

High-volume adoption

**THE NORTH SHORE ANIMAL LEAGUE HAS MONEY—
BUT THEIR METHODS DON'T TAKE MEGABUCKS**

PORT WASHINGTON, New York—At 10 a.m. on a Friday morning, the North Shore Animal League adoption center is already as crowded as most shelters ever get. The familiar kennel odor assails the nostrils at the door—and stops one step beyond. Shelter manager Michael Arms wrinkles his nose and winces. “That’s very embarrassing,” he says. “That’s the only place that stinks, and it’s right at the entrance. We think there’s a problem with that drain,” he adds, pointing. Staff architect Steve Preston looks uncomfortable. “We’ve had all kinds of guys in here trying to sort it out,” Arms continues, “and we won’t stop until we get it fixed, because we think it’s very important that the adoption center smells clean and fresh. We don’t want people walking in and thinking, ‘Oh my God, if I get a pet my house is going to stink.’”

As the tour moves on, Preston lingers behind to peer at the offending drain in evident frustration.

This is high-volume adoption, and NSAL makes a point of effective merchandising. That includes a heavy emphasis upon rectifying problems that other shelters often cite as inevitable. NSAL keeps Preston on staff not only because it has been continuously expanding and renovating facilities for the past six years, but also because the philosophy of the organization

"I want this one." (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

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[ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED.]

stresses innovative design—and results. When board president Elisabeth Lewyt says softly that she never expected her organization to accomplish so much when she became involved, 25 years ago, one senses that whatever her expectations might have been, this was her dream: to establish the leading adoption center in the world, to pour millions of dollars into neutering, to put puppy-mills and catteries out of business, and to teach others how.

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ANIMAL

News For People Who

May 1994

PEOPLE

Care About Animals

Volume III, #4

San Francisco adopts no-kill animal control

WILL DECLARING VICTORY WIN THE WAR?

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Euthanasia for animal population control officially ended in San Francisco effective April 1. Taking San Francisco SPCA president Richard Avanzino up on a challenge issued last October, the city Department of Animal Care and Control has agreed it will no longer euthanize any dog or cat who meets Avanzino's "adoptable" and "treatable" criteria. The SFSPCA has agreed to accept, treat, and place all such animals. The agreement is expected to cut by two-thirds the number of euthanasias performed by the city shelter: 5,379 in 1993, already by far the smallest number of euthanasias relative to human population of any major urban animal control district.

INSIDE

OF PIT BULLS WITH
LOVE & ANGUISH

*HSUS raids the Fund,
usurps AHA role*

THE SHELTER IS AN
ART GALLERY

Can humane ed. bring
Mideast peace?

*Mexican pet thieves
sell to U.S. schools*

PAUL WATSON FINED

*Great new humane
education video*

"Besides providing for every adoptable animal," SFSPCA spokesperson Lyn Spivak said, "we have pledged to rehabilitate dogs and cats who because of health or behavior problems would otherwise be euthanized. This group of 'treatable' animals could include cats with ear mites or upper respiratory infections; dogs with kennel cough or a broken leg; and unsocialized dogs and cats. These animals will be given a second chance at life through medical care or behavioral training, and then placed in suitable homes through our adoption program."

Under Avanzino's criteria, adoptable animals are "cats and dogs eight weeks of age or older," who "have manifested no sign of a behavioral or temperamental defect that could pose a health or safety risk or otherwise make the animal unsuitable for placement as a pet." The "treatable" category includes kittens and puppies, as well as "any cat or dog who is not healthy, but who could become so with reasonable efforts." Non-treatable animals are those "for whom euthanasia is the most humane alternative due to disease or injury; vicious cats and dogs, the placement of whom would constitute a danger to the public; cats and dogs who pose a public health hazard; and cats and dogs the adoption of whom would violate San Francisco DACC policy."

If the percentages of animals in each category are the same nationally as they are in
(continued on page 13)

—Photo by Robert Harrison

Saving marine mammals and tigers The balance of nature vs. the balance of terror

WASHINGTON D.C.—The politics of wildlife protection are at the fore this month as Congress rushes toward renewing the Marine Mammal Protection Act on the eve of the annual push by whaling nations to gut the whaling ban enacted in 1986 by the International Whaling Commission—and everyone has something to trade but the cetaceans and pinapeds whose fate depends on the outcome. Simultaneously the fate of wild tigers and rhinoceroses worldwide would seem to depend more upon the success of negotiations over inspection access to North Korean nuclear power plants than upon either economics or ecology.

A foreshadowing of the probable compromises ahead over marine mammals came on April 11, as President Bill Clinton barred U.S. imports of wildlife products from Taiwan effective in mid-May. Said Clinton, "The world's tiger and rhinoceros populations remain gravely endangered and will likely be extinct within the next two to five years if the

trade in their parts and products, fueled by market demand in consuming countries, is not eliminated."

Clinton's action simultaneously marked the first-ever U.S. sanctions against Taiwan for any reason and the first application of any international economic force or behalf of tigers and rhinos. Just nine days earlier, a week-long meeting of delegates to the 122-nation Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species discussed tigers and rhinos at length in Geneva, Switzerland—and broke up without imposing sanctions on any nation. The best CITES could muster was a declaration of concern about intense tiger poaching in Siberia, and an agreement to review the performance of Taiwanese and South Korean conservation efforts again this November. Taiwan dodged CITES action for at least six months despite failing to either adopt a stronger wildlife conservation law, or destroy all existing confiscated stockpiles of

(continued on page 7)

Editorial

The cause of the homeless

The ink wasn't even dry on the *New York Times* edition of April 4 when we received our first outraged call from a dog rescuer. A full-page advertisement placed by the Coalition for the Homeless showed a forlorn-looking dog at the top. "According to statistics," the caption read, "his chances of finding a home are 70%." Below, the photo expanded to include the homeless woman sitting beside the dog. "Now they're next to zero," said the caption. "Some might say the homeless are treated like dogs. But actually, a homeless dog is better off than a homeless person. Over 100,000 people bedded down on New York City's streets and in shelters last year. But only 2,000 homeless single adults ended up in homes of their own."

The statistics cited are accurate, but out of context. As we pointed out to the Coalition for the Homeless on behalf of our upset readers, the 30% of New York City stray dogs who don't find a home within a week to 10 days of pickup are euthanized at one of the American SPCA shelters. The numbers of stray dogs euthanized are falling much faster than the number of homeless people on the streets, but the ASPCA still killed 16,760 dogs in 1991, the most recent year for which we have complete statistics, plus 22,595 cats, whose chance of adoption ran around 20%.

"We are very surprised," we wrote to the Coalition for the Homeless, "to see you advocating that homeless people should be rounded up and exterminated."

Of course this was not really what the Coalition for the Homeless had in mind. Nor did the Connecticut Association for Human Services really intend to proclaim that Connecticut's notoriously weak humane enforcement is adequate when it pointed out on the cover of a recent brochure that, "The state of Connecticut inspects kennels **four** times as often as it inspects child care centers. It inspects kennels six times as often as it inspects family day care homes."

Explained deputy director Helen Ward in a letter of apology, "Our use of this comparison was meant neither to imply that the resources devoted to canine facilities were

adequate, nor that those resources should be redirected to inspections of child care facilities. It was simply a way of dramatizing the appalling lack of attention to the health and safety of children...Both children and animals are helpless to protect themselves and must rely on their communities to insure that they receive the care they need. We believe that neither should suffer from our state's neglect."

The use of such comparisons has an honorable tradition, begun by none other than ASPCA founder Henry Bergh. Nine private child welfare societies failed to assist a severely abused child named Mary Ellen, as her misery continued unabated from Christmas 1872 when social worker Etta Angell Wheeler discovered her, until Easter 1873. When Wheeler turned to Bergh, he dispatched a detective to the girl's home and persuaded attorney Eldridge Gerry to file charges on her behalf under New York's then-new humane law.

Testified Bergh to Judge Lawrence of the New York State Supreme Court, "The child is an animal. If there is no justice for it as a human being, it shall at least have the rights of the dog in the street. It shall not be abused!"

As Ward recognized, the causes of child protection and animal protection are essentially the same cause. One does not succeed at the expense of the other; rather, as either cause advances, the causes of both advance, because the minimum level of care for the helpless that society finds acceptable is raised. The same can be said to some extent of care for the homeless—humans and animals. The primary public concern is that both may be dangerous. The challenge is to demonstrate that kindness is the most effective form of risk management.

Incidentally, neither human services nor animal protection gets a generous share of the U.S. charity dollar. In 1992, according to *Giving USA*, Americans contributed \$124 billion to charity. Human services got 9.3%; animal protection got 0.9%. Other figures worth noting: 45.6% to religion, 11.3% for education, 8.2% for health care, 7.5% for the arts, and 1.6% for environmental protection.

Sex and animal protection

Chances are, most of the people who attended the seminar on "Differences between men and women" at the American Humane Association's annual training conference last fall wondered what this had to do with animal protection. Presenter Judy Lang asked the same question—after delineating the many behavioral differences found by recent research. By then the audience was bursting with examples of specific situations where a better understanding of sex differences might significantly help.

One difference of note, applicable to both humane education and anti-cruelty enforcement, is the disparate degree to which men and women recognize personal feelings. As Lang pointed out, women have a much stronger neurolink between their brain hemispheres, which results in greater capacity for connecting thought with emotion. Thus women are less likely to blindly react. Some research suggests women are less likely to abuse children and animals in part because they are more likely to recognize their own anger

along. Male consciousness has evolved in response to the development of primate mating hierarchies, while female consciousness is more concerned with keeping a safe atmosphere for the rearing of young. Men accordingly engage in overt contests of dominance, in which display is usually more important than substance. Such contests are involved, in almost every encounter among men, whether in business, sports, politics, or casual conversation. They relatively rarely flare into violence because much as predators instinctively understand that preying upon other predators is risky no matter who wins, men generally understand perhaps instinctively, the necessity of respecting rules of engagement to reduce mutual risk. Dominance, after all, is relative, and the loser in one confrontation may win the next. A related male understanding involves the acceptance of teamwork to gain a degree of dominance collectively that team members couldn't gain alone. It is through teamwork that men wage war, escalating conflict to a degree that would be suicidal for an individual. (It is also

and frustration before it emerges in hostile behavior, and are therefore quicker to use empathy as a brake upon negative feelings. Men commit both violent crimes and suicide far more often; women are far more likely to seek psychological help. Lang stressed that the physiological difference is a matter of degrees, not of absolutes, and should not be considered a handicap or an excuse for inhumane behavior: men *can* and must be taught to "count to a thousand" before reacting. What is important is recognizing that men often need to be taught a mode of responding that for women may be intuitive.

A converse situation, Lang noted, is that men tend to be better at certain types of abstract reasoning where intuition gets in the way. Thus men seem to pick up math and map-reading more easily. This may contribute as well to the apparent greater ability of men to limit conflict within ritualized rules, whether those of debate or gangster codes of honor. Lang showed through a quick classroom exercise that men tend to be more acutely aware of their status at all times; women are more acutely aware of whether everyone is getting

often only through teamwork, including at war, that men discover the empathic emotionally stabilizing friendships that women tend to form throughout their lives.)

When women fight, Lang continued, the issue is more likely to be at least subliminally perceived as life-and-death. This doesn't mean the issue at hand is serious; only that where men are programmed for nonstop ritual combat, involving frequent low-risk offensive forays, women tend to be programmed to fight to the death if forced to fight at all. This in turn results in a dramatic difference in modes of conflict. Because the issue for men tends to be display, the conflict is overt. Because the issue for women is felt as survival women to equal degree place importance upon remaining hidden. Stereotypically, men challenge; women resort to subterfuge. The male approach to conflict is the approach of power-holders; the female approach is that of the relatively powerless, for whom guerrilla warfare is the only viable counterattack. Men who are recognized as great strategists tend to be those who have learned to use female strategies; women recognized as great strategists tend to understand the use of male strategies when strategically appropriate.

Some of the implications of all this appear in organizational politics of animal protection. Groups seen as packs of self-aggrandizing rascals tend to be male-dominated though they may have female figureheads. Groups seen as dedicated to humane ideals but tactically treacherous tend to be female-dominated. Lang suggested, cautiously, that the often remarked nastiness accompanying divisions of opinion within humane work may result from sexual demographics: men dominate the upper echelons of most humane groups (and pay themselves half again more, on average), but four out of five humane workers (and animal rights activists) are female. Women are frustrated by the sexual hierarchy of humane groups, which has historically been related to the division of labor: women do most of the hands-on animal care, while men are more often the administrators, attorneys accountants, and until recently, the veterinarians. The frustration of feeling excluded from leadership may be exacerbated because although women are generally better at conflict resolution involving men, they may be less familiar with managing conflict itself. It doesn't help that since the subliminal issue for the male leaders may be personal status more than animal suffering, many large and influential groups lag behind even the general public in accepting such concepts as ceasing to eat meat—which diet studies have shown women accomplish with far more ease and often little self-consciousness, whereas men may feel compelled to eat steaks they don't want, just to send a status-related message to other men.

Bernard Rollin, author of *The Unheeded Cry* and other books about animal rights and animal protection, points toward similar sex-stereotyped conflicts when the predominantly female humane groups confront predominantly male animal user groups, e.g. hunters, ranchers, and biomedical researchers. Often, Rollin suggests, a conflict escalates beyond easy resolution simply because the opponents don't speak the same language. The hidden issue for the men is how to change their behavior without losing status with peers by seeming to surrender to a weaker party. Denial, Rollin suggests, may indicate not that men are blind to the suffering their activity causes, but rather that they don't know what to do about it. They not only need an alternative to whatever they are doing that won't cost them their livelihood; they need a way to embrace it that won't seemingly cost them their manhood, which may be perceptually linked to their ability to kill and bear weapons, their maintenance of large herds, and the size of their research grants. According to Rollin "When a guy begins practicing denial, and you know that he knows what you do, then you have to start showing him an easy way out, because he doesn't want to fight you any more. He knows he's wrong. What you have to do is find a way to let him do right."

The key is strategic disengagement, which is distinctively different from relinquishing an essential point. Successful married couples learn how and when to do it. We need to learn how to do it in our political life, as well.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

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ANIMAL PEOPLE does not publish fiction or poetry.

Letters

Thanks

I just wanted to write and say that I think you do a great job. I read **ANIMAL PEOPLE** cover to cover. Through **ANIMAL PEOPLE** I found out about the North Shore Animal League. Last July a flood damaged homes and property in Denison, Iowa. I run the Denison Animal Shelter, and the shelter building had nearly four feet of mud and water go through it. No animals were injured or drowned, but we lost all our supplies and pet food and had damaged doors, pens, etc. I contacted NSAL, and Glenn Kachetsky was very helpful. We received financial assistance from NSAL in a short time, and that made a big difference. Thank you North Shore Animal League, and thank you **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, for caring.

—Brynne Cue
Denison Animal Shelter
Denison, Iowa

Read in high places

Thank you for taking the time to provide Mrs. Gore's office with **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. It has been very helpful and we are grateful that you have added us to your list of readers.

—Skila Harris
Chief of Staff for Mrs. Gore
Office of the Vice President
Washington, D.C.

Tipper Gore is recipient of a gift subscription from Liz Grayson, of New York City.

Homophobes

I guess you have to print an occasional letter from a racist, sexist homophobe. However, Donna La Ferrara's homophobic letter (March issue) is so extreme that I can't help wondering if and why she's personally threatened.

—Jean Austin
Clinton, Iowa

Include San Diego

On page eight of your April issue, I noticed that San Diego County was not listed as one of the eight largest animal control jurisdictions in the U.S. Based on the figures reported, the County of San Diego Department of Animal Control is at least the fifth largest such agency. We serve a population of approximately 1.9 million people in an area of about 4,000 square miles. Our animal intake last year was 35,246, the lowest number we've had in years. During this same year we euthanized 21,387 animals.

—Hector R. Cazares
Director
San Diego County Animal Control
San Diego, California

Our apologies. The San Diego County euthanasia rate of 61% is the lowest we have on record for any major city except San Francisco (see page one).

Caritas

The perennial question, "Ought we to do less for animals in order to do more for humans?", surfaced in the April **ANIMAL PEOPLE** letters column. It is my experience that the most needy *want* resources to be shared. For example, for many years a homeless man in Berkeley, California, has eschewed the free shelters, including their food and laundry facilities, because his companion, an old tiger cat, could not come in. He burdens himself with a shopping cart, when a backpack would offer many advantages, because his friend "needs to get up off the wet ground, and I can make him a bit of a house with this piece of plastic, see." Friends had not been able to house the cat due to landlord prohibitions, and the humane society, where he had inquired about adoption for the cat's sake, had advised him that such an old shabby cat would only be euthanized as

Likewise, when I taught school, the children quickest to share from their own lunches should a hungry animal appear were those who lived most marginally.

We are perhaps skilled in managing resources when we seek to feed only humans, but less understanding of true *caritas* than these who have nothing but their values.

—Phyllis Clifton
Concrete, Washington

Donor cards

We are all seeing more articles lately about genetically altered animals who are being "designed" to serve the wants and needs of the human animal. One use that is particularly disturbing is the breeding of animals with some human genes so that they can be warehoused to serve as an inexhaustible supply of blood and organ donors. While we have been somewhat successful at creating public dissatisfaction with the use of animals in medical experiments by pointing out that there are

better alternatives, it will be much more difficult to convince someone whose spouse, parent, sibling, or child is waiting for, say, a liver transplant that this should not occur, especially if these operations become fairly successful and there are no human organs available. The best manner in which animal activists can fight this is by reducing the need and therefore the profit potential for these products. This can be accomplished if all of us who are eligible become regular blood donors, fill out organ donor cards, and convince as many other people as possible to do the same. I see no other viable option for slowing down this holocaust.

—Elaine Johnson
Ewa Beach, Hawaii

Natural Pet
(check)

"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

March was great

Your Watchdog criticism of the 1990 March for the Animals was exaggerated and suspect. Does the media ever give any animal rights event wide coverage? And Congress, you must know, rarely passes any effective animal protection bills. Your cost analysis of \$7.2 million is ridiculous. (I think you failed to factor in shoe depreciation. The March for the Animals was an extraordinary experience and I look forward to the next one. The organizers should make sure you get a front row seat next time.

—Bill Dyer
Venice, California

Our estimate of what the 1990 March cost is based on 24,000 participants multiplied by \$300, the average cost of participation stated by activists who told us at the time - how much they spent for travel, food, and lodging.

Marching to a different beat

Accolades to you for your assessment and commentary in your April issue on a possible second March for the Animals. I, along with others, attended the 1990 March for the Animals in Washington D.C. All we remember is that Superman (Christopher Reeve) was invited, and then booed when he spoke his mind. To us, this event merely represented an opportunity for movement celebrities and would-be celebrities to take the stage and preach to the choir in return for instant applause. Unfortunately, neither the applause nor the amount of money spent for this extravaganza

March was waste

In my opinion the first March used up a lot of money that could have been invested more effectively in local projects: money spent for transportation, accommodations, time off work, child care, etc.

I heard from people who greatly enjoyed the first March and were inspired and energized by it, but I also heard from people who were disappointed and felt the several hundred dollars and time they spent to participate could have been used more advantageously.

If the general media coverage had been better, the March could have served to educate the public, but marches in Washington D.C. are too common to be an exiting media event, so they wind up being a congress of the converted.

—Bina Robinson
Editor, *The Civil Abolitionist*
Swain, New York

fur. This boycott was extensively publicized. But to this day Bloomingdale's continues to sell fur. The point, however, is not that they are still selling fur, but rather that so far as I can remember, not one single action or initiative was ever attempted at Bloomingdale's. If it ever was, the effort was quickly given up. Once again, the movement hierarchy thinks that all they have to do is simply address an issue, not actually accomplish something to stop atrocities inflicted on animals.

—Linda Petrie
New York, N.Y.

ASPCA

American SPCA counsel Eugene Underwood's letter in your April issue implied that the ASPCA cannot prosecute its own summonses and that their humane agents are merely witnesses "under the law in New York State." Perhaps Mr. Underwood, in his capacity as counsel to the ASPCA, should re-read Section 371 of the Agricultural & Markets Law. This section states that SPCAs may aid in presenting the law and facts. It does not prohibit SPCAs from prosecuting their own summonses. To the contrary, it is common knowledge of virtually every other SPCA in the state with whom we have spoken that SPCAs have prosecutorial powers, if the District Attorney permits it. Indeed, the District Attorney of Albany County sued the ASPCA in 1982 for refusing to prosecute its own summons. Judge Lawrence Kahn in his decision chastised the ASPCA for "its failure to assume its statutory functions."

If Mr. Underwood were to check the ASPCA's own law library, he would also find that the ASPCA did 2,091 prosecutions in 1910, 2,297 in 1911, and 2,578 in 1912. The ASPCA even prosecuted over 100 arrests for cruelty to animals for the New York City Police Department in each of these years!

In 1912 the ASPCA had dozens of humane agents in New York City and over 200 agents in the rest of the state. Today, it has none in the rest of the state and perhaps three to six in New York City, after subtracting the board members who had themselves

Hunters and molesters

In the article "Hunters and molesters" that appeared in the March 1994 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, Merritt Clifton offered a few comments and criticisms concerning a paper I wrote some 10 years ago. His observations suggest that there were perhaps a number of misunderstandings. He indicated that I did not examine county data. In fact, I did evaluate county data in all 15 states where complete county data was available. It was suggested that I did not make any urban and rural differentiations when in fact this was done. I went even further than the traditional urban/rural dichotomy, dividing counties into three categories based on population: urban, suburban, and rural. Not content with this trichotomy, I conducted an additional population evaluation, a partial correlation analysis, on the entire county data and state data sets. It was suggested that I did not distinguish among types of violence that might be related to hunting. In fact, I did look at four different types of violence, and conducted a separate evaluation of each.

There are obviously more types of violence that could have been examined, and there are clearly other limitations to my study. I never meant to suggest or imply that mine was "the definitive work." In point of fact, it serves as merely one of the first quantitative evaluations of the possible hunting/violent crime relationship. It is, as noted on page 15 of the original study, "an exploratory, preliminary, aggregate review." Some possible relationships were uncovered, but as noted in the original paper, they could well be spurious relationships masquerading as causal links. Consequently, as I wrote nearly a decade ago, "more carefully delineated evaluations must be conducted before any firm conclusions can be drawn." Unfortunately little work in this area has been done since, and the exact nature of the links, if there are links at all, remains unknown.

If there are any readers who would like a copy of the original study, I would be more than happy to send it to them at no cost.

—Chris Eskridge
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Nebraska at Omaha
1100 NRC
Lincoln, NE 68588-0630

Trappers' views of animals

Your intriguing report on the statistical association of hunters and molesters reminded me of an apparent inconsistency in two of Stephen Kellert's reports on dominionistic attitudes toward animals. In the familiar 1979 study, Kellert reported that no animal user group revealed marked dislike or disinterest toward animals.

By contrast, in a 1975 paper entitled *Perceptions of Animals in American Society*, Kellert stated, "Trappers were among

helped our cause. In fact, it brought a great deal of negative media coverage. The only ones who thought it a historic occasion were those pontificating from the stage.

You mention that this brilliant idea comes from the Summit for the Animals. From the little I know about this annual happening, it sounds like a get-together for movement misleaders, careerists, and bureaucrats who need to feel important. Actually accomplishing anything that will benefit animals doesn't ever enter the picture.

Several years ago, with much fanfare, it was announced that the Summit had arranged a national boycott of Bloomingdale's department stores, for continuing to sell

Discussion of an encore march at the 1994 Summit ended inconclusively. The prospect was raised, we're told, shortly after several male organization heads nearly came to fisticuffs, disrupting a discussion of nonviolent tactics—at least the fourth such incident in the past eight years. Asserting that they were "stampeded" into contributing to the 1990 march, representatives of several major groups expressed opposition to a repeat performance. However, Peter (Linck) Gerard of the National Alliance for Animal Legislation, who organized the 1990 march, is said to have declared his intention of pressing ahead with plans for a march in 1995, with or without help from anyone else.

The Warm Store (paid for May)

deputized in order to carry guns without legal permits, whether or not they performed any cruelty investigations.

—Garo Alexanian
Executive Director
Companion Animal Network
New York, New York

Care for the poor

I was most interested in your March editorial, "Wanted: vets on wheels at combat pay."

In 1918 in wartime England a woman named Mia Dickin founded the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals when she became aware of the suffering of dogs, cats, horses and donkeys in the slums of London. She herself could afford veterinary care for any animal of her own, but she realized that those with barely money enough to care for themselves had no way of helping their pets or working animals should they become sick or injured. Mrs. Dickin started in a very small way by enlisting the help of one veterinarian willing to give his time. They actually set up their first dispensary in an unused cellar. Word soon spread. People brought their animals in such numbers that they were lying outside on the sidewalk.

Eventually dispensaries were opened all over London, then all over England and Scotland, and finally in Egypt, France, South Africa, Morocco, Jamaica, Ireland, Greece, Romania, and what was then Palestine.

The PDSA, now helping nearly two million animals annually, is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Their centers are operated by veterinarians, trained technicians and veterinary nurses. They provide free care for sick or injured animals whose owners cannot afford private fees.

Anyone interested in knowing more should write to the PDSA head office: Whitechapel Way, Priorslee, Telford, Shropshire TF2 9PQ, England.

—Sheila M. Dines
New York, N.Y

the most negativistic of all groups studied, revealing a general disinterest and lack of affection for animals. Additionally trappers were highly dominionistic, supporting such activities as cockfighting, training animals through strong physical force, and trophy hunting."

Some time ago I wrote to a woman who then worked with Dr. Kellert, regarding the inconsistency. She asked Kellert for an explanation, and then replied to me, "What he said was that the study where the trappers were negativistic was based on an extremely small, inadequate sample size. In the later study, an adequate sample size was surveyed, and no particular negativism toward animals was noted in the survey results."

—Linn Pulis
Gardiner, Maine

In fact, the profile of trappers Kellert presented in 1975 was based upon the trappers he found in a random sampling of the general public. The 1979 profile was based on written responses to a questionnaire sent to members of the National Trappers Association. The use of a written questionnaire and a group membership list undoubtedly elevated the average age and level of education of the respondents. At that, trappers still proved to be four times more inclined toward dominionism as the general public; twice as inclined toward dominionism as most hunters. Dominionism, the feeling that dominating another being is pleasureable, is a quirk also found to a strong degree in rapists, spouse abusers, and people (overwhelmingly men) who sexually assault children.

Moore & Ahlers Shelter Gang
(paid for April)

ANIMAL RESCUE IN ISRAEL

Photo space or room for any late-coming letter
that seems really essential.

—Photo by Kim Bartlett

Says Canadians hoodwinked Temple Grandin

We would appreciate the opportunity of clarifying certain statements made in the April issue of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, relative to Canadian slaughter practices. Through no fault of her own, livestock handling expert Temple Grandin in both 1981 and 1993 was whisked through a small number of registered federal plants, accompanied in each case by Agriculture Canada officials, at sites previously notified of her planned visits. Predictably, during both tours, "time and budget constraints" eliminated from her schedule not only all of the 200-odd provincially inspected slaughterhouses, but also all of the small abattoirs across this country, which have no system of inspection whatever, and where accordingly animals in any condition may be accepted and processed.

Further, Dr. Grandin was taken to three provinces only in 1993—the three (Alberta, Quebec, and Ontario) where meat inspection is legislated right across

the board. Not a single visit was made to any of the many regions where our triple-tiered system of meat output is routine, regardless of humaneness or health hazards to the consumer.

Thus Dr. Grandin may have been misled from the outset of her Canadian tours. We hope she will be back, more aware of the pitfalls of working from the inside in this country, where over a 10-year period virtually the same abuses continue to occur on a mega-scale in all but a handful of plants.

—Tina Harrison
Canadians for the Ethical Treatment of
Food Animals
Vancouver, British Columbia

It is true that Grandin visited only 11 of the 169 slaughterhouses inspected by Agriculture Canada. However, they do 44% of all the slaughtering done in Canada.

Lev Le Chai

During the past year, while in Israel, I spotted three emaciated cats and a homeless dog at Caesaria, a site of Roman ruins, located halfway between Haifa and Tel Aviv, plus a small, thin dog at an Israeli military base. All five were rescued through the help of a young woman named Tamara More, who recently founded an animal rescue group called Lev Le Chai, which means "heart for all living creatures." One of a growing number of Israeli rescue groups, Lev Le Chai includes about 20 active volunteers, some of whom pick up animals while the others provide foster care until a permanent home can be found for each animal. Because they do not have a shelter, they cannot help as many dogs and cats as they would like. Moreover, they are in desperate need of money, medicine, and equipment. They have

no traps, so use cages, which make rescues incredibly difficult and time-consuming. Lev Le Chai does have a veterinarian who performs surgery at half price if the group supplies self-melting sutures, needles, and antibiotics.

Tamara advised me that each year more than three million kittens are born in Israel because there is little awareness of the need to neuter. Also, because there are few low-cost neutering clinics in Israel, persons who are aware often cannot afford it. Consequently, millions of animals die from disease, starvation, the elements, accidents or deliberate poisoning.

Tamara More may be contacted at Box 23100, Tel Aviv, Israel.

—Greta Marsh
Lanesboro, Massachusetts

How to help

I would like to clarify certain statements in Greta Marsh's letter about the animal situation in Israel, copies of which have made their way to numerous groups and publications.

Low-cost neutering is available in Israel at the SPCAs in various cities, including Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Rehovot (through the cooperation of the nearby veterinary school), and at Mapet, a cat boarding facility near Kfar Saba. In addition, Jerusalem municipal veterinarian Tommy Sade promises he will soon open Israel's first municipally run low-cost neutering clinic.

Many individual vets would like to participate in low-cost neutering, but are prevented from doing so by the Association of Small Animal Veterinarians in Israel, which threatens to bring any vet participating in such a scheme before their ethics committee, to bar him/her from the association, and to seek revocation of his/her license to practice veterinary medicine. Like many vets in the U.S., the ASAVID sees the potential loss of income to vets from low-cost neutering as more unethical than

—Photo by Kim Bartlett

and certain other areas. CHAI also encouraged switching to the humane oral rabies vaccine proven successful against rabies in Europe, and field trials of that vaccine have begun. CHAI has sought publicity in the Israeli press to educate the public about the cruelty and uselessness of poisoning in combatting rabies. Again, public pressure is needed to force the hiring of municipal workers to catch dogs and

Praise for Doll Stanley-Branscum

On February 10, 1993, In Defense of Animals director of investigations Doll Stanley-Branscum arrived in Mississippi, and let me tell you she has been kicking butt. Her first undertaking was an investigation of two USDA-licensed Class B animal dealers. Both have been exposed in the media, and are now under investigation by the USDA, with mega-charges pending against one of them, Jerry Vance. At least two TV exposés have used Doll's courageously acquired video footage.

This was just the start. Rewards for information leading to the arrest of animal thieves and abusers were posted all over Mississippi. One led to the arrest of one of a pair of teenaged boys suspected of shooting three horses on Christmas night. Microchip identification equipment was provided to Grenada County, bringing a wave of attention to this technology, which was new to the state. The Mid-South office of IDA, which Stanley heads,

has rescued, adopted, and cared for more than a hundred animals, including 24 chickens, three goats, a pony and a rabbit.

Doll and her husband Louis celebrated IDA's first anniversary in Mississippi by busting a puppy mill in the middle of an ice storm. Then, on March 10, after leaving court with a conviction against the owner and sharing evidence with prosecutors who are trying to convict the owner's boyfriend for battering and breaking the leg of one of the owner's four young children, Doll went to a neighboring county to seek warrants for the arrest of the owner of a chase pen [*where dogs are set on captive foxes and/or coyotes*]. The next day Doll and I assisted DeSoto County law enforcement with the removal of 32 dogs and saw the owner arrested on 96 counts of animal neglect and cruelty. Community members had tried unsuccessfully for nearly a year to get action in these two cases.

—Darlene Williams
Hernando, Mississippi

permitting the animal suffering that results from overbreeding. This situation will change when, perhaps with the aid of public pressure, enough vets are willing to take a stand against the ASAIVI threats.

Israel now has its first animal protection law, and a new Federation of Israeli Animal Protection Organizations, which receives a small amount of money from the Agriculture Ministry for use in promoting animal welfare. These funds could be used for a neutering campaign if the ASAIVI would cooperate, but they will not. Concern for Helping Animals in Israel has requested grants to assist with neutering in Israel from various organizations, but so far these have not been awarded.

Re the poisoning of animals in Israel, some years ago CHAI stopped the poisoning of animals at municipal pounds by providing them with free sodium pentobarbital. Poisonings in the streets and fields continued because the Veterinary Services Department falsely claimed they were necessary to combat rabies. CHAI's attorney argued successfully in court that areas where no rabies existed should be free of poisoning. There is now no poisoning in Tel Aviv

either place them through adoption or euthanize them instead of poisoning them.

Anyone wishing to purchase surgical suture, needles, or other veterinary supplies to donate to animal shelters in Israel can send them (and take a tax donation) through CHAI. One place to buy these items at a reasonable cost is Arista Surgical Supply Co. in New York City (800-223-1984). Veterinarians have size preferences for suture, so please check with us about which size to buy. We can also help with finding people travelling to Israel to hand-carry these materials, so that the recipients will not have to pay customs duties on them.

Establishing shelters in parts of Israel where there are now none will help to ease the suffering of animals. CHAI is helping to set up an animal shelter at the Kibbutz Kfar Hanassi in the Galilee, the northern part of Israel. If anyone is interested in helping with this or other projects to help animals in Israel, please contact us at POB 3341, Alexandria, Virginia, 22302; telephone 703-658-9650.

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

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A sad place for a pit bull

by Shannon Lentz

Founder and Director, Kalamazoo Animal Rescue

We had Nikki euthanized this morning. She was a purebred pit bull terrier, rescued from an animal collector here in southwest Michigan. When we responded to the call from Children's Protective Services, who had gone to the home for other reasons, we found Nikki chained to a doghouse. The chain was bolted to her collar. It was the dead of August, and Nikki had been without food or water for who knows how long. She lay in the dirt, barely moving. We were able to convince the collector that her dog was days away from death, and she finally consented to let us take her.

At our veterinarian's clinic we took photographs, in case we were able to pursue cruelty charges against the collector. Nikki was grossly underweight at 25 pounds, and was full of worms, fleas, and mange. Her age was estimated as two years. When her heartworm test came back negative, we determined that she was salvageable. I took her on as a foster project, and watched this pitiful wreck of a creature bloom into a healthy, handsome dog. It took weeks. We kept her indoors, though she was smelly and crusty from the mange. She learned about living in a home, and reveled in the constant affection she got from my husband, myself, and our two boys. Though Jon and I had been battling in court about the five dogs we already had, two more than the city limit, we grew attached to Nikki. That she was a pit bull made finding her a proper home more difficult. Most people who would adopt such a dog had no business having one at all. We intensified our search for a place in the country.

We moved to our 9-acre farm early in the fall. By now Nikki was a spayed, healthy, 60-pound success story. She and the other dogs spent leisurely afternoons with the family, walking the pastures and woods on our farm. Nikki loved to dig after the pasture critters, though she never caught any. She'd come up for air after five solid minutes of burrowing, her white face and head caked with earth, tongue lolling out, smiling a joyous, dirt-filled smile. Our other dogs, a Dane, a greyhound, and three mixed breeds, would race through the pastures, chasing and teasing. Nikki, with her great bulk, could not join them. She'd get up to a slight run, then somersault over her own feet. So she mostly tagged along with Jon and I, dashing away from us now and

ly found Petunia another home.

"That dog should be destroyed," our vet said. On the most reasonable level, we knew he was probably right. But we weren't operating from that level. Jon and I rationalized the incident. Nikki lived next to a pig farm when she was with the collector. On the day of her rescue we witnessed several other dogs fighting over the remains of a pig who had been slaughtered that morning.

"They probably had to kill pigs to survive," we protested. We kept Nikki, vowing to watch her every move.

Mac

In December a pit bull mix named Mac came for foster care. Because he was heartworm-positive and a pit bull, we knew he would be a longterm project. We started his heartworm treatment and integrated him into the family. Things were uneventful for the first month. He fit into the routine easily, getting along with everyone but the cats and one unneutered male dog who stopped at our home on his way to another foster home. Otherwise Mac did not worry us. Then one evening Mac and Nikki were playing in their typical vigorous fashion, and suddenly both turned on Enzo, our Labrador mix, who was sitting nearby. Within seconds Mac's jaws were clamped on Enzo's hind leg while Nikki's were locked at his throat. The sounds of the fight were terrifying, and as Jon and I rushed to separate the dogs, I lost my footing and fell. Mac bit hard on my ankle and I screamed until Jon was able to shake him off. Jon had Mac by the collar; I grabbed Nikki's collar. We had to twist and yank with all our strength to get the pit bulls off Enzo. When we did, Enzo crawled into the corner, injured and whimpering and terrified. His leg was hurt and there were deep puncture wounds to his throat, but there was nothing that required stitches. My leg throbbed from Mac's bite, but that bite too consisted of deep puncture wounds that could not be stitched. Mac was put outside and Nikki went to her crate. Because Mac bit me, he was unadoptable by Rescue standards, and he was euthanized the next morning.

Jon and I were forced to re-evaluate our beloved

Nikki and Rita, hours before the last attack

Rita from the crate. Examining Rita, I was amazed and grateful to find her uninjured.

I knew then that our time with Nikki was over. What we had dreaded most was now the only option. While we had never seen Nikki act aggressively toward any person her behavior toward other animals was likely to result in their death. Doing the rescue and sheltering work we do, there are always other animals around. We could no longer jeopardized their safety. We spent the evening grieving.

Readers of this story might ask, "God! What took you so long to put that dog to sleep?" It's a valid question. Within the Rescue, we've euthanized dogs who behaved less aggressively than Nikki, and I've advised many people to euthanize their unpredictable or aggressive dogs. All I can say is that we loved her deeply. The pit bull aspect of her personality, while terribly frightening, seemed minuscule compared to the dozens of endearing things about her. People who weren't dog people loved Nikki. When people came to adopt our foster dogs, they were taken aback by Nikki's friendliness and silly antics, and often asked if they could adopt her instead. Family members who had long since stopped trying to keep track of our pets asked about Nikki regularly. When we had her "before" and "after" pictures or a Rescue donation jar, she gained fans we've yet to meet. Truthfully, Nikki was adored by everyone who knew her and even by some who didn't know her. The goofy, smiling happy, friendly Nikki was the one we couldn't put to sleep. Watching the pit bull take her over was like watching a lover succumb to mental illness. We denied what was happening until we just couldn't any longer.

Postscript

again to dig another hole.

In the house she was a dream dog. Perfectly housebroken, perfectly crate-trained, clean, submissive, and gentle, Nikki dispelled our image of the raging, murderous pit bull. All those pit bulls who turned on their families, well, those people must have done something to make it happen. Our Nikki was just a lover and a cuddler. Other than normal playing and sleeping with the dogs, Nikki seemed indifferent to our other animals. Then, late in the fall, a potbellied pig came to us for foster care. After the initial pig-dog introductions, we saw that there was a potential problem between Nikki and Petunia. Nikki was over-excited by the pig, chasing and biting at her in a way that was not just playful. Petunia brought out a side of Nikki that we had not seen before, and we were concerned. We decided that the two animals would never be exposed to one another.

This worked for about a month. Then, late for work one evening, I rushed out without telling Jon that Petunia was unpenned. He called me at work an hour later to tell me that he let Nikki out and she attacked Petunia, mauling her face and head. I came home at midnight to find Petunia still bleeding and frightened.

Traumatized and plagued with guilt, we immediate-

Wild Wear ad--
paid for May

Nikki. We had to face that she was a pit bull, and had the potential to act every bit like those we'd read about in the papers. I spent the next day on the telephone, seeking the advice of professional dog trainers and animal behaviorists. In essence, I was told that with pit bulls and other dogs bred for aggressiveness, one "blood bite" would usually precipitate others. Indeed, Nikki was temporarily preoccupied with Enzo, sniffing the door to the porch where he stayed and attempting to attack him again when we went to reacquaint them several days later. We had a trainer come to our home to evaluate Nikki and her capacity for further aggression. He suggested obedience training and trying to de-sensitize Nikki by having her see Enzo from a distance, then gradually bring the two dogs closer together. He explained that even with training, there would be no guarantees, and he reiterated his point that dogs who have bitten are likely to bite again. My husband and I, clinging to the slight possibility that this was an isolated incident, vowed to keep Enzo and Nikki totally separate. Nikki would become a fulltime house dog.

Within a few days we had developed a workable system to keep the dogs away from one another. We felt that it must have been Enzo's timid, ultra-submissive personality that caused Nikki and Mac to go after him the way they did. Nikki was second highest in the pack order of our household, the uncontested alpha dog being Rita, our five-year-old greyhound. Enzo had always been at the bottom of the hierarchy. We had never seen anything between Nikki and Rita that concerned us. The two dogs co-existed peacefully, and even played sometimes, with Nikki consistently adopting a submissive posture in the games.

Jon and I watched Nikki with eyes in the backs of our heads. She ate completely by herself, and went out in the fenced yard on a cable, just in case. She was kept from Enzo, and she was crated whenever there was not an adult available to supervise her. She lost her couch privileges, since we didn't want to encourage any illusions of dominance she held. If she and Rita's play got a little too rowdy, Nikki went to her crate to calm down. We bent over backward to safely accommodate our dog. Despite this, we saw her getting worse. Within one week, Nikki broke out two windows when she saw cats outside. When she was out on her cable and saw cats, she would nearly choke herself trying to get at them. We watched, tense, waiting for the other shoe to drop.

It was a matter of weeks before it did. My mother came for a visit. Because of deep snow, I had to move my car into the driveway. I was on my way back in when she ran to the door, screaming my name. Rushing in, I could hear the dogfight. I ran to the dining room and grabbed Nikki's collar, and tried to unclench her jaws from Rita's throat. It took several seconds for me to twist and pull her away. I immediately crated Nikki, who continued to snarl and bark at

In the days since Nikki's death, I find myself moving between grief and anger. Grief dominates when I think I hear her barking, or when the boys, out of habit, call to her to come snuggle with them while they watch TV. My most tearful time so far was when I moved her crate out of the living room. I gathered her blankets and buried my face in them, breathing her sweet, clean smell, and my chest just ached. The anger is much easier to deal with. In sadness, I want to be left alone to cry for hours. In anger, I curse the twisted idiots who breed these lovable time bombs. I think of pit bulls who have killed people; killed children. I pity the animal lovers who, like me, feel compelled to give a pit bull the benefit of the doubt. The pain we've earned in so doing defies description. I am aware of several other instances some within the Rescue, of other pit bulls killing or injuring animals or people. Sorrow and regret seem almost inevitable when we're talking about this breed. I myself vow never to take on a pit bull again. Should I find one crossing the highway, of course I'll stop and try to get him, or her. And if I succeed, straight to Animal Control is where I'll go. Better for me to euthanize the dog immediately and forever question myself, than to take such a dog in, grow to cherish him or her, and then face what we faced with Nikki.

I harbor no anger or blame toward Nikki. She was as much a victim as her own victims were. My regret is that I thought she was different, that she was incapable of the violence her breed is known for. Or maybe I thought we were different, that if we just gave her enough love, enough discipline, enough something, that love would override her pit bull instincts. It hurts to admit we were wrong. It hurts to think that because we took in this animal, our other animals' lives were threatened. I have yet to admit to myself or to anyone else that our children could have been in danger.

I know now that pit bulls have their reputation for a reason. Fear of the breed is not unjustified. And while rescuers will be rescuers, I personally will advise my fellow animal people not to try rehabilitating pit bulls. Your chances of success are too slim, while your chances of bringing tragedy upon yourself, your children, and your other animals are too high. As unpopular as my position might be with my peers, I believe that a peaceful death is the best we can offer pit bulls.

Nikki's ashes were scattered at the Special Place, a serene wooded valley at the back of our property. It is easy to visualize her there, digging and playing and just being the goofy dog she was. Nikki loved the Special Place, and she makes the valley even more Special by being there.

In 1993 Kalamazoo Animal Rescue took in and found homes for nearly 300 homeless cats and dogs.

Tigers and whales

(continued from page one)

rhino horn and tiger bones, as previously required by CITES.

But the unilateral U.S. sanctions were also more a message than a lever, in that they affect less than a tenth of a percent of Taiwanese exports to American markets. Taiwan annually sells the U.S. \$20 million worth of wildlife products, chiefly reptile skin shoes and coral gew-gaws, but total sales to the U.S. in 1993 were \$23.5 billion.

Further, the Administration warned China as well as Taiwan of the possibility of trade sanctions over the traffic in tiger and rhino parts back on November 5, 1993. Arguing that China moved more decisively than Taiwan against tiger and rhino part traders, a high-level interagency committee recommended on April 5 against imposing similar sanctions against the Chinese. Chinese officials did burn a stockpile of confiscated rhino parts and begin a publicity campaign to counteract widespread belief in the medicinal and aphrodisiacal powers of

Ocean species

The National Resources Defense Council sued the U.S. Navy on April 17 in Los Angeles, seeking to block 270 scheduled underwater explosives tests near the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary, slated to start April 24 and go on for five years. The suit claims the permits issued to the Navy by the National Marine Fisheries Service violate the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Co-plaintiffs include Save The Whales, the Humane Society of the U.S., American Oceans Campaign, and Heal the Bay.

A proposed attempt by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California, to measure thermal variance in the oceans via sound waves was delayed and may be cancelled after a flurry

tiger bone, tiger penis soup, and rhino horn. But, reported Thomas Friedman for *The New York Times*, "In 1993 alone, South Korea, which also practices traditional medicine, imported 1.5 tons of tiger bones from China, after China officially banned tiger exports, according to South Korean customs records. It takes more than 200 tigers to produce 1.5 tons of bones, wildlife experts say." And then he got to the bottom line:

"At this moment of tension between Washington and Beijing over whether the U.S. will renew China's trade benefits, the last thing the Clinton administration needed was to open a new dispute with China over tiger parts."

Nor was U.S. leverage even suggested against South Korea. The reason was clear: if North Korea really has nuclear weapons and really wants a fight, as some intelligence experts suspect, the U.S. wants the Chinese and South Koreans to supply the ground troops and take the hardest hits when and if war breaks out—in which case the chances for the 100 Siberian tigers left in China, the 200 in Siberia proper, and the 150 Amur tigers would be nil anyhow. Only the 325 tigers in Nepal and perhaps 2,700 in India would have a chance of escaping the effects of nuclear fallout concentrated in the food chain.

Marine mammal protection

Nuclear war at least is not an issue where marine mammals are concerned, but trade war is. As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, Congress was just two days from deadline for either reauthorizing the Marine Mammal Protection Act or having to extend the status quo during continued debate. Both the Senate and the House passed versions of the MMPA on March 21, but negotiations to reconcile their different bills stalled over a Senate amendment added March 24, just

WILDLIFE

Fourteen years after being declared an endangered species and 11 years after being pronounced extinct, the Palos Verdes blue butterfly has been rediscovered. University of California geography professor Rudi Mattoni, believed to be the last person to see the butterfly before it purportedly vanished, recognized it again on a mid-March insect collecting visit to the U.S. Navy's Defense Fuel Supply Point in San Pedro. The site is protected as critical habitat for the also endangered California gnatcatcher, a small songbird.

While the British Columbia government insists it has no wolf-killing program, Friends of the Wolf reminded the public and the media at a recent demonstration outside the provincial environment ministry offices that the government is in fact pursuing hunting, trapping, and grazing policies that result in the slaughter of 1,200 wolves per year—400 more than the B.C. government admits are killed. About three-fourths are shot; the remainder are trapped or poisoned. Estimates of the B.C. wolf population range from 5,000 to 8,000.

The Zimbabwean government's expropriation of uncultivated land for redistribution to the landless may pose a new threat to highly endangered wild African rhinoceroses, by wiping out their habitat. Poaching has already cut the Zimbabwean rhino herd from more than 3,000 to circa 100 in just 10 years. Norman Travers, among the few wealthy estate owners who still has resident rhinos, has trained six elephants to carry heavily armed guards. Each night the seven surviving rhinos are driven into fortified corrals. Rhino protection costs Travers an estimated \$22,500 a year. His ranch also harbors giraffes, sable antelope, zebras, and hippopotamuses; about 50 visitors per week pay to see them. The Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994, recently introduced by Vermont senator James Jeffords, would create a federally supported conservation fund to help encourage the preservation of rhino and tiger

Best was cautious, however. The

of opposition surfaced at a hearing on the plan held March 22 by the National Marine Fisheries Service. While Scripps insisted the underwater loudspeakers it intended to use would not harm marine life, others were unconvinced, including Nick Voth of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society online network, who noted that as many as 1,503,503 animals could be affected according to Scripps' own estimate of the maximum "take" of the experimental sequence, which would go on for two years.

The Chicago Animal Rights Coalition on April 8 stunned Ted Beattie, new director of the Shedd Aquarium, by offering \$2 million for the return to the ocean of Faith, Hope, and Freedom, as the group has named the three Pacific white-sided dolphins the Shedd captured off California in late November. Beattie said he would have to take the offer to the Shedd board. CHARC is gambling that in the unlikely event the offer is accepted, it will be able to raise the funds in donations.

A pilot whale released in mid-April after receiving medical care for eight months at the Shedd Aquarium was doing well a few days later, according to a fishing crew who sighted the whale—identifiable by his radio transponder—20 miles off the New Jersey coast. The successful release and the near-simultaneous escape of a sea lion named Pumpkin from a U.S. Navy holding pen near San Diego both tend to suggest that at least some captive marine mammals can go home again, if given the chance.

Surfer Michelle Von Emster, 25, of Ocean Beach, California, was identified April 17 as the first confirmed victim of a great white shark attack along the U.S. Pacific coast since 1959. Von Emster was in remission from a bout with leukemia.

The California Department of Fish and Game has proposed limiting sea urchin captures to 7% of the 1988 peak take of 30 million pounds. A pound of sea urchin gonads goes for \$80 to \$100 in Japan. Sea urchins were the most lucrative catch in the California fishing industry in 1992, fetching \$29 million, nearly twice as much as rockfish, the runner up at \$14.8 million, but are now in steep decline.

before the House recessed for spring break. The amendment acceded to the import of polar bear trophies from Canada, previously a sticking point, on condition that two years after trophies were admitted, a study be conducted to see if the imports had harmed the polar bear population. Members of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus apparently objected to the definition of "harm."

Nina Young, marine mammalogist for the Center for Marine Conservation, pleaded on the Internet for fellow scientists to join her organization, the National Audubon Society, the World Wildlife Fund, and the Marine Mammal Center in support of S. 1636, the March 21 version of the Senate bill, without the March 24 amendment. She argued that compromise would be necessary to avoid losing other provisions she favored, including "a revised two-tiered permit system for scientific research permits that would drastically reduce the time required for scientists to obtain the permits; a total ban on the intentional shooting of seals, sea lions, killer whales, and other marine mammals who interact with fishing operations; [and] a specific program to reduce the accidental deaths of marine mammals in fishing gear to insignificant rates approaching zero in seven years."

Having a renewed MMPA in hand would significantly strengthen the U.S. position at the 46th annual meeting of the IWC in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, coming up May 23-27. Warned Robbins Barstow, director emeritus of the Cetacean Society International, "It would be a tragic shame if the Clinton Administration went down in history as the one under which the resumption of killing whales for profit was legitimized. Yet this will be the case if the IWC adopts a Revised Management Procedure," on the May meeting agenda, "providing for the authorization of so-called science-based commercial whaling. Even if not immediately implemented, such action would be a green light for resuming the global slaughter of whales and would open the floodgates to uncontrollable trade in whale products."

Barstow cited the inherent unreliability of voluntary reporting of cetacean kills, as evidenced by the recent revelation that the

letter, he pointed out, "does not say that Norway will reserve the right to conduct whaling if it is ecologically sustainable. On the other hand, the whale arrangement with the EU does not mean Norway has to stop its limited whaling. The Habitat Directive has an exemption clause which means that member countries in the EU can conduct hunts themselves on species which are generally protected," on condition that the countries report semi-annually on the number of animals killed.

Other issues on the IWC agenda include the creation of a Southern Ocean whale sanctuary around Antarctica, recommended February 24 by a working group of IWC delegates but opposed by Japan and four Caribbean nations which are heavily dependent upon Japanese aid; and a U.S. application for a quota of 141 bowhead whales to be killed by Alaskan aborigines during the next three years, renewing an extant quota.

—M.C.

Corrections

1) A quote from Henry Spira of Animal Rights International was inadvertently truncated in the article "McDonald's agrees to adopt humane code" in our April issue: Spira identified KFC, formerly Kentucky Fried Chicken, as Frank Perdue's biggest customer, not McDonald's, which is Tyson Foods' biggest customer. Spira hopes to win acceptance of the same terms by Pepsico, owner of KFC and Taco Bell.

2) We confused the names and fates of several female elephants deemed surplus by the Milwaukee Zoo in our April cover story, "Opening Pandora's Box." Lota is still with Hawthorne Corp., which trains elephants for circuses and carnivals; Anne and Tammy, not mentioned, are to be moved to the Performing Animal Welfare Society sanctuary in September; and Moola, also not mentioned, has been moved to the Dickerson Park Zoo. She remains in a Species Survival Plan. Lota is subject of ongoing litigation by the Humane Society of the U.S., which has also donated \$20,000 of the estimated \$150,000 cost of expanding the PAWS facilities to house Anne and Tammy.

habitat by similar means.

On March 22, just two days after Kenyan president Daniel Arap Moi bucked much of his government to refuse Richard Leakey's January resignation as head of the Kenya Wildlife Service, Leakey resigned again, claiming he hadn't been given adequate authority to continue doing his job, because his opponents had not been sufficiently rebuked. Arap Moi replaced him with David Western, 50, who had been Kenyan regional coordinator for Wildlife International, and director of the Amboseli Research and Conservation Project. Western now must find a way to enforce wildlife laws without alienating officials whom Leakey charged with merely wanting to loot Kenyan wildlife for personal gain. According to Leakey, 25 to 30 elephants were poached during the two months he was off the job—equal to the toll of the preceding year.

Scientists, caretakers, and 30 of 36 native wardens on April 12 fled the Karisoke mountain gorilla preserve founded in 1969 by the late Dian Fossey, as ethnic fighting erupted throughout Rwanda, killing more than 20,000 people in less than a week. About 300 gorillas live in the region, half of all the gorillas still in the wild.

The U.S. Supreme Court on April 18 declined to hear California rancher Robin Moerman's claim that protected tule elk are competing with his cattle for forage, violating his constitutional right to property. A trial court ruled earlier that although reintroduced by the state, the elk "are not instrumentalities of the state nor are they controlled by the state," and the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the verdict—a major blow to the Wise Use movement and the theory that wildlife and habitat protection involve unlawful "taking" of property rights.

The U.S. Forest Service agreed March 30 to forbid setting bait for bears during the spring archery season in Wyoming, settling a suit brought by the Fund for Animals, but plans to turn regulation of bear baiting in national forests over to state governments later this year. Comments on the proposal are due May 14 c/o Director, Wildlife and Fisheries (2640), Forest Service, USDA, POB 96090, Washington D.C. 20090-6090.

High-volume adoption

(from page one)

NASL, founded in 1944, "was only a house with a garage and a few fenced runs," Lewyt remembers, when she and the late Alex Lewyt began putting their money and know-how behind it. The story told in the NSAL corridors is that Mrs. Lewyt—Babette to friends—adores animals, and Mr. Lewyt adored her. A self-made multimillionaire, via vacuum cleaner sales and various inventions, Mr. Lewyt backed his French-born wife with all the funds she requested. More important than that, he introduced salesmanship to animal protection, teaching well the promotional techniques that earned him his fortune in the first place. In 1969, NSAL adopted out 129 animals. By 1980, the figure was up to 19,906. In 1992, it came to just under 43,000. Tighter pre-adoption screening and increased subsidies for adoption promotion at 38 affiliate shelters brought the adoption total back down to slightly under 40,000 last year. The affiliates, however, cumulatively adopted out 37% more animals than in the last year before each one joined the NSAL program. Their adoptions totalled 147,000, about 50,000 of them attributable to NSAL-financed promotion and staff training.

40,000 animals placed per year

NSAL has taken a lot of heat over the years from critics of high-volume adoption promotion and sweepstakes fundraising appeals, but the results speak for themselves. No other organization of any kind places as many animals in homes. The runner-up, the PetsMart pet supply chain, places more than 30,000 animals a year on behalf of approximately 150 humane shelters, an astounding record in itself—and does it through 138 locations. NSAL places its 40,000-plus per year from this single Port Washington site, a multi-building complex about half an hour from Manhattan under good traffic conditions, occupying most of a city block but half-hidden on a side road behind storefronts and a produce market. No other organization subsidizes as many neutering operations: as many as 247,000 last year, among those done on site and those done at neutering clinics funded by NSAL in more than 30 other communities. Nor does any other organization helping animals enjoy comparable financial independence and security. As the late Mr. Lewyt reputedly explained, other animal protection organizations are supported by people who love animals. NSAL is supported as well by sweepstakes gamblers.

"You get a lot farther," Arms explains, "appealing

most night crews, and makes frequent patrols of the perimeter of the complex. The security guards are instructed to discreetly retreat whenever they detect someone coming, then return in five minutes. Inevitably they find drop-offs: usually boxes of kittens or puppies, sometimes a mother with the litter, and occasionally an older animal tethered to a fixture. (There are no fences.) Such late-night drop-offs account for virtually all of the puppies and kittens on the premises.

Arms moves on down the row of cages. The din of barking is just what anyone would expect, but in the center of the adoption area, behind thick plexiglas, is a skylit courtyard, where prospective adopters are encouraged to play with their potential acquisitions, each of whom is given a red leash. The red leash is a signal to the shelter security guards that the animal has not yet been cleared for adoption. Anyone trying to walk out with an animal on a red leash is quickly apprehended.

The plexiglas around the play area provides sound-proofing and creates the illusion of privacy. In fact, the would-be adopters are under the eye of attendants the whole time, undergoing the first stage of the screening process. "We just watch and see how the people and the animals are interacting," Arms explains. "If the animal is getting nervous and the people are getting harsh, we step in and say it's time to take the animal back to the cage, and when the people get up front to the adoption window, they'll be turned down. We always take the animal away before we say anything negative, because we don't want to have anyone get mad and hurt an animal here."

There is one attendant per bank of cages; roughly one for each dozen to two dozen animals. The attendants in turn have section supervisors, four to a room. Among them they keep the cages clean, the animals groomed, and the adoption clients' interest piqued. Pause even a moment to admire an animal and a junior staffer is immediately there to answer questions and encourage contact. Cards posted on the door of each cage tell whatever is known about the history, health, and temperament of each animal. That much is conventional—but at North Shore, Arms points out, every common trait is listed on a preprinted checklist, and expressed as a positive. Instead of saying, for instance, that a dog needs a lot of exercise, the card may say he likes to run. Instead of saying the dog doesn't get along well with other dogs, the card might say he'd be a good only pet.

As at many modern shelters, prospective adoptors

NSAL architect Steve Preston specializes in design to encourage adoptions. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

housebreaking and good behavior.

Along with the increased emphasis on older animals, NSAL is promoting mongrels ahead of purebreds. Advertisements sometimes still tout purebreds, Arms says. "because you have to cater to people's expectations to some extent, but we're trying to change that. We're doing more ads that promote the mixed breeds. We place big display ads in the classified sections of the newspapers, right next to the purebred dog ads. If the breeders take out a two-inch square ad, we take out a four-inch square ad. If they take out four inches, we take out eight. That's what you have to do to get more attention and make people think about a mixed-breed dog." Meanwhile, no matter what the would-be adopters come looking for, they see—and take home—mostly mixed breeds. On this particular day, just a handful of purebreds are in evidence: one German shepherd, a giant

to people as they are, rather than as you'd like them to be. Alex Lewyt's philosophy was that you work with human nature, not against it. Everything we do here, we do for a reason, and the reason is because we want to place animals in homes."

At 10 a.m. on a weekday, most shelters would be just opening. NSAL is open from nine a.m. to nine p.m. every day, 365 days a year. "We figure we have to have staff on duty to look after the animals anyway," Arms says, "so they might as well be doing adoptions."

The NSAL night crew does the routine work of

must file past the older animals before getting to the puppies and kittens. This discourages impulse adoptions of young animals and gives older animals the chance to be seen and appreciated. The technique works. In 1993 NASL adopted out approximately 24,000 puppies and kittens, plus 16,000 older animals. So far this year, Arms says, NASL is adopting out more older animals than young ones, and is even placing some animals as old as six or seven—an age most shelters flatly consider unadoptable. Once again the trick is marketing. Instead of saying an older animal is "old," though that fact is not concealed, the information cards stress

Newfoundland left by someone with a terminal illness, and an Akita with a litter of puppies. Of those, only the German shepherd is immediately available. The Newfoundland is in the Seniors for Seniors special adoption program, which matches senior citizens with older pets (see "Seniors for Seniors," May 1993), while the Akita won't go up for adoption until after her mixed-breed pups are weaned.

NSAL has another trick, Arms laughs when someone notes that all the dogs in the adoption area seem friendly "You go into most shelters," he says, "and you see dogs cowering in the back of the runs because they're overwhelmed by the situation, and the more fearful they are, the more fearful they get. They can't see what's going on from back there. They don't give themselves a chance to calm down and make friends with people who come in, and get themselves adopted. We do something a little different. We heat the front of the runs. The dogs run back and forth to exercise, but when they lie down, they lie where it's warm, up front. They see the people. They get petted. They make friends. They find a home and they're out of here."

Design likewise has a hidden role in promoting cats "We try to think of every little thing that might help an animal's chance of adoption," Arms emphasizes, "and in the case of cats it's their coat. Every animal gets the grooming necessary from the staff and volunteers, but then we need to show the animal in the best light. We looked at the cats in the cages and somebody realized that the brightly colored plastic litter boxes were taking the viewer's eye away from the cats. So we designed our own custom-made stainless steel litter pans. They cost a lot more, but they help promote adoptions—they last a lot longer, and they're easier to keep clean."

Cleanliness is yet another paramount consideration in the NSAL adoption center. Poops vanish quickly.

Quick turnover

Adoptions are brisk, but by eleven o'clock there are two dogs or two cats to a cage instead of just one—unless a cat has an upper respiratory infection. Those cats are kept by themselves.

"We're going to adopt out 300 animals over the weekend," Arms explains, "so on Fridays we have to build the population up a little." He isn't concerned about temporary overcrowding. "You'd have to be worried about crowding at any other shelter," he admits, "because those animals are going to stay there a week or a month or a year, unless they're euthanized. The average stay here is two and a half days. Over the weekends, when we're doubled up, it's shorter."

Some cats are housed two at a time even when the shelter isn't crowded, to encourage multiple adoptions. Cat behaviorists have discovered that many behavior problems associated with one cat are minimized in a multi-cat house-

Above: It's easier to say goodbye when the animal is going home.

Above right: Michael Arms, NSAL shelter manager, is greeted by a young orange cat. Frequent handling is part of the NSAL routine.

Below right: Getting acquainted.

(Photos by Kim Bartlett.)

This is the screening policy list that NSAL adoption staffers keep behind their counters. It is not shown to prospective adopters before they complete their adoption forms, and is shown to them afterward only upon request. Certain policies may be waived in special cases at the discretion of senior management.

NORTH SHORE ANIMAL LEAGUE ADOPTION POLICIES

(in effect since 6/12/90)

1. Must be 18 years of age or older in order to adopt. In some cases, proof of age is required.
2. Must have valid identification with name and present address. Valid identification consists of driver's license, major credit card (MasterCard, Visa, American Express, Discovery), passport, or current utilities bill.
3. Must have a working telephone in household, under the adopter's name.
4. Must be gainfully employed. Unemployment, welfare and social services are **unacceptable**.
5. If single and living at home with parents, one parent **MUST** be present or reached by telephone at the time of adoption.
6. If married and not accompanied by your spouse, NSAL **MUST** be able to speak with the husband or wife. If potential adopter is living with a roommate, the roommate must be notified.
7. If the husband and wife are divorced or separated, neither one can adopt an animal for the other's household. The person who is going to be responsible for the pet **MUST** be present to sign the adoption application.
8. At no time can a friend, relative, or neighbor not living in the same household as the adopter be responsible for the pet.
9. **NO GIFT ADOPTIONS!!** The person who is going to own the pet must be present at the time of adoption in order to sign the adoption agreement. If the person adopting the pet has written on the form that the pet is a gift adoption, the adoption cannot take place, and the form cannot be changed as to allow the pet to go to the adopter's household, instead of as originally stated.
10. Puppies can only be left alone for **FOUR** hours a day at the most (adopter coming home for lunch is unacceptable).
11. Dogs can only be left alone for the amount of time stated on the card (adopters can come home for lunch for dogs fully trained and at least six months of age).
12. At no time will an animal be allowed to be schools, communes, group housing, etc. are permitted.
17. No adoption if an adopter or any family member has an allergy to pets.
18. No adoption to any person who lives in a city project or government housing. It is against the rental rules to have pets.
19. In some cases, landlords or rental agents must be called to verify if pets are allowed.
20. Adopter can only adopt one puppy or dog at a time, unless otherwise stated. Adopter can re-adopt after a period of four to six months.
21. If previous animal has died of an airborne disease, adopters must wait one month before any animals of the same kind can be brought into the home.
22. **NO LARGE DOGS TO APARTMENTS.**
23. No person present with an adopter who has been turned down for any reason can adopt on the same day.
24. Once an adopter leaves the premises before the adoption application has been processed, the adoption becomes automatically turned down. Person(s) who are with the adopter cannot adopt and also may not leave the premises.
25. **NO PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS CAN ADOPT!!!**
26. No animal will be given to anyone who refuses to have the animal spayed/neutered.
27. No new animal will be given to an adopter if a previous animal was adopted from NSAL and was not spayed/neutered within a period of six months after the adoption.
28. No adoption will take place if the adopter is referred for mandatory training and refuses to go.
29. All previous pet history must be verified. NSAL must be able to verify the whereabouts of the last pet. Adopters with poor pet history cannot adopt.
30. If a person(s) previously adopted a pet from NSAL and returned it, a new adoption cannot take place, unless otherwise stated.
31. Dogs are not allowed to go out as guard

Soon to be adopted. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

hold, so when two cats seem particularly compatible, NSAL makes a point of keeping them together in hopes that whoever takes one will be enticed to take them both. Some cats are actually designated "double adoption."

"We're doing more two-fors all the time," Arms says. "When the people have cat experience and know what they're doing, it's good for everybody."

All afternoon the NSAL vans roll in from shelters around the country that send adoptable animals they would otherwise have to put down due to lack of adoption prospects or cage space. Last year NSAL placed 14,000 animals who were received from other shelters. The outreach rescue program is so successful that the vans are having to go farther and farther away to pick up enough animals to meet the demand. The travel can be hard on some dogs and cats, but they do go first class and get a medical checkup plus grooming on arrival. Scarcely resembling conventional animal control vehicles, which Arms scornfully refers to as "ice cream trucks," the NSAL vans feature gleaming stainless steel compartments with individual temperature control, to insure the comfort of animals of varying coat length. At the insistence of Mrs. Lewyt, each compartment also has a window. Laughs Arms, "She ordered that the dogs had to be able to enjoy the scenery."

When the vans reach a certain age, they are donated to shelters in the NSAL outreach assistance program. They may still have a lot of use in them, for local duty, but NSAL doesn't like to incur the risk of a breakdown hundreds of

miles from home with animals aboard. That has happened. Last year a NSAL van was in an accident—not the driver's fault—shortly after picking up 20 animals from the Knox County Humane Society. Neither the animals nor the two-person crew suffered injury, but they did spend a night more than intended in the KCHS shelter. The experience produced contingency plans for when and if there's a next time.

Bottleneck

Incoming animals go first to the NSAL veterinary clinic, where they receive any necessary treatment. This can be extensive. Most of the animals arriving from outlying shelters are essentially healthy, but dropoffs often have serious problems. As a no-kill shelter, NSAL tries to heal or cure every animal who can be healed or cured. This policy might not make economic sense, Arms admits, but it does appeal to the public, whose response to requests for donations largely compensates. The real drawback of the save-all policy is that the NSAL clinic is often occupied with special operations, limiting the time available for neutering and thereby creating a bottleneck. The volume of adoptions and the speed of turnaround precludes neutering every animal upon arrival. Consequently most animals are not neutered before adoption. While NSAL offers free neutering of every animal it adopts out, the adopter must make an appointment and bring the animal back, or have the animal neutered elsewhere, using coupons NSAL redeems.

This is the most controversial part of the NSAL program. Detractors accuse NSAL of flooding the greater New York metropolitan area with fertile dogs and cats, creating the very pet overpopulation problem it exists to combat. Sensitive to the charge, NSAL has increased both pre-adoption emphasis on neutering and post-adoption follow-up to insure compliance. The adoption contract stipulates that animals are provided as revocable gifts, who may be reclaimed at any time if the neutering requirement or basic care standards are not met. Other terms are listed on the back; the neutering requirement is in a box on the front. Follow-up at one time consisted of a direct-mail questionnaire. That was superseded several years ago with telephone calls. Now NSAL is doing an increasing number of in-home visits, and is reclaiming several hundred animals a year. NSAL has hopes of eventually following up every adoption with a home visit. The bottleneck is scheduling the visits, in an area where as often as not husbands and wives both hold jobs.

NSAL still dreams of eventually neutering all animals before adoption. The hold-up, according to Arms, is a shortage of veterinarians willing to work after hours, in order to keep the in-house clinic going around the clock and stay ahead of arrivals and adoptions. NSAL has tried a variety of veterinary scholarship programs in an attempt to obtain

transferred to another household while the adopter is at work.

13. All animals are to go out as house pets only. At no time will a pet be allowed to go out to a place of business. For example, store, factory, office, trucking business. **NO EXCEPTIONS.**

14. Pets are to be in the yard for exercise only, under supervision (not tied in the yard, kept in a dog house, pen, kennel, run, or in any type of garage, shed, laundry room, or basement. **NO ADOPTION** will take place if there is a dog house on the premises.

15. **NO ADOPTION** to any person(s) who has taken any previous pets to a shelter that destroys pets.

16. No dormitory or group living situations, i.e.

interns who can fulfill the shelter's needs. Currently NSAL is negotiating with the Tufts School of Veterinary Medicine, which is developing a curriculum for neutering specialists. Tufts Center for Animals and Public Policy director Dr. Andrew Rowan explains that each student would perform as many as 40 neutering surgeries under supervision. If the deal goes through, surgical internships could be done at NSAL.

Meanwhile, NSAL does neuter every animal who receives any sort of special medical care, including every animal who arrives with a litter or who is pregnant—after she gives birth and the young are weaned. Spaying pregnant animals, Mrs. Lewyt believes, is repugnant and unnatural. An extensive foster program socializes the young animals and others requiring special care before they are put up for adoption. Foster care providers receive an allowance of \$3.00 per animal per day. "We get a lot of senior citizens doing this," Arms nods. "Their expenses are taken care of and they get something important to do."

The foster program inspired Seniors for Seniors.

Screening

Back at the adoption center, the second stage of screening commences as soon as a would-be adopter commits himself or herself to a particular animal. The animal is delivered to a large kiosk for temporary safekeeping. "We call it exit processing," says Arms. "The most important part is to separate the person from the animal until we finish the paperwork and the pre-adoption interview. Then, if we turn the person down, he or she can't just grab the animal and run out the door." If the adoption is approved, the animal is returned to the adopter with a blue leash in place of the red leash used in the get-acquainted area.

NSAL turned down 8,400 would-be adopters in 1992 (19.5% of applicants), and another 8,400 in 1993 (17.3% of applicants). The screening process is fairly conventional, but there are separate questionnaires for cat adopters

dogs or to be used for hunting purposes.

32. If an adopter lives in an apartment in his/her parent's home, the mother or father must be called to verify if the pet will be allowed in the house.

33. All information on the application must be verified by references. For example, work hours, pet history, home address, etc.

34. The person(s) who will be taking care of the pet **MUST** be present at the time of adoption.

35. To facilitate follow-ups to adoptions, we try to minimize our adoptions to the Tri-State area.

36. Adopter must have a working business telephone number.

37. The animal cannot be sold, but may be given to another adopter with prior NSAL approval.

and dog adopters. The dog questionnaire asks 40 questions the cat questionnaire asks 36. Most screening questionnaires used by other shelters are in the same range, but some run over 100 questions.

"We like to keep it simple," says Arms. "We don't want to make it so hard for people that they go to a pet store or a breeder. Even if we turn someone down, if it's for something they can fix, maybe by putting up a fence to keep the dog at home, we want that person to come back."

Arms is proud of NSAL's record in competition with pet stores, ticking off a list of the defunct. There are two and a half million people in Suffolk County, where NSAL is located, but the ratio of pet stores selling dogs and cats to residents is unusually low, and a few blocks away on Central Avenue, one can still see the faded sign where one out-of-business pet store used to move hundreds of puppy-mill animals. Two pet stores remain in Port Washington. One still has an awning promoting purebreds, "but they don't have any purebreds any more," Arms says. "The other one, downtown, has only been there a couple of months, and I don't give it much chance of surviving."

Pet supply stores in close proximity to NSAL do well, by contrast—so well that NSAL has acquired additional buildings adjacent to the present compound, one of which will become an in-house supply store. The plan is to provide adopters with the equipment and food they need at a discount.

"We can't stand pat," explain Arms and NSAL International Division chief Bob Comisso, who is in charge of arrangements with the affiliate shelters and the Spay U.S.A. national low cost neutering referral program.

Incidentally, Arms underestimated the adoption volume for the weekend in question. On the Friday **ANIMAL PEOPLE** visited, 55 animals were placed. Saturday, the total increased to 155. Sunday, it peaked at 163.

Three-day total: 373.

—Merritt Clifton

Congressman Andy Jacobs (D-IN) says a few words to colleagues at the Congressional Meatout Reception, a focal event of the 10th annual Great American Meatout, sponsored by the Farm Animal Reform Movement—which is now turning the organization of the Meatout over to Vegetarian Times. The Meatout has outgrown the tiny FARM staff, says founder Alex Hershaft: more than 1,000 events were held this year, with all 50 states involved.

Diet & Health

The Council for Agricultural Science and Technology reported March 21 that advances in farming methods and the growing popularity of vegetarianism could mean a 30% decrease in the amount of land used for food crops during the next 50 years even as the global human population doubles. The 64-page CAST study, commissioned by the Program for the Human Environment at Rockefeller University, was authored by Connecticut Agriculture Experiment Station agronomist Paul Waggoner, who explained that the calories and protein produced on present cropland are already sufficient to feed 10 billion vegetarians, rather than the five to six billion people who now eat a diet including varying amounts of meat.

The official Ethiopian news agency reported on March 31 that more than one million people and 3.3 million cattle were in peril from drought in the severely overgrazed southern part of the country. The release noted shortages of dairy products and predicted the deaths of 20% of the cattle, but made no estimate of the human casualties.

Six months after winning control

Eggland's Best Inc., producers of a purported low-cholesterol egg, has agreed to place corrective labels on egg packages in 27 states for one year, acknowledging that no studies show the eggs are different from any others in their effect upon human blood cholesterol levels. The agreement settles a charge of deceptive advertising brought by the Federal Trade Commission.

U.S. egg consumption is down to 232 per capita, from a peak of 321 per capita in 1960.

Burger King has abruptly halted test marketing vegetarian burgers at 39 upstate New York restaurants, amid charges that the test was deliberately sabotaged by making the burgers hard for local restaurants to stock and skimping on promotion. Initially Burger King offered a Spicy Beanburger that had already proved immensely popular in England—and proved popular as well in Watkins Glen, near the headquarters of Farm Sanctuary, but was unprofitable even at \$2.25 because it had to be imported. Burger King switched to the \$1.59 U.S.-made Griller, which is also successful in Watkins Glen, but

AGRICULTURE

The General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs will increase the amount of pork the U.S. can export to Europe to 624,000 metric tons by 1999, six times the 1991 volume. Drawn by relatively weak U.S. pollution laws, European hog producers are rushing to set up U.S. branches, including the Pig Improvement Co., of Great Britain, the world's largest hog breeder, which hopes to raise 100,000 hogs per year at a site near Hennessy, Oklahoma. The facility will generate as much sewage as a town of 170,000 people. A Danish firm is reportedly planning an even bigger operation: a 600,000-hog confinement farm to be sited in Alaska, where there are virtually no laws pertaining to farm-related pollution because farming ventures there have historically failed.

Sodden fields that precluded manure spreading, together with a late spring thaw, brought Pennsylvania the worst farm-related pollution of waterways that officials could remember, as manure piles melted down into point sources for stinking runoff. The EPA recently reported that manure pollutes 30% to 40% of all U.S. waterways, affecting 103,439 river miles. All other pollution sources combined affect just 155,300 river miles.

While the Wise-Use Wiseguys scream that wetlands protection is hurting farmers, farmers in 20 states have responded to the USDA's Wetlands Reserve Program by volunteering seven times more land for protection than the program has the budget to enroll. The program was designed to pay farmers for conservation easements plus up to 75% of the cost of converting farm land back to wetlands. Expecting to enroll 75,000 acres, the USDA was offered 580,725 acres, including 91,338 in Mississippi, 80,587 in Louisiana, 71,413 in Arkansas, 57,439 in Iowa, and 48,475 in California.

The National Cattlemen's Association claims that since 1980, coyotes are 84% more numerous on U.S. farmland, as are whitetailed deer; wild turkeys are up 70%; raccoons are up 48%; foxes are up

Protesting the USDA-mandated hot iron face branding of cattle imported from Mexico, Animal Rights International placed a full-page ad in the March 15 edition of *The New York Times*, showing closeups of a Hereford actually being face-branded. The ad, costing \$19,000, brought more than 1,000 calls of protest to the USDA within the next two days, USDA spokesperson Margaret Webb told *The Legal Times*—and that wasn't counting letters or communications to public officials. A second anti-face branding ad was to appear as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press. The face branding is supposedly more indelible than ear tags, but forging a brand is relatively simple.

A "plan for avoiding possible disruptions by animal rights individuals/groups" at 4-H events, authored by Carolyn Stull and Duncan McMartin of the University of California at Davis Veterinary Medicine Extension advises on page 3, "Be truthful at all times with the media," then adds on page 4, that chicks, calves, and lambs should never be called *babies*; that animals farrow, hatch, foal, or bear, not *give birth*; that 4-H members should say *process*, not *kill* or *slaughter*; that *drugs* should be called *health products*; that the term *family farm* should be used instead of *factory farm* (although they denote radically different things, not just different shades of meaning); and that *debeaking* should be called *beak trimming*. They left out referring to *manure* as *fertilizer*.

Kyle Schwedtfeger, 22, was fined \$1,000 on April 1 for beating a lamb all over her body so that it would feel more firm to the judges at the Arkansas-Oklahoma State Fair Junior Livestock Auction last September. Lamb owner Mike Herrel, 16, who held the animal during the beating, was not charged, but forfeited prize money.

Maine state veterinarian Chip Ridky refused to recommend charges against farmer John Ahern of Dexter on March 28, after receiving complaints about two dead calves. "They were auction calves," Ridky said, "who often die very quickly."

of the city government in New Delhi, India, the Hindu fundamentalist Bharatija Janata Party has banned all slaughter of cows and the sale or possession of beef. Poultry, sheep, and water buffalo may still be slaughtered. Under the former Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, passed in 1955, cattle could be killed if diseased, disabled, or more than 15 years of age. This allegedly inspired butchers—mostly Moslems—to deliberately injure cattle. Aged and unhealthy cattle are now to be taken to a network of 10 cow shelters. About 150,000 cows dwell in New Delhi.

The Humane Society of the U.S. marked Easter with \$11,000 worth of full-color ads in Tampa, Kansas City, and Sacramento newspapers, asking readers to ask their grocers to stock eggs laid by free-range chickens. Free-range chickens are not kept in cages, but are still often debeaked.

not, according to Burger King, at most other outlets. It will still be offered where sales have been strong. Suggest your local outlet at 1-800-937-1800.

The cover article in the March 28 edition of Newsweek pointed out the contribution of antibiotic residues in milk and meat to creating a generation of antibiotic-resistant bacteria that threatens to undo several generations of medical progress against infectious diseases. The cost to the public is already from \$100 million to \$200 million a year.

A week earlier, *Newsweek* reported that pesticide residues in meat and milk that mimic the effects of certain types of estrogen are suspected of having a role in halving the sperm counts of men in industrialized nations and tripling the rate of testicular cancer—but phytoestrogens in broccoli, soy products, and other vegetarian staples may help fight cancer.

43%; grouse are up 41%, quail are up 38%; and ducks are up 32%, despite a marked overall decline of the species due to overhunting and habitat loss. The NCA isn't as eager to talk about songbirds, whose numbers are down to a comparable degree, chiefly due to the destruction of woodland habitat.

Maine and Vermont in mid-April adopted legislation establishing tracking systems for milk produced with the use of genetically engineered bovine growth hormone. The maker of the hormone, Monsanto, is reportedly investigating lawsuits seeking to overturn the state laws, which appear to contravene the intent of the November 1993 Food and Drug Administration ruling that milk produced with the use of the hormone is indistinguishable from any other milk.

That is just the nature of auction calves." Ridky was to answer cruelty charges in Newport District Court on April 13 for allegedly allowing 18 pigs to starve last February. Ridky did recommend charges in that case.

The National Dairy Promotion and Research Board and United Dairy Association agreed in mid-March to set up a joint umbrella called Dairy Management Inc. to help promote the dairy industry. They have a combined budget of \$108 million raised through levies on dairy products. A beef industry task force meanwhile recommended the unification of the Cattleman's Beef Board, Beef Industry Council of the National Live Stock & Meat Board, National Cattlemen's Association, and U.S. Meat Export Federation, to streamline promotion.

—ADVERTISEMENT—

Farm ad

8 8 8

Designs feature a pastel blue-violet

pet with aqua lettering.

Be sure to indicate your choice of dog (D) or

	Price each	D/C	B/W	Med.	Lrg	X-lrge	Quantity	Total \$
T-shirt	\$12.50							
Sweatshirt	\$23.00							
"Love is a four-footed word" bumper sticker (Fuschia, blue paw prints, white letters.)	\$ 2.00							
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Name _____								
Address _____								
City _____								
State _____								
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Check enclosed								
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POB 9479, Knoxville, TN 37940
Phone: 615-573-9675. Fax: 615-577-3785.

Dog logo

The Watchdog

HSUS raids the Fund for Animals

WASHINGTON D.C.—No one at the Humane Society of the U.S. was talking—not on the record—but spring maneuvers apparently intended to consolidate political influence both internally and externally may give the group a very different profile on Capitol Hill. Events of note included the March 15 resignation of Kenneth Inglis, considered the most militant animal rights activist on the board of directors; the hiring of former North Shore Animal League president David Ganz, apparently to raise funds in connection with a new HSUS government relations arm, including a political action committee; and the wooing away of virtually the whole political apparatus of the Fund for Animals, including national director Wayne Pacelle, attorney Aaron Medlock, and Ohio lobbyist Bill Long, who had represented both the Fund and HSUS in recent months.

HSUS v.p. Patty Forkan

The actions were seen by Washington D.C. insiders as a coup for HSUS president Paul

Irwin and a poker-playing clique also including vice presidents John Grandy and David Wills. Pacelle was apparently brought into the game through Wills, with whom he was recently sharing an apartment, and Pacelle then recruited Medlock, a former roommate as well as Fund colleague. Pacelle is expected to be titular head of the HSUS PAC, with Medlock in charge of national lobbying and Long in charge of state lobbying.

HSUS a boys' club?

The formation of the political arm appears to isolate HSUS executive vice president Patricia Forkan, who was hired away from the Fund some years ago, and had been in charge of governmental affairs. The job titles expected to be given to Medlock and Long would seem to supersede those of HSUS senior lobbyist Martha Glenn and state legislative coordinator Ann Church.

Forkan was once seen as Irwin's chief rival for the top spot at HSUS upon longtime president John Hoyt's death or retirement. However, Irwin succeeded to the presidency in 1991, when Hoyt moved up to head Humane Society International, an umbrella created for HSUS and foreign operations, including the newly formed Humane Society of Canada, which recently opened an office in the Toronto financial district. Friends of Pacelle and Wills said they were told that the two were being "groomed on the fast track" to succeed Hoyt and Irwin, implying that Forkan is out of the picture.

HSUS usurps AHA disaster relief role

WASHINGTON D.C.—On March 9 the American Humane Association renewed the agreement it has had with the American Red Cross since 1976 to serve as the coordinating agency for animal relief after U.S. disasters. Eight days later, after apparently pressuring the Red Cross at the board level, the Humane Society of the U.S. reportedly told Associated Press that the Red Cross had designated *it* "the official disaster relief agency for pets and other animals."

According to AP, HSUS vice president David Wills claimed, "There has been no real coordinated effort so far," ignoring the AHA role in coordinating disaster relief since 1916, and the recent disaster relief work of the North Shore Animal League and United Animal Nations,

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

England Anti-Vivisection Society by the Fund and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. Then an aide to former NEAVS president Robert Ford he has been named by other takeover participants as the insider who relayed essential information to the Fund and PETA. Medlock later worked for the Fund in Washington D.C., from March 1992 until August 1993, then rejoined the Fund, after a brief hiatus in San Francisco in January 1994, working from Boston as a newsletter editor.

Pacelle, formerly Fund founder Cleveland Amory's anticipated successor, shared a Boston apartment and office with Medlock in 1988-1989 after joining the Fund as executive director, following a brief stint on the staff of *The Animals' Agenda*. Retitled national director when he relocated to Washington D.C., Pacelle had become the Fund's most visible representative. He concurrently served five years on *The Animals' Agenda* board. In 1992 he engineered the firing of news editor Merritt Clifton, which brought the subsequent resignation of editor Kim Bartlett. Bartlett is now the publisher and Clifton the editor of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Pacelle apparently also arranged the 1992 ouster of Patrice Greanville, who had worked for the magazine in various capacities since its founding. Ironically, Bartlett and Greanville had hired Pacelle as their assistant editor at *The Animals' Agenda*, and recommended Pacelle to Amory.

While Pacelle and Medlock have higher profiles, the most intriguing of the HSUS additions was that of Ganz, president of NSAL from the

The alleged HSUS assertions surprised no one more than AHA emergency animal relief coordinator Nicholas Gilman, coming only two days after Gilman left a post as an HSUS field representative to replace Curt Ransom, who quit the AHA job because he was tired of the constant travel.

"There isn't even anyone assigned to work on disaster relief fulltime at HSUS so far as I know," Gilman told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "The AHA is the only national animal welfare agency with a fulltime emergency animal relief staff member. I don't know what HSUS is up to, but certainly a lot of organizations have been jumping into disaster relief," he continued. "That's good for improving the response to relieve animal suffering, but you also have to look at the possibility that it's good for fundraising. We welcome HSUS participation," Gilman added. "We only hope that confusion does not ensue in terms of which agency is the lead agency as designated by the Red Cross." The issue is critical because of the need to coordinate efforts amid chaos when essential supplies may be scarce.

An HSUS release dated March 16 but received at **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on April 19 said HSUS had formed a disaster relief team in 1992. A cover letter signed by Stephen Dickstein, identified as "project coordinator, disaster relief team," pointed out that the release said HSUS had been recognized as "an official disaster relief agency," not "the official agency," as AP had it, and said he was unaware that either AHA or HSUS had been designated the coordinating agency.

Frank Zigrang ad--
paid for May

Events

May 1-7 is Be Kind To Animals Week, celebrated by the AHA since 1915. Info: 303-792-9900.

May 7: NAHEE/HSUS humane education workshop, in Morrisville, N.Y. \$15 includes lunch. Pre-registration required. Info: 201-927-5611.

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

May 14: Actors & Others for Animals' annual fashion show & silent auction luncheon, at the Universal Hilton in Los Angeles. Info: 818-985-6263.

May 15: Neponset Valley Humane Society Walk for the Animals, 10 a.m., Borderland State Park, Sharon, Massachusetts. Info: 617-341-2675.

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

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

Why? "Because she's a woman. Because she's not one of the boys," explained one insider. "Don't you get it? Irwin is squelching the one department at HSUS that has been controlled and staffed mainly by women."

That allegation may have been supported by an electronic bulletin board posting, attributed to former HSUS public relations officer Helen Mitternight, that circulated about Washington D.C. after her departure several months ago: "God help any woman who still works for HSUS."

The players

Inglis told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that his resignation had nothing to do with the other moves, but it may have had the effect of neutralizing Pacelle, long considered an animal rights radical, if Pacelle had any notion of building a board constituency behind the chief executives' backs—as he was accused of during his association with *The Animals' Agenda* magazine.

Medlock, an attorney, was reputedly instrumental in the 1986 takeover of the New

1986 death of his predecessor, Alex Lewyt, until March 1, 1993. Unpopular with the staff, Ganz quit after board president Elizabeth Lewyt fired his wife. He was then paid \$216,000 a year, approximately twice as much as his successor, attorney John Stevenson. HSUS apparently hired him to raise megabucks—which is what he reputedly did best at NSAL. Because donations to a PAC are not tax-deductible, a PAC does not operate under the same rules governing the use of funds as a humane society or educational charity, and can in effect spend as much upon direct mailing to raise more funds and influence legislation as it can get. It is believed that the new PAC will seek a constituency with a relentless direct mail offensive, in line with Pacelle's long-stated goal of building "a National Rifle Association of the animal rights movement."

The Fund for Animals

Pacelle told Amory of his impending departure on the evening of April 1. "He said he could give us six more weeks," growled Amory. "He said he had a number of speaking engagements

(continued on page 12)

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"Keep Hope Alive."

HSUS raids the Fund

(continued from page 11)

to do for us, and could stay until May 15. I told him, 'You're done now. You can speak wherever you like, but you're not speaking for us.' I told him that if he needed a desk for a week, he could use a desk at our office, but he wasn't going to be paid. HSUS has quite a record with the Fund," Amory continued. "You know, I was a cofounder of HSUS, and then I left to start the Fund in 1974 because they wouldn't take a strong stand against hunting. They hired away Patty Forkan, who was our first executive director. Then they took away our Washington D.C. director, Lewis Regenstein. Now they took Wayne. They ought to pay us for training their staff for them. They know we can't get into a bidding war when they offer our people two and three times the salary they're making here," which would put Pacelle's HSUS salary at circa \$70,000 a year.

"The thing I'm afraid of now," Amory continued, "is that next they'll get me. I've never paid myself anything, and Marian Probst," longtime executive secretary to Amory, "has never taken any salary from the Fund either, so it wouldn't be hard for them to offer us more. But we've never believed money is what this work is about," Amory continued. "Our philosophy has always been to pay our people what they need. Anything more goes to the animals. We've never believed in paying high salaries, and we don't want the kind of people who want high salaries."

Amory rewarded national outreach director Heidi Prescott, Pacelle's assistant in the Washington office, with a promotion to head the office. Prescott was originally included—unawares—in Pacelle's plan for a mass defection, according to confidantes, but balked upon finding out about it, forgoing a big pay raise.

"I'm not an admirer of HSUS," Amory added. "They've always been primarily a direct-mail operation, and what's known in animal rights circles as a credit-grabber. I think Wayne will find that his association with Irwin, Wills, and Grandy is not as productive as he imagines it will be."

Cleveland Amory. (K.B.)

Woofs and growls—

Animals and wildlife get 7% of the charity dollar in Britain, 4% in Canada, 2% in Spain, and just 1% each in France and the U.S., says a new study by the Charities Aid Foundation—but the figures aren't directly comparable, since medical care is primarily a government responsibility in the other nations but remains heavily subsidized by charity in the U.S.

The U.S. Treasury has asked the oversight subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee for legislation that would enable it to penalize charity officials who receive excessive compensation or unreasonably benefit from transactions involving the charity; fine charities up to 5% of their revenue for making late or inaccurate filings of IRS Form 990; and require charities to provide copies of their Form 990 to anyone upon request. Currently the fine for late or inaccurate Form 990 filings is just \$10 a day, and charities are obliged only to permit inspection of their Form 990 at their own offices.

The Brigitte Bardot Foundation is reportedly out of financial trouble after a difficult year that included public humiliation when Bardot, 59, reportedly volunteered to pose for one of PETA's "I'd rather go naked than wear fur" posters and was told PETA only wanted currently working models. The Bardot foundation has a staff of 10, 25,000 active members, and a budget of \$900,000, \$200,000 of which is committed to neuter/release feral cat rescue programs.

Albert Manville has become executive director of the Adirondack Mountain Club, replacing Walter Medwid, who moved to the International Wolf Foundation. Formerly with Defenders of Wildlife, Manville chaired the Entanglement Network Coalition, a consortium of 50 environmental groups that obtained legislation against high seas driftnetting in December 1992.

Love And Care for God's Animal Life, a no-kill shelter with a 10-year record of trouble with authorities in five states over animal care violations and fundraising irregularities, is again mailing appeals. Calling to claim the former problems have been rectified, staffer Linda Lewis told ANIMAL PEOPLE that the facility near Andalusia, Alabama, now has 688 dogs, half of them at least age 10, and at least 400 cats, of whom all the male animals "and half of the female cats" are neutered. Lewis said there are either 25 cats or five dogs to a cage.

Posturing as environmentalists, members of the five-year-old Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus actually have a poor voting record, says the League of Conservation Voters. "Typically, the caucus is terrible," confirmed LCV communications director Peter Kelley in a recent interview with the *Los Angeles Times*. Though losing nearly 25% of its membership in the 1992 elections, the caucus has come back strong as members of Congress seek means of supporting gun control legislation without catching flak from the hunting lobby.

The American SPCA is joining with Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals to co-publish the *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Sciences*, a planned successor to the PsyETA journal *Humane Innovations & Alternatives*. The editors are to be Kenneth Shapiro of PsyETA and Stephen Zawistowski of the ASPCA. Sub-sections with editors yet to be named will be devoted to laboratory issues, pets, wildlife, and agriculture.

Frederick Goodwin, former director of the National Institute of Mental Health, is now setting up a Center of Science Medicine, and Human Values at Georgetown University. Under Goodwin, the science education office at NIMH focused upon defending vivisection.

Gaveling out of order anyone who cited the cruelty of trapping. Maine Legislature Agriculture Committee chair Robert Tardy on March 28 presided over the quick confirmation of outgoing governor John McKernan's appointment of trapper Lowell "Chip" Woodman 26, to the state Animal Welfare Advisory Committee. Woodman is animal control officer for the town of Monmouth and an active member of the Monmouth Fish and Game Association, the Maine Trappers Association, and the National Rifle Association. McKernan also reappointed Laura Pruett, 40, of Augusta, who is treasurer of the Kennebec Valley Humane Society and a board member for the Maine Federation of Humane Societies.

Nuisance wildlife: swans as goose control

Nuisance wildlife control experts in the upper midwest

The New York state legislature on March 31 allocated

The British Forestry Commission is urging the public to

Good riddance

As to the Fund, Amory said, "All programs will continue, but you'll see the whole Fund involved now. It won't be just quotes in the media coming from one person. I think our focus will be broader, but the emphasis on hunting will continue. I don't degrade the efforts Wayne made," Amory explained, "but I think sometimes things like this happen for the best."

Pacelle's tactical judgement was often under question. One issue was his obsession with challenging hunter harassment laws. Pacelle, then a Yale undergraduate, rose to prominence in 1986 through a successful constitutional challenge to an arrest for hunter harassment during a protest of a deer hunt in the Yale-New Haven forest. Only four states then had hunter harassment laws. Four years after Pacelle made hunter harassment a primary issue at the Fund, 48 states had hunter harassment laws. Three were overturned by lower courts, but all three were reinstated either by higher courts or through legislative amendments. Meanwhile an NRA recruiting drive mounted in response to Pacelle's campaign signed up 300,000 new members.

Other issues within the Fund included Pacelle's centralization of authority, and his open desire to drop the semi-autonomous state representatives and sanctuary network that have been the strength of the Fund for twenty years—including the Black Beauty Ranch. Located near Tyler, Texas, the Black Beauty Ranch is the Fund's signature project, home of numerous animals rescued through Fund intervention in abusive and exploitive situations.

"The sanctuaries and state representatives will be flourishing long after we're gone," Amory promised from the Black Beauty Ranch. "Black Beauty now has more animals and is in better shape than ever. Chris and Mary Byrne," who took over management of the sanctuary in 1990, "have done a terrific job," Amory said, citing the recent socialization of Tara, a 40-year-old Asian elephant who spent 29 years in solitary confinement at the now closed Prospect Park Zoo in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. At Black Beauty she shares facilities with Conga, a 20-year-old African elephant whom the Fund already had.

"They're amazing together," Amory concluded, clearly happier talking about animals than about people. They're close to the same size, and they've become the best of friends."

Blue Ribbons ad

report that mute swans may be the best brake on the proliferation of giant nonmigratory Canada geese. Wildlife agencies in Atlantic coast states from Rhode Island to Georgia have practiced aggressive mute swan "control" via egg-addling for about a decade, after mute swan sightings during the annual National Audubon Society Christmas bird counts doubled. Not noting that the number of people out counting birds had also doubled, the agencies warned that the Atlantic coast was on the verge of a mute swan population explosion, 150 years after they were first imported from England; blamed swans for causing the decline of heavily hunted migratory waterfowl; and in Connecticut, where Friends of Animals has repeatedly blocked attempts to start egg-addling, have even warned that the swans might kill small children. The control efforts have coincided, however, with an actual population explosion of the giant geese, hybrids of domestic geese and wild Canada geese, who were bred for use as live decoys until the late 1950s, when the use of live decoys was banned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The larger swans limit goose numbers by driving geese away from food handouts and prime nesting spots. Illinois mute swan breeder Roswell DeDeusen now sells about 50 pairs of swans per year to golf courses and other businesses that have goose problems.

The California Department of Fish and Game has ordered the Los Angeles Animal Regulation Department and the Los Angeles county Animal Care and Control department to cease relocating raccoons and opossums to the Los Padres National Forest, to avoid disrupting the forest ecology. During the past fiscal year, the city moved 1,778 opossums and 284 raccoons; the county handled 238 raccoons and 209 opossums.

\$100,000 to study the use of contraceptives to control deer overpopulation in residential areas.

Tucson lost \$70,000 last year in two personal injury lawsuits filed by people who stepped in ground squirrel holes at Reid Park—so, failing to flood the squirrels out of their burrows, city risk management director Terry Anderson is trying to kill them with a slow-acting poison—slow to insure that they get back underground before they die, to avoid upsetting the public. This Terry Anderson is apparently not to be confused with Minnesota humane officer Terry H. Anderson, who raised eyebrows in 1990 with a public defense of leghold trapping and fur farming.

trap and poison grey squirrels Imported from the U.S. and introduced during the 19th century, grey squirrels have displaced native red squirrels, reaching a density of up to 15 per acre in some areas; are blamed for doing \$7.5 million worth of damage each year to British woodlots killing up to 70% of some species of thin-barked tree; and allegedly eat nesting songbirds. Grey squirrels do raid birds' nests. Otherwise, the BFC has not explained how it happens that grey squirrels have no such effects upon American woodlands, where they are not only equally plentiful but also are credited with helping forests to regenerate by hiding nuts and then losing them.

Aces

The shelter is an art gallery

Above: designer Laurel Burch stands in front of one of the murals she donated to the PeopleSoft Adoption and Education Center.

Above right: the atmosphere is intentionally reminiscent of a museum or a movie house.

OAKLAND, California—Joining a national trend toward airy, attractive buildings intended to compete for traffic with shopping mall pet shops, the Oakland SPCA on March 22 unveiled an extensively remodeled shelter and the PeopleSoft Adoption and Education Center, named for the Walnut Creek software firm that provided \$500,000 of the \$1.9 million cost.

"The facility contains a central atrium-style public area featuring adoption areas for dogs and cats, educational displays by exhibit designer Jane Glickman, classrooms, an extensive resource library, and original art works by famed designer Laurel Burch depicting

the special relationships possible between people and animals," said spokesperson Beverly Scotland. "Architect George Miers based his design on interactive environments such as San Francisco's Exploratorium and the Discovery Museum."

Added executive director Gary Templin, "Our goal is to increase adoptions of cats and dogs. We're hoping that the new Oakland SPCA will draw more visitors because of the user-friendly atmosphere. We've attempted to replace the cliche of the stark, drab, depressing animal shelter with a fun environment," which will appeal to families with children.

Glickman's six-foot-tall display panels feature quotes from Albert Schweitzer, Mark Twain, Robert Louis Stevenson, Martin Luther King Jr., Leo Tolstoy, and others, as well as giving information about pets. Burch, who served on the capital campaign committee, contributed paintings and murals.

The renovation also included improvements to the in-house veterinary clinic, now open six days a week. The clinic neuters approximately 175 animals per month.

Founded in 1874, the Oakland SPCA has occupied its present site near the city airport since 1957. It is supported entirely by private donations.

S.F. stops population control euthanasia

(from page one)

San Francisco, and if the San Francisco policy could be applied nationally, it could cut the number of shelter euthanasias performed annually from circa five million to approximately 1.1 million.

However, the San Francisco policy was proposed only after a 10-year effort to encourage neutering and promote the adoption of older animals cut the number of euthanasias by half, bringing recent counts into the range that Avanzino believes the SFSPCA can adopt out.

Avanzino argues that the biggest single factor in reducing the San Francisco pet overpopulation problem has been breaking what he calls "the cycle of death." The cycle, he explains, is that because most shelters euthanize most of the animals they receive, people become reluctant to take animals to shelters. Instead they abandon them, "to give them a chance. When these abandoned pets are finally picked up, they are often sick, injured, or debilitated, and euthanasia is frequently the only option." Meanwhile, the abandoned animals have often bred litters before being picked up, increasing the number of animals that shelters must euthanize.

"Cat killer" bill killed

The San Francisco precedent might have been jeopardized by a California state assembly bill, AB 3546, that could have obliged animal control agencies to increase euthanasias by forcing them to pick up homeless cats—whether or not anyone considered them a public nuisance, and whether or not they were in a monitored neuter/release program. AB 3546 was introduced as a purported rabies control measure by assemblyman Tom Hannigan, and was endorsed by the California Veterinary Medical Association, but was opposed by the SFSPCA, the Cat Fanciers Association, and the California Humane Coalition.

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Although AB 3546 differed in purpose from AB 302, the bill to require neutering of outdoor cats introduced last year by assemblyman Paul Horcher, it represented round two of the same political struggle. AB 302, touted by Fund for Animals companion animal programs director Kim Sturla in a series of direct mailings, was initially backed by a powerful coalition including most humane societies, animal control agencies, veterinary associations, and animal rights groups—as well as the National Audubon Society.

The coalition fragmented when Avanzino pointed out that language in AB 302 could have been used to warrant the annihilation of feral cat colonies. Subsequent correspondence established that this was exactly what National Audubon had in mind, alleging despite a paucity of evidence that feral cats are a threat to endangered birds.

Horcher dropped AB 302 after numerous groups backed away from it—including, at the last minute, the Fund. National Audubon lobbyist John McCull said then that his organization would not pursue a similar measure during this legislative session, but would instead seek to require any public agency that condones a cat colony to file an environmental impact report.

However, National Audubon was believed to be backing AB 3546, which left neutering alone, but would have established cat licensing and required rabies vaccination. It would further provide that, "All dogs and cats under four months of age shall be confined to the premises of, or be kept under physical restraint, by the owner, keeper, or harborer." By way of enforcement, "Any dog or cat in violation of this section and any additional provisions that may be prescribed by any local governing body, shall be impounded, as prescribed by local ordinance."

"This is the real Cat Killer section of the bill," editorialized Ginger Julian in the April issue of *Animal Press*, a southern California newspaper for animal lovers. "Note the wording is *shall* be impounded—not *may* be impounded."

Avanzino objected in an open letter to Hannigan that the mandate would require animal control agencies in California to impound more than 3.2 million additional owned cats per year, not even counting ferals. This, he said, would rapidly drive up animal control costs, far beyond the level of income anticipated from cat licensing. "All these costs will be inflicted," he said, "even though there were only two cases of cat rabies in California last year, and in spite of the fact that in the entire history of California there is not one documented case of a person having contracted rabies from a cat."

Hannigan withdrew AB 3546 during the second week of April. However, a similar local ordinance took effect April 1 in the Santa Clara County cities of Cupertino Los Gatos, Campbell, and Monte Sereno. A vote on a similar ordinance is to be held May 6 in the adjacent city of Saratoga. The five cities have combined to form a new animal control agency. Field services will be provided by the Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley, while kenneling will be provided by the Central Animal Hospital. The annual licensing fees are \$5/altercd cat; \$15/intact cat; \$10/altercd dog; and \$25/unaltered dog.

Pet food taxes

AB 3546 is also loosely paralleled by a measure advanced by the Ohio County Dog Wardens Association which has asked the Ohio legislature to extend the licensing and control provisions now applied to dogs to cover cats as well; impose a 2% sales tax on pet food to help finance animal control departments; and give all animal control directors a 20% pay hike. The Ohio dog wardens aren't expected to go far, if for no other reason than because no bill calling for extra taxes on pet food has ever cleared any state legislature due to the adamant opposition of the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council.

However, the influential PIJAC lobbyists are spreading thinner than usual this year because pet food taxes are also on the legislative calendar in New Hampshire and Minnesota. The New Hampshire bill, backed by most state humane societies, animal shelters, and activist groups, would use a 2% tax on pet food to set up a subsidized neutering program modeled after the 12-year-old New Jersey Pet Population Control Fund. Similar to the New Hampshire bill, Minnesota bill SF 864 is endorsed by 17 humane societies, the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association, and several national organizations, who have united to campaign for it as Coalition Zero-2000. It calls for a 1% tax on pet food. Both bills differ from the legislation establishing the New Jersey fund, however, in that the latter is maintained by dog licensing fees and the sale of special license plates for motor vehicles.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

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Animal control & rescue

A DISMAL TUNE FROM DOWN BY THE BANKS OF THE OHIO

MANSFIELD, Ohio—A recent survey of Ohio county animal control departments done by neutering advocate Diana Nolen found that 64% consider their shelters to be overcrowded, 58% see parvovirus as their greatest health problem (a disease associated with overcrowding), and only 27% expect to be able to expand or improve their facilities soon. Two-thirds of the departments depend wholly upon dog licensing, fines, and redemption fees for their income.

Nolen's survey forms were returned by the animal control departments in 33 of the 88 Ohio counties, containing 47% of the human population. The findings indicate that Ohio animal control agencies took in about 197,000 dogs and cats in 1993; euthanized 135,000, or 69%; adopted out 37,000 (19%); and returned 25,000 (13%) to their owners. Thirty percent reported declining intake and euthanasia figures, 42% reported no change, and 24% reported increases.

The lack of progress in two-thirds of the counties may be in part because only half of the animal control departments do any adoption screening, just 21% do any follow-up, 70% have no neutering requirement, 46% have no low-cost neutering program in their

county, and 78% have no differential licensing requirement. Two-thirds of the shelters had on staff someone trained in dog behavior, but only one third had someone trained in either adoption counseling or veterinary work.

Nolen believes the results reflect the status of dog wardens in Ohio, who work for police departments and belong to a police union. "They don't think of themselves as animal people," she said. "They think of themselves as peace officers, whose jobs begin and end with law violations. If the law doesn't say something has to be done," Nolen said, "a lot of them just won't do it."

Meanwhile, even stiff laws aren't preventing a resurgence of dogfighting in Ohio, Lucas County dog warden Tom Skeldon warned recently. Since 1987, Ohio has required pit bull terrier owners to carry \$50,000 in dog attack liability insurance and to keep the dogs confined. The law was backed by a 1989 Toledo ordinance against having more than one vicious dog in a household. Skeldon, whose beat includes Toledo, seized only 49 pit bulls last year—but this year he seized 17 before March 10. Five of them were found in a house containing dog-fighting paraphernalia.

ANIMAL CONTROL & RESCUE NOTES

Terri Ward, animal control officer for Story County, Iowa, has reported receiving the highest ratio of purebred dogs to mongrels of any animal shelter whose statistics are on file with **ANIMAL PEOPLE**: 69 of 139 during the last six months of 1993. Ward said she had taken in dogs of at least 27 different recognized breeds.

Feminists for Animal Rights is attempting to set up fostering programs to aid the pets of families who seek refuge in shelters for battered women and children, which often don't admit animals. In some instances, battering victims are reluctant to go to a shelter, from fear of what might happen to a pet left behind. Get details from POB 16425, Chapel

You read all about Lynda Foro's *1994 No-Kill Directory* in the April issue of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**—but it won't be mentioned in *Shelter Sense*, published by the Humane Society of the U.S., says Ken White, vice president for companion animals and field services, who calls no-kill shelters "turn aways" because he claims they don't accept problematic animals and contribute to a bad public image of conventional shelters. White, formerly animal control director for the City of San Francisco, openly resented the accolades given to San Francisco SPCA director Richard Avanzino over the past decade, after Avanzino relinquished the San Francisco animal control contract, quit euthanizing healthy animals, and

ANIMAL HEALTH

Zoonosis

The politics of rabies took a twist on April 1 when in all seriousness Patricia Munoz, public health director for Washington County, New York, told the county public health committee that she needed an infectious disease control nurse on her staff to handle the growing rabies-related caseload. The Washington County public health department handled about 500 more cases of all types during the first three months of 1994, including 16 cases of possible exposure to rabid animals. Munoz got the committee to recommend the hiring, then disclosed that the nurse would also handle hepatitis and salmonella cases, both of which are far more numerous.

Effective upon approval by the Ohio Wildlife Council on April 7, the Ohio Division of Wildlife requires nuisance wildlife trappers to kill all furbearers they capture alive, to prevent the spread of rabies. The Ohio Wildlife Control Association fought the new rule because "safe, approved drugs for euthanizing animals are impossible to obtain outside of the medical professions, shooting or clubbing animals is unacceptable to most customers and illegal in most cities, and the Ohio EPA has already stated that nuisance trappers must send carcasses to an approved landfill or an incinerator even though most landfills will not accept animal carcasses," according to president Michael J. Dwyer. Many nuisance trappers may have been more concerned, however, about losing revenue from selling live-trapped raccoons to coonhunting clubs. Ohio coonhunting clubs have been buying as many as 40,000 live-trapped raccoons and other animals per year.

Skunk rabies has appeared in Will County, Illinois, and canine rabies has been discovered in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana. Both areas had been rabies-free for several decades. The Louisiana case may be related to outbreaks in fox and coyote chase-pens elsewhere in the state, which have been tentatively linked to rabid animals

—Photo by Kim Bartlett

but the risk is still low: just 15 people have been infected via cats since 1977, when the first such case was recorded, and only two were infected by cats in 1993, when there were seven bubonic plague cases in the entire U.S. The risk is confined to the 13 western-most states of the continental 48, where bubonic plague is endemic at low levels in fleas carried by the deer mouse, rock squirrel, and prairie dog. Canines can also transmit bubonic plague, but have higher resistance to the infection than cats.

The CDCP also announced that as with bubonic plague, fleas are apparently the primary carriers of cat scratch fever.

Blood samples taken from more than 60 people and 100 rodents in New York and Rhode Island have been unable to identify the source of the hantavirus, believed to have been transmitted via dust from dried rodent feces, which killed Rhode Island School of Design student David Rosenberg, 22, on January 20. A similar hantavirus has afflicted more than 60 people in 17 states, killing 27. The cases have occurred mostly in

Hill, NC 27516.

Thirty volunteers recruited by Spay-Lee Inc., of Lee County, Florida, joined a March 19 work bee on behalf of the Animal Rescue shelter in LaBelle, begun by Diane Shepherd in a former greyhound kennel. The crew painted, cleaned, repaired, vaccinated and wormed 80 dogs and 20 cats, and bathed 40 dogs, planning to do the rest at a follow-up bee in mid-April. A third bee is slated for July 23. Eleven local businesses donated materials, including a washing machine and dryer delivered and installed by Lloyd Jones of Moonlight Refrigeration and Appliance Repair—who is legally blind.

San Quentin Prison in California has ceased sending about 200 cats per year for euthanasia, due to the success of a neuter/release program organized by nurse Brandi Smythe and gun rail guard Megan McGee, who estimate they have spent \$44,000 on veterinary bills. About 300 cats have been adopted out, while 80 remain at the prison—17 of them under the care of inmate Erick Thrasher, who recalls that his father forced him to shoot any cat who approached the family home. Thrasher, now known for his gentle cat handling, is serving a life sentence for kidnapping and murder. The San Quentin program is tentatively to be taken over soon by the Marin County Humane Society.

The Prevent a Litter Coalition and Earl Strimple, DVM, are carrying out a neuter/release project at Lorton Prison, in Manassas, Virginia. At deadline they'd fixed 20 cats belonging to inmates and adopted out 55 cats and kittens.

Pennsylvania humane officers turned out in force April 15 for hearings on proposed amendments to the state animal protection law (see cover, March issue) which would regulate and limit their authority.

Accepting the advice of the state Fish and Game and Health departments, the California state assembly on March 24 rejected a bill to lift the state's 60-year-old ban on ferret ownership. The bill was backed by the California Veterinary Medical Association.

The Louisiana SPCA, of New Orleans, in mid-March completed expansion of its in-house veterinary clinic. The job was aided by a grant of \$50,000 from the Joe W. and Dorothy Dorsett Brown Foundation.

reoriented the SFSPCA to focus upon arranging adoptions. Those actions created White's former job.

At deadline both houses of the Michigan legislature had approved extending the state felony cruelty statute to cover animals owned by the offender; it awaited only the governor's signature to become law. The Michigan felony cruelty statute, passed in 1931, formerly covered only animals owned by a second party.

The Associated Humane Societies "are writing a book to cover all phases of animal control, including capture, housing, medical attention, tranquilization, cruelty statutes, equipment, etc.," says executive director Lee Bernstein. "We will try to cover any conceivable situation that an animal control officer or police officer may encounter." Send ideas, photos, and article submissions, c/o Humane Way, Box 43, Forked Way, NJ 08731.

Chicago alderman Ginger Rugai has proposed an ordinance that would require the owners of dogs who bark for more than five consecutive minutes to take the animals to the city shelter for an examination to detect possible abuse, and would then fine the owners \$100 per day for further nuisance barking. Animal control director Peter Poholik said his much trimmed department lacks the staff to enforce the bill.

Brad Pappas ad

translocated from Texas.

Vermont officials are repeating warnings that all livestock should be vaccinated, following the discovery of a rabid horse near the town of Holland. The horse was apparently bitten by a fox, about two weeks after a fox killed the owners' cat inside the horse barn.

Connaught Laboratories has begun field-testing a Lyme disease vaccine on about 8,000 human volunteers in New York and Connecticut. If all goes well, the vaccine may be on the market by 1996.

Epidemiology

An outbreak of equine influenza ravaging China since May 1993, the worst outbreak in 45 years, has hit 1.5 million horses, killing 30,000. Trying to stop the spread of the disease, the Chinese ministry for agriculture in late March imposed quarantines that virtually ban horsetrading and traffic in horse products.

Busch Gardens, in Tampa, Florida, lost 11 antelope to Johne's disease in late March—a hard-to-diagnose bacterial infection usually found in dairy cattle. Busch Gardens houses more than 3,300 animals of 330 species. Officials don't yet know how the antelope were infected or have any idea how many other animals may be involved.

the Southwest, but have also popped up along the Mississippi River and the Gulf Coast.

Australian researchers contributing to *The Annals of Internal Medicine* have reported nine cases of the hookworm *A. Caninum* causing severe intestinal disease in humans; three victims required surgery. The common canine hookworm was not previously believed to be transmitted to humans. All of the human victims owned dogs.

The arrival of spring has slowed the spread of a duck virus enteritis outbreak in the Finger Lakes region of New York, as flocks are more widely dispersed. The outbreak has killed about 4,100 waterfowl, mainly black ducks, a color morph of mallards. Wildlife officials feared the whole Atlantic flyway could become infected via migratory birds who stop to feed in the Finger Lakes.

The European Union ruled March 29 that measures to control the spread of bovine spongiform encephalitis, a.k.a. mad cow disease, are sufficient, and that there is no risk of the disease infecting

humans. German health minister Horst Seehofer, unconvinced, said he would consider imposing national restrictions to prevent the sale of beef from infected cattle, which

Services for the deaf

Sheldon Rubin, DVM, of Blum Animal Hospital in Chicago has reportedly become the first veterinarian in Illinois to install special equipment to aid communication with the deaf. Rubin is scheduled to speak at a May 6 press conference called by Lair Scott of the Chicago-based Modern Animal News service to publicize an alleged lack of services for the deaf in animal protection and the animal care industry. Scott acknowledges the attention given to hearing dogs recently, who are typically small mixed breeds rescued from shelters and trained by volunteers, but argues that additional services are necessary.

Alaska kills one wolf per 1,218 tries

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—The Alaska Department of Fish and Game on April 7 ended the first phase of its wolf-killing campaign in Game Management Unit 20-A, the sector southwest of Fairbanks. State killers bagged 94 wolves, 80 in snares, two in leghold traps, and 12 with rifles. Private hunters and trappers killed 37 more. The state declared the total of 131 met the winter quota of 150.

The "predator management" program, ostensibly undertaken to protect moose and caribou, also killed by accident 12 moose, of 23 caught; two caribou, of eight caught; six coyotes; 13 foxes; a protected golden eagle; an endangered wolverine; and a snowshoe hare. Two grizzly bears were

caught, but escaped alive. In all, 36% of the victims were non-target species.

The Department of Fish and Game claims up to 130 wolves remain in GMU 20-A, including 40 to 50 in the caribou calving area. However, the killing markedly slowed after the first few weeks of the six-month campaign. The number of traps and snares set, multiplied by the number of nights they were left set, came to 114,500. At the rate of one wolf killed per 1,218 "trap nights," in a house proportionately infested with mice, using a single baited trap, it would be possible to catch one mouse every three years, four months, and four days.

The wolf slaughter is to resume in the fall—along with expedited slaughter of

other animals, as on April 11 the Board of Game removed restrictions on using bait and dogs to hunt black bears in southeastern Alaska; authorized shooting caribou from power boats in the Arctic region; and legalized shooting big game from an off-road vehicles, if stopped with the motor off.

"What this means," explained Paul Joslin of Wolf Haven, "is that hunters will be able to chase and shoot animals from snowmobiles without the enforcement officers being able to prove they broke the law. Prior to this, hunters had to get off their vehicles before shooting, and in the process left tracks. Failure to find human tracks at some distance from where the animals were killed would indicate that the law had been broken."

Ex-tourism head vindicated as Alaska loses suit vs. FoA

SEATTLE, Washington—Why was Connell Murray fired as Director of Alaska tourism?

"I don't know and I didn't ask," Murray told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on April 11, from his boat in Puget Sound, "because I didn't much care. I was retired when I was appointed by the governor, I said I'd stay for two years, I was there for two years and three months, and I'm retired again."

Murray was dismissed effective January 1, while on a trip to Asia, shortly after he testified in a deposition that the tourism boycott called by Friends of Animals in November 1992 to protest the Alaska Board of Game's plan to kill wolves southwest of Fairbanks had not demonstrably done any economic harm. The boycott was lifted when the wolf-killing plan was suspended in late December 1992, and not reimposed until after the Board of Game adopted the current wolf-killing strategy in late June 1993.

Murray's testimony discredited Alaska governor Walter Hickel's attempt to sue FoA for alleged libel in connection with anti-wolf killing advertisements. Because the

state couldn't prove damages, Anchorage Superior Court judge John Reese threw the suit out at an April 15 pretrial hearing.

Murray acknowledged having heard Hickel fired him in anger over his testimony. "But you can't have it both ways," he said. "We had figures that showed excellent increases in tourism across the board. We did have some concerns related to the Friends of Animals boycott. I got 12,000 letters, cards, and faxes of protest. But we didn't see any actual impact from the boycott last summer," since it wasn't in effect during most of the booking season.

"I'm sure a lot of people in Alaska were upset at my attitude," Murray continued. "I'm not putting myself in the camp of the animal rights activists, but my job was to make sure the interests of the tourism industry were considered, and my belief from day one was that before any decisions were made by any part of the state government that might affect tourism, tourism should have a seat at the table. I felt that this was not happening on predator control, and I said so. In fact, there were very few elements in tourism

that were supportive of predator control," Murray continued, "including the professional hunting guides, because a lot of them are doing a lot more photo and nature safaris now than actual hunting escort."

However, Murray said, the rest of the tourism industry fell silent when the wolf-killing plan was revived, "because last year when the industry faced down predator control, they had their state promotion budget seized and held hostage. It appeared for a while as if there would be no tourism budget. The industry was brought reluctantly to its knees. They decided to sit it out and keep their mouths shut. I didn't feel that compunction, and I didn't keep my mouth shut."

Added Murray, "What they were trying to do was solve a problem with predators that wasn't there. Their conjectures on the wolves were suspect from the beginning. But my position was not pro or con. My position was to tell them to get their act together with tourism. I don't regret a bit that I did. Tell Friends of Animals," he concluded, "that I wish them well."

—M.C.

—Photo by Kim Bartlett

Alaska mandates predator control

CONCERNED ABOUT KILLER RATS

JUNEAU, Alaska—Alaska governor Walter Hickel on April 15 signed into law a bill that forces the Alaska Board of Game and Department of Fish and Game to kill predators before either reducing bag limits or curtailing hunting seasons to protect game populations. The new law formalizes as state policy the approach taken in Game Management Unit 20-A, where 131 wolves were massacred this past winter so that human hunters could shoot more moose and caribou. It also takes the decision-making authority away from the Board of Game, which hunting interests feared might be too susceptible to pressure from environmentalists and animal rights groups—much to the surprise of the environmentalists and animal rights groups who have tried to deal with the Board of Game over the wolf issue since November 1992.

Said Alaska senate majority leader Robin Taylor, "You don't manage game by sitting back and saying you wish the wolf wouldn't eat the caribou. It's like shooting rats in a dump. They're a predator you have to control."

Horses

Wyeth-Ayerst spent \$9.2 million to push the estrogen supplement Premarin in 1992, according to *Advertising Age*, while Ciba-Geigy spent \$4.7 million promoting Estrace, the leading rival product. Both drugs are sold to treat symptoms of menopause. Premarin is based on urine from pregnant mares, who spend winters strapped to collection apparatus under conditions similar to those of dairy cattle. More than 80% of the foals are sold to the horsemeat trade. Estrace is by contrast a synthetic product. The estrogen supplement market is expected to grow fast: only 7.4 million women take them now, of an estimated potential U.S. market of 26.2 million.

The American SPCA, a leading foe of the New York City carriage horse trade, now has its own carriage, a replica of the hansom drawn ambulance it used in rescue work circa 1895, built by former board member LeRoy Swindell. The carriage is to debut at the Steuben Day Parade in October.

Fur

The Animal Welfare Institute, the World Society for the Protection of Animals, and the Nordic Animal Welfare Council won an upset victory on February 11 at the International Standards Organization Technical Committee 191 meeting held in Ottawa when the committee voted to delete the word "humane" from the description of the standards the committee is developing for submission to the European Community. If the word "humane" had been used, the effect might have been to circumvent the EC ban on the import of furs trapped by inhumane methods, including the leghold trap. The committee also agreed to admit representatives from the American SPCA and Humane Society of the U.S.; AWI had been the only animal protection group included in the trapper-dominated U.S. delegation. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** regrets that this information was inexplicably received nearly two months after our March issue went to press.

An exhibitor survey conducted by the annual fur fair held in Frankfort, Germany, on March 17-20 found that 72% expected 1994 sales to be no better than last year's; 1993 sales were either the worst or second worst of the previous 15 years, depending upon whether one goes the retail fur price index kept by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, or by fur industry figures, which include revenue from sales of nonfur items.

The Toronto-based advertising firm Mediacom Inc. has refused to rent Montreal billboards to PETA during the Montreal fur fair in early May because it claims the ads, depicting a skinned animal, might promote violence. Mediacom does significant business with the fur trade. PETA spokesperson Amy Bertsch said the group would plaster Montreal with poster versions of the antifur ad instead.

The Peregrine Fund announced April 6 that it has confirmed the survival of the Madagascar serpent-eagle. Peregrine Fund biologist Russell Thorstrom recorded the first confirmed sighting since 1930 on November 2, 1993, over habitat that was destroyed by slash-and-burn farming just three weeks later. Malagasy field staff trained by the Peregrine Fund then live-trapped a serpent-eagle on January 14, who was photographed, banded, weighed and measured, then released.

(Photo by Martin Baba, The Peregrine Fund.)

Did you remember to renew **ANIMAL PEOPLE**?

Birds

Virtually insuring the mass destruction of sparrows, who provide much of China's insect control, *Beijing Weekend* magazine on April 1 published the assertion of professor Chen Wenbo of the Beijing Drum Tower Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine that eating six sparrows and 15 grams of Chinese wolfberries per day for three months can cure male sterility. The professor, 57, claimed to have cured 30,000 patients with a diet of sparrows over the past 13 years: 86% of their wives became pregnant. Since 1991 the price of sparrows at the bird market outside the hospital has reportedly doubled from three U.S. cents apiece to six.

Siberian cranes failed to arrive this winter at Keolado National Park, near Bharatpur, India, for the first time in 30 years. Only six were seen in Iran, and none in Pakistan, marking the virtual extinction of the western flock, which numbered 200 about 30 years ago. About 2,900 Siberian cranes survive in the eastern flock, wintering in eastern China.

Implementing the Clinton administration's spotted owl recovery plan, U.S. District Judge William Dwyer of Seattle on March 24 authorized 24 federal timber sales on 2,000 acres of spotted owl habitat. The Clinton administration on April 14 petitioned Dwyer for authorization of additional timber sales. Officials meanwhile confirmed that spotted owls were discovered in Nevada for the first time last July.

A.J. van Noordwijk of the Netherlands Institute of Ecology reported recently in the journal *Nature* that acid rain is killing so many snails in western Europe as to cause a drop in songbird populations, many species of which eat snails. Without the calcium in their diets that they get from snails, they lay eggs that crack before reaching maturity.

State and federal wardens are probing the apparent poisoning deaths of 16 bald eagles, a raccoon, a muskrat, and a raven, found in mid-April at the base of a nest tree in Burnett County, Wisconsin.

Alarmed at the deaths of thousands of brown pelicans each year from ingesting hooks, becoming entangled in lines, or injuries caused by fishers trying to fend the birds off, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection is banning multi-hook sets, requiring pier owners to keep a bait salesperson outdoors to monitor fishing activity, and requiring piers to post signs explaining how to disentangle a pelican safely. Pelicans are still recovering from near-extinction caused by food chain accumulations of DDT circa 30 years ago.

Ducks Unlimited chief biologist Terry Neraasen predicts that wetlands habitat created by the 1993 midwestern floods will produce a rapid recovery of the North American duck population, recently at record lows due to habitat loss and overhunting. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recently tightened duck hunting regulations.

SPECTACLES

Bill Petersen, county commission chair in Glades County, Florida, is leading an effort to ban "hog dog rodeos," in which dogs are set upon semi-feral pigs in enclosed arenas. The winner is the owner whose dog brings down a pig the fastest. Held in Glades, Highlands, and Hardee counties, "hog dog rodeos" are popular with hunters, says promoter Roger Vickery.

The World Society for the Protection of Animals seeks letters protesting the Jaripeo rodeo, held each February 23 in San Matias, El Salvador, in which a clown bites a calf's tongue and pulls it back as far as he can stretch it. Address Lic. Carlos Hilermann, Presidente, Inst. Salvadoren de Turismo, Calle Ruben Dario 619, San Salvador, El Salvador.

Danish hog farmers joined animal rights activists in protesting a March exhibit of decomposing pigs in glass coffins at the Esbjerg Art Museum in Copenhagen, because they feared it would depress the \$3 billion Danish pork export market, which accounts for 43% of all Danish agricultural exports. The exhibit quadrupled museum attendance, largely due to publicity drawn by the protests.

The Times of London recently reported on a feud between animal rights activist Joelle Cinca and alleged pornographic film producer Gerard Menoud, who are neighbors in Pia, France. Menoud, who likes to shoot sex scenes in his yard, claims Cinca's geese are ruining his sound tracks; Cinca counters that the geese are traumatized by Menoud's actresses' loud fake orgasms.

MEXICAN PET THIEVES SUPPLY U.S. SCHOOLS

MEXICALI, Mexico—The World Society for the Protection of Animals on March 25 announced it had exposed a major Mexican pet theft ring, operating for at least eight years. The ring is organized by several American residents of Mexico. Bunchers pay children \$1.00

Humane ed. for Mideast peace

TEL AVIV, Israel—As the West Bank erupted in another round of bombings and massacres, more than a thousand Israelis and Palestinians asked to attend a March 22-23 conference on preventing violence through humane education, held in the Tel Aviv suburb of Ramat Gan by Concern for Helping Animals in Israel—but the hall could hold only 450.

Attracting heavy media attention, the conference "succeeded in placing the link between animal abuse and child abuse and the necessity of fostering humane values on the public agenda," said CHAI founder Nina Natelson. "A number of projects came out of the conference. As a first step, we will create information packets for the schools and establish ongoing seminars for teachers and counselors on the need for humane education to develop empathy in children. The Ministry of Education agreed to cooperate with us, and 65 teachers have already expressed willingness to work with us to develop suitable materials for every grade level. We have requested that a Year of the Animals be declared for the 1996/97 school year, just as the ministry has sponsored other focal topics."

The conference was scheduled for March, Natelson said, because she was advised that teachers would be on vacation then and able to attend. She discovered when she got there, however, that only Jewish schools were on vacation; Arab schools remained in session. "The few Arab teachers, counselors, and principals who were able to attend request-

Sinaloa state, where they are sold for \$7.00 each. From Sinaloa, they are trucked to U.S. customers.

"Our investigation has firmly established that a large number of the cats they are killing are domestic pets," said WSPA interna-

Zoos and aquariums

Caught in a lobster trap in January and donated to the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium in San Pedro, California, a 58-pound octopus with 12-foot arms nicknamed Octavia was housed in a tank just six feet wide, attracting crowds and a PETA-sponsored protest. She suffocated overnight April 11 after yanking the plug from her tank.

Louis Bailey, age 8, escaped serious injury on April 5 when a cheetah scaled an eight-foot fence at the Jackson Zoo in Jackson, Mississippi, pounced the boy, who had wandered into a restricted area—and raced off with his baseball cap. The 75-year-old zoo is asking the Mississippi legislature to approve a \$16.5 million bond issue to finance major renovation.

Disney World is reportedly planning a theme park devoted to wildlife conservation, adjacent to Walt Disney's Magic Kingdom, Epcot Center, and Disney MGM Studios in Lake Buena Vista, Florida. The firm has hired former San Diego Zoo chief Rick Barongi, but has refused to say why. A bootlegged outline published by the *Orlando Sentinel* includes a captive breeding center, African and Asian wildlife exhibits, an interactive dinosaur exhibit, and fantasy rides.

ed that we repeat the conference in June of 1995," Natelson told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "so that the Arab community could also benefit. They anticipate that the number of people seeking to attend that conference would also exceed 1,000. Our speakers have agreed to return, but we will need funding."

Proceedings and a videotape of the conference will soon be available from CHAI at POB 3341, Alexandria, VA 22302.

from the Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation, which euthanizes about 30,000 a year, at \$2.50 apiece, about 10% of what he gets after a dead cat is pickled and her tissues dyed preparatory for dissection.

Mimi Robins, president of the Los

DOG SLEDDING

Discouraged by the loss of a dog due to heart attack, the only dog death during the 1994 Iditarod sled race, Susan Butcher, 39, announced March 21 that she won't enter the race in 1995, and said she would sell most of her kennel. Butcher has competed in every Iditarod since 1978, recording four victories and 15 finishes in the top 10 while crusading for humane dog care and handling. In 1991 she surrendered a lead and allowed her longtime archrival Rick Swenson to become the first five-time winner, rather than risk her dogs' lives in a blizzard.

The last 14 huskies in Antarctica were flown back to their ancestral home in Quebec in late March, in keeping with an international treaty that bars dogs from the region to protect marine mammals from canine distemper. Upon arrival at the Cree village of Chisasibi, the team was to run in harness for the last 500 miles to the Inuit village of Inukjuak, where the British Antarctic Survey bought their forebears about 45 years ago.

Veteran musher William Orzietti, 50, of Sault St. Marie, Ontario, drowned February 20 along with eight of his 10 dogs when they fell through thin ice in Little Bay De Noc, Michigan, after straying four miles off course during the Upper Peninsula 200 Sled Dog Championship.

American AV ad
(paid through May)

apiece to catch cats, who are trucked in lots of 30 to 40 to Mexicali, where they are drowned about 10 at a time in water barrels, preserved with formaldehyde, and hauled to a location in

Laboratories

The American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care put the animal care program at the Davis campus of the University of California on probation for six months in mid-April, stating that the lack of a centralized system for enforcing care standards has led to uneven and sometimes inadequate care, including cages that are too small and dirty, and rat infestations of holding facilities.

The New York University Medical Center Institute of Environmental Health in March suspended primate experiments by researcher Ronald Woods, pending allegations of animal abuse relayed to the USDA and National Institutes of Health by In Defense of Animals, which said it had received information about abusive holding conditions and inadequate veterinary care from internal whistleblowers, some of whom were subsequently fired. Woods, a longtime target of protest over his addiction experiments, received \$483,000 from the National Institutes of Health in 1993 with which to hook monkeys on crack cocaine and other drugs.

German laboratories kill about 7.5 million animals a year, mostly in teaching exercises. German health minister Horst Seehofer recently pledged to reduce the numbers by promoting the use of "virtual reality" computerized dissection programs.

Imutran Ltd., of Cambridge, England, partially funded by the Swiss-based Sandoz drug empire, announced March 29 that it had successfully produced a litter of pigs whose genetic makeup is altered so that their organs can be transplanted into people without risk of rejection. "We now have a herd of over 40," a spokesperson said. "When they mature, their progeny will form the third generation, and if the science is right, it is then that they could be considered for clinical trials," about two or three years from now.

tional projects director John Walsh. "Further, we have irrefutable evidence that the cats cruelly killed in Mexico are going to American biological supply firms who supply public schools with animals for dissection. The Mexican police can find no laws being violated," although a November 1993 police raid on the Mexicali site found 247 dead cats and 55 live ones in small cages, while a second raid on January 30, 1994, found 2,000 dead cats in plastic bags being loaded from one truck to another—twice as many as the company had permits to haul. No action was taken, according to WSPA.

"We feel U.S. federal law may apply," said Walsh, inasmuch as the origin of animals sold for laboratory use must be certified under the Animal Welfare Act. Because the USDA cannot inspect facilities in Canada, it was able to halt the traffic in Canadian dogs and cats to U.S. laboratories (with investigative help from **ANIMAL PEOPLE**) effective on February 18, 1993. The same ruling should be applicable to the Mexican traffic.

Turning to shelters

Possibly anticipating a federal crackdown, which would create a temporary supply gap, Michael Sargeant of Sargeant's Wholesale Biologicals in Auburn, California, in April offered to buy about 20,000 dead cats per year

Angeles Animal Regulatory Commission, favors Sargent's proposal. "We pay an exorbitant amount each year to have a company haul them off," she explained. "This proposal would give us some money we could use for more spaying and neutering, which is what we really need to do."

Added Lois Newman of Los Angeles Dog and Cat Rescue, "I've had to think about this a lot, but I'm in favor. These animals are dead when Sargeant enters the picture. He's not killing them."

A decision was deferred pending a background check on Sargeant, who has biological supply facilities in Placer County and Bakersfield, California, as well as San Antonio, Texas.

Ray Kennedy of LBS Biological Inc. simultaneously approached various Florida shelters offering a similar deal. His firm apparently recently expanded to Callahan, Florida, after starting in Haw River, Nebraska. Background checks on his operation are likewise underway.

The idea of using euthanized shelter animals for dissection is not new: Nasco International, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, has been purchasing dead animals from shelters in the upper midwest since 1982, at \$2.25 per cat and \$6.00 per dog, redeemable in merchandise from the Nasco mail order catalog. In 1988 an audit of the Winnebago County Animal Control Unit found that about \$600 of a Nasco credit of \$8,800 was spent on gelatin molds, clocks, kitchenwares, and other items for apparent personal use.

Of more serious concern to animal protection activists is the possibility that selling dead animals might eventually become a lucrative business for shelters, discouraging anti-pet overpopulation efforts. Currently, however, the typical cost of receiving animals ranges from 20 to 50 times the sale price for animal corpses.

—ADVERTISEMENT—

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explains how animal experiments
hurt rather than help humans.
For sample copy, send SASE to
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American AV ad

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

they would drop the suit for \$650,000. No deal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United Activists for Animal Rights

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

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Watson fined

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—Captain Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society was fined \$5,000 on April 11 and his former ship the *Cleveland Amory* was fined \$30,000, for allegedly lacking proper certification under Canadian maritime law during their July 28, 1993 confrontation with the Cuban dragnet fishing vessel *Rio Las Casas* near the tail of the Grand Banks. The fines, stated in Canadian funds, would come to about \$4,000 and \$24,000, respectively, in U.S. currency.

The court ruled that Watson and the *Cleveland Amory*, as a yacht, would not have been required to have the certification in question except that the ship was not being used in pursuit of pleasure. Arguing that challenging the *Rio Las Casas* was an act of pleasure, Watson said he would appeal. The larger fine, levied against the ship, may be uncollectable anyway, as the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society sold the *Cleveland Amory* last September.

Watson was acquitted of several other minor charges pertaining to having proper charts on board the vessel.

Watson is to be tried before a jury at an unspecified date in the next 18 months on three charges of criminal mischief relating to the same incident. He faces life imprisonment if convicted of either of two of the counts, and 10 years in prison if convicted on the third count.

Class B Dealers

Former animal dealer Joe Hickey, 36, of Albany, Oregon, is scheduled to present a \$1 million defamation suit against his godmother Mertal Settemier to a jury in Linn County, Oregon, on July 18. Settemier accused Hickey of abusing animals and dealing in stolen pets in a July 1990 segment of the ABC news program *20/20*. Linn County Circuit Judge James C. Goode ruled in 1991 that Hickey had no case, since evidence presented in a USDA hearing had established that the remarks "which were alleged to be slanderous are true or substantially true." A similar suit Hickey filed against ABC was dismissed on the same grounds and dismissed in January 1992 by U.S. District Judge James Redden, whose verdict was upheld by the U.S. 9th Circuit

COURT CALENDAR

Crimes Against Humans

Larry Gibson, 33, ex-deputy sheriff for Douglas County, Oregon, was arrested April 14 in Townsend, Montana, for the alleged murder of his two-year-old son Tommy on March 18, 1991. Gibson claimed he was jogging when the boy disappeared, while his wife was indoors; their daughter, then four, said strangers drove off with him. Unconvinced, investigators theorized in May 1991 that Gibson shot his son by accident while killing a neighbor's cat near the time of the disappearance. Gibson's wife, daughter, and another son born since then recently left him—whereupon the daughter, now seven, told police she actually saw Gibson strike Tommy, then stuff him into a garbage bag.

Malcolm C. Hamilton Jr., 47, of London, Kentucky, allegedly killed the two family dogs on March 17; wife Cynthia, 36, is charged with manslaughter for shooting him dead moments later.

An Akron woman drew 15 years to life in prison on April 5 when a jury rejected her claim that the family pit bull terrier raped her 7-year-old son last November 1, finding instead that the boy was severely injured when she jammed a blunt object into his rectum as punishment for defecating in his pants—and then inserted the dog's semen to create an alibi. Under Ohio law she must serve 10 years before receiving a parole hearing.

Humane Enforcement

The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled unanimously on April 1 that states may forbid imports of exotic species from other nations to protect native species from disease. The ruling upheld the lower court dismissal of a suit

John David Martin and his girlfriend JoAnne Trethewey, of Pittsburg, California, allegedly plotted to poison Martin's pregnant wife Rebecca with liquid nicotine, but lost their nerve after killing a cat whom the Martins gave to Trethewey several months ago after Mrs. Martin complained of allergies. They then arranged an ambush on March 30: Trethewey fired 20 shots, hitting Mrs. Martin four times. She survived, as did her baby, who was born by emergency Caesarian section. Mr. Martin and Trethewey were charged April 5 with attempted murder and conspiracy.

Originally set for May 2, the trial of alleged serial killer Thomas Huskey, 33, in Knoxville, Tennessee, has been delayed indefinitely. Known as "Zoo man" among local prostitutes, Huskey had worked as an elephant trainer for menagerie owner Kevin Antle and the Knoxville Zoo, which reportedly fired him for rough handling. Arrested while allegedly raping a prostitute, Huskey is charged with four murders and 25 counts of rape, robbery, and kidnapping.

A 19-year-old alleged rape victim testified on April 6 in Ellsworth, Maine, that she was attacked by Craig Eaton, 33, of nearby Veazie, last October 13, after her boyfriend and Eaton took her out to jacklight deer following an evening of drinking, but failed to find any deer to kill.

Evidence escapes

HARTVILLE, Ohio—The Sharon Woods deer saga took another twist on March 25 when 74 of the 76 whitetailed deer in custody of elk breeder Robin Rodabaugh disappeared after someone cut the fence. The deer were the last of 286 whom Rodabaugh and 10 volunteers removed from heavily overpopulated Sharon Woods Metro Park, on the outskirts of Columbus, during December and January. Rodabaugh said three witnesses provided information linking the fence-cutting to an alleged "known poacher," who apparently wanted the deer to get out where he could shoot them.

The 760-acre park became a textbook example of deer overpopulation when the remnants of a heavily hunted herd sought refuge there several years ago, then were isolated by development. Hunting pressure on bucks had skewed the sex ratio to approximately 10 females per male, a prescription for fast herd growth—and that's just what happened, as about 200 deer became as many as 400 when the herd peaked. By then they had stripped the understory from the woods, eliminating cover for most other species, and were surviving chiefly on handouts: half the trash removed from the park, Rodabaugh said, consisted of bread wrappers.

The quest for a solution proved almost as troubling as the deer overpopulation itself.

—K.B.

Court of Appeals in July 1993. However, the Oregon Court of Appeals and state Supreme Court have ruled that Hickey's case against Settemier should be tried. Hickey surrendered his USDA Class B dealer's permit in 1992. He may also face legal action soon for allegedly stalking his ex-wife, who holds a restraining order against him. That case is reportedly still under investigation.

Ervin Stebane, 73, of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, on March 28 became the first Class B animal dealer to lose his license for life. Stebane surrendered his license in a plea bargain settlement of multiple charges of violating Animal Welfare Act standards for animal care and recordkeeping. In business since 1972, Stebane had been in trouble with the USDA off and on at least since 1983, and in 1987 was fined \$1,500, a stiff penalty by the standards of the time, for similar offenses. The Stebane case drew national attention after Chris DeRose of Last Chance for Animals videotaped him last May in the act of killing a dog for undercover agents DeRose paid to say they wanted to buy a dog to eat. Charges laid in connection with that incident were dismissed on grounds of entrapment and because Wisconsin law does not forbid dog slaughter for human consumption.

See Jane train Spot
(paid through May)

filed by the Pacific Northwest Venison Producers and the Washington Alternative Livestock Association, who held that a Washington state ban on imports of elk, mouflon sheep, sika deer, and fallow deer violated the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

Former school bus driver

Daniel A. Paulus, 44, of Fredonia, Washington, was charged with cruelty on March 16 for asking his passengers, "Should I hit that dog?" and then fatally injuring a Brittany spaniel belonging to a 9-year-old girl—who was reportedly the only passenger to shout "No." Paulus admitted making no effort either to aid the dog or to contact the owners. The Port Washington-Saukville School District fired him soon afterward.

to parvovirus aboard a flight from Kansas City to St. Louis on May 24, 1992.

The American SPCA seized

66 bullfrogs on March 27 from a Queens supermarket that caters largely to Asian immigrants. The frogs were allegedly kept in filth, without food or water, on the verge of freezing, and were slaughtered and skinned to order after purchase. Selling dead frogs is legal, but selling live frogs for human consumption is not.

Robert Thomaszewski, 27, of

Waukegan, Illinois, drew a year in jail and was ordered to pay \$909 restitution on April 6 for cutting a 10-year-old black Labrador's throat outside a supermarket in January. The case energized efforts to strengthen the Illinois cruelty laws.

Misconduct

Ann Millan, director of the Agency for Animal Welfare, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, has pleaded not guilty to charges of fostering unsanitary conditions at the AAW shelter. The state agriculture department revoked the AAW's kennel license after dog law enforcement officer George Nixon found on February 15 that the indoor temperature was just 15 degrees Fahrenheit, cages were allegedly caked with excrement, the cages lacked drains, and the outdoor runs were buried under 18 to 24 inches of snow. Claimed Millan, "Snow is good for animals." In October 1992 the Scranton zoning board ordered Millan to close another kennel she was using illegally on the property of Frank Tunnis, whose own kennel license was yanked several years earlier because he allegedly kept dogs underfed and knee-deep in feces. Millan allegedly made no effort to install the sewer system required to make continued use of the facility. Just a month later, a Scranton zoning inspector found at least 53 cats, 41 of them caged, in the home of a Millan associate, Denise Matyewicz. She was ordered to remove them within 30 days. The caged cats were said to have been confiscated by the AAW in an animal collector raid.

Alexander Thomas, 19, an ex-Pennsylvania SPCA driver, is to be tried June 2 for felony dogfighting. The PennSPCA hired Thomas on July 28, 1993, but fired him on August 25 after receiving information that he was a dog-fighter and had tried to steal a dog. He was arrested November 10 for another alleged dog theft. That charge was dropped, but the dogfighting charge was laid when police found him in possession of two emaciated, dehydrated, scarred pit bull terriers and dogfighting paraphernalia. Police say the mangled carcasses of at least 20 animals were found in nearby Fernhill Park during the year before his arrest. Dogfighting continues in three other local parks, neighbors say.

Walter Kilcoyne, DVM, of Clarksville, Tennessee, kept his license to practice at an April 11 disciplinary hearing, but was ordered to take a course in proper animal restraint. Kilcoyne, one of seven veterinarians employed by Ronald Whitford, DVM, allegedly abused several dogs and cats who were part of Whitford's Love At First Sight adoption program, formerly underwritten by the North Shore Animal League. NSAL suspended relations with the program upon learning of the charges.

The Ohio Division of Wildlife favored hunting, the park district favored sharpshooters, and the deer-feeders favored birth control. Rodabaugh's plan to relocate the deer was accepted as a compromise. Tension between Rodabaugh and the division emerged almost immediately, when Rodabaugh objected unsuccessfully to the size of the barbs on the .50 caliber tranquilizer darts he was ordered to use to drop the deer for removal. The park district argued that the large barbs were necessary to insure that none of the drug-filled darts fell out of the wounds and were left behind to be found by the public. Although the darts made dime-sized holes where they hit, Rodabaugh said, each deer took 15 to 30 minutes to fall. Fifty-seven deer died on the spot. Thirty-six more died at Rodabaugh's breeding compound, where he had hoped to backbreed them in an attempt to restore the traits of the deer found by the first European settlers, much as he claims to have backbred his elk herd.

That was not to be: some of the deer suffered from such severe calcium deficiencies that their legs broke under even minor stress, while many others required antibiotics to clear up an outbreak of rhinotraechitis.

Rodabaugh still had 69 deer in his barn when first a heavy snowfall damaged the roof, and then a sudden thaw brought blocked drains, causing the barn to fill with water and urine. Sixteen days passed, he charged, before the Division of Wildlife allowed him to relocate the survivors. Once the move was approved, Rodabaugh said, he removed the grain troughs and water system from the barn because ruminants should not be relocated while digesting grain, and because he didn't want any deer to injure their legs against the knee-high water troughs as he tried to get them into trucks. Then, he charged, the division sent an inspector, and issued a press release saying he had allowed the deer to starve amid filth.

Legal action is possible, as the Division of Wildlife is reportedly investigating charges against Rodabaugh, while Rodabaugh has threatened, in turn, to sue the division.

—Donna Robb

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BOOKS

The Cat Who Came to Breakfast, by

Lilian Jackson Braun, G.P. Putnam Sons (200 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016), 1994, \$19.95 hardcover.

Are there any cat lovers out there who are unfamiliar with Lilian Jackson Braun's "The Cat Who..." series? Fifteen titles are now in print. If you have missed them, they are mysteries with minimal gore and victims characterized as minimally missed. The real protagonists are not the humans but the pet cats, usually Siamese. My preference among them is *The Cat Who Had 14 Tales*, which differs in format and style from the subject of this review.

The Cat Who Came to Breakfast is about the attempt of a small town newspaper columnist and bachelor named Qwilleran to determine for friends who operate a small resort on his favorite island whether a series of supposed accidents are really accidental. Qwilleran's reputation as an astute amateur sleuth is really due to the hints conveyed by his two Siamese cats, Koko and YumYum. The three settle in at the resort ostensibly for Qwilleran to do some columns on a new and much larger resort, just opened, which is impacting upon the lifestyles of summer folks, tradespeople dependent upon tourism, and the few remaining followers of the old agricultural life. Allusions to the history of the island include pirates and spoilers, a hurricane, and light romance. Qwilleran wonders who among the islanders so resents modernization that he or she might seek to delay it with fatal mischief.

I have no quarrel with telepathic cats, but Koko and YumYum pass along their suspicions more elaborately. They take up dominoes, and randomly distribute the dominoes so that if rearranged properly, Qwilleran can decipher the clues by matching the number of dots on a domino face with the alphabetical order of a desired letter. I suppose if one is a mystery fan who is also a gamesperson, who dotes upon dominoes, one might enjoy such far-fetchedness. However, I concluded at this point that the book would be a terrific read for 12-year-olds. Personally, I continue to prefer *The Cat Who Had 12 Tales*, a short story collection whose cats are sometimes spooky, sometimes sentimentalized, always idealized, but retain their felinity—an essential element for cat-loving readers.

—Phyllis Clifton

The Serengeti Migration: Africa's Animals on the Move, by Lise Lindblad, with photos by Seven-Olaf Lindblad. Hyperion/Disney Press (114 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10011), 1994. 40 pages, hardcover, \$15.95.

"Daddy, what's this lion doing? The lion is eating the zebra. But the zebra didn't want to be eaten. The zebras wish the lions would eat something else. But that's what lions do. We don't have to eat animals."

There's only one gory photo in this picture-book version of the Serengeti migration we've all seen on TV, but of course it was the one Wolf zeroed in on, with a keen intuitive grasp of the difference between ourselves and natural predators plus appreciation of the victim's perspective.

What did he think of the book otherwise?

"It has buffalo in it. It has birds. It has antelopes."

—Merritt Clifton & son

If Wishes Were Horses: The Education of a Veterinarian, by Loretta Gage, DVM, and Nancy Gage, St Martin's Press (175 Fifth Ave, New York NY 10010), 1992, 295 pages paperback \$4.99 U.S., \$5.99 in Canada.

Nearly everyone who loves animals has at some point dreamed of becoming a veterinarian. Loretta Gage was one: this is her account of the reality behind that dream. With relentless attention to detail, she and her sister describe the process of becoming a doctor of veterinary medicine.

At times her dream seems more like a nightmare, an endless boot camp of classes taught by insensitive instructors of animals sacrificed for knowledge of basic procedures. Still, there are moments of friendship, human and nonhuman and Gage is impressively determined to succeed.

Much of the book is devoted to descriptions of classes and the staggering amount of information a veterinary student is expected to absorb. Nor does Gage spare the gory details of laboratory work. We sympathize with her mostly futile attempts to harden herself to the suffering of unwanted pets and livestock passing through the labs, and we share her indignation at the behavior of the rare unfeeling student.

Though Gage mentions several classmates and professors, her most memorable characters are animals: the greyhound Blacknos; the pygmy goat Milo and his bovine friend the abandoned cat she calls Bones. Each becomes a catalyst a test of her mental health amid the grinding pressure of her studies. "When I think of the emotional beating we take in school—and in the real world—I wonder why more veterinarians are not psychopathic murderers, rampaging through the streets," she writes. "The fact that, by and large, we don't go mad attests to how much the human heart can take."

Gage describes all too clearly what the human heart must survive to become a practicing veterinarian: the emotional cost far outweighed the financial. Yet there are wonderful moments too, as an unborn foal bites her examining finger during a senior course on Equine Reproduction. And though as she says, "It's horrible to kill when you're trained to save," there are success stories as well: "Every vet remembers the ones he's saved."

If Wishes Were Horses isn't an easy read, though its descriptions of landscape and personalities are reminiscent of James Herriot. The vividness of detail can be both numbing (when it describes class schedules), and gruesome (in the laboratories). But it's always honest. For anyone who admires or criticizes veterinarians, or aspires to be one, it will be an educating experience.

—Cathy Young Czapla

OBITUARIES

Actor Bill Travers, 72, who played Kenyan game warden George Adamson in the 1966 film *Born Free*, died March 31 in Dorking, England. Travers and Virginia McKenna, his wife of 37 years, endowed the Born Free Foundation, which works to improve the care of captive wildlife. Travers and McKenna also served as celebrity board members for the Elsa Wild Animal Appeal, named after the lioness featured in *Born Free*. "The animals have lost a true friend," said Elsa-USA president Don Rolla.

Schopenhauer, left, with Bull.

Bull, age 10+, died April 11 of an apparent sudden heart attack. Afflicted with feline AIDS, Bull came to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in early 1992 when rescuer Mary Ann Finer responded to a report that a battlescarred old tom had led two kittens to a feeder's porch, and found him living in a junked car in Shelton, Connecticut. Ferocious toward humans, he proved immensely popular with other cats, who vied to sit next to him, and after adoption into the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** household became the "constable," helping the king cat, Buddha-like Voltaire (whom he followed and groomed) to keep domestic peace. Only once, on New Year's Eve 1993, did Bull let Kim pet him; he never allowed anyone else to. Yet when Kim was sad over the loss of other cats, he made a point of remaining beside her, leaning against her for as long as he wasn't touched. "He was truly a noble soul," she said. Bull waited his turn for food, tried to intervene whenever he thought any person or animal needed help (even dogs), always tried to get to the litterbox before tossing hairballs, never picked fights though he did back down one bully who was half again his size, and generally, "would have been moral by human standards." He is missed by all the people and animals of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Software review

The ARK System, from Ohio Business Computers (POB 855, Findlay, OH 45839). Introduced in 1987; now at version 4.01. Price: \$1,495 and up.

Handling circa 3,000 animals a year, the Wyandot County Humane Society has used ARK System for tracking shelter activity since 1992. Entering seven years' worth of records took our part-time volunteers most of the first year. The system proved relatively easy for first-time computer users to learn. Those afraid of messing up the system can be assigned "inquiry only" access, which precludes accidental input. While computerizing a shelter from scratch could never be easy, we found that Ohio Business Computers answered most calls for help the same day.

We began with a donated computer that even our slowest typist found frustratingly slow. We now use a 386 IBM-compatible PC with 125 MB hard drive. Far from state-of-the-art, this is adequate. Since most shelters will want to run word processing and graphics programs too, extra memory is a plus.

We use ARK to do background checks on prospective adopters, and to track cruelty complaints, but the feature we use most is the animal information file, listing each animal by species, date received, and a sequential number. We also record why each animal came to us, from whom; his or her health record; and ultimate disposition. Shelters without the means to neuter animals before placement can use ARK to assist with follow-up. In addition, ARK tracks euthanasia and adoption statistics and prints cage cards. The lost-and-found feature is handy for generating all-points bulletins, but is no substitute for having the owner of a missing pet visit to look at arrivals.

We are happy to share our experience: call 419-294-4477 evenings.

—Dave and Lynda Balz

Lefty's World

Video documentary, Kindness Publications (Suite 135, 1859 North Pine Island Road, Plantation, FL 33322). 40 minutes. \$17.95 plus \$1.50 shipping.

Nominally, *Lefty's World* is a companion to *Lefty's Place*, producer Lewis Nierman's book about the rehabilitation of an injured Muscovy duck, recommended for school libraries in our January/February issue. But it stands alone, with little overlap. Wolf, age three and a half, will watch *Lefty's World* ahead of most of the children's video classics in his impressive collection. He likes to see the Muscovy ducks and other familiar wildlife—and he understands much of Sonny Dufault's direct, informative narration. There are no bloody predation scenes to horrify him, but there are many fascinating close-ups to inform him. This by itself puts *Lefty's World* well above the increasingly pornographic Time-Life nature video series (if the Time-Life *Chasing and Escaping* ads aren't aimed at the raincoat crowd, I don't know what is, and I mean the violence, not the sex).

Obviously I like *Lefty's World* too. I'm impressed with the range of important ecological principles producer Lewis Nierman discovers within a hundred yards of his Florida home. I'm impressed with the camera work, impressed with the professionalism of the whole production, and impressed that Nierman has put together a video about wild birds that can be used effectively in either humane or science education, for any audience. In fact, Kim thinks it's the best humane education film she's ever seen.

—Merritt Clifton

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NORTH SHORE ANIMAL LEAGUE IS...

Lady with dog in cast — enlarge 15%.

Software review

The ARK System, from Ohio Business Computers (POB 855, Findlay, OH 45839). Introduced in 1987; now at version 4:01. Price: \$1,495 and up.

The Wyandot County Humane Society has had the ARK System for tracking shelter activity in operation for over two years. We're a medium-sized shelter, handling about 3,000 animals per year, adopting out circa 200, returning about 250 lost pets to their homes, and investigating around 70 cruelty complaints. Entering seven years' worth of records accumulated on index cards took our part-time volunteers most of the first year.

We found the system relatively easy for first-time computer users to learn. If anyone is afraid of messing up the system, he or she can be assigned "inquiry only" access, which precludes accidental input. Computerizing a shelter could never be easy, but we found that Ohio Business Computers was quite responsive to calls for help. Most calls were answered the same day.

Starting with the right equipment is important. We began with a donated personal computer, but even our slowest typist found it frustratingly slow. Since most shelters will want to run word processing and graphics programs in addition to ARK, we recommend spending a little extra for a good computer and printer with plenty of extra memory. We're presently using a 386 IBM compatible PC with 125 MB hard drive, and find that while it is still far from state-of-the-art, it has plenty of room and speed for our shelter.

We use ARK to conduct background checks on all prospective adopters. With it, we need never worry about accidentally placing an animal in a home that was subject of an active cruelty investigation several years ago, or has brought in litter after litter of unwanted pets. ARK also helps us keep track of current cruelty complaints. But the feature we use most is the animal information file. All animals are assigned an ID number on arrival. In our case, we opted to design the number to match the species, the year, the month, and then a sequential number. At a glance, we can tell the species and roughly how long we have had the animal. This file also allows us to record why the animal came to us, from whom; his or her health record; and ultimate disposition. For those shelters not fortunate enough to be able to neuter animals before placement, ARK can track and report on those who remain in need to surgery. In addition, ARK tracks euthanasia and adoption statistics and prints cage cards.

We have found the Lost & Found feature to be handy but not indispensable: it is no substitute for having the owner come in to take a look. However, while ARK cannot positively identify lost animals, it is very handy for generating all-points bulletins.

We are happy to share our experience with other prospective users. Call 419-294-4477. Evenings are best.

—Dave and Lynda Balz

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- Begin foster care programs in your area.
- Recruit others to become foster parents, too.

NORTH SHORE ANIMAL LEAGUE, INC.
LEWYT STREET
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Reduction of Davies photo to fit 2.25x3.5" is 78%.

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

LONDON, England—Linking the sale of seal penises to the Asian aphrodisiac trade with child prostitution, also to stimulate older men, Brian Davies and the International Fund for Animal Welfare have perhaps their hottest issue since the offshore phase of the annual Atlantic Canada seal hunts ended in 1983: both human rights and animal rights are abused by an undeniably vicious traffic.

The trade is so nasty, in fact, that the British Broadcasting Corporation investigative news program *Public Eye* delayed airing an expose of IFAW financial matters until after this year's seal hunt ended, to avoid the appearance of taking sides with the wrong side. The expose, compiled with some research help from **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, included the first public revelation of the size of Davies' compensation, along with that of his close associates. This has long been mysterious because many of the 14 IFAW affiliates are not required to file tax returns in the U.S., and those that do file list various amounts for Davies as "part-time." However, documents obtained by *Public Eye* show Davies received at least \$174,558 in 1993. IFAW executive director Richard Moore received \$126,974.

An even more revealing document obtained by *Public Eye* showed that between July 1, 1990, and June 30, 1991, an IFAW affiliate called the Brian Davies Foundation earned \$214,494 in stock transactions, \$83,134 of which, or 39%, involved companies that either sponsor vivisection or were under boycott for other reasons pertaining to animal and habitat protection. Nearly \$28,000 came from the sale of stock in U.S. Surgical, whose aggressive involvement in financing anti-animal rights activity had already been public knowledge for more than a year, and whose use of dogs in terminal product demonstrations had been a public issue for at least five years. Other holdings with serious involvement in vivisection included Abbott Laboratories, Bausch and Laumb, Upjohn, Philip Morris, Great Lakes Chemical Corp, and Merck Pharmaceuticals. Holdings with other firms under boycott included Wal-Mart (by PETA for selling live animals); Waste Management (fined ?); and McDonald's (by London Greenpeace and the Beyond Beef Coalition). The foundation sold the McDonald's stock at a loss, and also sold stock in Heinz at a loss. It was unclear whether the foundation bought the Heinz stock before or after the firm was boycotted briefly by Earth Island Institute and other groups in early 1990 for purchasing tuna netted "on dolphin."

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

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