur sales are sharply up in Spain due to a 20% drop in prices. The sales increase isn't yet helping Spanish mink ranchers, only 47 of whom remain in business, down from circa 350 four years ago: most of the furs are imported, mainly from China. With the glut gradually diminishing as pelt production drops, Spanish retail fur prices are expected to rise 30% this fall—as Spain suffers ongoing recession.

Association for the Protection of Fur-Bearing Animals cofounder George Clements has named Michelle Clausius to succeed him as executive director. Clements remains involved with the Vancouver-based organization as a consultant, and will manage The Fur-Bearer Defenders, a sibling group headquartered in Sacramento, California.

Falling world mink production has stabilized pelt prices after four years of freefall, causing some U.S. fur farmers to intensively breed their remaining mink—but an outbreak of Aleutian disease in the midwest is offsetting the birth rate. Fur farmers who attended the International Mink Show on January 8 in Madison, Wisconsin, were reportedly advised to make and use formaldegen gas, a contra-band chemical, to disinfect their cages.

Bill and Hillary Clinton posed for photos in fur hats on January 15 at the airport in Moscow, Russia—and then, while disregarding inquiries from animal protection groups and ANIMAL PEOPLE, told the fur trade the hats were only borrowed. They also weren't of Russian origin, leaving partisans in all camps wondering just what the statement was supposed to be, to whom.

The January 3 edition of *Fur Age Weekly* admitted that acrylic faux furs account for a growing share of retail "fur" sales—along with shearling coats and leather goods. All sales recorded by member furriers go into the annual Fur Industry Council of America retail sales estimate. Thus the estimate runs nearly 40% higher than actual fur sales. Some furriers are also boosting profits via traveling sales shows, set up in hotels and convention centers, which enable the operators to promote with minimal overhead expense. The gimmicks aren't saving the industry: in January, L'eoone Furs of Garden City, Long Island, became the second prominent New York City-area furrier to fold in the still-young new year, following B. Smith Furs of Manhattan. Evans Inc., which accounts for about 10% of all U.S. retail fur sales, meanwhile reported third quarter losses, as revenue from fur merchandise dropped 10.3%. "Total revenues for the third quarter decreased \$2.5 million (8.5%)," shareholders were told.

Klein quits fur

Designer Calvin Klein announced February 11 that his firm had not renewed a labeling agreement with Alixandre Furs of New York City, which expired at the end of January, and would no longer be involved in the fur trade. Klein followed the examples of other top designers including Georgio Armani, Bill Blass, and Carolyn Herrera. He said a PETA protest at his office on January 25 had nothing to do with his decision, which was reached in November 1993, "Unfortunately," he stated, "PETA was not aware of our previous decision," although it was widely rumored in the garment trade. PETA nonetheless claimed a victory, seeking to offset the embarrassment suffered in New York gossip columns after model Christy Turlington proclaimed that she'd rather wear nothing than fur—just a month after she appeared in a fur ad in the November issue of the Paris edition of *Vogue*. Memories linger of actress Kathleen Turner admitting at the PETA inaugural ball in January 1993 that she wears fur, but not of endangered species (which would be illegal to buy in the first place).

Agriculture Canada in December ordered the slaughter of all cattle imported from the British Isles during the past 12 years, after a cow on a farm in central Alberta was found to have bovine spongiform encephalopathy, a.k.a. mad cow disease. First diagnosed in Britain in 1986, the brain-destroying parasitic illness has cost British farmers an estimated \$500 million, killing 13,000 cattle while 115,000 more have been slaughtered under orders in a thus far futile bid to keep it from spreading. Canada and most European nations cut off imports of British cattle in 1990. The Canadian mandate covered 334 cows and bulls on 21 farms—mostly breeding stock valued at far above the \$2,000 ceiling on reimbursement. At least four farmers challenged the slaughter order in court, including Gordon Kohl, of Georgeville, Quebec, a retired lawyer whose Highland bull, Gilles Budhe, was already among the best-known residents of the small community.

The CDCP confirmed January 10 that the rodent-borne hantavirus responsible for 32 deaths in 14 western states has infected a man who lives near Redlands, Florida—three states east of the next nearest known case, in Louisiana. The find implies that the hantavirus has spread across the south, leaving only the northeast with no detected cases.

Canine distemper is epidemic in raccoons around Lake Tahoe, California according to the Lake Tahoe Wildlife Care rescue group, having apparently infected raccoons via an infected dog who attacked a raccoon in the Tahoe Keys area last May or June.

Australia and New Zealand are reportedly close to releasing Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease into their huge feral rabbit populations, hoping to reduce the impact of competition from rabbits on native burrowing mammals. RHD, first discovered in China in 1984, appeared in Spain and Czechoslovakia four years later. It reputedly kills rabbits within 60 hours of infection, usually without causing apparent suffering. It is seen as a replacement for myxomatosis, a rabbit disease released in 1951 to which the rabbits of Australia and New Zealand have become genetically resistant.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention warned January 3 that misdiagnosis of Lyme disease followed by prolonged intravenous antibiotic treatment can be as debilitating as Lyme itself. This combination of circumstance was said to have cost 14 children their gallbladders and caused 22 children to suffer blood infections at the Jersey Shore Medical Center alone.

Good deeds

Veterinarians Jeff Young and Mark Chamberlain of Planned Pethood Plus held their third annual male cat neuter-a-thon in Boulder, Colorado, on January 30—and donated their \$7 per cat fee to Mission Wolf, a refuge for wolves and wolf hybrids in Silver Cliff, Colorado.

Tucson veterinarians Reuben Merideth and Barbara Page in early January donated a \$1,400 cataract removal operation to give partial sight to a bighorn lamb, who was apparently abandoned by her mother after going blind but was rescued by hikers who turned her over to the Arizona Game and Fish Department. The lamb will probably be donated to a zoo or a captive breeding program.

Jeff Young, DVM, and friend.

SPECTACLES

A group of Ecuadoran school children in late January donated their allowances, sold toys, and performed on street corners to raise funds to feed polar bears, elephants, seals, and horses abandoned in Quito by the Circus of Czars, from St. Petersburg, Russia. The circus manager vanished with the receipts from a successful tour, leaving the human performers stranded, as creditors seized their equipment. As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, help was reportedly en route from business leaders and environmental groups.

The Quebec-originated Cirque du Soleil, the only big-top touring circus that excludes animal acts, on January 14 opened a permanent show in a custom-built Las Vegas theatre—the first Cirque du Soleil permanent show, and the biggest, with 70 performers, twice the size of the touring show.

Hungary on January 14 banned dog-fighting and imposed a ban on the import and possession of bandogs and pit bull terriers, as well as a ban on breeding, training, keeping, or selling any dog for fighting purposes.

Ron Platt, curator of the List Visual Arts Center at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, shocked Boston circa Valentine's Day by opening an exhibit of impaled frogs and snakes, with other animal remains, arranged by Colombian sculptor Maria Fernanda Cardoso. Protest at MIT at 20 Ames St., Cambridge, MA 02139.

WSPA investigators on December 31 rescued 280 starving greyhounds from a track on Margarita Island, Venezuela, that went bankrupt on December 12. Another 15 dogs had to be euthanized; 61 had already died.

The Dairyland Greyhound Park in Kenosha, Wisconsin, has dropped the contract of kennel owner Herb "Dutch" Koerner, president of the National Greyhound Association, whose complaints about a dog injury rate triple the norm brought a state gaming commission probe of track conditions last summer.

Coyote-killing "like calling a girl"

GILLETTE, Wyoming—Coyote, fox, and rabbit-killing contests and bounty programs popped up around the west in midwinter—in response, organizers said, to a year-old moratori-

This dancing bear, named Mary, was among the first to be rescued from a traveling show and released into a sanctuary in Greece set up especially for bears by the World Society for the Protection of Animals. Having nearly ended the dancing bear racket in Greece, WSPA is now working with Turkish police to free as many as 50 dancing bears who work tourist areas of Istanbul.

On February 1, WSPCA brought the "Liberty" campaign to the U.S.—two weeks after 20 leading wildlife experts signed a petition against a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposal to delist grizzly bears as an endangered species in six designated recovery areas, and the Fund for Animals, Biodiversity Legal Foundation, and Swan View Coalition served notice that they will sue the Department of the Interior if the plan goes ahead.

Simultaneously, the USFWS moved to protect more than three million acres of critical habitat for the threatened Louisiana black bear. About 200 of the bears remain. Defenders of Wildlife and the Sierra Club criticized that plan because the habitat is divided into separate "biological islands"—and it allows logging to continue.

the Campbell County Chamber of Commerce, also hoped to fill local motels and restaurants with protesters—but Friends of Animals charged that the whole thing was just a ploy by lonely cowpokes to

ALASKAN WOLF MASSACRE **SIERRA CLUB BREAKS BOYCOTT**

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—Alaska's "ground-based" wolf-killing campaign in Game Management Unit 20A, south of Fairbanks, was more than \$50,000 over budget in early February, with only 84 wolves killed out of a quota of 150—tending to affirm the view of wolf expert Gordon Haber, Friends of Animals, and the Alaska Wildlife Alliance that the state greatly overestimated the wolf population of the area to begin with. Only \$100,000 was to be spent on the wolf-killing, including \$30,000 for personnel and \$15,000 for helicopter rentals, but by mid-January personnel costs were already over \$60,000 and helicopter rentals were at \$23,000, the AWA reported.

Finding the federal Airborne Hunting Act impossible to enforce when state law allows "trappers" to spot wolves from the air, land, walk 300 feet, and shoot them, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on December 22 proposed a ban on killing any free-ranging wolves or wolverines on Alaskan National Wildlife Refuges the same day a hunter is airborne. Killing trapped wolves would still be permitted.

After John Balzar of *The Los Angeles Times* amplified an observation in the January/February issue of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the Fund for Animals had not followed through on last summer's pledge to join Friends of Animals and In Defense of Animals in renewing a tourism boycott of Alaska, the Fund took out an ad in *The Los Angeles Times* closely resembling boycott ads FoA published earlier. The Sierra Club meanwhile broke the boycott with a full-page ad in the West Coast edition of the *New York Times* and a mass mailing to membership, promoting Alaskan tourism as a means of influencing the issue. The ad included a protest coupon to be sent to Alaska governor Walter Hickel, and a thank-you to Nancy Lethcoe, president of the Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association, for the organization's "efforts to protect not only the wolf but all of Alaska's wildlife."

Eco-tourism promoters had asked FoA president Priscilla Feral to lift the boycott because they were economically suffering. However, Feral responded, virtually all Alaskan tourism could be called eco-tourism, since nature is the main attraction, and a boycott with exceptions would not be effective.

The wolves are being killed to make more moose and caribou available to human hunters. However, of the 34 wolves whose stomachs were examined between publication of the January/February and March editions of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, only one had recently eaten caribou meat.

Birds

The January/February edition of *World Watch*, the journal of the Worldwatch Institute, postulated that wild birds are the "canaries in the coal mine" whose decline warns of forthcoming ecodisaster. The article cited studies finding that 1,000 of the 9,600 known bird species are endangered or threatened; 70% of known species are declining in numbers; and 2,600 species are involved in international trade.

Under pressure to provide targets for hunters and faced with crashing populations of most migratory waterfowl, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is considering lifting a ban on goose hunting along the Pacific Flyway. The ban was imposed to protect the cackling Canada goose and the Pacific white-fronted goose, whose numbers dropped from 300,000 to 28,500 and from 500,000 to 93,900 during the 1980s but are now back up to 164,300 and 275,100, respectively.

um on coyote-killing by the federal Animal Damage Control Program, won through a lawsuit filed by the Humane Society of the U.S. Ranchers argued that nonlethal coyote control hasn't worked, citing an American Sheep Industry Association report that coyotes in Wyoming and Colorado have learned to run sheep dogs to exhaustion, attack them in packs, and split up so that some can divert the dogs while others kill sheep. They claimed huge livestock losses to an alleged overpopulation of coyotes and foxes, although killing contest participants averaged only two dead coyotes and one dead fox per 18 days of hunting. ASIA and other ranch lobbies are trying to lift the ADC moratorium—along with a ban on the use of spring-fired traps called M-44s that shoot poison into coyotes' mouths. The traps are banned to protect eagles, who likewise may snatch the bait with fatal consequences.

However, one of the two biggest killing contests, held in Ringling, Montana, was actually begun in 1992—while the ADC was still prolifically killing coyotes. The other, in Gillette, Wyoming, avoided spending money on publicity by faxing announcements to animal rights groups and using the resulting furor to attract entrants. The sponsor,

draw female attention and urged protesters to stay away. The Chamber put the FoA message on t-shirts, but at least one participant didn't think it was funny, as FoA received a barrage of bizarre letters from an apparent coyote-hunting transvestite who defended the massacre; purported to describe, as a woman, the sexual satisfaction of local women; and boasted of his sexual exploits with sheep.

Certainly the killing contest had sexual overtones, as hunter Bill Austin told media, "Coyote-calling is like calling a girl on the phone. You have to know what to say."

And then there was Mr. D's 13th annual rabbit hunt in Duluth, Minnesota, on February 5, which advertised the presence of "3 Female Exotic Dancers" at the host bar after the bloodbath.

They do it all the time

New York game warden Bob Lemke describing the plight of a deer attacked by dogs (or a sheep attacked by coyotes): "Imagine being in a snowy field, dressed in your skivvies, trying to run away while several women on snowmobiles whiz about whacking at you with nail-studded sticks."

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

C.A.S.H. is back, moving forward with high energy and determination to achieve its goals of revamping wildlife management. Emerging from the *Coalition to Prevent the Destruction of Canada Geese*, which successfully prevented the gassing of 12,000 Canada geese, C.A.S.H. intends to broaden Canada goose protection efforts nationally and expose the role of wildlife management behind "nuisance resident Canada geese."

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

Poachers

California wardens on January 28 broke up the Ace Hunting Club, a bear poaching ring allegedly run by William Jim Taek Lee, 35. Trophy hunters paid Lee \$1,500 apiece to be guided to bears; Lee then sold bear parts both locally and to Korea. The operation reportedly killed 30 bears and netted \$600,000. In a parallel but apparently unrelated case, the Pennsylvania Game Commission five days later charged Tae-Ukand Elaine S. Kang of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, with illegally trafficking in bear galls.

Robert Coleman, of West Bloomfield, Michigan, has been fined \$200,000 for poaching an endangered bighorn sheep in Mexico in 1989, and hiring smugglers to import the pelt. Half the fine will go to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's law enforcement division; \$80,000 will go to bighorn sheep researchers; and the rest covers prosecution costs.

Convicted of escorting hunters who didn't have permits, Wyoming outfitter Dave Atkinson, 30, was on January 17 fined \$12,000, placed on five years' probation, and barred from further outfitting during that time. Six of Atkinson's clients were fined sums ranging from \$2,500 to \$4,000.

Joseph Alameda, of Clarksburg, Caslifornia, was fined \$10,000 on January 8 for illegally selling more than 1,000 ducks to the Elks' Lodge in Woodland.

Lobbyist Thomas Hale Boggs Jr., son of former House majority leader Hale Boggs, was fined \$4,000 on January 2 for allegedly shooting a wild duck over a baited field last Thanksgiving Day. Boggs' party reportedly killed 182 pen-reared ducks that day, but made no attempt to retrieve them.

Nine thousand volunteer bird-feeders are monitoring seed preferences this winter in a study coordinated by the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology, of Ithaca, New York, sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

Truck farmers who lease land on the Tule Lake and Lower Klamath national wildlife refuges in Oregon have used six restricted pesticides without permission for at least seven years, possibly causing two major bird kills, *Portland Oregonian* reporter Kathie Durbin revealed in January—including Disulfoton, Methamidophos, Parathion, Terbufos, Permethrin, and Aldecarb.

Moving to protect the limited remaining habitat of the endangered Bell's least vireo, whose numbers were severely diminished by the brushfires that swept southern California last fall, the Orange County Water District and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on January 14 agreed to create a 124-acre willow forest for the vireos in the vicinity of the Prado Dam. Then, on February 2, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced the "critical habitat" designation of 38,000 acres, not counting another 9,600 acres along the Santa Margarita River at Camp Pendleton, which is protected by the U.S. Marine Corps. A "critical habitat" designation means no federal project may proceed on the land without a review of the potential impact on endangered species.

Zoo notes

Saved from bankruptcy two years ago by public donations of \$1.2 million and a gift of \$2.4 million from Kuwait, the London Zoo in 1993 recorded a profit of nearly \$500,000—its first profit since 1976.

The Duke University Primate Center on January 31 achieved the first birth in captivity of a golden crowned sifaka, a highly endangered lemur.

—ADVERTISEMENT—

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

COURT CALENDAR

Humane Enforcement

The toughest cruelty sentence ever issued in Vermont went to Donald Bliss, of Barre, on a December 14 plea bargain. Bliss admitted to keeping a starving Belgian mare staked outside for most of the winter of 1992-1993. He drew a year in jail with immediate probation, a suspended fine of \$2,000, was ordered to donate \$1,000 to the Central Vermont Humane Society, and was obliged to pay the town of Barre \$1,100 for boarding the mare until she was adopted by Anne Cole Butler, of Orange.

Montgomery, Alabama circuit court judge William Gordon on February 1 dismissed without a hearing a lower court verdict that architect William Archer was guilty of cruelty for failing to give his dog heartworm treatments. "This was the first appeal we've had of a cruelty case for neglect, and the judge wouldn't even let a jury hear the evidence," lamented Montgomery County Humane Society executive director Mary Mansour. "He just said it was too complicated for him to deal with."

An unidentified 41-year-old elementary school teacher was arraigned January 31 in Angels Camp, California, for allegedly smoking psychedelic toad venom. The prosecution is believed to be the world's first.

ANIMAL PEOPLE was asked to note a January 28 raid on animal collector David Trystman of Lake County, who kept more than 100 cattle, horses, and sheep on just three acres—but none of the information relayed to us mentioned which of the many states with Lake Counties this occurred in.

Vicious Dogs

The New Jersey Supreme Court on January 26 ended judicial review of the impoundment of Taro, an Akita condemned in March 1991 under the state vicious dog law, after injuring a 10-year-old girl at a 1990 Christmas party. Taro had previously killed smaller dogs in the neighborhood. New Jersey governor Christine Todd Whitman grant-

Crimes against humans

Former neighbors say Richard Allen Davis, 38, set cats on fire and threw knives at dogs as a child. Paroled after serving time for kidnapping, he now faces trial for allegedly kidnapping Polly Klaas, 12, from a slumber party in her bedroom in Petaluma, California, last summer; raping her; and strangling her.

Dog trainer Yoshinori Ueda, of Nagano, Japan, confessed February 10 to killing three men in 1992 and two women last year, apparently to conceal economic crimes against them.

Jimmy Earl Humfleet, 33, was to be indicted for murder, terroristic threatening, and trafficking in under eight ounces of marijuana on February 18 in London, Tennessee. Humfleet called police shortly after midnight on December 31 to say his uncle, Samuel Humfleet, 35, was raping a pit bull terrier. When a dispatcher called back for directions, Humfleet said nothing was wrong—but then called police a second time, repeated the allegation, and allegedly shot his uncle while still on the telephone. Police said Samuel Humfleet's body was fully clothed. A sheriff's deputy shot the dog who was purportedly molested, to protect an ambulance crew.

A 36-year-old woman in Firestone Park, Ohio, was charged January 12 with felonious sexual penetration and child endangerment, after telling police her 70-pound pit bull terrier raped her son. The boy said the woman did it, enraged that he'd had an accidental bowel movement in his pants. Semen from the pit bull was found in the boy's severely torn anus, but there were no scratches or dog bites on him.

Johnny Edward Garren, 39, of Knox County, Tennessee, was charged with aggravated assault, intentionally killing an animal, and driving on a revoked license on January 4, after allegedly trying

South Carolina State University premedical student Edward L. Summers, 22, reputedly the most skilled vivisector in his class, was indicted January 28 for allegedly killing Michael Falcone, 18, and wounding Scott Nappi, also 18, in order to steal their Jeep. Both victims were shot in the head point-blank on January 3.

Mary Beth Bradley, of Williamstown, West Virginia, won a \$5 million judgement against serial killer Thomas Lee Dillon on January 5, for causing the wrongful death of her husband Gary Bradley. Dillon admitted to shooting Bradley in April 1992, while both were hunting. Dillon, an ardent hunter who also boasted of killing more than 1,000 animals in illegal drive-by shootings, is serving a life term in Ohio on five murder convictions.

Skater Tonya Harding, suspected of complicity but not charged in the January attack on rival Nancy Kerrigan to which her ex-husband and two aides have pleaded guilty, has avidly hunted deer since kindergarten—but bodyguard Shane Stant, who carried out the assault, is according to his mother a dog and cat rescuer.

Animal collector Vikki Kittles, 46, now facing trial in Astoria, Oregon, after dodging cruelty and weapons charges in Florida and Mississippi, remains the only suspect in the 1987 disappearance of her mother, Jean Sullivan, who was last seen confined to Kittles' van in Manatee County, Florida. Kittles purportedly fed dogs who died to the rest of her pack, usually numbering more than 40. Police believe that may have happened to Sullivan as well.

Authorities are still probing the suicides of prize-winning cattle breeder Gregory Wilcom, 26, on March 8, 1993, in Ijamsville, Maryland, followed days later by suicide of his business partner, James Wright, in Cortland, New York. The two

—Photo by Mary Bloom

Right to a dog

The first test of the Texas law protecting the right of a deaf person to a helper dog was decided in favor of Don Adkins, of Austin, and his cocker spaniel, Lucky, on January 12. Restaurant owner Ben Mousavizadeh of the town of Katy barred Adkins and the dog last July.

A 24-year-old former horse trainer has sued seven rodeo stars for allegedly dosing her with Ketamine, a paralytic used to immobilize animals, and gang-raping her on March 27, 1993, after a rodeo in Long Beach, California. She promptly reported the incident, but the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department did not press charges. Named were bullriding champs Tuff Hedeman, Ted Nuce, and Adar Carillo, along with Charlie Horky, Jim Sharp, Clint Branger, and Gilbert Carillo.

An item in the January, February "Crimes Against Humans" section scrambled the identity of the dog whose December 17 killing apparently incited David Mack Flinn of Hugo, Oklahoma, to murder Luke and Mary Sheehan, 52 and 49 and wound three bystanders later that day. The dog belonged not to the Sheehans, but

ed Taro clemency on February 11, after she was adopted by new custodians who pledged to remove her from New Jersey. The case drew international attention when the cost of appeals and impoundment exceeded \$100,000. The state legislature is expected to amend the vicious dog law later this year.

Alzheimer's disease victim Martha Pope, 75, was fatally mauled by her family's two Rottweilers on February 5 in Chicago, after wandering into their enclosure. The custodian of the dogs was charged with failure to vaccinate.

A chained eight-month-old Alaskan malamute fatally mauled a six-year-old boy on Christmas Day in Hooksett, New Hampshire.

A City Council probe in DeSoto, Texas, has concluded that police properly investigated the November 27 fatal mauling of Dusty Patterson, age 5, as a possible homicide. The victim's father, Rottweiler breeder Pat Patterson, was considered a suspect after Lt. W.M. Brodnax noted bruises and other marks on the victim's body that he believed were caused by human rather than canine abuse. Patterson has threatened to sue the city.

See Jane train Spot
(paid through May)

to run down Wesley Hammock, age 11, at a school bus stop, killing the boy's dog instead. Garren then stopped and made an obscene gesture at Hammock, a sheriff's department spokesperson said.

were under investigation in connection with the mysterious deaths of several cattle, who were insured for up to 25 times their market value. Wright had also collected insurance on two suspicious barn fires.

to Flinn, who later committed suicide. Police initially said Flinn had accused Luke Sheeham of killing the dog, but later said they couldn't confirm that Flinn and the Sheehams even knew each other.

Was it a rescue—or a theft?

WADSWORTH, Ohio—The samoyed/chow paced the dark garage. A broken chain, wired together, cut into his neck. He suffered from heartworms. His overgrown toenails curled downward, and his fur was matted with feces. Feeding and watering were irregular. His mother had died the year before in that same garage.

Brian Gilligan, 36, felt compelled to act. Frustrated with “weak state laws that humane officers must follow,” he says, he took the dog in January 1993.

Veterinary records document the dog's condition. His “overall appearance was poor because of neglect,” according to Larry Markley, DVM, who performed an examination and provided treatment.

Gilligan placed the dog in another home. The new owner had him neutered. Eight months later, Gilligan's former girlfriend reported the rescue to police. Gilligan is now charged with felony burglary and theft.

The case, likely to be tried in June, may test the constitutionality of Ohio Revised Code 1717.13, entitled “Any person may protect animal.” It reads in part:

“When, in order to protect any animal from neglect, it is necessary to take possession of it, any person may do so. When an animal is impounded or confined, and continues without necessary food, water, or proper attention for more than 15 successive hours, any person may, as often as is necessary, enter any place in which the animal is impounded or confined and supply it with necessary food, water, and attention, so long as it remains there, or, if necessary or convenient, he may remove such animal; and he shall not be liable to an action for such entry. In all cases the owner or custodian of such animal, if known to such person, immediately shall be notified by him of such action.”

ORC 1717.13, usually invoked to authorize humane society animal rescues, is not unusual in most of its basic elements. But it differs from otherwise similar laws in effect in many states in the breadth of authority it grants to private citizens. Elsewhere, the phrase “any person” is typically amended with language to the effect of, “any person *when acting as the duly authorized agent of a body incorporated for the purpose of prevention of cruelty to animals.*” Individual rescuers may still act, but only under qualified supervision—a protection against the possible misuse of such a law by vigilantes and people engaged in vendettas. Most such laws also require prior notice to the custodian of the animal: typically a warning to correct the abusive or negligent conditions within 24 hours.

Fourth Amendment

As ORC 1717.13 stands, says Mike Burgwyn, retired president of the National Animal Control Association and author of the *NACA Training Guide* chapter on seizure, “It's easy to run afoul of the Fourth Amendment with it.”

The Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution bars unreasonable search-and-seizure, and is the basis of the requirement that peace officers may not enter private premises without a warrant, except under dire circumstances, e.g. to save human life in imminent danger. Courts have held that the Fourth Amendment applies to anyone purporting to enforce the law, thereby acting as a *de facto* agent of government, whether or not the person actually is a peace officer. Examples include humane officers without official powers of arrest, volunteer firemen, private security guards, and volunteer assistant deputy game wardens.

ORC 1717.13 is “a good law,” Burgwyn says, “like the good Samaritan laws most states have to protect well-meaning citizens from being held liable should they do something wrong when assisting an injured person.” But, Burgwyn adds, ORC 1717.13 should properly be invoked only when an animal is apparently near death. Otherwise, standard notification and seizure rules should be followed.

Attorney Shawn Thomas, of Springfield, Ohio, specializes in animal-related cases. He believes ORC 1717.13 has not previously been used to defend a private citizen, and could be jeopardized by the publicity attending the Gilligan case. Both Thomas and Gilligan's attorney, Steve Bailey, aver that the Fourth Amendment does not apply to ORC 1717.13. They claim a private citizen cannot violate constitutional rights, which in their view exist only in relations between government and citizens, not between citizens.

Bailey has not stated outright that he plans to invoke ORC 1717.13 in Gilligan's defense, but does say, “Our position is, there's no way this was an act of burglary.”

Because Gilligan apparently did not comply with the notice requirement of ORC 1717.13, Thomas believes he cannot invoke it successfully in his defense, regardless of the constitutional issue.

Gilligan pleaded not guilty on January 7 in Medina County Common Pleas Court. If convicted, he faces a maximum sentence of four to 15 years.

The dog's present situation is unknown. He was removed from his adoptive home, and may have been returned to his former owners, who have left the area.

—Donna Robb

Horses

The Ochoa brothers, reputedly the world's leading cocaine traffickers after the death of Pablo Escobar in a shootout with Colombian police late last year, reputedly launder their income through their father's horse breeding business. Fabio Ochoa Restrepo's herd of 1,200 horses is reportedly worth \$25 million. The Escobar family also breeds horses, but the value of their stock fell shortly before Pablo Escobar was killed, when rivals castrated a stud worth \$1 million.

Parollee Sterling Rachwal, 30, was returned to prison for 14 years on December 25 for sexually abusing three horses in Monroe County, Wisconsin. Rachwal will do the time after finishing a seven-year term for killing five horses during sexual assaults in Waupaca and Outagamie counties in 1988. He attacked the Monroe County horses after serving five years of that term. Rachwal was also convicted of cruelty to animals in 1983 and 1984.

Alberta-Pacific, owners of the most advanced pulp mill in Canada, is experimenting with a return to horse-logging in rough terrain where mechanized equipment hasn't proved efficient. The environmental group Edmonton Friends of the North is concerned that horse-logging will lead to more cutting in sensitive areas; humane advocates fear injury or abuse to the horses. Horse-logging has been boosted by some U.S. environmentalists, however, because horses' hooves cause less soil erosion than tractor treads.

After a year of delay due to protest, snowmobiling cowboys directed by aircraft on January 25 rounded up 850 of the estimated 1,165 wild horses who were believed to roam the Canadian Forces Base at Suffield, Alberta. Descended from stock left during the Great Depression by farmers who were forced off the land by dust storms, the horses were blamed for erosion of sensitive sandhills and grasslands in a part of the base designated a National Wildlife Area—but more than 10 times as many cattle reportedly occupy the same land, under grazing leases. The Canadian Armed Forces claimed to have received 25,000 applications to adopt the horses, at an adoption fee of \$348 apiece.

The American Horse Protection Association and Bureau of Land Management will cohost a symposium on the future of the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range on April 13-14; call 202-965-0500 for details. Created in 1970, a year before the passage of the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, Pryor Mountain was the first wild horse sanctuary in the U.S. It harbors "possibly the most significant wild horse herd remaining in the U.S.," according to the AHPA, "due to its documented Spanish ancestry." The herd initially numbered 200, but is now at 121, and the BLM hopes to cut it further, to 95—which the AHPA contends would put the herd at risk by limiting genetic diversity.

The BLM announced December 28 that it will open a \$180,000, 40-acre rest ranch near Elm Creek, Nebraska, to give wild horses being shipped to the east a two-week rest break while in transit.

Fire swept the main stable at the Hippodrome Trois Rivieres in Trois Rivieres, Quebec, the night of January 17, killing 93 of the 94 horses in the building—built on the site of a stable that burned in 1971, killing 80 horses. The sole survivor endured six hours of smoke and flames. The dead included Kid Eau Bio, the track's 1993 horse of the year, and Steady Lerom, an eight-year-old with 49 wins in 153 starts, co-owned and driven by Carol Dumont, one of the few female harness drivers in Quebec. The number of horses on the premises was below the usual quota of 146 because the racing season was already to be suspended for six weeks beginning February 1, due to poor attendance. Despite the loss of 20 scheduled starters, the January 18 racing card was held as scheduled.

The Green Mountain Raceway in Pownal, Vermont, a greyhound track for the past 20 years, will be converted back into a thoroughbred track soon, according to new owner John Tietgens, of Clarksburg, Massachusetts, who bought it at auction on December 29 for \$250,000.

Former Kentucky governor Julian Carroll is leading a lobbying push by the state's racetrack owners for an amendment to state law that would let them diversify into casino gambling—and would give them a statewide monopoly on gambling. The track owners' income has dropped since several nearby states legalized casino gambling.

Six months after the death of two thoroughbreds during the annual Palio of Siena bareback race around the central square in Siena, Italy, authorities have begun investigating cruelty charges against the captains of 10 of the city's parishes and two veterinarians.

Adrian Zentz, 25, of Westland, Pennsylvania, was charged January 9 with stealing two standardbred racehorses from the Washington County Fairgrounds, after allegedly trying to sell a horse dealer and an undercover cop two other horses stabled at the fairgrounds, who also didn't belong to him.

The New York City Council Transportation Committee on February 7 approved new carriage horse rules that will let carriage operators pick up fares outside Central Park, increase the penalties for horse abuse, and yet ease humane enforcement by requiring warning citation before the penalties take effect. The carriage operators have been working under decade-old rules since the 1989 Carriage Horse Protection Act expired on January 1, including fees set at \$17 per half hour. The American SPCA has been citing and fining those who charge \$34 per half hour, the rate set by the 1989 law.

The Draft Horse and Mule Association of America and cart maker Baron Taylor of Teamster Technologies are reportedly setting up a nonprofit foundation called the Russian Draft Horse Revitalization Project to solicit donations of horses for export to Russia, where Taylor recently set up a cart plant—while Russia and other former Soviet-aligned eastern European nations are selling as many as 400,000 horses a year to slaughter in the European Community, according to a recent item in *Horse & Rider*.

ANIMAL WELFARE ACT ENFORCEMENT

Matthew Block and Worldwide Primates, of Miami, Florida, were fined \$16,000 on January 27 for failure to provide primates with adequate food, water, ventilation, and sanitation. Block is under sentence for his role in arranging a multinational 1990 orangutan smuggling deal, exposed by the International Primate Protection

Biomedical research

A 13-member panel appointed by the National Research Council's Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources is presently revising the NRC *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*—the standard reference upon which Animal Welfare Act regulations tend to be based.

Experimentation, is both a prominent researcher and a leading humane advocate. "Public policy formulation concerning the standards of animal experimentation requires value judgements and as such requires input from the public if the resulting policy is to have credibility."

American AV ad

League and known as the "Bangkok Six" case.

The USDA has filed stiffer charges against Class B animal dealer Jerry Vance, of Europa, Mississippi. Charged in September with improper recordkeeping, after the TV news program *Eye to Eye with Connie Chung* documented the discovery of several missing pets at his facility, Vance is now accused of improper dog identification, failing to provide veterinary care, and failing to provide adequate shelter.

The USDA has also stiffened charges pending against Class B dealer Ervin Stebane, of Kaukauna, Wisconsin. Cleared last June 14 by a local court of cruelty in connection with killing and butchering a dog for two undercover agents of Last Chance for Animals, Stebane remains accused of recordkeeping, identification, and care violations of the Animal Welfare Act.

In addition, on January 12, the USDA filed numerous recordkeeping, identification, and care charges against **William, Carmen, and Bonnie Winey, of Winey Farms in Deloit, Iowa**.

Settling recent animal dealer cases, **Michael and Kathy McCall of Washington, Kansas**, were fined \$7,500 and barred from selling animals for 10 years for multiple care violations and operating without a license; **Dale Goodale of Osage, Iowa**, was barred from selling animals for 10 years and fined \$10,000, suspended, also for operating without a license; **Karl Mogensen of Natural Bridge Zoological Park in Natural Bridge, Virginia**, was fined \$10,000 with \$3,500 suspended, and lost his license for 30 days, for multiple care violations; and **Raymond Norrgard and Charles Extrand of Apollo Farms in Brainerd, Minnesota**, have been barred from selling animals for 10 years, also for multiple care, identification, and recordkeeping violations.

Settling recent animal exhibitor cases, **Mr. and Mrs. Stan Kopunec of Western Safari Ranch in Fairplay, Colorado**, were fined \$10,000 and barred from licensing for one year, for operating without a license since June 20, 1989; and **Keith and Blaine Wilson of Wilson's Pet Farm in Winchester, Virginia**, were fined \$5,000 with \$3,000 suspended and were shut down for 30 days, for housing and sanitation violations.

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The revision is expected to profoundly influence the shape of forthcoming new regulations on the housing and care of dogs and nonhuman primates, which have been the subject of intense lobbying and repeated court battles ever since an amendment to the AWA mandating improved dog and primate care was passed by Congress sans enforcement regulations in 1985. If the NRC standards are stricter than those mandated by the AWA regulations, those of the NRC will nonetheless prevail in any research funded by the National Institutes of Health. "The current committee represents only scientists and academicians, and includes no representation from the animal protection movement nor from the public," objects F. Barbara Orland, Ph.D., who as author of *In The Name of Science: Issues in Animal*

By Brian Gunn

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65 toxicologists at the Scandianvian Cell Tox Conference (9/93 in Denmark) expressed conviction that if supported enough, batteries of non-animal replacement tests could replace most animal product tests by early 1995.

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On January 4 the NIH approved the first fetal tissue experiment in the U.S. since former President Ronald Reagan imposed a ban on the use of tissue from aborted fetuses in 1988—a \$4.5 million comparison of two groups of volunteers who suffer from Parkinson's Disease, who will not know whether they are in the experimental group or the control group. The experimental group will receive fetal tissue implants through holes drilled into their skulls while they are anesthetized but fully conscious; the control group will endure the same operation but will not receive the implants. "It's incredible," said Dr. Samuel Hellman of the University of Chicago, who designs clinical trials of cancer treatments. "Even if you accept the premise that you randomly allocate patients between the best current therapy and an experimental therapy, surely drilling holes in somebody's head is not the best current therapy." On January 6—apparently unaware of that experiment but alarmed by revelations of radiation experiments conducted on unwitting human subjects during the Cold War—Senator John Glenn (D-Ohio) called for "a government-wide review of all testing programs, from drug tests at the FDA to military tests at the Defense Department, to determine if any improper experiments on humans persist to this day."

Detailing laboratory animal use by company or institution, species, and degree of pain involved, based on Animal Welfare Act compliance documents filed with the USDA, the semi-annual reports of the Investor Responsibility Research Center are the most authoritative index available to progress in reduction of animal-based experiments—but have not been updated since the 1991 publication of 1989 data. Senior analyst Heidi Welsh recently told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that she hopes to complete an update covering fiscal years 1990 and 1991 within this year, after repeated delay due to incomplete and late AWA compliance filings.

—ADVERTISEMENT—

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

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AGRICULTURE

MAJOR RATITE BANKRUPTCY IN FLORIDA

The collapse of the ratite speculation boom predicted in the January/February **ANIMAL PEOPLE** cover feature may have begun with the mid-January bankruptcy of U.S. Ostrich and Junction Financial Corporation, of Hallandale, Florida. The related firms claimed assets of \$933,000, including ostriches bought for \$381,000, while owing \$3.9 million to 1,350 investors in 47 states, Canada, and Jamaica. One investor reportedly lost \$274,000. The Securities Exchange Corporation responded by suing U.S. Ostrich and Junction Financial principals Marcia Josowitz and Stephen Tashman for allegedly selling more than \$3 million in unregistered securities in the form of investment contracts, billed as general partnerships. The SEC also charged Josowitz and Tashman with draining corporate funds to make loans to themselves and pay themselves inflated salaries. Josowitz and Tashman apparently got into ostriches after promoting a 900 telephone number service, office supplies, vacation travel, and water purifiers. Tashman in 1988 pleaded no contest to SEC fraud charges for allegedly selling bogus oil and gas well securities. He has been named in cease-and-desist orders for selling unregistered securities in New Mexico, Kansas, Texas, Massachusetts, Florida, and Alabama. Both Tashman and Josowitz now face state prosecutions for the ostrich scam in Wisconsin, Hawaii, Oregon, Kansas, and both Dakotas.

The USDA announced January 11 that it has finished genetic maps of cattle and hogs, which permit identification of the gene groups that govern fertility, disease resistance, and various qualities desired by meat customers. Over the next decade the USDA will try to pinpoint specific genes that can be manipulated to produce the most economically valuable combinations of traits.

Mangrove Action Project founder Alfredo Quarto and cartoonist Sam Nugent of Port Angeles, Washington, have produced a comic book describing the ecological damage done by prawn farming, already distributed to 3,000 fishing families in coastal Thailand. Logging mangrove trees to make room for prawn ponds destroys whole wetlands ecosystems, destroying the ponds too in just a few years.

Diet & Health

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BOOKS FOR THE MEATOUT

reviewed by Cathy Young Czapla

Meat: A Natural Symbol. By Nick Fiddes, Routledge Inc. (29 West 35th St, New York NY 10001), 1991, 261 pages, paperback, \$15.95. ISBN 0-415-08929-8.

Former caterer Nick Fiddes, now a social anthropologist, has had lots of experience with social responses to food. He has found meat especially rich in social significance. Like many other writers, he recognizes its potential as a symbol of social, economic and sexual dominance. But most of all, he believes, meat subconsciously represents the human conquest of nature.

Why else, he asks, would so many historians equate the rise of human culture with the development of hunting, and the beginnings of civilization with advances in animal husbandry? He offers a plethora of historic examples, not to prove or disprove current theories of hunting and herding influences on paleolithic cultures, but to test preconceptions affecting each generation's interpretation of human prehistory. In most scenarios, he discovers, meat is the central symbol through which human males measure their prowess over the environment and their status among their peers.

As Fiddes uncovers yet more detail relating to meat's meaning, he challenges some of western society's most cherished illusions, though always with a bit of wry British humor. He investigates historical reports of cannibalism, only to find all such stories suspect; humans everywhere, it seems, impute such behavior only to their worst enemies. He also questions why Europeans don't eat the flesh of carnivores, or of their pets. "As honorary humans," he writes, "pets cannot be consumed."

Ironically, as industrialization increased Europe's meat supply, Fiddes traces a countervailing trend. When human populations migrate to urban centers supported by technology, they experience "a widespread reappraisal of the relationship between human society and other animals, and thus of meat as proper food." Small wonder, then, that the birth of vegetarianism as a significant social movement occurred at the height of Europe's industrial revolution.

Inexorably Fiddes approaches the conclusion that industrialization of the food supply—especially factory

Instead of Chicken, Instead of Turkey: A Poultryless "Poultry" Potpourri. By Karen Davis, The Book Publishing Co. (PO Box 99 Summertown, TN 38483), 1993, 160 pages, paperback, \$ 9.95. ISBN 0-913990-30-2.

Another great cookbook-with-heart from this small vegetarian publishing company, *Instead of Chicker* would be a great gift for anyone who still dines on domestic birds and their offspring. Though it relies heavily on tofu as a meat substitute, it does offer several replacements for eggs in baking. Each substitute is clearly and succinctly explained, in glossaries, tables and in a comprehensive chapter on tofu. Best of all, for the novice cook, recipes requiring an electric blender are few and far between. There's even a recipe for a Szechuan-spiced tofu that competes with the local Chinese take-out and its suspect ingredients.

"The spirit of the book comes from the birds themselves," writes Davis, and this sentiment is borne out in the short quotations from various bird aficionados scattered throughout. She quotes from Hector St. John de Crevecoeur, proving there were a few enlightened souls in the 18th century, but most are contemporary accounts of life with a favorite chicken or turkey. One bird sings along with flute music, another drinks iced tea; all testify to the surprising intelligence of creatures destined all too often for the roasting pan.

The Vegetarian Handbook 1994. By Stephen Leckie and the Toronto Vegetarian Association. 1994, The Toronto Vegetarian Association (736 Bathurst St., Toronto ON, M5S 2R4, Canada), 108 pages, paperback, \$5.00. ISBN 0-9697570-1-8.

This greatly expanded guide to restaurants, natural food stores and other vegetarian resources across Canada is noteworthy for its detailed and honest appraisals of each establishment. If a fast-food outlet, for example, uses lard or other animal products, this guide will say so. Though its emphasis is on the Toronto area, it also covers restaurants and resorts as far away as British Columbia and Nova

none went on sale to the general public for the first time on February 4, a month after a review of the scientific literature on the production stimulant by the White House Office of Management and Budget concluded that, "There is no evidence that rBST poses a health threat to humans or animals." The Pure Food Campaign led anti-rBST protests in at least nine cities. The drug boosts milk production per cow and extends the time a cow can be milked between the births of calves. It is bitterly opposed by many dairy farmers because in reducing the number of cows needed to meet the demand for milk, it will put some farmers out of business. Consumer advocates are concerned that despite government assurances, residues may get into milk, producing such effects as earlier puberty and greater breast development in young women—and perhaps stimulating hormonally triggered cancers. Concerned about boycott pressure, the Food and Drug Administration warned dairy producers and distributors that they can identify milk as being produced without the use of rBST if they can prove it, but cannot say simply "rBST-free," since milk produced with rBST is also technically rBST-free. They must also state on a label that, "No significant difference has been shown between milk derived from rBST-treated and non-rBST-treated cows."

The USDA announced February 4 that seven of the 26 turkey plants that produce 64% of all the turkey meat eaten in the U.S. have serious sanitation and/or quality control deficiencies—including one owned by Frank Perdue, a frequent target of the Coalition for Non-Violent Food. The deficiencies were found during the first round of inspections under the New Turkey Inspection System instituted back in 1985. Round Hill Foods, a division of Wampler-Longacre Turkey Inc., was cited for pushing fecal matter into the body cavities of turkeys with a misdirected spray nozzle intended to cleanse them.

Air Canada announced January 1 that effective in May it will cease serving pate made from duck and goose livers to first-class passengers.

Wholesome & Hearty Foods, of Portland, Oregon, has doubled sales of its vegetarian "gardenburgers" four years running. It now serves more than 10,000 stores and restaurants.

The FDA on January 22 announced limits on the levels of contaminants permitted in seafood, recommended temperatures for cooking and processing, and a requirement that the 3,800 U.S. seafood processors must phase in state-of-the-art quality control over the next decade. The reforms mark the first serious federal attempt to regulate seafood safety.

Meat from animals killed in the wild is not inspected by the USDA prior to sale for human consumption, but Ohio plans to institute inspection at the state level via legislation that has already cleared the state house and is expected to clear the state senate in March.

The Economic Evening News of Nanjing, China, reported January 23 that a local dog meat dealer is now selling 40-50 dead cats a day too, mainly to upper scale restaurants.

farming of livestock—has eroded the public's belief in the benefits of meat-eating. He takes no stand for any particular diet but quotes from personal interviews with everyday people, both vegetarians and those who eat meat. Hunters, farmers, butchers and all speak eloquently from their own experience. He even quotes extensively from meat trade journals as the industry struggles with decreasing demand.

Though he explores ethical and environmental impacts of meat-eating, particularly as they influence modern vegetarians, Fiddes is more concerned with changing social attitudes in general. Ultimately he suspects that despite the best efforts of marketing to give meat a positive image, human culture is losing its taste for a food that reminds us primarily of death and nature's destruction.

Sterling references

The Reptile and Amphibian Keeper's Dictionary, by David C. Wareham. 1993. 193 pages, hardcover, \$24.95 (\$34.95 in Canada).

Dolphins & Porpoises: A World-wide Guide, by Jean-Pierre Sylvestre. 1994. 160 pages, hardcover, \$19.95 (\$25.95 in Canada).

The Greenpeace Book of Coral Reefs, by Susan Wells & Nick Hanna. 1992. 160 pages, hardcover, \$35.00.

All from Sterling Publishing Co. (387 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10016-8810).

Unless you are in fact a reptile and amphibian keeper, you probably won't need *The Reptile and Amphibian Keeper's Dictionary*. If you do work with reptiles and amphibians, though, this is an essential reference—especially if you have to decipher scientific literature to figure out how to identify and treat a thus-and-such you've never seen before.

Comparably thorough, *Dolphins & Porpoises* includes just about everything one would ever want to know about all of the smaller whales. Since dolphin-and-porpoise-watching opportunities tend to be few, and compiling a life-list of the rarer species would involve prohibitive travel costs, most of us will just have to look at the 226 pictures, including 93 in color.

Speaking of pictures, don't let the coffee table format of *The Greenpeace Book of Coral Reefs* fool you. It's a thorough treatise, global in scope, about a vanishing species and habitat that serves oceanic biodiversity much as rainforests serve biodiversity on land.

—M.C..

Scotia. Its list of other organizations is fairly limited, but not confined to Canada.

Over half the book, however, is devoted to information regarding a vegetarian lifestyle: health issues such as vegetarian diet during pregnancy, children and vegetarianism, and extensive selections on the hazards of a meat-based diet. Special sections on meat substitutes, animal products in everyday life, and diets for companion animals are especially informative. Environmental and ethical considerations are raised, too, as well as the occasional political opinion, including a thought-provoking and somewhat controversial discussion of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade from an environmental perspective. Even if the reader never travels to Canada, this book would be useful for the sheer amount of general information it provides.

Dates & Projects

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

Nominations for the American Anti-Vivisection Society's 1994 Student Animal Advocate Award, offered to two secondary school students anywhere in the U.S., are due March 31. Each winner receives \$100. Info: 215-887-0816.

Nominations for the Bill Rosenberg Award, a plaque and \$250 savings bond presented by the Farm Animal Reform Movement to an outstanding farm animal advocate under age 18, are due September 16. Get details from POE 22213, Alexandria, VA 22304, or call Riki, 703-823-8951.

The Earthwatch "Mission To Earth" catalog lists dozens of working vacations that involve protecting animals and habitat in exotic locales. The catalog is \$25, from 680 Mt Auburn St., POB 403, Watertown, MA 02272.

March 18-20: EcoVision conference on feminism and animal liberation, in Alexandria, Virginia. For details call Friends of Animals at 202-296-2172, or fax 202-296-2190.

March 20 will mark the 10th annual Great American Meatout, a day of vegetarian events coordinated by FARM. (For details, see ad, page 10.)

March 29: House Rabbit Society fundraiser, Cairn Club, Chicago. Magic, music, cash bar. Info: 708-831-2691.

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

The week of May 1-7 is Be Kind To Animals Week, celebrated by the American Humane Association every year since 1915. Get details on events from Cathy Rosenthal or Michael Kaufmann, at 303-792-9900.

Earthforce! An Earth Warrior's Guide To Strategy

by Captain Paul Watson

Earthforce! ad

Chaco Press 1993 (distributed by the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, 1314 2nd St., Santa Monica, CA 90401), 118 pages, paperback, \$13.

"There is one person who is in a class of his own in my pantheon of heroes," writes *Wild Earth* editor and Earth First! cofounder Dave Foreman in his foreword to *Earthforce!* "Paul Watson," he continues, "has perhaps thought more deeply about strategy than has any other conservationist...One thousand years from now, sagas will be sung about Captain Paul Watson, defender of the oceans, and people will praise his name because there will still be whales, walrus, dolphins, and sea birds. Paul Watson is the hero of our time...the strategic genius of non-violent ecological defense."

Watson is widely regarded as an individual who "breaks the rules" to defend wildlife and ecosystems. But as *Earthforce!* makes plain, that's dead wrong. In truth, Watson so scrupulously follows certain rules of engagement that he and his crews have managed to sink more ships than some navies without ever causing an injury to either a person or an animal, and without ever being convicted of a crime. The rules Watson follows are those articulated by Sun Tzu, the 4th century author of *The Art of War*; the 17th century Japanese swordsman Miyamoto Musashi, who roused Christianity from Japan for two centuries; the late media theorist Marshall McLuhan, a fellow native of Atlantic Canada; and those he has learned himself the hard way, in struggles from the Wounded Knee siege of 1973 to his forthcoming trial in Nova Scotia for challenging a Cuban dragnet vessel last summer. Watson could as easily have substituted the often misunderstood and misrepresented Italian statesman/reformer Niccolò Machiavelli for any of the above, or Gandhi, or any of many other master tacticians, though those he has selected undoubtedly

and use of any one particular tactic, nor does he rule out many. His chapter on "Attacking With Fire," for instance, opens with the warning that, "An Earth Warrior must refrain from deliberately attempting to take life," and adds in conclusion that, "To kill with explosives intentionally is cowardly and can seldom be justified within the strategy of a warrior serving the Earth." Yet he leaves the possibility open: "However, if it is the only defense available, it should be carefully prepared and executed with extreme efficiency."

This too is part of strategy. When and if Watson is cornered by someone who may wish to kill him, and the list of people who might like to is considerable, he wants that individual to consider the possibility of ferocious response in kind, which might buy him just enough time to escape. Nothing in Watson's history suggests he would ever resort to violence against any living being, but everything he's done suggests his mastery of keeping opponents guessing.

Religion and the media

Watson does trip over his own feet occasionally. Of the five evident instances in *Earthforce!*, two involve religion. On page 24, we read that, "To be spiritually liberated from the chains of anthropocentrism, you must ruthlessly abandon all attitudes that place humanity on a special pedestal of worthiness. Christ, Mohammed, and Buddha were primates, cousins to the chimpanzee and the mountain gorilla, just as we are all the children of a species of naked simians. In primateness, we can find family." True enough, in a literal sense—and Jesus, Mohammed, and Buddha themselves probably wouldn't have objected to Watson's statement, in context. On the other hand, millions of people have found and continue to find in religious teachings the encouragement and moral authority they need to carry out acts of kind-

especially among the 29% of animal rights activists who according to one recent survey take an opposite view of abortion.

Watson's advice on media relations, on pages 36, 43, and 108, is even more certainly damaging, not only to himself but to anyone who accepts it. Watson's first "media law" is that, "The media is not concerned with facts, figures, statistics, or scientific reports. The media is interested in drama, scandal, violence, and sex." Though this is essentially true of most television, it is equally essentially untrue of the most influential print media. Most newspapers actually devote more space to facts, figures, and statistics—including sports scores and stock market quotations—than to the "drama, scandal, violence, and sex" in the headlines, and back up drama, scandal, violence, and sex stories with factual and statistical support. Note too that even the most sensational and voyeuristic TV news programs give prominent billing to scientific reports on such subjects as cancer and diet, as do the flashiest supermarket tabloids. Packaging matters, but ultimately, so does substance.

Watson further advises that, "If you do not know an answer, a fact, or a statistic, then simply follow the example of an American president and do as Ronald Reagan did: make it up on the spot and deliver the information confidently." That works for the exceptionally charismatic, but is suicide for anyone else. Just ask Dan Quayle. Now that Watson has uncharacteristically tipped his hand, it probably won't work as well for him any more either. Fortunately for Watson and the creatures he defends, he usually does have authoritative, verifiable answers to hard questions handy.

—Merritt Clifton

[Send \$1.00 and a stamped, self-addressed envelope for ANIMAL PEOPLE's own three-page tip sheet on getting good mainstream

This limited edition, 128-page field guide on strategy applies the knowledge of Sun Tzu, Miyamoto Musashi, Marshall McLuhan, and Captain Watson's own experiences toward environmental issues today.

The book, with a foreword by Dave Foreman, is available now.

have more panache with his potential audience. The lessons of innovation, consideration, flexibility, forethought, and keeping the moral high ground are the same, whether learned around a Lakota campfire or at the Harvard School of Business. Watson wraps his presentation in Native American imagery and Eastern wisdom literature partly because these are the mediums with which he feels most familiar, partly because they provide the sugar coating to get New Age-influenced fellow activists and would-bes to swallow and digest his timely message—the most important part of which is to *think* about tactics, not just blindly do this or that because someone else did it or does it or recommends it.

Watson does not preach the adoption

ness— among them St. Francis, whose example and influence have scarcely been erased by the contrary examples of those who have used and still use religion to rationalize violence. To paraphrase Shane's speech on guns in the 1951 film *Shane*, "Religion is a tool...It's only as good or as bad as the person who uses it." Trampling religious sensibilities needlessly is bad strategy, uncharacteristic of Watson, who might get away with it anyhow, in context, except that six pages later he delivers a rather conventional endorsement of the abortion-is-a-woman's-right position. By itself, that would not necessarily harm him, but following the easily yanked from context apparent blasphemy, it is sufficient to make Watson a lot of new enemies he doesn't really want or need,

media coverage of animal-related issues.]

MEMORIALS

In memory of Mary Elliot.

—Margaret Anne Cleek

In memory of Ms. Geetaben Shah, apparently murdered by butchers in Ahmedabad, India, after she won a halt to the slaughter of cattle during Paryushan, the holy days of the Jains, September 11-21, 1993. After her death the cabinet of Gujarat state banned cow slaughter altogether.

In memory of my dear Grayson, whom I lost on February 22, 1993, at 61 days short of 18 years old

—D. Lipskey

In memory of Catapuss, 1976-1994. Rejected by his mother, he weaned himself early, then beat distemper. At nine months he thrashed the barnyard bully, and he never flinched from any dog, yet every other cat ate first. He captured—alive and unharmed—a grasshopper, a treefrog, a small mouse, and a bullfrog early in life, diving into a pond to get the latter; then quit hunting and scolded other cats who hurt small animals in his presence. He yowled for help if other cats were ill or injured, but was never affectionate or playful with other cats and indeed accepted affection from only two: his "girlfriend," Orca, 1977-1986, and his "nurse," Rosalba. Implacable if offended, he would lie in ambush for hours to whack another cat who had irked him—and remain hidden, smirking as the other cat confusedly spat at shadows. He defecated upon the possessions of humans who annoyed him, often several times a day. He terrorized Kim, who for nearly five years pampered him in futile hopes of acknowledgement, and Zooky, our husky mix, whom he beat up any time he was in a bad mood. Unforgetably complex and perversely noble, we miss him.

—Merritt, Wolf, Kim, Rosalba, Voltaire, and Alfred.

In memory of Shanti, 1985-1994, a chattering, neurotic, affectionate, and much beloved half-Siamese, rescued as a starling pubescent from a Houston condo complex; adoptive mother of Rousseau and sentry for the infant Wolf.

—Kim, Merritt, Wolf, Rousseau, Voltaire, *et al.*

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Bunny Huggers' Gazette ad

NORTH SHORE ANIMAL LEAGUE IS...

Lady with dog in cast — enlarge 15%.

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

(In order of number of animals handled.)

City	Human Pop.	Square miles	Pop./sq. mi.	Intake / Pop.	Intake / Sq. mi.	Euth.	%	
Houston/Harris Cty.	2,818,199	1,734	1,625	109,119	.039	62.9	89,471	82%
Los Angeles (1)	3,485,398	452	7,711	76,734	.022	169.8	59,697	78%
Philadelphia	1,585,577	136	11,659	75,000	.047	551.5	49,000	67%
New York City	7,322,564	301	24,327	52,906	.007	175.6	39,355	74%
Chicago	2,783,726	200	13,918	43,254	.015	216.3	36,021	83%
Dallas	1,852,510	880	2,105	35,000	.019	39.8	28,000	80%
Santa Clara County	1,497,577	1,293	1,158	30,919	.021	24.0	21,384	69%
Seattle/King County	1,507,305	2,128	708	28,060	.019	13.2	18,677	67%

I - City animal control department figures only. All others cover every major public and private shelter serving the community.

No trends are apparent with regard to intake relative to population density and size of service area. Philadelphia has by far the highest rate of animal intake of any of the eight areas, but also has one of the lowest euthanasia rates. Thus the high rate of intake may indicate an exceptionally vigilant animal control department rather than more pet overpopulation.

Lady with kitten—reduce 27%.

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

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

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

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

YOU CAN VOLUNTEER TO:

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

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

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

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

CRUELTY FREE

We believe all sentient life is entitled to a long unbound and healthy existence. That animals should come to harm at our hand is unthinkable. It has been our longstanding policy never to use animal ingredients in our products, never to test them or send them out for testing on animals and we never will.

This is not an easy task: vegetable-derived ingredients are currently offered by a small percentage of cosmetic suppliers. And our entire line of hair, body and home care products are similarly free of harsh chemicals and completely biodegradable. To make sure they are completely safe we try them on ourselves before making them available to you.

As important as the animals is the world in which they live. We will never use ingredients that will harm the environment or destroy our world for its future generations.

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Super Pine
bottle

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

AESOP ad

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