

A tale of two species

Wolves, coyotes killed as lookalikes

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ADIRONDACK FOREST PRESERVE, N.Y.—
Long hated and persecuted for resembling wolves, coyotes again figure to pay the price for their bigger cousins as wolves, their own image rehabilitated, are reintroduced to fragments of their former habitat. The strongest argument wolf defenders have for reintroduction, they've found, is not that North American wolves have never verifiably attacked a human being, nor that they're the lovable creatures whose family life Farley Mowat recorded in *Never Cry Wolf!*

Rather, it's that, "A wolf will kill a coyote if he sees it," as Michael Kellett of RESTORE the North Woods explains at every opportunity.

"Wolves have larger territorial needs than coyotes," elaborates Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife biologist Tom Schaeffer. "They live in well-established groups," including many adults of both sexes plus cubs, "who require a larger area, sometimes as much as 200 square miles. Thus you would be dealing with a smaller number of wolves in an area than coyotes," who live in family units typically structured around a monogamous pair. A coyote family usually occupies about 24 square miles, though territories of up to 100 square miles are not unheard of.

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

Like Kellett, Scott Thiele of the Adirondack Wolf Project plays up the wolf/coyote rivalry as he stumps upstate New York, building a pro-wolf reintroduction coalition. Twenty to 30 wolf packs, Thiele claims, could virtually eliminate coyotes from the Adirondack Forest Preserve.

Neither Thiele nor Kellett has anything against coyotes—but their audiences often do. The prospect that relatively few wolves will knock off elusive coyotes bigtime has

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Wolf. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

ANIMAL

News For People Who

PEOPLE

Care About Animals

EASY TARGETS

Did HSUS expose zoo links to canned hunts or just play to the grandstand?

WASHINGTON D.C.—Announcing that a three-year probe “has implicated the nation’s best-known zoos as suppliers of exotic animals to hunting ranches,” the Humane Society of the U.S. has made recent headlines across the country—but the facts fall short of the sensational charges.

HSUS alleged that 24 zoos had sold animals to so-called canned hunts. Of the 24, however, seven had already terminated links to canned hunts that were disclosed years ago by other investigators. The allegations against another 10 zoos remain unsubstantiated more than two months after they were named by the periodical *HSUS Reports*, despite HSUS investigator Richard Farinato’s August 24 promise to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that details would be forthcoming. Several of the zoos deny making such sales; one of them, the Knoxville Zoo, had cancelled such a sale before it was completed.

Of the seven zoos that were implicated in substantiated sales to canned hunts, only two, the San Francisco Zoo and Busch Gardens in Tampa, Florida, were involved in either multiple transactions or the sale of more than four animals. Only a handful of sales occurred within the past two years. Only the Mesker Park Zoo in Evansville, Illinois, acknowledged awareness of having sold an animal who might be hunted.

The HSUS allegations were amplified by an August 19 U.S. Newswire statement, timed to boost the August 20 introduction of H.R. 4497, the “Captive Exotic Animal Protection Act of 1994,” by Rep. George Brown (D-California) and 15 co-sponsors. Adapted from the “Canned Hunt Prohibition Law of 1992,” which died in the last Congress, the bill would ban interstate and international traffic in exotic wildlife to stock hunting ranches—many of which are essentially shooting pens. The bill has virtually no chance of passage this late in the current Congress, which will close in mid-October, and the principal author, Rep. Don Edwards (D-California) is retiring at the close

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World dolphins go?

Some Body Shop
ingredients are tested
on animals

NEAVS FLUNKS MATH

*Gorillas are still
in the mist*

Bears top CITES agenda

*California downer law
ratifies neglect*

USDA moves to
stop facebranding

Vanishing whales' tails sculpted of granite by Jim Sardonis and planted on a mountainside above Randolph, Vermont, may be as close as future generations get to whales
—Photo by Kim Bartlet

Russia objects

MAY IGNORE WHALE SANCTUARY WITH IMPUNITY

MOSCOW, Russia—Already holding a formal objection to the global whaling moratorium decreed by the International Whaling Commission in 1986, Russia on September 13 filed an objection to the May creation of the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary as well—meaning that under IWC rules, Russia not only may kill whales commercially without fear of trade sanctions, but also may kill whales below the 40th parallel, where about 80% of the world’s surviving baleen whales spend up to 80% of their time.

Intended to protect whales in Antarctic waters, the sanctuary was in effect won by the U.S. delegation at cost of conceding the passage of a Revised Management Plan for setting commercial whaling quotas. While the adoption of the RMP could lead to

the resumption of commercial whaling worldwide within another 18 months, despite the failure of most whale species to recover from near extinction, the designation of the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary was supposed to insure that most whales would survive—especially if, as RMP backers including Greenpeace and the International Fund for Animal Welfare contend, the RMP formula kept the quotas near zero for years to come.

Instead, the refusal of the U.S. delegation to lead the world in continuing a "Just say no" approach to whaling apparently convinced whaling nations and would-be whaling nations that they can whale away with impunity. The lack of firm U.S. opposition to whaling was underscored by the failure of the

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Editorial

Humane is for humanity

The Roman Catholic Church recently published a new Catechism, an event of importance to more than one billion people worldwide, about 19% of the global human population, because the Catechism is the reference that governs the daily conduct of devout Catholics, interpreting everyday situations in accordance with what the Church believes to be divine will.

Like secular law, the Catechism is founded largely on precedent, derived from a combination of codified dictate and adjudication. As the instrument of an institution whose practical purpose is conserving moral order, the Catechism cannot be expected to break abruptly from tradition to tell the faithful that most must radically change their lives. Even small changes are therefore noteworthy. Such a small change comes in Passage 2415, which extends moral consideration to animals, plants, and habitat. "The Seventh Commandment enjoins respect for the integrity of creation," it asserts. "The use of mineral, plant, and animal resources cannot be separated from respect for moral imperatives. Man's dominion over inanimate and other living beings granted by the Creator is not absolute; it is regulated by concern for the quality of life of his neighbor including generations to come; it requires a religious respect for the integrity of creation."

Continues the next passage, 2416, "Animals are God's creatures. He surrounds them with his providential care. By their mere existence they bless him and give him glory. Thus men owe them kindness. We should recall the gentleness with which saints like St. Francis of Assisi and St. Philip of Neri treated animals."

However, this passage is immediately qualified with many controversial statements reaffirming tradition. We are told in passage 2417 that, contrary to our own belief, "it is legitimate to use animals as food and clothing." In addition, the new Catechism avers that animals "can be domesticated to help man in his work and his leisure," and stipulates that, "Medical and scientific experimentation on animals, if it remains within reasonable limits, is a morally acceptable practice since it contributes to caring for or saving human lives."

But the most important statement pertaining to animals opens passage 2418: **"It is contrary to human dignity to cause animals to suffer or die needlessly."**

Although the definition of "need" is open to debate, this is close to the credo of the humane movement.

Unfortunately, this declaration is also qualified and compromised. Concludes the pronouncement, "It is likewise unworthy to spend money on them that should as a priority go to the relief of human misery. One can love animals; one should not direct to them the affection due only to humans."

Already these concluding lines have been interpreted in widely divergent ways, as some insist that it means the Roman Catholic church opposes spending any money to help animals, while others believe it only argues for balanced allocation of resources.

Regardless of what the authors intended, which was probably an attempted compromise between conflicting views, the passage raises the paradox that those of us involved in animal protection confront daily, whenever humane consideration puts us into conflict with human interest. Animal control officers seeking to prosecute cruelty complaints find

of suffering most often before them. Likewise, feeling economic distress, people whose jobs are jeopardized by concern for animals are understandably upset, often to the point of being unable to comprehend that the survival of a species matters more than their ability to continue at familiar work. The position of hunters and others who cause animal suffering for self-gratification similarly comes from pain, not just the pain of being caught in practices which can only be rationalized through denial, but also the inner pain that produces their compulsion to hurt animals—and often weaker humans, as well.

The fundamental debacle

The relationship between harm done to animals and harm done to fellow humans is increasingly clear, even if full acceptance of the connection remains repressed because of the disruptive implications for how we live and do business. The ecological importance of other species to our own survival is by now generally accepted by science, while the association of family violence and animal abuse is widely if not universally recognized throughout the social services. Milan Kundera, in his book *The Unbearable Lightness of Being*, called human cruelty to animals "a debacle so fundamental that all others stem from it," an observation easily reinforced by noting the frequency with which the words "slaughtered" and "butchered" are extended to describe what happens to humans in crime and combat.

When we speak of humane work, we usually mean work to help animals, but embedded within the word "humane" is the word "human," implying the extension of positive values whose exercise via choice—or individual free will—is what many believe makes our species unique. To be "humane" is to practice the principle of doing unto others as we would have others do unto us: to treat animals with the consideration that societal mores traditionally extend only to human equals—and conversely, to refrain from treating other humans as humans usually treat animals. For if humans may not slaughter and butcher animals, neither may we slaughter and butcher each other with moral impunity by simply relegating one another to the purportedly lower status of animals.

Slaughtering and butchering are the fundamental issues in humane work, not only because more animals are killed for food, by far, than for all other purposes combined, but also because these practices provide the rationale for other abuses, such the pretext that hunting is all about getting meat, and the excuse that the animals used in cockfighting, bullfighting, and rodeo have a better life than those raised to be eaten. The evolution of the humane movement over the past 200 years is essentially the evolution of recognition that other beings should not be treated as we treat livestock. The first great humane crusade was against slavery: the buying and selling of people like cattle. The second was against so-called "baby farming," an early and appalling variant on day-care in which the offspring of factory workers who were themselves barely more than children were kept in filthy, disease-infested "nurseries," within which, it was tacitly understood, they would soon succumb to either illness or neglect. The philosophical rationale advanced by polite society for the existence of such institutions was that since infants purportedly had no more moral consciousness than young livestock, they could be kept as livestock until old enough to learn to

their cases at the bottom of court calendars, because "real crime" gets first attention. Veterinarians are asked why they didn't become "real" doctors, meaning doctors who treat humans, not a range of complex creatures whose care requires every bit as much medical training. Animal rights activists are asked why they aren't working instead to help children. Those concerned about conserving endangered species are told to consider the alleged "endangered" status of human beings whose livelihoods purportedly depend upon practices that may annihilate not only particular animals but also their entire evolutionary heritage. And of course hunters make much of the apparent moral contradiction they see in our regard for animal predators while we oppose human predation.

Preoccupied with alleviating human suffering, those who work to prevent disease, crime, poverty, ignorance, starvation, and war (the synthesis of all the other miseries) are understandably perplexed and frustrated when they see resources expended in other causes, whose essential connection to their own cause they may miss—not through lack of empathy so much as because their perceptions are focused upon the particular forms

recite from the Bible. Concern for child laborers themselves, orphans, horses, and dogs and cats emerged next.

We have progressed to the recognition that as White Oak Conservation Center director John Lukas puts it, "If wild animals in captivity are treated at all as farm animals are treated, people perceive cruelty."

This is a quantum leap, yet it is a leap not completed. Slaughtering, butchering and assigning inferior status to any creature who may be slaughtered or butchered continues. Learning about slaughtering and butchering is still one of the profound shocks that teaches children to choke off empathy, compassion, and their sense of justice whenever such feelings conflict with the status quo. Most respond to their discovery of involvement in slaughter through adopting the same coping mechanisms Colorado State University livestock handling expert Temple Grandin has observed among actual slaughterhouse workers. The majority simply practice denial, becoming mechanistic and detached from the killing—often with the aid of alcohol and drugs. The next largest group become overtly sadistic. The third group ritualizes the activity, attempting to rationalize slaughter as "sacrifice," imposing the presumed will of God between themselves and their own misgivings.

Similar responses have been observed many times among combat soldiers—even even among humane workers who practice euthanasia, whose moral rationale that their killing prevents suffering sometimes evolves into a quasi-religious zeal to euthanize every animal whose situation may be less than perfect.

Over the centuries, it seems, the greater portion of moral thought has been devoted to discovering ways and means of getting around our apparent innate sense that killing is wrong; to finding exceptions to the injunction that, "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

In the evolutionary sense, we as "killer apes" are almost uniquely divergent from normal primate behavior; only chimpanzees, our closest cousins, also routinely kill each other and eat meat. Perhaps our feeling that killing is wrong is a vestige of our primate heritage; perhaps our ancestors warn us against it through our very genes. Alternatively, we may be inhibited against killing as a manifestation of moral consciousness. Either way however, constructing "God's will" to rationalize a practice we find repugnant at the deepest levels of our consciousness does profound disservice to both the concept of God and to ourselves as the purported Guardians of Creation. In effect, the interpolation of God between our behavior and what we feel to be moral says as Friederich Nietzsche did that Mankind has created God in His own image—as a moral inferior.

Blaming such misuse of the notion of God for human suffering, Nietzsche prematurely rejoiced in what he believed to be the death of God through the advance of science. He did not live long enough to see the scientized cruelties of this century.

At about the same time that Nietzsche wrote, the vegetarian Leo Tolstoy observed that we become cruel when we do what we feel is wrong. This observation is indirectly verified by a century of psychological studies demonstrating that violent criminals have usually been abused and emotionally neglected children. Attempting to escape abuse by becoming the abuser, through the process called "transference," they typically act out the wrongness of the abuse done to them on animals, before turning to human victims—telling themselves as they commit abuse that their victims deserve punishment for simply being whomever they are, e.g. women, homosexuals, or people of another ethnicity.

We must recognize that this evolution of criminal psychopathy differs from "normal" psychology only in degree. The process of denying empathy to children that produces serial killers has a precedent and parallel in the societal denial of empathy to other species. So long as we can either ignore the suffering of animals, or rationalize suffering as a sacrament, we can be cruel to one another. When we can no longer either justify or tolerate animal suffering, we may at last allow ourselves to live by the creed of kindness.

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Letters

Free Willy or breed him?

Your September cover story successfully addressed some of the serious issues regarding the captive dolphin industry. However, I would like to point out what I see as the potential dangers of your suggestion that successful reintroduction of captive dolphins to the wild, "hints that captive breeding to insure the survival of small wild whales actually can be done." As a marine mammal biologist and wildlife rehabilitator, I have objections to captive breeding programs for marine mammals, some of which also pertain to other wild animals. First, the successful reintroductions of captive dolphins have all been of dolphins who were captured from the wild. Their wild experience is likely a necessary part of successful reintroduction and would be missing in a captive breeding program. Second, sacrificing the welfare of individual animals to preserve a species appears to be a contradictory and dangerous concept. As you discussed, the trauma endured by dolphins in captivity can be extensive and is often lethal. To make dolphins suffer in captive breeding programs so that we could propagate their species would be for our benefit rather than theirs. Third and most important, if the resources now invested in breeding a few captive individuals were to be spent on protecting critical habitats, then all of the threatened and endangered species

within those habitats could be preserved, rather than just those humans find attractive.

—Toni G. Frohoff, President
Dolphin Data Base
Bainbridge Island, Washington

We don't know yet if captive-born dolphins could adapt to the wild; no one has tried to find out. As in most endeavors, failure will likely precede success. The inability of some dolphins to adjust to captivity does not mean that all dolphins "suffer in captive breeding programs"; successful breeding programs tend to have low mortality, and whether their dolphins ever suffer is unclear. Frohoff does not explain where the money now spent on captive breeding is going to come from, to be spent on habitat protection, if those facilities cease attracting paying customers to see dolphins (and other wildlife). Finally, it is unrealistic to expect zoos and aquariums to be able to protect critical habitat in either politically unstable nations or international waters, though many already try. The New York Zoological Society and New York Aquarium together spend more than \$6.3 million a year in such efforts. Protecting critical habitat may eventually be possible—but meanwhile some species are so nearly extinct that protecting their habitat will be pointless if they are not bred in captivity until that time comes.

Will he make it to puberty?

I appreciated the article on cetacean captivity in the September edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. It is always valid to objectively examine this issue. However, in order to do so, I feel that certain things should be clarified. Concerning orca life expectancy, most scientific authorities I know of accept the International Whaling Commission estimate of Olesiuk, Bigg and Ellis (1990), who estimated a mean life expectancy of 29.2 years for male orcas, and 50.2 years for females. They estimated sexual maturity for males to occur at

In captivity, only two male orcas have survived past the age of 20. One, Hyak, died at about age 26; the other, Orky, died at about 29. At least 42 orcas have died in captivity either before or at the onset of physical maturity. At least 24 of those deaths occurred after more than six months in captivity.

P.S.—The IWC did not pass a resolution protecting the vaquita. The IWC does not even recognize itself to have competency over small cetaceans. It did, however, pass a resolution congratulating the Mexican govern-

Friends of Animals

15.0 years, and physical maturity at 21.0 years with maximum estimated age trajectories for males on the order of 50-60 years. Studies off Vancouver Island by the Vancouver Aquarium indicate animals of at least 60 years of age in some pods.

Low-Cost neutering

Re your July/August feature "Vets talk about neutering," we are having yet another meeting with the Toronto City Council soon to try to get a municipally operated neutering clinic. It is 20 years since we began this campaign, and no matter what your survey found out about veterinarians in the U.S., it is the veterinarians under the direction of their association and the established humane societies who are responsible for the council turning down all proposals to date. We even had a symposium 10 years ago, as part of a government inquiry, where documents and witnesses proved that veterinarians willing to work for low-cost neutering clinics were threatened (some verbally but many in writing) with loss of license if they participated—one even with deportation! My vet in this area gave me a price of \$140 Canadian for a spay yesterday, and I had an assisted spay done in Mesa, Arizona, for \$35 U.S. (about \$45 Canadian.)

—Helen Rainnie
Marmora, Ontario

Roadkills

I was most impressed by your September article on roadkills and the sheer precision that went into your work and that of Dr. Splatt. We never had anything close to this level of understanding (and there's still much to be done) before these data. What's your bottom-line conclusion now, and what are the implications for roadbuilding policy?

—Patrice Greanville
National Anti-Roadkill Project
Westport, Connecticut

The coincidence of roadkill frequency with moon phases suggests that driver education and strategically timed radio traffic advisories have the most potential for quickly and cheaply preventing roadkills.

ment and nongovernmental organizations for achieving a biosphere reserve to protect the vaquita in the majority of its range.

—Chris Stroud
Whale & Dolphin Conservation Society
100334.3155@Compuserve.com

Grand juries

There are currently several federal grand juries which are calling witnesses [*in connection with alleged illegal animal rights activities*] and sometimes jailing them for refusing to testify. Having represented several people before grand juries, I want to briefly clarify the legal rights of a person who is served with a subpoena to appear before a grand jury:

1. An FBI or ATF agent may contact you at your home or at work and ask to talk to you. You do not have to talk to that person, and it is usually not to your benefit to have a conversation with that person. If you are served with a subpoena, you do not have to say anything to the agent who serves you.

2. You do not have the "right to remain silent" when you appear before the grand jury. That right is given to criminal defendants, but not to witnesses.

3. You do have certain constitutional rights such as freedom of speech, association, and the press. You also have constitutional protection from unlawful search and seizure, as well as a privilege against self-incrimination. These rights will sometimes (but not usually) provide a defense against testifying.

4. If you believe that your phone has been tapped, and that the tapped phone resulted in your subpoena, before going to the grand jury you or your attorney should make a motion to have the government reveal whether or not there was a tap on your phone.

5. Do not despair. You are not alone. There are legal ways to help you. Talk either to an attorney who is experienced in grand jury law, or to an animal protection organization that you trust about your rights. There are such attorneys and such organizations.

—Lawrence E. Weiss
Attorney at Law
Santa Rosa, California

Letters

Hunters & perverts

Re the letter "Hunter claims he's not a pervert" in your September issue, the more the likes of Mitchell "The Hitman" Gaither speak out, the less needs to be said about such people. His statement that, "To me hunting is better and more thrilling than sex, especially bowhunting," confirms the adage "If you can't get it up, go hunting." Maybe when Gaither reaches maturity (if that's possible), he'll appreciate the difference between making love to his metal penis and making love with a human being.

—Lou Peluso
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Southern stereotype

I laughed while reading Mitchell "The Hitman" Gaither's letter in your September issue. Here is another "sportsman" who, because he doesn't possess the intelligence let alone the moral justification to be able to defend his actions with words, reverts to threats of violence. Another case of those who can, do, and those who can't, kill.

The part that angered me was that this ignorant redneck perpetuates the negative stereotype of the South. As a native Atlantan, whose family history here dates back 200 years, and an animal rights activist, I feel obligated to inform people that this is *not* the way all true Southerners are—only those who fail to realize that the South is rising again, and they're being left behind.

—Jan Caldwell
Atlanta, Georgia

Sexually frustrated

This came in our mail today, unsigned. It supports your theory that hunters are sexually frustrated:

Neutering deposit

Just a correction/clarification on your note about Connecticut's new spay/neuter law. It's true that there were a few weeks during which we were very nervous that the deposit requirement would kick in without the payback, but that's not going to happen.

When the law takes effect next year, someone adopting an animal from a public pound will put down a deposit of \$45 (in addition to a standard \$5 adoption fee, which sometimes animal control officers waive). If the adopter goes to a participating veterinarian (there should be many) for sterilization surgery and shots, the adopter will get back \$35 of the \$45. Thus the person will pay only a net of \$10 for the surgery, and rabies and distemper shots—which can be less than the regular local cost of just a legally required rabies shot.

—Julie Lewin, State Representative
The Fund for Animals
West Hartford, Connecticut

High salaries

Like an actor coming out on cue, an article in the September issue of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** proved the point of my letter: ridiculously high salaries for humane officials are at the expense of the animals. According to this article, the executive director of the Los Angeles SPCA is paid \$110,000 per year. She admits that while the LASPCA used to have 10 cruelty investigators, it now has only five. She says she hopes to add *one*. If she were paid just a living wage, the rest of her salary could go toward hiring more investigators.

High salaried animal protection executives claim they are worth it? Rubbish! If humanitarians were paid according to their worth, Mother Theresa might be the highest paid of all, but she serves out of love.

Another specious argument is that

Baby elephant shows off boarding house reach to pilfer from pony and llama at the Allen Brothers' Circus. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

Circus elephant

I have just watched the TV news showing the shooting and killing of that magnificent African elephant who killed a trainer on August 20 at the Circus International show in Honolulu. Elephants are often abused during training, and it is a wonder that more of them don't rebel.

The last time a circus animal went mad and had to be killed in front of the audience, which included many children, there was a great deal of hue and cry about why

the circus people were not prepared with tranquilizer darts. I thought some sort of law was passed then, that for the protection of the audience the circuses must have tranquilizer darts. Mothers were concerned not only for their children's safety, but also for their emotional disturbance at seeing the animal killed instead of tranquilized. As I recall, that animal was suffering from stomach ulcers, evidently from having to live such an unnatural life, performing and giving rides.

About the trainer

I have been involved in elephant care for the past 14 years. During that time I had the opportunity to work with Allen Campbell, the trainer who was killed in the Honolulu incident. Allen was killed saving the life of an apprentice trainer who was the

tried to instill this professional ethic into everyone he worked with. Allen was both my friend and teacher. His death is a great personal loss for me, and a professional loss for all of us involved in the daily care of elephants.

"I will kill every @\$%ing animal I see. I will microwave cats, sell dogs to Chinese restaurants, poison birds, and @\$% sheep in the ass. Have a nice day, a--holes."

—Mike Markarian
The Fund for Animals
Silver Spring, Maryland

Relevant quote

"The gunny's dream about subduing endless enemies was like a pornographic illusion: your sexual powers caused scores of people to succumb to you at your will. No wonder the gunnies were so attached to ugly guns. Asking a gunny to go back to a less sophisticated firearm was like asking a devotee of pornography to go from videos back to still photographs: the level of actuality, the degree to which the thing simulates a primal experience, was greatly diminished."

—Phillip Weiss,
"A hoplaphobe among the gunnies,"
The New York Times Magazine,
September 12, 1994.

Table manners

Wonderful editorial on table manners! Will make copies for all my board members. Thanks for putting into words something I've been trying to convey for God knows how long.

—Shannon Lenz, president
Kalamazoo Animal Rescue
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Correction

Due to a transcription error during a telephone interview, we reported in our September issue that 84% of the animals received by the Hennepin County Humane Society in Minneapolis in 1992 were animal control pickups. Actually, 84% were owner-surrendered; HCHS doesn't handle animal control. The point remains that HCHS achieves a very high adoption rate while handling a high volume of animals who would not usually be considered great prospects for adoption.

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you can't get a good executive without offering a high salary. Recently a local orchestra was about to go under, due to lack of funds. The director was earning \$100,000 a year. He was replaced by a director who is working for less than half that amount. She set about raising money to save the orchestra, and brought in \$600,000—\$100,000 above the goal she had set. If professional humanitarians don't care as much for animals as an orchestra director does for music, he/she should learn that "love" comes before "lucre" in the dictionary, and it should in their lives as well.

—Greta Bunting
St. Petersburg, Florida

We're at work on our fifth annual resume of the budgets, assets, and salaries paid by the leading animal protection groups, to be published in our December edition.

Premarin substitutes

In your article on Premarin you named three alternative products, but neglected to mention two others: Ortho-Est, by Ortho Labs, and Estratab, by Reid-Rowell. Additional choices allow price variables for those who don't have prescription insurance.

—Beverly Whalen
Eastlake, Ohio

initial target of the elephant's aggression. Allen's death insured the death of the elephant, Tyke, because no one else could handle her. In my opinion, Allen did much to improve the conditions for captive elephants in this country. He spent much of his career acting as a consultant to zoos and private owners of elephants, schooling those less experienced in elephant training and husbandry. The welfare of his elephants was always first in Allen's mind, and he

Canine memorials

I am interested in locating canine memorials—public, not cemetery headstones—along with information about them and photographs. I have a book being published by Brassey (1995) titled *War Dogs: The History of Dogs in the U.S. Military*. I also have a piece in the next issue of *Good Dog!* about parachuting K-9s. My current project, besides documenting canine memorials, is a book detailing K-9 operations in Vietnam (1962-1973). I can reimburse for photographs.,

—Mike Lemish
14 Baker Way
Westboro, MA 01581

Wild Burro Rescue

—Jim Pugh
Port of Houston Authority
Houston, Texas

Apprentice trainer William Beckwith, 20, apparently walked too closely behind the elephant, who had a history of being skittish about having people behind her, possibly related to earlier handling. She was sold by at least one circus within the preceding year as unsuitable for crowd situations. Unfortunately, violent handling is still common. On September 18, noted circus elephant trainer Bela Tabak, 50, was charged with misdemeanor cruelty in Lebanon, Oregon, and was released on \$500 bail, after videotape shot by Lebanon resident Cathy Beemer, 41, showed him jabbing a baby elephant's leg with an elephant hook. The jab drew blood. Tabak claimed the action was necessary to control the elephant, a 15-month-old male.

Wildwear - paid through Oct.,
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WILEY COYOTE VS. THE BIG BAD WOLF

(from page one)

earned wolf reintroduction the grudging endorsement of such unlikely allies as the 300-member Vermont Sheep Breeders Association and Maine blueberry farmers, who claim coyotes prefer blueberries even to mutton. (Some California coyotes are said to be quasi-vegetarians, with an insatiable appetite for watermelon.)

Of course wolves and coyotes don't always kill each other. When both are scarce, they apparently hybridize; genetic evidence indicates that the endangered red wolf of the southern Appalachians originated as a long-ago wolf/coyote hybrid. If prey is plentiful, wolves and coyotes may even maintain a grudging coexistence similar to that of African lions—the biggest predators in their habitat—and hyenas, the versatile predator/scavengers. Maine wolf reintroduction foe Jerry Duplisea swears he saw wolves and coyotes coexisting in Alaska as a U.S. Forest Service employee during 1973-1974. "We already have tens of thousands of coyotes killing the deer," he says, claiming wolves would kill even more.

But do coyotes really kill deer, or just take advantage of roadkills, starvation victims, and carcasses left by hunters who don't retrieve them?

Coyotes kill some deer, responds Quebec Environment and Conservation Ministry biologist Marc-Jacques Gosselin—but at an insignificant level. "Poaching, accidents, all natural deaths, and all predators combined account for less than 10% of deer mortality," he maintains. Coyote predation on deer, he says, "is really a phantom problem. There is no proof, there are no numbers, there are not even any anecdotes."

New York predator biologist Ben Tullar has anecdotes, but no numbers. In any event, he claims, the so-called eastern coyote is the same animal the early settlers in the East misidentified as a wolf, who probably begat the red wolf. Timber wolves, Tullar believes, never established a permanent presence south of the St. Lawrence River because they follow caribou and moose herds, while caribou and moose never established a strong presence in New York and New England below northern Maine and upper New Hampshire.

The only strong evidence of noteworthy coyote predation on deer comes from Mount Desert Island in Acadia National Park, along the Maine coast—not exactly a typical habitat for either species. A Maine Department of Inland

Lookalikes. (Wolf photographed by Sue Clark at left; coyote photographed by Kim Bartlett at right.)

chopathy of serial cat-killers. Despite international efforts to prevent Alaska from massacring wolves last winter to make more moose and caribou available to hunters, the state killed 150, as scheduled—and aroused hunters themselves killed a record 1,472. There probably aren't that many wolves left in the Lower 48, where all species are officially endangered, but coyote-killing continues apace, with neither season nor bag limits, encouraged in many states by bounties. The federal Animal Damage Control program alone killed 97,953 coyotes in 1992, and 96,158 in 1993—a slight decrease, but still markedly more than the recent low of circa 76,000 reached in 1988—if less than the average of about 250,000 a year killed from the mid-1950s until 1970.

Not only are coyotes still killed en masse, but the killings continue to be conducted with particular cruelty. Of all native North American species, only coyotes may be legally chased and strafed with aircraft. Coyotes are also routinely trapped, burned alive in their dens, and poisoned—usually illegally.

And that's not even getting into the outright sadism inflicted upon coyotes, whose alleged predation on sheep and calves often brings ferocious vengeance from the same shepherds and cowboys who may bottle-feed young hooved stock—whom they themselves send to slaughter later.

Who does what to sheep

The most recent available national tally of alleged

termination by Congress unless it could find a justification for its continued existence. By 1915, the Biological Survey had an annual wolf-killing budget of \$125,000; two years later, as enthusiasm for wolf eradication grew, the budget was up to \$250,000, equivalent to perhaps \$15 million today. The Biological Survey killed a high of 523 wolves in 1920 but could kill just 47 by 1927 and only nine a year later.

It was time to find a new scapegoat with fangs. Coyotes, previously ignored, fit the bill. In 1931 Congress formed the ADC, whose initials might have stood for Accelerated Distribution of Coyotes. Intense hunting made more food available to surviving pregnant females, whose average litter size increased from four to as many as seven. The extermination of wolves and a vogue for fox fur collars throughout the 1930s and 1940s opened up new habitat. Never before identified north of Oregon or east of the Mississippi, coyotes reached coastal Maine by 1948. Despite 64 years of concentrated anti-coyote effort, coyotes have never been extirpated from anywhere they once colonized (Tullar insists they were in the East all along).

Ironically, though wolves might kill coyotes as Thiele and Kellett claim if they got the chance, the very presence of coyotes has inhibited wolf restoration in Wisconsin and may yet obstruct the scheduled return of wolves to Yellowstone National Park in early 1995—assuming the current U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service restoration plan isn't delayed by a lawsuit threatened by the American Farm Bureau on behalf of ranchers. Wolves from Minnesota

Fisheries and wildlife study done from 1977 to 1989 documented that the Mt. Desert Island coyotes eat "a lot of deer," according to University of Maine assistant professor of wildlife Daniel Harrison: 863 deer during the study interval, an average of 72 per winter, from a herd of 800 or more. The study also established that the deer eaten were overwhelmingly the sick, injured, old, and very young, who mostly were killed in deep snow that impeded their ability to run. But similar results have yet to be confirmed elsewhere. The Mount Desert Island coyotes may just be desperate, as small burrowing mammals, their usual prey, find the rocky terrain hostile.

In any event, says Schaeffer, "Coyotes can have a local impact on deer, but to say they are the number one factor in Maine for reducing the number of deer is shortsighted. Coyotes are a part of it, but not all of it."

The likelihood of his convincing Albert Bridges of Brooklin, Maine, is slight. "Regarding the idiotic scheme to bring wolves back into Maine," he recently wrote to the *Bangor Daily News*, "I will give each wolf I meet a free 30-caliber distemper shot smack between the eyes. The wolf will lose its craving for venison and become an instant vegetarian. These shots work wonders on coyotes."

Though wolves are now favored by the general public, both wolves and coyotes are reviled by most ranchers and hunters with a passion resembling the sublimated sexual psy-

chology of coyote predation on sheep is from 1991, when they purportedly killed 391,000—56,000 of them in Texas. The year before, coyotes supposedly killed 489,500 sheep, plus 129,500 goats. Wyoming records indicate that coyotes cause 47% of all pre-slaughter sheep and lamb deaths. But the figures lie, charged former federal coyote control researcher Nate Cardarelli in a recent letter to the *Akron Beacon-Journal*, because, "There is a tendency to blame the coyote when the coyote is not responsible. Unless the attack is witnessed, no one can know how a sheep died. Dogs are much more likely to take sheep. Also, sheep and especially lambs die of accidents, including falls, and disease. If coyotes find a freshly dead lamb, they naturally eat it." Cardelli estimates that only about 2% of coyotes actually prey upon sheep, and believes they rarely kill any who are more than three months old.

However, various state and federal programs reimburse ranchers for predator losses. No one provides compensation for losses to illness or exposure.

If a predator wasn't around to blame, one suspects, ranchers would invent one—as history suggests they did. The U.S. Forest Service initiated wolf "control" in 1905 by way of currying favor with ranchers who then as now were suspicious of federal encroachment upon grazing rights. Technical support came from the U.S. Biological Survey. Formed in 1884 as the Office of Economic Ornithology and Biology, it faced

migrated into Wisconsin in 1970, forming a breeding population of about two dozen. Allegedly mistaking the wolves for coyotes, hunters and ranchers shot many of them. In 1979 Wisconsin banned coyote hunting in counties known to have wolves—but lifted the ban four years later. Said Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources spokesperson Carol Besadny, "Since coyote hunting is an important part of the northern Wisconsin deer-hunting experience, animosity toward wolves would be created if the ban continued."

The ban was restored in 1987, as part of a deal that allowed the National Forest Service to authorize logging in two-thirds of the area frequented by wolves.

Meanwhile, wolf reintroduction foe Jerry Kysar of Worland, Wyoming, on September 30, 1992 shot the first wolf known to be in the Teton Wilderness in more than 50 years—mistaking the animal, he said, for a coyote. A year later almost to the day, bear hunter Allan Groft of Hanover, Pennsylvania, got away with shooting the first wolf known to be in Maine since 1953; his guide said she was a coyote.

If wolves are to be restored to fragments of their former habitat in the continental U.S., it would seem that humans must learn to tolerate coyotes first. Then, if the two wild canines genuinely have a quarrel with each other, they can settle it among themselves.

—Merritt Clifton

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Zoos and canned hunts: what actually happened, when?

(**Boldface indicates unresolved substantiated situations. Italics indicate unsubstantiated allegations.**)

ZOO	TRANSACTION	DISCLOSED	RESPONSE
Birmingham Zoo	<i>None cited.</i>	<i>Alleged 7/94 by HSUS.</i>	<i>None received yet.</i>
Buffalo Zoological Gardens	<i>None cited.</i>	<i>Alleged 7/94 by HSUS.</i>	<i>None received yet.</i>
Busch Gardens (Tampa)	Sold animals to both Earl Tatum and Buddy Jordan.	7/94 by HSUS.	Required no-hunt contract, but may face AZA discipline.
Cheyenne Mountain Zoo	Sold 6 animals to Kelso ranch in 9/91.	3/26/92 by Houston Chronicle.	Claimed to have been fooled; demanded return of the animals.
Cleveland Metroparks Zoo	3 giraffes sold to hunt supplier in 5/94 via Jergen Schultz.	7/94 by HSUS.	Requires no-hunting contract. Buyer says giraffes won't be hunted.
Houston Zoo	<i>None cited.</i>	<i>Alleged 7/94 by HSUS.</i>	<i>None received yet.</i>
Kansas City Zoo	<i>None cited.</i>	<i>Alleged 7/94 by HSUS.</i>	<i>Denies any such sales have taken place in past 10 years.</i>
Knoxville Zoo	Sale of giraffe to Catskill Game Farm cancelled in 1992.	Sale alleged 7/94 by HSUS.	Disclosed by zoo after internal probe of apparent policy violation.
Great Adventure (N.J.)	<i>None cited.</i>	<i>Alleged 7/94 by HSUS.</i>	<i>None received yet. Not accredited by AZA.</i>
Lake George Zoological Park	<i>None cited.</i>	<i>Alleged 7/94 by HSUS.</i>	<i>None received yet. Not accredited by AZA.</i>
Lincoln Park Zoo (Chicago)	<i>None cited.</i>	<i>Alleged 7/94 by HSUS.</i>	<i>Has had policy against such traffic at least since 1987.</i>
Los Angeles Zoo	<i>None cited.</i>	<i>Alleged 7/94 by HSUS.</i>	<i>L.A. City Council banned sale of animals for hunting on 4/4/90.</i>
Lowry Park Zoo	Sold 4 animals to Buddy Jordan.	7/94 by HSUS.	Claimed to have been fooled. Required no-hunt contract.
Memphis Zoo	Sold antelope to Earl Tatum in 1992.	7/94 by HSUS.	Claimed to have been fooled.
Mesker Pk. Zoo (Evansville)	Sold antelope to Earl Tatum in 1992.	7/94 by HSUS.	Knew animal might be hunted.
National Zoo (Wash. D.C.)	Sold 7 animals to Kelso ranch.	3/26/92 by Houston Chronicle.	Claimed to have been fooled; demanded return of the animals.
Oklahoma City Zoo	Sold 40 animals to Earl Tatum between 1985 and 1/90.	1/21/90 by CBS 60 Minutes.	Halted sales to Tatum, 11/89. Tatum ousted from AZA in 1990.
Philadelphia Zoo	Sold giraffe to Kelso ranch in early 1992.	3/26/92 by Houston Chronicle.	Retrieved and relocated giraffe.
St. Louis Zoo	Sold oryx to Buddy Jordan.	7/94 by HSUS.	Pledged to prosecute for fraud if oryx is involved in hunting.
San Antonio Zoo	Nine board members own canned hunts.	5/92 by Voice for Animals.	No substantive action.
San Diego Zoo	Sold 4 animals to J. Fouts in 1985, who resold at auction.	1/21/90 by CBS 60 Minutes.	Sale violated 1976 policy. Halted sales to Fouts, 10/89.
	Sold animals to Earl Tatum on many occasions.	1/21/90 by CBS 60 Minutes.	Suspended, and after brief resumption, halted sales to Tatum.
	In 1985 sold 22 animals to Bill York, partner of Oregon hunting ranch owner Bill Connolly.	11/91 by Friends of Animals.	Ranch was defunct before disclosure.
	Sold animals to Catskill Game Farm, 1952-1990.	9/91 by Friends of Animals.	Ceased doing business with Catskill Game Farm, 9/17/91.
	Sold animals to auction dealer Pat Hocter.	11/91 by Friends of Animals.	Tightened policy against selling to canned hunts in 11/91.
	Sold 2 deer to hunting ranch owner Dale Priour on 9/6/90.	9/91 by Friends of Animals.	Claimed to have retrieved deer; FoA alleged they weren't retrieved.
	Boar found at Quebec canned hunt.	2/92 by Merritt Clifton.	Sold through intermediaries, all now "red flagged," before 11/91.
	Sold animals to Catskill Game Farm.	11/91 by Friends of Animals.	Director responsible had resigned in January 1989.
San Francisco Zoo	Sold animals to Catskill Game Farm.	7/94 by HSUS.	None received yet.
	Sold animals to Catskill Game Farm.	7/94 by HSUS.	None received yet.
	Sold two nyala to Buddy Jordan in November 1993.	7/94 by HSUS.	None received yet.
Seneca Park Zoo (Rochester)	Sold 3 animals to Catskill Game Farm since 1992.	7/94 by HSUS.	Requires no-hunting contract; quit sales to Catskill Game Farm.
Suwanee Valley Zoo	<i>None cited.</i>	<i>Alleged 7/94 by HSUS.</i>	<i>None received yet. Not accredited by AZA.</i>

HSUS, Zoos, and canned hunts (from page one)

of the session.

"As enablers of the canned hunting industry," charged HSUS vice president for governmental affairs Wayne Pacelle, "the zoos are as guilty as the hunters who pay to pull the trigger."

Returned American Zoo and Aquarium Association executive director Sydney Butler, "Mr. Pacelle knows full well that the AZA is vehemently opposed to canned hunts and holds any violations of its policy as a direct ethics code violation, which can result in the loss of accreditation and membership." Butler said AZA would study H.R. 4497 before

Tatum and another dealer, James Fouts, of Kansas, had sold animals from the San Diego Zoo and the Oklahoma City Zoo at auctions frequented by canned hunt proprietors. Fouts, fined \$2,500 by the USDA in 1985 for illegally importing a parrot, was never accredited by AAZPA. Informed of the dealers' canned hunt link by *60 Minutes*, both zoos severed relations with Tatum and Fouts in November 1989—two months before the *60 Minutes* segment aired.

Already embarrassed, the San Diego Zoo was hit again on the eve of the September 1991 AAZPA annual meeting—held in San Diego—when former San Diego Zoo ele-

issuing a position on it, but indicated that he saw no reason to oppose it.

Ethics

As of mid-September, AZA spokesperson Jane Ballentine told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “HSUS has not written to our Ethics Board requesting an investigation into their allegations. Many reporters have wondered why, since they are making such a huge deal out of this issue. We can’t help but have our own internal theories.”

Farinato and HSUS vice president John Grandy informed **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton in April at the White Oak Conference on Zoos and Animal Protection that they were preparing an anti-zoo offensive for this fall—regardless of developments at the conference, which brought together a select group of leaders in the captive wildlife and animal protection communities. After the first day of the conference found most participants in agreement on major issues, Grandy and Farinato privately urged Clifton to “lead the attack” the next day, claiming that for political reasons they and Pacelle had to “maintain cover” until fall. Clifton responded that his role was to report the news, not to make it, and that the HSUS strategy showed bad faith—especially after the AZA had repeatedly strengthened its ethics code prohibition on selling animals to canned hunts, over the objections of some highly influential members.

HSUS pledged to fight canned hunts as far back as April 25, 1973, when then-HSUS zoological representative Sue Pressman wrote to longtime Kansas humane activist Mona Lefebvre that the organization was engaged in “major investigative” work on the subject, with the goal of getting “some laws” passed. Pressman, still outspokenly critical of canned hunts, long since left HSUS, and now heads the Association of Sanctuaries. HSUS meanwhile produced neither major revelations nor legislation for more than 20 years, and in fact was conspicuously absent on November 19, 1991, when Congressional Friends of Animals hosted a briefing on canned hunts for fellow members of Congress. Participants included representatives from AZA (then known as the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums), Friends of Animals, American SPCA president Roger Caras, and Fund for Animals president Cleveland Amory.

In the interim the then-growing commerce between zoos and canned hunts came to light through the work of investigative reporters including Clifton, who published frequent exposes of the traffic in both U.S. and Canadian media between 1981 and 1991. AAZPA responded with increasingly strict guidelines discouraging such transactions, and in 1990 backed words with deeds by stripping Arkansas wildlife broker Earl Tatum of his accreditation, for officially undisclosed reasons, just after *CBS 60 Minutes* revealed that

phant handler Lisa Landres, working for FoA, disclosed a 1985 deal that sent 22 animals directly to a canned hunt in Oregon. FoA also revealed several one-and-two-animal transactions between the San Diego Zoo and other alleged canned hunt suppliers—Jergen Schultz, co-owner of the Catskill Game Farm, just south of Albany, New York, and Arizona auction dealer Pat Hoctor. Hoctor also publishes *Exotic Animal News*, a periodical advertising the availability of animals to an audience including canned hunt proprietors. The Oregon canned hunt was already defunct, and the San Diego Zoo no longer had any relationship with Hoctor. It immediately ceased dealings with the Catskill Game Farm, to which it had often sold animals since 1952.

Zoos crack down

The September 1991 AAZPA meeting also came just three weeks after publication of a widely distributed and quoted Clifton expose of canned hunts and the zoo connection, crediting AAZPA for progress against canned hunts, but noting the ambivalent relationship between leading AAZPA members and major hunting ranches, several of which belong to AAZPA Species Survival Plans. Jacksonville Zoo director Dale Tuttle, a key figure in both AAZPA and SSP administration, defends hunting ranches as a way to make species conservation pay for itself.

Finally, however, the balance tipped against Tuttle. “AAZPA strongly opposes disposal of exotic wildlife to individuals solely for the purpose of shooting,” the group resolved. “Specimens should not be sold, traded, or otherwise transferred to any organization or individual for the purpose of sport, trophy, or any other form of hunting. Such action constitutes a violation of the AAZPA Code of Professional Ethics.”

The San Diego Zoo adopted a similar policy, strengthening a 1976 ban on selling animals to nonaccredited facilities. Since November 1991 the San Diego Zoo has required every private purchaser to sign a contract stipulating that the animals will not be hunted, and that if a ranch begins to allow hunting, as the Dale Priour ranch in Texas did after obtaining two animals from the San Diego Zoo, it must return the former zoo animals and their offspring.

Further, president Douglas Myers pledged, “We will compile a list of known hunting ranches to serve as a red flag guide, giving names and addresses for us to avoid when searching for proper places to send zoo animals. We will check regularly to find out who has applied for federal permits to cull protected species. We will cross-reference that list with the list of private facilities receiving zoo animals. This will provide a starting point for double-checking on who is allowing hunts and who will not be sent zoo animals.”

Only once since 1991 has a former San Diego Zoo

Roadside zoo tiger. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

animal turned up at a canned hunt—a European boar acquired by Robert Naud of Brigham, Quebec. According to San Diego Zoo public relations director Jeff Jouett, the boar “was sent to a man named Ed Novak, of Cairo, New York. The animal next was sold to Mark Smith at Bradwood Farms in Reddick, Florida. Bradwood Farms evidently went through a bankruptcy/foreclosure proceeding. That’s where Naud picked up the boar, to the best of our knowledge. All of these transactions occurred prior to November 1991. Each person involved—Novak, Smith, and Naud—was promptly notified of our disgust and distress, and all business dealings with each were immediately ended. We also notified AAZPA of our findings so that other zoos may be aware of the names and reputations of the people involved.”

The 1991 AAZPA and San Diego Zoo actions severed the zoo traffic to canned hunts, for the most part though many more older deals were disclosed during the next year by FoA, the *Houston Chronicle*, and the activist group Voice for Animals, based in San Antonio, Texas. Most compromised, then and now, was the San Antonio Zoo whose board of directors, Voice for Animals reported includes alleged hunting ranch owners David Bamberger Rugeley Ferguson, Mrs. Jack Guenther, Buddy Jordan Betty (Mrs. Robert) Kelso, Leon Kopecky, Red McCombs Scott Petty Jr., and Louis Stumberg.

McCombs, VFA charged, lent his address to alleged seller of zoo animals to canned hunts Larry Johnson.

Jordan, whose name resurfaced in the HSUS investigation, now denies involvement with canned hunts, but boasted in a 1989 interview with the San Francisco television news station KPIX that he made “big money” selling animals to such hunts, and was named as a supplier to canned hunts by the *Houston Chronicle* in 1992. He also admitted recently to *Tampa Tribune* reporter Nanette Woitas that while he does not sell the animals he breeds from former zoo stock “direct to a hunting range,” he doesn’t necessarily know where they

Zoo & aquarium notes

Losing \$3.9 million since 1991, Ocean World of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, closed permanently on August 31, still seeking homes for 12 resident dolphins plus a variety of seals, sea lions, and fish. A frequent target of protests led by Ric O'Barry of The Dolphin Project, Ocean World was fined \$20,000 in 1992 and closed for two weeks by the USDA for alleged dolphin care violations. While the facility was closed, a dolphin suffered a broken tail in a handling accident, and later died of pneumonia.

African lions and other species coveted by trophy hunters are now abundant in private hands. This lion was photographed at a roadside zoo currently under investigation by the USDA for alleged repeated Animal Welfare Act violations. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

76%

Compound at Les Sangliers du Brigham, canned hunt and game farm run by Robert Naud in Brigham, Quebec. The actual shooting areas are beyond the treeline. (Photo by Merritt Clifton.)

The Granby Zoo, in Granby, Quebec, will begin building a new monkey house next spring, to open in 1997. In 1989, as described in the April 1994 issue of ANIMAL PEOPLE, zoo director Pierre Cartier demolished the old substandard monkey house and sent all the monkeys to other institutions—even though they were the zoo's most popular exhibits—to oust the “old zoo” atmosphere and clientele. The move worked; while the peanut-tossers vanished, overall attendance quadrupled. After three years with no primates on exhibit, the zoo brought back a family of macaques and returned its aged silverback gorilla to display last year.

The Brookfield Zoo, in Chicago, recently celebrated the 60th anniversary of its opening, with the last surviving original animal resident—a pink cockatoo named Cookie—as the honored guest.

The World Wildlife Fund and the Born Free Foundation charged in a recent special report that zoos are “using the theme of conservation to maintain their income and to try to deflect the growing criticism of an increasingly skeptical public.” The report claimed only one in 20 of the world's 10,000 zoos participates in species registries, only 2% of the world's 5,926 threatened species are kept in zoo breeding programs, and only 16 zoo-based projects have ever successfully returned animals to the wild. Globally, zoos keep about five million animals, the report said, lumping accredited and unaccredited zoos together. Of the estimated 1,500 zoos in the U.S., only 162 are accredited by the American Zoo and Aquarium Association—and most of the accredited zoos are in fact active participants in Species Survival Plans administered by the AZA. Currently, 92% of the animals in U.S. zoos were born at zoos as part of controlled breeding programs, according to Linda Koebner, author of *Zoo Book: The Evolution of Wildlife Conservation Centers*, published by Forge Books a few weeks after the WWF/BFF report appeared.

Twenty-six U.S. and Canadian zoos have pledged to give \$30 million to China in coming years to help save the giant panda. Under 1,000 pandas remain in the wild; captive breeding has had only limited success. The first \$100,000 was delivered during the summer. While the AZA and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service now bar U.S. zoos from “renting” pandas for exhibit, believing this inhibits rather than encourages successful captive breeding, China meanwhile announced that a potential breeding pair of giant pandas will be sent to Japan.

The British-based Universities Federation for Animal Welfare recently presented its 1994 Zoo Animal Welfare Award to the Knowsley Safari Park, where elephants roam a 100-acre exhibit—larger than many whole zoos—and presented its Zoo Animal Welfare Innovation Award to the Drusillas Zoo Park, for introducing the use of bungee cord in primate cages to better simulate the feel of swinging through branches.

A fish-shaped freshwater aquarium opened on August 19 in Jiangsu Province, China, is billed as the world's biggest. Featured are sturgeons and gharials (Chinese river crocodiles).

The 1995 “Animal Buns” calendar, a burlesque of pinup calendars, features rump shots of exotic wildlife—both male and female—taken at the San Diego Zoo. The proceeds are to be split between conservation projects and the American Association of Zookeepers, whose San Diego chapter produced the calendar.

The San Diego Zoo made headlines for a different reason on August 29, hosting the first known open heart operation on an orangutan in an attempt to insure the longevity of a two-year-old female who was born with a hole in her heart.

Appealing to potential New England Aquarium members' altruism or interest in conservation doesn't work as well as “an educational, family entertainment theme,” membership programs supervisor Beth Lyons recently told the *Chronicle of Philanthropy*.

Zoos in Texas and Indiana have begun a captive breeding program for the Jamaican iguana, believed to have been extinct since 1950 until a hunter's dog killed one in 1990. Among them, the zoos have 12 specimens.

The Toledo Zoo is trying to get 14 tadpoles recently taken from the Laramie Basin in Wyoming to hatch into Wyoming toads—of which under 100 are known to survive.

A 13-year-old girl either fell or was dragged into a makeshift bears' lair on September 15 at a former army barracks in Ulan Bator, Mongolia. She was fatally mauled. Police killed seven of the nine bears to retrieve her body. Local media reported that both the zoo watchman and the nearest attendant were drunk at the time of the accident.

The Philadelphia Zoo has reportedly erased a debt of \$1.5 million by promoting the birth of three white lion cubs on March 24—the only ones born in the U.S.

Cutting the canned hunt connection

all end up. In February 1992 Jordan reportedly sold \$40,000 worth of animals to the Triple 7 ranch—a canned hunt where as many as 2,500 exotic animals are killed each year.

Kelso is wife of Robert Kelso, whose Auerhahn Ranch purportedly hosts guest hunters from Safari Club International; bought 40 hooved exotic animals from the San Antonio Zoo between 1985 and 1991; and in 1992 was discovered by the *Houston Chronicle* to have purchased animals from the Cheyenne Mountain Zoo, the National Zoo, and the Philadelphia Zoo. All three zoos demanded the return of the animals upon learning of Kelso's involvement in hunting, but seven antelope obtained from Cheyenne were already dead, four of them supposedly from causes other than hunting.

The Bamberger link is most problematic for AZA. On the one hand, Bamberger runs one of the biggest and best-known hunting ranches in the U.S.; on the other, he belongs to the SSP for the Arabian oryx, managed by Tuttle.

In March 1992 the AAZPA board moved to further strengthen the anti-hunting guideline. According to an internal discussion paper summarizing the debate that ensued throughout the next year, "The word *solely*" rendered the September 1991 statement "meaningless as a guideline for professional behavior," because some zoos were claiming they sold animals to canned hunts "for money, not solely for shooting," or "well, mostly for game viewing," or "for breeding, not solely for shooting."

In May 1993, the board adopted the present ethical statement, affirming that it, "strongly opposes the sale, trade, or transfer of animals from zoos and aquariums to organizations or individuals which allow the hunting of animals directly from or bred at zoos and aquariums."

Achieving passage of the statement, the discussion paper indicates, required overcoming three categories of resistance. First, it noted, both zoos and the public must realize that, "The unpredictability of sex ratio, fecundity or the behavioral adequacy of prospective animal offspring means that significant surplus will be produced in any zoo or aquarium not being managed for extinction," at least at the current level of reproductive science.

Second, the paper explained, zookeepers often suffer from the same illusions about a mythical animal-heaven on a farm somewhere that afflicts the general public: "Zoos that have sent surplus animals to a place where they might be hunted have usually done so to afford them a longer lifespan and, perhaps, the chance to reproduce. Payment for such surplus is helpful to the maintenance of long-term endangered species propagation programs—but it also encourages the false belief that zoos and aquariums create unnecessary sur-

plus to make money. Usually unexpressed, but perhaps most important," the paper added, "it is both difficult and disheartening for zoo and aquarium biologists who spend their lives caring for animals to have to destroy them. No matter how humane, culling has seemed an extremely poor alternative in view of the fancied benefits of disposal to a ranch."

The paper pointed out that the reality of hunting ranches is often "the badly aimed wounding of tame animals lured by feeding bells and buckets of corn—or even the shooting of big cats in cages. AAZPA members have observed," it added, "that few such hunting organizations can provide those who send them animals any assurance of professional animal management or humane animal care."

Finally, the paper noted, "Only six or seven ranches currently sustain SSP animals or participate in endangered species programs. Nevertheless, the potential of their vast acreages to extend zoo efforts for vanishing ungulates must not be overlooked...Some of these ranches may permit hunting of surplus exotic ungulates as well as deer, turkeys, and other native species."

As a concession to the Tuttle faction, the AZA ethics code accordingly "does not apply to those individuals or organizations which allow hunting of indigenous game species (but not from zoo and aquarium stocks) and established exotic species such as (but not limited to) whitetailed deer, quail, rabbits, geese, and such long-introduced species as boar, ring-necked pheasant, chukar, trout, etc."

The Catskill Game Farm

Since the current code was adopted, only four zoos on the HSUS list—the San Francisco Zoo, Busch Gardens, the Cleveland Metroparks Zoo, and the Seneca Park Zoo in Rochester, New York—are alleged to have sold animals who may have gone to canned hunts. Of these, all but Busch Gardens sold the animals to the Catskill Game Farm.

"Catskill assured me none of our animals were sold to canned hunts," said Seneca Park Zoo director Dan Michalowski, who quit dealing with Catskill anyway and said legal action could follow if the animals had gone to hunting ranches, inasmuch as Catskill had signed an agreement that neither the animals in question nor their offspring would ever be hunted. New York state Department of Environmental Conservation records show that of the three Seneca Park Zoo animals sold to Catskill since 1992, a 13-year-old lion was euthanized due to injuries received in a fight with another lion, a male ringtailed lemur drowned, and a female ringtailed lemur remains at Catskill.

Kenya denies supplying Saudi canned hunts

NAIROBI, Kenya—The Kenya Wildlife Service on September 9 denied a report that it had sold endangered giraffes and zebras to canned hunts in Saudi Arabia. KWS director David Western said Kenya did recently donate animals to the national zoos of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, however, including giraffes, zebras, ostriches, Thompson gazelles, mongooses, porcupines, dikdik, and exotic birds. He said none of the animals are endangered in Kenya. Western succeeded Richard Leakey as head of KWS earlier this year. The service is often at odds with political factions who wish to reintroduce trophy hunting, now banned, to Kenya.

Catskill co-owner Kathie Schulz, whose father founded the facility in 1933, said she was unaware of having sold any animals to canned hunts, despite repeated allegations of having done so, and added that HSUS will hear from her lawyer. But she later admitted that a related firm run by her husband Jurgen Schulz sells animals "to whatever the needs are of the public."

The San Francisco Zoo also sold two nyalas to Buddy Jordan.

By far the most serious HSUS allegations—other than the well-known situation involving the San Antonio Zoo—pertained to Busch Gardens, which sold animals to both Buddy Jordan and Earl Tatum, nearly four years after the latter lost his AZA accreditation. Jordan apparently bought 87 animals from Busch between 1990 and 1992. Tatum may have acquired hundreds of Busch animals over the past two decades. Both Jordan and Tatum signed the AZA's standard agreement that animals obtained from Busch would not be sold at auctions or be hunted, but Arkansas state veterinary records indicate that Tatum did in fact sell at least one kudu bought from Busch in 1992 to Texas hunting ranch owner Jack Moore.

As many as 4,000 hunting ranches operate in the U.S., of which about three-fourths specialize in captive bird-shooting. Of the rest, most either breed the animals killed on their premises themselves or buy animals through an extensive and fast-growing network of private breeders and exotic wildlife auctions. The foundation stock for this network did mostly come from zoos, but mostly prior to the formation of the AZA, which from its inception has worked to halt the release of animals from accredited zoos to unaccredited facilities and to promote longterm coordinated breeding strategies to reduce the numbers of surplus animals.

Henry Spira

Henry Spira

Henry Spira ad

USDA, Room 804
Chief, RAD, APHIS
6505 Belcrest Road
Hyattsville, MD 20782
(refer to Docket #93-006-2)

USDA, Room 804
Chief, RAD, APHIS
6505 Belcrest Road
Hyattsville, MD 20782
(refer to Docket #93-006-2)

Russia takes exception to whale sanctuary

(from page one)

Clinton administration to impose trade sanctions on Norway for unilaterally breaking the whaling moratorium both this year and last, while negotiating a \$625 million missile sale to Norway. A leaked Greenpeace internal memo stating that, "Greenpeace does not oppose whaling, in principle," and continued IFAW support for the Clinton administration position reinforce the view worldwide that saving whales is no longer an American or western European priority.

On August 6, after word reached the U.S. that Russia might object to the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary, the Clinton administration did finally make a symbolic move against Norway. Stated vice president Al Gore, "The President has directed that a list of potential sanctions, including a list of Norwegian seafood products that could be the subject of import prohibitions, be developed." However, Gore added, "Because the primary interest of the U.S. in this matter is to protect the integrity of the IWC and its conservation policies regarding minke whales, we believe our policies can best be achieved by delaying the implementation of sanctions until we have exhausted all good faith efforts to persuade Norway to follow acceptable conservation measures. I sincerely hope," he concluded, "that Norway will comply with such measures so that sanctions become unnecessary."

Russians nuking whales?

"Evidence strongly suggests," the Antarctica Project said, "that a major factor in Russia's decision to leave the option open for a resumption of commercial whaling was the prospect of supplying whale meat to the lucrative Japanese market."

Politics were also involved. Russian prime minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, a populist conservative, undoubtedly saw the chance to create a few jobs and simultaneously appeal to nationalism by resisting western pressure over whaling, even as he yielded from lack of choice in negotiations over currency values and the dismantling of the former Soviet nuclear arsenal. Whaling might have been a bargaining chip in several international matters as well. On September 14, for instance, a day after Russia declared the exception, Greenpeace disclosed that on May 24, two days before the whale sanctuary was created, Swiss and Russian officials met in St. Petersburg to discuss a deal that would have sent Swiss nuclear waste to southern Siberia for reprocessing at "a secret

MARINE LIFE

Earth Island Institute and Public Citizen on September 14 sued the Commerce Department, alleging non-enforcement of the requirement that Gulf of Mexico shrimpers use turtle excluders to keep endangered sea turtles from getting caught in their nets. The Commerce Dept. says the excluders cut shrimp catches by 5%; the Texas Shrimp Association says it's more like 20%. Irate shrimpers are blamed for killing more than 270 turtles whose mutilated remains have been found since March. The National Marine Fisheries Service has posted a \$10,000 reward for information bringing the arrest of the culprits.

Of the rarest sea turtle, the Kemp's ridley, only about 500 breeding females survive—but a six-year study of painted turtles on a Mississippi River island published in August by the National Academy of Sciences indicates that global warming could tilt the sex balance of turtles, alligators, and some lizards so far toward females as to cause their extinction. Nest temperature deter-

Secretary Bruce Babbitt for failing to add the Alabama sturgeon to the federal endangered species list.

Catalina Bob, an ailing dolphin who was twice rescued from Monterey Bay in April, was successfully treated at Sea World in San Diego, was released on August 25, and is now being tracked with a satellite-monitored radio transmitter clipped to his dorsal fin, announced marine mammalogists at the Long Marine Laboratory in Santa Cruz, California, on September 14.

Nootka, a 13-year-old orca, died September 13 at Sea World of Florida, apparently from complications related to the delivery of a stillborn calf on August 18. Nootka was one of three orcas involved in the 1991 drowning of trainer Keltie Byrne at the Sealand aquarium in Victoria, British Columbia. They were sold to Sea World after Sealand closed in 1992.

Sea World/Australia, unrelated to the U.S.-based Sea World, recently took two bottlenose dolphins

Joe Roberts of the Dolphin Alliance escorts Bogie, a bottlenose dolphin, from captivity at the Ocean Reef Club in Key Largo, Florida to the Sugarloaf Dolphin Sanctuary, where Bogie and his companion Bacal are to be rehabilitated for release back into the ocean. A third ex-Ocean Reef Club dolphin, Molly, will likely stay at Sugarloaf, as at age 34 and a captive for more than 20 years, she may be a poor prospect for release. They were moved August 10— "One great day," said Roberts, who worked for 15 months to bring it about

Where are the Ocean World dolphins?

Twelve dolphins from the defunct Ocean World marine park in Fort Lauderdale were flown to the St. Anthony's Key dolphin swim facility in Honduras on September 15 in an expedited deal that raised the suspicion of release advocates—especially after former Ocean World dolphin trainer and longtime critic of the facility Russ Rector said September 18 that an Ocean World staffer had told him six dolphins were never unloaded at St. Anthony's, but instead were flown on to the Isla Mujeres resort near Cancun, Mexico, where visitors may swim with either dolphins or sea turtles.

At deadline, September 20, Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums executive director Marilee Keefe said she had been personally assured by USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service director Dale Schwindaman that the report was false—but to be sure, an APHIS staffer was to count the dolphins at St. Anthony's the next morning.

Rector and Rick Trout, another ex-trainer now crusading for dolphin

Russian military complex producing plutonium." Greenpeace did not link that deal to whaling—but also on May 24 the Russian delegation to the IWC meeting in Puerto Vallarta disclosed that Japan had threatened to withhold funding for a nuclear waste storage site it had earlier promised to finance, situated in the same general area. No ability to store nuclear waste might have meant no big Swiss contract.

Russian deputy nuclear power minister Nikolai Yegorov said no such deal is now in the works, nor was it then, though he admitted hearing the Swiss proposal. According to Yegorov, Russia intends to ban imports of nuclear waste except from Bulgaria and Hungary, which export waste to Russia as a condition of their purchase of Russian-designed reactors some years ago.

Even if the nuclear deal was science fiction, the September 15 convening of the annual Barents Sea Regional Cooperation Council was meaningful for whales, as the foreign ministers of Russia, Norway, Finland, and Sweden discussed economic and ecological issues including expanded Norwegian commerce with Russia. The Russian turnabout on whaling, of little significance to most Russians but a politically potent identity issue for the current Norwegian government, was an easy way for the Chernomyrdin regime to curry favor.

The Russian position on whaling might also have import in ongoing negotiations with Japan over fishing rights around the Kurile Islands, now in Russian possession, which both nations have claimed since the mid-19th century.

An Australian study published recently in *Nature* reports that extra ultraviolet light coming through the growing ozone layer hole above Antarctica so far hasn't affected the abundance of plankton, the staple food of baleen whales—but there is some evidence that plankton species living at the icy edges of the habitat are affected.

Israeli marine mammologist Oz Gofman believes a food chain build-up of lead may be responsible for the beaching deaths of 12 dolphins so far this year near Haifa.

Bill Van Noter - (paid through November)

mines sex selection in these species; males hatch from cooler eggs.

According to Canadian expert David Raindall, 2,600 fish species inhabit the Amazon basin—30% of all freshwater species—but only 14 of them are under study.

Boat-caused manatee deaths doubled this summer over last, Florida governor Lawton Chiles announced September 10. Of 138 known manatee deaths this year, from a wild population of about 1,800, 39 were caused by speedboats. Only 498 Florida peace officers police the activity of more than a million boaters, so the offenders are rarely caught.

The Biodiversity Legal Foundation, Friends of the Alabama Sturgeon, and conservationist Edward W. Mudd Jr. on September 15 filed a 60-day notice of intent to sue Interior

Frank Zigrang ad--
paid through 1994

from the wild and plans to capture pseudorcas as well, according to Australians for Animals, which has called a boycott of Warner Brothers films in protest. Warner Brothers owns the Australian Sea World—and is distributor of the film *Free Willy!* Early Australians for Animals protest materials mistakenly linked the two Sea World companies, and added the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society to a list of boycott backers, then claimed Sea Shepherd had withdrawn from a boycott coalition that Sea Shepherd spokesperson Carla Robinson said they didn't know they'd been part of.

Staff at the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge are perplexed by the September 13 find of a dead harbor seal pup in a well-crafted pine coffin, ornamented with a cross and a silver bracelet inscribed with the motto "E pluribus unum," meaning "Out of many, one." Rangers later buried the pup on the mud flats where the coffin was found.

release, offered Ocean World \$130,000 for the dolphins as the sale to St. Anthony's was in the works. Joe Roberts and Ric O'Barry, who are now preparing to release dolphins from the Ocean Reef Club (*see above*) and the U.S. Navy, offered \$15,000 for just one dolphin, Delta, who was captured with two of the Ocean Reef Club dolphins in 1990. Both offers were refused. Rector has called a retaliatory boycott of Florida tourism.

The dolphins went to St. Anthony's, a.k.a. the Institute for Marine Sciences, after every accredited U.S. aquarium declined them. Six, captive-born, are relatively young; five were wild-caught and are reportedly from 29 to 45 years old. Consisting of two enclosed ocean lagoons, St. Anthony's is widely considered a model program, but the 1991 lawsuit by which Honduran political figure Julio Cesar Galindo won title from the estate of his former partner, the late Paul Adams, a U.S. citizen, has drawn attention from U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) for apparent lack of due process.

Moore & Ahlers - paid through 9/95.

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.

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

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.

Body Shop animal testing policy alleged "a sham"

LOS ANGELES, California—The trademarked slogan "Against Animal Testing" appears at least 10 times in the 1994 version 5 Body Shop catalog.

Inside the back cover, a boldface statement declares, "The Body Shop is against animal testing for cosmetic ingredients and products. We do not commission others to animal test on our behalf, and we support a complete ban of such testing... We also insist that our suppliers not deliver to us any ingredient that has been animal tested for the cosmetics industry within the past five years."

Below, beneath a headline proclaiming, "The Bottom Line," the Body Shop adds, "No cosmetics company can claim its manufactured ingredients have *never* been tested on animals. The Body Shop, however, goes to great lengths to end such tests, the reliability of which is questionable at best. To emphasize our message, we enforce a five-year rule as a mechanism for change...Every six months we require our suppliers to certify the last date they conducted any animal testing for the cosmetics industry, for any ingredient they supply to us. If the supplier does not comply, or if we discover ingredients that have been animal tested within the last five years, we cease buying the product from the supplier and search for alternative sources. If no such sources can be

with the animal testing issue, which he'd authored for *Vogue*. He was paid in full for the *Vogue* article, he says, but it never went to press. *Vogue* publishes a British edition. In Britain, truth by itself is not a defense against libel. The Body Shop threatened to sue. Rather than pay the attorneys' fees involved in fighting back, *Vogue* rejected the article.

Invented stories?

Included in both the *Vogue* and *Business Ethics* exposes were allegations from well-placed sources that Roddick concocted many of her stories about the origin of Body Shop formulas; that the quality of Body Shop products is at the drug store house brand level; that the non-unionized Body Shop staff and franchise-holding distributors often get a raw deal; that the Body Shop uses very few ingredients from the rainforests its purchasing policies purportedly are helping to save; that Third World suppliers have not received much that Roddick promised them; even that Roddick more-or-less stole the company name from an older firm in Berkeley, California, forestalling a possible lawsuit by finally purchasing the rights to it for \$3.7 million in 1987, when after enjoying success in England, she moved into the U.S. market.

NEAVS erred on lab animal use

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Math errors were behind the New England Anti-Vivisection Society's recent public estimate that U.S. laboratory use of animals rose 30% over the five years 1988-1992.

According to NEAVS spokesperson Melinda Duval, the estimate, published in the NEAVS newsletter, was produced by an individual who no longer works for NEAVS, who made a "recording error." Since 1990 the USDA has required researchers to report the use of livestock as well as primates, cats, dogs, hamsters, rabbits, and guinea pigs, whose use had already been tallied annually. The new requirement brought a 30% increase in the number of animals whose use was tabulated, but not in an increase in actual use.

Failing to account for this, the NEAVS estimator multiplied known animal use during each of the years 1988-1992 by 10 to approximate the ratio of rats, mice,

and birds used relative to other species; reporting rats, mice, and birds is still not mandatory, and most laboratories still don't do it. However, the multiplier should have been adjusted down after 1990 to reflect the shift of livestock use from the "unknown" to the "known" category of species.

The NEAVS estimate that 21,341,820 animals were used in 1992 is only 10% higher than the total estimated earlier this year in a comprehensive analysis by Andrew Rowan of the Tufts University Center for Animals and Public Policy—but Rowan, adjusting his multipliers to reflect the amended reporting requirements, estimated that total animal use has fallen nearly 60% in 25 years, with no significant rises in the use of any species. A similar review of the available data by F. Barbara Orlans of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics at Georgetown University also shows a net decline in animal use.

LaRoche vice president of cosmetics specialties Dave Djerrasi.

"In an internal memo dated May 19, 1992," Entine wrote in the unpublished *Vogue* article, bootlegged copies of which have circulated among British and American media for some time, "the Body Shop's purchasing manager acknowledged that 46.5% of its ingredients had been tested on animals, up from 34% the year before." Body Shop memos issued in 1991 and 1992 indicate that

azine *In These Times*, and British media, is also embarrassing the British Union Against Vivisection. Since 1987 the BUAV has endorsed The Body Shop in exchange for promotional considerations. In 1989, Entine says, the BUAV even changed its policy on animal testing to accommodate The Body Shop.

On September 5, BUAV head of information and research Malcolm Eames warned Entine that his accusations were "grossly defamatory," and that his alleged

found, or if we cannot reformulate, we stop making the product. Period."

The pronouncements are just what consumers and investors have come to expect of The Body Shop, long extolled as a leading example of conscientious industry.

However, charges freelance investigative journalist Jon Entine, "The Body Shop policy on animal testing is a complete sham. The evidence in my mind is overwhelming. When the company first got started, Anita Roddick," the flamboyant founder, "didn't have any interest in animal testing as an issue. Her cosmetologist, Mark Constantine, insisted on having a no-animal-testing policy, and then she got interested when it made money."

Entine, a two-time Emmy Award-winning ABC and NBC television news producer who formerly worked with Sam Donaldson, hit The Body Shop legend from all directions with his expose "Shattered Image" in the September/October edition of the Minneapolis-based journal *Business Ethics*—which summarized his findings while researching an unpublished expose, leading off

Urban Animal Management
paid through November

It's all hot stuff, but of most concern to animal people is the matter of animal testing. According to Entine, The Body Shop maintains a no-animal-testing facade via the five-year-rule, which he contends means little because animal testing of new products is often done more than five years before they hit the market; by purchasing ingredients from wholesalers who don't develop new products and therefore don't do any testing; and by circumvention.

For instance, Entine charged in *Business Ethics* that The Body Shop in 1991 "purchased Vitamin E acetate from Hoffman LaRoche for use in sunscreen. According to company documents, the supplier had tested the ingredients on animals in 1989 and 1991. The Body Shop characterized the ingredient as a pharmaceutical, and as such, not subject to its rule banning animal-tested *cosmetics* ingredients." As source, Entine cited Hoffman

*Reserved through Dec.,
paid for October only.*

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

from 53.2% to 59.7% of ingredients as of then were not animal-tested, while about 28% had been animal-tested within a decade.

False advertising

As far back as September 6, 1989, the Regional Court of Dusseldorf, Germany, barred The Body Shop from using statements such as, "We test neither our raw materials nor our end products on animals," on grounds this would be misleading advertising. Upon appeal, the verdict was upheld by the Higher Regional Court of Dusseldorf, which found no substantial difference between the animal testing policy of The Body Shop and that of other cosmetics manufacturers.

The Entine exposes, now extensively discussed in *The New York Times*, the mag-

action "in circulating material defamatory to this society to investment funds and ethical investment companies," who requested copies of his published article, was "clearly incompatible with" his "claim to be acting as a *bona fide* journalist." The letter added that the matter had been turned over to the BUAV solicitors, the firm of Gregory Rowcliffe and Milners.

Other reported former Body Shop allies, including the International Fund for Animal Welfare and the Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments, have apparently withdrawn from their association.

Body Shop representative Briar Weaver promised on September 14 to rush to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** an official response to Entine's charges, but as of midnight September 21, no response had been received.

Warm Store ad - paid for Oct.

**This ad
would cost
you just
\$38.59!**

**Or \$34.73
if prepaid.**

**Or \$28.84
if prepaid to
run three times.**

**Or \$26.00
if prepaid
for 10 insertions.**

**Imagine what
you could do
with it.**

**Then reserve
yours today.**

**ANIMAL
PEOPLE**

**Call 518-854-9436
or fax 518-854-9601**

WOOFS AND GROWLS

Dr. Bill Frist, Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate in Tennessee, recalled in his 1989 autobiography *Transplant* that as a medical student he routinely adopted animals from Boston-area shelters for use in experiments. "It was, of course, a heinous and dishonest thing to do," he wrote, "and I was totally schizoid about the entire matter. By day I was little Billy Frist, the boy who lived on Bowling Avenue in Nashville and had decided to become a doctor because of his gentle father and a dog named Scratchy. By night, I was Dr. William Harrison Frist, future Cardiothoracic surgeon, who was not going to let a few sentiments about cute, furry creatures stand in the way of his career."

The Albert Schweitzer Center has closed its museum, library, and educational center in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, "in order to preserve its financial integrity," president Edward Bulkeley recently told members. "There is no debt," he said, "but we have been operating at a deficit these past few years and have used all our reserves."

Mary Jo McClain—whose vegan wedding cake recently made society page headlines—has succeeded Joe Taksel as coordinator of Mobilization for Animals Pennsylvania Inc. The organization office has been moved from Pittsburgh to POB 688, Harrisburg, PA 17108; telephone 717-780-1531. Taksel left to take a job out of state..

Sharon Jackson, ousted last year from the Colorado Horse Rescue Network she helped found because of ongoing conflicts with the board and staff, has formed a new organization, Colorado Equine Crisis Intervention Foundation, to "provide support to the horse owner in trouble before the animal becomes neglected." The idea is to help people whose ability to care for their horses is abruptly diminished by job loss, accident, or sudden illness. CECI may be reached at POB 282, Parker, CO 80134; 303-841-4778.

As the ASPCA Turns

NEW YORK, N.Y.—In a year when American SPCA members have often questioned the doings of the New York City-based humane society, the ASPCA annual meeting is to be held on September 27 in Burbank, California—beyond range of protesters and most New York City media.

Apt to be discussed are the scheduled turnover of New York City animal control duty to a newly formed animal care and control corporation, to work under the city health department, and recent executive turnover, including the midsummer surprise resignation of Mary Anne Doherty, a senior financial officer, apparently because of a clash with the board of directors. Hired in 1992, Doherty was viewed by ASPCA insiders as "one of ASPCA president Roger Caras' inside circle," had reportedly been considered for a seat on the board before her hiring, and was believed by some of the ASPCA's most vehement critics to be Caras' designated

to carry firearms without permits, only upon explicit instructions from ASPCA chief counsel Eugene Underwood. And he argued, as Kullberg has, that whatever one thinks of the amount of money paid to various former ASPCA officials, the issue of excessive pay was essentially trumped up as an excuse for the Caras administration to get rid of them for other reasons.

"Earned" triple pay

Of former senior investigator Huando Torres, for instance, who was paid \$192,000 mostly in overtime on a base salary of \$60,000 in 1993, Cohen said, "The record will show that Torres either worked the time he claimed or was paid according to the terms of the union contract. Yes, he was paid those figures, but for the most part, he earned it. They knew about those salaries," Cohen continued. "You've been publishing all the salaries every year for as long as I've

Animal control & rescue

Budgets

Reviewing animal control budgets and staffing levels in more than 50 cities, ANIMAL PEOPLE has discovered an average annual tax expenditure per animal control district resident of \$1.18, exclusive of expenditures for special programs such as low-cost neutering and humane education. The average staffing ratio is one fulltime animal control officer per 57,000 residents. However, animal control department heads indicate that optimum staffing should be circa one fulltime animal control officer per 25,000 residents. Jurisdictions allocating more public support for animal control almost invariably raise more in public contributions, as well, as improved animal control service produces greater appreciation of the agencies—public and private—that provide the service.

Lack of funding to hire adequate staff seriously inhibits cruelty investigations in Vermont, according to Central Vermont Humane Society executive director Connie Howard. Covering three counties, the CVHS investigated 120 cruelty complaints in 1993, filing charges in five cases. Most other Vermont humane societies rely on part-time or volunteer investigators.

Resignations

Executive director Gerri Bain, board president Steve Kahn, five trustees, and two staffers all resigned their associations with the Capital Area Humane Society of Columbus, Ohio, in mid-September, amid allegations of improper euthanasia and general mismanagement. The board had voted to place Bain on paid leave pending completion of an audit by the Humane Society of the U.S.

Humane Society of Greater Burlington (Vt.) director Susan Aschenbach and shelter manager Pat Clark resigned in early September, a month after they were obliged to return four donkeys, 26 dogs, and seven cats to a woman from whom they were seized on May 4. The seizure was criticized by veteran Franklin County humane officer

Rescue groups

U.S. Air flight attendant Bonny Manfredi formed the Albert Foundation in 1987 to aid homeless cats she found at the National Airport in Washington D.C.—after established humane societies refused to help. The group now has 30 volunteers, with additional chapters at the Los Angeles and San Francisco airports plus an active neuter/release project in southern New Jersey. The foundation rescued 1,000 animals from August 1992 to August 1994, adopting out 478, including a pregnant burro. Adoptions are done through a halfway house for cats set up by Washington D.C. high school teacher Lydia Estes.

Kalamazoo Animal Rescue, founded by Shannon Lentz from her living room in October 1991 with two volunteers and one foster home, now has 40 volunteers who handle 5,000 calls and adopted out 300 animals in 1993. Still growing, and still staffed entirely by volunteers who have other jobs and family, KAR is on a pace to handle 10,000 calls this year—and was just listed in the local telephone book for the first time in August.

Circa 300 greyhounds assembled at Core Creek Park near Langhorne, Pennsylvania, on September 10 for the second annual National Greyhound Adoption Program picnic. Directed by David G. Wolf, the program has adopted out 1,500 greyhounds since 1990.

No-kill shelters

Judge Harvey Goldstein of Dade County, Florida, on September 16 authorized the county Animal Services Division to close Save Our Orphan Strays, an allegedly overcrowded no-kill shelter northwest of Miami. Of 130 dogs at the site, only 20 were adopted out by September 19, when the closure order was to be enforced and the remaining dogs taken to the county pound.

Maite Kropp and her perennially struggling Harmony Kennels Foundation no-kill shelter north of Vacaville, California avoided foreclosure in August for at least the third time in as many years when a story about

successor upon his eventual retirement.

The future of New York City animal control appears equally puzzling, as just 100 days before the new animal care and control corporation is supposed to be up and running, the chief operating officer has yet to be named. Applicants for top positions are believed to include Martin Kurz, an \$80,000-a-year Health Department administrator who is in charge of liaison with the ASPCA; former ASPCA vice president Herman Cohen, who was fired late last year after filing cruelty charges against the ASPCA itself over conditions at the two-year-old Manhattan shelter; and Dan Russell, former manager of the ASPCA's previous Manhattan shelter.

From VP to private dick

Cohen, now a licensed private investigator who says he's "mostly just looking for work," called **ANIMAL PEOPLE** after publication of the September issue to challenge senior vice president John Foran's allegation that he "should have filed the summons [for cruelty] on himself," as acting chief administrator during much of the time that the deficient shelter was being built.

"For four months I was chief executive officer," Cohen acknowledged, "between former president John Kullberg's departure in 1991 and the hiring of Roger Caras as his successor, but there were no decisions concerning the shelter to be made. All the design work was done. I was approached by two of our veterinarians about the absence of floor drains in the plans," Cohen said, "and I took this information to Caras and the board to get their approval to have the plans changed and the floor drains added," which then didn't work anyway. Also, Cohen recalled, "A decision had been made to switch from stainless steel to galvanized metal doors. The edges were sharp, which was a safety hazard, and I took that information to Caras and the board. That was fixed by asking the contractor to smooth the rough edges," at cost of \$220,000, Cohen said. "Otherwise, I had nothing to do with the way the shelter was built. Caras got involved as soon as he got there, and there was no need for me to be involved."

Cohen also said that he swore in board members as deputies, authorizing them

been in humane work. But Torres was the most powerful union figure on site," as secretary to the head of the Teamsters Union local to which many ASPCA staffers belonged. His departure has made it easier for the ASPCA to delay action on grievances, and to fire people."

Torres is still in an arbitration proceeding against the ASPCA, while Cohen told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** he had a "whistle-blower" lawsuit ready to file against the ASPCA "any day now."

Cohen meanwhile narrowly missed losing \$100,000 by default on September 1 in a lawsuit filed by Ralph Rossetti, whose dog was killed by off-duty New York City transit officer Fermin Archer on June 16, 1991, and Garo Alexanian of the Companion Animal Network. The ASPCA had agreed to represent Cohen, since he was sued in his former capacity with the ASPCA, along with the ASPCA itself, ASPCA staffer Thomas Somerville, the New York City Transit Authority, and the Metropolitan Transit Authority. However, no ASPCA representative appeared in court on the day the case was heard. Luckily for Cohen, Judge Alice Schlesinger dismissed the case on a motion by the representative of another defendant.

Foran declined comment.

Killed cats it didn't find?

Further controversy came when New Yorkers for Companion Animals president Patty Adjamine charged that a week after *CBS News* reported on an NYCA cat rescue project at an abandoned house in Queens, "the ASPCA, without notification to NYCA, trapped five of the cats, and killed two of them before NYCA, upon learning about the incident from a concerned neighbor, could claim and save the others."

The CBS broadcast was on May 28, Adjamine said. "On June 3," she continued, "Roger Caras was interviewed on N.Y. One, a cable TV news station, and said the ASPCA had been to the site but found no cats. Meanwhile, Brooklyn shelter director Johanna Yohannan claimed she had no information that NYCA was rescuing the cats and she therefore could not be held responsible for the unnecessary deaths. These cats had already been spoken for, publicly."

David McWilliam. Both Aschenbach and Clark said the failure of the attempted prosecution in that case was not a factor in their departure. Earlier in the year they caught flak in a series of articles by *Burlington Free Press* hunting writer Lawrence Pyne, who quoted complaints about allegedly excessively strict adoption criteria and about their practice of having puppies and kittens neutered at eight weeks of age via Peggy Larson and Roger Prior of Green Mountain Animal Defenders. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** profiled Larson in July/August 1993.

The DuPage County Animal Control shelter in Wheaton, Illinois, held a successful open house and reunion for adoptors of animals on September 14. The open house was held one day after DuPage County animal control chief Daniel P. Boyle, DVM, resigned after eight years because most other county department heads got raises of about 2% while he did not. Boyle, who was paid \$57,500 a year, was controversial for his strong stand against leghold trapping, and for pushing the county board—unsuccessfully—for funds with which to improve the shelter.

Brad Pappas (through December)

her in the *San Francisco Chronicle* raised \$15,600 in donations—enough to catch up or missed mortgage payments with \$3,000 left over. Kropp houses 12 cats, 13 dogs, and 100 chickens.

Laws

The California Supreme Court ruled 6-1 on September 2 that condominium and other homeowner associations have the right to ban pets. The verdict, indexed as *Natore A. Nahrstedt vs. Lakeside Village Condominium Association*, reversed an earlier ruling by the Los Angeles district Court of Appeal, which had held that such bans could not be enforced if they were "unreasonable."

With a limit of two pets per household, San Jose has the toughest restriction on petkeeping in California—but the city council is considering increasing it to five, because roughly 20% of pet-owning households are in violation of the limit, making nondiscriminatory enforcement virtually impossible.

Washington Borough, New Jersey is reportedly moving to back up the state anti-cruelty law with a local ordinance that spells out shelter requirements plus definitions of abandonment, cruelty, and neglect. The more specific language is expected to expedite the prosecution of routine types of animal abuse.

Wildlife & people

Rabid vampire bats reportedly flew out of a graveyard in Satipo, Peru, to bite more than 200 people during the week of September 11-16. "Vampire bats reproduce at an extremely fast rate, and there are already a dangerous number of them in the region," the Xinua news agency warned—but in fact vampire bats rarely attack people, and almost never kill their hosts when not rabid. Under normal circumstances a vampire bat bite is considered to be little more harmful to the victim than a mass of mosquito bites.

At least 357 of Florida's threatened black bears have been killed by cars since 1976; bear numbers hover circa 1,500. Fourteen bears have been killed on a single three-mile stretch of State Road 46 just north of Orlando. Hoping to save the bears, the state has built an overpass above their favored migration route. A proposed expansion of State Road 40 through the Ocala National Forest into a four-lane highway threatens to split the bears' habitat, however, which may end the genetic viability of the bear populations caught on either side.

Retired educational psychology professor Art Storey, of Calgary, Alberta, as of July 12 had bagged 27,502 crows and magpies since he began counting in 1976, and estimates he's killed 50,000 overall. Storey says he's "made a big difference in the magpie population. In places where there used to be a lot of magpies and no songbirds or game birds," he claims, "there are now many fewer magpies and plenty of the other birds." Storey also insists he's seen magpies "attacking live cattle and sheep." Alberta Fish and Wildlife information officer Ed Pirgowicz holds, however, that Storey "hasn't even dented the population" of crows and magpies."

After killing 253 deer in 1992 and 642 last year, amid militant protest by the Chicago Animal Rights Coalition, the DuPage County Forest Preserve District is changing tactics. Under a \$15,000 program proposed to the Food and Drug Administration and the Illinois Department of Conservation, who both must approve it, sharpshooters are to catch deer in rocket-propelled nets as last year, when they were dispatched with captive-bolt guns—but this year 20 pregnant does are to be injected with an abortifacient and released. The program is opposed by the pro-hunting preserve wildlife staff, who claim it would be inhumane and stressful to the deer. Returned Forest Preserve committee member Gwen Henry, "We're not learning anything new by killing them."

Despite reports of breeding pairs of hedgehogs selling for \$4,500, verified sales are slow at a fraction of that price. Hedgehogs are nonetheless touted in some quarters as the next pet fad, following pot-bellied pigs, fainting goats, ferrets, and the most humane such fad, pet rocks.

—Photo by Robert Harrison

The Trailside Museum and wildlife rehabilitation center in River Forest, Illinois, expects to handle a record 2,500 animals this year. Built as a home in 1874, the site was converted into a museum by the Cook County Forest Preserve District in 1931, and became a wildlife hospital as well under the late Virginia Moe, who was hired as director in 1935. Moe died in 1991, after a three-year battle to stay open despite frequent citations for building code infractions and violations of federal wildlife laws. Following Moe's death, the museum underwent a year-long \$1 million expansion and renovation.

Cruelty-free product distributor Lona Lubin asks that letters protesting the inclusion of mole guillotines in catalogs be sent to Alsto's Handy Helpers, POB 1267, Galesburg, IL 61401. The spring-triggered guillotines are inserted into lawns to kill moles in their tunnels. Point out to Alsto's that moles play a vital part in aerating the soil of a healthy lawn, and voraciously consume insects who otherwise would attack the grassroots.

Dates & Projects

October 5: Papers due for "Enchanted Gardens," a conference to be presented by Nature In Legend and Story at SUNY-Purchase in Purchase, N.Y., Dec. 2-3. Info: 914-946-6735.

October 8: 10th anniversary Action for Animals cruise, live music, vegetarian banquet. \$40. Info: 510-652-5603.

October 13-15: Delta Society Annual Conference, in New York City. Info: 206-226-7357.

October 22-23: Spay USA Action Conference, Louisville, Kentucky. \$75 plus \$15 for banquet. Info: 1-800-248-SPAY.

October 22-23: Animals, the Earth, and Ourselves: Activist Renewal & Empowerment Workshop, hosted by the American Antivivisection Society at Fellowship Farm in Pottstown, Pennsylvania. \$125; deadline October 7. Call 215-887-0816 for details.

October 26-29: Third annual National Watchable Wildlife Conference, Burlington, Vermont. Get details from 219-258-0100 or fax 219-258-0189.

October 29-April 16: Witness, an exhibition of photographs and prints of North American endangered species by Susan Middleton and David Littschwager, at the California Academy of Sciences in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

November 4: "Veterinary Perspectives on the Use of Animals in Research," Rosemont, Illinois. \$75 registration (\$25 for students), by Oct. 24. Info: AVMA, 1-800-248-2862.

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

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

November 19: Washtenaw Citizens for Animal Rights 6th annual vegan banquet and raffle in Ann Arbor, Michigan, to benefit low-cost neutering. Guest speakers will be Gary Francione of the Rutgers Animal Rights Law Clinic and Fund for Animals founder Cleveland Amory. Get info from 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. Call 609-877-7281 for details.

November 29-December 1: International Seminar on Animal Welfare, presented by the Animal

Animal control & rescue, continued

A confused interpretation of the New York state law requiring rabies vaccinations of all animals adopted from shelters who are over three months of age caused the Brookhaven Animal Shelter to cease adopting out puppies and kittens during August. To avoid euthanizing puppies and kittens, the shelter tried to hold them until they were old enough to be vaccinated, resulting in overcrowding and the spread of diseases that led to euthanasias anyway. The matter was finally straightened out circa September 1.

Overseas

ANIMAL PEOPLE found no evidence to support a recent anonymous allegation that Singapore was massacring cats, but did obtain extensive information on Singaporean animal control laws and practices, which closely resemble those of most U.S. cities. According to Fiona Lau of the Embassy of the Republic of Singapore in Washington D.C., whose account was verified by others, Singapore licenses 40,000 dogs per year; cats are not licensed. "Unwanted animals, mainly dogs and cats," Lau said, "are collected both by the health department and the SPCA," which is a private charity. "The health department collects about 5,400 stray dogs and 7,300 stray cats annually," she continued. "The SPCA receives about 4,800 dogs and 7,200 cats a year. About 88% of the animals are euthanized and about 12% are adopted annually." The euthanasia rate compares closely to that of Houston, Texas (82%); both Singapore

and the Houston/Harris County area have human populations of 2.8 million. However, Houston shelters both take in and euthanize four times as many animals. "Adopted animals are required to be sterilized," Lau added. Cruelty to animals is prosecuted with a maximum penalty of six months in jail and a fine of \$500. Only one small dog of approved breed may be kept in public housing; cats are barred.

A draft animal control law under consideration in Beijing, China, would ban dog breeding except to produce dogs for the military, police use, and guiding purposes; bar commercial sales, reproduction, and exhibition of dogs; ban big and fierce dogs; and establish a formal licensing procedure. The law in effect codifies current practice, established through a series of governmental edicts.

The British-based Royal SPCA has begun an outreach effort to assist the formation of humane societies in Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania. The RSPCA, with about 180 international affiliates, recently disaffiliated the Lusaka SPCA because "of the inactivity of the SPCA, which was no longer contributing to animal welfare in the region," according to an official statement.

Miscellany

Albert French, the only neighbor of the St. John Humane Society in LaPlace, Louisiana, recently made local newspapers with complaints about the

stench of animals buried in the field the shelter uses for corpse disposal in lieu of an incinerator. Although SJHS president Heidi Hogan said that LaPlace parish should consider funding another method, parish president Arnold Labat dismissed the idea. "We've been doing this for 20 years," he said. "It's not a problem."

The Geauga County Humane Society in Ohio has distributed to local police and sheriffs an animal rescue kit containing a blanket, a lead and halter for livestock, and an adjustable collar for dogs or cats. The kits are reportedly getting frequent use, as police and sheriffs rather than humane officers are often first on the scene of animal emergencies.

Training

Forthcoming training events for humane officers include a Level I session of the National Cruelty Investigations School to be held October 24-28; a Level II session October 31-November 4; and a National Animal Control Association Training Academy Level I course (NACA 100) December 5-9, all at the University of Missouri, Columbia campus. Additional programs are to be held in Wilmington, North Carolina, November 14-18. Get details from Michael Gillingham, 800-825-6505. Since the curriculum was begun by the American Humane Association in November 1990, more than 500 personnel from 300 animal care and control agencies have received accreditation.

Welfare Board of India in New Delhi (#60, 4th St., Abhiramapuram, Madras-600 018, India.). Get details at 91-11-044-499-6801.

March 15: deadline for entries in the United Federation of Teachers Humane Education Committee Science Fair Contest for Humane Science Projects, open to New York City students in grades preschool through 12. Get details from Humane Science Contest, POB 445, Gracie Station, New York, NYC 10028. Inquire as well about the UFTHE's Healthy Diet Essay Contest, also open to grades preschool through 12, with an April 3 deadline for entries.

True Nature Network -
reserved through December

Gorillas are still in the mist

KARISTOKE, Rwanda—Only two of the 60 gorillas who had been kept under daily observation at the Karistoke research center in Rwanda were unaccounted for, anthropologist Dieter Steklis and team found upon returning to the site made famous by the late Dian Fossey in late August—after a false start on August 25 when about 50 Hutus attacked the first group of trackers to return, also Hutus, and chased them back to Zaire.

Of the missing gorillas, a six-year-old male was presumed dead; an adult female apparently joined another group, also of about 60, in a nearby area. Steklis said that group hadn't yet been counted, but seemed to be well. The two gorilla bands account for about 20% of all the mountain gorillas left in the wild. The Karistoke research staff fled the Rwandan fighting in April, the anti-poaching staff left in June, and about 30 Tourism and National Parks wardens followed in early July.

But the civil strife that killed anywhere from 500,000 to 1.5 million Rwandans did not reach Karistoke, Steklis said. "The greatest amount of disturbance has been the pushing through the forest of people and their pushing of cattle ahead of them," he told *New York Times* correspondent Jane Perlez.

Karistoke director John Cooper and World Society for the Protection of Animals African regional director Garry Richardson speculated on August 4 that the refugees might take to poaching gorillas, either for cash or accidentally while snaring food. Human Rights Watch expert on Rwanda Frank Smyth wrote to *The New York Times* on September 1 to challenge that view. "Credible evidence suggests that Dian Fossey was murdered (in 1985) for her work against gorilla poaching, but direct gorilla poaching was entirely wiped out in Rwanda by 1984," he said. "Indeed, in her book *Gorillas In The Mist*, published in 1983, Fossey credited the work of the

Rwandan anti-poaching brigades for having 'essentially eliminated the trophy market involving the sale of gorillas' heads and hands for souvenirs.' Unfortunately," Smyth continued, "the image of defenseless primates attacked by dark savages is simply too profitable for fund-raising to give up. And it helps conceal the real issue concerning Rwanda's mountain gorillas: competition with humans to survive. In the long run," he warned, "unless Rwanda's human needs are addressed, the mountain gorillas are not likely to survive. Perpetuation of myth only makes their extinction more likely."

The future of the gorilla-monitoring project depends largely upon eco-tourism, which raised about \$1 million a year in park fees in the late 1980s, but has fallen to nothing, as would-be gorilla watchers go to Zaire and Uganda, instead. A \$366 million NASA orbital radar system launched in April is attempting to track the gorillas from space, among other tasks, but Steklis said that as impressive as the early results were, it would still be preferable to have some people in the field with the gorillas.

Elsewhere in Rwanda, olive baboons, Cape buffaloes, lions, and other wildlife reportedly took over the Hotel Akagera near Akagera National Park, 75 miles east of Kigali. The rapid depletion of the Rwandan population has apparently benefited most wild animals who shared the denser settled habitat—but has also set up confrontations that the animals are sure to lose as humans reoccupy their former homes.

The Rwandan livestock sector may be slow to recover, said Richardson, who reported that the only cattle left in the country are the few that returning refugees bring with them. "All the poultry appears to have been eaten, together with thousands of goats, sheep, and pigs," he added.

Bears head CITES agenda

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—China is expected to push to relax global

of bears on farms only serves to fuel demand for these products, and forces thousands of

Performing animals

California governor Pete Wilson on August 29 signed a bill banning the intentional tripping of horses in entertainment, a standard feature of *charreada* rodeo. "Tripping and roping a horse is no different than what is done to steers and calves in Anglo rodeos," objected Los Angeles assemblyman Richard Polanco. "I agree," responded Eric Mills of Action for Animals. "Perhaps he would carry a bill to outlaw calf roping next year?"

Iams Co., the second-biggest sponsor of the 1,100-mile Iditarod dog sled race, announced on September 13 that it will discontinue involvement after the 1995 race because the organizers have not addressed their concerns about dog safety during the event.

Thailand on August 29 formed a working group to fight cruelty to animals at tourist attractions. Included are representatives of the Royal Forestry Department, the Tourist Police, the Tourism Authority, and conservation groups.

A tiger leaped from a circus ring into the front row of seats and killed a six-year-old boy on September 3 in Chakradharpur, India. The boy's father was also injured.

Coquitlam and Langley, British Columbia, are moving to ban exotic animal acts, "a move which will effectively shut out circuses from the largest populated area in Canada west of the Rockies," according to Debra Probert of the Vancouver Humane Society. Similar laws are already in effect in nine other British Columbia communities, including Vancouver and Victoria. Coquitlam and Langley decided to go along after a tiger was burned by a flaming hoop during an August 3 performance of the Circus Gatti—just after a Vancouver Humane-led protest of alleged circus cruelty drew heavy media coverage.

67%

Okay, okay, for this photo we'll mention that Natural Habitat Adventures offers visits to the polar bears in Churchill, Manitoba, starting in October. Call 800-543-8917 for details.

Wildlife briefs

Three related California bills to

The Ugandan Ministry of

restrictions on traffic in bear parts at the November 17-18 meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, to be held in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

The World Society for the Protection of Animals prepared by hosting an international symposium on the medicinal uses of bear matter in Seattle on September 10-11. Said WSPA North American campaigns director Wim de Kok, "The huge number of bears being farmed in China," estimated at more than 10,000, "is like an alarm signaling the threat to wild bears around the world," since poached bear parts can easily be relabeled to indicate farm origin. "The continued captivity

Wildlife research

A 10-year study by Beijing University researcher Pan Wenski has discovered that giant pandas in the wild are not the solitary foragers they have long been believed to be, but rather form social communities of up to 28 animals. Both males and females tend to have multiple sexual liaisons, Pan Wenski reported, adding that the wild panda population is slowly increasing now after decades of decline.

Genetic research by University of California at Davis biologist Phillip Morin suggests that one western African chimpanzee subspecies—the only tool-using chimp in the wild—appears to have been genetically isolated for 1.5 million years, and therefore might qualify as an altogether different but related species. Captive chimps from this group have readily hybridized with others.

Expediting and improving the accuracy of wildlife population assessment, mainly to make sure animals aren't harmed by roadwork, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories staff biologist Jim Woolett uses MOLE, a "miniature optical lair explorer" designed by engineer John Christensen. The five-inch-long device consists of a tiny video camera on a 360-degree swivel, a quiet electric motor, a small set of treads, and an 18-foot control tether. It investigates burrows to see if they're currently occupied, and if so, by whom. Most species, says Woolett, tend to freeze and stare at MOLE when approached.

bears to endure miserable lives," de Kok added. Many of the bears are connected to tubes through which bile—believed by many Asians to have medicinal properties—is extracted from their stomachs. Other facilities combine bear parts production with tourism. According to WSPA, one such site, the Badaling Bear Park, keeps "more than 400 Asiatic black bears crammed into four pits, each pit no larger than a tennis court."

As well as trying to keep CITES from weakening protections adopted in 1989, WSPA also seeks "uniform laws in the U.S. that would prohibit the trade in bear parts," according to de Kok, who explained that while only a few states allow such traffic, their activity leads to gaps in law enforcement in other states.

China maintains that bear farming has stopped bear poaching within Chinese borders; WSPA says it has not. Sensitive to the criticism, the Guangxi Zhuang region of southwest China on August 29 announced that it would stiffen anti-poaching laws. According to the Xinhua (China) news service, the region includes "more than 880 kinds of wild terrestrial vertebrates and 163 kinds of other wild animals, of which 121 kinds have been listed by the state for top priority protection." A week later the Guangxi Zhuang government destroyed 577 boxes of "medical plasters containing tiger bones" to prove it's serious.

In other CITES business, World Wildlife Fund treaties director Gordon Shepherd charged September 8 that the European Union "has failed to control the impact of trade on endangered primates, wild cats, parrots, alligators, crocodiles, snakes, and plants. Europeans spend a lot of time and money on conservation measures in Africa, Asia, and Latin America," he added, "but these efforts are being directly undermined by lax implementation of European laws." Weaver said the EU leads the world in imports of wild-caught live parrots, and is second in purchases of live primates, chameleons, and exotic cat skins. WWF wants Germany, which currently holds the EU presidency, to pass stiffer EU legislation on wildlife trafficking at the October 4 meeting of the EU Environment Council. WWF also wants the EU to reduce the number of legal points of arrival for wildlife imports.

decriminalize accidental killings of protected species, improve scientific review of species proposed for protection, and allow some killing of endangered species in economic activities providing compensation was made died September 2 when a coalition of business interests and environmentalists split over the definition of the word "conserve." The business groups objected that the word might commit them to species recovery work, not just to paying for habitat or individuals lost. The bills were touted as potential models for reforming the federal Endangered Species Act, reauthorization of which is more than two years overdue.

The Biodiversity Legal Foundation has asked the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to list the wolverine as endangered except in Alaska. Never numerous, slow to breed, and threatened by habitat loss, wolverines are persecuted by trappers because they prey upon baited traps and other trapped animals. "All leghold bait trapping must be eliminated in wolverine recovery areas," said BLF director Jasper Carlton. Wolverines have already been trapped to virtual extinction in Canada east of Hudson's Bay; their last U.S. stronghold is in northwestern Montana.

Siberian reindeer herds have been driven farther north by development and poaching pressure than they've been in 100 years, *New York Times* correspondent Michael Specter reported on September 4. Economic activity, unrestrained by environmental protection laws, could make Siberia "the greatest environmental disaster area ever created by man," Permafrost Institute deputy director Mark Shatz told Specter.

The International Paper Co. and the Adirondack Nature Conservancy have struck a deal to preserve the former Dixon-Ticonderoga graphite mine near Hague, New York, as a hibernaculum for an estimated 120,000 bats, of all six nonmigratory species native to the state. "More bats sleep here than in all of New England and New Jersey," said ANC executive director Timothy Barnett.

Friends of Animals on August 12 flew a nine-year-old gibbon confiscated by Israeli authorities home to Thailand, where he is being rehabilitated for possible release back into the jungle.

Agriculture, Animal Industry, and Fisheries has created a National Animal Genetic Resources Steering Committee, to "identify the numerous desirable traits of indigenous animals and draw a sustainable program to conserve them." Translation: find a way to farm or hunt wildlife.

Despite the failure of a \$3 million government-built caribou slaughterhouse to create a market for caribou meat in 1986-1987, the outgoing Liberal government of Quebec (replaced in September by the Parti Quebecois) passed a bill to permit the Cree and Inuit to sell dead caribou in supermarkets outside their own territory—and to build caribou slaughterhouses in each of 14 Inuit villages. The first-year kill quota is 5,000—the peak number of caribou processed by the plant built in 1985, which had a projected break-even point of 7,000 capacity of 50,000. Natives and sport hunters now kill about 20,000 Quebec caribou per year.

While the state of Alaska is set to resume massacring wolves to increase the numbers of moose and caribou available to hunters, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed killing 800 caribou on Adak Island to save an endangered species of fern. Friends of Animals argues that the caribou should be relocated to the closely related but depleted Kenai Peninsula herd. The USFWS killed 790 reindeer for similar reasons on Hagemester Island in 1992—where 800 reindeer starved in 1990—just as the wolf-killing policy drew public notice and protest.

Australian Museum researcher Tim Flannery on July 25 announced the discovery of a previously unknown species of dog-sized tree kangaroo, native to the Mauke mountains of Irian Jaya province on the island of New Guinea. But neither Flannery nor any other non-native of the region has seen a live one; the identification was made from the remains of five specimens trapped by natives for their fur and claws.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service forensic laboratory confirmed in early September that droppings found near Craftsbury, Vermont, last April were indeed from a cougar, as reported by a witness. Cougars have been officially extinct in Vermont since 1881, despite many reported sightings.

AGRICULTURE

California downer bill may ratify neglect of hurt cattle

SACRAMENTO, California—California governor Pete Wilson on September 16 signed SB 692, the California Downed Animal Protection Act, passed by the legislature on August 26. Endorsed by Farm Sanctuary, the Doris Day Animal League, and the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, SB 692 was fought by the Humane Farming Association and Friends of Animals, who charge that amendments made to win the support of the Farm Bureau Federation mean the new law only ratifies the present treatment of injured and ill cattle.

Of most concern to HFA and FoA is clause 599f.(b), which originally mandated that, "No slaughterhouse, stockyard, auction, market agency, dealer or hauler shall hold a nonambulatory animal without immediately humanely euthanizing the animal." As amended, 599f.(b) deletes haulers from the list, enabling cattle truckers to continue to accept downers for transport. Further, instead of requiring that downers be immediately euthanized, which precludes slaughtering them for human consumption, the bill now requires only that "immediate action" must be taken "to humanely euthanize the animal or remove the animal from the premises."

Says HFA president Bradley Miller, "Immediate action could mean making a phone call, and removing downers from the premises does nothing to alleviate their suffering. It just means the animals have to be taken out of sight so that we can't monitor their condition." Miller cited a recent case in which Marin County Farm Bureau president Brian Dolcini "was charged with animal cruelty as it related to a downed Jersey bull who was left unattended for several days on his property. He did not provide the critically ill animal with food, water, or veterinary care. Nor did he have the bull mercifully euthanized," Miller said. "Rather than provide appropriate care, Dolcini merely picked up a phone and left a message for a livestock hauler to 'remove the animal from the premises.' For the sake of a few dollars, the Farm Bureau president kept the suffering bull alive so that the animal's flesh could be sold."

Asked to respond, Farm Sanctuary provided only a bill summary which appeared to have been authored before the final amendments were introduced.

The USDA on August 23 proposed new ID requirements for Mexican cattle entering the U.S., which would replace face branding with a tailhead brand and allow the use of freeze-branding instead of hot irons. For details on how to help secure this reform, see the ad placed by the Coalition for Nonviolent Food on pages 7-8 of this issue.

Kennel Pak ad

Briefs

"The world's greatest environmental dangers are dung smoke and dirty water," environmental journalist Gregg Easterbrook told readers of *The New York Times Magazine* on September 11.

ANIMAL HEALTH

The European Union has granted Zimbabwe \$3.4 million to fight hoof-and-mouth disease—on condition that farmers be charged for veterinary care now given free.

Anthrax, the worst drought on record, and bovine tuberculosis transmitted by dairy cattle have together cut the Cape Buffalo population of Kruger National Park in South Africa from 30,000 to 14,000 in just two years.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is probing a cluster of genetic defects in raptors, blackbirds, and robins from the Rogue Valley region of Oregon, reported by Dave Siddon of the Wildlife Images rehabilitation center. Similar defects found in birds around the Great Lakes have been traced to organochlorines, a chemical family which includes dioxin, PCBs, and the pesticide DDT, which devastated raptors until a U.S. ban took effect in 1973.

Reported cases of Lyme disease dropped 15% in 1993, from 9,677 in 1992 to 8,185, including drops of 41% in New York and 27% in Connecticut, the national leaders with 2,761 and 1,350 cases, respectively, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—but the CDCP warns that the apparent decline of Lyme could mean only that doctors are reporting or diagnosing it less often.

Yale University on August 22 suspended research on the rare *sabia* hantavirus, at request of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, after an unidentified researcher accidentally infected himself while cleaning up a laboratory spill. Transmitted by rodents in tropical regions, *sabia* can cause death from severe internal bleeding; but because the infection was quickly detected, the researcher lived. Although also a hantavirus, *sabia* is not closely related to the hantavirus that has killed about 70 people over the past year in the U.S., mostly residents of the southwest.

Rodent-carried leptospirosis and hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome have quadrupled this year in the Tula region of Russia. According to ITAR-TASS correspondent Valery Rudenko, "Local epidemiologists believe the main center of infection is the Kireyevo-based veterinary plant which processes animals' cadavers. It is from here that infected mice and rats invaded the surroundings."

“According to the World Health Organization, last year four million Third World children under the age of five died from acute respiratory disease, brought on in most cases by air pollution,” most often caused by using dried manure as fuel in absence of anything else. “This is about as many people,” Easterbrook pointed out, “as died at all ages of all causes in the U.S. and the European Union.” Easterbrook failed to note, however, that the deforestation obliging Third World residents to burn dung, the availability of dung itself, and the manure runoff causing the greater part of water pollution are all consequences of animal agriculture.

For the third time in five years the Grand Champion steer at the Ohio State Fair turned out to have been tampered with. Joe Siegerist, who raised the winning entry, lost \$34,000 on August 24 when judges found his steer had been injected with vegetable oil to smooth out tissue irregularities. Five steers were barred altogether this year. The 1991 winner was tampered with the same way, while in 1989 the hair of the grand champion had been dyed.

Agriculture Canada has postponed permitting the sale of synthetic BST until July 1, 1995, pending completion of one last round of safety testing.

The Thai Department of Livestock Development is telling farmers to plant less rice and tapioca, which are native grasses well-suited to the climate of Thailand, and instead raise cattle. The government wants to increase the Thai beef herd by 50,000 animals per year over the next three years, while increasing the dairy herd by 10,000 per year.

For a combination of humane and economic reasons, two leading British ferry companies, Pacific & Orient and Stena Sealink, reportedly plan to stop hauling animals to continental Europe for slaughter, effective October 1.

Kennel Pak ad

Birds

A study of more than 1,200 cormorant regurgitations conducted by the National Biological Survey and the New York Department of Environmental Conservation has concluded that lake trout and salmon make up only 0.5% of the birds' diet. Further, cormorants eat only 5% of the volume of smaller fish that the trout and salmon eat. Thus the estimated 12,000 cormorants now living along the eastern shore of Lake Ontario are no threat to the sport fishing industry, contrary to the claims of hunting and fishing groups, which have been calling for cormorant control—often in the form of an open season on cormorants, generally considered inedible.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on September 2 rejected a California Forestry Association petition to drop the California population of the northern spotted owl from the regional protected species list. The USFWS said that the number of spotted owls had increased from 525 in 1990 to 1,039 today—but added that the increase was due to better counting, not owl recovery.

The last known crested ibis in Japan are a 20-year-old male and a 27-year-old female—but on September 27 the Sado Island preserve expects to receive a three-year-old female and a two-year-old male on a three-year loan from a Chinese crested ibis breeding center, located in Shanxi province.

An oil slick that hit the Cape of South Africa on June 24, four days after the tanker *Apollo Sea* sank with all 36 hands, killed 20,000 of the 30,000 jackass penguins who formerly lived on Dassen Island—among them 10,000 of this year's chicks. Rescuers braved one of the worst storms in 50 years to move 8,000 surviving penguins to a mainland sanc-

Ultralight pilot Bill Lishman of Oshawa, Ontario, is to lead a flight of 36 Canada geese south to their wintering area in Virginia in mid-October—as he did last year, but this year, after nearly a decade of struggling with wildlife authorities in both the U.S. and Canada, he'll have official blessings from all concerned. Lishman holds that teaching endangered whooping cranes to follow his aircraft is the best way to return them to their traditional migratory flyways. Last year he proved the point with a flight of 18 Canada geese, 16 of whom returned to their summer habitat in April of their own volition.

While American speculators bet their life savings on ranch-raising emus, in Australia as many as 20,000 emus were killed in summer pileups along a 900-mile fence built early in the century to protect farmland from wildlife, according to the Western Australian Emu Farmers' Association. The WAEFA petitioned the government to kill the wild emus en masse and leave their carcasses to rot, while a sheep-and-cattle ranchers' group, the Pastoral Lessees Association, sought to skin and butcher them.

Dr. Robert Kennedy, deputy director of research at the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, announced on September 10 the discovery of a previously unknown bird species native to the forests of eastern Mindanao. The bird resembles the Apo sunbird, found in the same habitat, but has a longer beak.

Following an early-summer Chicago Tribune report that some suburban homeowners were paying up to \$1,000 a pair for mute swans in hopes they would drive away Canada geese, at least 10 adult mute swans were stolen from public places, along

Hunting

Hunter harassment

WASHINGTON D.C.—A federal hunter harassment statute became law with the August 26 passage of the Crime Bill of 1994. Added to the Senate version of the Crime Bill by Senator Conrad Burns (R-Montana), it cleared the Senate without debate and was kept in the final version by a House/Senate conference committee as a concession to the National Rifle Association, which was irate over the ban of 19 assault rifles named in the bill.

The statute may be considered the first federal lawmaking achievement of Humane Society of the U.S. vice president for governmental relations Wayne Pacelle—who can claim indirect credit for getting more state legislation passed than any other animal defender. Pacelle assumed his current post after staging dozens of high-profile hunter harassment actions from late 1988 into early 1994 in his former position with the Fund for Animals. Only four states had hunter harassment laws in 1986, when Pacelle rose to prominence as a Yale undergraduate with a successful constitutional challenge of the Connecticut statute, which was thrown out in 1988 but was amended and restored by the state legislature. There are now hunter harassment laws in 48 of the 50 states—and the NRA, recruiting around the issue, now boasts a record high membership.

Courts have also ruled that the hunter harassment laws of Montana and Wisconsin are unconstitutional, but the Montana statute is likely to be amended and restored soon, while the Wisconsin verdict was reversed on appeal.

Notes

The Wildlife Legislative Fund of America is helping the Oregon Sportsmen's Political Action Committee and Arizonans for Wildlife Conservation raise \$500,000 apiece for TV ads attacking Oregon measure 18, which would ban use of bait to hunt bears and dogs to hunt both bears and cougars, and Arizona proposition 201, an initiative seeking to ban leghold trapping. Measure 18 and proposition 201 will each be on the November 8 ballot in their respective states.

Having plea-bargained three years of

Pigeons await killing at Hegin's. (M.C.)

Pigeons not animals

HEGINS, Pennsylvania—The Fund for Animals is urging activists to send copies of the dictionary definition of "animal" to Pennsylvania State Police Commissioner Glenn Walp, for refusing to charge participants and staff at the Hegin's pigeon shoot with animal abuse. Walp said his legal advisors are uncertain if pigeons are "animals" and therefore protected by state law.

The Hegin's shoot, held each Labor Day since 1934, went on as scheduled this year after the Pennsylvania Supreme Court on September 2 rejected an appeal of a lower court's refusal to issue an injunction to stop it. The shoot organizers refused an offer of \$70,000 to call it off, delivered by Rutgers Animal Rights Law Clinic director Gary Francione on behalf of an anonymous donor. The shoot raises about \$20,000 a year for the Hegin's recreation department, but costs almost as much to run—and far more when the cost of the state troopers who provide security is factored in. The offer was controversial in animal protection circles because the shoot organizers might have demanded similar amounts to call off future shoots.

Despite the troopers' presence, recounted longtime pigeon shoot protester Steve Hindi, "One scumbag beat the hell out of Fund for Animals director Heidi Prescott, choking her and bruising her back. He and his scum partners then harassed and challenged some protesters, mostly women, to fight." Prescott was not seriously hurt.

Records kept by 29 Fund monitors documented that of 5,456 pigeons released to be shot, 22% were killed immediately; 57% were wounded

tuary, leaving just 2,000 behind, of whom about 180 were seriously oiled.

Penguin rookery numbers in Cape Royds, Australia, has declined for about 20 years, according to Greenpeace Antarctic programs director Janet Dalziell, who blames the stress of frequent visits by eco-tourists.

with dozens of eggs and hatchings. By the end of summer, however, with the nesting season long over, the legend of the mute swan as goose-chaser was much diminished: while mute swans defend their nests, when they have no young they coexist with Canada geese and other species quite nicely.

Diet & Health

"Jack Sprat is the only person in the English lexicon to promote vegetarianism," claim Jeff and Dana Dorson, who recently opened the first of a projected chain of vegan fast food restaurants called Jack Sprat's Vegetarian Grill in the French Quarter of New Orleans. "We're going to make Sprat into a character in costume, have him go around in public places, pass out vegetables, and teach people how to eat healthy," the Dorsons continue. "We hope to stage a national debate with Ronald McDonald." The Dorsons have shown their ability to build a strong organization via Legislation In Support of Animals, now six years old, with 1,200 members (profiled in the January 1994 issue of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**). Their menu already gets raves from New Orleans restaurant critics.

Mexican food is dangerously high in fat, the Center for Science in the Public Interest recently reported, after testing 15 popular dishes at 19 restaurants in four cities—but the fat can be avoided by avoiding meat dishes, making sure refried beans don't contain lard, and skipping sour cream or cheese-topped items. This leaves most staples of the authentic Mexican diet.

Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy on September 15 introduced the Pathogen Reduction Act, billed as the biggest proposed reform of U.S. meat inspection since 1906.

Plant estrogens believed to help prevent breast cancer are abundant in soybeans, tofu, buckwheat, alfalfa, raspberry leaves, fennel, anise, and the inner peel of citrus fruits.

Alarmed by "anti-meat" messages in the TV programs *Star Trek: Deep Space Nine* and *SeaQuest DSV*, the Beef Council is buying commercial time on both programs—to counteract the messages, and perhaps, to apply leverage to the producers.

Bobbi Pasternak of the Vegetarian Resource Group has compiled a list of online vegetarian discussion groups and information sources. Contact her at either <Nursebobbi@aol.com>, or <bobbi@clark.net>.

Linda McCartney's Home-style Cooking frozen vegetarian entrees are to be introduced on the west coast this month, and on the east coast by year's end, says Fairmount Foods. A hit in England since 1991, the frozen entrees have already been successfully test-marketed in the midwest. The price is about \$3.00 per single portion. Linda and Paul McCartney have been vegetarians for more than 20 years.

The VivaVegie Society plans to form "a vegetarian resource and community center in Manhattan," says founder Pamela Teisler-Rice. Get details from POB 294, Prince St. Station, New York, NY 10012.

Vegetarians are 40% less likely than meat-eaters to die of cancer, according to a study of 11,000 residents of Great Britain and New Zealand recently published in the *British Medical Journal*.

After briefly gorging on meat, newly prosperous Chinese—especially women—tend to return to a vegetable-based diet, according to an August 29 Xina news service report.

supervised probation in March 1993, on one count of obstructing justice, after being charged with 35 counts of corruption including use of public funds to buy hunting weapons, former sheriff Dallas Cormier of Jefferson Davis Parish, Louisiana, has applied for a federal pardon so that he can go hunting again. He already convinced a state judge to drop the last two years of the probationary period. Cormier was also fined \$10,000, which he apparently hasn't paid yet, and was to do 500 hours of community service.

Both Texas governor Ann Richards and Republican challenger George Bush, son of former President George Bush, went dove-hunting on September 1, the first day of the season. Bush shot a protected killdeer, whose resemblance to a dove is that both have wings, and was fined \$130. His knowledge of nature runs in the family: in 1989 the elder Bush said he had no qualms about shooting cage-reared pheasants because, "These are not animals." (Perhaps he can find work in Pennsylvania.)

A recent amendment to the Vermont jacklighting law, ostensibly to make watching wildlife from a vehicle at night easier, has brought a sharp rise in poaching, according to lieutenant warden Robert Rooks.

and later dispatched by teenaged attendants; 13% were wounded but not captured by attendants; and 9% got away. The numbers were similar to those recorded in 1993, when of 4,449 pigeons released, 30% were killed immediately; 47% were wounded and later dispatched; 11% were wounded but not captured; and 11% got away.

Fund rescuers retrieved and treated 162 wounded pigeons, of whom 108 survived and were taken to rehabilitation facilities.

The Florida Department of Transportation has applied for dredge-and-fill permits from the Army Corps of Engineers, to build "recreational access points" to serve hunters, leading from I-75 into the Big Cypress National Preserve and the South Florida state water conservation area. Big Cypress is among the last refuges of the Florida panther, which competes with human hunters for deer.

Adrian Read, a professional safari hunter from Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, now offers videotaped paint-gun elephant hunts, at \$750 a day. Heavily ridiculed by other safari guides, Read estimates he has helped kill about 14,000 elephants over the years, but says he no longer enjoys killing them.

Family Values—"Game" Agency Style

Hunting revenues are dropping, so "game" agencies are aggressively recruiting women and children. Don't let them!

HELP C.A.S.H. MAKE CHANGE!

COURT CALENDAR

Animal Welfare Act

In recent Animal Welfare Act enforcement cases, the USDA on August 29 fined **James Joseph Hickey of Albany, Oregon**, \$10,000 and suspended his Class B dealer's permit for 10 years for a variety of offenses dating to 1990, including the purchase of 46 random source dogs and cats from unlicensed dealer Jerry R. Branton, who did not raise the animals himself and therefore did not qualify as a legal seller. The fine was the second of \$10,000 levied against Hickey's business in the past five years. **David W. Lance, of Just Quality Pets** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been fined \$10,000 for selling at least 138 animals without the proper permits. **William, Carmen, and Bonnie Winey of Winey Farms** in Deloit, Iowa, lost their Class B animal dealers' license for multiple health, sanitation, and recordkeeping violations.

Settling a case originating on June 6, 1990, Delta Airlines was fined \$60,000 with another \$80,000 suspended for transporting 106 dogs and two cats in inadequately ventilated cages; 32 puppies died, the second-highest loss of dogs and cats on a U.S. domestic flight ever. The total possible penalty of \$140,000 is greater than the sum of all other fines ever imposed on airlines under the AWA. Animal owners and booking agents annually report to the USDA from 25 to 75 deaths during air transport, out of an estimated 750,000 mammals hauled aboard domestic flights.

Crimes against humans

The unfolding federal probe of horse-related insurance fraud has already produced indictments in connection with four long unsolved murders and disappearances—and may produce more, authorities said on August 26.

Libel suits

The U.S. Supreme Court has let stand a **July 25 ruling by the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals that convicted primate smuggler Matthew Block** of Worldwide Primates in Miami must pay attorneys' fees for Shirley McGreal and the International Primate Protection League, amounting to as much as \$150,000, for filing a "legally and factually baseless" suit against them on August 3, 1990. Block alleged that McGreal had illegally interfered in a business relationship by forwarding to Dr. Peter Gerone of the Delta Primate Center copies of USDA inspection reports documenting deficiencies in Block's primate care facility, and subsequently advising Gerone that the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services had revoked Worldwide's permit to import primates because of 46 violations of standards. McGreal meanwhile exposed Block's role in arranging the "Bangkok Six" orangutan-smuggling case, for which Block pleaded guilty to felony conspiracy and was sentenced to serve 13 months in federal prison. He remains out on appeal.

The Moscow Circus has sued Save Animals From Exploitation director Anthony Terry and five other SAFE members for defamation of character in connection with a recent protest. SAFE requests that information about the Moscow Circus potentially useful to their defense be sent to Box 13366, Christchurch, New Zealand; or E-mail Marc Young, safe@chch.planet.co.nz.

Chicago nurse gets four years

CHICAGO, Illinois—Cook County judge Vincent Bentivenga on August 31 sentenced registered nurse Lise Olsen, 45, to serve four years in the Illinois State Penitentiary for allegedly attempting to fire-bomb a railroad trestle on July 4, 1992.

Olsen insists the purported gasoline-filled firebombs were actually homemade lanterns, which she learned to make while serving as a missionary in the Sudan, and were intended to illuminate an antifur banner hung in a railway trestle. Experts disagree as to their explosive potential.

Held in custody since July 28 of this year, Olsen was hospitalized on August 22, on the 25th day of a 27-day hunger strike intended to draw attention to her cause.

Olsen, who devoted much of her time in recent years to inner city cat rescue, was arrested after police matched fingerprints on one of the alleged firebombs with a set taken in April 1991, when after more than a year of attempting to stop cat intubation exercises at Cook County Hospital, where she worked, Olsen attempted to smuggle several cats out, was apprehended, and was detained for psychiatric evaluation. Charges were filed in that case, but later dropped.

Correspondence may be addressed to Olsen c/o Barry Gross, Attorney-at-law, 555 Skokie Blvd., Suite 500, Northbrook, IL 60062.

Cruelty cases

Roy A. Elliot, 21, Jason Tapper, 21, and Jan W. Pyatt Jr., 23, were charged on August 22 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, with animal fighting, maiming another person's animal, and general cruelty to animals.

Judge Owl presiding. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

Animal neglect

Pet store supplier James Bates, of Poplarville, Mississippi, on August 22 was fined \$3,111 and drew a one-year jail sentence, suspended, with three years on probation, after pleading guilty to three of 683 cruelty counts filed against him on June 28. Doll Stanley-Branscum of In Defense of Animals on June 24 and July 5 led raids on Bates' warehouse and home, resulting in the seizure of 683 starving and diseased exotic birds and reptiles; many others were found dead at the scene. Although Bates was barred from selling or housing animals within Poplarville, the 300-odd birds and snakes still alive after his conviction were returned to him, as the judge lacked the authority to issue a forfeiture order. They were reportedly sold out of state soon afterward.

Stanley-Branscum won a seizure order in mid-September to prevent the starvation of 12 cows owned by Charles Waters of Indianola, Mississippi, who bought them with a Federal Mortgage and Housing Authority loan, then pastured them on just one acre of land, without access to water. The FMHA was to auction the cows to satisfy its debt; In Defense of Animals planned to bid on those it had a chance to acquire.

Harry Breur, 33, and Edward Breur, 32, of New Market Township, Minnesota, are due for a hearing on October 26 in connection with

four misdemeanor cruelty charges resulting from the April starvation deaths of 67 dairy cows and calves—in a barn with full grain bins, close to the Breur brothers' own house. Another 53 emaciated cattle survived. The Breurs had lost their milk contract on February 14, apparently because the underfed cows weren't producing enough butterfat. The Animal Rights Coalition asks that letters be sent to Scott County Attorney James Terwedo, asking that the charges be increased commensurate with the number of animals who died and suffered: 428 South Holmes St., Court House #206, Shakopee, MN 55379-1380.

The SPCA of Johannesburg, South Africa, announced September 1 that it will prosecute Afrikaner Resistance Movement officers Leon van der Merwe and Clifton Barnard for failing to make arrangements to water their horses while in jail from mid-April through August. Their caretaker disappeared; 12 horses died.

Christmas tree vendors Stuart Miller, 52, and his son William Miller, 31, of Malibu, California, were charged September 7 with misdemeanor cruelty for leaving eight reindeer on a lot in 103-degree heat without food, water, or shelter. One reindeer died after getting her antlers caught in the chicken wire fence.

Wildlife traffic

Marcelo Perez, 23, of New York City, was charged September 8 in Miami with trying to smuggle two pygmy marmosets into the U.S., which he intended to sell to a pet store for \$1,500 to \$2,000 apiece. On the same day, in the same court, **Estrella Hernandez de Benitez, 40**, of Nicaragua, was charged with trying to bootleg in 600 turtle eggs, to be sold as an alleged aphrodisiac at about \$5.00 each.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

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Dorothy Reynolds, Frances Shibley,
Victoria Windsor, James Woodruff,
and Elisabeth Zall.

Chicago stable owner Kenneth Hansen, 61, is charged with the 1955 kidnap-rape-murders of three adolescent boys, and is apparently a suspect or possible material witness in the murders of four young women and a sheriff's deputy—and possibly the 1967 beating death of Oak Brook stablehand Albert Brooks, 33. Alleged gigolo Richard Bailey, 62, is charged in connection with the 1977 disappearance of horse-owning heiress Helen Vorhees Brach. Both Hansen and Bailey were long-time associates of Silas Jayne, who died of leukemia in 1987 after serving time for hiring the hitman who killed his brother—and escaping prosecution for the 1969 "self-defense" killing of the son of one of his

Dog crimes

Two Rottweilers on August 30 killed Heidi Stafford, age 17 months, and severely mauled her brother, Dustin Hutchins, age 3, outside their home in Smithville, Tennessee.

Julio Hector Claudio, of New York City, left his two pit bull terriers with his parents Ana and Manuel Claudio while visiting Massachusetts on September 5. The dogs killed Ana, 66, and badly injured Manuel, 64, as he tried to summon help. New York City banned pit bulls in 1988, but the ban was amended into a conventional vicious dog law in 1990 due to protests about breed discrimination.

Jered Edwards, 8, of Fort Edwards, New York, received 176 stitches on September 15 after a pit bull owned by Jeremy Dube, 18, raced into a busy playground and pulled him off a swing.

swindling five women out of \$425,000; Tim Ray, 33, a professional horsekiller who turned federal witness; and Donna Hunter, 43, who along with her husband Michael was convicted previously, in 1988, of selling cocaine for Morton Grove stable owner Frank Jayne Jr.—Silas' Jayne's nephew—who served two years in prison after both Hunters turned states' witnesses in that case.

Todd Ross Silver, 29, of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, was charged September 8 with murdering Jeffrey Olsen, 37, and tossing the body into the Everglades in an attempt to disguise the deed as an alligator attack. Police called to the scene when the body was found did shoot an alligator who was eating the remains, but the wounded alligator escaped, and an autopsy discovered that Olsen had actually died of a beating.

Janice Smith, 28, a confirmed schizophrenic, walked into a grocery store in Gresham, Oregon, on August 23 with a loudly mewling cat and a six-inch pocket knife. After asking for someone to call the police, she threatened to kill the cat when a police officer asked her to drop the knife. "She then raised her knife above her head and charged the police," police spokesperson Sgt. David Lerwick said. An unidentified officer tried unsuccessfully to spray her with Mace; another officer then shot her dead. The cat ran away.

A court in Concordia Saggittaria, near Venice, Italy, ruled August 21 that resident Maria Bruna Bortolussi must keep a parrot she taught to utter death threats against her neighbor out of the neighbor's hearing.

They allegedly acquired a free-to-good-home Dalmatian, tied him to a tree with his mouth taped shut, set Pyatt's pit bull terrier on him, and cut off his ears and tail before he died.

Frank Balun, 69, of Hillside, New Jersey, on August 24 won acquittal as anticipated on nationally publicized cruelty charges filed by Lee Bernstein of the Associated Humane Societies, after Balun bludgeoned a caged rat he'd trapped in his garden. Balun has called for exempting rodents from the protection of anti-cruelty laws.

Convicted of torturing and killing rabbits at Hazleton Research Products Inc., of Texas Township, Michigan, in a case brought to light by PETA, animal research technician Steven Louis Stahr, 25, on July 14 drew 250 hours of community service, a counseling order, and an order to make restitution of \$1,360 in fines and court costs. Hazleton fired him hours after the conviction.

Illinois resident John Bousky was ordered on July 27 to pay \$5,000 in damages to four residents of Green Hills, Tennessee, whose cats he poisoned with antifreeze for allegedly scratching his car. Bousky said he meant to poison raccoons, but General Sessions Court judge Penny Harrington didn't accept that as an excuse.

Brian Gilligan, 38, of Wadsworth, Ohio, was convicted on July 28 of fourth degree felony burglary for entering the garage of Paul and Janice Parker to rescue an allegedly neglected dog. The case was closely watched because Gilligan contended unsuccessfully that the Ohio humane law gave him authority to take the dog even though he is not a humane officer and had no warrant. Gilligan said he would appeal.

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CHILDREN & ANIMALS

Jeanne McVey of the Sea Wolf

Alliance was the only animal protection representative at the mid-September International Conference on Population and Development meeting in Cairo, Egypt. "I am working quite well with the environmentalists," McVey faxed **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on September 9. "This is the occasion for minimizing our differences with other groups and countries." A precedent for animal protection as well as for women's rights was reached when the conferees agreed to oppose female genital mutilation in their final report. From 85 million to 115 million women worldwide have been genitally maimed, mostly in Africa, by procedures intended to promote chastity by inhibiting sexual pleasure. About two million adolescent women a year still suffer genital mutilation, according to the World Health Organization. The importance of the ICPD statement to animal defenders is that a world governmental body has now agreed that at least in this instance, neither culture nor custom is an acceptable excuse for cruelty.

The American Animal Welfare Foundation, one of several misleadingly named fur trade fronts run by St. Paul public relations people Robert Buckler, Marsha Kelly, and Harold DeHart, is now distributing a free interactive computer program for use with students in grades K-3 called "A Trip to the Mall," in which children match pictures of animals with animal products, e.g. a cow is inserted into a hamburger bun. The program is produced by another misleadingly named firm, Sea Otter Software of Monterey, California.

For 25 years the Jefferson County Fairgrounds in Madras, Oregon, has hosted a mid-October "cowdeo" at which children ride sheep and goats in rodeo events and scramble to catch live chickens and rabbits, as a fundraiser for the local Catholic parish. Letters may be sent to Bishop Thomas Connolly, POB 5999, Bend, OR 97708.

Reduce to 90%

A recent survey of animal and child protection agencies conducted by Phil Arkow with the support of the Geraldine Dodge Foundation found that while 88% of the 193 respondents see value in learning more about the relationship between cruelty to animals and other forms of family violence, only 13% share child-or-animal protection training activities with their corresponding agencies. Only 39% of domestic violence agencies and 19% of child protection agencies reported routinely gathering information about animals when doing household investigations.

At least 34 juvenile offenders have worked off community service sentences since 1992 at the Medicine River Wildlife Rehabilitation Center in Spruce View, Alberta. The program helps both the animals and the youths, says director Carol Kelly.

Ulysses Grant High School in Hollywood, California, closed a unique agricultural training facility just before the school year began, after the mothers of preschool children who played nearby reported seeing severe animal neglect. The Los Angeles SPCA took two goats from the site in July. The school then moved 30 more animals.

The permits committee in Mundelein Village, Illinois, has passed a zoning variance to allow Kelsey McNitt, 13, to keep a pet goat who purportedly helps her overcome the pain of migraine headaches.

—Photo by Kendra Bond

The humane education program for Israeli schools begun last spring by Concern for Helping Animals in Israel is well advanced, reports CHAI director Nina Natelson. "The Ministry of Education agreed to notify all elementary schools in Israel of our materials as soon as they are ready," Natelson told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "and to encourage the schools to use them. They also said we can train humane educators and the ministry will pay them to teach other teachers how to teach humane education. They will distribute our humane and environmental education newsletter to all elementary schools in Israel, and they will allow us to suggest topics that the students can research and write about to fulfill some of the requirements for their high school matriculation. Finally," she said, "they are helping to fund our program to bring Jewish and Arab children together at the SPCA in Tel Aviv to learn about animals and participate in efforts to help them." Contact CHAI at POB 3341, Alexandria, VA 22302; 703-658-9650.

Kind News, a humane newspaper for children, may be sent to classrooms at \$20 per class for the school year. Editions are produced for grades K-2; 3-4; and 5-6. Address the National Association for Humane and Environmental Education, POB 362, East Haddam, CT 06423-0362, or call 203-434-8666. NAHEE is a branch of the Humane Society of the U.S.

Progress report

Abolishing slavery and child labor and housing orphans were among the first goals of the humane movement—and are goals still unattained in much of the world:

- **American Anti-Slavery Group** executives Charles Jacobs and Mohamed Athie report that "slavery is making a comeback" in Mauritania and the Sudan, where "Arab militias, armed by the government [of Sudan] raid villages, mostly those of the Dinka tribe, shoot the men and enslave the women and children. These are kept as personal property or marched north and sold. Many of the children are auctioned off." Some are castrated, hobbled by having their Achilles tendons cut, and/or branded.

- **India and Nepal on September 17 declared new efforts to end child labor** in carpet-weaving, quarrying, and making fireworks, as well as other hazardous jobs, which employ about two million of India's estimated 18 million child laborers.

- **The U.S. Labor Department** on September 19 estimated that from 100 to 200 million children are working, worldwide; most have no protection from abuse.

- **As U.S. troops prepared to enter Haiti,** *New York Times* correspondent Rick Bragg alleged in a September 7 expose that "gunmen loyal to the military government have methodically murdered the poorest of the poor," and that "a favorite target is the motherless child. These children are seen as enemies of the state," Bragg continued. "Hundreds have been killed in the last three years," because "The Rev. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the populist president who was deposed and exiled three years ago, ran an orphanage that was burned down during the coup. A number of orphans under his care were killed...The military government seems determined to wipe out any trace of Father Aristide's support, however imaginary, by taking aim at orphans and the people who care for them." Murders of homeless children are reportedly also common in parts of Brazil, and were frequent during the long civil war in El Salvador.

Religion & Animals

Native Americans are flocking to Dave and Valerie Heider's bison ranch in southern Wisconsin to see the first albino bison born in more than a century. Sioux legend holds that long ago during a famine a beautiful young woman brought them a sacred pipe, taught them to use it, and told them how to hunt and use bison. Promising to return, she walked away and became a white bison. The albino mutation was believed lost when the bison were driven near extinction late in the 19th century. The legend inspired the formation of the Ghost Dancer cult by the Paiute leader Wovoka, a.k.a. Jack Wilson, after the eclipse of January 1, 1889. Influenced by Shaker Christianity, Wovoka proclaimed that he'd had a vision in which the earth died and was reborn, without Caucasians, while all Native Americans were resurrected into a Garden of Eden. His followers believed they were protected from bullets by "ghost shirts." After the death of Sitting Bull, Ghost Dancers were among the Sioux led by Big Foot who fled into South Dakota rather than go to a reservation. On December 28, 1890, one day after they were captured by the 7th Cavalry, near Wounded Knee, a Ghost Dancer reputedly shot a cavalry officer; cavalrymen killed about 200 men, women, and children within a matter of minutes. Wovoka lived on until 1932. A year later, a Sioux shaman prophesied the birth of a white bison who would reunite Native tribes in peace. The Heiders have refused many cash offers for the white bison, including one from bowhunter Ted Nugent, who recorded the song *Great White Buffalo* about 20 years ago.

Thomas Niles, U.S. ambassador to Greece, reportedly spent an early September night on a cot outside the Iviron Monastery on Mt. Athos, rather than sleep without his dog, Mr. Wheat. Mt. Athos, an autonomous Greek Orthodox religious state on a 37-mile-long peninsula, has barred dogs and females of any species since A.D. 850.

A Bible-clutching man climbed a 20-foot fence September 12 to test his faith by confronting the Asiatic lions at the London Zoo—and was mauled by three lions. He fit the description of a 27-year-old schizophrenic who was mauled in a similar incident in 1992, but at deadline it was unclear if he was the same man.

Research

World-renowned primatologist Dr. Jan Moor-Jankowski quit the New York University Medical School's Animal Care and Use Committee on August 16, in protest of how the committee has handled allegations of animal abuse involved with addiction experiments on monkeys done by fellow faculty member Dr. Ronald Wood. Wood's work was temporarily suspended last spring, former NYU head veterinarian Dr. Wendell Niemann resigned, and some staff who purport to have been whistleblowers were dismissed, but the full circumstances have not been disclosed.

Dean Smith of the American Anti-Vivisection Society has produced a paragraph-by-paragraph critique of the American Medical Association's recent white paper on *Use of Animals in Biomedical Research*, available for \$3.00 each from the AAVS at 801 Old York Rd, Suite 204, Jenkintown, PA 19046-1685. Get the AMA white paper from the AMA, Dept. of Science & Medical Education, 515 N. State St., Chicago, IL 60610.

Fifty-four captive-born Indian rhesus monkeys valued at \$108,000 were released from the Delta Regional Primate Center near New Orleans on September 2. Twenty of the monkeys were soon recaptured; the rest remain at large. Two weeks earlier, on August 20, someone cut a chain link fence at the center to release 28 wild-caught pigtailed macaques, all of whom are still at large. The FBI and local authorities are investigating.

Baxter Healthcare Corp, the world's leading supplier of dialysis service, and DNX Corp., of Princeton, New Jersey, a pioneer in the use of pig livers to filter the blood of human patients with terminal liver disease, have formed a partnership to genetically engineer pigs whose organs can be transplanted into humans. DNX may be best known for having once transplanted a pig's heart into a baboon.

A National Institutes of Health advisory panel was due to recommend federal guidelines for fetal tissue research as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press.

American AV ad (reserved through December)

Operation Pet Rescue: Survivors of the Oakland, California Firestorm, by Gregory N. Zampolis. J.N. Townsend Publishing (12 Greenleaf Drive, Exeter, NH 03833), 1994. 170 pages. \$21.00 hardback.

This was a book I couldn't put down! It held personal associations for me, a resident of Berkeley—adjoining Oakland—during the 1991 fire and aftermath it describes. Berkeley too sustained major fire losses. I was there as well for the fire of 1970, which also razed many homes, fueled by dry eucalyptus, and heard many times of my mother-in-law's flight, on foot, firstborn in a perambulator, from the 1923 fire that threatened to annihilate town and campus. Moreover, as I read, a forest fire raged a little over a hour's drive away from me in Washington state.

Aside from personal associations, we all thrill to stories of ordinary folk with animals like our own, who when hit by calamity rise to unexpected heights of bravery, persistence, sacrifice, and compassion. Zampolis is writing true stories, with actual names, including those of the persons whose jobs or avocations sent them to the scene to care for the animal victims, where they stayed, and remain, helping the occasional animal who still turns up. No file is closed without some definite word as to the animal's fate.

How did so many animals get separated from their owners? First, this was a very large fire in a densely populated area. It was an affluent area, where many families owned a number of pets. The fire got out of hand on a weekday afternoon when many residents were away at work or school. When they tried to return, streets were already impassible, ablaze or cordoned off to allow unimpeded firefighting, prevent looting, and prevent human loss. Nonetheless, some pet owners dared attempt to go in and remove their animals, only to discover them missing, having fled from locked rooms somehow, or hiding and too terrorized to be found. Some survived under incredible circumstances, in culverts beneath the inferno, floating in a flooded elevator shaft, etc. After the fire, constant patrols brought food and water and tried to trap animals for medical care, identification and holding. Catching the wilier animals often took months.

Why was it so difficult to reunite owners and pets?

BOOKS

Aside from the number of owners who were dead, disabled, or had nowhere to take their pets, nor any means of searching for them while in strictly temporary billets, there was the sheer number of places to look. Every veterinary hospital held its share of rescues, with vets unconcerned about potential payment. Most worked too hard with the sudden onslaught of pet problems to have time for painstaking descriptions, and there were many untagged pets, tags with obsolete information, and added to the ineptness to some persons' descriptions, especially under stress, there were burned and discolored coats that concealed special markings, as well as animals who managed to get so far away that it was questioned if they really were from the fire zone. Moreover, some animal lovers who rescued or took in strays did not want to turn them in at shelters because word had not reached them all that the shelters had suspended their usual rules about mandatory euthanasia of animals unclaimed after a certain number of days. These Samaritans did not envision owners going desperately to shelters and not finding their animals; instead, they nursed the animals and posted little notes on bulletin boards.

In the end, there was bad news for many, but Zampolis concentrates on the joy of families whose reunions came after hope failed, or after long, loyal heedlessness of probability. You want miracles? He describes many.

Zampolis' narrative is both skillful and gripping. Not only the heroes and rescue workers but also the many individuals and families and pets whose stories he tells are named and characterized. The threads of each story are detailed, with no ends left hanging. He describes the fire as it advances, block by block and indeed house by house. He follows the aftermath searches, and the sad cases where reunions were followed by a second and final loss of the frightened animal. Zampolis points out that animals who have been through such trauma rarely maintain the same personality. He also notes the human trauma involved, explaining why volunteer rescuers declined relief, feeling that victims were helped by seeing familiar faces as they made their

Operation Pet Rescue

rounds of the rescue organizations. Those of us whose offers to help were refused now know why.

There are also poignant vignettes about the big dog who had to be dragged from certain death beside his mistress body, and the little cat, Mr. Fox, who emerged from hiding only when friends of the owner thought to place a tape recorder in the ashes of his former home, playing the cat's favorite selections from Pavarotti.

The author would like us to learn from this disaster how to prepare and so mitigate suffering in the future. A good way to start would be to form a personal disaster plan for emergency escape from one's own home, not forgetting plans for all pets.

—Phyllis Clifton

The tigers in your home

The Tribe of Tiger: Cats and their Culture, by Elizabeth Marsh-

their own population, as of course they have done since their species began," a situation

CLASSIFIEDS

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all Thomas, Simon & Schuster (1230 Ave. of the Americas, New York NY 10020), 1994, 240 pages, hardcover \$20.00.

From the author of *The Hidden Life of Dogs* comes a new volume revealing the social life of cats. This book too displays Thomas's uncanny ability to observe a species and to describe the unique ways its members act among themselves, without humanizing them in the least. Raised in a family of anthropologists, Thomas recalls her first experiences with larger members of the cat tribe in the Kalahari desert of South Africa. Obviously her discoveries there of the potential for cat/human relationships profoundly influenced her work.

Like her previous book, *The Tribe of Tiger* provides an interesting mix of science and anecdote. Thomas discusses evolution, from Ur-cats to *Felis sylvestrus catus* to New World lynxes, without once becoming dull. And so we discover why cats developed their particular cultural personality, and how it enables them to survive among humans. Thomas cites in particular the seldom-seen New England cougar, whose very existence is denied by many experts, who purport that the species was extinguished nearly 60 years ago, but her proofs that it persists are convincing. Thomas other established wisdom as well, questioning for example the scientific basis of wildlife management. Studies of cats in the wild, she argues, have resulted in little "other than facts that help us trap them." As for hunting as a management tool, she reminds us: "Many kinds of animals regulate

she calls "particularly true of carnivores."

Elsewhere, she strikes a glancing blow at husbandry, especially the farmer/barn cat relationship, noting that farmers traditionally controlled barn cat populations by disposing of unwanted kittens. But then, as she says, "To care for a group of animals for a time, and then to suddenly round them up and dispatch them without warning, is after all what farming is all about."

Animal activists, on the other hand, may take exception to her comment that, "as far as tigers are concerned, the circus is not a bad way of life." As always, she bases her opinion on her own observations, comparing the active lives of circus tigers to the impoverished lives of many big cats caged zoos. She visits a tiger training facility, zoos, and circuses, from the largest to small, one-man roadside diversions.

Indeed Thomas' journeys take her to many fascinating feline habitats: African game preserves, Idaho mountains, even back to the Kalahari, where she investigates how the free-ranging lions of her childhood are adapting to civilization. She then returns to observing the cats around her rural New Hampshire home. Like their larger wild cousins, these small cats leave their scent on their territory, hunt (albeit with occasionally comical results), and act among themselves like typical felines. More than any others of their tribe, they also interact with people. Still they remain quintessentially cats, even while watching television. It may be true that "human standards mean little to the cats," but they do seem to enjoy our company.

—Cathy Young Czaplá

J.N. Townsend ad
(reserved for October)

Bunny Huggers' Gazette ad
(free—can bump)

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ORLANDO, Florida—Activists don't believe anything they hear from the "aquaprison 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 struggle is uniquely different from the equally nasty debates over hunting, trapping, meat-eating, and the use of animals in biomedical research. Knowingly or not, the antagonists in the oceanarium debate express much the same vision 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. The only major disagreements concern the morality of capturing marine mammals from the wild, a practice now largely history, and the ethics of putting them on display.

The overlap of concerns is so great that Mirage hotel and dolphinarium owner Steve Wynn has apparently been the biggest single supporter of 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 claims and counterclaims surrounding the marine mammal captivity issue stand up. Our findings indicate that slinging blame around is pointless, as folks on either side have reason to blush, throw away stacks of old literature, and start getting together to address mutual concerns.

