

Plague!

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INDIA, AFRICA CONFRONT THE ULTIMATE ANIMAL CONTROL NIGHTMARE

Tight urban budgets gave rat-catching and trash collection a low priority

SURAT, India—Inadequate animal control service was largely responsible, authorities say, for the most deadly outbreak of plague worldwide in 28 years at Surat, India. More than 400,000 residents fled the city as the outbreak became known, creating risk the disease would spread to nearby communities, including Bombay, 160 miles to the north. Remembering plague outbreaks that killed thousands during the 1940s and 1950s, 950 million Indians feared the worst.

Quarantines, inexpensive prophylactic tetracycline treatments, and fast information-sharing by electronic mail were credited with holding the official death toll to 57 and the official number of human plague victims to 693, but the unconfirmed death toll may have been much higher. More than 6,000 people were treated for plague symptoms at government clinics. Post mortems found that 84% of the fatalities were both male and HIV-positive, whereas only 4.7% of those hospitalized were HIV-positive—a strong indication that despite the panic, the strains of plague involved were not usually deadly to people with healthy immune systems who got prompt treatment.

Apparently related outbreaks during early October killed 11 people and afflicted 26 more in southwestern Zimbabwe, which has a large ethnic Indian population. Three cases of bubonic plague detected among Mozambiquan refugees in southern Malawi on October 12 were believed to have been unrelated.

Norway rat. (Photo by Robert Harrison)

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

Coming on much like a common cold in most cases, for which reason most Indian officials initially didn't recognize the disease, plague is caused by the *Yersinia pestis* bacterium, and may take either of two forms: bubonic and pneumonic. Bubonic plague is carried by infected fleas, who in turn are usually brought into proximity with people by rats and mice, although more than 200 mammal species are known to get the disease. Pneumonic plague is spread by

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ANIMAL

News For People Who

PEOPLE

Care About Animals

Ohio data confirms hunting/child abuse link

STRONGER THAN LINK TO RURAL POVERTY

TOLEDO, Ohio—The number of hunters in a county more accurately predicts the level of child abuse than either population density or median income, according to a new study of Ohio state statistics—and the findings apply to all four standard categories of abuse, including physical violence, neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional maltreatment.

Overall, Ohio counties with more than the median number of hunters per 100,000 residents have 51% more reported child abuse, including 15% more physical violence, 82% more neglect, 33% more sexual abuse, and 14% more emotional maltreatment.

Rural location and poverty are the two traditional predictors of child abuse—but by

contrast, Ohio counties of less than the median population density have only 46% more reported child abuse than the state norm. Counties of less than median per capita income have just 25% more reported child abuse than the norm, not even half as much as the heavy hunting counties. On a statewide basis, hunting license sales per 100,000 residents is from a fourth to a third more closely predictive of both neglect and sexual abuse than either low population density or low median income.

The Ohio data, analyzed by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, using standard statistical methods, supports the findings of a similar study of New York state hunting and crime rates, published by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in March 1994. The New York study found a strong association between hunting and child molesting, also independent of the association with population density, but did not consider the association with poverty because adequate per capita income data was unavailable. In New York, in 21 of 22 direct comparisons between counties of almost identical population density, the county with the most hunters also had the most child molesters. Twenty-eight of the 32 counties with rates of child molestation above the state median also had more than the median rate of hunting.

The Ohio and New York data cannot be directly compared because of major differ-

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dolphins live?*

**CITES WEIGHS
LIFTING IVORY BAN**

**Russia won't go
whaling after all**

*Activist wins \$90,000
civil rights suit*

MEET APHIS TOP COP

Texas flood rescue

*Tony LaRussa
says it ain't so*

Dirty pool

(Part I of a two-part investigative series)

ORLANDO, NEW YORK CITY, MYSTIC—Activists don't believe anything they hear from the "aquaprisn industry." Oceanarium people don't trust activists to know truth when they see it. And small wonder on either side, given the pitch of the propaganda for and against keeping marine mammals in captivity.

This debate differs from the equally bitter conflicts over hunting, trapping, meat-eating, and the use of animals in biomedical research. Knowingly or not, the antagonists in the oceanarium debate express similar visions of what oceanariums should be—and issue many of the same criticisms of what they are. They agree that saving marine mammals is among the urgent moral and ecological priorities of our time. Their only substantive disagreements concern the morality

of capturing marine mammals from the wild, a practice now largely but not totally history, and the ethics of putting them on display.

The overlap of concerns is so great that Steve Wynn, owner of the Mirage hotel and dolphinarium in Las Vegas, has apparently been the biggest donor to the militantly anti-whaling Sea Shepherd Conservation Society since 1988. The bitterness of the divide is such that anti-captivity leaders including Ric O'Barry of The Dolphin Project and Ben White of Friends of Animals call Sea Shepherd founder and captain Paul Watson a "sellout" and worse for taking the money.

After examining that dispute in our December 1993 issue, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** wondered just how many of the other claims and counterclaims surrounding marine mam-

(continued on page 6)

Editorial

The fallacy of "progressive" legislation

Animal and habitat protection advocates breathed relief on October 7 as Russia withdrew an objection to the May 1994 creation of the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary by the International Whaling Commission. Under IWC rules, the objection meant that Russia, already holding an objection to the whaling moratorium in effect since 1986, could have gone whaling at any time—within the sanctuary. Despite the instant claim of Greenpeace and the International Fund for Animal Welfare that the latest Russian turnabout was all their doing, the full story behind the reversals may take years to emerge. Yet somehow the elements in Russian politics who seek good trade relations with the rest of the world did triumph over those who would prefer a return to the stagnant but secure isolation of the Cold War. Ultimately, the threat of private boycotts carried more weight in Moscow than the certainty of escaping trade sanctions through the loophole in the IWC treaty.

Ironically, the Kremlin showed more respect for democracy than our own Congress did, meanwhile, in downgrading the proposed East Mojave National Park to a national preserve, before finally approving the long-pending California Desert Protection Act. The downgrading, like the hunter harassment clause in the Crime Bill, was a bone tossed to the gun lobby in an election year to keep their campaign money on the side of incumbents. Like the hunter harassment clause, it is mostly symbolic: hunters annually kill only 26 deer and five bighorn sheep, on average, in the East Mojave, which is bigger than many heavily hunted states. On the good side, two new national parks have been created, at Joshua Tree and Death Valley, and 6.6 million acres of fragile habitat are now protected from most abuses. Though compromised, the victory is for animals and habitat.

We may congratulate ourselves that animals and habitat make tangible gains while the hook-and-bullet crowd gnaw concessions; but we've been at this point, trying to keep it, since 1973, when Congress adopted the Endangered Species Act. Gains still come, but come hard, and it is the nature of politics that no gain on any matter of moral or ecological principle is ever so secure that the power brokers will not try to trade it away at the first opportunity to pick up an advantage in monetary matters. Deciding who gets the money is the real business of politics; as Bill Clinton put it, "It's the economy, stupid."

We delude ourselves if we ever think it is anything else. As long as anyone has a vested interest in killing animals and raping habitat, the price of ecological legislation is not only eternal vigilance but also eternal activism. We pointed out in June and July/August, for instance, that with a \$625 million missile sale to Norway pending, involving big contracts in Democratic-held Congressional districts, Clinton and vice president Al Gore weren't about to push Norway hard over its unilateral resumption of commercial whaling—and sure enough, not a peep about trade sanctions came until after the deal cleared Congress toward the end of summer and the Norwegian whaling season. Without intense last-minute activist pressure on the White House, which in turn brought last-minute pressure to bear on the IWC to insure the approval of the Southern Whale Sanctuary, the Clinton/Gore administration would have been just as happy to please Japan and Norway by pushing through the Revised Management Plan, as it did, which expedites the resumption of legal commercial whaling, and never mind the sanctuary. After all, whales don't vote, and money donated to save the whales doesn't end up in campaign coffers, but trade with

CITES

Proposals by South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Botswana to lift the 1977 and 1988 bans on traffic in rhinoceros and elephant parts, proposed trade sanctions against Taiwan for continuing to traffic in rhinoceros horn and tiger bone, and a Norwegian effort to remove minke whales from the protected species list head the CITES agenda. Less publicized but potentially even more menacing is a proposed tightening of the CITES definition of "threatened with extinction," pushed by pro-hunting World Conservation Union, which could strip many species of their present Appendix I (top level) protection.

The elephant parts trafficking ban has demonstrably slowed elephant poaching wherever the beasts survive, and has even brought some recovery of the species in many parts of Africa. Yet the various African proposals have economic appeal. Due to stringent protection, South Africa is the only nation in which white rhinoceros numbers are up, bred from a mere dozen who survived the trophy-hunting excesses of the first quarter of this century, and can also demonstrate elephant population growth. South Africa even blames a surplus of rowdy young males, since culled, for disemboweling 10 rhinos during the summer at the Pilanesburg game reserve. Two orphaned baby rhinos died in consequence, one of whom fought unsuccessfully to protect his mother's body from lions. South Africa argues that it should now be allowed to prevent such tragedies, and profit by conservation, through permitting big game hunters to export rhino and elephant trophies, except rhino horn and elephant tusks. This proposal is endorsed by the WCU. Not mentioned is that poaching got out of hand in neighboring states partly because South African military leaders long encouraged and profited by it, using the proceeds to finance clandestine support of destabilizing wars that kept black-led regimes from helping South African rebels to end apartheid. Apartheid is now ended, but the poachers thus armed butcher on.

Zimbabwe, meanwhile, argues that outright prohibition of rhino horn sales has been, in chief warden Glen Tatham's words, "a spectacular failure," as the black rhino population has plunged from 2,500 in 1991 to under 300 today, and dehorning rhinos, begun in 1992, has failed to protect them when even the stump of a horn can bring a poacher \$350, a broker \$1,000 a pound, and Asian medicine merchants \$13,600 a pound. Horn-shaving has, however, given economically desperate Zimbabwe a rhino horn stockpile worth an estimated \$4 million. Operating with a budget that has fallen from \$18 million in 1981 to just \$5 million now, dropping directly parallel to the rise in poaching, Tatham and colleagues would like to cash in—for conservation, they claim, but the administration of Zimbabwean president Robert Mugabe may have other priorities if sales are permitted.

Similarly, Botswana claims to have both elephant overpopulation and a crying need for the income that ivory sales could bring to finance further conservation measures. While no one seriously claims that Asian elephants are recovering from comparable poaching pressure, many southeast Asian nations are also eager to relax restrictions on elephant parts trading, making much of incidents in which elephants deprived of their rainforest habitat have stampeded villages and killed residents. The incidents are not what they appear, however, as *Vietnam News* pointed out on September 23 after 25 elephants killed

Japan in particular is a big piece of the U.S. economy.

Now two more critical treaties are up for political action. The 123-nation Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, or CITES, meets November 7-18 in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, while Congress will consider ratifying the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs in a special lame-duck session after the elections—when unseated members can vote without fear of a further accounting at the polls. The House balloting is to be on November 29; the Senate is to vote on December 1. In each instance the U.S. delegations appear to be actively involved in dismantling protections for species at risk, under cover of buzzwords including "sustainable development" and "scientific justification," which no more mean what they sound like they mean in today's political parlance than does "wise use." As we editorialized at length in June, both terms have been debased as rationales for trophy hunting to finance species conservation, which would only convey the message that killing endangered species is okay for a high enough price. And that, of course, is what the poachers and wildlife traffickers have thought all along.

two people and crippled three in north-central Vietnam. "The rage of these wild beasts might have been caused by uncontrolled hunting," the editors wrote. "In the last four years, at least 48 elephants have been killed by hunters in the region."

You may express your opinion to Al Gore, head of the U.S. delegation, at 202-456-2326, or fax 202-456-7044. Messages for Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior and Gore's chief advisor on CITES, may be left at 202-208-7351, or fax 202-208-6956.

Incidentally, a multi-million-signature Body Shop petition on behalf of more stringent CITES enforcement that will be presented to the delegates may be a marketing ploy, but it isn't just a response to recent exposes of Body Shop failures to fulfill ecological promises: Body Shop International began gathering signatures back last spring.

GATT

Menaced by GATT, reports the American Humane Association, are the Humane Slaughter Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Pelly Amendment, the Wild Bird Conservation Act, the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Act, the Sea Turtles Act, and the African Elephant Conservation Act, all of which regulate how animals may be killed if their remains are to be sold in the U.S. The World Society for the Protection of Animals warns that the repeatedly delayed European Union ban on imports of furs caught with leghold traps may likewise be gutted by GATT. Each of these measures imposes what GATT calls a "process standard," a "technical barrier to trade" requiring that a commodity be produced in a particular way—not necessarily the most economical way for the exporting nation.

Already, in 1992, a GATT ruling forced Canada to repeal a law barring imports of puppy-mill-bred dogs; Norway threatened GATT action in 1993 to forestall any U.S. action against its resumption of commercial whaling; and GATT rulings in 1991 and 1994 have held that the U.S. requirement that imported tuna not be netted by means that kill dolphins is an illegal trade barrier. In anticipation that the U.S. may be forced to relax the dolphin-safe tuna requirement, the Clinton/Gore administration has ratified the less stringent conservation plan of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, which will allow the slaughter of 12,500 dolphins in tuna nets next year, *up* from 8,500 this year. Either figure is substantially higher than the reported kill by vessels of member nations in 1993: 3,500.

The potential of the sort of legislation that GATT would forbid is illustrated by the Taiwanese response to U.S. trade sanctions authorized by CITES and imposed in August: on September 26 the Taiwanese parliament moved to strengthen laws against trafficking in endangered species, on October 13 Taiwan offered to donate \$1 million a year to international conservation groups, and on October 18 it announced a phased-in ban on bear gall imports.

Express your views on GATT to your representatives in the House and Senate.

The bottom line in all of this is *not* that politicians can't be trusted. On the contrary, most politicians *can* be trusted to concern themselves most with what most consistently concerns their constituents and campaign donors—personal income. Otherwise, the safest course for any official is to uphold the status quo. The fallacy of "progressive" legislation is that even when laws are passed, which is seldom, no law works without the tacit consent of most of the individuals or industries supposed to obey it. Note how the California Downer Bill adopted in September was amended to legalize the very abuses, such as hauling crippled animals, that it was intended to prevent: these are the present norm, not exceptions, and because the norm is profitable, there is presently no will within the livestock industry to change it.

We can expect effective legislation and treaty negotiation on behalf of animals and habitat only to the extent that we convince people and industries to make concern for animals and habitat a priority. Lobbying for anything more is like trying to convince a bat to fly by daylight: he'll do it when the world turns, no sooner. Until the world turns, our best chance for progress remains in educating the public and exerting informed consumer pressure.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

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ISSN 1071-0035.

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

Subscription rates are \$18.00 per year; \$30.00/two years; \$40/three years; \$12.00 per year for libraries. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** is mailed under Bulk Rate Permit #7 from Shushan, New York. **Executive subscriptions**, mailed first class, are \$30.00 per year or \$55/two years.

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

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

ANIMAL PEOPLE does not publish fiction or poetry.

Letters

IFAW defends The Body Shop

Your October article about The Body Shop wrongly asserts that following recent critical publicity, the International Fund for Animal Welfare does not wish to be associated with Body Shop International.

In fact we have reviewed the recent publicity and have found nothing within it to concern us about The Body Shop's opposition to animal testing. Criticisms of the five-year criteria operated by The Body Shop and others are well known to us, but have not persuaded us from viewing it as an effective means of increasing the pressure to end animal testing for cosmetic products and especially cosmetics ingredients.

We are satisfied that The Body Shop takes all reasonable steps to insure that the non-animal testing criteria are stringently applied. In the event that a company operating the criteria should discover a problem with one of the ingredients being used, our main concern is that the company should take appropriate action to rectify the matter, rather than that it has been identified.

The question of ingredients animal-

tested for other purposes, e.g. for use as a pharmaceutical, is a difficult one. Companies and animal protection groups supporting the five-year criteria (including IFAW) normally apply it with respect to testing carried out for the purposes of the cosmetics industry and by suppliers and agents over whom they can reasonably be expected to be able to exercise some control. This is a pragmatic approach, not a perfect one.

We believe The Body Shop is one of the companies most thorough in their efforts to avoid animal testing. In addition they have done more than most manufacturers to promote the non-animal testing ethic to consumers—something for which they deserve praise, not criticism.

IFAW has no intention of disassociating itself from The Body Shop, or from any other cosmetics company which demonstrates a serious commitment to oppose animal testing.

—Nick Jenkins, Director of Public Affairs
International Fund for Animal Welfare
East Sussex, England

Jon Entine replies

We asked Jon Entine, whose exposes of The Body Shop for Business Ethics and commissioned but not published by Vanity Fair helped inform our own coverage, if he cared to respond. He did:

Thank you for passing along the letter from IFAW. It adds another layer of intrigue to the growing Body Shop fiasco.

The source of the tip about the IFAW "break" with The Body Shop is Christine Watt, who was then Information Services Executive for IFAW. In early May, Ms. Watt told me that IFAW no longer supported the "five years from testing" rule as promoted by The Body Shop. She said that IFAW believed it was a toothless rule and that IFAW as well as the British Union Against

IFAW could not pursue questioning The Body Shop about its growing concerns for fear that it might be sued by Body Shop International for defamation under the pro-plaintiff British libel law. The Body Shop, your readers might be interested to know, utilizes hardball legal swat teams on both sides of the Atlantic, and the Hill and Knowlton public relations company, to threaten journalists, social researchers and activists who question its paper-thin "progressive" practices.

As this past summer unfolded, and The Body Shop came under increasing scrutiny and attack, it apparently pressured the BUAV and IFAW—both publicly closely associated with The Body Shop—to downplay their growing disillusionment.

It's sad that IFAW (and the BUAV)

Friends of Animals

Vivisection now backed the far more stringent “five years from marketing” rule, which The Body Shop vigorously opposes.

Anyone familiar with the debate knows the huge difference between these two policies. Many controversial ingredients take five or more years after they are tested before they are marketed, due to the labyrinthian government approval process in the U.S., European Union, and Japan. Therefore a “five years from testing” rule means there are few if any sanctions placed on a company that uses animals to test new ingredients—and these tested-on animals ingredients can sometimes be used by The Body Shop the *day* they are approved. It should be noted that not one supplier has modified its animal testing policy as a result of The Body Shop’s “rule.”

Ms. Watt also wrote to say that

Anti-vivisection

The Lega Antivivisezione writes that in October 1993, a new law was passed in Italy recognizing the right of conscientious objectors to refuse participation in animal experiments. The law passed the Italian Parliament unanimously, with three abstentions.

This is wonderful news, but LAV wisely recognizes that unless alternatives are provided, the law will not become a working reality. Therefore LAV is producing a practical guide to disseminate throughout Italy to students and workers who will be affected by the law. LAV seeks information about 1) laws in other countries regarding conscientious objection to animal experimentation; 2) alternative courses in public schools and universities; and 3) methods of experimenting without animals.

If you have such information, please write to Gianluca Felicetti, LAV, Via Santamaura, 72, 00192, Rome, Italy. Thank you.

—Donna Worthington
Mesa, Arizona

put self-interest ahead of their supposed support of animal welfare. The Body Shop is a classic “bathtub” cosmetics company: it neither tests new ingredients on animals to insure product safety, nor funds alternative testing research. Instead, it stirs hysteria for its own commercial gain. In the past year, responsible animal rights groups such as the Royal SPCA and the Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments have had the guts to say publicly what many have whispered for so long: The Body Shop’s animal testing “policy” is a “complete sham.”

Although we asked The Body Shop in early September for an official response to Entine’s allegations and were promised on September 14 that a response would be forthcoming, we still haven’t received any.

Donkey basketball

I am very concerned about what I witnessed a few months ago at a donkey basketball game. I had never attended one before. Before the start I took a look at the donkeys. They were quite small and looked as if they were really worn out. The keeper assured me they were well cared-for, but there were bald patches on all but one, who was said to be wild and was ridden only in the last quarter. The keeper also said they were used until they were 30 years old. They were at a different place every night. I was assured that no prods were used, but a prod *was* used every time a donkey balked, and I caught the keeper during the break repeatedly slapping the so-called wild donkey because he had gotten a little scared when a child was placed on his back.

I have recently learned that the school will be having the donkeys back. I don’t want to see them suffer, but I have been unable to locate any organization that is fighting to help them. Everyone I talk to seems to think there is nothing wrong in dousing tired donkeys with baby powder and letting people jerk and jump on them when there is no strength left in them, only to be prodded if they refuse to move. There are other ways to earn money for a class trip!

—Patsy Poore
So. West Va. Equine Education & Protection
Jeffrey, West Virginia

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**Join Friends of Animals on November 25 for Fur Free Friday.
Assemble at 10:30 a.m. in front of The Council of Fashion Designers of America, 1412 Broadway, between 39th & 40th Streets, New York City.
We will march to Central Park West and 59th Street for a rally.**

Letters

Free Willy?

Orca from Sept. issue

Although you were correct in pointing out in your September issue that using dentinal or cemental layers in teeth has been determined to be an inaccurate method of aging orcas, it was not for the reasons you stated [*ed. note: the reasons we cited were actually stated with specific reference to beluga whales*]. To clarify, tooth layers become too poorly defined or thin to count in orcas after about 20 years of age. Therefore this method was determined by the International Whaling Commission, in 1984 as you pointed out, to be too imprecise to use for aging purposes. In fact, this method established maximum longevity estimates of only about 25-35 years; because the layers become indistinguishable at about age 20, any animal older than 20, even if well over 35, would seem only 25-35 at the time of death. These discredited estimates, however, are still used by Sea World in its publications (as recently as 1993).

The maximum longevity estimates of 50-60 years for orca males and 70-80 years for females come from a population in British Columbia. Olesiuk et al., in an IWC peer-reviewed publication in 1990, established these estimates using standard extrapolatory methods and 17 years' worth of photo identification data on a population of approximately 250 known individuals. In fact, there are dozens of known individuals in this population who are indisputably at least 35 years of age, first seen in 1973 as adults and still alive in 1994, clearly discrediting Sea World's claims that orca maximum longevity is only 35.

Although you are correct in stating that the longevity question is hotly debated, it is not currently going in favor of those in the public display industry, who say that captive whales and dolphins live as long if not longer than their wild counterparts. The study to which my colleague Michael O'Sullivan of the Humane Society of Canada perhaps somewhat

November 1993 seconded these results, showing a marginally significant difference in annual survival rates, favoring the wild, using a slightly different data base.

You also referred to DeMaster and Drevanak, 1988, which also examined annual survival rates. This study showed ambiguous results for dolphins and much clearer results favoring the wild for orcas. Belugas in this study and in the Woodley et al. study continue to show ambiguous results.

Incidentally, I disagree with your opinion that these animals are happy performers and respond positively to applause. Watch closely, the next time you go to a marine park. They are in fact responding positively to the food reward. They are constantly focused on their trainer and rarely if at all orient to the audience. They may seem to be enjoying the applause, but if you recognize their behavior, you would know they are basically oblivious to it. "Happy" is an extremely subjective description regardless of whether one is describing a wild or captive dolphin. I don't think we as human beings are qualified to determine such a state of mind in another animal species, espe-

(Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

Humane is for humanity

I wish to commend you for your very insightful October editorial, "Humane is for humanity." Your point that humane work involves helping people as well as non-human animals is important and should be increasingly stressed.

In this regard, we should consider the implications of the statement from the recently published new Catechism of the Roman Catholic Church that was discussed in your editorial: "It is contrary to human dignity to cause animals to suffer or die needlessly." No doubt all major religions agree with this statement.

From the Jewish perspective:

1) Many Biblical laws mandate compassion toward animals, such as that one must not yoke a strong and weak animal together; one must not muzzle an ox while he is threshing in the field, and animals must be permitted to rest on the Sabbath.

2) Jewish tradition teaches that Moses and King David were deemed worthy to lead because of their compassion toward lambs; Rebecca was thought suitable as a wife for Isaac because she was kind to camels.

3) Among the many other examples of Biblical concern for animals are that Proverbs 12:10 states, "the righteous person considers the life of his beast," and that

Psalms 145:9 asserts, "God's tender mercies are over all of His creatures."

4) Genesis 1:26, indicating that people have dominion over animals, is generally interpreted in terms of stewardship, and it is immediately limited by Genesis 1:29, which establishes vegetarian diets for people.

One major problem is that many religious people feel that while it is important to be kind to animals, this takes second place to human needs. Hence, it is essential that they recognize that when we exploit animals, there are invariably negative effects for people, related to disease, pollution, hunger, and the waste of resources.

Unfortunately, religious practitioners have been dodging the many moral questions related to diet. We should push for a respectful dialogue, in which we seek answers to questions such as, in view of strong religious mandates to be compassionate to animals, preserve our health, help the hungry, protect the environment, conserve resources, and pursue peace, and the very negative effects that flesh-centered diets have in each of these areas, shouldn't religious people (and everyone else) be vegetarians?

—Richard H. Schwartz
Staten Island, New York

inaccurately referred, done by Thomas Woodley, Janice Hannah, and Dave Lavigne of the International Marine Mammal Association, in fact examined annual survival rates, rather than actual longevity statistics. In their analysis, bottlenose dolphins and orcas showed annual survival rates that were statistically higher in the wild than in captivity. A study conducted by DeMaster and Small in

cially one that always seems to be smiling. How do you know that the bobbing "curious" beluga isn't really just bored silly? I'm not saying it is; I'm merely saying no one can say, and it is not a valid argument in this debate.

—Naomi A. Rose
Marine Mammal Scientist
The Humane Society of the U.S.
Washington D.C.

The Editor replies:

As John Lukas of the White Oak Conservation Center pointed out at length in our June issue, happiness is to be sure a subjective judgement, but is nonetheless a judgement that most of us who have spent our lives around animals are capable of making. A few days before we received the above letter, we noted at the Mystic Aquarium in Mystic, Connecticut, that although three dolphins did focus upon food rewards from their trainer during a 20-minute performance, their companion beluga seemed content with just affectionate caresses. Both before and after the performance, the beluga avidly engaged visitors in animated chirping conversation, while two of the dolphins swam over to a pair of toddlers and undertook a series of spectacular synchronized leaps, each one higher than the last, as the children responded with delighted laughter. Clearly, three of the four animals demonstrated considerable appreciation of their audience,

regardless of the lack of food rewards coming from that direction.

Concerning longevity:

- *Comparing the average lifespan of captive animals to the maximum rather than the average lifespan of wild animals is unfair;*

- *Failing to take into account the shorter average lifespan of male orcas in the wild is more unfair still when comparing the longevity of captive males to that of wild females, as HSC recently did;*

- *An honest assessment of the longevity and survival rates of captive marine mammals must take into account the huge differences between the better holding conditions of today and the conditions of 10, 15, and 20-plus years ago, which still prevail at many second-rate facilities;*

- *As we pointed out in September, the difference between the survival rates of captive and wild whales appears mainly in either their first year of life or first year of captivity, and may reflect a lack of reliable data on wild whale infant mortality as well as difficulties of whale adjustment to captive conditions.*

Corrections

Vanity Fair, not Vogue, commissioned and then refused Jon Entine's expose of The Body Shop's animal testing policies and other alleged misdeeds. (Page 11.)

The Zoo Inquiry (page 7) was produced by the Born Free Foundation and the World Society for the Protection of Animals, not by BFF and the World Wildlife Fund.

The caption below the photos of a wolf and a coyote on page five was backward: the wolf was at left and the coyote at right.

Our printer inadvertently pasted the photograph of the late Max over the first line of the memorial notice on page 19, making it read as if Vicky Crosetti was the deceased, rather than her German shepherd.

Apologies to everyone concerned.

Burned

Thank you so much for printing my friend Sukie Sargent's account of the bizarre accident my dog and I were involved in. I know you must walk a very fine line about printing such items. I truly appreciated it. My dog Taz and I continue to improve every day!

—Jennifer O'Connor
504 Marthmont
El Paso, TX 79912

O'Connor, acting president of Voice For All Animals, was accidentally splashed with hot tar and burned over a third of her body on April 28 by an uninsured truck driver. Her dog was also burned. O'Connor had no medical insurance, and the severity of her injury has kept her from returning to work as a substitute teacher.

Face branding ad

Just wanted to thank you for the excellent placement and first-class reproduction of our anti-face branding ad in the October ANIMAL PEOPLE. It couldn't have been done better. We look forward to working with you on future projects.

—Henry Spira
Animal Rights International
New York, New York

Bottlenose dolphins. (Photo by Bill Rossiter.)

Changed life

If I never thanked you for sending copies of ANIMAL PEOPLE, then thank you. Being a woodsman, also part Indian, who loves and speaks with animals, animals are a subject close to my heart. Through your work my consciousness has been raised, particularly about the testing they do in labs in the name of science. Criminal and horrifying! While I still struggle with trying to become a vegetarian (we eat meat only a couple of times a week), I have changed my hunting style. I no longer hunt with a gun, just with a camera.

—J.W. Floto, editor
The Diamond Angle
Kaunakakai, Hawaii

The Diamond Angle is a baseball magazine to which the Editor of ANIMAL PEOPLE has for many years contributed opinion pieces, filling out the envelopes sometimes with a sample copy.

Wildwear - paid through Oct., half of November.

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Hawaii dolphins lived

by Steven C. Sipman

It has been brought to my attention that an otherwise excellent and informative article in the September 1994 issue of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in which my name was mentioned contains a few errors which should be corrected. The article unfortunately omitted documented facts regarding the release of two bottlenose dolphins from a University of Hawaii research station in 1977. The article stated, "One vanished; the other was killed within 24 hours when waves dashed her against a coral reef. Her chances of survival were dubious to begin with."

Neither dolphin vanished. Puka, the first dolphin, simply swam away. The other, Kea, was not killed, as was reported. Witnesses confirmed that she was slightly roughed up in a bungled recapture attempt by inept volunteers.

Both dolphins have been reported together and in the company of other dolphins by University of Hawaii scientists, professional divers, lifeguards, and Harbor Patrol employees, days, weeks, and months after their release. Such evidence has been entered into court under oath.

Five days after their release the dolphins were positively identified swimming together about 25 miles up the coast by the very same people who were trying to recapture them.

Two and a half months later they were seen 45 miles from their release area by more people who knew them from the university facility.

There have been numerous other reports on the elusive dolphins, some more believable than others. Some people were reluctant to come forward with positive sightings, for two reasons. First, when all the "experts" had pronounced the dolphins dead, witnesses were hesitant to argue with them. Second, there were those who did not want to see the dolphins hunted down like escaped convicts, who came forward after the fact, if at all. Both factors may have worked in the dolphins' favor.

It is important to point out the tactics used by those who would prefer to keep dolphins at their disposal in captivity. It is the same mentality that promotes keeping women "barefoot, pregnant, and in the kitchen." The rationale is almost always that without the protection of those who keep them, they couldn't survive.

When that excuse fails, they boast of the educational and conservation benefits of captivity. When all else fails, they bring in impaired children for the six o'clock news photo opportunity.

In 1977, when the two dolphins were released, the recent hit movie *Jaws* had put the fear of the "watery jungle" into the hearts of many a native landlubber. Spielberg made a killing.

Preying upon the public's hydrophobia were the spokespersons for cetacean incarceration. They found the perfect smokescreen to hide the facts and cloud some very threatening ethical questions. Fear created "fact" out of fiction.

It was clear from the beginning that the best way to protect themselves from the moral issues involving the use and abuse of dolphins was for the captors to pair a negative stimulus with any suggestion that it is wrong to detain dolphins for our pleasure or profit. So the public was repeatedly told, "the dolphins are probably, nearly, almost certainly dead, the victims of sharks or starvation." Such dis-

Animal rights meet civil rights

by Jacquie Lewis

Animal rights activists peacefully exercising their First Amendment Rights don't expect to be kidnapped, physically abused, held captive, and arrested for battery—but it happened to Susan Koenker on February 15, 1992.

Susan, along with other participants in a PETA-sponsored event, was explaining to prospective buyers at a General Motors auto show that GM was then the only car maker in the world performing crash tests on animals. The show was at McCormick Place, a sprawling convention center and part of city property, on Chicago's lakefront.

Susan and Gloria Van Dellen were leafletting in the "spine," a public thoroughfare connecting McCormick Place to parking lots. Five men wearing hockey jerseys and jeans, never identifying themselves, demanded that they leave. Assuming they were security people, Susan and Gloria immediately headed toward the nearest exit. As they left, Susan passed a former student of hers, greeted him, and handed him a flyer. Two of the hockey jerseys and jeans grabbed her from behind, locking her elbows in a vice grip as they lifted her off the ground. They began running with her, shoving people out of their way, knocking down a young child. Legs flailing, Susan felt like a marionette. Gloria turned and Susan was gone.

Figuring security guards wouldn't be so violent, Susan wondered if they were unemployed GM workers. She feared being beaten. "Call the police!" she screamed. The jerseys abducted her further and deeper into the sub-basement levels of McCormick Place. All the while they yelled, "You're ours! We've got you now! You belong to us!"

Susan was herded through an apparent control room, equipped with television monitors, and down a long hallway to the very last room. The jerseys, security guards after all, celebrated their capture, jumping in the air, falling over furniture, laughing and high-fiving.

Susan's arm felt as if they had broken

sheet, no priors, was thrown into a holding cell and held for another hour before "Chicago's finest" let her go. Before leaving the station, Susan asked to file battery charges against the two men. The warrant officer refused her, stating, "They didn't kill you, did they? Quit whining!" Susan, by this time a very angry lawyer, showed her bruises and demanded that he start writing. She got her warrant.

Immediately, she went to the hospital, had X-rays taken, received medicine for the pain, and got a referral to an orthopedic specialist.

Chicago has a reputation for crooked politics, and Susan's story took plenty of twists and turns. Monday morning, she received a call from the police station. She was told the police were dropping her charges against the two security men because they would lose their jobs. They would, however, proceed with the criminal charges McCormick Place had filed against her.

Round two. Susan went to the nearest police station and showed the warrant officer there her bruises, explaining what had happened. He filed charges. It was then that Susan learned the names of the security guards: Chris Pienta and Terrence O'Driscoll. Pienta has a relative on the police force.

Susan suspected this wasn't the first time Pienta and O'Driscoll had done something like this. Her attorney, Barry A. Gross, filed a "motion for discovery" of McCormick Place security records. They found that men caught urinating on the walls, selling jewelry, or just causing a drunken nuisance were never arrested. Only one other person had ever been arrested: Peter Fry from Greenpeace. As in Susan's case, he was exercising his First Amendment rights, leafletting on an environmental issue at the annual boat show. His experience was almost identical.

McCormick Place offered Susan \$2,000 if she would agree never to file a civil suit. The State's Attorney suggested that if Susan pledged not to sue McCormick Place, the state would drop the charges against her.

information takes on a life of its own.

On the same day that the local newspaper published a long, eloquent, threnodic "Requiem for Two Dolphins," Puka and Kea were spotted again in Waimea Bay many miles from their release spot. The same person responsible for the article about their deaths was at Waimea trying to recapture them. When I arrived at Waimea, I found they were feeding the dolphins' call tone into the bay through a hydrophone. This may not have been such a good idea. Children were swimming in the bay. Past attempts to use call tones in the open ocean by Sea Life Park were believed to be responsible for the arrival of sharks. At any rate, the dolphins were not interested in anything their would-be captors had to say.

Bottlenose dolphins are extremely adaptable. From a practical and biological standpoint, they are excellent candidates for survival after release, with catholic tastes, able to feed themselves on a wide variety of marine organisms.

The longer we study the feasibility of letting a given dolphin or whale go free, the less likely it will be successful. The reason for this paradox is that old excuse about how the experts don't agree. They do, after all, make their livings off us by disagreeing with each other. Pull their strings and like talking dolls they repeat, "A breakthrough is coming, but for now the situation needs more study."

What oceanariums need are less breakthroughs and more breakouts.

But I'm not writing all this just to defend what Dexter Cate, Ken LeVasseur, Steve Sipman, and the others did back in 1977. More importantly, I want to defend the rights of all those marine mammals now in captivity who are up for early parole: let's give them back what's left of their natural lives before we study them to death.

—Haliimaile, Maui, Hawaii

it. She screamed that she wanted to use the telephone to call a friend and go to the hospital. A first aid specialist guarded the doorway, paying no attention to her cries or her complaints of pain. Then Susan did something that probably extended her stay in the McCormick Place dungeon: she told them she's a lawyer.

While the jerseys tried to decide what to do with Susan and what story to concoct, they imprisoned her for three hours. When the police came and took her to the station, they never told her she was being arrested. The officers told her that at the station she could file battery charges, call a cab, and go to the hospital.

Outside, as organizer of the demonstration, I began to question a couple of McCormick Place security men after Gloria informed me what had happened. Did they have anyone fitting Susan's description? Walkie-talkies in hand, they lied and told us, "No."

Once at the police station, Susan's possessions were inventoried, she was fingerprinted, mug shots were taken, and she was booked for battery against the jerseys, all 5'2" of her. (Her accusers are 5'10" and 6'2".) Susan, no rap

Instead she took the case to trial.

Her lawyer asked Pienta and O'Driscoll if, after receiving alleged injuries from Susan, they went to the hospital. They didn't. When asked to identify the site of her alleged battery against them, they named sites roughly 200 yards apart. Susan won. Case closed.

The media became interested—just how are security guards trained? CBS investigative reporter Pam Zekman covered the trial.

Susan filed a civil suit involving seven counts, among them violation of her First Amendment rights. Legal negotiations continued for many months. Having lost the criminal trial, McCormick Place knew it didn't have a chance of winning the civil trial. Susan had missed several days of work, paid \$1,500 in medical fees, and had pain in her arm and shoulder for seven months. She spent \$6,000 in legal fees, but she fought the system and won.

Pienta and O'Driscoll? They're still security guards at McCormick Place, but perhaps a little more controlled. GM quit crash testing on animals a year later. And Susan received a settlement 17 months later: a check for \$90,000.

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DIRTY POOL (from page one)

mal captivity stand up. We spent almost a year probing the factual claims of four influential propaganda pieces, two from each perspective, which are frequently used as source documents by the opposing factions.

From the "Free Willy!" side, we investigated the two Fund for Animals *Cetaceans in Captivity* series fact sheets on dolphins and orcas, authored by whale protection activist Jerje Mooney, no longer with The Fund, in early 1992; the current editions were updated on August 28, 1993. The Fund authorized numerous other animal protection groups, e.g. The Dolphin Project, to reprint these sheets with their own contact information added. Abbreviated editions are also often used by local groups as handouts, both with and without credit to the source. The *Cetaceans in Captivity* fact sheets purport to tell the truth about the lives—and deaths—of dolphins and orcas at oceanariums and other entertainment facilities.

From the "oceanarium side," we reviewed two essays purporting to tell the truth about anti-cetacean captivity activists: *Bureaucracy and Politics Crippling Aquariums and Marine Mammal Research, Part II*, first published in the Third Quarter 1990 edition of *Seaword*, the newsletter of the Mystic Marinelife Aquarium in Mystic, Connecticut; and *Marine Mammals in Zoological Environments: Current Threats, Goals, and Opportunities*, by Brian E. Joseph, DVM, of the Minnesota Zoological Garden, initially presented to the 1990 conference of the International Marine Animal Trainers Association. Marine mammal exhibitors still routinely send copies of each essay to the media in response to protests.

We selected these four propaganda pieces not because they are uniquely bad—in fact, they are much less flamboyant than many—but because they appear to be particularly credible, coming from credible authors and organizations, and yet are not, for reasons apparently having as much to do

with sheets, Mooney immediately expressed her dissatisfaction with them as published, while Fund president Cleveland Amory praised her as "simply a mine of information on marine mammal issues," seeming unaware that she was unhappy with them.

Yet even the original editions, charges Sea World research biologist Daniel K. Odell, are "filled with rhetoric, clear bias and statements taken out of context." In particular, Odell objects, "Statements lump together all marine mammals in all facilities, some of which no longer exist. No attempt has been made to show any changes over the relatively brief history of marine mammal parks."

The tendency to use charged rhetoric in lumping all marine mammal exhibitions together is even more apparent in the published editions. For example, the dolphin sheet charges, "Most marine parks are experienced in entertainment, not education. The animals are used as performers, in the circus tradition, and the performances reinforce the concept of human dominance over animals, while teaching nothing about the animals' own natural history or the concept of interspecies relationships."

Though this wasn't always the case, major oceanariums today tend to employ more Ph.D.-holding scientists than former circus trainers. Many, including the Mystic Marinelife Aquarium, the John G. Shedd Aquarium in Chicago, and the New York Aquarium, are incorporated as nonprofit educational institutions. What they teach may be subject to debate; likewise, the line between education and entertainment may be blurred—as, indeed, educators often strive to blur it. Yet these facilities differ hugely from the vanishing beachfront dolphin shows of the "Flipper" era, the 1950s through the 1970s.

Odell provided a page-by-page, line-by-line critique of the original draft of each Fund fact sheet, and sent along copies of each study Mooney cited in her footnotes.

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(Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

lished intact, "why animals equipped with natural echolocation and sonic capabilities have collided with pool walls, with resulting injury and even death." Often cited, this allegation wasn't referenced even in the original.

"We are not aware of any instances of this kind," the Mystic Marinelife Aquarium declared in examining the same charge as part of *Bureaucracy and Politics*.

The closest thing to a reference that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** could find in Mooney's footnoted sources was Sweeney's acknowledgement, in the paper cited above, that, "There are, however, occasional instances of minor self-inflicted trauma that occur in animals through contact within their environments." Sweeney went on to explain, however, that the principal examples involve abrasions to pinnipeds, such as seals and sea lions, when they drag themselves out of water and over rough concrete.

Only one source **ANIMAL PEOPLE** consulted could recall any case of a captive dolphin injuring himself or herself in a pool wall collision: Ric O'Barry of The

that the aggression was unusual.

"Where is the evidence that these behaviors have not been observed in the wild?" Odell demands. Mooney cited no reference, but in fairness it isn't always easy to find a reference to anything that isn't seen.

Other Fund fact sheet claims about captive orca behavior may likewise overreach. "Marine parks insist that the tricks featured during show performances are all extensions of natural behaviors," it asserts. "In reality, these animals do not naturally catapult humans into the air, or allow humans to ride them, walk on them, or climb on them."

Retorts Odell, "The author of this 'fact' sheet missed the point of her previous sentence. The operative word is 'extensions.' No one is claiming that orcas push people around in the wild. However, they do push other things around—especially seals and sea lions. Training orcas is no different from training dogs," Odell continues, pointing out the adaptations of hunting behavior in such common dog tricks as catching a Frisbee. The object, with either species, is to encour-

with communication failures as with any intent to mislead. They represent the point at which misinformation perhaps presented in good faith becomes canon, and differences of opinion become a self-escalating and ultimately self-destructive conflict because each side now sees the other as acting in bad faith.

Dolphins in captivity

The saying that camels, giraffes, and zebras originated as a team of horses designed by committee could be applied to the *Cetaceans in Captivity* fact sheets, because the published versions familiar to activists bear little resemblance to Mooney's originals, which she graciously furnished to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. A variety of editors cut her text by more than half, simplifying explanations, dropping details, and deleting footnotes. In the process, informed opinions evolved to appear as fact; limited-case observations metamorphized into seeming universals. No one person appears blameworthy for the distortions, which accumulated over 18 months of trimming and revision. Questioned about the evolution of the fact

It is to be expected that Odell's interpretations clash with Mooney's. Just as Mooney and The Fund oppose keeping any healthy marine mammals captive, so Odell, as a senior staffer at the world's largest oceanarium chain, is a frank defender of the oceanarium industry. But disagreements are one thing, and fair representation quite another.

One part of Mooney's draft on dolphins that appears intact in the published edition asserts, "Adult males captured from the same groups have been maintained together with little aggression; yet when captive groupings contain adult males from different capture localities, the animals have been known to fight viciously over females or lead an injurious attack on a helpless poolmate."

Mooney's referenced source, an article by J.R. Geraci, published in *Zoo & Wild Animal Medicine* (1986), says nothing about different capture locations. "It is not uncommon for a dominant dolphin to lead an injurious attack on a helpless poolmate," it agrees, then qualifies: "Few species seem to be genetically incompatible, but for some reason the common dolphin does not always coexist well with the Atlantic bottlenosed dolphin and other large dolphins."

In other words, big and little species don't mix well, regardless of sex—which is quite another matter. Some support for Mooney's statement does come from the article "Marine Mammal Behavioral Diagnostics," by Jay Sweeney, DVM, included in *The Handbook of Marine Mammal Medicine* (1990), cited by Mooney in support of other passages. However, the Sweeney reference is strictly to juveniles recently captured from the wild.

But there was one case bearing out Mooney's contention as written: in December 1986, Sea World bought out Marineland of the Pacific. In February 1987, Sea World placed a "subdominant" male bottlenose named Sundance into a tank among other male bottlenoses it already had—contrary to the advice of his Marineland trainer, Joanie Hay. Within 24 hours Sundance died of a fractured skull and cerebral hemorrhage.

"One can only speculate," Mooney wrote, in another passage that The Fund pub-

Dolphin Project was aware of two, one in the Bahamas and one in Brazil. That's two self-injured dolphins out of several thousand captives, over a 30-year period—and one of those two was kept alone for nine years in an extremely small pool.

Despite the paucity of supporting evidence, the myth that dolphins' sonar is disrupted by pool confinement has become a staple of anti-captivity literature; an article of faith that to many people brands oceanarium staff as liars if they even try to deny it.

Orcas in captivity

The same allegations surface in The Fund's fact sheet on captive orcas, in almost the same language. "The level of aggression in captive orcas—presenting life-threatening risks to other animals and their trainers/handlers—has never been observed in wild populations," Mooney wrote. "Captives have died from many causes, but none as spectacular and tragic as those from self-inflicted trauma, from internal injuries resulting from aggression of incompatible animals, and from shattered skulls from collisions with pool walls caused by panic responses."

There are in fact many examples of orcas harming and even killing themselves in attempting to evade capture, though most of those involving U.S. oceanariums occurred before 1973. There are very few cases of orcas doing themselves fatal harm in collisions with pool walls: perhaps only one, that of Kahana, in 1991. That collision has never been definitively explained. Captive orcas *have* killed each other at least twice, once in Great Britain in October 1981, when three recently captured young males fought for dominance of a small tank and one suffered severe internal injuries, and once at Sea World San Diego in 1990, where Kandu, a 14-year-old female, bled to death from a broken jaw after colliding with Corky, a somewhat older female recently arrived from the defunct Marineland of the Pacific. In each case, the killing might not have happened in the wild, where the antagonists might have more readily disengaged. Yet it isn't clear

age normal activity in a different context.

The Fund fact sheet wanders into still deeper water in the next paragraph, asserting that, "Some facilities even allow children from the audience to be 'hugged' and 'kissed,' or to sit upon the orca's back for souvenir photographs." Neither Mooney nor any of the other users of this fact sheet whom **ANIMAL PEOPLE** contacted could cite a single instance of any such practice taking place at any U.S. or Canadian facility; it would violate federal regulations and would probably also much interest the facility's liability insurer.

The most sensitive Fund allegations, to Odell, concern the mortality of captive orcas and the purported failure of captive breeding. "From 1964 to 1989, 138 orcas were captured for aquariums worldwide," the fact sheet states. "As of 1993, only 35 of these animals remain alive."

"Out of context," Odell growls. "Nothing lives forever."

According to Jay Barlow, head of coastal marine mammal research at the Southwest Fisheries Science Center in La Jolla, California, studies of orca mortality suggest a death rate of about 7% per year in captivity, compared with about 5% per year in the wild. Those figures are disputed, as are estimates of the maximum orca lifespan, but one point both Mooney and Odell agree on is that the best current maximum longevity figure is circa 29 years for males and 50 years for females.

Mooney's statistics on captive breeding were amended from 30 pregnancies and nine surviving offspring to 27 pregnancies and just six survivors before her manuscript went to press. Either way, says Odell, the figures are, "just a partial list. In my opinion," he continues, the success of holding orcas in captivity *is* the success of the captive breeding program. Field observers in the Pacific Northwest estimate that orca calf mortality in the first six months after birth is about 45%," he says, whereas Sea World claims a neonatal mortality rate of zero.

Other facilities have not done as well; in 1989 an orca calf starved to death at the Vancouver Aquarium through failure to

"Rumor that grows tongues..."

nurse successfully, a problem that somehow eluded the staff even though she was kept under almost around-the-clock observation. Still, the orca captive breeding record compares well to that of many other species, e.g. panda bears and gorillas.

"Given the relatively brief time that orcas have been held in breeding groups, reproduction has been incredibly successful," Odell believes. The early years of attempted captive breeding brought several important discoveries, among them that orcas have a 17-month gestation cycle, not the 12-month cycle that was once supposed, and that female orcas can reach sexual maturity at only six years of age, not 12, though the latter is still the most commonly cited estimate. As Odell puts it, "Age at sexual maturity in captivity may reflect the species potential which may not be achieved in the wild where other factors come into play."

Sea World

It is to be noted that Sea World, Odell's employer, has engaged in misleading propaganda quite as avidly as anyone else. In November 1991, Mike Thomas of *Florida Magazine* obtained a "top secret" internal memo instructing Sea World staff to refer to their animals as "acquired," not captured; to their native habitat as "the natural environment," not the wild; and to their current condition as a "controlled environment," not captivity. The words "tank" and "cage" were to be shunned in favor of "enclosure."

Further, the memo instructed, "If people ask you about a particular animal that you know has passed away, please say 'I don't know.'"

With that Orwellian attitude toward plain speech, it's no wonder Sea World suffers a basic credibility problem when obliged to explain just what did happen to any animals whose fate they don't know, even though the animals dwelled in an enclosure in

description of oceanariums. "To speak bluntly," the anonymous author asserts, "extremist groups are typically unreasonable and unethical, notwithstanding that many of their members are well-meaning people sincerely concerned about the welfare of animals. Most of the membership-at-large is simply misinformed—if it is informed at all—about what the leadership is up to. The extremists circulate distortions, half-truths, and plain lies. They are Rumor that grows tongues everywhere, so that after a while even their most preposterous claims gain credibility in the minds of Federal bureaucrats."

Apparently all anti-captivity organizations fall under the heading of "extremist." Disregarded is the equally adamant suspicion of anti-captivity activists that the oceanarium industry more-or-less "owns" the regulatory bodies. All of the Mystic allegations may be true of some organizations and some anti-captivity leaders, but the blanket condemnation dismisses any possibility that there are well-informed critics of keeping marine mammals in captivity, whose opposition is founded in both science and conscience.

This in turn raises the unanswered question "why?" Why exactly have the leaders of the anti-captivity movement founded and developed such a movement, if not for serious reasons? For money and glory? Many anti-captivity activists who once were part of the captive marine mammal industry have paid a considerable economic and professional price for taking the positions they have. Ric O'Barry, for instance, who first became famous during the mid-1960s as a trainer of the dolphins on the *Flipper* television show, has drawn the wrath and ridicule of marine mammal captivity defenders since Earth Day 1970, when he tried unsuccessfully to free a half-blind dolphin named Charlie Brown from a research laboratory in Bimini. Charlie Brown didn't take the opportunity to escape; O'Barry reported his own deed to the authorities, served a week in jail, was fined

Threats, goals

Within the past six months, three major marine mammal-related organizations and exhibitors have forwarded to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** copies of *Marine Mammals in Zoological Environments: Current Threats, Goals, and Opportunities*, by Brian Joseph, DVM, which they seem to pass out much as the Gideon Society distributes abridged Bibles. Authored in the midst of a long battle between the Animal Rights Coalition and Joseph's employer, the Minnesota Zoo, over the ethics and humane aspects of displaying belugas, Joseph's piece purports to be a scholarly review of the conflicts over cetacean captivity, yet the level of scholarship is just good enough to fool people who don't already know the subject.

"The animal protectionist movement was preceded by the animal welfare movement, originally known as the antivivisectionist movement," Joseph wrote, seemingly unaware that the foundation of all of these movements was the humane movement of the early-to-mid-19th century, which included the causes of abolishing slavery and child labor as well as the cause of animals. Though the antivivisectionist movement shares some roots with the animal protection movement, it rose mostly in the latter quarter

(Photo by Robert Harrison)

world, dogs and cats would not be born, but though virtually all major animal protection groups urge neutering pets to reduce pet overpopulation, none—of any shade of philosophy—actually oppose keeping pets.

So it goes. After extensively accusing just about everyone involved in animal protection of opportunism and mendacity, Joseph argued that marine mammal parks should align themselves with Putting People First, the militant anti-animal rights group formed by direct mail fundraising hucksters Bill Wewer and Kathleen Marquardt. Wewer apparently got into direct mail hustling through simultaneous stints as a board member with the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association and the American Tax Reduction Foundation, 1980-1989. Connecting with Marquardt, Wewer formed the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare in 1982, where they were two of the four board members. Their first mass mailing, in 1983, drew a formal complaint from the Social Security Administration and a reprimand from the U.S. Postal Service. In 1984 the NCPSSM was reprimanded by the Justice Department for improperly using governmental insignia. By 1987 a variety of allegedly misleading mailings brought the NCPSSM under the scrutiny of the House Committee on Aging. Wewer and Marquardt

a controlled environment after acquisition from the natural environment.

Bureaucracy & politics

In part, the Mystic Marinelife Aquarium publication *Bureaucracy and Politics Crippling Aquariums and Marine Mammal Research Part II* is an effective rejoinder to many of the more misleading claims issued by anti-captivity activists. It is factual and reliable in refuting the International Wildlife Coalition's contention that, "Mortality is extremely high for belugas during capture and transport," and that deaths are not recorded; in actuality, no belugas have died during either capture or transport during the past 30 years. It further convincingly demolishes the Animal Rights Front's claims that wild belugas perform 2,000 deep dives per day, or 83.3 per hour, 24 hours a day, when in actuality belugas don't dive to great depths at all. It also makes a strong case that the average and median longevity of whales and dolphins in captivity is quite as good, if not better, than their longevity in the wild.

But "rhetoric, clear bias and statements taken out of context" are quite as evident in the *Bureaucracy and Politics* description of activists as in the Fund fact sheets'

\$5.00, and campaigned in obscurity for most of the next 18 years while earning his living as a diver. Only since the 1988 publication of his book, *Behind The Dolphin Smile*, has O'Barry enjoyed any particular celebrity or possibility of economic advantage as a conscientious objector.

Nearly 20% of *Bureaucracy and Politics* is devoted to an attack on O'Barry, including the false charge that he was caught in the act at Bimini and the highly questionable allegation that he tried to sell dolphins to Steve Wynn when the Mirage dolphinarium was under construction. While many versions of O'Barry's failed negotiations with Wynn float about, O'Barry's own version that he wanted the Mirage to become a halfway house for dolphins in training for re-release seems most plausible (instead, it is more a board-and-care home for aged dolphins who probably couldn't be released successfully).

Certainly O'Barry can be accused of overstating his case at times, and of extremism. But as he says of himself, "My life is an open 10-page comic book—I don't have any secrets from anybody."

The virulence of this attack calls to mind the late J. Edgar Hoover's aphorism that one is honored by one's friends and distinguished by one's enemies.

of the 19th century, *after* the formation of the American SPCA in 1869, the Women's Humane Society in 1871, the American Humane Association in 1876, and many other mainstream animal protection groups. Joseph remarked with alarm that People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals enjoyed a twenty-fold increase in membership between 1980 and 1990; in fact, the growth was much more rapid than that, since PETA was only incorporated in 1979.

Origins seem generally to have confused him, since he further asserted that, "A proliferation of animal rights organizations has occurred during the last 20 years, ranging from the peaceful Humane Society of the U.S. and American SPCA to more strident groups including the Animal Rights Coalition and PETA." Yet both HSUS, founded in 1954, and the then-121-year-old ASPCA had by 1990 adopted policy statements distinguishing their views from "animal rights" philosophy, and indeed PETA as well as the Fund for Animals, the International Society for Animal Rights, and Friends of Animals, among other avowed animal rights groups, were founded expressly because of splits with HSUS and the ASPCA over basic animal rights issues.

"Recently the full agenda of many groups has been revealed," Joseph continued. Without naming the groups, he cited as the agenda "the elimination of farm animals, companion animals, hunting, fishing, and zoo animals." While the elimination of hunting and fishing have been goals in animal protection almost from the start of the humane movement, most of the others tend to be maybes even among animal rights militants: yes to eliminating animal husbandry for meat, but qualified answers to raising animals for eggs, milk, wool, and riding, under circumstances far more considerate of animal well-being and longevity than are common today. Yes to eliminating the capture of animals from the wild solely for exhibit, but also yes, usually, to species conservation via zoos until such time as natural habitat can be reclaimed, recovered, and protected. And yes, PETA founder Ingrid Newkirk has said that in a perfect

departed to found the Doris Day Animal League. Although Marquardt reportedly founded Putting People First in September 1989, Wewer remained on the DDAL payroll—and did legal work for the 1990 March for the Animals—until PPF was formally incorporated six months later.

Having also decried the limited instances of illegal activities by animal rights groups, Joseph next urged marine mammal exhibitors to subscribe to the now-defunct *Animal Rights Reporter*, a pricy newsletter published by Perceptions International. This was the private security firm employed by U.S. Surgical, whose undercover operative Marylou Sapone was apparently the *Animal Rights Reporter's* chief newsgatherer. Posing as an animal rights activist, Sapone repeatedly told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton at a party on January 18, 1988, as Clifton later testified under oath, that she wanted to find someone to help her blow up U.S. Surgical president Leon Hirsch. After Clifton told Sapone it was a stupid idea and that she ought to sober up, she went on to meet activist Fran Trutt in April 1988. On November 29, 1988, Trutt was driven to U.S. Surgical by another Perceptions International operative, Marc Mead, to whom Sapone had introduced her. There Trutt planted a bomb, bought with money Mead gave her, and was arrested by police waiting in ambush. Tape recordings disclosed during pretrial hearings revealed Sapone's part in encouraging the plot, as Trutt's self-designated best friend, apparently to undermine public support for activists who were then in the ninth year of an unsuccessful 13-year-effort to get U.S. Surgical to cease doing sales demonstrations of surgical staples on live dogs.

When neither side demonstrates either accurate knowledge of the other or a good-faith effort to converse, mutually harmful conflict is inevitable.

In our December issue we'll look in depth at three specific conflicts where the propaganda over marine mammals in captivity has itself become the primary issue—probably to the detriment of all concerned.

(Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

Ohio counties by hunters, population, and income

Counties by # of hunters	Pop. per sq. mile	%- 18	Income per capita	Hunters 100,000	All child abuse	Phys. abuse	Neglect	Sex abuse	Emot. maltr.
1st 11	80	27.6	\$ 9,922	20,805	1,072	325	545	178	37
2nd 11	92	28.7	\$10,378	16,279	1,199	416	547	257	36
TOP 25%	86	28.2	\$10,150	18,542	1,136	371	546	218	37
3rd 11	81	26.1	\$10,782	13,273	1,345	393	534	237	74
4th 11	121	26.9	\$11,703	11,190	907	294	369	204	37
SECOND 25%	101	26.5	\$11,243	12,232	1,126	344	452	221	56
5th 11	100	28.6	\$12,599	10,353	867	312	319	194	31
6th 11	246	27.0	\$12,384	8,893	930	317	362	214	30
THIRD 25%	173	27.8	\$12,492	9,623	899	325	341	204	33
7th 11	205	26.9	\$13,196	7,298	761	277	258	191	32
8th 11	1,172	25.4	\$14,002	4,225	708	278	279	137	15
BOTTOM 25%	678	26.2	\$13,599	5,486	719	271	264	160	23

Counties by population	Pop. per sq. mile	%- 18	Income per capita	Hunters 100,000	All child abuse	Phys. abuse	Neglect	Sex abuse	Emot. maltr.
1st 11	44	28.6	\$ 9,480	17,102	1,340	376	551	210	60
2nd 11	68	27.9	\$10,998	12,547	936	336	358	214	27
First 25%	56	28.3	\$10,239	14,824	1,138	356	405	212	44
3rd 11	82	28.6	\$11,065	14,704	1,290	425	553	258	48
4th 11	99	27.2	\$11,690	12,976	1,108	360	460	243	44
Second 25%	91	27.9	\$11,378	13,840	1,199	393	507	251	46
5th 11	127	26.4	\$10,940	13,621	981	335	444	210	36
6th 11	180	26.6	\$13,371	10,530	817	285	304	197	26
Third 25%	154	26.5	\$12,156	12,076	899	310	374	204	31
7th 11	301	26.6	\$13,365	7,686	738	275	261	171	30
8th 11	1,290	25.4	\$14,061	4,353	804	294	342	146	24
Fourth 25%	796	26.0	\$13,713	6,020	771	285	302	159	27

Counties by per capita \$	Pop. per sq. mile	%- 18	Income per capita	Hunters 100,000	All child abuse	Phys. abuse	Neglect	Sex abuse	Emot. maltr.
1st 11	58	28.6	\$ 8,995	17,820	1,221	352	588	218	45
2nd 11	95	26.9	\$9,946	15,138	1,030	325	532	199	-Poorest
77 278	\$9,471	16,479	1,126	339	560	209	39	25%	
3rd 11	107	26.6	\$10,841	13,650	1,066	342	437	227	50
4th 11	147	27.3	\$11,490	12,257	1,033	328	388	192	35
2nd 25%	127	27.0	\$11,166	12,954	1,050	335	412	210	43
5th 11	140	27.8	\$11,985	9,580	1,029	357	382	239	42
6th 11	251	27.1	\$12,631	9,342	936	325	337	223	40
Third 25%	196	27.5	\$12,308	9,461	983	339	360	231	41
7th 11	334	26.8	\$13,767	8,315	833	313	299	191	22
8th 11	1,058	26.0	\$15,311	6,083	833	264	308	135	22

HUNTING AND CHILD ABUSE

(from page one)

ences in record-keeping: Ohio tracks verified incidents involving children, while New York tracks prosecutions, and the two states differently categorize many specific offenses. Cultural differences also require the use of different measuring tools. While 47 of the 62 counties in New York have fewer than 400 residents per square mile, they still vary enough in population density that sub-groupings at particular plateau densities are easily extracted for comparative purposes. In Ohio, 77 of 88 counties have fewer than 400 residents per square mile, and the differences in population density are often so slight that it is difficult to tell where sub-groupings should begin or end. Population plateaus, if there are any, are not obvious. In consequence, the distribution of both hunting rates and rates of child abuse appear superficially to be almost random.

The Amish factor

Indeed, in Ohio the association of hunting with sexual abuse in particular appears to weaken relative to population density when the comparison is based on averages rather than medians—but the raw averages are misleading because of the unusually low rates of child abuse in several counties whose relatively high rates of hunting license sales are offset by the presence of large traditional Mennonite and Hutterite religious communities. Members of these communities are known for having large extended families, with close family bonds and close adherence to religious beliefs that would inhibit both child abuse and the reporting of abuse to outside authorities. Of the five counties with the most Mennonites and Hutterites—Holmes, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Geauga, and Trumbull—only Tuscarawas even reaches the median level in reported incidents of child abuse, no others are remotely close, and only

Wayne reaches the median level in sexual abuse. Of the eleven counties with the most hunters per capita, two—Holmes and Gallia—have such a visibly strong Mennonite and Hutterite presence that they also have the lowest overall rates of child abuse, and most pronouncedly, sexual abuse, of any counties among the 44 with the most hunting participation. Subtracting the heavily Mennonite and Hutterite counties from the averages produces approximately the same stratification as appears in the medians.

However, it is not necessary to subtract the counties with a noteworthy Mennonite and Hutterite presence to achieve meaningful comparisons. Simply dividing the 88 Ohio counties into eight groups of 11 each demonstrates that the superficial appearance of randomness actually conceals important patterns, which emerge when the counties are grouped in order of hunter density, in order of population density, and in order of per capita income. In each order, rates of both hunting participation and child abuse rise as population density and per capita income decline.

The relative importance of hunting, population density, and per capita income in predicting child abuse emerges from comparing medians and averages. The difference between the median or average of counties above the Ohio norms and below the Ohio norms is called the differential. The higher the differential, the greater the predictive value of the statistic. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** used three different means of comparison: medians of counties above the state medians were measured against the medians of counties falling below the state medians; averages of counties above the state medians were measured against the averages of counties below the state medians; and averages of counties above the state average were stacked up against the averages of counties falling

From Trouble to good faith

A chat with Dale Schwindaman, top cop for the Animal Welfare Act

WASHINGTON D.C.—Dale Schwindaman called to talk about Trouble.

As USDA Deputy Administrator for Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care, Schwindaman is the top cop at the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service—the executive responsible for enforcing the Animal Welfare Act. On the beat since the act was passed in 1966, Schwindaman took charge two years ago with strong concerns about long-standing problems that hadn't been effectively addressed, determination to do something about it, and a few ideas about doing it by speaking softly while carrying a big stick.

Pet theft in particular bothered him. Schwindaman spent much of his time from 1966 until 1981 trying to nab the “random source” animal dealers who fence stolen dogs and cats to laboratories. In those days he didn't have the laws, the budget, or the political backing to succeed. After moving to the USDA veterinary branch for a decade, however, Schwindaman returned to APHIS just as the Pet Theft Act of 1990 took effect, enabling the USDA to crack down on dealers who can't document the origin of the animals they sell—whether or not the animals are traced to theft.

“The Jerry Vance case in Mississippi came along just at the right time,” Schwindaman admits. Investigative work by Doll Branscum Stanley of In Defense of Animals and the staff of the television program *Eye to Eye With Connie Chung* put irregularities in Vance's acquisition of animals before millions of Americans just in time to avalanche Congress with letters of support for a crackdown. The letters lent extra weight to pressure already being applied by prominent Vermont attorney James Martin, whose dog was stolen in early 1992. Schwindaman set up a pet theft task force. On February 18, 1993, acting on information supplied by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, Schwindaman invoked the AWA to permanently halt the import of random source animals from Canada for laboratory use. That was just the beginning. Since then, APHIS has prosecuted a virtual who's who of notorious animal dealers: Vance, of Europa, Mississippi, permanent license revocation and fine of \$25,000, \$20,000 suspended; James Joseph Hickey of Albany, Oregon, 10-year license suspension and fine of \$10,000; Ervin Stebane, of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, a precedent-setting lifetime license revocation; Carolina

Biological Supply, of Burlington, North Carolina, fine of \$2,500. Many other cases are pending.

On marine mammal beat, too

Since the Marine Mammal Protection Act reauthorization in May, Schwindaman has also been responsible for supervising the well-being of captive marine mammals, a job formerly left to the Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. That landed Trouble in Schwindaman's lap, as his first high-profile marine mammal case.

Trouble, age 7, was one of 12 bottlenose dolphins left homeless by the August 31 closure of the Ocean World marine mammal park in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Unable to place the dolphins at accredited U.S. facilities, Ocean World at the last minute arranged to send them to the Institute for Marine Sciences in Roatan, Honduras, better known as the St. Anthony's Key dolphin swim resort. The deal was expedited by the USDA at the urging of the National Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums—and immediately became controversial when former Ocean World dolphin trainer Doug Cook reported having been told by an unidentified source in Honduras that six of the dolphins including Trouble had immediately been resold to the Isla Mujeres resort near Cancun. Cook's story was amplified by another former Ocean World trainer, Russ Rector, who according to Cook was fired in the mid-1970s for allegedly withholding food from dolphins and reselling it as bait, but is now best known as head of the Dolphin Freedom Foundation. Rector had wanted to rehabilitate the dolphins for return to the wild.

At request of NAMMPA executive director Marilee Keefe, Schwindaman asked a USDA staffer stationed in Honduras as part of an international screwworm eradication program to verify the dolphins' whereabouts. On September 23, Roberto Guerra Cruz of the Honduran Secretariat of Natural Resources counted the dolphins and faxed back to Schwindaman that all were still at St. Anthony's Key.

But not all were well. Two days later, Trouble died of a sudden-onset pneumonia, which she had apparently incubated without visible symptoms for some time before her transfer. Schwindaman's office has volunteered to do laboratory work to verify the exact cause of death, following up

an earlier necropsy.

Perhaps mainly because NAMMPA and American Zoos and Aquariums favor the transfer of marine mammal inspection duties to APHIS, which already inspected their non-marine mammal exhibits, the change is widely decried. Many animal protection groups question APHIS' ability to monitor marine mammal health and safety, a new area for the staff even though APHIS inspectors have monitored the care of other wildlife for decades. “Just watch us,” says Schwindaman, who recently sent 40 APHIS veterinarians to an intensive two-week course in marine mammalogy from world-renowned cetacean and pinned experts.

He also initiated a new approach to rulemaking, as part of a planned revision of marine mammal care regulations. Instead of going through the usual procedure of holding hearings, drafting regulations, calling for comments, and then going through the sequence again with amendments, Schwindaman hopes to achieve consensus first through facilitated group meetings, bringing together all the interested parties in a non-adversarial atmosphere. Despite some fundamental differences of principle, Schwindaman believes, “The interested parties aren't so very far apart when it comes to enforcement mechanisms and regulatory standards. These are differences we can work on. The facilitated meetings are expensive, but it's the first time they've been tried, and we think we have a real chance for progress if we can build good faith and mutual respect.”

Certainly those who think Schwindaman's office is just going to rubber-stamp anything marine mammal exhibitors want to do are in for a surprise. Schwindaman doesn't mince words about his discomfort with cetacean captures for exhibit. “We shouldn't have to be doing that,” he says, strongly indicating that in principle he favors cetacean captures only when and if genuinely necessary to conserve a species. Otherwise, he believes, marine mammals on exhibit should be either rescued animals, e.g. from strandings, or captive-bred. “Some limited captures may be necessary from time to time for legitimate conservation reasons,” Schwindaman allows, “but we're going to be monitoring the applications very closely.”

—Merritt Clifton

Ohio counties with both above average hunting and above average per capita income have up to 34% more physical abuse, 12% more neglect, 40% more sexual abuse, and 70% more emotional maltreatment of children.

below the state averages.

Using the averages/averages comparison, hunting appeared to be the best predictor of all types of child abuse except sexual abuse. This is the least accurate form of comparison, however, since averages tend to homogenize data, incorporating the distortions produced by the Mennonite and Hutterite counties on the one hand and those produced by the relatively few heavily urbanized counties on the other.

Comparing the averages of counties above and below the state median likewise incorporates distortion, but the distortion is reduced somewhat because in this comparison there are an equal number of counties on either side of the baseline. In the averages/medians comparison, low population density seems to be the best predictor for child abuse in general, and also, by a much smaller margin over hunting, for predicting physical abuse and sexual abuse. However, hunting remains the best predictor of neglect, and becomes a better predictor of emotional maltreatment.

The most accurate comparison minimizes distortion by comparing medians to medians. In this comparison the differentials show hunting as the strongest predictor of all child abuse, neglect, and sexual abuse. Low population density appears to be a very slightly stronger predictor of physical abuse, and a better predictor of emotional malreatment.

Hunting vs. poverty

The clincher comes in examining which combinations of hunting, income, and population density produce the strongest associations with child abuse. One hypothesis trumpeted by hunters in response to the New York study is that the association of hunting with child abuse is merely an artifact of

rise at a faster rate in both states than rates of child abuse. This is more suggestive of the possibility that crimes against children are more frequent in areas with high hunting rates because of a psychological trait called dominionism. Yale researcher and hunting apologist Stephen J. Kellert in his 1980 study *American Attitudes Toward and Knowledge of Animals* defined the dominionistic personality as one whose "primary satisfactions [are] derived from mastery and control over animals" —a definition he denied writing when approached by media for comment on the New York study.

Most people have some dominionistic feelings, but through interviewing 3,107 randomly selected Americans, Kellert found that on a scale of 18, members of humane groups rated 0.9 for dominionism; anti-hunters rated 1.2; the general public 2.0; and hunters from 3.3 to 4.1, with the highest score belonging to trophy hunters. Thus hunters are on average twice as dominionistic as the average American. While the hunting culture may encourage the development and expression of dominionism, dominionistic individuals apparently also feel a more compelling urge to hunt than those who hunt primarily for other reasons, such as to spend time with buddies and to get outdoors.

As the New York study preface explained, "One effect of the decline in hunting and trapping participation (since 1980, as the U.S. hunting population has dropped from more than 20 million to circa 14 million) may have been to lower the number of hunters and trappers with other motivations, while increasing the percentage who are driven by dominionism among the remainder."

According to the dominionism hypothesis, at high rates of hunting participation, the majority of hunters may be involved mainly for social reasons. As the rate of

Hunting predicts child abuse

Counties above median in both \$ per capita and resident hunting license sales

(Italicized counties are also above average in both \$ per capita and hunting license sales.)

Counties by # of hunters	Pop. per sq. mile	%-18	Income per capita	Hunters 100,000	All child abuse	Phys. abuse	Neglect abuse	Sex abuse	Emot. maltr.
<i>Fairfield</i>	205	27.0	\$13,609	17,904	1,031	421	328	248	36
<i>Williams</i>	88	28.5	\$12,473	14,709	1,380	511	528	285	54
<i>Clinton</i>	86	27.6	\$11,736	12,322	1,840	537	834	294	180
<i>Logan</i>	92	27.6	\$11,741	11,978	1,229	419	481	283	45
<i>Defiance</i>	95	28.5	\$12,545	11,009	1,215	385	456	346	28
<i>Geauga</i>	199	28.7	\$17,587	10,985	311	124	53	82	53
<i>Licking</i>	187	26.3	\$12,864	10,737	1,055	365	415	247	28
Median	95	27.6	\$12,545	13,516	1,215	419	456	283	53
Above state	-7%	3%	7%	27%	30%	30%	19%	43%	77%
Average	136	27.7	\$13,222	12,806	1,152	395	442	255	61
Above state	-52%	2%	4%	12%	19%	21%	10%	72%	65%

Counties above average in both \$ per capita and resident hunting license sales

Median	90	27.7	\$12,107	13,516	1,305	466	505	284	50
Above state	-12	3%	4%	27%	40%	45%	32%	43%	67%
Average	118	27.6	\$12,390	14,228	1,370	472	543	278	79
Above state	-55	2%	4%	24%	70%	68%	71%	72%	47%

Counties below average in both \$ per capita and resident hunting license sales

(Italicized counties are also below median in both \$ per capita and hunting license sales.)

Counties by # of hunters	Pop. per sq. mile	%-18	Income per capita	Hunters 100,000	All child abuse	Phys. abuse	Neglect abuse	Sex abuse	Emot. maltr.
<i>Jefferson</i>	196	23.6	\$11,001	11,401	800	190	480	106	23
<i>Carroll</i>	68	27.6	\$10,693	11,390	1,237	385	444	348	67
<i>Noble</i>	28	28.4	\$9,028	11,336	1,023	299	494	194	35
<i>Hocking</i>	60	26.7	\$10,265	10,935	1,342	446	581	208	104
<i>Coshocton</i>	65	27.6	\$10,685	10,915	1,049	374	374	231	40
<i>Mercer</i>	86	30.9	\$11,673	10,608	651	269	267	100	15
<i>Seneca</i>	108	28.4	\$11,226	10,517	973	244	375	218	39
<i>Columbiana</i>	203	26.8	\$10,567	9,655	688	226	262	202	19
<i>Brown</i>	71	28.6	\$10,498	8,840	780	240	283	209	20
<i>Marion</i>	160	26.8	\$11,547	8,706	1,392	494	572	291	28
<i>Crawford</i>	119	26.6	\$11,401	8,519	1,073	329	448	256	38
<i>Mahoning</i>	635	24.6	\$11,668	4,516	542	306	199	110	9
Median	97	27.0	\$10,847	10,563	998	308	410	209	32
Above state	-5%	-	-8%	-1%	7%	-4%	7%	6%	7%
Average	150	27.2	\$10,854	9,778	963	317	398	206	36
Above state	-4.2%	-	-8%	-15%	-1%	-3%	-1%	3%	-2%

poverty and rural background. In other words, both hunting and child abuse might be related to low income living at a low population density, but they might have no intrinsic relationship to one another.

If this is the case, the association of hunting with child abuse should disappear in counties with high levels of hunting but also above median income per capita and population density. The New York data did in fact demonstrate that the association between hunting and sexual abuse of children held up, even at above median and above average population densities. The Ohio data even more emphatically establishes the association, by weighing the influence of income as well as that of population density. Of the seven Ohio counties with both above-median hunting participation and above-median per capita income, only the heavily Mennonite county of Geauga is not significantly above the state median and average in total child abuse and every subclassification of child abuse. The strongest associations are with emotional maltreatment and sexual abuse.

By contrast, the 12 Ohio counties with both below-average per capita income and below-average hunting participation are only slightly above the Ohio median in most categories of child abuse, and are actually below the Ohio average in all categories but sexual abuse.

Ohio counties with both above average hunting and above average per capita income have up to 34% more physical abuse, 12% more neglect, 40% more sexual abuse, and 70% more emotional maltreatment of children than counties with below average hunting and below average per capita income.

Dominionism

One possible explanation for the association of hunting with child abuse is that the process of hunting, or learning to hunt, may somehow produce abusive personalities. In this event, assuming accurate data collection, the rates of any crimes associated with hunting should go up or down parallel to the rate of hunting itself. While this tendency appears to some extent in both the New York and Ohio data, rates of hunting participation

hunting participation drops, and hunting becomes less socially acceptable, those involved for social reasons are the first to quit, while dominionistic hunters are likely to hunt the most and longest.

Plateau of abuse

If dominionism is the common link between hunting and child abuse, one might expect to find a plateau level of abuse reflective of the percentage of dominionistic men in the hunting population, existing independent of rates of overall hunting participation in the counties with the most hunters per capita, where large numbers of hunters may still be involved mainly for social reasons. As hunting rates drop, and hunting becomes less socially acceptable, the level of child abuse might remain close to the plateau, reflecting the continued activity of dominionists, even as non-dominionistic hunters put aside their weapons. Child abuse would decrease only as dominionism decreases, which might occur in part because of decrease in the amount of hunter training in a given county, in part because of a general rejection of the values of hunting, and partly too because dominionistic hunters might be motivated to leave counties where increasing amounts of land are posted off limits. An exodus of dominionistic hunters into counties whose cultures welcome hunting could gradually concentrate both high levels of hunting and high levels of child abuse into the same counties—as may already be happening.

ANIMAL PEOPLE is now at work on analyses of the relationship between hunting and child abuse statistics in several other states. A still more definitive study would check the identities of convicted child abusers against recent rosters of licensed hunters, but since the identities of hunters are kept confidential, this study could only be done through the cooperation of fish and wildlife departments with the justice departments of the same states—an unlikely prospect given that most fish and wildlife departments are funded largely by hunting license sales and are directed by hunting advocates.

—Merritt Clifton

(with archival research by June Miller)

Counties below both median & average in \$/capita and res. hunt. license sales

Median	114	26.8	\$11,401	8,840	780	269	283	209	20
Above state	12%	-	-2%	-17%	-17%	-16%	-26%	6%	-33%
Average	197	27.5	\$11,226	8,766	871	301	344	198	24
Above state	-25%	1%	-5%	-23%	-10%	-7%	-14%	-1%	-35%

Hunting is a leading predictor by medians

Counties	Pop. per sq. mile	%- 18	Income per capita	Hunters 100,000	All child abuse	Phys. abuse	Neglect abuse	Sex abuse	Emot. maltr.
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Medians of counties above/below Ohio median in resident hunting license sales:

med. hntrs +	86	27.4	\$10,636	14,469	1,231	345	518	236	32
med. hntrs -	307	26.8	\$12,527	8,153	818	300	284	177	28
Differential	280%	2%	18%	92%	51%	15%	82%	33%	14%

Medians of counties above/below Ohio median in population per square mile:

med. hntrs +	74	27.6	\$10,268	12,316	1,139	350	450	219	37
med. hntrs -	216	26.5	\$12,707	8,235	783	298	284	182	28
Differential	291%	4%	24%	50%	46%	18%	59%	20%	32%

Medians of counties above/below Ohio median in per capita income:

- med. \$\$	81	27.1	\$11,574	14,013	1,036	326	476	209	32
+ med. \$\$	230	26.8	\$12,891	8,153	832	317	286	190	28
Differential	291%	1%	10%	72%	25%	3%	66%	20%	14%

averages above and below medians

Counties	Pop. per sq. mile	%- 18	Income per capita	Hunters 100,000	All child abuse	Phys. abuse	Neglect abuse	Sex abuse	Emot. maltr.
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Averages of counties above/below Ohio median in resident hunting license sales:

+avg. # hntrs	94	27.4	\$10,697	15,387	1,131	358	499	220	47
-avg. # hntrs	426	27.0	\$13,046	7,554	809	298	303	182	28
Differential	453%	2%	18%	104%	40%	20%	65%	21%	68%

Averages of counties above/below Ohio median in population per square mile:

-avg. pop.	74	28.1	\$10,809	14,332	1,169	375	456	232	45
+avg. pop.	475	26.3	\$12,935	9,048	835	298	338	182	29
Differential	642%	7%	20%	58%	52%	26%	35%	28%	55%

Averages of counties above/below Ohio median in per capita income:

- med. \$\$	102	27.4	\$10,319	14,717	1,088	337	486	210	41
+ med. \$\$	446	27.0	\$13,424	8,330	908	314	332	197	32
Differential	437%	2%	30%	77%	20%	7%	46%	7%	28%

and by averages

Counties	Pop. per sq. mile	%- 18	Income per capita	Hunters 100,000	All child abuse	Phys. abuse	Neglect abuse	Sex abuse	Emot. maltr.
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Averages of counties above/below Ohio average in resident hunting license sales:

+avg. # hntrs	88	27.4	\$10,478	16,497	1,159	365	516	219	47
-avg. # hntrs	377	27.0	\$12,791	8,266	809	301	326	190	30
Differential	428%	2%	22%	100%	43%	21%	58%	15%	

Hunting

The hook-and-bullet lobby is out to get U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service director Mollie Beattie, the first nonhunter ever to hold the post, Dennis Jensen reported October 1 in *Vermont Sunday Magazine*—but few of the lobbyists he interviewed dared identify themselves. “There’s the good-old-boy network out there,” said former Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department commissioner Steve Wright. “And the fact that she is a woman. Many of these guys have never worked with a woman in a powerful position and just don’t know how.”

Legislation for Animal Welfare asked members to help re-elect Ohio state senator Roy Ray, targeted for defeat by the gun lobby over his opposition to opening a dove season. Dove-hunting proponents, says Defenders of the Dove Campaign coordinator Ritchie Laymon, “plan to bring their bill up on the floor of the Senate after the November elections,” as uncommitted representatives, “once safely back in office, can vote for the interests of the wealthy hunting lobby and against the wishes of most Ohioans.”

Falling for two decades, the North American wild duck population rebounded this year to 71 million, up 24% from 1993, as waterfowl took advantage of habitat created by mid-1993 Midwestern flooding. Although the rise is probably temporary, hunters are screaming for reversal of the lower bag limits in effect since 1988. Even at the present limits, up to 10% of the duck population will be shot.

British Columbia has cut the bag limit on wolves from ten to “only” three.

Nova Scotia natural resources minister Don Downe on September 22 vetoed a proposed spring black bear hunt, but indicated he might approve one next year if sufficiently pressured.

“Hunters are always telling me they had to shoot a bear because it attacked them,” says Michigan conservation officer and bear relocation expert Jackie Strauch. “But when you examine the wound, you find out the bear was shot in the hindquarters. Either the bear was backing into them, or it didn’t happen the way the hunters say it did.”

The American Humane Association on October 18 airdropped hay to horses and five llamas who were left in the San Juan mountains—often tethered to trees—by hunters fleeing an early blizzard. Some hunters skied back later to retrieve the animals.

TONY LARUSSA SAYS IT AIN'T SO

CONCORD, California—“Yes, that is actually me in the Wendy’s commercial,” Tony LaRussa admits. “But yes, my family and I are every bit as involved in vegetarian eating as always. I blame myself more than anyone else for participating in a commercial that encourages eating meat!”

The commercial in question promotes Wendy’s new chicken, bacon, and Swiss cheese sandwich. It first aired in early October, while LaRussa and family were touring abroad, causing thousands of viewers familiar with Tony

Fur

While the fur trade for the third year in a row touts a comeback, facts and figures again tell a different story. “For the first time in 50 years,” the Ritz Thrift Shop advertised in October, “the Ritz is offering new designer furs,” apparently clearing unsold stock from other furriers.

A burst of auction fever last winter boosted the average mink pelt price from \$20.49 in Toronto on December 14 to \$29.91 at Copenhagen the next day, sparking even faster bidding at several other auctions, but by the season-ending auction in Finland the average had fallen back to \$20.50. Even then, a third of the pelts offered didn’t sell, perhaps because furriers had already bought half again more pelts than they’ve sold in garments during any of the past five winters, at an overall average of \$30.13. To break even, retailers will have to sell more fur this winter than they have since 1989-1990, for 35% more money than they got last winter: an average mink coat price of \$3,200. In October, the average was closer to \$2,500.

The Fur Council of Canada boasted recently that pelt sales to the U.S. rose last year to \$59.5 million—but in 1987 the U.S. bought \$179 million. Fur isn’t selling even in Calgary. Five of the 10 furriers in town a few years ago are out of business, while the two biggest survivors, Charlebois Furs and Benzing Furs, merged in September, “joining forces to cut costs so they can make a profit out of selling smaller volumes,” the owners told the *Calgary Herald*.

Striving to boost the image of fur, Environment Canada has spent \$6 million on “humane” trapping research during the past decade, according to the Animal Defense League of Canada, and plans to spend at least \$3.5 million more, while the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is to spend \$8.5 million to teach whatever techniques are developed to native trappers. There are only 5,000-10,000 native trappers in Canada, depending on the definition of “native.”

According to the World Society for the Protection of Animals, “Most of the fur from trapped animals and 90% of all the foxes killed on fur farms are now used for trimmings,” rather than complete garments.

Fur is so far out of fashion that in the

and Elaine LaRussa's record on vegetarianism and animal protection to wonder if they'd been misled. In the commercial, an unidentified coach hangs up the bullpen telephone, turns to LaRussa, and says "Marinara."

"Yes!" returns LaRussa, pumping his fist.

"My understanding of my connection with Wendy's was to advocate *vegetarian alternatives* at their franchises," LaRussa emphasized to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "Obviously something very different is being marketed. I am still trying to figure out how this mistake was made. In any case," he affirmed, "we will continue to be avid and active vegetarians."

Some activists speculated that Wendy's used trickery to compromise one of the most visible and effective spokespersons for vegetarianism ever—one of the winningest managers in baseball history, with five first place finishes in 16 seasons in charge of major league clubs, including three straight pennants with the Oakland Athletics, 1988-1990. But if compromising LaRussa was the idea, it didn't work: his reaffirmation of vegetarianism made almost every sports section wherever anyone follows baseball, and was mentioned as well in many of the stories about his signing another three-year contract with the Athletics, the team he played for during most of his career as a major league infielder, and has managed since 1986.

Opposed to hunting since childhood, LaRussa gave up red meat at wife Elaine's urging in 1976, while managing the minor league New Orleans Pelicans. "One day when Tony was on the road with the team," Elaine remembers, I saw a television documentary called *From Pasture To Table* that showed exactly how meat animals were raised and slaughtered. I made a vow to never cause that to happen to an animal, and once I said that, I never went back on it. I told Tony, and he just said okay, if I felt that strongly about it."

They gave up seafood in 1987, after their children were old enough to participate in the decision. Both have used their prominence in baseball to promote animal causes—including making a point of ordering vegetarian meals at a White House state dinner, then explaining their choice to the curious.

In perhaps the most famous episode, Tony LaRussa scooped up a cat who ran onto the Oakland Colossium diamond during a game, then took the opportunity to inform baseball fans about pet overpopulation. He lends his name to Tony LaRussa's Animal Rescue Foundation, of Concord, California, an adoption-and-fostering group. And Tony and Elaine, also donors to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, appear at fundraisers for many other animal protection organizations.

Bill Van Noter - (paid through November)

The British Field Sports Society on October 15 imposed a five-week ban on deer hunting against the 600-member Devon and Somerset Deerhounds club, for taking six minutes to kill a stag brought to bay by hounds in a river. The BFSS partially blamed hunt saboteurs for causing the delay, using the case to boost an anti-hunt sabotage bill now before Parliament. Meanwhile, a bomb on October 2 wrecked the car of "a well-known member of the Three Shires Hunt Saboteurs who lives in Milton Keynes," according to a Hunt Saboteurs Association press release. "No consideration was shown to members of the public in the immediate area, which on a Sunday morning would have included children."

A sign at the Parachute Creek hunting ranch in Rifle, Colorado, reportedly proclaims, "A bull elk is harder to find than a good wife." How far the clients take the analogy is a matter of conjecture.

Shawn Peach, 29, of Ellington, Connecticut, was seriously injured on October 2 when a fellow bowhunter mistook him for a deer and shot an arrow into his chest. Bowhunter Robert Ruffolo, 42, of Prosperity, Pennsylvania, got a similar message from higher authority the same day, when lightning knocked him out of his tree stand.

104 pages of the fall edition of *The New York Times* publication *Fashions of The Times*, only one actual fur coat and four fake furs appeared. A fox boa has been dropped from plans for a bronze statue of Eleanor Roosevelt, to be erected in Washington D.C., lest it might hurt her image.

Fur Free Friday, November 25 this year, will include events led by Friends of Animals outside the offices of the Council of Fashion Designers of America, at 1412 Broadway, between 39th and 40th Streets, in **New York City**, starting at 10:30 a.m. (info: 212-247-8120); the New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance outside Flemington Furs, in **Flemington** (info: 908-446-6808); and Animal Rights Mobilization, starting at noon from Daley Plaza, in **Chicago** (info: 312-993-1181).

The Adirondack Green Charter Chapter of the American Business Women's Association shot 75 cage-reared pheasants at an October 14 fundraiser in Greenwich, New York. It was billed as an "English-style hunt," meaning the birds were released at close range, instead of a few hours beforehand so that they could be flushed out of bushes in a pretense of hunting skill.

Family Values--"Game" Agency Style

(remember color highlights)

Hunting revenues are dropping, so "game" agencies are aggressively recruiting women and children.

Don't let them!

HELP C.A.S.H.

Dog logo

The Watchdog

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.

Woofs & growls

The October 6 edition of the *Congressional Record* revealed that the Doris Day Animal League and the Humane Society of the U.S. lined up with the National Rifle Association and Gun Owners of America in opposition to S. 349, the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1994, which was eventually killed by filibuster.

If the American SPCA thought it could avoid protesters by holding its September 27 annual meeting in Burbank, California, instead of New York City, it got a surprise, as members of the New York-based Henry Bergh Coalition followed the board west and staged a 20-minute demonstration, joined by representatives of several west coast groups. The effort drew the attention of the *Los Angeles Times* to the administrative irregularities that have erupted into headlines in New York throughout the past year, as the ASPCA moves to turn over animal control duties to New York City by January 1, 1995.

The Direct Marketing Association's 65th annual International Echo Awards Competition recently honored the National Canine Defense League of London, England, for producing the best nonprofit direct mail fundraising appeal of 1993-1994. Mailed to 82,000 donors, the appeal netted a 13% response on behalf of 13 affiliated animal shelters, with an average gift of \$21.04. The theme of the appeal was responsible use of donated funds.

Responding to censure by the Council of Better Business Bureaus' Philanthropic Advisory Service, the International Fund for Animal Welfare has agreed to include a list of board members in its annual reports, to change the format of greeting card promotions to indicate how much of the receipts actually ben-

"Pirates" Paul Watson and Lisa DiStefano. (Photo by Marc Gaede.)

Wiseguys don't faze Watson

MARINA DEL REY, Calif.—Kathleen Marquardt, chair of the anti-animal rights group Putting People First, debuted October 3 as host of Grassroots Radio, a daily two-hour talk show on the Talk America Network, carried 4-6 p.m. EST. First-week guests, a who's who of wise-use wiseguys, included biomedical researcher Adrian Morrison, predator restoration foe Troy Mader of Abundant Wildlife, and Ron Arnold, self-designated founder of the "wise use" movement, whose funding reputedly comes largely from Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church.

The second week, Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society debated George Blichtfield of the pro-whaling High North Alliance, whom he was to have debated on July 6 while en route to protest whaling off the northern coast of Norway. That debate was cancelled when the Norwegian patrol boat *Andennes* rammed Watson's vessel, the *Whales Forever*. "He asked me if it was true that I'd said some day we will be able to communicate with whales and will regret what we've done to them," Watson chuckled. "I said 'Yes. What's your point,

John Kullberg, president of the American SPCA from 1979 to 1991 and of Guiding Eyes for the Blind 1991-1993, heads the newly formed Wildlife Land Trust, a new division of Humane Society International, which is the corporate umbrella for the Humane Society of the U.S. and Humane Society of Canada. Modeled after the Nature Conservancy, WLT will manage wildlife habitat acquired chiefly by legacy; unlike TNC, it will post holdings off limits to hunting and trapping.

Animal Rights Mobilization-Chicago board members Susan Koenker and Jacquie Lewis resigned on October 8, leaving on the board only Barbara Chadwick and her husband Taber. Koenker also refunded \$695 in donations to a special Fur Free Friday fund, set up for the first time this year, although ARM-Chicago has held a "March Against Fur" every year

George?’ He said, ‘That’s stupid,’ and then just lost it. Marquardt seemed pretty timid—she hardly said a thing.”

Talk America claims to have 180 affiliates, but apparently under a dozen stations had picked up *Grassroots Radio* when it first aired, none west of the Mississippi, and only two in the top 50 U.S. radio markets.

After laughing off the wise-use wiseguys, Watson said he isn’t concerned that Norway is trying to sue the Sea Shepherds for damage to the *Andennes*. “We’ll just countersue,” Watson told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “for damages to our ship.”

Added Orcaforce leader Lisa DiStefano, “This is great news for us, because under Norwegian law, if their officials lie in court, they can be jailed for perjury.”

Nor is Watson worried that Norway is reportedly trying to get the International Maritime Organization to declare him a pirate. “I’m not sure what that would mean,” he explained. “They can’t strip me of anything that hasn’t already been stripped. They can’t take away my commercial operator’s permit because I don’t have one. I’m a yachtsman, I sail for pleasure, and a yachtsman who sails for pleasure doesn’t need a permit. But it would be good for publicity,” Watson said. “There are good pirates and bad pirates.” He cited the examples of Henry Morgan, the pirate who ended piracy in the Caribbean; Jean Lafitte, a hero of the American Revolution and ancestor of DiStefano; Frances Drake; and John Paul Jones, founder of the U.S. Navy. “We’re the good pirates,” Watson continued. “The bad pirates are the Norwegian whalers who are killing whales in violation of international law.”

Moore & Ahlers - paid through 9/95.

efit the organization, and to clarify that recipients of sample cards are under no obligation to buy or return the merchandise.

Having lost 100,000 members since 1991, suffering a four-year operating loss of \$6.8 million while cash reserves are down by \$3 million, the Sierra Club has cut its 1995 budget by \$3.7 million, from \$40 million this year, and is curtailing its population stabilization, energy conservation, and international programs to focus upon wildlife habitat protection and antipollution work. The leadership continues to resist pressure from membership to take a forthright stand against hunting. Founded in 1892, the Sierra Club still has more than 500,000 members, among 63 chapters.

Advocates for Forgotten Wildlife is a new group formed by Adam Weissman to “work to create respect for invertebrates and, to a lesser degree, cold-blooded vertebrates.” As first project, AFW objected to a fundraising crab dinner held by the Sierra Club’s Maryland chapter. Contact AFW at 68 Mill Extension, Woodcliff Lake, NJ 07675; 201-903-9026.

*Reserved through Dec.,
paid for Oct., Nov. only.*

since it became one of two groups to emerge from the reorganization of Trans-Species Unlimited in 1991. The other is the Animal Rights Mobilization headed by Robin Duxbury, based in Colorado. Koenker, who recently won \$90,000 in a civil suit after being roughed up by security guards at an animal rights protest (see page 5), objected to ARM-Chicago membership that Chadwick had paid herself \$110 more in 1993 than the group received in revenues, and allegedly refused to use other ARM-Chicago receipts to augment the Fur Free Friday fund. A look at the ARM-Chicago financial statement showed that Chadwick paid herself \$12,000 for fulltime work in 1993, plus \$6,000 for providing office space, after taking just \$7,000 in pay in 1991, donating the office, and \$8,000 in pay for 1992, plus \$5,000 for the office space. She began to charge rent after losing another tenant whose payments had covered the upkeep. The ratios of salary and rent to other expenses are normal for small advocacy groups, and the arrangements were all unanimously approved by the board, including Koenker and Lewis.

Warm Store ad - paid for Oct.

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

MARINE LIFE

Russian prime minister Victor Chernomyrdin on October 7 signed approval of the International Whaling Commission agreement, reached last May, to establish a Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary including most waters below the 40th parallel south latitude. Just a month earlier his administration formally objected to the sanctuary—the creation of which Russia supported at the IWC meeting, against heavy pressure from Japan and Norway. Because Russia objected in 1982 to the IWC-established international moratorium on commercial whaling, the objection to the sanctuary meant that under IWC rules Russia would have been uniquely entitled to kill whales in Antarctic waters, exempt from retaliatory trade sanctions. The turnabout came two days after the Russian coastguard sank a Japanese trawler near the disputed island of Shikotan, and six days before a Russian military airplane fired on a Norwegian trawler which allegedly intruded upon a military exercise in Arctic waters.

The Memorial University of Newfoundland's Whale Research Group reported on October 20 that two humpback whales found dead in fishing nets two years ago near the Hibernia oil drilling rigs in Trinity Bay had ear damage possibly caused by underwater blasting. Blasting for the oil project is now finished, a Hibernia spokesman said.

The Marine Mammal Stranding Centers in Sausalito and Marin, California, have rescued nearly 40 sea lions afflicted with leptospirosis this year—a canine bacterial disease attacking the kidneys and bladder. Thus weakened, sea lions often develop pneumonia.

Rather than shoot seals who raid his salmon farm in Loch Clash, Scots fish farmer Charles Marsham had a boat-builder make a 17-foot fibreglas orca, lowered it into the loch, and saw his salmon losses drop from 200 a week to just 10. Now he's building more of the orcas to sell to colleagues.

A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service assessment of the status of the endangered Sacramento-San Joaquin River delta smelt has found no apparent relationship between water

An extremely rare albino humpback whale has been seen twice off the coast of Australia—once in Hervey Bay, Queensland, during summer, and lately near Montague Island, below New South Wales.

Seal Watch 1995, a spring expedition to visit baby harp seals in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is promoted by the International Fund for Animal Welfare and Natural Habitat Adventures. Info: 1-800-543-8917.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game official Larry Cotter recently reported that fishing vessels dumped 335 million kilos of edible fish overboard dead last year rather than expend quotas on less lucrative species. North Pacific Fishery Management Council Rick Lauber said the figures, high as they sound, were probably understated.

The first-ever observation of deep-sea octopus sexual behavior captured on videotape a 15-inch male octopus inserting his copulatory arm into the mantle cavity of a six-foot male octopus of a different species. "It raises all sorts of questions about what is going on down there," said one of the two human observers, Janet Voight of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. Fellow observer Richard Lutz of Rutgers University thinks the encounter may reflect a shortage of females in the area. "He is making sure this is definitely not a female of the same species before he is ignoring the encounter," said Lutz.

Eight months after the January 17 earthquake, a charcoal-colored, white-dotted domino damselfish was found alive September 29 in his tank in a wrecked apartment house—having had no food, no filtration, and no human attention in the interim.

Alaskan environmental journalist Tim Moffatt exposes the fallacies behind U.S. support of "aboriginal" bowhead whale-killing off the Arctic Slope in the fall 1994 issue of the Friends of Animals magazine *ActionLine*, \$3.00, 777 Post Road, Darien, CT 06820.

The nonprofit Florida Marine Conservation Corps is fundraising to build a marine mammal hospital, rehabilitation center, and research facility on Peanut Island, in Palm

Animal control & rescue

China Daily said October 18 that Beijing dog licensing fees are to be set at about \$700 per year, triple the average income of city residents; dogs will be allowed outside only at night, on leashes; excrement must be promptly removed; and dogs will be banned from public places. The 12 million Beijing dwellers now keep about 190,000 dogs, who bit 21,117 people during the first six months of this year. Since 1988, 89 Beijing residents have died of rabies contracted via dog bites, sparking several dog extermination drives. Rabies vaccination is rare in China due to chronic vaccine scarcity.

Manhattan and Brooklyn members of the New York City Council claim the Center for Animal Care and Control the city is setting up to take over pound duties from the American SPCA is insufficiently accountable to the public—the same complaint long voiced about the ASPCA, which will return animal control duties to the city on January 1. The CACC was funded by New York City beginning in September. Board members include health commissioner Margaret Hamburg, sanitation commissioner John Dougherty, deputy police commissioner Walter Alicea, veterinarian Jane Bicks, and one person yet to be named.

Executive director Kathy Savesky of the Peninsula Humane Society in San Mateo, California, announced September 16 that euthanasias fell 16.5% in fiscal year 1994, the second straight steep drop since San Mateo County adopted a controversial breeding control ordinance in March 1992. Shelter intakes are down from 14,925 to 12,037 over the same period.

The San Francisco SPCA neutered a record 6,490 animals in fiscal 1994, including 1,379 done for free during a special campaign in May, June, and July. Continuing to introduce innovative programs, the SFSPCA in August opened a "Doggy Daycare" center. At \$20-\$25/day, it isn't for everyone, but is expected to attract dog owners from downtown, where professionals' hourly fees run in the hundreds of dollars.

The Los Angeles Animal Regulation Commission voted 3-2 on September 12 to refuse an offer of \$50,000 for 20,000 cat carcasses per year, issued by Sargeant's Wholesale Biologicals, of Auburn, California. The carcasses, now hauled to rendering plants, would have been used for laboratory dissection. Plan foe Michael Bell of the Wildlife Protection League said his group would help the city shelters raise equal funding by other means.

"No statutory scheme exists to increase the fee for sale of dogs to research facilities," Ohio assistant attorney general Marianne Neal opined in early October. Thus Summit County is acting illegally in selling dogs to laboratories at \$30 apiece, and may have illegally collected almost \$16,000 since the current fee was set in late 1991. The state-set price is \$3. "Under the Summit County fee structure," Neal wrote, "it is more lucrative for the county to sell a dog to a research institution than to place the dog with a new owner." Neal ruled in response to a complaint by Springfield attorney Shawn Thomas.

Opened in leased space in 1991, the Animal Refuge Center no-kill shelter of Fort Myers, Florida, may have to close on November 30 because the lease is expiring and the landlord has other plans for the property. Begun as a fostering group in 1988, ARC paid \$750/month in rent and utilities, housing about 30 dogs and 45 cats at a time, adopting out 3-4 dogs and 4-6 cats a week. Volunteer Karen Donnelly asks anyone who knows of space ARC might use to call her at 813-574-5976 or 813-936-2727.

A case/control study of dogbites published in *Pediatrics* 93.6 (June 1994) identifies as the leading risk factors large size, lack of neutering, male sex, and being chained for prolonged periods of time.

Berea, Ohio, is weighing an Animal Rescue Fund plan to build a privately financed, 3,000-square-foot shelter at the old city sewage treatment plant, at estimated cost of \$200,000.

diversions for irrigation and the decline of the fish, contradicting long-held belief. The decline was first noticed in 1980, just as large-scale diversions to the Central Valley Project canal and reservoir network began.

Two surplus Navy dolphins arrived on loan October 11 at the Long Marine Laboratory, a branch of the University of California at Santa Cruz. Captured in the Gulf of Mexico a decade ago, the dolphins will reside in a 50-foot tank while being used in noninvasive research.

Ric O'Barry of the Dolphin Project on October 14 and 15 led protests against dolphinariums in Zurich, Switzerland, and Paris, France. Between demonstrations he called **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to say Bogie and Bacall, his latest release projects, are ready to return to the ocean as soon as release permits are obtained from APHIS. O'Barry has been preparing the dolphins since August 10, when they were moved from the former Ocean Reef Club to the Sugarloaf Dolphin Sanctuary.

Beach County near Lake Worth.

The National Marine Fisheries Service on September 30 convened the first meeting of a task force appointed to consider the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's application to kill sea lions at Ballard Locks, who are accused of pushing already endangered steelhead runs close to extinction. Task force members opposed to killing sea lions include representatives of Earth Island Institute, the Humane Society of the U.S., Greenpeace, and the Progressive Animal Welfare Society.

The state of California has authorized the sale of special license plates, yet to be designed, to benefit the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. The plates will be issued when the Department of Motor Vehicles receives 5,000 applications for them.

The National Academy of Sciences reports that western Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks are just 20% of what they were 20 years ago, but have remained stable since 1988.

The Greenhill Humane Society of Eugene, Oregon, adopted out a shelter record 1,662 animals by September. Executive director Mert Davis credited his staff, local media, and promotional help from PetsMart and the Petsavers Foundation division of the North Shore Animal League. Greenhill Humane claims 98%-plus compliance with its neutering requirement, and has cut shelter intakes from 9,389 to 3,181 since 1984. About 10% of the intakes arrive through two municipal sheltering contracts.

The Los Angeles SPCA will save \$21,000 over the next fiscal year, says executive director Madeleine Bernstein, by using donated warehouse space to store food donations as part of a disaster preparedness plan.

Illinois has added the offense of aggravated cruelty to its cruelty law. Common cruelty is punishable by 30 days in jail and a fine of \$500; aggravated cruelty may bring a year in jail and fine of \$1,000.

Legislation In Support of Animals on October 1 filed cruelty charges against St. Charles Parish (Louisiana) dog-catcher Linda Bourgeois for failing to seek prompt treatment for a dog who died at the parish pound a day after being hit by a car.

The Humane Society of Harrisburg Area, Pennsylvania, has closed its 10-year-old shelter in Chambersburg because of an accumulated debt of \$225,000. The shelter handled about 1,500 animals a year, with an adoption rate of 40%.

The 1994 edition of *An Animal Control Officer's Guide to Minnesota Animal Control Laws* is now available for \$10, c/o the Minnesota Animal Control Association, 13416 Xerxes Ave. South, Burnsville, MN 55337.

In four years on the city council of Glens Falls, New York, says Kay Saunders, she's heard more complaints about dog feces than anything else. Responding to dog attacks on children, Glens Falls recently imposed a leash law; Sanders now seeks a "pooper scooper" law as well.

Frank Zigrang ad--
paid through 1994

Tomahawk - Sept., Nov.,
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Wildlife & people

An Indian logging elephant named Bir Bahadur staged a sit-down strike in February after his handler was replaced, blocking a local official's motorcade for hours. Outraged, the official ordered him shot, as "mad." However, Bir Bahadur then broke his fetters and fled into the forest, taking two female elephants with him. He's been at large ever since. Maneka Gandhi, daughter-in-law of the late prime minister Indira Gandhi, is now seeking a pardon for him.

Indonesian forestry minister Djamaluddin Suryohadikusumo says elephants whose habitat has been taken for farming should be trained to work, not be killed. "People must be ready to accept them as part of our economic life," he said October 12. However, he has dispatched a hit team to kill Crest, a bull elephant who has killed 13 people since 1986 and has escaped three times after being shot with tranquilizer darts.

The Downfall Creek Bushland Centre of Brisbane, Australia, has promoted killing feral cane toads as family fun since 1989, but urges that the toads be frozen to death in refrigerators instead of being shot or clubbed. Imported in the 1930s to eat cane beetles, the toads ignored the beetles, but have taken over much habitat from native toads and are commonly considered a nuisance.

A puma shot October 4 at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, near San Diego, was the fourth killed in or near the park this year for allegedly threatening humans.

Prince Charles, of Britain, recently had 15 badgers shot at his Gloucestershire estate because he thought they might have caused an outbreak of bovine TB among his cattle. However, none of the badgers proved to be carriers.

Beginning October 18, kangaroos who enter the city of Canberra, Australia, will be shot as road hazards. Hopping into the city in search of water amid a prolonged drought, kangaroos are blamed for causing a third of all Canberra traffic accidents.

The Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation near Dundee, Illinois, is soon to complete a two-year, \$90,000 radio collar study of the movements of relocated raccoons. In 1993, 19 of 20 raccoons released in the Lone Grove Forest Preserve migrated elsewhere; six died of exposure in unfamiliar habitat. A similar study in Ontario several years ago found that only one raccoon in four survives in a new habitat.

The British Forestry Authority has hired Sheffield University to develop a contraceptive for grey squirrels. Brought from North America in 1876, grey squirrels are accused of taking habitat from native red squirrels, and of hurting hardwood growth—an effect unseen in the U.S.

A bear who raided avocado trees and soaked in hot tubs around Monrovia, California, was spared from euthanasia on September 22 by governor Pete Wilson, while in Austria far-right politician Joerg Haider on October 12 offered his own estate as refuge for an alleged sheep-eating bear, after bounty hunters killed a harmless younger bear by mistake. Also fond of bears, Chinese loggers pulled a drowning panda from the Dadu River on October 3, warming her afterward with their own clothes.

Evanston, Illinois, is considering an ordinance against wildlife-feeding on public property—and may restrict feeding wildlife on private property, too, as does nearby Skokie. Birds, squirrels, raccoons, and other animals drawn by feeders are accused of doing property damage.

Bat Conservation International is working with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources to insure that old mine shafts in the Upper Peninsula are capped in such a manner as to preserve bat habitat. The special caps cost about \$5,000 apiece, which must be raised each time by BCI.

The Dupage County Forest Preserves, in Illinois, plan to cull up to 680 deer this winter in 18 forest preserves—up from 642 deer culled last winter in eight preserves. Some of the deer are killed by sharpshooters; others are lured to feeding stations, entangled in cargo nets, and dispatched with captive bolt guns. The forest district is also awaiting Illinois Department of Conservation approval to try an experimental abortifacient on the deer. The object is to reduce the population to 15-20 deer per square mile.

Officials confirmed in September that a federal Animal Damage Control program trapper recently killed an endangered gray wolf in a coyote trap on land near Lincoln, Montana, leased by the family of U.S. Senator Max Baucus, who is chair of the Senate committee responsible for Endangered Species Act reauthorization.

A European Community directive against bread giveaways would require British bakeries that provide stale bread to the Queen's swans and other wildlife charities to apply for a permit—and pay a fee—in order to keep doing it. The charities too would have to pay a licensing fee.

Canadian SPCA depends on fundraiser

MONTREAL—Ten months after losing the Montreal pound contract to the for-profit firm Berger Blanc, the embattled Canadian SPCA needs to raise \$1 million this fall—nearly triple last fall's figure of \$370,000—just to stay open.

For now, the CSPCA is struggling just to raise the capital to print and mail appeals. As of late September, the staff hadn't been paid in three weeks, while executive director Alex Wolf had paid himself just \$600 in the 20 weeks since he assumed the position in a board coup—and was pinch-hitting at the adoption desk. His immediate predecessor was paid \$75,000 a year.

The 10th executive director in the past 10 years, Wolf has already survived two attempted ousters; the resignation of seven veterinarians; and the resignation of six out of 15 board members, including president Caroline Kipling, who had served just four months. Another former board member, Pauline Maroulis, said the resignations were "because we just couldn't put up with Alex's personality," but the many conflicts he inherited, among unionized and volunteer staff, board members, and English and French-speaking personnel weren't his doing.

"This is a classic turnaround situation," Wolf said, "where you have to make a lot of cuts, make a lot of people wait for money, and where you have to reorganize without having resources."

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture secretary Mike Espy resigned on October 4, effective December 31, amid allegations that while moving to more closely regulate red meat sanitation, he improperly accepted gifts and favors from Tyson Foods, of Arkansas, the biggest U.S. poultry producer.

Grazing on public lands, reports the National Wildlife Federation, has contributed to the decline of at least 346 species of fish, birds, and mammals that are either officially endangered or have been nominated for endangered status.

USDA researcher Robert Wall predicts that a way to make cows' milk simulate the health benefits of breastfeeding will be developed soon by inserting human genes into cows. The first obstacle will be finding a way to create a transgenic cow for less than the present cost of \$300,000 per head.

Vegetable production is taking over the Missouri "bootheel," and proving more profitable than growing fodder crops, previously the regional agricultural staple, says University of Missouri extensive agronomist Tim Schnakenberg.

More than 1,200 veal calves from at least three Wisconsin farms have been confiscated and killed by the USDA over the past three years, the *Milwaukee Journal* says, because they were given clenbuterol, an illegal drug that enhances anemia in calves, producing white meat—and can poison humans in even trace amounts.

Anton Pohlmann, the biggest poultry producer in Europe, is building barns for 3.4 million hens and pullets in Hardin County, Ohio, while appealing a lifetime ban on raising chickens in his native Germany, imposed by the agriculture

Out of the flooding and into the fire in Houston

HOUSTON—Flood rescue in southeastern Texas from Houston to Beaumont was expected to become oil spill rescue in late October along a 24-mile stretch of the San Jacinto River and possibly in marshes flanking the Houston Ship Canal. As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, Texaco crews were still trying to stop leaks in a pipeline containing 2.1 million gallons of crude oil between valve stations—the last of five major pipelines that broke under the floodwaters. Two gasoline lines burst together on October 20 and erupted into flames, injuring 69 people and nearly incinerating a Houston SPCA rescue team including Nick Gilman, disaster coordinator for the American Humane Association.

"It was very, very close," Gilman said. "We had just rescued two cats from trees and had passed a dog on a rooftop and a horse on a sandbar. We were turning around to get the dog and trying to figure out how to rescue the horse when we heard the first explosion. We thought it was just a propane tank or something, and then came the second one, right where we'd seen the animals, maybe 200 yards behind us."

Gilman was talking to fellow rescuers on a cellular telephone at the time, who heard his report from the scene. "That horse, that dog," he said. "They couldn't have survived." The boat crew quickly got everyone including the cats into a Houston SPCA pickup truck and raced away at 70 miles an hour, just ahead of a 100-foot-high wall of flame that apparently engulfed the

boat, boat trailer, and the car used to pull the trailer within seconds.

Eighteen people were killed during the week of flooding that began October 16. About 11,500 people fled their homes. Pets, livestock, wildlife, and animals from exotic game ranches were caught up in the chaos—but Gilman praised the Houston SPCA response as the best-coordinated he's seen. "Patti Mercer and her staff are doing a terrific job," he said. "The AHA is here largely in an advisory capacity, because they already have everything organized."

Emus

"We've been really busy," admitted Mercer, who sent out six boat teams on October 19 and two the next day. "No other animal organizations in the Houston area are actually doing rescues," she added, but several were standing by to help as needed. Surprisingly, Mercer said, the Houston SPCA wasn't having to shelter large numbers of displaced animals—"Only about 50," she guessed, many of them for people who were temporarily obliged to stay in tent cities. Mercer and staff did, however, have to handle three emus that Gilman brought in.

"The fact that there were emus floating in the river didn't surprise me," Gilman said. "I was just surprised there weren't more of them."

When they arrived, Mercer said, they were "very stressed out—tired, exhausted. That helped, because they kick

and bite like crazy."

Northeast of Houston, the United Animal Nations Emergency Animal Rescue Service dispatched 25 volunteers to the town of Liberty, near Conroe, on October 19, led by noted rescuer Terri Crisp. Montgomery County animal control officer Leann Pyles called them in after an exotic animal rancher shot two African lions, two tigers, and a leopard in their cages, while various hooved animals and primates drowned. A rhinoceros was led away to safety.

"This is worse than the Georgia flooding last July," Crisp said. "The animal shelter is underwater, the power plant is threatened, and there is the danger of alligators and water moccasins."

Gilman didn't see snakes, he said, but he added fire ants to the list of hazards. "Wherever you touch a tree or bush, you're likely to get fire ants," he said. "Every dog or cat hanging off a fence is covered with stinging red ants. Some of them jump into the water and take their chances, just to get away from the ants."

By October 21, rescuers concentrated on getting hooved stock off of isolated patches of high ground. Liberty rancher Howard Pipkins and 20 neighbors got 65 of his heifers off a railway trestle just minutes before the first train in days would have plowed into them.

Relief funds may be sent to the Houston SPCA at 519 Studemont, Houston, TX 77007.

ministry of Lower Saxony state because he allegedly inhumanely gassed 60,000 chickens who had salmonella.

The USDA says U.S. poultry consumption will hit a record 71 pounds per person in 1994.

New York state milk production increased 2% during the first seven months after BST was approved for general use, but the state dairy herd decreased by 20,000 cows, according to the N.Y. Agricultural Statistics Service. How much was due to BST and how much due to normal seasonal fluctuation, however, is still unclear.

True Nature Network -
reserved through December

Horses

Premarin maker on defensive

BRANDON, Manitoba—Wyeth-Ayerst is worried about consumer response to the disclosure by the Farm Animal Concerns Trust and **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in early 1993 that its top-selling drug, the estrogen supplement Premarin, comes from pregnant mares' urine, or PMU; that the great majority of the 75,000-plus foals born to the mares each year are sold to slaughter; and that vegetable-based alternatives are readily available. Premarin is now under boycott by most major animal protection groups.

Wyeth-Ayerst now answers letters of protest with copies of a report entitled *Care and Management of Horses at PMU Production Facilities*, by consultant Shauna Spurlock, DVM, who argues that the ranchers, "place their foals as they always have. The type of foals produced run the gambit from purebred thoroughbred foals intended for the race track, to quarter horse foals destined for the show ring, to draft foals that may be used for light recreational work. Some of the fillies are kept as replacement mares. It is true and unavoidable," Spurlock admits, "with a thriving market for horsemeat in Europe and Asia, that some of these foals will be bought for feed lots. Each producer [she visited] acknowledged that was the reality, but in no situation was the feedlot and slaughter the primary or intended market."

"How is it," responds University of Prince Edward Island horse expert Sharon Cregier, Ph.D., "that most of these foals from grade mares are so welcome in areas where papers, breeding, and registration count?" Spurlock also fails to explain how the big draft mares favored for PMU production because of their placid nature and high urine output manage to give birth to "purebred thoroughbred foals" or quarter horses in the first place; or how any destination other than slaughter can be primary when the total horse population of Canada is under 360,000, of whom more than one in six is a PMU-producing mare.

Other Spurlock claims also seem spurious, e.g. that PMU mares can lie down, when as Bonnie Stoehn of the Redwings Horse Sanctuary in California points out, photographs from the March 25, 1994 edition of *Farmers' Weekly* clearly show PMU mares head-chained so that they can't lie down.

Horse notes

Scenes from the Brooke Hospital for Animals free clinic in Luxor, Egypt, a project of the London-based Brooke Memorial Animal Hospital, nicknamed "The Old War Horse." A similar Brooke clinic in Petra, Jordan, has been controversial since 1991, when former director Chris Larter was replaced by Richard Thompson in a still disputed consolidation of authority, but photographer Jeanne McVey of the Sea Wolf Alliance, who visited while attending the recent United Nations Conference on Population in Cairo, has only praise for the Luxor clinic and the nearby Crocodile Island bird sanctuary, which accepted a white stork she bought from two village boys to prevent mistreatment. "Ironically, the once sacred ibis is extinct in Egypt," McVey said, "although the local people refer to all wading birds by that name."

Diet & Health

Proponents of a vegetarian diet are concerned that the public will be misled by recent reports that 38 residents of Limone, Italy, have a unique genetic resistance to cholesterol buildup that medical science hopes to eventually synthesize as a treatment for clogged arteries. The treatment, if and when perfected, will not be cheap—and as with other diseases, medical authorities agree that an ounce of pre-

More than 730 varieties of vegetables, fruits, and grains have been re-engineered through selective breeding over the past 15 years, says the USDA, improving their already high nutritional value.

Vegetarian Times claims to have increased circulation from 160,000 to 340,000 in the three years since founder Paul Obis sold it to the Cowles Group—which also publishes hunting and

The fall 1994 edition of the Physicians Health Plan of Greater St. Louis membership magazine *Living Smarter* urges readers to give up meat.

The *Prevention* magazine health index reports a 29% rise in obesity among children between ages three and 17 since 1984. Three out of 10 children are now overweight. Half of all parents questioned are now trying to limit childrens' fat

vention is still worth a pound of cure.

Dr. Harvey Risch of Yale University reported in the September 21 issue of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* that eating 10 grams of saturated fat per day increases a woman's risk of ovarian cancer by 20%; eating two servings of vegetables a day lowers the risk by an equal factor. Ovarian cancer hits 20,000 American women per year, killing 12,500 of them.

The USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service in mid-October began a national study of the potential for *e. coli* bacterial poisoning from ground beef, which killed four West Coast children in January 1993, and is believed to sicken 10,000 Americans per year.

Ketch-All
(paid through 10/95)

fishing magazines. Their circulations are by contrast stagnant.

consumption, but while 72% tried to limit sugar intake in 1991, only 49% do now.

Performing animals

The Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus is reportedly close to purchasing a 200-acre site northeast of Polk City, Florida, as a retirement colony for 50 elephants and possibly several lions and tigers who were retired from performing with the retirement of longtime trainer Gunther Gebel-Williams in 1991. Ringling already owns a 35-acre animal retirement site elsewhere in Levy County. In other Ringling news, the circus is splitting two new touring units off from the two that visit 95 U.S. cities a year—one to tour South America, the other to tour Asia. The new units will be the first Ringling shows to perform under tents since 1956, when the U.S. units turned to indoor arenas.

The 1,100-mile Iditarod sled dog race lost yet another major sponsor on September 25 when Timberland, a primary backer since 1987, announced it would cease annual funding of about \$390,000 because the association didn't "translate well" to many customers. Iams pulled out on September 13.

A bull broke out of a temporary fighting ring October 4 at Viver, Spain, charged into a house, and fatally gored Timotea Martinez, 82, as she played cards with friends in her kitchen. Five days later a 67-year-old man was crushed to death by a bull during a fiesta run through Nules, Spain, causing the town to cancel a second fiesta run during which torches were to be attached to the bull's horns.

ANIMAL PEOPLE reader Jackie Jackelow thought something didn't sound right about a scheduled animal exhibition by the Horseshoe Creek Wildlife Foundation at the Walmart in Vero Beach, Florida, so she found out from us which USDA office to call and soon learned that the organization, owned by Christina Buford of Davenport, Florida, was formerly known as Catquest—and her exhibitor's permit had been cancelled, after a previous brush with Animal Welfare Act enforcement. The exhibition was halted.

Brad Pappas (through December)

Attendance at the Arlington International Racecourse in Illinois averaged 9,438 last year, down from 16,414 in 1964. Gambling Entertainment TV, to begin broadcasting next summer, hopes to reverse that trend, devoting 12% of its projected schedule to horseracing telecasts.

The International Equine Recovery Net says 50,000 horses a year are stolen in the U.S.; in 1993 IERN assisted 1,458 horsetheft victims. Just 8% of the horses were recovered. To obtain the IERN *Equine Recovery Handbook*, call 1-800-842-8725.

Four horses reportedly died in three days—two of heart attacks—at the 30th annual World Championships of Cutter and Chariot Racing, held recently in Ogden, Utah.

The Dutch-based Foundation for the Preservation and Protection of the Przewalski Horse has restored 20 of the rare wild horses—genetically distinct from domestic horses and mustangs—to the Mongolian steppe, where they hadn't run free in 25 years. Another 19 are to be released next year. Earlier attempts by the Russian and Chinese governments to reintroduce the horse to its native habitat have failed. The release site is within the 220,000-acre Hustain Nuruu Reserve.

Urban Animal Management
paid through November

Animal control cuts brought plague (from page 1)

sneezing. Bubonic plague appeared in Maharashtra state, east of Bombay, in early September, but claimed no known fatalities. Pneumonic plague then hit in Surat, which had been free of plague since 1951. Eventually eight Indian states were afflicted.

"Experts blame a devastating earthquake that killed more than 10,000 people in the region last year for allowing rats to multiply and spread the pestilence," reported Nelson Graves of Reuter. The earthquake disrupted all government services, and as in the U.S. when resources are scarce, animal control—which in India is essentially pest control—received a low priority.

Rat-catching

Although the cities of Chicago and New York maintain special rat-catching task forces, rat-catching has long since ceased to be a major function—or any function—of most U.S. animal control departments. In the Third World however, including India, the village rat-catcher is as familiar a figure as the dogcatcher is in our Saturday morning cartoons. Rat-catching is the primary duty of animal control departments, followed by killing suspected rabid dogs. Cats generally aren't part of the Indian animal control beat; feral cats are considered the front line of defense against rats and mice, whom Hindus rarely kill. Indeed, although rats are blamed for eating or spoiling more than 4.5 million tons of food per year in a nation which rarely has any food surplus, rats are worshipped because a rat was the ever-present loyal companion of the elephant god, Ganesh—and the center of rat worship is the Karni Mata temple in Rajasthan state, within the afflicted region. Thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India participated in the annual festival of Ganesh, which concluded in Surat on September 18, just a week before the deaths began.

To avoid offending Ganesh and the devout, rat-catchers traditionally transport the animals beyond city or village limits, and let them go, yet another avenue by which plague might have spread.

"This nonsense has to stop," retired government official Kolomesh Chandra Dev told Dilip Ganguly of Associated Press. "The time has come for people to realize it is either us or the rat." Dev, of New Delhi, organized a private rat-killing campaign, while the city government struggled to get enough of a 590-vehicle motor pool into adequate repair to catch up on refuse removal, to reduce

another trapper who got it while skinning a bobcat in 1992. But, said Gage, seven of the 10 human plague cases in 1993 were infected at home; at least two were infected by cats, rarely carriers abroad, as have been at least 13 other people since 1977.

One victim was a 31-year-old Tucson man, who in 1992 volunteered to rescue a cat from a crawl space beneath friends' home in rural Colorado. He found the cat docile but desperately ill. Face to face with her while coaxing her out, he apparently contracted pneumonic plague from a sneeze; mistook the symptoms for stomach flu; waited 48 hours to seek medical help; and died. His case mirrored that of a woman from South Lake Tahoe, California, who died after face-to-face contact with her sick cat in 1980. That region remains a plague risk area, as other infected cats were found in nearby Truckee during 1992 and 1993. Sixteen California counties reported plague in animals during 1993. The afflicted locales were scattered throughout the Sierra Nevada foothills, with other cases in San Diego, Riverside, and San Luis Obispo.

According to a veterinary bulletin issued on September 24 by the California Division of Communicable Disease Control, "The incubation period for plague in cats is short, approximately two days. Bubonic plague is the most common form seen in cats, and usually appears as fever, anorexia, lethargy, lymphadenopathy, and/or buboes," or abscessed lymph nodes. "The submandibular lymph nodes are frequently affected," the bulletin continued. "In the less common form, pneumonic plague, respiratory signs may be seen with or without buboes, and include sneezing, coughing, nasal discharge, oral lesions, and/or lower respiratory signs. **Exudate from buboes or respiratory secretions and sputum are contagious to humans,**" it emphasized.

Veterinarians were advised to hospitalize and isolate any cat with plague symptoms, "until the signs are completely resolved. Protect veterinary clinic personnel from secretions and other body fluids," the warning added, "by using disposable surgical masks, gowns, and gloves while handling the animal. Thoroughly disinfect or dispose of all contaminated materials. Treat the cat for fleas with an effective insecticide. Also instruct the owner on how to treat the cat's environment and other contact animals. Owners of cats with suspected plague, the treating veterinarian, and the staff should consult their physician immediately, especially if fever or lymphadenopathy develop."

ANIMAL HEALTH

British link veal and brain damage

Rejected by most veterinary authorities, the hypothesis advanced by Cornell veterinary student Michael Greger via Farm Sanctuary that there may be a link between bovine spongiform encephalopathy and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease gained slightly more weight on October 7 when the United Kingdom CJD Surveillance Unit reported that, "A study of the eating habits of people with CJD showed some statistical associations with the eating of various meat products, particularly veal." Veal calves are fed milk replacers which contain processed slaughterhouse offal, and therefore could sometimes contain the remains of animals who had either BSE or scrapie, a similar disease found in sheep. CJD appears some years after infection, and like BSE, leads to paralysis, blindness, dementia, and death. An ongoing BSE epidemic, now waning, has hit more than 130,000 cattle in Britain since 1986. CJD is comparatively rare, killing 40-50 Britons a year.

A previous U.K. CJD Surveillance Unit survey found a statistical link between CJD and eating blood pudding. However, the researchers stressed, "No causal link has been found. "The findings on veal in this year's report should be seen in this context. It does, however, appear worth further investigation."

"In the absence of scientific data to analyze, it appears we are dealing with an extremely rare disease only remotely linked with meat consumption," opined American Veterinary Medical Association assistant director of scientific activities John Boyce, DVM, who earlier provided an extensive critique of the Greger theory, summarized in the June 1994 **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

"I guess I stand by my earlier 'bears watching' observation," added Franklin Loew, DVM, dean of the Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine. "These preliminary reports should be vigorously followed up, but there's certainly nothing close to proof."

Animal health notes

Proteus International, a British pharmaceutical design firm, announced October 3 that it has patented a vaccine that stops sperm production in cats and can be used as an injectable sterilant. "It also shrinks the testicles," the company said, "but arguably it is better to have shrunken testicles than no testicles at all." Proteus is now doing further testing to see how long the vaccine lasts, whether its effects can be reversed, and whether the same technology can be used to castrate dogs, pigs, and cattle.

Melody Roelke-Parker, formerly chief veterinarian for the Florida panther species recovery project, recently became the first wildlife veterinarian stationed in Tanzania in over 20 years; her husband Steve is building the nation's first veterinary laboratory. The Messerli Foundation, of Switzerland, is funding them in

the food supply for rats. New Delhi rat-catchers set 5,000 traps nightly.

Bombay responded, meanwhile, by adding a night shift to the work schedule of its 4,000 refuse removers; dispatched 2,500 paramedics on a house-to-house search for refugees and other visitors from Surat; and hired extra rat-catchers, with instructions to poison rats rather than just remove them. The preference for poisoning rather than dispatching by quicker, more humane means was apparently because setting out poison technically means the rats kill themselves by eating it, and is therefore less offensive to Hindu religious sensibilities even though it means the rats suffer more. The poison squads claimed to have killed 2,000 rats a day throughout early October.

Similar measures were taken in Surat, where approximately 6,000 tons of trash were removed during the two weeks following the first deaths—after officials persuaded city sanitation workers to return to their jobs, which many had abandoned from fear of contacting flea-ridden rats. The deadliest trash piles were believed to be heaps of cattle, dogs, and cats who were drowned during August in heavy monsoon flooding.

Plague in the U.S.

While the U.S. has never had a major outbreak of plague, the disease is known here, especially in the west. A national plague tracking system was begun in 1944. During the next decade, cases appeared only in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. Circa 1950, plague spread into the Rocky Mountain region. Of the 362 human cases recorded since national tracking began, 336 occurred in the Rockies—244 of them after 1981. Beginning in 1984, plague between moving north as far as Montana and eastward into Texas, but according to acting plague section director Kenneth Gage of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the disease is likely to stop there because the mid-Plains area marks the eastern edge of the known habitat for the deer mouse, rock squirrel, and prairie dog, who have been the primary mammalian carriers.

On the other hand, Gage is sufficiently concerned that cats could become major carriers that on April 7 of this year he issued a special warning via national media. "People are moving out, building new houses, or setting up mobile homes," he explained. "They have a junk pile or a wood pile outside where the rodents live, right at their house. They turn their cats out, and the cats bring infected fleas or a dead rodent back to the house."

Traditionally, most U.S. plague victims contract the disease from wildlife. The first known case in Wyoming, for instance, afflicted a trapper who got it while gutting a rabbit in 1978. The first Wyoming fatality was

Concluded the California advisory, **"To help prevent plague in cats, advise clients to keep their pets confined away from rodents and teach them how to practice effective, regular flea control."**

The advisory did *not* recommend any special measures to eliminate the homeless cat population, aware, perhaps, that medieval fear and hatred of cats brought on a purge of the species throughout much of Europe—followed by a population explosion among rats and mice, and the Black Death, a plague epidemic that killed a third of the European population before it subsided.

Forty-four nations undertook special measures to contain the Indian plague outbreak. Nearby nations generally closed their borders to Indian visitors. More distant and more medically advanced nations variously limited air travel from India, screened arriving passengers for symptoms, and discouraged residents from going to India. In-flight fumigations of aircraft, controversial recently after public disclosure of several cases in which passengers had serious reactions to the insecticides, were stepped up. India instituted screening of all departing air passengers.

The U.S. response may have been the least alarmed, as travellers were merely told to avoid the Surat region; to use insect repellent on legs, clothes and outer bedding if they did visit parts of India where they might encounter either plague or rats; and to take tetracycline or doxycycline as a preventative treatment should they be exposed to plague somehow, except for children under age 8, for whom sulfonamides were recommended.

The most bizarre response may have come in Pentre, Wales, where self-appointed rat-catchers Richard Morgan and Andy Thomas, each 24, blew up the village sewer line while trying to burn rats out of a drain hole.

Japan, plague-free since 1926, helped bring the Indian outbreaks under control by donating 3.3 million antibiotic capsules to India. Informed estimates of the cost of the outbreak to India, where the average daily wage is under a dollar, ranged from \$300 million to \$10 billion.

Dr. P.V. Unnikrishnan of the Voluntary Health Association warned October 9 that despite the attention paid to the plague, it was actually not one of India's most pressing health problems. "One Indian dies every five minutes from tuberculosis," he said. "One third of the population is exposed to malaria, one third of the world's leprosy sufferers are Indian. Of 22 million Indian children born each year, 2.5 million die before they are one, 40% of them suffer from malnutrition, and 50% of children and 65% of women are anemic. Eighty percent of the health budget is spent on hospitals and research facilities," he continued, "which are always in the big cities and towns, when 70% of the people live in the countryside."

a four-year effort to half the spread of distemper among the lions of the Serengeti plains. The disease has already killed a third of the lion population.

A strain of hoof-and-mouth disease carried by Cape buffalo has broken out in the Caprivi region of Namibia, near the Chobe game reserve of Botswana. The strain previously appeared in Zimbabwe.

Before adjourning for the fall elections, Congress amended the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to allow veterinarians to "extra-label," or use drugs on species for which they have not been expressly approved. Former American Veterinary Medical Association president Samuel Strahm, DVM, sought the amendment for five years because pharmaceutical manufacturers, to cut costs, frequently don't apply for approval to sell drugs for use on any but the most common animals.

An unidentified contagious disease in late September killed at least 20 of the 800 goats the city of Laguna Beach, California, has employed for the past year—at cost of \$1 million—to clear firebreaks, in lieu of using herbicides.

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Birds

Three years after spotted owl protection took effect, Oregon is not economically wrecked but booming, with its lowest unemployment rate in 30 years. The loss of 15,000 forest products jobs has been offset by the creation of 20,000 jobs in high technology. Of the displaced wood workers who have been retrained at Lane Community College in Springfield, 90% have new jobs, at an average hourly wage of \$9.02—only \$1.00 less per hour than their old average, and sure to rise as they gain seniority.

Oxford University zoologist Marion Petrie reported on October 13 that a study of peafowl at the Whipsnade animal park, north of London, found that the peacocks with the largest fantails produced the biggest young—which may be why the peahens are most attracted to those peacocks.

A study of reed buntings done by a team from the University of Leicester, Britain, reported in October that, "Female participation in extra-pair copulations was virtually ubiquitous, with 97% having at least one extra-pair offspring." However, they added, "The males can by some unknown means assess their likelihood of paternity, and adjust their nestling provisioning rates accordingly."

An 11-day study coordinated in mid-September by ornithologist Kirk Moulton suggests that the decline in numbers of migrating hawks seen over the past 16 years at Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania, may be the result of changing flight patterns rather than a population crash. To find variants from the traditional flight paths, monitored since 1934, Moulton stationed hundreds of volunteer observers at five-mile intervals from the Appalachians to the Delaware River.

Cracking down on pigeon-racing as an unholy idle pastime, police in the Iranian holy city of Qom on September 22 beheaded 12,000 confiscated birds.

September 22 was a bad day for pigeons, as also that day Switzerland announced it would demobilize its 30,000-bird carrier pigeon service, including 7,000 birds owned by the military and 24,000 kept by subsidized private owners. Disbanding the 77-year-old service will save Swiss taxpayers \$465,000 a year—and cost 266 pigeon-trainers their jobs.

As many as 500 million tiny quelea birds are expected to eat up to 5% of the Zimbabwean wheat crop this year. The government is fighting the birds with avicides.

The migratory Canada goose population is up over the past three years, but a June habitat survey by the Canadian Wildlife Service found an all-time low of only .18 breeding pairs per square kilometre, down from .53 in 1988. One theory for the drop is that growing caribou herds are somehow competing for the most suitable nesting sites—per-

The Shedd Aquarium in Chicago on October 5 introduced the three Pacific whitesided dolphins captured last November to the four it already had, who were captured in 1988. The Shedd hopes they will become the foundation of a successful captive breeding program. Only 24 Pacific whitesided dolphins are in captivity, and only one, at Sea World in San Antonio Texas, has been born in captivity.

Right: Pacific whitesided dolphin and calf in the wild.

(Photo by Bill Rossiter.)

Zoos & Aquariums

Ivan, the gorilla kept for 30 years in solitary confinement at a now defunct shopping mall in Tacoma, Washington, was moved on October 10 to Zoo Atlanta, where he will share a \$4.5 million facility with 20 other gorillas including Willie B., a gorilla who spent 27 years in isolation but has adapted well to life with a family group. Ivan will spend 90 days in a separate suite, viewing the other gorillas through a window, before being introduced in person to any.

The onset of winter threatened to kill a manatee who somehow meandered into Chesapeake Bay, 1,000 miles north of his usual habitat, but a 15-member team from Sea World in Orlando, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Aquarium, the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, and the Save the Manatee Club on October 1 captured him and took him to the National Aquarium, pending transfer to Sea World and eventual release.

Expected to revitalize Camden, New Jersey, the Camden Aquarium drew 1.1 million visitors and 19,000 members when it debuted in 1992, but will draw barely 600,000 visitors this year, and now has only 10,500 members. The \$53 million aquarium was lauded for a planning decision to stress native New Jersey species and exclude marine mammals. Experts believe that decision is why it's now failing.

The New Orleans chapter of the American Association of Zookeepers brought education director Eileen Salguero of the Aurora Zoo in Guatemala City to the Audubon Zoo in October for special training. Staffed largely by volunteers, the 14-acre Aurora Zoo receives 10,000 to 15,000 visi-

Peter Reshetniak of the Raptor Education Foundation is trying to raise \$20 million to build a 10-acre roofed raptor zoo at Eagle Valley, Colorado, which would be focal point of a \$50 million raptor theme park. REF already has four staffers and 50 volunteers who do raptor education programs in schools and nature centers.

The Philadelphia Zoo has dispatched former Liberian director of wildlife back to the wartorn nation to see what's left, if anything, of Sapo National Park and the conservation center he built there. Rumor has it the park has been logged by one of the warring factions.

The London Zoo on September 29 returned its last panda to China, 33 months after she came on loan, because she refused to mate with a male from the Berlin Zoo. Former prime minister Edward Heath said he would visit China in April 1995 and try to get another panda—although most panda authorities now believe "panda loans" harm the species' chances of survival.

The larger of a rare pair of panda twins born at the Beijing Zoo on September 25 died just two days later after being rejected by the mother. Panda mothers are only able to nurse one cub at a time, and the zoo staff were unable to mother the cub successfully with formula.

The only two Vu Quang oxen ever captured died a week apart in early October of an unidentified intestinal disorder. A species first identified in 1992, the deer-like oxen were confiscated from hunters near the Laotian border in May and August, and kept at a Vietnamese government forestry insti-

haps by eating the marsh grass that provides their protection.

National Audubon Society research biologist Stephen Kress, who restored terns to the Maine coast 20 years ago, is now using decoys and solar-powered CD players that broadcast murre and razorbill cries to lure the birds back to the same vicinity. Murres, puffins, and razorbills, all members of the auk family, are the northern counterparts of penguins, but were hunted out of much of their range during the 19th century; one species, the great auk, was extinguished. They can be transplanted from recovered colonies off Newfoundland, but may spend years at sea between breeding intervals, and usually nest only at islands which already have thriving populations.

The South African Navy on October 6 organized patrols to protect a breeding colony of 500 endangered jackass penguins from a serial killer who clubbed nine penguins to death in nine days, repeatedly eluding police.

tors on a typical Sunday. Noteworthy animals there include a wide range of parrots confiscated by customs officials.

A new \$1 million Tuna Research and Conservation Center being built by Stanford University and the Monterey Bay Aquarium hopes to help the species recover from overfishing—and to discover the secrets to keeping captive tuna alive. The Monterey Bay Aquarium celebrated its 10th anniversary on October 20. Other current projects include adding facilities for barracuda, sea turtles, and sharks, and identifying a dozen new species a year discovered in the 12,000-foot-deep Monterey Bay chasm by scientists of the parallel Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute. Founder David Packard, who made his fortune by cofounding Hewlett-Packard, has donated more than \$135 million to the various Monterey Bay marine habitat projects.

tute near Hanoi.

The Bronx Zoo on October 5 belatedly announced the August 8 birth of twin male gorillas, sired by Timmy, the silverback brought from the Cleveland Metropark Zoo in 1992 amid much controversy about separating him from his sterile former mate.

San Diego Wildlife Park head elephant keeper Alan Roocroft, notorious for directing the prolonged beating of an elephant named Dunda in 1988, told National Public Radio on August 22 that, "I don't think, personally, elephants should be in zoos in the western world," as he doesn't think they should be kept in small groups in small areas.

The Biodome in Montreal has prepared a \$1.7 million plan for capturing belugas, and will decide within two years whether to go ahead with it. The budget includes \$284,000 for public relations before and during the capture.

November 6-26: Wildlife photos by Robert Harrison at the Uniondale Public Library, Uniondale, N.Y.

November 18-20: Cat Fanciers' Assn. 1994 Intl. Cat Show, Atlanta. Info: 908-528-9797.

Nov. 19: Washtenaw Citizens for Animal Rights vegan banquet and raffle in Ann Arbor, Michigan, to benefit low-cost neutering. Info: Box 2614, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

November 19: Health Expo 1994, hosted by the Vegetarian Society of South Jersey, in Westampton, New Jersey. \$15 before Nov. 10; \$18 at the door. Info: 609-877-7281.

November 29: Fur Free Friday. (See p. 10.)

Nov. 29-Dec. 1: Intl. Seminar on Animal Welfare, presented by the Animal Welfare Board of India in New Delhi (#60, 4th St., Abhirampuram, Madras-600 018, India). Info: 91-11-044-499-6801.

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

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COURT CALENDAR

Collector cases

A 32-year-old man from Barrie, Ontario, drew five years in prison on October 5 for three counts of sexual abuse and one of obstructing justice, while his female companion, 33, drew two years for obstructing justice. In November 1991 the pair locked the woman's four girls and a boy in a feces-filled basement for 18 months, along with 19 cats and four dogs, after police visited the home to question the man about allegedly anally raping the two oldest girls, then nine and 10. The children were discovered, rescued, and placed in foster care in April 1993.

Lori Beckwith Clay, 30, was charged with child endangerment and her parents Richard and Carol Beckwith, 57 and 53, were charged with both child endangerment and animal cruelty on October 17, four days after police removed Beckwith's three daughters, ages 2, 3, and 7, from a rented 39-acre farm in San Jose, California, where humane officials also found 1,500 diseased and neglected pigs, goats, chickens, ducks, turkeys, rabbits, parakeets, cocktiels, finches, and fighting cocks, along with numerous dead animals. Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley officials said two of the girls slept in a house on the property that had been used as a family cesspool since 1991; 4,000 gallons of sewage were pumped out of the basement.

More than 17 months after sheriff's deputies in Clatsop County, Oregon, seized 117 malnourished dogs from a feces-filled school bus that owner Vickie Rene Kittles called a no-kill shelter, the dogs are still impounded, ineligible for adoption, and Kittles is still finding ways to delay her trial on 42 counts of abuse. The dogs' upkeep has so far cost \$85,000—\$40,000 in donations, the rest in tax money. Kittles, with a long record of animal-related arrests in Florida, is also suspected but not charged in the disappearance of her elderly mother, who was last seen confined to

Crimes against humans

U.S. District Judge Marilyn Hall Patel on October 4 barred California from executing prisoners in the gas chamber, based partially on testimony that gassing is no longer considered a humane way to euthanize dogs and cats, and therefore is "cruel and unusual punishment," violating the Eighth Amendment. California may now turn to using lethal injections.

Described by hunting buddies as "a decent family man," William Burdick, 28, of Granville, New York, was arraigned October 21 on two counts of second-degree murder and one count of sexual misconduct, after confessing in a five-page statement that on September 19 he strangled his 17-year-old niece Stephanie Sady, who was mother of a five-month-old boy, during an attempted rape; hid her body under the bed while having lunch with his wife; choked the body again, this time with a stereo speaker wire; and videotaped himself raping the corpse. Sady's remains were found under Burdick's workbench nine days later, during which Burdick helped lead the search for the missing girl and accused her boyfriend of abusing her. Letters to local newspapers objected to publicity about his alleged deeds, lest it cause hard feelings within the family. He was charged only with second-degree murder because local authorities said he hadn't set out to kill Sady, but was charged with unpremeditatedly murdering her twice, once for each effort.

In the same region, police apprehended fugitive Joel O'Keefe on October 8 at a sandwich shop in Bennington, Vermont, after body odor tipped clerk Jason Metcalfe to his identity. "He looked like a complete grub," Metcalfe said. "He was wearing hunter's clothes and he smelled," and it wasn't yet hunting season. Known as an avid hunter, O'Keefe escaped from a

Baton Rouge, Louisiana judge Bill Brown on September 15 awarded \$650,000 in damages to the parents of Yoshihiro Hattori, a 16-year-old exchange student whom hunter Rodney Peairs gunned down on his doorstep on October 17, 1992. Hattori and a companion had mistaken Peairs' home for the site of a Halloween party they were invited to attend. A local jury earlier acquitted Peairs of manslaughter. New evidence introduced at the civil trial included testimony that Peairs once shot a dog with little provocation and had uttered a death threat against his wife's ex-husband.

Towson, Maryland circuit judge Robert Cahill on October 17 sentenced hunter Kenneth Peacock, 36, to just 18 months in prison and 50 hours of community service for shooting his wife Sandra, 31, on February 9, four hours after finding her in bed with another man, whom he chased away at gunpoint. Cahill said he regretted having to give Peacock any prison time at all. "I am forced to impose a sentence," he said, "only because I think I must do it to make the system honest." Peacock spent the four-hour interim drinking and berating the victim.

Hunter Jack Kidd Jr. was killed in a shootout with police near Seney, Michigan, on October 19, a day after he killed fellow hunters Adam Hills, 27, and Donald Bonifield, 48, while wounding Johnny Lee Bowler, 21, in a dispute over who had the right to shoot bears at a baited ambush.

Bowhunter Andrew McCoy, 17, of Brighton, Colorado, drew 32 years in prison on October 4 for encouraging fellow bowhunter Michael Breau to shoot McCoy's stepmother, Helen McCoy, in the back with an arrow on June 28, 1993. Breau also lived with the McCoy's. The two and a third teenager then told Helen McCoy they'd

Rod Coronado caught in Arizona

TUCSON, Arizona—Rod Coronado, 28, indicted by a federal grand jury in connection with an alleged Animal Liberation Front arson at Michigan State University in 1992, was arrested September 28 by the FBI on the Pasqua Yaqui Reservation, south of Tucson, Arizona. Living under the name Martin Rubio, he was lured outdoors by an informer who asked him to help with an injured bird.

Of mixed Yaqui and Mexican ancestry, Coronado served the reservation as a social worker, and was highly praised by tribal vice president Anselmo Valencia, whose home he shared, for his work with children. Valencia unsuccessfully offered to pledge his own salary as bond for Coronado's release.

Coronado is being held without bail at the Tucson Federal Correctional Institute. A fugitive for 18 months, he is also suspected in connection with a similar arson, also in 1992, at Washington State University. Both fires razed mink research projects of value to the fur trade. If convicted on all five of the charges he already faces, he could draw 50 years in prison and be fined \$1.25 million.

Coronado is best known for sinking two Icelandic whaling vessels at dockside in 1986, in company with British activist David Howitt, on behalf of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society; and for obtaining undercover video of conditions and killing methods on mink farms after leaving the Sea Shepherds over tactical disagreements. He is legally represented by noted animal rights attorney Larry Weiss, of Santa Rosa, California.

Activism

Anchorage Superior Court judge John Reese on October 1 ordered the state of Alaska to pay Friends of Animals nearly \$10,000 in legal fees for filing a spurious libel suit against the organization in 1993. Outgoing Alaska governor Walter Hickel directed that the suit be filed in response to FoA's campaign against his wolf-killing policies.

Norwegian Navy deserter Bjorn Ursford, 27, named Sea Shepherd Conservation

a van on Kittles' former Florida property, guarded by several large, aggressive dogs.

Metro Animal Control in East Nashville, Tennessee, on September 17 seized 19 dogs and 19 cats from the feces-filled home of Anna Sandhu Ray, ex-wife of James Earl Ray, convicted assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King—but found no trace of Sandhu Ray herself.

Joyce Witman, of Shamokin, Pennsylv-ania, faces 50 counts of cruelty after the September 14 discovery of 41 flea-ridden terriers plus numerous allegedly starving cats, gerbils, rabbits, hermit crabs, a ferret, and a potbellied pig in her home—80 animals in all.

The Peninsula Humane Society in San Mateo, California, on September 28 removed 22 purebred huskies, Dobermans, and Akitas from the home of backyard breeder Ronald Bona, previously convicted of animal neglect in 1990.

Farmer Kurt Nelson, 36, of Herkimer County, New York, on October 11 drew 89 days in jail and was ordered to pay \$1,000 restitution to the Herkimer County Humane Society, for allowing 25 cattle, pigs, and dogs to starve in his barn last spring. Some of the tethered animals were found eating the haunches of a still living cow. Only six months earlier, on October 26, 1993, Nelson was charged—and later convicted—for allowing 20 pigs to starve to death on another farm he owns. The 81-year-old Herkimer County Humane Society is reportedly near collapse from the cost of handling the Nelson case.

No charges have been filed against mother and grandmother Dianne Fabiano and Virginia Steele, of Halifax, Massachusetts, who allegedly locked Fabiano's three sons in portable doghouses for disciplinary purposes. The boys, who did not attend school, were in September removed from the home and placed in foster care.

patrol car on September 23 while awaiting trial for allegedly locking a six-year-old in a closet and threatening to kill her while he sodomized her aunt. While at large he became a folk hero to many locals—and became the lead suspect in two earlier rape/sodomy cases when the victims said they recognized him from wanted posters.

Already convicted August 16 in St. Louis of the 1989 rape/murder of Aree Hunt, a six-year-old boy, Lorenzo Fayne, 23, is next to stand trial for allegedly raping and killing four St. Louis-area girls, ages 9 to 17, between March 1992 and July 1993. First arrested at age 13, Fayne had a long record for animal abuse and sexual assault, among other offenses, in both East St. Louis and Milwaukee.

Cruelty

The state of Maryland on October 5 posted a \$3,000 reward for info leading to the conviction of two men who allegedly poisoned 72 deer last February after they couldn't get permission to hunt in the area where the dead deer were found.

California wildlife officials on September 21 charged Mark Rommel Osterholt, 28, with multiple criminal counts in the May and August seizures of 2,479 dead and dying turtles, whom Osterholt intended to sell for human consumption. More than half of the turtles died; the Los Angeles SPCA nursed the rest back to health, for eventual return to their natural habitat.

get help, unhooked her telephone, locked the house, stole her car, and left her to die. She is now confined to a wheelchair. The attempted murder was to be the first of a projected 3,000 the boys intended to commit together.

Stud farm horse handler Sergei Golovkin, 35, was sentenced to death October 21 in Moscow, Russia, for raping, castrating, disemboweling, and partially eating 11 boys between 1984 and 1992. Golovkin himself was severely abused as a child by his father, a noted physicist.

Farm animal handler Pietro Paccinani, 69, was charged October 19 in Florence, Italy, with the dismemberment murders of eight couples—seven heterosexual and one gay—between 1968 and 1985.

American SPCA executive vice president John Foran says the October 6 seizure of 400 fighting cocks from a farm in Ghent, New York, will cripple the clandestine east coast cock-fighting circuit. Farm owner William Mink, faces 410 counts of cruelty and illegal possession of the birds, whom he said he was keeping for other people.

Commercial fisher Vincenzo Terzoli, a crew member of the ship *St. Joseph*, has been charged with the 1992 killing of a California sea lion named Oscar, also known as Jelly, who was unofficial mascot of San Pedro Harbor. Terzoli allegedly fed the sea lion a fish containing an explosive device.

Society crewmember of the year for his part in this summer's campaign against Norwegian whaling, will probably be sentenced in December to time served on a decade-old possession of marijuana conviction and be released, Sea Shepherd captain Paul Watson says. Ursford was arrested in Scotland and extradited to Norway in August.

Dog theft

Donnell Sloan, 14, is awaiting trial in Philadelphia for his part in the February 9 murder of Michael Yancey, 40, who was fatally shot by Sloan's unidentified juvenile companion as the two allegedly tried to steal his pit pull terrier.

Police in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, are stumped by the August 30 theft at gunpoint of a 115-pound Rottweiler, who was out for a walk with his 25-year-old master.

As 700 protesters stood vigil outside the courthouse, Roy Elliott, 21, Jason Tapper, 21, and Jan Pyatt, 23, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, were charged with multiple felonies on October 21 in the torture-killing of a Dalmatian named Duke, obtained via free-to-good-home fraud.

Animal dealer Jerry Branton, of Stevenson, Washington, has been fined \$2,500 and barred from USDA licensing for a year for selling at least 46 dogs and cats to labs without a permit.

Cleo Bledsoe, of Lafayette, Indiana, has yielded his Class B dealer's permit for five years, for multiple Animal Welfare Act violations.

Wild Burro Rescue
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Beatriz Espinoza de Felaac teaches humane education in Guadalajara, for FELA A.C. / Amigos de los Animales. The program is now suspended due to lack of funding. The group may be assisted c/o CP 44100, Vidrio 2078, Sector Juarez, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

CHILDREN & ANIMALS

University of New Hampshire sociologist **David Finkelhor** reported in the October issue of *Pediatrics* that a telephone survey of 2,000 children aged 10-16 had discovered 15.6% were assault victims within the previous year, triple the 5.2% reported by the 1991 National Crime Survey; 0.5% had been raped, five times higher than the NCS estimate of 0.1%; and 75% of the attacks were by other youths, including 41% of the sexual assaults. From 30% to 40% of the victims had never reported the assaults, Finkelhor said.

Egyptian health minister Ali Abdel-Fattah on October 19 reneged on a promise population minister Maher Mahran made to the United Nations Conference on Population and Development in September that Egypt would push for a law banning cliterodectomies—a procedure done to an estimated 91% of Egyptian women to prevent them from feeling sexual pleasure. Instead, Abdel-Fattah said he might try to repeal the law barring the operations in government hospitals and clinics. Cliterodectomies are now usually performed under unsanitary conditions by untrained people, without anesthetic.

The Elsa Wild Animal Appeal's Leo M. Lobsenz Wildlife Education Fund provides material support for humane education programs. Get application info from POB 675, Elmhurst, IL 60126.

Psychologist **Soledad Larrain** of the United Nations Children's Fund reported October 20 that two-thirds of Chilean children are beaten at home; 34% receive frequent and severe beatings. Only one victim in 10 receives medical help for serious injuries, while fewer than one in 20 receives legal help. Domestic violence wasn't criminalized in Chile until September of this year.

California governor Pete Wilson on September 29 signed a bill setting up a "900" telephone number to enable parents to keep track of the location of the state's estimated 41,000 convicted felony child molesters. The system, meant to pay for itself with an estimated volume of 6,000 calls per month, is to be operating by July 1, 1995.

Bangladesh police on October 9 arrested three Moslem elders who flogged a 13-year-old girl 101 times for alleged fornication. The girl, known only as Juleka, said she would kill herself if the men were not punished. Her friend Firoza, 14, did kill herself last year rather than endure such a flogging.

Liberian head of state David Kpomakpor called on October 7 for the abolition of forced conscription of child soldiers. Of the 60,000 combatants in the ongoing Liberian civil war, he said, "The great majority are children who have yet to complete their primary education."

Fund for Animals president Cleveland Amory pledged on October 14 to match a grant of \$10,000 from the Abe Wouk Foundation, toward building the Isaac Bashevis Singer Humane Education Center at the Tel Aviv SPCA, a project of Concern for Helping Animals in Israel. Singer, who died in 1992 at age 87, became a vegetarian in 1935 and fought cruelty to animals throughout his Nobel Prize-winning literary career.

"It has always seemed to me," Amory told ANIMAL PEOPLE, "that money spent on humane education in Israel would have an influence reaching far beyond the boundaries of that one country. Cruelty to animals exists in the Middle East on a scale which is hard even for hardened veterans of American humane battles to envisage. Surely one of the best hopes for stemming that tide is an active and up-to-date humane education program such as the one being designed by CHAI."

CHAI is also seeking funds to develop a humane education curriculum for the Israeli public schools, which the Ministry of Education has agreed to implement upon completion. For details, contact CHAI director Nina Natelson at POB 3341, Alexandria, VA 22302; telephone 703-658-9650; fax 703-941-6132.

The photo above, by Israeli photographer Tamar Arad, is part of a CHAI humane education exhibit currently showing in Tel Aviv.

Paul Watson credits The Kindness Club, founded in 1959 by the late Aida Flemming, as a major inspiration to his career in wildlife defense. Membership is \$3.00 U.S. or Canadian funds per child, or \$15.00 for groups of 5-10 members. Each child gets a pin, information packet, and quarterly newsletter. Write to 65 Brunswick St., Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada E3B 1G5.

The American Anti-Vivisection Society is soliciting nominations for its 1995 Student Animal Advocate Award and entries in its second annual Young Activist Campaign

Contest. Get details from Dean Smith at 800-SAY-AAVS, or write to 801 Old York Road #204, Jenkintown, PA 19046-1685.

A study of "Student Achievement and Attitudes in a Pilot Study Comparing an Interactive Videodisc Simulation to Conventional Dissection," published in the October 1994 edition of *The American Biology Teacher*, reinforces the findings of previous studies done in 1969 and 1977, agreeing that simulation "can be as effective as traditional frog dissection in the high school biology laboratory."

Journals

Continuing a series of autobiographies by people prominent in animal protection, *Between The Species* 9.3 features **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton. An autobiography by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett appeared in 1990. Also in 9.3, Michael Allen Fox concludes in a review of environmentalism and meat-eating that, "As long as environmental ethicists ignore the issue of vegetarianism, it will be difficult to take seriously their claims to be proponents of a new holistic ethic." *Between The Species* 9.3 is \$5.00, or \$16/4 issues, from POB 8496, Landscape Station, Berkeley, CA 94707.

Society & Animals 2.2 includes provocative studies of "Public Attitudes Toward Animal Research" and "Competing Definitions of Laboratory Animal Cruelty and Public Policy." No price listed; inquire at 10 High St., Knapwell, Cambridge CB3 8NR, UK.

Veggie-wear

Research

The National Institutes of Health Human Embryo Research Panel, after eight months of study, on September 29 endorsed federal funding for biomedical research on human embryos outside the womb during the first 14 days after conception. The panel recommended against the creation of embryos specifically for research, however, except to research matters directly pertaining to fertilization.

The Environmental Protection Agency and the National Institutes of Environmental Health Sciences on September 22 hosted a gathering of 60 scientists to discuss protocols for reducing the number of animals used in testing the cancer-causing potential of chemicals. The goal is to identify carcinogenicity from use of one sex and one species, instead of the present minimum of two to achieve recognized findings.

The American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research is offering \$10,000 to the scientist who as of November 1994 has made the most substantial contribution to validating alternatives to animal testing. Get details from AFAAR, 175 W. 12th St., Suite 16G, New York, NY 10011.

Purdue University researchers have obtained four patents on a technique for using material from pigs' intestines to replace damaged tissues within the human body.

Objecting to ANIMAL PEOPLE's description of one of her recent papers as supporting the conclusion of Tufts University Center for Animals and Public Policy director Andrew Rowan that U.S. laboratory animal use is steadily declining, F. Barbara Orlans of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics at Georgetown University sent along her source material with a note saying, "I believe the USDA data shows no decline in overall numbers, based on the 10% that are counted," although she acknowledged declines in cat and dog use. Rats, mice, and birds are excluded from the USDA totals, and farm animals have been included only since mid-1990. However, the USDA data shows that among the six species tracked since 1977, rabbit use is down 24% from the high of 554,000 reached in 1987; hamster use is down 27% from the high of 437,000 reached in 1984; guinea pig use is down 35% from the high of 599,000 reached in 1985; cat use is down 51% from the high of 69,000 reached in 1979; dog use is down 50% from the high of 211,000 reached in 1979; and primate use is down 18% from the high of 61,000 reached in 1987.

American AV ad (reserved through December)

Dates & Projects

BOOK REVIEWS

The World of the Coyote, by Wayne Grady. Sierra Club Books (730 Polk St., San Francisco, CA 94109), 1994. 143 pages, 72 color photos, \$25.00 hardback.

"In the early 1940s," Wayne Grady recounts, "the citizens of Klamath County, Oregon, instituted an intensive campaign to eradicate the coyote. By 1947 there was not a single coyote in Klamath County. But there were field mice. The cost in lost crops soared into the millions of dollars, far more than had ever been attributed to damage by coyotes. In the end, Klamath County began to reintroduce the coyote."

This episode alone is worth the price of the book—and is just one of many quotable passages in a richly illustrated text that belongs in every school library. Those who already know and appreciate coyotes will be enthralled; so will be many who have never met one.

Skywater, by Melinda Worth Popham. Greywolf Press (2402 University Ave., St. Paul, MN 55114), 1990. 206 pages, \$17.95 hardcover.

Because Melinda Worth Popham's *Skywater* is fiction, it won't be shelved alongside Grady's work in libraries; but Popham does convincingly describe life from the perspective of six vividly introduced coyotes, who flee from the loss of their water source due to pollution, in quest of the water that sometimes falls from above and lies beyond the beyond. There are memorable human characters as well, including a trapper who might seem overdrawn if we hadn't met his clone many times. Though never a big seller, the mythic appeal of *Skywater* is such that it may endure to become an acknowledged classic—and to gain deserved recognition when eventually it is discovered by Hollywood.

The Aye-Aye and I, by Gerald Durrell. Touchstone Books (1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020), 1992; first Touchstone edition 1994. 175 pages. \$11.00 paperback.

My favorite gift on my eighth birthday was a copy of Gerald Durrell's first book, *My Family And Other Animals*, about finding his calling as a naturalist while growing up on the Greek island of Corfu during the 1920s. I read and reread it to tatters. Thus I declared dibs on reviewing *The Aye-Aye and I*—and was hugely disappointed, as well as relieved that I may have missed little by missing 21 of the subsequent 22 Durrell titles. Once known chiefly as younger brother of the novelist Lawrence Durrell, Gerald has now sold far more books than Lawrence ever did, as well as becoming legendary for his television specials and species conservation work via the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust. This has apparently convinced him that his galloping trots are more fascinating than the lemurs of Madagascar, his nominal topic this time in a tediously whimsical tome that might have made a good newspaper feature.

On October 9, as this review was readied for print, we received word that a rare Mauritius kestrel had swooped into a reintroduction site for the equally rare Mauritius pink pigeon on Ile Aux Aigrettes, to kill one of the newly hatched young. Durrell has saved both species from extinction—the kestrel after just four birds remained. There are now about 250 of each. This incident may inspire yet another Durrell book. One hopes he'll remember to tell the story of the species recoveries between recording his trips to the outhouse.

—M.C.

75%

"Who's got the can opener?"

The Cage, by Audrey Schulman. Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill (POB 2225, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2225), 1994. \$17.95 hardcover.

Turning the convention of the glamorous lady photographer upside down, Audrey Schulman's first novel describes the attempt of a decidedly unglamorous and not just a little perverse female photographer's attempt to prove herself among male colleagues on a catastrophic trip to record the lives of polar bears near Churchill, Manitoba. The gay vegetarian dies first. A quasi-vegetarian herself, the heroine turns to devouring meat and wearing fur even before the real crisis begins. *The Cage* is a fine outdoors yarn, actually not unsympathetic toward animal rights; Jack London would have approved, on both counts. Yet it stretches credibility, since countless vegetarians live easily through the same expedition each winter, via tours promoted by Natural Habitat Adventures Inc., who provided the photograph above.

—M.C.

The Secret Oceans, by Betty Ballantine. Bantam Books (1540 Broadway, New York, NY 10036), 1994. \$29.95 hardcover, illustrated.

February 15, 2000: a magical community of talking dolphins kidnaps undersea explorers in a desperate attempt to teach humankind intermingled lessons in planetary survival and compassion for other species. The plot is predictable, but the message bears repeating. No less than 12 artists contributed to the stunning beauty of the book, making it visually appealing to all ages. The text, however, would speak best to 10-to-16-year-olds, particularly fans of *Seaquest*, for whom it would make a perfect holiday gift.

—Kim Bartlett

Cruelty or science?

Animal experimentation: Cruelty or Science? by Nancy Day. Enslow Publishers Inc. (Bloy St. & Ramsey Ave., Box 777, Hillside, NJ 07205-0777), 1994. 128 pages, \$17.95 hardcover.

This is one of the titles of Enslow's "Issues in Focus" series, books tailored to readers aged 12 and up, exploring current controversies. *Animal Experimentation* examines the pros and cons of vivisection in as fair and unbiased a treatment as possible, quoting experts and spokespersons from both camps.

Included is a very brief history of the use of animals in scientific experimentation, as well as of the animal rights movement, which grew in reaction to and revulsion against the casually cruel practice of vivisection. On the scientists' side is the argument that without animal experimentation, our civilisation would not enjoy its present level of health and safety. The position of the antivivisectionists ranges from encouraging alternate methods of medical testing, all the

way to questioning whether human welfare is worth *any* pain or hardship inflicted on animals.

The book concludes by urging readers to continue to explore the issues presented, with a view toward drawing conclusions based on knowledge rather than prejudice or sentimentality. Still, enough emotionally charged quotes are included to help sway fence-sitters. "The truth is," reads literature from the Animal Rights Connection, "that animal experimentation is a highly profitable enterprise. There is no money in preventative medicine." A scientist counterpoints with the opinion that "anyone who's had a child" would have no problem deciding whose health and happiness is more important, the child's or the experimental animal's.

Animal Experimentation shows youthful readers that answers do not come down from on high, helpfully colored black or white, but rather are formed as much from one's own experience and often hard-won philosophical development.

—P.J. Kemp

OBITUARIES

British film director **James Hill**, 75, died October 9. Hill's most successful productions were *Born Free*, 1966, starring Virginia McKenna and Bill Travers, and the 1971 version of *Black Beauty*.

Bunny Huggers' Gazette ad
(free—can bump)

Arlie Coplin, 40, a longtime office volunteer for the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, died August 25 of skin cancer. Born in Huntington Beach, California, Coplin lived most of his life in nearby Fallbrook, where after a stint as a Navy flight mechanic he became a building contractor. "Until the day he died," the *Sea Shepherd Log* memorialized, "Arlie was most concerned that he was leaving the world with the future existence of whales uncertain. He loved them desperately and he regretted dying without having gone to sea himself to protect them. We had been trying to get Arlie on board as a crew member for a long time," but logistics interfered. Coplin's survivors included his mother Helen Coplin, and sisters Lois Sontag and Karen Valek.

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