

Life on the farm isn't very laid back

Gandhi's birthday, October 2, marks the 13th observance of World Day for Farm Animals, declared in 1982 by the Farm Animal Reform Movement. Unfortunately, despite steadily increasing humane concern for farm animals, not much has happened in the past 13 years to actually improve farm animals' lives. There have been some victories, for example the abolition of face-branding of imported cattle won in late 1994 by the Coalition for Non-Violent Food, but factory farming has only become more dominant in poultry and hog production.

Slaughtered in the U.S. each year are 7.2 **billion** chickens, 277 million turkeys, 88.5 million hogs, and 1.5 million veal calves, more than 99% of whom never see the outdoors except through slats in the sides of the truck that takes them to their doom. The annual toll also includes 33 million cattle and 5.8 million sheep and lambs. Increasing numbers of dairy cattle and so-called "milk-fed spring lamb," raised in the equivalent of veal crates, also never go outside.

The numbers are so staggering that American SPCA president Roger Caras argued in the fall edition of *ASPCA Animal Watch* that, "It would impede our progress toward a kinder, gentler world if we seriously advocated an immediate or total end to the food animal industry...The economies of food animal states would be plunged into unprecedented depression and unemployment...We would collapse as a world-class economy.

"Tulip," "Nasty," and Jere Morrison, at the
Compassion Seeds sanctuary in Healdton, Oklahoma.
(Photo by Karin Morrison)

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Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and a score of other nations also would collapse."

The ASPCA posture is accordingly a cautious endorsement of reduction, refinement, and replacement in theory while in practice pushing only those changes, for example weak bills to govern the treatment of non-ambulatory or "downer" cattle, that the animal agriculture industry is already predisposed to accept—partly because they don't actually mandate major change in standard operating procedure.

Actually, the normal cycle of capital replacement in
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ANIMAL

News For People Who

October 1995

PEOPLE

Care About Animals

Volume IV, #8

Michigan stats confirm hunting, child abuse link

LANSING—Michigan children are nearly three times as likely to be neglected and are twice as likely to be physically abused or sexually assaulted if they live in a county with either an above average or above median rate of hunting participation.

Michigan sells two times more hunting licenses per capita as upstate New York, a closely comparable region, but has seven times the rate of successfully prosecuted child abuse, and twice as high a rate of sexual assault on children.

Michigan and New York, exclusive of New York City, have similar per capita income (\$20,453 for Michigan, \$20,124 for upstate New York), unemployment rates (7.0% for Michigan, 7.7% for upstate New York), and population density (164 people per square mile for Michigan, 228 people per square mile for upstate New York).

But Michigan sells 16,430 hunting licenses per 100,000 residents; New York, with almost identical licensing requirements, sells 8,627. Only 7% of upstate New York residents hunt; 9.6% of Michigan residents hunt, the third-highest rate of hunting participation in the U.S., behind only Alaska (15%) and Pennsylvania (9.8%).

There are 235.2 identified victims of child abuse per 100,000 Michigan residents, but just 30.2 victims per 100,000 residents of upstate New York. There are 25.4 child victims of sexual assault per 100,000 Michigan residents, but only 13.2 per 100,000 in upstate New York.

In short, Michigan is at the high end of the known U.S. scale for hunting participation, child abuse, and sexual assaults on children—and the coincidence is no surprise.

Michigan is the third state whose official hunting and child abuse statistics **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has examined by comparing hunting license sales and abuse convictions per 100,000 residents on a county-by-county basis, and the third in which rates of hunting participation appear to be as closely associated with crimes against children as the traditional predictors: low population density and low per capita income.

The initial study, covering the 62 counties of New York state, found that in 21 of 22 direct comparisons between counties of almost identical population density, the county with the most hunters also had the most child molesting. Twenty-eight of the 32 New York counties with rates of child molesting above the state median also had more than the median rate of hunting. The complete data appeared in our March 1994 edition.

Data published in the November 1994 edition demonstrated that among the 88
(continued on page 18)

INSIDE

Forum on no-kill animal control

Trouble at ISAR

A WHALE OF A TALE FROM INSIDE HSUS

Paul Watson goes on trial

How many deer?

You'll see four deer at a glance in these four photos Sue Clark took while driving near her home in South Bend, Indiana—and that's how many you'd see at 60 miles per hour. In fact, there are six deer. Remember while driving that in about half of all deer/car collisions, the driver saw and braked for one deer. That deer got away. Then the driver stepped on the gas, and a second deer or even a third deer stepped out. Baby deer follow their mamas, even after reaching adult size, for at least one year. If mama crosses a road success -

NO MONKEY-HUNTING

DILLEY, Texas—On condition of anonymity, a prominent Texas attorney has agreed to guarantee the payment of \$75,000 due in October to secure the new home of the South Texas Primate Observatory, a 183-acre tract near the town of Millet. The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department meanwhile denies reports that it authorized hunters to shoot any snow monkeys who might escape from the old site at Dilley.

STPO houses a unique free-roaming troop of snow monkeys whose families have been studied since 1954. The colony began at the long-defunct Arashiyama Sanctuary in the

monkeys' native habitat outside Kyoto, Japan. But young male snow monkeys tend to escape from virtually any enclosure to seek females each spring, and by 1972, residents of Kyoto were fed up. Slated to be killed, about 150 of the monkeys were instead airlifted through an international rescue effort to their present 58-acre enclosure within the sprawling Burns Ranch, 60 miles south of San Antonio.

"They have adapted beautifully," says STPO director Lou Griffin, "growing larger, living longer, reproducing faster, and

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Editorial

The sounds of silence

At least a third of the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** readership is actively involved in animal protection law enforcement, as animal control officers, conservation officers, humane society legal counsels, cruelty investigators, and so forth—and we'd bet at least a third of them are at this very moment frustrated by an animal abuse or neglect case, or a poaching case, or some other investigation that could result in a successful prosecution or civil suit if known witnesses would just step forward.

Journalists work to a similar standard. We're not actually prosecuting cases or filing lawsuits seeking enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act or Endangered Species Act, but we do have to consider courtroom rules of evidence in connection with everything we print. Contrary to the common misassumptions of nonsubscribing callers, who often expect us to publish their side of an issue and no other, based on hearsay, and keep their own names out of it, we don't publish unverified allegation; we always try to get every side of controversial stories; we work hard to be fair, as a matter of personal and occupational pride; and we must at all times be cognisant of the consequences of libel, not just as a matter of law but out of our own sense of responsibility.

From this perspective, we share the frustration of our law enforcement colleagues, several of whom call each week to see if we might be able to help them get a piece of information, make an introduction, or open closed doors somewhere, so that longstanding complaints can be resolved short of bringing the full force of the law to bear. Sometimes a media inquiry can encourage a laboratory animal facility or a zoo or a rodeo or even a humane society to straighten out a situation causing concern, before it gets past the point of being rectifiable without legal action. Other times, unfortunately, the institution occasioning concern is intransigent, or inscrutable, or as indifferent toward us as to friendly warnings by legal authorities. Most often, there really is no substitute for a person of good character and direct knowledge of a problematic situation stepping forward with a documented statement and signing his or her John Hancock as a critic and whistleblower. Such an action often brings forward a congress of other witnesses who were only waiting for someone else to testify first.

Certainly there can be consequences: firings, lawsuits, even worse. The editor, responding to a tip, seven years ago exposed the hideous deaths of 31 veal calves who suffocated in pools of their own diarrhea. Enraged, the vealer shotgunned the presumed source—and killed the wrong man.

Yet few bad situations are ever rectified without the intervention of people of the courage to observe them, record the details, go to the persons responsible seeking redress, and then, if redress is not forthcoming, go public, prepared to face down attempted intimidation. Law enforcement agents can rarely make a case without witnesses, even with the best forensic evidence. Journalists have no basis from which to ask questions without sources willing to stand behind whatever they say. Institutional authorities, for that matter, have little reason to believe there are problems in their own operations if everything seems to be functioning, when no one presents first-hand testimony that not everything is working as it really should. It is not uncommon that the boss is the last one in a building to know what goes on in the basement—or even the next suite—when no one has the guts to bear

in a position to ask them, whether the question is "What are you doing to that dog?" or "What are you doing with that money you collected to help dogs?"

When complaints need to be made, in writing, animals can't make them. Nor can animals give their own testimony in court. Hedge if you must, if you have reasonable doubt: "I could be wrong, but it appears to me as if...."

But whatever you do, don't be silent. Ask questions. Share what you know—and what you reasonably suspect. Once an issue is on record, it must be addressed somehow. Once you are on record, any retaliation can be on record, as well. If you testify in good faith to what you believe to be true, and find out later that it isn't true, you can always correct yourself—we publish corrections of our own errors as a regular feature, and also make a point of publishing letters which assert we've made errors even when the facts as we know them are exactly as reported. You may be embarrassed in such a situation, as we are, and it certainly isn't fun to apologize, but when in doubt, better to initiate investigation than to kick yourself afterward, looking at whatever happened because you didn't dare try.

"Money don't talk; it swears."
—Bob Dylan

This brings us to a few more words about money. As frustrating to us as sources and witnesses who have plenty to say until they realize they might be quoted are people who continue to route donations to organizations which they know have accountability problems, in the naive belief that even if X-amount of dollars are being siphoned off or wasted, "They're still doing something to help animals." Well, what if they are? Will your \$10 do more good going to a big national organization that spends half on fundraising and infrastructure, or to a small local organization, staffed mostly by volunteers, that can barely keep bills paid?

Somehow donor generosity seems to be greatest toward those who can afford to send the most appeals, making the most exaggerated claims, even if they also have the most resources already, accomplishing the least for animals per dollar spent. Over time, the effect of millions of people richly rewarding organizations for grandstanding, credit-stealing, overcompensating executives, and doing little of verifiable utility to actually help animals has severely eroded the financial base of the humane movement. Only six years ago, when at another publication we produced the first of our annual "Who Gets The Money?" tables, detailing the budgets, assets, and salaries paid by leading humane groups, the economic structure of the cause was markedly broader, with a much narrower gap between the earnings of the biggest and smallest national organizations, more local advocacy organizations with working budgets, and many fewer six-figure salaries.

By coincidence, we began tracking the financial activity of humane groups just as a handful of them discovered they could write off direct mail campaigns as "public education," and thereby spend ever escalating amounts on fundraising guised as program

bad news.

Because people who should have spoken out long ago didn't, two investigative articles in this edition address problems within national humane advocacy groups which apparently could have been cleared up quickly, with minimal embarrassment to anyone, if only some of the people who spoke to us had spoken either on the record or with source protection to either appropriate authorities or other media, many years ago. In consequence, it may be that millions of dollars have been diverted out of humane work to purposes unclear. It may be that dozens of animals have endured avoidable suffering. It may be that many people have suffered preventable anguish as well, including some who were caught up and compromised in affairs of which they are now ashamed, because they went into potentially compromising situations unaware.

Every citizen of a free society has a moral obligation to speak out, on the record, in good faith, whenever he or she sees something that maybe isn't right. Humane activists assume this obligation to a further extent: when questions need to be asked, animals aren't

expense. The first handful were closely associated with one another, but the tactic spread. Last year, about a third of all humane groups doing national direct mail solicitation called some of it "public education," and the program expense figures they provided to donors were correspondingly bogus. As more groups get away with such tactics, the pressure on others to do likewise—to stay competitive—becomes more intense. The volume of funding going to humane causes increases, in small increments, year after year, but the share going to the direct mail mills grows faster, leaving less to the groups which instead of focusing on fundraising get on about their work.

That's not all. Several years ago we discovered that some "letter shops," as direct mail production firms are called, pay kickbacks to the decision-makers in nonprofit organizations to secure their business. Typically, the decision-makers are paid as part-time "consultants." The more direct mail their charities do, the more money they personally make—off the books of the charities, beyond reach of disclosure requirements. Some nonprofit executives who ostensibly pay themselves nothing are in fact pulling down six-figure consulting incomes. Of course the fees charged by letter shops that pay kickbacks are a bit higher than those of the shops that don't. Whether or not the money shows up on a charity's IRS Form 990 as executive compensation, it is coming out of the donations intended to accomplish charitable work.

Lately we've discovered yet another modus operandi for self-aggrandizement unrecorded on a Form 990: secret banking. We can't prove anyone is doing it because private banks are not accountable in any way to the general public, but a well-placed investment advisor did explain how it's done. The officers of a major charity and perhaps a few of their friends incorporate their own financial institution, through which flow the revenues of the charity, which in turn become the capital for making loans and collecting interest—sometimes to and from the charity itself. The officers-turned-bankers gain a considerable incentive for maintaining huge reserves while spending relatively little on programs, especially programs that don't bring a prompt cash return.

There are undoubtedly a thousand-and-one other off-the-books tactics for getting rich quick in the name of charity—and there's nothing going on in animal-related charities, which raise just .09% of all the funds donated to charity each year in the U.S., that isn't going on elsewhere throughout the nonprofit sector.

It's easy enough to blame executives and board members who allow greed to interfere with their sense of charitable mission, but there's someone else to blame, too. That's the person who writes checks based on name recognition, or a tear-jerking but fraudulent appeal letter, or an unverified claim of urgency or accomplishment.

By all means, support legitimate animal charities. Support them generously. But use your head to insure your hard-earned funds accomplish what your heart intends.

We're honored

ANIMAL PEOPLE is honored to receive the 1995 International Generic Horse Association/Horse Aid "Equine Awareness in Media" award, as the first non-horse-focused publication to receive that distinction. The International Generic Horse Association is a registry for the non-pedigreed "mutts" of the equine world, who carry most of the riders and do most of the work but otherwise receive little attention. Horse Aid is among the more energetic Southern California horse rescue groups. Both organizations are coordinated by Enzo Gobbe, DVM, and Staci Layne Wilson, now recovering from severe injuries received when a mountain biker spooked her mount. Obviously an authentic animal person, she climbed back in the saddle, reports Gobbe, rode home, and fed and watered their horses before getting help for internal bleeding that could have killed her.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

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

ANIMAL PEOPLE does not publish fiction or poetry.

Letters

Motivation

I've found a new use for **ANIMAL PEOPLE**: motivational tool. I completed almost all the odious domestic chores that I've put off for too long by using the following strategy: if I do (insert tedious household task), I can read one article and one department in **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Now I can confidently say the housework will get done at least 10 times a year! (**ANIMAL PEOPLE** is the only paper I read.)

—Judith Messimer
St. Louis, Missouri

ANIMAL PEOPLE *thanks you for your generous support:*

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

Meredith Bishop, Edwin Boland, Sam Calaby,
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Kathleen Pisch, Ilse Richardson, Marguerite Richter,
Dolly Roshon, Marion Gay Smith, Lori Steele,
Anne Streeter, William Theil, Judith Traite,
Barbara Wade, and Drs. Charles & Patricia Wentz.

Love & Care

Last Tuesday I received my copy of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** and read the article about the Ann Fields/Love & Care for God's Animal Life scam. Unbelievably, the very next day I received a solicitation from Fields with instructions to send my donation to their "volunteer," Rebecca Garcia, in California! Well, instead of a donation, they've bought a basket of trouble. My first stop was the post office, where the postmaster made copies of your article and the mailing, to add to the mail fraud investigation. I then wrote to Dr. Blackwood, their veterinarian of record, to inform him of your article in hopes he's been hoodwinked and is not a part of this despicable fraud. Next, I wrote to Ms. Garcia, a.k.a. Ann Fields, enclosing a copy of the article and telling her that I was going to tell several thousand other people through my pet advice sub on the computer networks, and I made a few other choice suggestions regarding her future plans.

It's bad enough that we have Jim Bakkers to rip people off through religion. It is absolutely foul that scum like Ann and Jerry Fields and Victor Lagunas would take the food out of innocent animals' mouths. I hope they end up chained to leaky doghouses!

—Joanne V. Baldwin, DVM
Veterinary Consulting Services
Goochland, Virginia

Sends clippings

The Fields thing is a shame. There was an item about Love & Care for God's Animal Life in our paper 15 years ago, and I sent small contributions until your first article about it appeared. I've received many envelopes from Marge Jacobs, a.k.a. Ann Fields, in which to send money. Wish I had one now. I'd send your September article.

I'd just caved in to the Humane Society of the United States' appeal to free Willy, and the envelope was waiting to be mailed when **ANIMAL PEOPLE** arrived. After reading it, I took out the check and sent your article about them instead.

I was somewhat impressed but wary that the Foundation for Biomedical Research was interested in communication. This is the first gesture of this kind that I'm aware of from any research group.

And the letter "Date it" from Dietrich Haugwitz was on target. Activist information needs to be dated—and up-dated!

—Sue Clark
South Bend, Indiana

Five dead in Salinas

If five football or hockey players were killed in professional sports in a single weekend, the story would make national headlines and there would be a federal investigation. Yet five "animal athletes," to use the term of the Professional Rodeo Cowboys' Association, died at the California Rodeo in Salinas in July, and this fact was completely ignored in the pro rodeo media.

Three of the deaths were in unsanctioned events: two thoroughbred race horses died of a broken leg and cardiac arrest, reportedly, though some of us suspect drug abuse may have been involved. Another horse ran into a fencepost and broke his neck in the pandemonium of a "wild horse race," an event which should be banned.

In sanctioned events, a steer had his neck broken in the steer wrestling competition and was euthanized, and most disturbing of all, a roping calf had his back broken by a jerk-down. Although veterinarians were present, the calf was not humanely euthanized—but was sent off to slaughter, terrified and in agony. No painkillers were given, "for that would ruin the meat," said the attending vet.

Does it not seem reasonable for professional rodeo to adopt rules requiring immediate euthanasia for any animal in need thereof? The public expects it; common decency demands it; the future of pro rodeo depends upon it. Any resulting financial loss should be considered part of the cost of doing business as a rodeo. (Note: the California Rodeo brings Salinas a reported \$16 million every year.)

I think any fair-minded cowboy would agree.
—Eric Mills
Action for Animals
Oakland, California

Animals pay

You mean, while I was here at the other end of Alabama selling my furniture, aluminum cans, and cutting pulpwood to feed the animals in my care, Ann and Jerry Fields of Love & Care for God's Animal Life were living it up on contributions? It makes me grieve, because it will be the animals who pay for this sin.

—Anelia Smith
Anelia Animal Sanctuary
Oneonta, Alabama

Henry Spira ad

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The last thing we want is to lose our friends,
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Letters

Stenson speaks

Your September feature "Sealing their doom" misunderstood or misrepresented a number of aspects of the *Report on the Status of Harp Seals in the Northwest Atlantic*, which I prepared. The article states that the quota was 175,000 between 1972-1982 and that it was raised to 186,000 after the offshore hunt ended in 1983. The first quotas were set in 1971 at 245,000 and fluctuated between a minimum of 126,000 in 1976 and 186,000 in the early 1980s. One hundred seventy-five thousand was near the average quota for the time period, and the quota has remained at 186,000 since 1982, before the offshore hunt ended. Since 1983, catches have fluctuated from 19,000 in 1985 to 94,000 in 1988. In the last five years the commercial catches continued to fluctuate but the average is similar to the 1983-1990 average of circa 50,000.

[Editor's note: That's exactly what we said.]

The author of your article is not clear how a decline in the estimated reproductive rates in the late 1980s resulted in an increased total population. Harp seal populations are estimated from a model which incorporates estimates of the number of pups born, as determined by aerial surveys or mark-recapture experiments; reproductive rates of females; and catch statistics. A decline in female reproductive rates raises the total population estimate since it requires more females to produce a given number of pups, which is estimated independently.

[In other words, if there aren't as many seal pups as you think there ought to be, you arbitrarily decide that each female must be having fewer pups, and that therefore there must be more females out there to produce the number of pups you found? And this is your basis for determining that the pregnancy rate of harp seals is 22% lower than previously projected?]

You also quote the report as saying that, "In recent years the population has grown at about 1% per year." In fact, the report states that the population is growing at approximately 5%, not 1%.

[This discrepancy turned out to be a typo in our copy of the Stenson report: the letter 'f' appeared, instead of the whole word 'five,' and we misread the 'f' as a '1'.]

The article continues to state that "using Stenson's own population figures," per capita fish consumption has dropped from 2-2.4 tonnes of fish in 1981 to 1.4 tonnes in 1994. The amount of prey, fish and invertebrates, consumed by an individual seal was estimated from energy requirements based on body weight and the costs of activity and growth. Total consumption was estimated by multiply-

MASSACHUSETTS TRAP BAN INITIATIVE

Thank you very much for mentioning our wildlife protection initiative petition in **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. We are very excited about this campaign, and I am writing to provide further details.

First, we are not simply asking to restore the 1974 Massachusetts ban on leghold trapping. That "ban" allows the trapping of furbearers with leghold traps placed in water and under various other conditions. We are seeking a much more restrictive ban on the use of cruel traps, including leghold, padded leghold, and conibear traps.

Another change proposed in our initiative would affect the makeup of the Fisheries and Wildlife Board. Massachusetts law now requires that a majority of the board members (five of seven) "shall hold and have held for at least five consecutive years a sporting license in the commonwealth, four of whom shall represent the fishing, hunting, and trapping interests." We hope to eliminate this statutory language so that membership on the board will be open to all the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Additionally, our initiative would eliminate the

use of dogs to chase and hunt bears and bobcats.

To advance this initiative into law, ProPAW must collect the signatures of 65,000 registered Massachusetts voters between September 20 and November 22, 1995. If successful, our petition will be submitted to the state legislature in 1996, which will have four months to act on it. If the legislature fails to enact the initiative upon receiving the petition, ProPAW must gather an additional 10,000 signatures to place the initiative on the 1996 state ballot.

Anyone can gather signatures in Massachusetts, regardless of age, voter status, or residency. We would be delighted and very appreciative if individuals and organizations in nearby states would dedicate a day or two this fall to helping us gather signatures. A carload of activists could gather hundreds of signatures in one day—a tremendous help!

Please call if you can help: 617-773-7558; fax 617-773-4495.

—Karen Bunting, Chair
Protect Pets And Wildlife
Quincy, Massachusetts

We goofed

Thanks for publishing the item about Paul Nemeth, the former mayor of Bethlehem Township, who shot 11-year-old Jeanne Chiaffarino's puppy right in front of her. But one big correction: Bethlehem Township is in New Jersey, not Pennsylvania.

—Rosemary Kent
Asbury, New Jersey

AmAV ad

—Kim Bartlett

Bonner died in 1994

From your statement in your September feature "Sealing their doom" that, "Among the most noted scientists to study seals...is W. Nigel Bonner, who retired in 1988," I assume you may not know that he died recently. We have a letter from his wife Jennifer, now a widow,

ing up population size later. Therefore the amount of prey consumed by a seal of a given size does not change in this model; any change in the average consumption is due to a different age structure of the population. In fact, this has changed very little since 1981 when the population was estimated to be 2.5 million, not the 1.5-1.8 million you imply.

[The closest we see to a 1981 population estimate in the Stenson report is the statement that "pup production in 1978 was in the order of 300,000-350,000, and the total population was 1.5-1.75 million." We rounded off to the high side before cross-checking Stenson's math and logic.]

In bioenergetics models such as the ones Dr. David Lavigne and I constructed, the energy requirements of the animal are estimated and then it is assumed that they are met. The exact amount of food consumed will depend upon the energy content of the prey. The author is correct in referencing the study done by Lavigne to state that if seals ate only fatty fish, the amount consumed would be lower than our estimate. However, the same study also states that if the diet included prey with lower energy content, the amount consumed would be greater. Our estimate is based upon the composition of the diet observed since 1982 in Newfoundland.

[So, you're trying to tell us that since harp seals don't eat only fatty fish, namely cod, they have to eat more cod to get an adequate food intake? Since they mostly eat other things, logically they should be eating fewer cod.]

Your article stated that the amount of cod estimated to have been consumed is 3.5 times greater than the amount of cod that existed, based upon assessments by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. These assessments are based upon offshore surveys of cod which are three years of age or older, while harp seals eat mainly one-and-two-year-old cod, often in inshore areas. I have discussed this difference with assessment scientists and they all agree that there are no current estimates of the number of one-and-two-year-old cod in inshore areas. Therefore the consumption estimates and abundance estimates referred to are not comparable.

[Exactly our point.]

Finally, the article states that about a third of the harp seal population is born in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Traditionally this is true, although the proportion can vary from less than 20% to greater than 40% among years. Births occur in late February and early March. Although some harp seals remain in the Gulf throughout the summer, as seen by the author, the majority have left for the summer feeding grounds in the Arctic by early July.

[That's just what we said, too, except that we saw only one harp seal in the Gulf of St. Lawrence outside of the protected waters near the mouth of the Saguenay River in five days of dedicated searching, including in places that according to Canadian wildlife officials were crawling with seals that very day.]

—Garry Stenson
Department of Fisheries & Oceans
St. John's, Newfoundland

dated January 13, 1995, stating that, "Unfortunately my husband died in the summer, so I am writing to cancel his copy of *Whales Alive*," our newsletter. The quotations from his 1990 book *The Natural History of Seals* are of course still valid and relevant, but I believe he should now be referred to as the late W. Nigel Bonner.

—Robbins Barstow
Director Emeritus
Cetacean Society International
Wethersfield, Connecticut

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

Save the seals

According to newspaper reports, the Canadian federal government with the active support of the fishing industry wants a greatly increased killing of harp, hooded, and grey seals. This increased kill would supposedly help the recovery of groundfish (cod). A "consensus" forum has been proposed for some time in September, in Halifax, where the details of the increased seal kill will presumably be argued over.

The Green Web would be interested in working with other friends of the seals in the Atlantic provinces, to oppose the Halifax consensus forum. Creative suggestions are welcome.

—David Orton
Greenweb@fox.nstn.ca
R.R. #3, Saltsprings
Nova Scotia, Canada B0K 1P0

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RESPONSE TO *PREPARE FOR POST-PET OVERPOPULATION* EDITORIAL

Rural shelters

I read with interest your September editorial "Prepare for Post-Pet Overpopulation," and noted your involvement in the No-Kills in the 1990s conference. As past executive director of several rural animal shelters, I am irritated at the no-kill philosophy overtaking many animal welfare leaders. The goal for all of us is to stop killing healthy animals. But while you and too many others promote the no-kill policies of the San Francisco SPCA and the North Shore Animal League, the public is being irresponsibly deceived. We must stop killing healthy, adoptable animals throughout the entire country, not just some portions of it.

The highest intakes and euthanasia rates are, and always have been within rural areas. The animal welfare movement concentrates almost solely and erroneously on the urban overpopulation problem, rather than on the thousands of small communities where pet abandonment, strays, neglect, and abuse are most common. Last year I attended a conference in West Virginia. Rather than address such issues as how to attract and keep employees when the going salary is the minimum wage, how to professionally investigate animal cruelty, how to raise funds in an economically deprived community, and how to promote neutering without veterinary cooperation, a well-known national leader spoke of post-pet overpopulation. We participants looked numbly at each other and concluded that this individual was addressing the wrong audience. The speeches that day were not appropriate for rural shelters, which do not have the resources, monetary or otherwise, that those in San Francisco, New York, and Seattle have. You can bet if rural shelters had multi-million-dollar budgets, they too would be able to effectively deal with pet overpopulation and switch to no-kill. It would indeed be wonderful if the rich organizations freed up some of their money to help those in most need.

Because of a lack of resources, rural shelters are unable to hire skilled administrators and kennel workers; modernize their facilities; offer subsidized or free neutering (I worked in one county where all four vets believed animals

didn't have to be neutered before age one!); solicit a large cadre of volunteers; and do effective fundraising. Rural shelters live hand-to-mouth, and the idea of no-kill is as foreign to them as Martians on Earth. Without an infusion of money, skills, and talent, there is little hope of these shelters ever striking at the root of pet overpopulation.

National organizations such as the Humane Society of the U.S. and the American Humane Association only give lip service to the notion of helping animal shelters. It is hard to have great faith in the animal welfare intentions of HSUS, for example, when they plan to spend millions to take over the Washington D.C. animal control contract from the Washington Humane Society. This money could be used to make up WHS' relatively meager budget shortfall, and to help the thousands of other animal shelters whose staff do not know if they will be in existence the next day.

As for those lucky animal welfare groups that have the luxury of switching to or talking about no-kill, let us not forget the many thousands of feral or semi-feral cats who never make it to an animal shelter. Post-pet overpopulation cannot become reality until this issue is dealt with.

—Janis Raffaele

Board of Directors
Prevent A Litter Coalition Inc.
Centreville, Virginia

The Editor replies:

We live and work ourselves in a poverty-stricken rural area with a paucity of humane services, so understand the urgent need to extend such services beyond the big cities. However, the highest animal intakes per capita and highest euthanasia rates in the U.S. are not in rural districts, but rather in major cities, partly because cities are more aggressive about stray pickups. Currently, the highest per capita intake rates known to us are in Los Angeles and Philadelphia (.046 and .047 animals per resident), both of which are reputed for prompt, efficient pickup service. The highest euthanasia rates for all shelters in any given region are in Chicago and Houston (83% and 82%). Note that euthanasia

rates can be misleading, because they often climb as intakes fall, as is occurring in both Chicago and Houston, the reason being that the numbers of healthy animals received fall faster than the numbers of sick, injured, or vicious animals.

Rural states for which we have data covering all animal control agencies and humane societies—Washington outside the Seattle/Tacoma corridor, Iowa, Colorado outside the Denver area, Vermont, and Indiana—all have per capita intakes and euthanasias at or below the U.S. norms. Less vigorous rural animal control enforcement may have much to do with that, but we also found in our 1992 study of feral cat demographics that cat population closely mirrors human population, and that while barn cat colonies tend to be the biggest, rural areas still have only a fraction as many cats per square mile, having a fraction as many potential habitats.

We have paid considerable attention to the problems of providing humane service to rural communities. Of special interest should have been our April profile of Meredith Fiel and Adirondack Save-A-Stray. Located in tiny Corinth, New York, in one of the poorest parts of upstate New York, Fiel for 15 years has been doing exactly the same things as the SF/SPCA, on a miniature scale, thereby demonstrating that it doesn't take a multi-million-dollar budget to make a difference.

But speaking of multi-million-dollar budgets, the SF/SPCA was mired in debt when Richard Avanzino assumed the presidency 19 years ago and began introducing his commitment to no-kill. Public response to that commitment brought the SF/SPCA the support it now enjoys. And speaking of sharing resources, both the SF/SPCA and the North Shore Animal League take in and place many animals from rural shelters which would otherwise euthanize them. Both also assist feral cat rescuers: for much of this year, the SF/SPCA not only neutered feral cats for free, but actually paid a bounty of \$5.00 for each male feral cat anyone could bring in. NSAL, meanwhile, underwrites many rural neutering programs and the entire Spay USA network.

All of these facts have been reported in detail in previous editions of ANIMAL PEOPLE.

San Francisco SPCA wins hands down

In our continuing war against more legislation and law enforcement aimed at pet owners, we sent a recent update of our pamphlet *20 Questions* to the Progressive Animal Welfare Society in Lynnwood, Washington. We

there were some license tracking problems that may have inflated the figures, and they expect better results this year.

The only firm conclusion we can draw is that the King County ordinance was correctly evaluated in our origi-

Get a clue!

I feel that higher licensing fees create an ever-smaller base of support for pet population control programs as compliance drops. A review of the Sacramento animal control budget indicated that license revenue dropped by \$20,000

had taken data from the Animal Legislation Awareness Network report entitled *An Analysis of King County, WA Animal Control Ordinance 10423*. We received a call from PAWS' Lisa Wathne, who offered to send us the *1994 Annual Report of King County Animal Control*, which thanks to her, we now have. The euthanasia numbers in the two reports agree.

Our conclusion from analysis of the ALAN report, which covered just one shelter in King county, was that, "There is certainly no evidence that the tougher legislation has made significant improvement in reducing euthanasias."

As we have been challenged by a number of people on this conclusion, we were very anxious to see if the King County report would cause us to change our stance on such matters as high license fees, door-to-door license enforcement, and public awareness campaigns to encourage licensing, all of which are central features of the celebrated King County anti-pet overpopulation ordinance.

What have we found? The report claims, "Dramatic initial success allowed for the continuation of the programs...Figures for this second annual report show further improvements in all areas targeted by Ordinance 10423."

But the program cost, for 1994, was \$243,000, and the revenue obtained by license fee increases was \$200,000. The program cost much more than it brought in. And consider how many animal lives were saved. In 1993, there were 9,032 shelter euthanasias, and in 1994, only 8,738, a one-year reduction of 3.26%. But in the same period, according to statistics **ANIMAL PEOPLE** published in June 1994, the national average euthanasia reduction rate was 5.88%. Without a program, the rest of the nation reduced euthanasias at almost twice the King County pace.

And now for the shocker. King County euthanized 294 less animals, at a cost of \$826.53 per life saved. Dividing total budget by adoptions, the San Francisco SPCA spends, on average, \$600 per animal adopted, and kills no adoptable or treatable animals, while running 54 other programs that help reduce animal suffering throughout the city. Even if you only count the net loss from the King County program, \$146 per animal saved, that could cover free neutering and licensing for 294 animals with savings of \$50 per animal left over.

There are several other shelters in King County besides the county animal control shelter, and we don't have complete shelter statistics for the whole jurisdiction, hence we are unable to compare the King County results with national norms in any meaningful way.

But we did call PAWS to verify our interpretation of the cost figures. Checking further with King County Animal Control, we were told that the first year and a half was more expensive because they had start-up costs, and

national statement. The new statistics only make our evaluation more negative.

By contrast, the SF/SPCA has maintained an 18.5% annual reduction rate in euthanasias, citywide, and is against mandatory licensing. Why? Because the poor are unable to pay high license fees, and are consequently afraid to use low-cost neutering programs through which noncompliance with licensing requirements might be detected, making them vulnerable to fines that they can't afford, either.

The following table compares the percentage of animals entering shelters who leave alive via redemption, adoption, and euthanasia, together with our estimate of maximum possible success:

	<u>National</u>	<u>King</u>	<u>S.F.</u>	<u>Ultimate</u>
% redeemed	16.6%	15.6%	10.6%	10.6%
% adopted	20.9%	17.1%	53.9%	63.9%
% euth.	62.5%	68.0%	35.6%	25.5%

We do not have shelter statistics for the whole of King County, so cannot make a comparison based on national normalized data. We do have the numbers of pets entering shelters and euthanized per year per 1,000 human residents for the U.S. as a whole, San Francisco, and Washington state, which are as follow:

	<u>National</u>	<u>Washington</u>	<u>San Francisco</u>
Entries:	29.97	30.82	16.70
Euthanized:	20.38	18.49	6.18

San Francisco wins hands down in the fight to reduce euthanasias, and the San Francisco polices are directly opposite to the tough-law/blame-the-public/more-animal-control-with-door-to-door, etcetera: less legislation, not more; an end to mandatory licensing, not door-to-door enforcement; and more service, not more lobbying.

We also note that the King County neutering voucher program is a dismal failure, with only 633 vouchers redeemed (11.2%) of the 5,654 handed out. Our tiny organization in rural Butte County, California, achieves that much. This indicates to us that poor people, those the voucher program should target, are not licensing their animals because of the fees involved, and are then afraid to use the vouchers. It is not clear to the public whether the \$25 King County vouchers are a rebate on the \$55 unaltered license fee or are given without requiring the purchase of a license. And for all the effort of door-to-door canvassing, the King County licensing compliance rate is still officially estimated to be about 33%. That two-thirds of the pet-owning public do not support this program should send a message to elected representatives.

—Lewis R. Plumb
Promotion of Animal Welfare Society
Paradise, California

when the fee went up 33% in 1993. Only canvassing brought revenues back up. Yet animal control stated that they didn't think doubling the current unaltered licensing fee would harm license sales. I predict compliance will drop and revenue too, and animal control will do more canvassing, have increased enforcement costs, and seek a bigger budget. Am I the only person who sees that with the majority of licenses being sold at the lower altered rate, and salary plus overhead and vehicle costs for animal control officers close to \$70,000 per year here, that canvassing is not cost-effective?

The poor can't afford to neuter or license, or reclaim their animals from animal control, which costs nearly \$100 if an unaltered animal isn't licensed, so the poor relinquish lost pets. Then animal control comes back and says, "See, we have all these unclaimed animals, which cost us money. Aren't people awful? Let's raise fees to force them to be responsible." Meanwhile the poor pick up more animals from the readily available pool of free animals. Animal control policies perpetuate the problem.

Debating the new Sacramento licensing structure, I said that your idea of "Mobile vets at combat pay" (*editorial, March 1994*) is the answer. An HSUS representative said flat out that anyone who doesn't have \$50 for neutering shouldn't keep pets. I find such an attitude extremely inhumane. I have been poor, fortunately temporarily, and I am offended that someone cannot understand that there are people who don't have credit or a spare \$50, but need the comfort that pets provide. Kim Sturla of the Fund for Animals committed what I consider a Freudian slip when she said, "We need to spay and neuter **people** on welfare," tee hee hee.

I went through all the information about positive incentives versus coercion, the San Francisco Adoption Pact, cost/benefit of neuter/release, etcetera, with the animal control director, who admitted that most animal pick-ups are from poor neighborhoods. But she knew someone who was middle-class, whose cat had kittens by accident, so out the window went my statistics on frequency and probability.

As to the San Francisco Adoption Pact, she said she completely disagrees with Richard Avanzino and doesn't believe they really have zero euthanasia of healthy animals. This is widespread, as are the beliefs that the SF/SPCA has city animal control do all the killing so that they can look good, and that it's only because SF/SPCA has money that they can do what they do.

Get a clue! They have the money because people support an organization that demonstrates effectiveness. San Francisco has proven that proper policy and management can solve the pet overpopulation problem. I am frustrated that money is wasted, people are wrongly blamed, and animals are needlessly dying because of demonstrably bad policy.

—Margaret Anne Cleek
Sacramento, California

NWF, Woof-Woof II

I was recently alerted to a letter entitled "NWF and Woof-Woof," that ran in your July/August issue. Answering that letter, you stated that you had documentation to back up your claim that the National Wildlife Federation and World Wildlife Fund support hunting. I would like to receive that documentation. I have supported both groups. If the claims made against them are true, I do not intend to continue, and will let them know that they may take me off of their mailing list, as I have no desire to support such barbaric acts.

—Michelle Lokken

How many others remain unaware that NWF is a national umbrella for state hunting clubs, while WWF, founded by trophy hunters, has pushed trophy hunting for the entire 35 years it has existed? Send SASE for details.

Fighting vets

I enjoyed reading your article "No-kill animal control," which I received from the San Francisco SPCA. We are anxious to learn of other cities neutering and releasing feral cats. As you briefly reported in your September edition, the city manager of Miami Beach recently issued a purchase order to hire trappers to kill all the cats along the boardwalk. Luckily the police department, when asked to protect the trappers, instead called crime reporter Edna Buchanan.

In response to public protest, a neuter/release plan is being formulated. Already the Veterinary Foundation is trying to steer the city away from the nonprofit low-cost clinic caregivers have discussed, which would provide neutering plus testing for feline leukemia and FIV for about \$25 or \$35 per cat. The Veterinary Foundation has curtailed low-cost mass neutering for too long. They want every animal killed who isn't by ordinance brought into their offices for full-price annual rabies shots and so forth. But most of the residents here are low-paid service persons employed in hotels or in education.

We have over 400 veterinarians here, more than in many much larger cities, including snowbirds and Cubans and South Americans, all of whom expect to make a good living. Is any county limiting the number of veterinarians who can set up shop, then lobby to require pet owners to patronize them or face fines?

—Diana Drake
Miami, Florida

Wolves

The Denver-based Mountain States Legal Foundation, a leading wise-use group, on September 7 sued the U.S. government for \$500 on behalf of rancher Eugene Hassey, 74, of Lemhi County, Idaho, who claims the sum in compensation for a calf he says was killed in January by a wolf released as part of the Yellowstone/central Idaho wolf restoration project. An unknown party shot the wolf as she ate the carcass. Defenders of Wildlife was initially prepared to pay Hussey out of a fund that since 1987 has paid about 20 Michigan, Montana, and Minnesota ranchers a total of circa \$17,000 for alleged wolf predation losses—but a federal autopsy found the calf died during birth, and the wolf only scavenged her remains. Hassey claimed at a March 29 Congressional hearing that he was abused by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agents Tom Riley, Steve Magone, and Paul Weyland when they tried to execute a warrant to search his property for evidence in the wolf shooting. Idaho attorney general Alan Lance compared them to "the secret police or the Keystone Kops." But a transcript of a tape recording the agents made during the incident, released September 13, revealed that they remained calm and professional while Hassey cursed them and threw rocks at them until sheriff Brett Barsalou arrived and ordered them to leave.

Charged with the April killing of one of the wolves who were released in Yellowstone last February, Chad McKittrick, 43, of Red Lodge, Wyoming, plans to argue that the deed was not a crime because wolves are not properly an endangered species and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does not have the authority to declare them one. He won a postponement of the trial in August to allow attorney Gill Burdette more time to prepare his case.

The Davis Mountains Heritage Association, a ranching-oriented wise-use group, on August 18 pledged to fight the proposed reintroduction of Mexican grey wolves to Big Bend National Park. But the reintroduction plan, released by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on June 28, doesn't call for the diminutive wolves to be released in Big Bend until well into the next century. First 100 Mexican grey wolves will be released in the Gila National Forest along the Arizona/New Mexico border, while 30 will be released at the White Sands missile range. That phase of the restoration, if not killed by Congress, will start in 1997 and take 10 years to accomplish.

—K.B.

A group called the Same-Day Airborne Initiative Committee on August 19 filed a petition with Alaska lieutenant governor Fran Ulmer, seeking to put before voters a proposal to bar hunters from stalking wolves, wolverines, foxes, coyotes, and lynx from aircraft. While airborne hunting is illegal under the 1974 federal Airborne Hunting Act, Alaska dodges the federal act by allowing licensed trappers to spot animals from the air, land, walk 300 feet from the plane, and kill them by any legal means. To qualify the initiative for inclusion on the November 1996 state ballot, the group must gather 21,600 signatures of registered voters. Co-sponsors of the initiative are former Alaska Board of Game members Joel Bennett and Doug Pope, and Sandra Arnold of the Alaska Wildlife Alliance.

A state audit released on August 24 showed that Alaska spent nearly \$300,000 to kill 98 wolves in 1993 and 1994, 25% more than previously acknowledged. The expenditure produced no apparent increase in the numbers of moose and caribou in the targeted area south of Fairbanks, said state representative David Finkelstein (D-Anchorage), who requested the audit. Governor Tony Knowles cancelled the wolf-killing program as his first act after succeeding former governor Walter Hickel last November. On July 25, Knowles asked the National Academy of Sciences to undertake an independent scientific review and economic analysis of the merits of such predator control. Still insisting wolves rather than ongoing poaching and hunting are to blame for moose and caribou depletion, hunting interests involved in drafting a Fortymile Caribou Herd Recovery Plan released on September 2 compromised with opponents of wolf-killing to the extent of recommending sterilization of wolves in the Fortymile area instead.

Ear-cropping

Your article on the lack of positive action by the American Veterinary Medical Association on the resolution to oppose ear cropping does not reflect the real disharmony on this subject among rank-and-file veterinarians.

Ear cropping is legal in almost all states. The AVMA does not control the individual surgeons. You must be aware that a large percentage of ear-cropping is done by people who are not veterinarians. Thus the profession does not control the procedure, and thus even outlawing ear-cropping will not stop it, as shown in those states where the procedure is already outlawed but continues.

Ear-cropping is not done in Great Britain. Laws passed in the 18th century made it illegal to show dogs with cropped ears. The laws were ignored. Finally, about 1890, Prince-consort Albert demanded enforcement of the existing laws. Ear-cropping ceased!

—Leo Lieberman, DBM
Waterford, Connecticut

Funding for student-run campaigns

I am the national president of the nation's largest, fastest-growing teen advocacy group for animals; an educator to thousands of students; and a spokesperson to the media. I am also 18 years old. Members of Earth 2000, and other student activists as well, are young, articulate, dedicated, committed individuals who believe in animal rights, are convinced they can do something to help animals, and are taking critical steps to do so. Yet too often our tireless work is

reduced to photo opportunities and "kiddy" issues. The problem lies in the creation of other national student groups, organized and led by adults, who only raise funds to produce coloring books and glossy membership cards.

Perhaps our biggest challenge is the lack of funding for student-run campaigns. Almost every national animal rights group raises funding from membership, but most student activists are reluctant to donate. With thousands of members across the U.S., Earth 2000 will barely survive 1995, on a budget of a few thousand dollars.

We hate admitting that our biggest challenge, as activists, is raising money. But as much as I would like to claim that the energy and enthusiasm of students will make our movement succeed, it simply isn't true. It will take a firm financial foundation to convert the growth of student interest in animal rights into the construction of a compassionate society.

—Danny Seo
National President
Earth 2000 National
POB 24
Shillington, PA 19607

Care-for-life

Thanks for another eye-opening editorial. You're right on about the growing need for quality ongoing care facilities. We founded Grateful Acres because the special needs and unadoptable animal problem had Kalamazoo Animal Rescue scrambling. Should you decide to cover that topic in any more detail (hint hint), I hope you'll get in touch. Better yet, come see our place for yourself.

—Shannon Lentz
Grateful Acres
Otsego, Michigan

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Think of this page as a chicken duplex (from pg. 1)

animal agriculture, barns excepted, is five to seven years, meaning a transition to total global vegetarianism could probably be accomplished that quickly without major economic dislocation, *if* the various factors that farmers consider when replacing or renovating equipment and facilities pointed strongly enough toward raising grain and legumes for human rather than animal consumption, toward dropping grazing leases of public land, and toward converting feedlots, mostly located close to industrial parks on the fringes of metropolitan areas, to other forms of profitable development.

Neither human food choices nor farm practice are going to change anywhere near that quickly—and they certainly won't when major humane societies equate a turn from meat with the fall of western civilization.

But public opinion is nonetheless well ahead of the ASPCA. According to a national telephone survey conducted from August 17 through August 20 by the Opinion Research Corporation for Animal Rights International, of 1,012 adults questioned, 93% agreed that, "Animal pain and suffering should be reduced as much as possible, even though the animals are going to be slaughtered."

Ninety-two percent either "somewhat disapprove" or "strongly disapprove" of "confining pigs for their entire lives in narrow metal stalls where they are unable to ever turn around." Ninety-two percent also either "somewhat disapprove" or "strongly disapprove" of "confining veal calves for their entire lives in narrow wooden stalls." And 89% either "somewhat disapprove" or "strongly disapprove" of "keeping hens in cages so small that they are never able to stretch their wings."

Further, 82% agreed that the meat and egg industries should be held responsible for making sure farm animals are protected from cruelty; 58% extended the same mandate to fast food restaurants and supermarkets; and 64% endorsed the idea that the USDA should "be involved in making sure that farm animals are protected from cruelty." Currently, USDA livestock regulations are directed only at matters involving food safety. Farm animals are covered by the Animal Welfare Act only if they are used in laboratories.

To kill a chicken

Chicken production, the fastest growing sector of animal agriculture for more than 15 years, perhaps most egregiously violates the public sense of how animals ought to be treated. The two major divisions of the chicken industry are the raising and slaughter of broiler hens, and the raising,

side of the question.

Even if all other poultry husbandry practices could somehow be made acceptable to the humane community, a prospect about as likely as overnight global adoption of vegetarianism, poultry handling, transportation, and slaughter would remain highly problematic.

"Based on a survey of six processing plants involving a total of 1,324 carcasses found dead on arrival at the plant," poultry industry researcher N.C. Gregory reported last year in *World's Poultry Science Journal*, "an average of 0.19 percent broilers were dead on arrival at the plant, with 47% having died from congestive heart failure, 35% from trauma, and 4% from acute heart failure. Most congestive heart failure deaths were presumed to be associated with the physiological responses associated with catching, loading, and transport. Broken bones were found in 3% of broilers and 29% of (spent) hens. In addition, an unknown number of live birds had dislocated wing and leg bones."

In other words, about 12.4 million chickens a year are dead on arrival at slaughtering plants due to rough handling. About 20 million broilers and 48 million spent hens arrive at slaughtering plants with broken bones.

By any standard of humane, these are deplorable numbers.

Cruelty isn't profitable

Ironically, many of the cruelties perceived by humane observers are also inefficiencies as seen by poultry industry economists. Disposing of male chicks *en masse* is not profitable; debeaking wouldn't be profitable if cannibalism in close quarters could otherwise be avoided; disposing of laying hens any earlier than necessary is not profitable; injuries to poultry in handling and transport are not profitable, even if the methods leading to the injuries are the most profitable now available; and the spreading perception that the poultry industry is inherently cruel is most certainly not profitable. There is even evidence, published in July 1994 and June 1995 by teams from North Carolina State University and the University of California at Davis, which shows that crowding seven hens into a battery laying cage is about \$15 less profitable over one laying cycle and \$10 less profitable over a second laying cycle, following molt, than keeping the standard caging density at six.

Chicken producers are aware that appropriate amendment of current husbandry practices could prove very profitable. Monomaniacally focused on ways and means to

(K.B.)

same rate as conventional layers, with markedly less aggression toward cagemates. Reportedly, Muir's hens have mortality due to aggressive behavior of three to four percent over 30 weeks, compared with 35% to 40% aggression-related mortality among non-debeaked conventional layer hens. Even losses of three to four percent, however, may not be low enough to convince the poultry industry to abandon debeaking.

In 1985 a Canadian team reported a success in selectively breeding a blind strain of chicken who could not only be handled more easily, but also yielded 12.7% more eggs. Producers were reluctant, however, to accept blind chickens. That, at last, seemed where most producers drew a line against tampering with nature.

The acceptability of manipulating the characteristics of a species for any purpose, including to reduce animal suffering, is hotly debated within humane circles. Prevailing opinion seems inclined toward the view that genetically tampering with species is outright immoral, unethical, and unjustifiable, aggressively advanced for about a decade by Jeremy Rifkin and Andrew Kimbrell of the Foundation on Economic Trends. The Rifkin/Kimbrell view long ago received the endorsement of the American Humane Association, Humane Society of the U.S., and the leading anti-vivisection societies.

Yet Steve Best of the International Wildlife Coalition, for one, a longtime leading figure in Canadian animal rights campaigns, especially on behalf of marine mammals, went on record as far back as the 1989 Canada/U.S. Study Group on Animal Rights conference as favoring the use of biotechnology when it can be used to reduce or prevent

keeping, and eventual disposal of layer hens.

In recent years U.S. broiler chicken slaughter has numbered circa 6.5 billion per year, up from circa 3.9 billion in 1980, now accounting for roughly 93% of all the animals slaughtered for human consumption in the U.S.

Chickens, like other poultry, are not covered by the Humane Slaughter Act. By contrast, the total slaughter of mammals, covered since 1959, is barely 138 million.

The U.S. layer flock at the close of 1994 numbered 247 million, according to United Egg Producers, with a predicted average flock size for 1995 of 245 million. To boost egg prices, UEP recommended reducing the flock size to 235 million by July 1 of this year, via disposing of hens up to seven weeks early instead of allowing them to go through one molt, during which egg production drops before rising again to a lesser but still profitable level through a second laying cycle. A January 30 UEP bulletin asked members to "consider a voluntary action plan of reducing their flock size by 8% before July 1."

Preliminary reports suggest this was not accomplished. However, U.S. per capita egg consumption has fallen steadily, at about 1% per year, for more than 10 years. The U.S. layer flock has accordingly declined to new lows each year. Yet, while the volume of spent layer hens going to slaughter per year is also declining, it is likely to remain above 100 million per year for many years to come. The 1994 slaughter total was circa 115 million. Other recent figures are 123 million in 1993; 127 million in 1992; 124 million in 1991; and 132 million in 1990.

Nasty, brutish, and short

The lives of factory farmed chickens are both brief and gruesome. Most broiler chickens spend most of their 49-to-53-day average lifespan on deep litter in open floors; a few are battery-caged. The typical floor area holds 10,000 to 30,000 birds. They enjoy some room to run around as hatchlings, but the space shrinks as they grow. By the time they reach slaughter weight, each chicken has standing room only: the Frank Perdue standard, for instance, is .735 square feet. Two chickens would stand on this page, with two more on the next page.

Layer hens have no more space, as 97.8% are battery-caged; 70.6% are caged from hatching, while the remainder spend up to 20 weeks on deep litter first. Male chicks are usually crushed to death or macerated on hatching, as their market value is less than the cost of the feed that would be used to bring them up to market weight.

Most commercially raised chickens are debeaked with a hot guillotine as soon as practicable after hatching, to prevent cannibalistic pecking—a stress reaction to crowding and inability to flee. Whether debeaking is painful to chickens is hotly debated, with academic experts lined up on either

boost production until under a decade ago, chicken industry researchers have accordingly turned toward "animal welfare" studies over the past half dozen years or so. But the object of most such studies isn't to identify and abolish cruelty *per se*. Rather, it's to find ways of coaxing chickens into accepting their bad lot—and to keep consumers from asking hard questions about which is abused most, the broilers or the layers.

The easy way out might be to keep chickens drugged into a semi-stupor, by adding sedatives to their feed along with the antibiotics they already get. But that can't be done with any currently known sedative, as residues might contaminate the meat and eggs. There has been extensive investigation of mechanical sedation, involving manipulation of sound and light. Some producers swear by broadcasting music into chicken barns; others say it does more for the workers than the chickens. One tactic that has been widely adopted is keeping chickens under red light. Because chickens can't see in the red spectrum, they respond to red light as to darkness. The catch is that many people don't see very well in red light, either. About a decade ago a man named Randall Wise invented red plastic contact lenses for chickens and formed Animalens Inc., of Wellesley, Massachusetts, to promote them. Experiments with the lenses were conducted at several universities and heavily publicized circa 1987-1990, but drew strong objections from United Poultry Concerns, a militant animal rights group dedicated to improving the lot of chickens, because the lenses apparently caused the chickens serious eye irritation. The idea now seems to have been abandoned.

Biotechnology

The great hope of the chicken industry today is biotechnology. With only a bit more understanding of the embryonic development of chickens, it should be possible to prevent the conception of male chicken embryos through a combination of genetic manipulation and closer thermal regulation of incubating eggs. Researchers are also working to create more robust hens, who might be able to produce eggs in commercially acceptable quantity for far longer than the current maximum layer lifespan of layer hens of 16 to 18 months. The combination of behavioral study and trans-species gene-splicing might eventually even produce hens for whom life in a cramped cage is no more unnatural, uncomfortable, or undesirable than life in a mushroom colony is tedious to fungi.

Closer to accomplishment may be breeding out or genetically manipulating out the traits in hens that cause them to be stressed in close confinement, handling, and transport. In 1994, Purdue University professor William M. Muir announced that after 13 years of selective breeding, involving seven generations of hens, at cost of \$1 million in grants from various sources, he had produced hens who lay eggs at the

suffering—not as the most preferred of all possible alternatives, but as a practical compromise when the preferred alternative of abolition of a particular practice is unlikely. Best also foresaw some knotty philosophical problems surrounding the use of biotechnology to transform agriculture further into an industrial process. "If meat or something with the nature of meat can be produced without suffering or even the involvement of a sentient being," he asked, "because science has learned how to grow it like a cell culture in a petri dish, then as repugnant as eating it might be to us, do we really have a moral objection to it?"

Kill on site?

Short of extirpating sentience from chickens, biotechnology isn't likely to accomplish much to reduce the suffering of chickens in transport. Eliminating transport, however, is theoretically possible. The small size of chickens, the huge concentrations of chickens at single locations, and the comparatively great distances chickens must be transported to slaughter and market would all seem to weigh in favor of on-farm slaughter. Many chicken farms are quite large enough to keep permanent on-site slaughtering/processing

(continued on page 9)

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Spent hens and who spent them

operations busy fulltime. Others might be served by mobile units. It is likely, however, that the efficiencies of scale inherent in the present system will outweigh the economic advantages of slaughtering/processing on site (thereby avoiding transport) until and unless the cost of transportation substantially increases—as some economists predict will happen between 2005 and 2010.

Killed at the farm now are only spent layer hens who escape capture during loading for transport—and that killing is often anything but humane. On March 28, 1995, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** received a detailed description of such killing operation from Doll Stanley of In Defense of Animals, who witnessed it six days earlier at an egg farm near Grenada, Mississippi. The farm had culled 300,000 hens from a total population of about 500,000, and sent them to slaughter at a Tyson plant in Arkansas.

"During the cull," Stanley wrote, "hurried hands pulling them three or four to a hand lost the grip of many," enough for the carcasses to later fill several dump trucks "piled as high as the sides would allow. Because chickens naturally settle for the night," she continued, "the employees were hunting them at night, by lamp."

The killing was done by head-twisting, variously resulting in broken necks, decapitation, strangulation, or just paralysis, depending on the strength and skill of the workers.

Many chicken injuries in transport and handling could be prevented if workers were trained to move birds gently instead of with maximum speed—and were paid by the hour instead of by how many they catch and pack, as is often now the case. Currently, chicken-catchers are expected to handle more than 7,100 chickens apiece per 12-hour shift at Perdue Farms plants, almost three times the reported 1985 industry norm of 2,500 in an eight-hour shift. The pay scale for Perdue chicken-catchers peaked at \$9.38 per hour in March 1992; Perdue then slashed it 17%, to \$7.88 per hour, after discovering that rival firms paid less. The pay for catchers remained, however, almost twice the going wage for processors. To maintain the catching pace Perdue expects, and keep those relatively high-paying jobs, catchers must snatch chickens out of their cages four at a time in each hand, by one leg per chicken.

In Britain, where chicken-handling is an issue of public controversy, veterinarian D.M. Broom of the University of Cambridge found in 1990 that 29% of spent hens suffer broken bones in handling en route from cage to

rubber paddles. But the mechanical chicken-catcher never caught on in the U.S., though it received significant publicity—and is apparently not much used anywhere.

Nutrition

Spent layer hens suffer broken bones in handling and transport at approximately 10 times the rate of broiler chickens because of caged layer fatigue, known as CLF in the industry, which is caused by the diversion of minerals from their bones to the production of egg shells. It could be considered an avian version of osteoporosis, and is in fact the major factor in causing layer hens to become "spent," well short of the end of their natural lifespan of three to five years. Like osteoporosis, CLF may have nutritional solutions. Increasing the productive life of layer hens has not greatly concerned egg producers to date, since a market for spent hens has existed, but with the decline of the market due to greater and cheaper production of broiler chickens, and the looming concern that disposing of spent hens might even begin to cost money if they must be composted, more research may be done on the prevention of CLF through diet.

Calcium supplements are already used to combat bone breakage in turkeys, bred and raised to gain more weight than their skeletons were designed by nature to carry. From five to nine percent of domestic turkeys suffer from leg failures that usually begin with a stress fracture. Eventually the turkeys collapse; have difficulty eating, drinking, and even breathing; develop breast lesions from lying on the ground; and die. Supplements of crushed limestone or oyster shells, added to feed, have proved useful in helping turkeys to develop stronger bones. What works for turkeys may well work for hens.

University of Georgia extension service poultry specialist Stan Savage has no doubt about the importance of malnutrition in causing high preslaughter chicken mortality. "Broken bones can result because of feed being removed," Savage wrote in his 1991 Egg Industry article *Addressing Bone Breakage*. In the past, when hens were cheap and feed was expensive, the loss in hen weight was less costly than the feed eaten in the day or days prior to slaughter. To avoid feed being left at the farm in the tanks or in the feeders, some companies let the hens do without feed for a period prior to slaughter. To avoid feed being found in the hens' crops, which can cause fecal contamination of the carcasses, some managers advise pre-slaughter feed withdrawal too early."

Based on Savage's work, experts have known since

—Photo by Kim Bartlett

headfirst into a device resembling a log chipper. Their pulverized remnants are collected in the back of a self-unloading truck. According to a recent edition of *Feedstuffs*, Jet-Pro-Co., of Springfield, Ohio, has invented the acme of spent hen disposal efficiency: "The equipment would render the old hens and produce a high-protein, calcium and potassium product to be put back into feed on the farm."

Ain't nothing old country boys like them can't hack. Yet high-speed maceration might be much less cruel, being quick, than present practice.

Caging conditions

Alvey and Tucker reported that the installation of perches in battery caging could cut the volume of bone breakage in hens, apparently by reducing foot stress and encouraging them to exercise. The rate of bone breakage in cages without perches ran up to 12.5%, but dropped to just 4.2% when perches were comfortably positioned. However, perch-

slaughter. Handling the hens individually and carefully cut the rate of bone breakage to 14%, less than half as many.

In a 1993 follow-up, D.M. Alvey and S.S. Tucker of the ADAS poultry research center in Gleadthorpe, Nottinghamshire, discovered that handling chickens by two legs instead of one could cut bone breakage from nearly 14% to under 5%.

Northern Irish inventor Jim O'Neill in 1985 sold a mechanical chicken-catcher to producers in Australia and Japan, where labor is relatively expensive. Resembling a combine harvester, the machine purportedly could capture 5,000 chickens per hour without harming them, using foam

1976 that starving spent hens for three days before slaughter results in 100 to 140 broken bones per 100 hens. Hens fed right up to slaughter suffer 40 to 50 broken bones per 100 hens, and hens whose rations are supplemented with ground oyster shells suffer just 15 to 20 broken bones per 100 hens.

This has not, however, encouraged producers to keep feeding spent hens when feed prices climb. Recently, spent hens have had so little market value, with the pet food market glutted by remnants from broiler chicken production, that many producers are looking into on-site high-speed maceration, the same method often used to kill unwanted male chickens at hatching. Live, fully conscious hens are tossed

es have not caught on with producers, because the hens laid eggs from the perches instead of the floor, causing breakage to jump from 1.1% to as much as 5.9%.

G. Norgaard-Nielsen of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University in Denmark reported in 1994 that laying hens kept in deep litter, like broiler chickens, had bones almost twice as strong as those kept in cages—but that isn't likely to catch on because of the much greater cost of collecting the eggs.

In Europe, as here, the traditional small family farm is still a potent political icon—and in Europe, such farms still exist in significant numbers. Their presence is

Coming events

October 2: *World Farm Animals Day*, sponsored by the Farm Animal Reform Movement. Info: 301-530-1737.

October 11-13: *Arkansas State Animal Control Assn. Annual Seminar*, Fayetteville, Ark. Info: John Seale, 501-321-6960.

October 18-19: *Minnesota Animal Control Association Certification School*, Woodbury, Minnesota. Info: Bill Forbes, 612-948-3940.

October 20-24: *2nd World Congress on Alternatives & Animal Use in the Life Sciences*, Utrecht, The Netherlands. Info: e-mail l.donkers@poboc.ruu.nl..302.

October 28: *6th annual Berkshire Vegetarian Network potluck*, Brodie Mountain Ski Resort. 413-664-4856.

November 3: *The Welfare of Cats*, conference hosted by the American Veterinary Medical Assn., Chicago. Info: John Boyce, 800-248-2862.

November 17-19: *Cat Fanciers' Association 1995 International Cat Show*, McCormick Place, Chicago. Info: 908-528-9797.

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prized to help preserve rural ambiance in green belts between cities, and battery cage bans help keep them viable by keeping free-range chicken production cost-competitive. With those levers in addition to concern for animal welfare, activists in several nations have thus far succeeded in keeping battery caging from becoming the norm—but battery cage bans and related measures adopted during the past decade could be rolled back under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, which prohibits the application of so-called “process standards” dictating the manner in which products are made when such standards act as trade barriers. Bluntly, members of GATT may soon be unable to keep battery cage egg producers from flooding their stores with cheaper eggs.

Regardless of how chickens are fed and housed, the bottom line is labor. Poultry handlers and killers are among the least skilled, least trained, and least experienced employees in any sector of the North American workforce. Many are resident aliens; Statistics supplied by the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union indicate that more than 80% of poultry workers are female, within the 18-to-25-year-old age range, averaging less than one year of experience, earning low wages that start at the legal minimum. As of 1990, the 14,000 nonunionized poultry workers employed by Perdue earned an average of \$5.45 per hour; since the 1992 rate cuts for catchers, the average is reportedly down. Poultry industry personnel turnover ranges up to 100% per year. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in 1990 that over the preceding 12 years, just 48 out of 15,000 poultry workers qualified for pension benefits.

Abuses are rife.

Egg City, one of the biggest producers in California, imposed an across-the-boards 30% cut in wages in 1986, attracting efforts by the late Cesar Chavez of United Farm Workers to organize the workforce. But the UFW was no more successful than other unions have been. Chavez, an ethical vegetarian, is now deceased, and the overwhelming majority of poultry workers are still unrepresented.

In 1989 National Public Radio and the *Washington Post* reported that Perdue workers at a plant in Lewiston, North Carolina, were routinely fired if they reported job-related injuries. Former labor organizer Henry Spira, now president of Animal Rights International, amplified the charges in a series of full-page newspaper ads. “Up to 30% of the workers in that factory are afflicted with repetitive motion syndrome,” the ads stated, “a potentially crippling disorder of the hands or wrists caused by having to cut up to 75 chick-

ens per minute. A Perdue personnel memo stated that it was normal procedure for about 60% of workers to go to the (company) nurse for pain killers and to have their hands bandaged. Donna Bazemore, a former employee, told National Public Radio that she’d seen women urinating and vomiting on the work line because they were not allowed to leave it to go to the bathroom. None of the Perdue factories is unionized. And in 1986, Frank Perdue told the president’s commission on organized crime that he sought help from organized crime figures to keep it that way.”

Many years later, the noise has subsided, but nothing substantial seems to have changed.

In another noted case, 25 workers were killed and 56 injured on September 3, 1991, when fire swept the Imperial Food Products Ltd. chicken processing plant at Hamlet, North Carolina. A medical examiner found that illegally locked and/or blockaded doors had contributed to most of the deaths. Incredibly, a USDA inspector had approved locking one fire door—which he had no authority to do. Owner Emmett Roe in 1992 pleaded guilty to 25 counts of manslaughter, drawing a 20-year prison sentence which could be reduced to less than seven with good behavior.

DeCoster Farms, of Turner, Maine, was in September 1992 caught keeping as many as 100 workers from Mexico, Texas, and Central America in virtual slavery. Confined to company housing when not on the job, the Spanish-speaking workers were threatened with deportation if they left without authorization, and were not allowed to have visitors. Priests, social workers, and truant officers were barred from the premises. Fined \$15,000 in January 1993, DeCoster took the case to the Maine Supreme Court, which ruled in January 1995 that the company had violated the civil rights of employees.

Zap!

Currently, momentum for change in the chicken industry centers on attempts to extend the Humane Slaughter Act to cover poultry, repeatedly introduced to Congress by Representative Andy Jacobs (D-Indiana) on behalf of Farm Sanctuary. The main import of such an extension would be to require prestunning before slaughter. However, according to an industry study published earlier this year in the *Journal of Applied Poultry Research*, “electrical stunning [is already] used on greater than 90% of all birds slaughtered except light fowl and geese” at the 329 plants the researchers examined.

Electrical stunning when properly conducted is

acceptable practice according to the criteria of the 1993 *Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia*, the most recent review of animal killing methods by the American Veterinary Medical Association, but this scarcely means that the use of electrical stunning on poultry is beyond criticism. Unlike cattle, hogs, and horses, who are mechanically stunned at the slaughterhouse door, before shackling and hoisting, chickens and other fowl are first hung upside down from a trolley line, then dipped headfirst into an electrified brine solution for stunning on their way to be killed by decapitation. Despite pressure in favor of electrical stunning brought to bear by some animal protection groups, e.g. Farm Sanctuary and United Poultry Concerns, and despite the popularity of stunning poultry to insure ease of handling in the actual killing and immediate aftermath, it is doubtful that the stunning actually does anything to reduce suffering. Indeed, prestunning chickens may prolong rather than shorten their distress, especially when, as sometimes happens, a chicken passes through the stunning bath without being fully stunned. The 1993 *Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia* indicates that merely decapitating chickens may render them insensate as quickly as the prestunning. Some sources estimate the time between when a chicken is hung upside down and dispatch at approximately 40 to 60 seconds. This could be substantially reduced by eliminating the stunning bath.

There are other drawbacks to prestunning chickens. It was once believed that electrical prestunning produced cleaner carcasses, since the shocking often causes the chickens to evacuate their bowels. More recently, the brine tanks used for prestunning have been recognized as “a fecal soup,” as one witness at a recent Congressional hearing on poultry safety put it—a source of potentially lethal contaminants.

The primary advantage of prestunning may be neither reduced suffering nor improved cleanliness, but rather improved production line efficiency. Prestunned chickens don’t twitch; if merely decapitated, the corpses would twitch for up to 15 seconds, delaying the beginning of evisceration and dismemberment. A secondary benefit of prestunning is improved worker safety. Bluntly, the killers of prestunned chickens are less likely to cut themselves.

The third benefit is fooling the public into thinking the chickens don’t suffer.

Mandatory prestunning could not be called a humane reform. The only humane response to the poultry industry as it now exists is to shut it down.

—Merritt Clifton

No open season on South Texas Primate Observatory

(from page 1)

learning to live with everything from cactus to rattlesnakes."

Elaborates Wally Swett of the Primarily Primates sanctuary, just north of San Antonio, who with partner Stephen Tello has distributed alerts for Griffin, "In Japan, snow monkeys live in a mountain pine forest. They are adapted to the extreme winter climate of the mountains, and have learned to use natural hot springs" to keep warm. "When they were moved to Texas, they needed to adapt to a dry scrub brush habitat. As they are herbivores, this was originally a challenge, involving entirely novel flora. This example of relocation and adaptation is invaluable and applicable to the study of transferring other animal species," necessary in some instances to save endangered animals.

Descendants of the original group have been joined by individual rescue cases, according to Lynn Cuny, who is involved in the relocation as executive director of Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation, president of the Association of Sanctuaries (TAOS), and as a member of the board at the Summerlee Foundation, which has provided some financial support to STPO for the past five years.

"Vervets, also called African green monkeys, were introduced to the Japanese snow monkeys in 1981 to see if the two macaque species could live together," according to Griffin's history of the site. "The vervets came from a laboratory, and have adapted amazingly well to life within a troop of snow monkeys."

By 1990 it was evident that STPO might be jeopardized by a population explosion. Yet neutering the monkeys could put the integrity of the behavioral experiment at risk, by interfering with the formation of families. Deciding to move, Griffin found the Millet property and over the past six years paid \$60,000 of the \$135,000 purchase price.

However, with only 600 donors supporting STPO, and now 600 monkeys to feed, Griffin fell behind on the payments. With expensive macaque-proof fencing to be built at the new site, plus moving costs, she was still \$200,000 from her goal when the seller of the new site threatened foreclosure if the balance wasn't paid within 30 days.

But that was only half of Griffin's problem. According to Swett, the problem that hit the headlines began with a prospective heir to part of the Burns Ranch, who wants to subdivide and sell it. STPO, which pays no rent, is a potential obstacle. This person, Swett says, leaned on public officials, suggesting first that the STPO monkeys might contract and spread rabies, since STPO is within the vicinity of the south Texas coyote rabies outbreak. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service special agent Mark Johnson requested information on diseases that macaques

might carry from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. The CDCP sent him a list of 200 diseases they *might* contract, somewhat a different matter, since the macaques couldn't carry diseases to which they hadn't been exposed. On the list was the Ebola virus. The matter reached the media coincidental with the spring release of two popular books and two films pertaining to Ebola outbreaks, just ahead of the outbreak in Zaire that killed 226 people and touched off global panic.

On March 23, Johnson wrote to Texas Parks and Wildlife stating that the monkeys, protected as members of a threatened species since 1976, were no longer covered by the current reading of the Endangered Species Act. Accordingly, said Johnson, the Department of the Interior "relinquished any jurisdiction over the STPO-owned monkeys," and "wishes Animal Damage Control luck in removing them."

A routine USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service visit on June 6 found the STPO perimeter fence seriously deficient because it is no longer electrified. Since the hairy feet of snow monkeys protect them from electrical current, Swett and Cuny—who rarely agree about anything—agree that this finding was essentially academic.

But three days later, Griffin recounted, "We had a very unusual inspection," including representatives of the "Fish and Wildlife Service, several branches of Texas Parks and Wildlife, two divisions of the USDA, the Texas Department of Health, the Texas Animal Health Commission, the University of Texas Health and Science Center School of Public Health, Texas Animal Damage Control, and several ranchers. They toured both sites, the old and the new, and then a meeting was held in Dilley. The tone was very grim."

On June 23, said Swett, "Nongame program director Matt Wagner of Texas Parks and Wildlife sent a report to Bob Cook," director of the agency, which "admitted that

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TPWD had no jurisdiction over STPO," but purportedly stated that "game wardens will be informing the public that free-roaming monkeys may be shot by anyone who either has a hunting license or feels they are a threat or causing damage."

The monkeys were said to be wandering as far as Corpus Christi, 80 miles away.

Policy toward the monkeys was on the TPWD public meeting agenda for August 30. "After an Academy Award performance by Ms. Lou, plus the unexpected support of TPWD Commissioner Dick Heath, the monkeys will not be shot on sight," reported Austin animal rights activist Gil Gilleland on the Internet. "Rather, STPO will be notified, and they will be allowed to send a vehicle to return any straying monk to his family," as in the past. But Gilleland's posting, accurate according to TPWD, had less impact than the September 2 *Dallas Morning News* and *New York Times* headlines: "Animal rights groups angered by decision to allow hunting monkeys in South Texas," and "Killing of monkeys approved." Both papers quoted Wagner's June 23 memorandum.

Explained TPWD in a position statement distributed in response to outcry, "STPO and their supporters mistakenly believed TPWD had declared a season on monkeys, or removed protection. We are not advocating that anyone harm the monkeys. We are concerned that the monkeys are unconfined," the statement continued. "The best solution is for the facility to gain control of its animals and reconfine them."

The uproar did have the effect of rallying previously little-tapped public support for STPO, which both Swett and Cuny quickly moved to put to work, as each accused the other—as usual—of dastardly self-interest. While Primarily Primates produced updated literature for Griffin, and approached potential high donors on her behalf, Cuny said she had offered to help the STPO board develop greater fundraising expertise, and was working on a contraception

plan that would include vasectomizing some male macaques while using oral contraceptives to inhibit pregnancy among the females without completely halting reproduction. Chris and Mary Byrne of the Fund for Animals' Black Beauty Ranch also pitched in to lend a hand with securing the new STPO site.

"We'll be sending money, too, of course," said Fund president Cleveland Amory, "and Sean Hawkins," a Fund representative in Houston who also coordinates the movements of the Spay-Neuter Assistance Project van in Houston, "will make the neutering van available to STPO, if it's needed, when it's appropriate."

Seven chimps safe, maybe more

STIRLING FOREST, N.Y.—Up in the air for more than a year, the fate of seven chimpanzees formerly used in biomedical research by the U.S. Army was apparently settled on the eve of a September 15 deadline when former New York University primatologist James Mahoney reportedly flew to California and personally approved Wildlife Waystation as their retirement destination.

The chimps were mustered out of the Army into the custody of the NYU-affiliated Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery In Primates, which subcontracted with the Buckshire Corporation, of Perkasie, Pennsylvania, for their temporary care while permanent facilities were built in Texas. Both LEMPSIP founder Jan Moor-Jankowski and Mahoney were close to retirement, and anticipated retiring their entire 225-member chimp colony, if possible.

It never happened. In August 1994, Moor-Jankowski and Mahoney resigned from the NYU Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee in protest over what Moor-Jankowski called “highly reprehensible” conduct that “must be stopped” on the part of fellow NYU primate researcher Robert Wood, who since 1986 had conducted controversial drug addiction experiments on chimps and squirrel monkeys at a separate facility.

After the resignations became public, NYU school of medicine associate dean David Scotch froze \$550,000 in funding for improvements to the LEMPSIP facilities, including funding for the proposed Texas chimp retirement center, and decertified LEMPSIP as an NYU research site. Moor-Jankowski blames those actions for causing LEMPSIP, long considered a model of quality primate care, to be cited for approximately 100 Animal Welfare Act violations in a February 1995 inspection. As Moor-Jankowski asked the USDA to investigate whether he had been the victim of illegal retaliation for whistle-blowing, NYU president Jay Oliva terminated Moor-Jankowski’s contract on August 9, and sold the LEMPSIP chimps to the Coulston Foundation. The foundation is a major supplier of chimps to research, run by Frederick Coulston, 81, a longtime foe of Moor-Jankowski in a variety of forums, whose management of about 140 former NASA chimps at Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico has caught flak over the deaths of at least seven in the past three years from various forms of neglect.

Moor-Jankowski reportedly plans to sue NYU. His effort to halt Wood’s experiments succeeded, meanwhile, when Wood on August 31 took an “indefinite leave of absence.” His Stirling Forest laboratory was closed last

spring. A National Institutes of Health report issued August 17 cleared him of wrongdoing, but USDA charges including 378 alleged violations of the Animal Welfare Act remain pending, for which the NYU Medical Center could be fined as much as \$945,000.

While Coulston now controls more than 1,500 chimps, half the total in the research community, he did not get the six ex-Army chimps who had long since been moved to Buckshire, and didn’t gain title to another former Army chimp who remained at LEMPSIP. Because the funds for the ex-Army chimps’ care were frozen, those at Buckshire were kept in admittedly undersized transportation cages for want of anywhere else to keep them, and were throughout the past year the focus of letter-writing campaigns led by In Defense of Animals and PETA.

When negotiations over the fate of those chimps seemed stalled, Primarily Primates on August 29 submitted a retirement proposal that would have added the six to its current 20-member chimp colony after expansion of facilities. Buckshire executive Sharon Hirsch told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the proposal met with her approval, but that the deal Mahoney already had in the works took precedence. Meanwhile, Swett said, his effort to raise funds to take in the six chimps attracted interest from Nanci Alexander of the Animal Rights Foundation of Florida, whose husband Leslie owns the Houston Rockets pro basketball team.

More to be retired?

That suggested the possibility of a further deal, since as Hirsch put it, Buckshire is too small to compete with Coulston in the declining laboratory research primate marketplace and is “probably headed toward aggressive dissolution.” PETA declined the chance to buy the whole Buckshire colony, but Hirsch and company president Glen Wrigley said they were nonetheless willing to entertain deals involving other animal protection groups. As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, Primarily Primates president Wally Swett said, he, Alexander, and Hirsch were trying to work out a three-cornered arrangement whereby Primarily Primates would house another seven or eight chimps now owned by Buckshire, in a retirement plan sponsored by the Rockets. The chimps in question would be animals classified as “non-breeders,” who if sold to a laboratory would probably be used in “corrosive” research. In laboratory parlance, “corrosive” means research that would permanently impair or kill the animals, usually involving incurable diseases.

Nim Chimpsky brushing his teeth. (K.B.)
Oliver

Among the chimps Swett hopes to acquire from Buckshire would be the enigmatic Oliver, who surfaced in traveling shows 20 years ago, billed as “The Missing Link.” Passing from owner to owner, enduring a broken jaw and the removal of his canine teeth along the way, Oliver differs from other chimps in always walking on his hind legs, having shorter hair on the top of his head, having a lighter build, and having finer facial features. He also has a much gentler temper than most adult male chimps.

“I think he’s just a very nice old chimp,” says Hirsch. “He sleeps a lot, lying back with his feet up. I had a cup of coffee in my hand when Oliver first arrived here. He begged for the coffee, I gave it to him, he drank it, and we’ve been great friends ever since. He loves to have his stomach tickled.”

Oliver might actually be a bonobo, or so-called pygmy chimp. Native to a limited region of central Africa, surviving in marginal numbers, bonobos differ from other chimps in the same physical aspects as Oliver; are vegetarians, unlike other chimps; and unlike other chimps have a matriarchal society, in which fighting as a means of maintaining social order is largely displaced by sexual interaction. Genetic research has discovered that humans are even more closely related to bonobos than to other chimps. In addition, some investigators believe bonobos may be the closest living relatives of *A. Afrensis*, the earliest known progenitor of both chimps and humans, both of whom may have branched off from the genetic line that became bonobos.

MORE MONKEY BUSINESS

ACE Hardware monkeys

A spider monkey, a crab-eating macaque, and three capuchins who for many years were kept in solitary confinement as mascots of the five Buikema's Ace Hardware stores in Chicago's western suburbs were delivered to Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation on September 2 as result of a year-long campaign led by Deb Leahy and Joe Taksel of Illinois Animal Action, with final negotiations handled by Bill Dollinger of Friends of Animals. The effort gained momentum after one monkey developed an ear infection and eventually tore part of the ear off, leading to USDA citations of the franchise owner for failing to provide adequate veterinary care. A mix-up between IAA and FoA resulted in IAA arranging to send the monkeys to WRR while FoA, unaware of that deal, asked Wally Swett of Primarily Primates to take them.

Primarily Primates suit

A long-disputed trust fund set up to help provide for monkeys brought to Primarily Primates from a New Hampshire facility by the same name run by Muriel Mackey may remain frozen for at least another year, as Boston attorney Stephen Wise moved in August to increase his claim against Primarily Primates for unpaid legal fees to \$127,020, including interest and collection costs on the \$89,271 he previously claimed to be owed. Primarily Primates holds that the claim includes \$20,000 in overbilling, some of it for time Wise spent leading a 1993 hostile takeover attempt. The trust fund was frozen from 1981 until 1993 as Mackey fought the merger of her facility into the Texas facility—which was set up, according to founder Wally Swett, with the intention of giving Mackey and her monkeys a home for the rest of their lives. Wise represented the Texas facility in that case, and also defended it when disgruntled ex-

staff and ex-volunteers in 1992 accused Swett of mistreating them and neglecting the animals in his care. However, after Swett objected to the size of Wise's bill in those cases and several others he handled for Primarily Primates, Wise took the complaints of the ex-staff and ex-volunteers to the Texas attorney general. Some adjustment of the Primarily Primates corporate structure eventually satisfied the Texas attorney general's office. "The judge is now considering Wise's motion for summary judgement," Swett said. "If the judge rules against us, we'll appeal. We're hoping for a jury trial that will get this case and what's behind it out into the open."

NASA monkey lab

A panel of outside veterinarians headed by Colorado State University pathology professor Martin Fettman on August 14 dismissed seven of 10 allegations of improper treatment of monkeys leveled by PETA against the NASA/Ames Research Center in Mountain View, California, but recommended suspension of experiments on weightlessness conducted at the center by Dr. David Tomko. The panel said Tomko "demonstrated little sense of responsibility" for overseeing the care of monkeys, citing two monkeys who died of thirst last October because technicians didn't realize their water lines were clogged, and two more monkeys whose scheduled euthanasia was delayed for seven months. PETA became involved after former Ames chief veterinarian Sharon Vanderlip resigned in March, charging the Ames administration with "arrogance and blatant disregard" for animal welfare. Convened in April, the panel initially recommended a 10-week suspension of all animal experiments at Ames while various changes were made.

WANTED: ALLY CHIMP--alive

The International Primate Protection League has posted a reward of \$500 for information on the whereabouts of Ally, a male chimp born circa 1970 who was taught sign language at the Institute for Primate Studies at the University of Oklahoma between 1975 and 1982 by IPPL member Robert Ingersoll. When the Oklahoma lab closed in June 1982, Ally was sent to LEM-SIP, was tattooed with ID number 397, and was returned to Oklahoma just two weeks later, with his brother, Nim Chimpski. Nim went to the Fund for Animals' Black Beauty Ranch, where he remains. Ally was believed to have gone to the Buckshire Corporation, and then to the White Sands Research Center in Alamagordo, New Mexico, managed by Frederick Coulston. But Eugene Linden, author of *Silent Partners*, says White Sands officials told him that two chimps they received from Buckshire about when Ally vanished were not tattooed. Jim Cronin of Monkey World, in Dorset, England, has promised to give Ally a retirement home if he can be found alive.

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Is it time for Helen Jones of ISAR to retire?

CLARKS SUMMIT, Pennsylvania-- Dave Sickles says he moved to northern Pennsylvania, at his own expense, on the promise of an "executive level position" starting August 1 with the International Society for Animal Rights. But when he reported for duty, Sickles says, ISAR founder and president Helen Jones told him he wouldn't be hired, because there was purportedly nothing for him to do.

Yet, Sickles continues, there was plenty for him to do in the weeks preceding his purported hiring date, when he fulfilled ISAR assignments as a volunteer. Once in late June, Sickles avers, he bought a case of white wine on Jones' instructions at a local liquor store, using an ISAR charge card. On several occasions, Sickles asserts, he witnessed Jones having "five glasses of wine for lunch." As a volunteer, he says, he shared office space with "sixty or seventy cats, many of whom were sick and dying." And Sickles claims he saw other signs of bizarre behavior by Jones, including bouts of fear of venturing outside, called agoraphobia, that were so severe she could scarcely cross the street.

Sickles says he submitted a bill of \$1,000 for moving expenses to Jones, who reimbursed \$350. Sickles says he may sue Jones for the rest—and meanwhile he's going on the record with what he saw, he states, because he strongly believes something should be done about it.

Sickles acknowledges that Jones might in turn sue him, "but what's Jones going to sue me for?" he asks. "My dog? I gave up everything to come to Pennsylvania."

Sickles' testimony might be taken as just bad-mouthing, except that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has received comparable testimony for years from many other people currently and formerly associated with ISAR. On May 21, for example, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** received a note from an insider who described a cash flow crunch and added, "ISAR is much worse than you could ever imagine. Believe me! Helen Jones is much more than a hard-drinking woman!"

On September 5, this person confirmed Jones' receipt of questions from **ANIMAL PEOPLE** concerning Sickles' allegations and the similar allegations of others. We have received no official response. But we did receive a later message from a person within ISAR who said, "I know who your source is. Make sure LM and her followers put documentation in your hands before you open your mouth.

HSUS anti-hunting except...

Animal Rights America board member Stuart Chaifetz charged via the Internet on July 15 and August 20

Otherwise, knowing ISAR's legal counsel, you will be in for a long legal battle."

Figuring out who "LM" might be led to many other sources, including Lynn Mannheim, an activist associated with Jones in both New York City and Pennsylvania off and on for more than 20 years. But Mannheim *et al* just confirmed information already received from many others.

The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** investigation of claims that Jones may be an alcoholic, an agoraphobic, and an animal collector actually began on October 10, 1991, when former ISAR employee Amie Hamlin told both editor Merritt Clifton and publisher Kim Bartlett that she was fired, after six and a half months, for insisting that several sick cats in the ISAR office should receive veterinary care. Hamlin wanted someone to help the cats. In November 1991, she canvased the halls at the Decade for the Animals conference in Washington D.C., approaching Jones' longtime acquaintances with a handwritten affidavit, begging them to use their influence for the cats. Apparently none did. Though Hamlin seemed sincere, her complaints were apparently taken by most listeners as sour grapes over job loss. No one wanted to confront Jones, who was also at the conference.

Our dossier grew as we learned of many others who had come and gone quickly under similar circumstances, including several of substantial reputation: Steve Siegel, former New York director of Trans-Species Unlimited; Susan Regan, recognized for work with PETA and the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights; and Betsy Swart, now Washington D.C. director for Friends of Animals.

The most significant departure was probably the January 1992 resignation of Nancy Anne Payton, Jones' well-respected assistant since 1981. Previously with the Massachusetts SPCA, and now with the Florida Wildlife Federation, Payton initially refused to discuss her reasons for leaving. But she spoke out to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** at last in September 1994, after further allegations reached us from ISAR staff about large numbers of animals—both cats and dogs—going without veterinary treatment in Jones' care.

Animal collector?

"Helen Jones is an animal collector," Payton stated. "I left there because I realized I had become an enabler, both with the animal-collecting and with the drinking."

Both Payton and Sickles say Jones in their presence repeatedly rationalized personal use of funds donated to ISAR

department manager Rosemary Ketchur was unjustly forced to resign and unfairly denied unemployment benefits in December 1993. Among the findings of fact in that case: "On November 29, 1993, claimant returned to work after the Thanksgiving holiday and discovered her working area was moved to the upper level. Claimant's desk was two and a half feet from a large drafty window. In the office were 20 cats, two dogs, seven litter boxes for the cats to relieve themselves, and paper on the floors for the dogs' feces. On occasion the cats would urinate on the working area, resulting in an unsanitary working environment."

ANIMAL PEOPLE learned that allegations similar to those of the past five years reached national animal protection leaders, who did nothing, almost a decade ago, in connection with the ouster of Jones and her two older sisters from the board of the Lackawanna County SPCA, which they helped found and run. According to Lorraine Bernardi, then the LCSPCA president, shelter manager Margaret Jones, the middle sister, now deceased, had become "too ill, physically and emotionally, to continue in her job. Helen thought that shielding her was doing her a favor."

Recalls Payton, "They had a shelter in Scranton in Nay Aug Park, near the now closed Nay Aug Zoo. It was a questionable operation. I was put on the board, but I quit soon afterward. The shelter was not hooked up to a sewer. They were dumping the stuff down an old mine shaft. There was no telephone, and no adoptions. Eventually it was closed and bulldozed. The Helen V. Brach Foundation helped fund the opening of a new shelter in Waverly, and Helen Jones was finally ousted from the board soon afterward."

The apparent conspiracy of silence reflects Jones' stature as one of the grand dames of the animal protection movement. Now 70, Jones was first identified with animal protection at the national level in connection with the American Humane Association. Unhappy with AHA, she in 1954 contributed substantially to the founding of the National Humane Society, now known as the Humane Society of the United States. But within five more years, Jones broke with the NHS to start yet another group, the National Catholic Society for Animal Welfare. Publishing full-page ads in nationally circulated newspapers, and staging perhaps the first protest at the White House on behalf of animals on July 10, 1966, Jones and the NCSAW were instrumental in securing passage of the 1966 Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, forerunner of today's Animal Welfare Act.

Eight years later Jones renamed her organization the

that the Humane Society of the U.S. had retreated from anti-hunting policy by endorsing deer culls at three New Jersey state parks—Black River State Park in 1992; the Watchung Reservation in 1993, where sharpshooters rather than sport hunters did the killing; and Lewis Morris State Park this year. Chaifetz said HSUS regional representative Nina Austenberg had asked him to cancel a hunt sabotage at Black River, and had ratified the Watchung and Lewis Morris culling plans.

Brian Murray of the *Newark Star-Ledger* confirmed that because the Lewis Morris hunt “is aimed at overpopulation, some members of HSUS have agreed to suspend any formal opposition. But HSUS said it will monitor the situation and oppose establishment of an annual sport hunt in the park,” he added.

Alan Ruttberg, another HSUS regional representative, in 1993 reportedly voted with the majority of other members of the Brown County Park Deer Study Committee in Indiana in favor of shotgun hunting to control deer.

HSUS director of legislation Wayne Pacelle, who rose to prominence as a student activist in 1986 by protesting a cull hunt at the Yale Forest, answered Chaifetz, defending HSUS hunting policy without clearly defining how the Austenberg and Ruttberg positions fit into it.

by insisting that the money is given to her, to be spent as she sees fit. Payton particularly objected to Jones’ use of a costly suite at the Shelburne Murray Hill hotel on trips to New York, “while I’d stay in a \$52-a-night room at a smaller hotel around the corner.

“I didn’t mind staying in the smaller place,” Payton continued, “if it was saving money to help animals, but I didn’t see why she needed the suite.”

The last straw for Payton, she confirmed in a second interview on September 9, 1995, came when former ISAR board members Paul Stiga and Mary Leah Weis failed in an attempt to remove Jones from day-to-day operations, under terms which would have left her with her title, official status, and much of her \$68,250-a-year salary. Both Stiga and Weis were ousted from the board, which now includes Jones; her longtime attorney, Henry Holtzer; his wife, Ericka Holtzer; Carol Michael Wade, of Jupiter Beach, Florida; and Alvin Van Pelt Hart, a retired Episcopal priest from New York City. Holtzer, now living in Santa Fe, New Mexico, reputedly confers with Jones often by telephone, but none of the board spend much time in Clarks Summit.

At least one departed ISAR staffer won a judgement against ISAR. According to a Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Board of Review decision rendered on May 9, 1994, former ISAR computer

International Society for Animal Rights—the first national group to identify itself with animal rights.

ISAR in 1992 commenced Homeless Animals Day, observed each August. Candlelighting ceremonies outside animal shelters were initially a pretext for shelter-bashing in many communities, but then shelters themselves became involved as sponsors. Now, testifies Vicky Crosetti, executive director of the Knox County Humane Society in Knoxville, Tennessee, “It’s a boon to our adoption program, because it makes people aware that we have animals who need homes.”

Because of Jones’ prominence, a scandal involving her could have national repercussions.

In the Pennsylvania coal mine country surrounding Clarks Summit, animal protection people well remember how the walls fell in on Jones’ longtime friend Ann Millen just three years ago—and it’s only a matter of time, they say, before the same thing happens to Jones herself.

In November 1992, Scranton authorities raided Millen’s Agency for Animal Welfare, finding two dozen dogs in Millen’s custody at a kennel that had been condemned for zoning violations under previous ownership several years before, plus 41 caged cats in the home of Millen’s longtime associate, Denise Matyewicz.

—Merritt Clifton

FoA color spread

Dog logo

The Watchdog

A WHALE OF A TALE FROM INSIDE HSUS

WASHINGTON D.C.—Fired on August 11, according to one Humane Society of the U.S. senior executive and numerous staff, HSUS vice president for investigations and legislation David Wills remains officially “on administrative leave,” amid an apparent board-level power struggle.

ANIMAL PEOPLE sources within HSUS indicate that HSUS president Paul Irwin and some board members want Wills out; John Hoyt, president of Humane Society International and Wills’ longtime patron, purportedly wants to keep him. HSI is the umbrella for HSUS and numerous affiliates.

HSUS/HSI board chair O.J. “Joe” Ramsey is said to be heading a probe of accusations that Wills misused funds and sexually harassed subordinates. A corporate attorney in Sacramento, California, Ramsey has served on the HSUS board since 1975; his arrival roughly coincided with that of Irwin.

Ten days after the September edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** detailed complaints against Wills by many current and former HSUS staffers, we received a letter from Washington D.C. media lawyer Stuart Pierson, charging we had made “defamatory and false statements about Mr. Wills” by “asserting that Mr. Wills was fired.”

But hours before our September edition went to press, our HSUS senior executive contact told us, “They’re calling it some-

Circuit Court Judge Steven Andrews, who signed the motion for judgement in LeBost’s favor. Andrews ratified the recommendation of three independent mediators. The other error, according to LeBost, was that the mediators recommended that Wills should pay \$15,000, not \$21,000, to plaintiffs William and Judith McBride, in a parallel case originating from loans made in 1991. Wills apparently plans to contest that case, contending the McBrides entrusted him with funds as investors, not as lenders.

ANIMAL PEOPLE also discovered that the reason a house couldn’t be found at the address Wills gave the court in the LeBost case was an apparent slip by either Wills or the recording clerk: Wills reportedly said he lived at 2614 Chain Bridge Road in Washington D.C., but actually lives at 2416 Chain Bridge Road.

Otherwise, the only claims of error in our coverage reaching us by deadline came from California animal rights activist Sherry DeBoer, who claims to have introduced Wills to his present wife. DeBoer took issue with our reporting that “in June, Hoyt and Irwin, both former clergymen, presided over a lavish Mexican wedding for Wills and Lori White, former wife of PETA president Alex Pacheco, now a volunteer for the Washington Humane Society.”

carriage horses for four days, to give them the time off.

ANIMAL PEOPLE questioned DeBoer closely about the itinerary, because as she repeatedly outlined it, no one in the wedding party did any sightseeing in Mexico City or spent any time there, either on the way down or on the way up. They did stay overnight in Mexico City, DeBoer allowed, on the way back, but “We all stayed in the hotel next to the airport. We bought big baskets to sneak in all the animals we were taking back.” DeBoer said the rest of the party flew back to Washington D.C. early in the morning, while she had to wait another seven hours to catch her flight to northern California.

Willy/Keiko

The itinerary was important, as in an August 15 appeal to membership, O.J. Ramsey—purportedly probing the use of HSUS funds in connection with the wedding—wrote, “Just recently, Paul Irwin, HSUS president, visited ‘Willy’ at the Reino Aventura theme park in Mexico City. I asked Paul to make this field visit immediately, and to prepare a special report to all HSUS members and donors. Although we had originally intended for the Report [sic] to come directly to you from Paul in Mexico, unavoidable postal delays made it necessary

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.

Preceding that appeal, HSUS had evidenced only peripheral involvement in Keiko’s situation. Earth Island Institute has been the lead organization behind the Free Willy/Keiko campaign ever since EII was generously plugged at the beginning and end of the *Free Willy!* video.

Iceland says no

Moreover, said Johann Sigurjonsson of the Marine Research Institute of Iceland, “The government of Iceland has repeatedly decided in recent years not to permit reintroduction of killer whales into Icelandic waters who have been subjected to animal life in distant parts of the world for prolonged periods of time. This is because such a reintroduction could lead to the transfer of foreign bacteria or other infectious agents with unknown consequences for the local ecosystem or individual animals, and because of the uncertainty regarding how an animal kept in captivity for most of his life would survive in the wild.”

While Free Willy/Keiko campaign leaders have claimed, “Experts are scanning the waters off Iceland to try to find the family he was taken from at the age of two so they can be reunited,” Sigurjonsson stated that, “Anyone conducting research on killer whales off Iceland needs a permit. To my knowledge, the appropriate authorities in Iceland

thing else, but he's fired."

"Is he being paid?" **ANIMAL PEOPLE** asked.

"The pay he's receiving is his severance," we were told.

Pierson on behalf of Wills also demanded that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** should "immediately correct...other such assertions concerning Mr. Wills," without specifying what Wills thought was in error.

We requested particulars of Wills, both through Pierson and through HSUS, but received none. We also repeatedly requested particulars of Hoyt and Irwin, but likewise received no answers.

Errors

We were told of two errors in our coverage by Sandra LeBost, of Royal Oak, Michigan, who is now trying to collect \$42,000 Wills owes her in settlement of her claim that he failed to repay funds and valuables borrowed from her in connection with starting the short-lived National Society for Animal Protection in mid-1989. One error was misidentifying as a mediation judge

Cheap wedding?

According to DeBoer, the wedding, on the roof of an apartment building in Puerto Escondido, was held in Mexico because "Lori couldn't afford a wedding like that in Washington D.C.," even though, "it was anything but lavish," featuring "wilted gladiolas." The only guests, DeBoer insisted, were Hoyt; Irwin; Humane Society of Canada executive director Michael O'Sullivan; Congressional representative Charles Wilson (D-Texas), White's former employer; Jill Rooney, her current employer; veterinarian Hugh Wheer and his wife Cynthia; a Mexican veterinarian and his wife; and DeBoer plus her date. "Lori made her own dress," DeBoer said. "It was a typical funky animal rights people occasion. There was one dinner, after the wedding, and it was nothing lavish, with a very cheap cake with cheap frosting. We all had cats and dogs eating off our plates," because, DeBoer recounted, the wedding party spent their four days in Puerto Escondido rescuing strays. She also said they hired a team of

to forward it through our headquarters in Washington D.C."

The accompanying 450-word report, dated August 8, enclosed in a replica Mexican envelope, consisted almost entirely of facts about the orca star of the 1993 hit film *Free Willy!* already published thousands of times in hundreds of media. "I can provide additional details, if needed," Irwin wrote, "upon my return to Washington D.C."

Possibly Irwin went back to Mexico in August. But he certainly didn't provide any additional details to us, in response to our inquiries. Neither did Earth Island Institute and Free Willy/Keiko Foundation president David Phillips either confirm or deny Ramsey's assertion that "HSUS is working with the Free Willy Foundation to help raise the \$10 million needed" to complete new quarters for Keiko at the Oregon Coast Aquarium.

"And, when we release 'Willy' to his original family group off the coast of Iceland," Ramsey continued, "hopefully some time next year, he will be the first whale ever to be freed."

have not been contacted, nor have they issued any permits to conduct such studies."

More recent statements from the Free Willy/Keiko campaign assert that "Vocal and DNA analysis will begin in October in Iceland to locate Keiko's family." Just how the investigators will analyze wild orca DNA without capturing some orcas has not been explained.

Meanwhile, though no captive orcas have been returned to the wild as yet, many smaller captive whales have been released: 380 through 1994, according to Ken Balcomb of the Center for Whale Research, who is reportedly leading the search for Keiko's family. Of the 380, 32 were dolphins from marine parks similar to Reino Aventura. HSUS was even involved in the release of the dolphins Rocky, Missie, and Silver, who in 1991 were transported from the defunct Brighton Dolphinarium in England to a seaport off the Turks and Caicos islands in the Caribbean, rehabilitated, and released with much fanfare.

(continued on page 14)

FoA color spread

Maybe ex-Navy dolphins can eat cheap wedding cake (from page 13)

Hungry dolphins

"I have been trying to research the fate of these animals," British marine mammalogist John Dineley posted to the MAR-MAM online forum on September 8. "It appears that this is unknown, although it is known that Silver had to have medical aid and food supplementation two weeks after his release."

Balcomb claims Silver was seen and identified by markings in early 1994.

Ramsey's appeal made no mention of three former U.S. Navy dolphins who were transported from San Diego to the Sugarloaf Dolphin Sanctuary in the Florida Keys in December 1994, to be prepared for release by Ric O'Barry of the Dolphin Project. As Sugarloaf and O'Barry became embroiled in a nasty public dispute with former partners in the simultaneous rehabilitation of three dolphins from the Ocean Reef Club in Key Largo, HSUS seemed to back away. "They don't send us money, they don't come down here—I don't know what their role is," O'Barry complained to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "They were here when the cameras were here, and I haven't seen them since. The Navy dolphins are now ready to go free. I want to release them soon, without a permit because I don't think I need one, but I can't release them if HSUS still claims a proprietary interest in them."

On September 13, O'Barry faxed to HSUS vice president for wildlife John Grandy, "SOS—We need help in the care and feeding of the ex-Navy dolphins. What exactly are your responsibilities, from your point of view? I continue to prepare them for release back into the wild. Buck, Jake, and Luther are *excellent* candidates, and I am confident this project will be successful. If you choose not to help us feed the animals, please let me know as soon as possible. I will look for help from other groups."

As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press on September 18, O'Barry hadn't

resume incident. Wills arrived with Hoyt's recommendation to head the Nashua Humane Society in 1972, she told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Reputedly just divorced in Maryland, he was said to be the youngest person ever to head a U.S. humane society, and quickly won a reputation as both a lady's man and an aggressive fundraiser. "He practically blackmailed the city into building a new animal shelter," Schwartz said, "with piped-in music and not enough dog runs." But she allowed that the shelter was needed.

Schwartz and other dog fanciers "tangled with Wills pretty early," Schwartz continued. In 1978, according to her files, Wills moved to put local Docktor Pet franchise owner James McKay on the board of directors. Wills reputedly sent people who came to the shelter seeking purebreds to McKay's store. The local dog fancy objected, obtaining a letter from Hoyt to the effect that putting a pet store owner on the NHS board might constitute an unadvisable conflict of interest. The fanciers also "got Wills' resume and checked it out," said Schwartz. "He claimed to have a masters degree in journalism from the University of Maryland. False. He claimed to have worked for the Washington D.C. Humane Society. False."

On October 9, 1978, Schwartz stated, the fanciers confronted Wills at a meeting. "Wills boasted he was the king of the killers," Schwartz went on, "and claimed he could do euthanasias faster than anyone else. That didn't scare or amaze us. We had all culled puppies and were used to it."

Soon thereafter, according to Schwartz and other longtime New Hampshire dog fanciers who were involved with NHS, Wills departed, just ahead of the threat of a statutory rape charge. NHS money turned out to be missing. How much money? Schwartz estimated "probably about \$10,000." Others whom **ANIMAL PEOPLE** interviewed claimed it was more like \$2 million, an unlikely figure for an organization the size of NHS, especially at that time.

NHS, and had never been one of hers.

A Detroit TV station aired a report on Wills' Nashua history in 1983, but MHS sources believe the threat of legal action deterred other media from delving deeply into it—as did Wills in the 1990 interview, claiming the TV report was based on bogus information supplied by Schwartz.

Wills' friends in Detroit included then-attorney Deday LaRene, now disbarred and working for HSUS. LaRene's wife at the time was then-MHS attorney Sienna LaRene. Wills and the LaRenes were close almost from the day Wills arrived in Detroit, says Sandra LeBost, then and now an MHS volunteer. They shared a love of fast cars: LaRene had Ferraris, Wills a Corvette. When the LaRenes divorced, Deday married Joan Witt, who preceded him into an HSUS post; Wills and Sienna were also "a number" for a while, recalls LeBost. Even after relocating to Florida, Sienna LaRene kept her \$70,000-a-year MHS job, commuting by jet.

In 1987 Wills and Hoyt proposed to merge MHS into HSUS; HSUS would have run MHS as a model shelter network, and would have gained hands-on involvement that might have aided fundraising. The terms resembled those of the deal HSUS proposed earlier this year to take over the Washington D.C. animal control contract from the Washington Humane Society—a deal reportedly negotiated by Wills and LaRene, put on hold when Wills was put on executive leave, and apparently scrapped in mid-September.

The MHS/HSUS merger was shelved in 1988, about the time syndicated columnist Jack Anderson published a three-part series detailing how HSUS gave Hoyt a rent-free house, loaned Irwin funds with which to buy beachfront land in Maine, and paid both Hoyt and Irwin salaries in the middle six figures, at a time when six-figure salaries in humane work were still scarce—although Wills told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton in September 1989 that MHS had paid him \$100,000.

Retaliation

Frustration that the merger fell through may explain Hoyt's otherwise inexplicably harsh reaction when Clifton, then news editor for *The Animals' Agenda*, called to get his response to the Anderson columns. Instead of sharing his side of the story, Hoyt called **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett, then editor of *The Animals' Agenda*, and threatened economic retaliation if any article about the Anderson columns appeared. When the article appeared on schedule, Hoyt cancelled an HSUS subsidy to *The Animals' Agenda* of \$5,000 a year; apparently arranged the termination of funding from the Elinor Patterson Baker Trust, reputedly controlled by HSUS; and later, after follow-ups appeared, cancelled HSUS advertising in *The Animals' Agenda*.

HSUS staff have been officially forbidden to speak to either Clifton or Bartlett ever since the 1988 episode—but many call and write anyway.

Missing money

As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** reported in our July/August edition, Wills on June 15, 1989 proposed to the MHS board that they should form a "National Center for Animal Protection" along similar lines to the National Society for Animal Protection, which Wills founded on his own in August 1989, with a start-up gift of \$10,000 presented by Hoyt at a public ceremony.

Meanwhile, on June 19, 1989, Wills resigned from MHS, along with board members Paul Henecks, Robert Sorock, and TV personalities John Kelly and Marilyn Turner, as the board became aware of a deficit eventually estimated at \$1.6 million. Kelly and Sorock, also on the HSUS board, joined Wills, Hoyt, Turner, Sienna LaRene, Joan Witt, and Julie Morris, now director of shelter outreach for the American SPCA, as members of the NSAP board.

(continued on page 15)

received an answer.

Wills & Hoyt

Meanwhile, the **ANIMAL PEO-**

PLE telephone rang often as readers and people who heard about the David Wills situation through the grapevine called to describe their own experience with him. According to a perhaps apocryphal account circulated through the HSUS internal grapevine since the mid-1980s, Wills, apparently a native of Baltimore, became involved in humane work in the very early 1970s when he walked up to a table where longtime HSUS staffer John Dommers was soliciting funds, asked what Dommers was about, and observed, "Sounds like a pretty good scam." Dommers reputedly introduced Wills to John Hoyt.

Hoyt, with little evident background in humane work, became HSUS president in 1970, giving up a 13-year career in the ministry. Irwin, apparently a ministerial acquaintance, followed Hoyt to HSUS about five years later. Ordained a Baptist in 1957, Hoyt preached in Allen Park, Michigan, until 1960, when he moved to the First Presbyterian Church in Leroy, New York. He then served as senior minister at the Drayton Avenue Presbyterian Church in Ferndale, Michigan, until 1968, when he earned his doctorate in divinity and assumed a post as senior minister at the First Presbyterian Church in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

New Hampshire

The story in the grapevine for at least six years holds that Wills came from a broken home, had a juvenile record for breaking-and-entering, and a troubled early marriage, and that Hoyt saw him as a redemption prospect—and surrogate son, as Hoyt has four daughters but no sons. But in January 1990, Wills told **ANIMAL PEO-
PLE** editor Merritt Clifton that he had no police record. The only trouble he was ever in, he said, was that "When I was 19 years old, I faked a resume. I've been punished for that many times," he continued. "So I'm not a perfect person. So what?"

Horse and collie fancier/breeder Barbara Schwartz of Holland, New Hampshire, remembers what seems to be that

Wills declined the chance to comment again on the allegations, but in January 1990 his recollection was that he took on the local breeders over pet overpopulation, showing them the reality of euthanasia.

Wills and Schwartz continue to tangle. In 1992, Schwartz said, Wills attended a meeting of the U.S. Combined Training Association, sanctioning body for the Olympic three-day equestrian competition, which includes dressage, endurance, and stadium jumping. "He said he'd have the three-day competition thrown out," Schwartz remembered. "My daughter was involved in that event. I was put on the committee to meet with Wills and review the HSUS objections to it. He never showed up."

On September 6 of this year, HSUS president Paul Irwin urged International Olympic Committee president Juan Antonio Samaranch to cancel the three-day event scheduled for the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta because, "We have concluded that it is simply not possible to hold an Olympic three-day competition in the seasonal heat and humidity of Atlanta without recklessly endangering the lives of the horses."

Equestrian competition experts worldwide consider the HSUS position silly. The majority of Olympic equestrian competitors and their mounts have traditionally come from hot, humid climates: Latin America, southern Europe, and the southern U.S.

Michigan

Whatever happened in Nashua, Wills left behind a woman with whom he'd been living, believed by some fanciers to have been a second wife, and in 1979 became executive director of the Michigan Humane Society, again with Hoyt's recommendation, bringing along Nashua assistant Joan Witt. The Nashua nastiness was apparently unknown to the MHS board until 1982. Then, Schwartz recalls, "He was on local TV with a blind collie, attacking breeders, and said he got her from me. I'm from Michigan. My friends and family saw that broadcast. My uncle, now deceased, was a lawyer. We sued Wills, and eventually won about \$15,000, which I donated to charity." Schwartz said the collie actually came from

Delta Society ad (to October)

Woofs & growls

Michigan Humane Society money and Jimmy Hoffa

(from page 14)

In November 1989, former MHS bookkeeper Denise Hopkins was bound over for trial in connection with the missing MHS funds. She was eventually convicted of embezzling \$60,000. Wills testified that Hopkins admitted to him that she had forged documents pertaining to a \$450,000 trust account, a \$250,000 line of credit, and a pay raise for herself of \$10,000 a year. Staff writer John A. Basch of the *Macomb Daily* reported on November 15, 1989, that "Wills is himself under investigation. Part of the continuing investigation centers on that \$250,000 line of credit, which allegedly was secured with forged documents and forged signatures of humane society board members. During cross examination, Wills admitted that some of the credentials listed on his resume were 'lies,' and said that he also lied about a felony conviction for breaking and entering."

Still *Animals' Agenda* news editor in January 1990, Clifton looked into the case at the request of Michigan subscribers. Wills and Sienna LaRene called the Basch article false and libelous, and said the *Macomb Daily* had published a retraction, but produced no documentation of that. Wills also said MHS "was fully covered by insurance against employee theft," and would not "lose a cent from donations." But MHS executive director Gary Tiscornia, who succeeded Wills, and then newly appointed MHS accounting manager Chuck Korotka both disputed that. They erased the deficit by instituting a longterm repayment plan for creditors, and by cutting \$500,000 a year in jobs and salaries from the MHS budget.

Censored

On January 22, 1990, Clifton filed a 400-word report with Bartlett, who cleared it for publication later that day. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** board member Patrice Greanville, then the third member of the *Animals' Agenda* editorial board, signed off on the report the next day. But at the last minute,

The unpublished *Animals' Agenda* report didn't include the most explosive material Clifton obtained during the 1990 investigation: statements of MHS staff alleging Wills had sexually harassed and physically intimidated them. Asked about the allegations, Wills acknowledged having sexual relations with subordinates, but denied that harassment or coercion was involved. Those allegations were not mentioned because the sources, claiming fear for their physical safety, refused to go on record.

Jimmy Hoffa

Yet another Jack Anderson expose, mentioning Wills and the MHS deficit, failed to head off the 1991 absorption of NSAP by HSUS. On August 9, 1991, the Detroit *Free Press* mentioned that NSAP board member Marilyn Turner, wife of NSAP and HSUS board member John Kelly, had been questioned by a grand jury probing a defunct employee leasing firm called Atlantic Western. Atlantic Western collapsed in March 1990, leaving workers in eight states responsible for millions of dollars in unpaid medical insurance claims. Turner, the *Free Press* said, was asked "about payments that Atlantic Western made to a TV production company she owns. Turner's son Dean," a former pro hockey player, "was one of Atlantic Western's original owners," the article continued.

President of Atlantic Western was John Burge, nephew of longtime Teamsters Union boss Jimmy Hoffa. Burge, a former Teamsters official, was convicted on October 2, 1991 on seven counts of taking bribes from trucking companies in 1984-1985 to insure labor peace. The Atlantic Western assistant chief executive and labor consultant was Rolland McMaster, Hoffa's longtime closest associate, who served five months in jail in 1966 for taking employer kickbacks.

Neither Dean nor Marilyn Turner was mentioned again in connection with the Atlantic Western case, and Kelly was never

sentenced to 11 years in prison for delivering 1.2 kilos of heroin in a bid to erase the debts. "The Mafia," Schaefer went on, "through a longtime friend of Forman's, implied the debts would be forgiven if the 30-year-old tax lawyer helped Giacalone."

Forman's attorney, Steve Fishman, claimed no one was harmed by the leak of witness information.

On December 21, 1993, LaRene took a plea bargain. According *Detroit News* reporter Brenda Ingersoll, "In return, the government agreed not to prosecute him 'concerning his potential exposure in other investigations.' Those investigations included an obstruction of justice probe into the theft of confidential Justice Department reports involving Giacalone. The reports were found in Giacalone's office with LaRene's fingerprints on them."

Vito Giacalone accepted a similar plea bargain a few days later. He began serving a three-year prison term in June 1994.

Wills testified for LaRene at his sentencing hearing on May 4, 1994. "To see him put away for a year where he cannot use his brain for the betterment of society," Wills proclaimed, "is an egregious miscarriage of justice."

LaRene served the year anyway, joining HSUS upon his release.

Ron Schmidt

In 1988, about the time Michigan Humane board members were becoming alarmed by rumors of missing money, Wills set up an elite fundraising team called "The Challengers" in a downtown office, under newly hired director of development Ron Schmidt. Within months, however, Wills dismissed Schmidt and dismantled "The Challengers." Schmidt went back to his old job as development coordinator for CareGivers, a Detroit in-home social service organization—but many people involved with MHS remember that before he did, when he knew he was about to be fired,

to comment about the Schmidt case, but did not respond.

Follow the money

The flamboyance of the allegations involving Wills and friends overshadows the unanswered questions about the extent of HSUS/HSI financial dealings with former financial radio talk show host I.H. "Sonny" Bloch, recipient of HSUS' James Herriot award in 1989 and a member of the HSUS board from January 1991 until early 1995. Bloch is now in federal prison awaiting a series of trials, beginning with a federal court suit alleging that Bloch helped to defraud at least 280 investors from 33 states of a total of \$21 million. In a parallel case, Bloch faces eight counts of tax fraud, perjury, and obstruction of justice. He fled to the Dominican Republic in March 1995, but was extradited back to the U.S. on May 26 to stand trial. He is reportedly also under federal investigation for alleged statutory rape, which would indicate that the case—in which charges have not been filed—involved transporting a minor across state lines.

After the September issue of **ANI-MAL PEOPLE** appeared, describing Bloch's situation, Irwin is said to have gathered the HSUS staff for a terse briefing. "He said, 'Sonny Bloch is still our friend,'" **ANI-MAL PEOPLE** was told. Attendees were also warned against speaking to the media. A memo some recipients attributed to Wayne Pacelle backed up the warning by stating that anyone who talked to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** would be fired.

ANIMAL PEOPLE received a tip from a respected Capitol Hill source that Irwin had personally participated in transactions involving both Bloch and football great John Riggins; that Irwin and Riggins together held a controlling interest in a private financial institution; and that HSUS funds might have gone through that institution. But an involvement of the Paul Irwin of HSUS with Riggins, reputedly an ardent hunter,

then-*Animals' Agenda* board members Wayne Pacelle, Holly Hazard, and Don Barnes intervened to keep it from going to press. Pacelle had authored a highly flattering profile of Wills published by *Animals' Agenda* in May 1988. Wills, who became an HSUS executive after NSAP was absorbed by HSUS in 1991, influenced Hoyt and Irwin to hire Pacelle, Aaron Medlock, and Bill Long away from the Fund for Animals in April 1994. Hazard resigned from the *Animals' Agenda* board in 1991 following Clifton's disclosure that the organization she heads, the Doris Day Animal League, has never spent less than 68% of its budget on direct mail appeals—more than twice the norm for animal-related advocacy groups. Barnes resigned from the *Animals' Agenda* board soon afterward, when he was caught forging Clifton's name and signature on an incendiary memo to Hazard.

HOLIDAY CARDS LAST CHANCE!

Debra J. Hartman is selling out of her current stock of Holiday, note, and pet sympathy cards and mailing labels. This change will enable her to help with volunteer lobbying efforts for important animal legislation in PA. Thank you to all the fellow animal advocates who have shared artwork and messages for the animals over the past nine years. May we all continue to help all living

beings in whatever way we can.

All cards feature detailed original artwork, sensitive sentiments on 4 1/1" x 6 1/4" recycled quality card stock. Please specify style #. \$10.00/pkg of 12 PLUS \$1.60 p/h PER PKG. CANADA & FOREIGN add \$1.00/pkg extra. PA res. add 6% sales tax. (4 other Holiday designs plus other items available. Write for Brochure.) SASE appreciated.

(717) 233-5770 MC/VISA

Debra J. Hartman

119 South Street, Dept. AP

mentioned. But another Wills associate had a link to Jimmy Hoffa from a different direction. Among Deday LaRene's many noted clients, also including the late Michigan Ku Klux Klan grand dragon Robert Miles, were Vito Giacalone and his son, Billy-Jack Giacalone. Vito was identified as a member of the Mafia in Congressional testimony as far back as 1963, and in 1987 was named by the FBI as one of the eight members of the ruling council of organized crime in Detroit. LaRene began representing the Giacalones in 1975, when they were called before a federal grand jury probing the disappearance of Jimmy Hoffa earlier that year. Hoffa vanished—while nominally in federal custody—shortly after testifying to another federal grand jury which was investigating Mafia activity in New Jersey.

On September 16, 1992, both Giacalones and LaRene were indicted for conspiracy and tax evasion. On June 16, 1993, under the headline "Missing key witness holds up federal trials," the *Free Press* reported that, "Albert Allen, of Warren, a key witness in the cases against Vito Giacalone and attorney Deday LaRene, hasn't been seen since April, according to court documents." Allen was officially believed to be in hiding. The *Free Press* archives don't tell whether he ever turned up.

The case never did go to trial. Instead a probe of LaRene's influence in the U.S. attorney's office moved ahead. On November 23, 1993 a jury cleared U.S. Justice Department lawyer Theodore Forman of obstruction of justice, but convicted him of criminal contempt, the *Free Press* reported, "for disclosing secret grand jury materials." Wrote *Free Press* staffer Jim Schaefer, "Forman admitted copying more than a thousand pages of documents, including names, addresses, and phone numbers of witnesses—and funneling them in 1992 to reputed organized crime leader Vito Giacalone, who was being investigated along with his attorney, Deday LaRene, in an Internal Revenue Service case. Forman's mother, Helen Formancyk of Grosse Pointe Park, ran up large gambling debts. Her husband could not pay them off" after she was convicted and

Schmidt asked other staffers what they might know about Wills' alleged use of recreational drugs. Schmidt intimated to certain sources that he might have plastic pen cylinders from Wills' desk which had been used as cocaine straws. No source **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has located seems to know whether Schmidt ever took that purported evidence to police or a prosecutor, but he reputedly did take a list of related allegations to members of the board.

Schmidt left Detroit in 1990 to become director of development at Tufts University, outside Boston. On October 17, 1992, 31 days after LaRene and the Giacalones were indicted, Schmidt was found dead in his Stoneham home. "Because Schmidt had terminal cancer," the *Boston Globe* reported on October 23, 1992, "police initially did not consider his death suspicious." But an autopsy revealed Schmidt had died from repeated blows to the head. Police and other investigators didn't search the house for clues until October 22, five days after the killing. Middlesex District Attorney's office spokesperson Jill Reilly said they found no hint of either a motive or a suspect. Apparently no one inquired—at the time—into Schmidt's involvement in the case of the missing MHS money, or asked if Schmidt had been named in the grand jury documents turned over to LaRene. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** did learn that some law enforcement agencies may be asking such questions now, albeit perhaps only because they were asked if they had asked them.

The Schmidt family posted a reward of \$5,000 for information leading to the conviction of the killer, then boosted it to \$10,000 a year later. Despite calling a number of people with the same names as family members, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was unable to locate any family member to ask if leads had surfaced. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** did pick up a suspicion among some sources that Schmidt's death had perhaps not been vigorously probed because he was openly gay.

Apart from "Who done it?", the big question remains: why murder a person who was going to die soon anyway?

Wills, Hoyt, and Irwin were asked by fax on September 11 if they knew or cared

sounded unlikely. Irwin didn't respond to direct inquiries. Financial experts **ANIMAL PEOPLE** consulted were unable to turn up details on the affairs of such an institution.

But **ANIMAL PEOPLE** did find a pair of *Philadelphia Daily News* articles, published on July 1 and September 1, 1986, describing how, "The Trustees' Private Bank, a bank so private that it has no cash and no tellers, has just launched the Pennsylvania Trust Company." Vice president in charge of trusts administration for the new institution was one Paul Irwin, recruited from Glenmede Trust along with Richardson T. Merriam, a behind-the-scenes power in Pennsylvania Republican politics. Glenmede Trust manages the estates of millionaires and the eight Pew family charitable trusts, whose assets were then estimated at \$2.2 billion. Best known for supporting biomedical research, the Pew Trusts have also assisted some animal welfare charities.

Pennsylvania Trust would do "trust and investment management for high net-worth individuals."

Could Paul Irwin of HSUS both help run a bank for the ultra-rich and run HSUS? It would seem a tall order. But again, Paul Irwin of HSUS didn't say yes or no, and **ANIMAL PEOPLE** so far hasn't turned up any information that either clearly confirmed or eliminated the possibility.

Patrice Greanville ad
(free—can bump)

Animal rescue abroad

A wide-ranging new anti-cruelty bill introduced in Victoria state, Australia, on September 7 by agriculture minister Bill McGrath would give greater powers of intervention to prevent cruelty to police, Royal SPCA, and state government inspectors; extend the definition of animals to cover fish and crustaceans; apply to the use of animals in reasearch; remove religous-based exemptions to existing laws governing the humane slaughter of fowl; and ban the transport of untethered dogs in the backs of trucks and trailers unless they are helping to move livestock. The provisions pertaining to aquatic life, McGrath said, are "not intended to intrude on existing commercial practices in the fishing industries, but will enable inspectors to investigate the transport and display of crayfish and the preparation of fish and crustaceans for the table."

Bezalel Tabib, mayor of Arad, Israel, on September 12 responded to a deluge of faxes of protest over a plan to poison the city's estimated 1,800 homeless cats by announcing the poisoning had been cancelled. Four days later, however, an emergency alert issued by Nina Natelson of Concern for Helping Animals In Israel advised that, "This was only a tactic by the mayor to quiet the protest. He only postponed the campaign, and fully intends to carry out the poisoning. Sources tell us that Dr. Simchon, Arad's municipal veterinarian, plans to use alpha-chloralose,

a poison banned for euthanasia purposes in the U.S. because it causes paralysis before the animal loses consciousness. It also causes strychnine-like symptoms such as convulsions. Eventually the animal suffocates." Tabib may be reminded of the humane tenets of Judaism at fax 972-7-954-265.

Shocked by TV depictions of dogcatchers using strychnine to kill some of an estimated 200,000 stray dogs in Bucharest, Romania, in an effort to prevent the spread of rabies, teams of German and Austrian volunteer veterinarians spent their summer vacations neutering and vaccinating as many of the dogs as they could grab. Most of the dogs were then returned to the streets, for want of demand for pets in a nation where the average monthly wage is about \$100. The city government feeds each stray dog half a loaf of bread per day. A city-commissioned opinion poll recently found that most Romanians would rather the dogs were neutered and fed than killed.

Richard Amery, agriculture minister for the province of New South Wales, Australia, on August 11 proposed an exotic animal licensing bill to deal with growing numbers of roadside zoos and potentially dangerous pets.

The city council of Burnaby, British Columbia, will in October reportedly consider adopting breeding control legislation modeled after that of King County, Washington.

Bad dogs or bad dog laws?

"Our Potentially Dangerous Dog ordinance is under serious attack here in Portland," reports Multnomah County Animal Control director Dave Flagler, whose online screen name is Dog Byte 1. "There is a move to test the constitutionality of the ordinance because the ordinance requires that some behavious warrant the destruction of the dog." Leader of the opposition Gail O'Connell Babcock argues that, "The current law does not accurately identify dogs who truly represent potential hazards to the community. MCAC should no longer be permitted to serve as police, prosecutor, and judge," in dogbite cases. "The law should be revised to empha-

them beside a busy road. He now heads Rat Allies, a group formed to defend the interests of rats, and is trying to urge Portland toward adopting an approach to animal control modeled after the San Francisco Adoption Pact.

Chicago's proposed new dangerous dog ordinance moved to City Hall on September 13 for final debate and passage, after it was approved by the City Council Budget Committee. Similar to the ordinance in effect in Portland, the Chicago proposal would allow animal control to designate as dangerous any dog about whom repeated complaints are received and investigated, or who has bitten,

Gwen and Ruby. (Photo by Deborah Knaff.)

Children & Animals

Barbara Carr of Buffalo, New York, executive director of the SPCA Serving Erie County, attended the non-governmental forum at the recent United Nations World Conference on Women, held in China. "I put forth that the marriage of humane education to literacy is as old as history," she said, "and that we have taught children and societies values and morals through stories about animals from Aesop to Walt Disney. I outlined the link between violent treatment of animals and violent treatment of women and children. The other delegates easily saw the point."

A recent Illinois Department of Conservation telephone survey of 504 state residents found that only 22% approved of fur trapping and 27% approved of fur hunting—and 50% hadn't heard of the agency. After hearing a series of statements favoring fur trapping and hunting, however, which seem to have exaggerated wildlife nuisances, 46% approved of fur trapping; outright disapproval of fur trapping dropped from 71% to 46%. The DNR is now offering \$90 apiece to 100 Chicago-area teachers of grades 7-10 to attend a workshop at Northwestern University on teaching positive attitudes toward fur hunting and trapping. Fifty teachers are to attend each of two sessions, to be held October 12 and October 13. A pro-hunting and trapping instructional kit called *People, Animals, and the Environment*, costing \$35 a copy, has already been sent to all 4,300 Illinois secondary schools, and will be followed up with mailings. The \$200,000 push is supported by the state Habitat Stamp program.

A year after documenting the use of 4H Conservation Education Field Days in Rome, New York, as a forum for promoting

size rehabilitation and training. Mediation should precede any contested hearing. If mediation fails, the dispute should be resolved in a real court, not a kangaroo court." Other players in the dispute, both members of the Portland Animal Control Advisory Committee, include Patti Strand and Roger Troen. Strand, who favors the current law, is author of the anti-animal rights tome *The Hijacking of the Humane Movement*, and founder of the National Animal Interest Alliance, which supports dog-breeding, animal use in laboratories, hunting, and trapping. Troen was in 1988 convicted of accepting white rabbits removed from the Oregon State University laboratories by the Animal Liberation Front and releasing

attacked, or even threatened humans and/or other animals. Dogs classed as dangerous would have to be kept behind six-foot fences, muzzled when not confined to their owners' property, and insured for \$100,000 liability. Already, sponsoring alderman Lorraine Dixon has amended the proposal several times to help insure that dogs aren't victimized by bogus complaints called in by feuding neighbors. The insurance requirement is also at issue, since some homeowners' policies are void if the owner keeps a dog of certain "dangerous" breeds—and those may include very popular breeds, for example German shepherds, as well as the handful of breeds for which there is demonstrable elevated risk.

hunting, trapping, and gun sales, Pat Fish and Jill Howe of Citizens for Balanced Environmental Education were on September 13 barred from attending this year's edition. The annual event, a popular destination of middle school field trips, was founded in 1966 by the Federated Sportsmen's Club specifically to push hunting and trapping, but was later turned over to Cornell University Cooperative Extension Services, and now receives \$1.1 million in county funding plus \$765,000 in state funding, Fish told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. School funds are also used, to transport the students. At last year's Field Days, Fish videotaped the distribution to seventh graders of advertisements for 9-millimeter handguns.

The Santa Clara County Fair in Morgan Hill, California, this year featured the successful efforts of a local 4H group to rehabilitate eight baby goats who were burned in a barn fire.

Matt Wood and Mark Adams, each age 8, were honored in the September edition of *Advance*, the "Activists of Delaware Valley Animal Network Calendar of Events," for initiating a successful effort to rescue more than 170 turtles from Alcyon Lake, in Pitman, New Jersey, after it was drained as part of a Superfund toxic waste clean-up. The turtles were returned to the now cleansed lake on August 17.

SF/SPCA

Dog attack deaths and maimings by breed

U.S. and Canada, September 1982 to September 15, 1995

Compiled by the editor of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** from press accounts since 1982, this table covers only attacks by dogs who have been kept as pets, who are of clearly identified breed type, as designated by animal control officers or others with evident expertise. Due to the exclusion of dogs whose breed type may be uncertain, it is by no means a complete list of fatal and otherwise serious dog attacks. Attacks by dogs trained specifically to fight are excluded. "Attacks doing bodily harm" includes all fatalities, maimings, and other injuries requiring prolonged hospitalization. "Maimings" includes permanent disfigurement or loss of a limb.

Breed	Attacks doing bodily harm	Child victims	Adult victims	Deaths	Maimings	Notes
Akita	6	3	3	1	2	
Akita/Chow mix	1	1	0	0	1	
Aire dale/boxer	1	1	0	1	0	(10-dog attack)
Australian shepherd	1	0	0	0	0	
Beagle	1	1	0	1	0	(strangulation)
Boxer	2	0	1	0	1	
Chow	4	4	1	2	2	
Coonhound	1	1	0	0	0	
Doberman	1	1	0	1	0	
German shepherd	8	8	1	2	3	
Husky	4	4	1	0	1	
Labrador	2	2	0	0	1	
Malamute	3	3	0	1	0	
Mastiff	2	1	1	1	1	
Pit bull terrier	125	53	70	21	48	
Rottweiler	39	28	10	9	18	
Shar-pei	1	1	0	0	1	
Wolf hybrid	30	30	0	11	18	
Total:	234	142	88	51	97	
Pit bull, Rott., and wolf hybrid:	194 83 %	113 79%	79 90%	41 79%	85 88%	

Animal control & rescue

The city council of San Jose, California, on August 29 approved a plan to turn all pet-related licensing and complaint response duties over to the Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley, which has already handled pickups of dead, injured, or vicious animals since 1993. The society will be paid \$3.5 million to provide the services over the next 22 months. The San Jose cat licensing program, the revenues of which support neutering strays, meanwhile started fast, with 850 registrations in July alone, well ahead of projections that about 3,000 cat owners would comply with licensing in all this year. HSSCV licensing manager Feryl Bird said that while the neutering program is too new to see a decline in stray cat pickups yet, the rate of increase in San Jose is already lower than in neighboring communities.

Expecting Hurricane Erin to hit on July 31, and remembering the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew in August 1992, when animal rescue MASH units were busy for months rounding up strays and taking care of the pets of displaced persons, Miami Metro-Dade animal control euthanized all 48 cats on hand, and 71 of 111 dogs, so as to have cage room for new arrivals. Then Eric didn't hit after all. The *Miami Herald* disclosed the mass euthanasia in a page one story on September 9, as another hurricane was imminently expected—and also didn't hit. Usual Miami policy is to hold stray dogs for at least five days; cats may be euthanized immediately if they don't appear to be owned. After a storm, however, seemingly owned animals are held for at least two weeks. That takes cage space, and the Miami Metro-Dade shelter, built to house 120 animals at a time, already often holds up to 350.

In a much-publicized crackdown on puppy mills, the Missouri legislature in 1992 passed the Animal Care Facilities Act, intended to supplement USDA inspections conducted under the federal Animal Welfare Act by establishing a second level of inspection. On May 3, 1994, however, the Missouri Department of Agriculture signed a memo of understanding with the USDA which made the USDA inspectors the official state inspectors, circumventing the object of the law. Missouri state veterinarian John Hunt, technically responsible for seeing to it that the inspections get done, now heads a panel appointed by the United States Animal Health

The North Shore Animal League kept from two to four rescue vans near the scene of the fast-shifting brushfire that ravaged nearly 6,000 acres of Long Island during the last week in August—the biggest blaze in the state in 60 years, according to Governor George Pataki. As the fire changed directions, families with pets were often evacuated on short notice, and even some evacuation centers were evacuated. NSAL arranged for boarding kennels and shelters as far away as Connecticut to temporarily house displaced animals, according to outreach coordinator Charlie McGinley. Some staffers worked 30 hours straight at the height of the blaze, McGinley said. The pet displacement problem subsided as soon as the evacuees were allowed to go home, but Long Island animal control officers then braced for a new problem: displaced and disoriented wildlife.

The St. Charles Parish Humane Society, of St. Charles, Louisiana, has asked the Parish Council to adopt language that would give animal control officers the right to obtain a search warrant, as part of a new animal control ordinance coming up for debate in October. The Louisiana legislature recently stiffened cruelty penalties, but did not address effective enforcement of the tougher laws.

Effective July 1, 1996, California will have two levels of humane officer training, under the amended edition of AB 1571 now adopted into law. Level 1 officers would be required to have essentially the same 40 hours of humane law and animal care training that have been required since 1994, but would not be authorized to carry firearms. Level 2 officers would also have firearms training, as part of "the basic training for a Level 1 Reserve Officer" as prescribed by the state Commission of Peace Officer Standards and Training. Since no equivalent standards or training procedure previously existed, current humane officers will also be required to take the training to remain certified.

Friends of the Minneapolis Animal Shelter, formed in the spring to raise a share of the \$4 million estimated cost of a new shelter, was near collapse at the end of August after the Minneapolis city administration decided against approving any funding for the project. The current shelter has been considered substandard for at least a decade.

Tomahawk ad (Oct-Dec-March?)

What is brewing in Milwaukee?

Victoria Wellens, executive director of the Wisconsin Humane Society, wrote to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to object to our September item, "What's Brewing in Milwaukee?", which summarized a dispute over accountability between WHS and the Wisconsin Animal Protection Society.

She especially objected to the line, "Wellens, hired at \$90,000 a year in mid-1994 despite having no background in animal work, recently ired both staff and outside critics by trading in several vehicles used to haul animals and supplies for a \$28,000 Ford Bronco, from which animals are barred."

"The figure you quoted for my salary is false and grossly inflated," Wellens claimed. In fact, though the higher figure has been published by Milwaukee media, she makes \$70,000—close to the national average for comparable positions. "Further, the Ford Explorer [similar to a Bronco, but bigger] used by law enforcement officers is well-suited to our needs and did not cost \$28,000. Animals are not barred from any WHS vehicle." The actual sticker price was \$24,602, knocked down to \$12,124 with the trade-ins.

"WHS has saved thousands of dollars on insurance and vehicle expenses by reducing the size of our fleet," Wellens continued. "These savings are being used to implement a microchip identification program for animals and expansion of our pre-adoption sterilization program."

And then she called, following up her letter, to discuss specific problems—like an aging shelter, in urgent need of replacement—which are common problems of older humane societies with animal control contracts in an era of tight urban budgets. WHS intakes, adoptions, and euthanasias are all within 3% of the current U.S. norms, but under current animal control agreements WHS receives only 80¢ per resident of its service area; the current average for U.S. animal control contracts is \$1.18 per capita.

Association to draft "a model state kennel regulation and inspection bill." The USAHA bills itself as "the nation's leading organization of public and private animal welfare officials," but appears to be essentially a front for breeders. The major goal of the model bill is to "help insure that professional breeders in various states are not at a regulatory disadvantage with other states." Another panel participant, American Professional Pet Distributors Inc., has pledged to "encourage the committee to recognize that all animal welfare rules should apply equally to professional and hobby breeders alike."

Touching off a predictable furor, and predictions of low compliance, Orlando Animal Services and the Orlando Humane Society have proposed a "litter impact fee" of \$50 in hopes of reducing respective euthanasia tolls of circa 9,000 and 3,000 per year, respectively. The fee would be part of a comprehensive animal control package.

Animal health

Mongolian authorities on August 24 quarantined 50 people in Mankhan county, Hovd province, after a 17-year-old trapper contracted bubonic plague while skinning marmots.

Plague broke out simultaneously on a state farm near Bryansk, Russia, near the Belarus border, killing 400 pigs but no people.

Nature's Recipe in July recalled and destroyed several thousand tons of dry dog food that caused dogs to vomit because of contamination from a wheat fungus called deoxynivalenol, vomatotoxin for short, which appears after wet growing seasons. It isn't lethal to either dogs or humans, just not pleasant to have.

Drought increased concentrations of botulism bacteria in British waterways during late summer, killing more than 1,000 swans at the National Swan Sanctuary and also seriously afflicting ducks and geese. "We have a national crisis on our hands," said sanctuary founder Dorothy Beeson. "The birds can be treated, but only if we have the resources to do it. Unfortunately, these resources are running out at a rapid rate."

The FDA on August 18 approved the addition of the antibiotic sarafloxacin to chickens' drinking water to lower the incidence of the deadly *E. coli* bacteria in their feces. The maker, Abbott Laboratories, is required to test poultry on a regular basis to detect any indication that bacteria might be evolving to resist the antibiotic.

Wisconsin agriculture officials in late August contained the state's first outbreak of bovine tuberculosis in over a decade. Finding all the cattle who had been exposed took about 10 days.

Equine encephalitis hit Zulia state in western Venezuela during early September, killing two children along with many horses, cows, and donkeys. It was Venezuela's worst such outbreak in 33 years.

Barranquilla, Columbia, on September 7 acknowledged treating five people for the highly contagious Weil disease, spread by parasites of rats, dogs, and pigs, and capable of killing a victim within four days.

Friends of Animals on August 24 announced a grant of \$5,000 to the Center for Animal Care and Control, to be used toward neutering animals adopted from the CACC shelters. The CACC, which took over the New York City animal control contract from the American SPCA on January 1, has endorsed a dog-and-cat population control ordinance proposed by city council member Kathryn Freed on behalf of FoA.

Kelly Hunt of Midland Animal Control is preparing a disaster planning guide for the Texas Animal Control Association. She welcomes ideas at 1200 N. Fairgrounds Road, Midland, TX 79706; fax 915-686-1603.

Rick Collord, executive director of the Greater Miami Humane Society since January 1994, resigned in August to take a similar job in Clark County, Washington. GMHS has now had three executive directors since 1991.

Fur is dead

From the September 8 edition of *The Wall Street Journal*: "People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals will send semi-clad models—wrapped in banners declaring "I'd rather go naked than wear fur"—to Senate offices to lobby against the U.S. mink industry's \$1.6 million in export promotion subsidies. The House has already voted to kill the mink payments."

Fur advertising in the annual fall *Fashions of the Times* supplement to *The New York Times Magazine* dipped to a new low this year: just one fur ad in the whole 126 pages.

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(through November)

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Michigan hunting, child abuse statistics

Counties Abnd. by abuse + msc.	Pop. Sq. mi.	Income capita	Licenses 100,000	%- 18	Victims 100,000	Phys. abuse	Sex abuse	Phys neg.	Soc. neg.
Over median: 192	\$10,957	45,648	30%	362.0	71.2	46.3	123.0	118.3	17.8
Under median: 165	\$12,188	42,875	29%	139.1	39.0	24.4	44.4	36.5	7.4
DIFFERENTIAL: .86	1.11	.94	.97	.38	.55	.53	.36	3.24	.42
Over a verag e: 195	\$10,822	46,581	30%	391.5	75.5	51.6	130.3	132.9	17.9
Under avg.: 167	\$12,104	42,619	29%	151.0	40.7	23.8	50.7	38.1	8.8
DIFFERENTIAL: .86	1.12	.94	.97	.39	.54	.46	.39	28.7	.49
Counties Abnd. by pop. + msc.	Pop. Sq. mi.	Income capita	Licenses 100,000	%- 18	Victims 100,000	Phys. abuse	Sex abuse	Phys neg.	Soc. neg.
Under median: 30	\$9,982	63,643	28%	286.6	57.6	39.1	91.7	94.9	15.6
Over median: 326	\$12,954	24,676	31%	214.0	55.2	30.9	41.5	59.2	9.1
DIFFERENTIAL: 10.9	1.30	.38	1.1	.75	.96	.79	.45	.62	.6
Under ave rage: 54	\$10,680	52,070	29%	263.5	59.2	38.3	85.3	83.4	12.8
Over a verag e: 622	\$14,268	16,032	30%	203.4	46.5	23.3	75.5	54.4	10.8
DIFFERENTIAL: 11.5	1.34	.31	1.034	.77	.79	.60	.89	.65	.8
Counties Abnd. by income + msc.	Pop. Sq. mi.	Income capita	Licenses 100,000	%- 18	Victims 100,000	Phys. abuse	Sex abuse	Phys neg.	Soc. neg.
Under median: 35.5	\$10,246	63,904	29%	297.1	55.8	29.7	96.0	96.2	16.0
Over median: 336	\$13,318	25,060	31%	221.0	57.2	30.0	71.7	60.1	9.5
DIFFERENTIAL: 9.5	1.29	.39	1.07	.74	1.03	1.01	.75	63.5	.59
Under avg: 135	\$11,182	48,018	30%	273.2	58.5	31.2	89.5	83.5	13.9
Over a verag e: 549	\$16,171	20,901	30%	148.8	40.7	19.2	42.4	39.8	7.3
DIFFERENTIAL: 4.07	1.44	.44	0%	.55	.70	.62	.47	.48	.53
Counties Abnd. by hunters + msc.	Pop. Sq. mi.	Income capita	Licenses 100,000	%- 18	Victims 100,000	Phys. abuse	Sex abuse	Phys neg.	Soc. neg.
Over median: 45	\$10,295	65,193	29%	291.7	57.6	40.7	94.5	95.2	15.8
Under median: 323	\$12,850	21,588	31%	214.1	67.0	29.9	73.7	60.1	9.3

Michigan hunting, child abuse link (from pg. 1)

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

importance. Below-average income weighs in at 31.3, well over the norm of 19.2 for counties of above-average income, but median rates of sex abuse are virtually identical among both high- and low-income counties.

Thrill-killing

Heeding an appeal from Brigitte Bardot, the cabinet of Lebanon on August 30 reaffirmed a national ban on hunting imposed effective January 1. The Association of Gun Salesmen had pushed for the opening of a 14-week hunting season, to have begun on September 15.

The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, spending \$50,000 to restore elk to the Chequamegon National Forest in Illinois, in hopes of building a huntatable herd, has included in this year's budget \$5,500 for 30,000 posters explaining to hunters how to tell an elk from a deer and why none of the recently released elk seed stock should be shot just yet.

Canada has begun phasing out the legal use of lead shot, to prevent lead poisoning of waterfowl and raptors who eat fish containing lead pellets, and will ban lead shot entirely by 1997, says environment minister Sheila Copps. The U.S. has been phasing out legal use of lead shot for more than a decade, banning it from use over water at the Missisquoi National Wildlife Refuge in Vermont in 1985 and proposing to ban it from more sites each year since, including use over land against small game at 43 refuges effective in 1996 under amendments to federal regulations published on August 16. However, U.S. ammunition makers continue to sell lead shot; Canadians buy \$6 million worth per year.

Bill McCollum (R-Florida) has pledged to hold a hearing this fall on HR 1202, the Captive Exotic Animal Protection Act of 1995. "It is apparent that the game farms this legislation would attempt to address make a mockery of hunting and perhaps even humanity," McCollum recently wrote of the anti-canned hunt bill.

Responsibility for the administration of the Non-hunters Rights Alliance, cofounded by Dan Namowitz and the late Lorraine Tedeschi, has been transferred to Arnold Baer, New England Regional Director for the Humane Society of the U.S., c/o Route 112, POB 619, Jacksonville, VT 05342-0619. The NhRA advocates reversing the posting onus, so that land must be posted if hunting is allowed there, rather than if hunting is not allowed, a measure which would improve the ability of landowners to keep hunters out even when posting signs blow down or are torn down.

On the agenda for the Alaska Board of Game meeting of October 21-28 are Proposal 16, to allow Alaskans to sell bear gall bladders, which Sandra Arnold of the Alaska Wildlife Alliance believes "will provide incentives for more bears to be killed for profit"; Proposals 22, 23, and 25, which seek to close the McNeil River State Game Refuge to grizzly bear hunting after a two-year experiment with a lottery for permits to kill the half-tame bears; and Proposals 28 and 29, which would reinstitute wolf-killing to increase moose and caribou numbers. Letters of comment may be faxed, before October 6, to 907-465-6094.

Georgia-Pacific, Weyerhaeuser, and the John Hancock Insurance Company are reportedly moving from an open access policy for hunters on their southeastern Oklahoma timberlands to private leasing, a change which is expected to increase revenue and reduce liability for the landowners while also reducing hunting pressure. The Oklahoma Wildlife Commission has offered the companies a publicly funded

14% more emotional maltreatment.

New York, Ohio, and Michigan together have 232 counties for which both hunting and crime statistics are available—and 14% of all the hunters in the United States.

The parallels prevalent in all three states support a hypothesis that both hunting and child abuse reflect the degree to which a social characteristic called dominionism prevails in a particular community. Stephen Kellert, in his 1980 study *American Attitudes Toward and Knowledge of Animals*, commissioned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, defined dominionism as an attitude in which "primary satisfactions [are] derived from mastery or control over animals," a definition which other investigators have extended to include the exercise of "mastery or control" over women and children. Kellert—who for years now has struggled to deny the import of his findings—reported that the degree of dominionism in the American public as a whole rated just 2.0 on a scale of 18. Humane group members rated only 0.9. Recreational hunters, however, rated from 3.8 to 4.1, while trappers scored 8.5.

Isolating the influence

While demonstrating the statistical association of hunting with child abuse is easy, separating the influence of hunting on abuse statistics from the influences of isolation and poverty requires more math.

In Michigan, factors associated with high rates of child abuse are, in order, less-than-median family income, at 297.1 cases per 100,000 residents; above median hunting participation, 291.7; below median population density, 286.6; below average family income, 273.2; below average population density, 263.5; and above average hunting participation, 263.3.

Hunters may take heart that in terms of simple numbers, poverty appears to be slightly more closely associated with child abuse than hunting participation. But the factors associated with high rates of sexual abuse of children show high hunting participation in first place, at 40.7 victims per 100,000 residents for above median hunting participation; low population density second, at 39.1; above average hunting participation third, at 38.4; below average population density third, at 38.3; and level of income of possible minor

In each set of averages and medians the margins are often so very narrow as to be perhaps illusory. Child abuse in all forms is believed by most experts to be significantly under-reported, especially in rural areas where witnesses are few. A handful more reported cases in counties of low population density could markedly change the order of the figures.

A more accurate measure of the relative influence of population density, income, and hunting upon child abuse is the differential. The differential is the difference between the norm for all counties above the median or average for the characteristic being examined, and the norm for all counties below that median or average. Using differentials offsets the distortion that may result from a relatively few incidents occurring in a county of very low population. The wider the differential, the more important the characteristic is likely to be in shaping the difference.

Relative to overall incidence of child abuse, the differentials for population density, income, and hunting participation are all closely comparable, ranging from .73 to .80, except that an increase in per capita income of \$5,000 is predictably associated with markedly less child abuse.

The differentials for physical abuse are narrow among both medians and averages, suggesting that while population density, income, and hunting participation may all have some relationship to such abuse, showing up in the averages but not the medians, none of these factors are stronger than any of the others.

Both low population density and poverty have a predictably strong influence on the incidence of physical neglect, social neglect, and miscellaneous offenses, of which abandonment and diversion of child welfare benefits are most frequently prosecuted. Counties with more than the median amount of hunting participation also have wide differentials for physical neglect, social neglect, and miscellaneous offenses against children, but this could be considered a mere byproduct of their population and income characteristics.

Measuring by averages, low population density, low income, and high hunting participation all coincide with sharply elevated rates of sexual abuse of children. Measuring by medians, however, income as above noted seems to be much less a factor than either rural location or hunting participation—and of these factors, hunting weighs heaviest.

In any event, the coincidence of high hunting participation with both poverty and child abuse is in itself indicative that hunting may be symptomatic of a poor social environment.

wildlife management package including forest restoration and fire control in a last-ditch bid to keep the hunting access open.

The fall goose season was cancelled on August 23 in the 16 states comprising the Atlantic Flyway due to a crash in the number of geese nesting in northern Quebec. The Quebec flocks have fallen from about 750,000 geese to fewer than 250,000 since 1988, while the number of nesting pairs has fallen from 116,000 to 29,000. Waterfowlers are still allowed to shoot ducks, who are expected to come under exceptionally heavy fire because hunters can't blast geese, and resident Canada geese—the latter targeted in special seasons. The New York "nuisance goose" season ran from September 5 to September 15.

A \$250,000 study of bowhunting wounding rates conducted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and West Virginia University found that an average of 1,823 archers per hunt studied hit deer 237 times—about once per nine archers—and took home 173 deer per hunt, under one per 10 archers. The average maximum wounding loss rate was 13%, but about 45% of the deer wounded were later killed by other hunters. This would make the wounding loss rate in bowhunting about double the loss rate found in studies of rifle hunting, but far less than the 50% loss rate found in studies of Texas and Illinois bowhunters.

The number of licenced hunters in the U.S. dropped from 15.6 million in 1993 to 15.3 million last year, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported on August 3, but the number of anglers grew from 30.18 million to 30.24 million.

Ardent fox hunter and vivisector Dr. Gordon Nichols French, 76, former associate dean of the University of Pennsylvania medical school, died of head injuries on August 28 after losing his mount during a hunt by Mr. Stewart's Cheshire Foxhounds, of Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Fox hunters seeking a missing \$5,000 hound in the Blackwater State Forest of Florida on August 28 captured, trussed, and killed a 50-year-old, 500-pound, 11-foot alligator whose stomach included telemetric collars and tags from seven hunting dogs in all, one of whom vanished in 1981. At least 25 dogs were missing and believed stolen in the vicinity.

Bill Nooter

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—Merritt Clifton

Republicans charge against ESA

WASHINGTON D.C.--The Congressional rush to gut the Endangered Species Act gained momentum on September 7 when Republican representatives Don Young (R-Alaska) and Richard Pombo (R-California) introduced the most aggressive rollback measure yet. Titled HR 2275, the Endangered Species Conservation Management Act of 1995, it was immediately endorsed by Rep. Billy Lauzin (R-La.) and Rep. Bill Brewster (D-Okla.) Young claimed to have 95 cosponsors in all.

The Young/Pombo bill would repeal the portion of the ESA cited in the Supreme Court's June 29 verdict that it does cover critical habitat as well as individuals of protected species. Tax breaks would be given to landowners who protect habitat, but the government would have to compensate landowners for any mandatory conservation measures that harm property values. The Secretary of the Interior would be allowed to determine that a species should go extinct.

A peer review requirement for all listing decisions was cited by Defenders of Wildlife analysts as a prescription for indefinite delay. Added Defenders, "Under the pretense of creating a National Biological Diversity Reserve, the Young/Pombo bill would eliminate habitat protection requirements on many federal lands. In addition, the consultation requirements of the ESA would be drastically altered to allow federal agencies to destroy habitat and needlessly harm threatened and endangered species."

Subspecies and geographically or biologically isolated populations, such as particular salmon runs, could only be protected through special acts of Congress.

While Young pledged that his bill would be on the floor of the House for a vote by November, it is not expected to advance unamended. However, as chair of the House Resources Committee, with fellow Alaska Republican Frank Murkowski chairing the counterpart Senate committee, Young is

central features of his bill, which are likely to be merged with similar features from previously introduced bills addressing the ESA.

The Young/Pombo bill most resembles the Endangered Species Act Reform Act of 1995, drafted by a coalition of lobbyists for the timber and construction industries, and introduced last spring by Sen. Slade Gorton (R-Wash.). Like the Gorton bill, it is opposed not only by animal and habitat protection groups, but also by the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, which is engaged in an ongoing conflict with timber interests over the preservation of spawning streams.

Traffic encouraged

The Endangered Species Coalition online briefing for September 8 noted that "Provisions in the ESA which protect foreign wildlife including elephants, leopards, and antelope would be eliminated" by the Young/Pombo bill, reflecting "recommendations made to Young in a March 10 letter from the governments of Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi, and Namibia. The bill lifts all ESA controls on the import of sport-hunted trophies of threatened species," the briefing added, "and forbids the U.S. from imposing stronger import restrictions on threatened species than those required by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species."

Some pressure for amendments favorable to animals could come from House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), who on July 13 took the floor during trimming of the Interior Department budget to defend aid to rhino, tiger, and elephant conservation programs abroad.

Hoping for passage of the parts of the Young/Pombo bill pertaining to international wildlife traffic, the Southern African Development Community is already setting up a joint marketing plan for elephant ivory culled from state-owned herds. Members of

Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe—but not all of them favor selling ivory.

The plan was announced in the wake of a World Wildlife Fund warning that the Vietnamese elephant herd has dropped from 2,000 in 1980 to barely 300, due to habitat loss and ivory poaching. WWF argues that resuming the sale of ivory from Africa will undercut Asian poachers, but the market didn't exactly work that way before 1989, when the present CITES moratorium on international ivory sales was imposed.

WWF also warned that there are no more than 1,500 tigers left in all of Indochina due to poaching stimulated by traditional Chinese medicinal demand for tiger bone.

Another reminder of the reality of wildlife trafficking came from Virunga National Park in Zaire, where six members of an Italian family including two children were massacred by poachers on an August 6 expedition to see gorillas. A week later, two mountain gorillas were killed nearby.

Canada

The anti-endangered species political mood in Congress seemed to flow north. On August 17, more than 20 years after Canada joined CITES, and three years after Canada ratified the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, a draft Canadian Endangered Species Protection Act was finally introduced into Parliament. Purporting to protect 244 species officially believed to be at risk, the bill was crafted to avoid any hint of infringing on either provincial sensibilities or private property rights.

"Canada's proposed 'national' endangered species legislation will proffer protection, if every vested interest in Canada agrees, to the minute fraction of Canadian wildlife inhabiting federal lands and waters," assessed International Wildlife Coalition representative Anne Doncaster, "and provide

—K.B.

Added Ronald Orenstein, also of IWC, "Listing a species will not require the federal government or anyone else to do one thing to protect it. All it requires is that a Response Statement be prepared—but this statement may conclude that no effort will be made to recover the species."

No refuge

Other bills affecting endangered species with a likelihood of passage include HR 1977, the Interior Appropriations Bill, already passed in draft form by both the House and Senate. The House and Senate versions are now being reconciled before final ratification. They include a moratorium on new endangered and threatened species listings pending passage of a revised ESA, and either the abolition (House) or significant reduction of the budget of (Senate) the National Biological Survey.

Less threatening to species but with implications for habitat, the House has also advanced measures that if ratified by the Senate could reduce the National Park system, accelerate logging in the National Forests, and open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil drilling, a longtime goal of Alaskan politicians because every state resident would get a royalty from the proceeds. And then there was HB 1112, from Rep. Brewster, which would turn the Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge over to the state of Oklahoma so that food plots could be used to lure an estimated 100,000 ducks and 45,000 geese within range of

well-positioned to push for passage of the the SADC include Angola, Botswana, virtually no protection to wildlife habitat.” hunters’ shotguns—Brewster’s admitted goal.

Hegins 1995: love and mayhem

HEGINS, Pennsylvania—If law enforcement officials really believed, as some said, that locking up Rod Coronado killed the Animal Liberation Front (*Court Calendar*, September), they got notice to the contrary on August 27 when persons claiming to be the ALF briefly freed 500 pigeons who were to be killed at the 52nd annual Hegins pigeon shoot. An ALF communique said the pigeons were taken from Mike’s Feed Barn in Weishampie, near Hegins, and released in a park.

But whoever purports to be the ALF these days learned a lesson about rehoming pigeons—no quick job—when according to shoot organizer Bob Tobash, “All but about 50 came back.”

The pigeons who returned were among 5,106 released before the guns on Labor Day, of whom 13% were killed outright; 63% were wounded and killed by “trapper boys”; 14% were wounded but not captured by the trapper boys; and 10% escaped harm. The totals compared closely with those of 1994.

Fund for Animals volunteers have kept the records for the past three years, hoping to build a case that the Hegins shoot is prosecutable cruelty. They also treat the injuries of any pigeons they recover, and humanely euthanize those hurt too badly to recover. About 300 pigeons “were transported to rehabilitation facilities for further care” this year, said Fund director of campaigns Mike Markarian.

Chicago Animal Rights Coalition founder Steve Hindi, who practically single-handedly revived

interest in the shoot in 1990 after the major national groups had given up trying to halt it, said he thought this year’s shoot might have marked a turning point. No demonstrators were cited, Hindi explained, but Hegins police chief Steve Lohr cited three shoot supporters for slamming Hindi’s video camera into his face, and was likely to cite two more, captured on the video footage, for throwing rocks at protesters. In addition, Lohr confirmed on September 5 that he was investigating the presence of 13 banded pigeons among those who were stored for the shoot. Shooting banded birds is illegal in Pennsylvania.

Lohr succeeded longtime Hegins police chief Earl Stutzman last year.

“The spectators were very drunk and violent this year,” said Fund representative Michael Chiado. “I was assaulted as well as a number of others, and we are pressing charges. One activist was almost run over by a tractor driver who lowered the front shovel of the tractor and charged her.”

“This was my fourth year there,” seconded activist Stuart Chaifetz, “and I think this was the most violent year.” Lingering, he said, were memories of the smiles on the faces of shoot supporters who killed wounded birds or tried to take them from activists—the smiles, Chaifetz said, “that normal people have when in love.”

“These are farm boys,” Tobash told Associated Press. “They love their animals before they go to the slaughterhouse.”

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Doves under fire

AKRON—Ohio’s first dove season in 19 years and only the third in 79 years opened slowly on September 15, with reportedly few participants. “This is all new to our sportsmen,” Division of Wildlife official Jeff Herrick told Akron Beacon-Journal hunting writer Tom Melody. “Truth is, they don’t know what they’re missing.”

Hunters who don’t know what they’re missing or where the pellets go are of course one reason why the majority of Ohioans, according to polls, still oppose a dove season, which squeaked past the state legislature through a concentrated display of political muscle by the gun lobby. And even if a hunter does catch a dove with a shotgun blast, there often isn’t anything left of her to eat.

“Dove hunting is all about a lot of shooting,” hunter Mark Kennedy said. “Just a lot of shooting.”

The Great Lakes office of the Humane Society of the U.S. is reportedly preparing petitions in an attempt to prevent future dove seasons via public referendum.

A bill to open a dove season in Michigan, already passed by the state house, was before the state senate for a critical vote as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press.

The Fund for Animals charged on August 24 that recent U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service policy amendments “allowing state agencies to dictate what constitutes dove baiting allow Dracula to guard the blood bank. State wildlife agencies have an economic interest in maximizing dove hunting opportunity and success, regardless of the potential legality of their decisions or the potential impact to dove populations.”

Cecily Westerman (Oct. only)

RELIGION & ANIMALS

Tales from the Cryptozoologists

Paul Watson goes to trial

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland--Captain Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society seemed to be the most relaxed person in the courtroom through the first week of his trial for allegedly recklessly endangering the lives of the crew of Cuban drag trawler *Rio Las Casas* and his own 29 crew members as well, including his wife Lisa DiStefano, during a July 28, 1993 action in defense of the Atlantic Canadian cod fishery. If convicted, Watson could be sentenced to life in prison. But Canadian fisheries officer Wayne Evans, the first prosecution witness, testified that Watson was arrested outside Canadian waters. Extensive video of the encounter presented by the prosecution showed no contact between Watson's vessel, the *Cleveland Amory*, and the *Rio Las Casas*. And three Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers who were on the scene testified that they saw no bumping.

Under cross-examination, RCMP tactical squad commander Bill Rooney said that in addition to his 21-man unit, the Canadian government had a destroyer, three patrol boats, two helicopters, and two fixed-wing aircraft were present to shadow Watson, at cost of about \$3.4 million. The trial is expected to cost another \$1 million. "People are angry with the government for spending that kind of money to arrest and try me for protecting the cod, when 10,000 Atlantic Canadians are out of work because there are not any cod left to catch," Watson told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Meanwhile, two years after Watson's effort to chase foreign druggers out of the area, four years after suspending cod fishing until the population recovers, the Canadian government

recently began ousting foreign druggers using similar tactics.

In other matters surfacing early in the trial, a ship's engineer who was fired by the Sea Shepherds for drinking on board the *Cleveland Amory* before the engagement began turned out to have been a Norwegian spy. The engineer, James Barnhart, apparently hired on first, then approached the Norwegian consulate to cut a deal.

Watson came to Newfoundland after costing the Canadian government another bundle in August by cruising up the coast of British Columbia in a small vessel named *The Sirenian* with an 11-member crew, trailed in relays by RCMP, Canadian Coast Guard, and Canadian Armed Services craft. As the *Vancouver Province* headlined, "Eco-pirate Watson threatens to sink seiners," the Pacific Salmon Commission cut the maximum allowable catch of depleted Fraser River sockeye salmon in half, underscoring Watson's contention that large-scale commercial fishing in the region cannot be sustained. Panic seemed to be catching. United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union local 17 president Rick Frey accused Watson of teaming up with sport fishers to damage nets, while U.S. immigration at Ketchikan refused to allow Watson--a Canadian citizen, though a U.S. resident--to enter U.S. waters, lest he disturb the Alaskan salmon fishing fleet.

"But all we were doing," Watson laughed, "was taking pictures."

Contributions to Watson's defense may be sent c/o the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, 3107-A Washington Blvd., Marina del Rey, CA 90292.

COURT CALENDAR

Crimes against wildlife

The 11th Circuit Court of Appeals on

Crimes against humans

Chicago-area stable owner Kenneth

Wins \$95,000

Safia Rubai, a Muslim who argued as a University of Colorado medical school freshman in 1992 that her religion forbade her participation in mandatory dog dissection, was in August awarded \$95,000 in settlement of a lawsuit initially dismissed by Denver District Court but reinstated on appeal after the passage of the 1993 Religious Freedom Restoration Act clarified her rights. Under the settlement, CU is also to establish a review process to find ways of accommodating the claims of other conscientious objectors to participation in dissection, who must establish that their position is grounded in sincere religious faith. Rubai left CU after flunking physiology because she would not dissect, but later in 1992 passed an equivalent course at Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska, that didn't use animals. She then returned to CU, graduated this spring, and is now a first-year medical resident.

Another round in O'Barry vs. Roberts

Feuding former partners **Joe Roberts** of the **Dolphin Alliance** and **Ric O'Barry** of the **Dolphin Project** on August 29 signed an out-of-court settlement of cross-filed lawsuits whereby O'Barry and Lloyd Good III retained control of the Sugarloaf Dolphin Sanctuary while agreeing to turn over the former Ocean Reef Club dolphins Bogie and Bacall to Roberts. But the deal wasn't even 48 hours old before they were embroiled in dispute over who would catch and transport the dolphins, and who would have what role after the dolphins reached their new holding pen on the Indian River. When O'Barry hitched a ride to the Indian River on the truck hauling Bogie, Roberts had him arrested for disturbing the peace. Roberts gave **ANIMAL PEOPLE** a list of witnesses to the incident whom he said would support his version of what happened, but those we reached by telephone were sympathetic toward O'Barry and one of them even posted O'Barry's \$500 bail. O'Barry still has custody of three former U.S. Navy dolphins (*see page 13*), plus a third Ocean Reef dolphin, Molly, who is not considered a good candidate for outright release because of her relatively advanced age, but may be able to come and go on "day release" in O'Barry's opinion.

Humane enforcement

A shocked real estate appraiser in late August discovered more than 100 cocker spaniels and Irish setters in filthy cages at the Cornish, New Hampshire home of dog breeders Eugene and Judy Hopper. He photographed the situation and forwarded the photos to Sue Skaskiw of Vermont Volunteer Services for Animals, who had just drawn media attention for removing 92 animals from the home of an animal collector in nearby Springfield, Vermont. Having no jurisdiction in New Hampshire, Skaskiw contacted New Hampshire counterparts. But in the course of planning a raid, trying to find out in advance how many dogs might need sheltering, Skaskiw said, information was leaked to dog behaviorist April Frost, who apparently warned the Hoppers. Before the raid could occur, the Hoppers and friends claimed on TV and the Internet that they were having to place large numbers of puppies to keep the humane societies from killing them—and thereby got rid of much of the evidence while the humane organizations were put on the defensive. The media reports took a different tone after reporters learned the New Hampshire Division of Youth Services was also part of the raid planning, and that social workers would remain involved with the family.

Judge William Patrick on August 22 sentenced convicted northern

September 5 for the second time denied Miami monkey dealer Matthew Block's attempt to overturn a 13-month jail sentence he received in April 1993 after pleading guilty to felony conspiracy in the "Bangkok Six" smuggling case. The "Six" were baby orangutans whom Block attempted to have shipped from Singapore to Belgrade in February 1990, along with two siamang gibbons. Tightly packed into a crate marked "Birds," they were intercepted at the Bangkok airport. Four of the six orangs died from complications of the conditions of their transport.

A federal jury in Los Angeles on August 29 convicted Theodora Elizabeth Swanson, 35, of Memphis, on felony smuggling charges for her part in importing an estimated 400 wild cockatoo eggs from Australia to the U.S. between 1986 and 1991. Cockatoos hatched from the eggs were sold for \$1,000-\$13,000 apiece, depending on the subspecies. Fifteen participants in the scheme have now been convicted.

Taxidermist Nicholas Peters, 40, of Newtown, Powys, Wales, was on August 15 arrested in possession of body parts from an estimated 500 endangered animals, including a chimpanzee, a gorilla, a tiger, a cheetah, a baby elephant, a red panda, a golden lion tamarin, baby black jaguars, and several tigers, as well as a Philippine eagle, of which an estimated 50 remain in the wild. It was the largest such haul ever from a private collector, until Belgian police raided Peters' second home in Dessel and found 500 hides, 700 skulls, 40 frozen skeletons, and about 200 frozen birds. Peters' traffic took place virtually in the open, due to loose European Union animal-related commerce regulations.

Steven Eyler, 19, of Oakland, Maryland, on August 31 drew two days in jail and a fine of \$842 for poaching an albino doe near Cranesville, West Virginia. Richard Warnick Jr., 19, and Jacob Scott Livengood, 20, of Oakland and Swanton, Maryland, were each fined \$162 as accessories. Both Celtic and Native American traditions hold killing a white deer to be a direct offense against the Almighty.

Mark White, 34, of Elverson, Pennsylvania, was fined \$1,700 on August 10 for illegally capturing fox kittens for sale to fox hunters at about \$100 apiece. Still facing charges are White's father James White, 56, and alleged accomplices Thomas Harper, 28, and Kelly Browell, 28. James White faces further charges for allegedly pulling a gun on police.

Hansen, 62, was convicted on September 13 of the 1955 sex-related murders of Robert Peterson, 14, John Schussler, 13, and his brother Anton, 11—the most sensational of 12 murders believed to have been committed by members and associates of a ring that killed horses to collect insurance money. The horses haven't been forgotten; at deadline, world class equestrian George Lindemann, 31, and his trainer, Marion Hulick, both of Greenwich, Connecticut, were on trial for allegedly commissioning the electrocution of a horse who was insured for \$250,000. Twenty-nine people have been indicted for fraud as result of the probe; 20 are already convicted. Most recently charged were Daniel Jayne, 33, of Morton Grove, Illinois, and John Garvey, 54, of Palos Verdes, California, for allegedly burning 26 horses alive in a 1987 stable fire. Jayne's great uncle Silas, who died in 1988 after serving seven years for ordering the 1970 murder of his brother, was reputed head of the horse-killing syndicate.

Steven Pfiel, 19, the son of a prominent meatpacking executive, on August 18 drew a 100-year sentence after pleading guilty to the 1993 hunting knife thrill-killing of Hillary Norskog, 13, in Palos Township, Illinois, and subsequent murder of his older brother Roger, whom he confessed to bludgeoning with a baseball bat and hacking with a meat cleaver on March 18, while free on bail. Roger Pfiel was asleep in bed at the time. After that killing, Pfiel allegedly raped a close family member, then fled with the family hunting arsenal, but surrendered to police the next morning.

Toronto accountant Paul Bernardo, 31, was convicted on September 1 of kidnapping, raping, and killing Leslie Mahaffy, 14, in June 1991, and Kristen French, 15, in April 1992. His wife, veterinary assistant Karla Homolka, provided drugs and surgical instruments used to hobble the victims, but drew only a 12-year prison term as part of a plea bargain in exchange for her testimony. After she was sentenced, police found videotape depicting her as an active and apparently enthusiastic participant in those crimes and the sex-related overdose murder of her 15-year-old sister, Tammy, on Christmas Eve, 1990. Keeping a tight lid on details about the case, police have never confirmed rumors that between human victims Bernardo and Homolka tortured animals.

Brandon Roses, 10, of Mulino,

California puppy miller Charlotte Speegle to serve two years in state prison on eight felony counts of animal abuse involving 329 poodles who were seized from her property in July 1993, along with four cats and three horses. "This sets a new standard for sentences in animal cruelty cases," said Santa Rosa animal-related law specialist Larry Weis, pointing out that none of the time was suspended. But the case nearly broke the Northwest SPCA, of Oroville, which was obliged to house the poodles as evidence for 17 months while defending itself against 16 retaliatory lawsuits filed by Speegle. At deadline the Northwest SPCA was operating on a day-to-day basis. Patrick ruled that Speegle is liable for up to \$260,000 in civil restitution, but she claims to be indigent.

Los Angeles authorities on September 14 seized 38 potbellied pigs from the home of an apparent collector, believed to be the biggest pet pig seizure to date, but declined to name her or file charges.

Herman Schwegler, 53, of Port Washington, Wisconsin, was charged on August 11 with 26 counts of failing to properly shelter 62 sheep, 22 goats, and 43 equines, who were found mired in manure heaped three to four feet deep; 67 counts of mistreating the animals; and 25 counts of not properly feeding them. Hit with 36 similar charges in 1991, when he lived in Richfield, Wisconsin, Schwegler and Debra Schier-Schwegler escaped prosecution in that case when a judge ruled the animals were improperly seized—after Waukesha County spent more than \$100,000 on their care.

Ketch-All
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Frank Zigrang ad--
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REVIEWS

Good Companions

by Era Zistel

J.N. Townsend Publishers (12 Greenleaf Drive, Exeter, NH 03833), 1995.
105 pages, paper, \$12.00.

Do you have Era Zistel's five earlier cat books published by J.N. Townsend? Whether this is your sixth or your first, *Good Companions* will acquaint you with a woman you will warm to, if you fancy animals at all. It tells the story of an old cat down on his luck, but never willing to impose, true to himself always as cats are, but capable of lasting loyalty. This cat comes to Zistel in an area where winter is hard on the best-provided-for and healthiest of humans, but the cat can never conquer an innate fear of walls and move into security. Zistel also keeps the last goat from a small herd, aging like herself. Zistel is not a person who ever lives according to the easy or the practical...she takes in and *keeps* the endless mice bred by a pair a little girl whose

mother will not have them brings to her sadly; she permits chipmunk invasion; considers all manner of animal down-and-outers good companions, and cares for them as she would a closely-related human being. And this at an age when her own strength is well past peak. Rigging an ingenious device to support the goat, who was lamed by strokes, Zistel tends the animal through two more seasons of summer enjoyment, with the cat and a chipmunk completing an odd quartet. Devotion and eccentricity seem an equal blend in many who love animals, as well as in those animals people find lovably unforgettable. This is a story about such qualities.

—Phyllis Clifton

Simply Vegetarian:

Easy-to-prepare recipes for the vegetarian gourmet,

edited by Nancy Mair and Susan Rinzler.

Dawn Publications (14618 Tyler Foote Road, Nevada City, CA 95959), 1989.
249 pages; \$9.95 paperback.

Originally issued in 1985 as the *Ananda Cookbook*, *Simply Vegetarian* has reputedly sold more than 80,000 copies. I acquired the first edition just before the current edition appeared in 1989, but didn't have the brains to use it while courting Kim, when I tried to impress her by making lentil soup. That may be why she fed the soup to the porch raccoons. *Simply Vegetarian* is not a strictly vegan book, but vegans will find plenty in it that they can eat, will want to try, and will be able to make in less time than the four hours I spent—twice—trying to impress Kim further by making a vegan peasant pie from a recipe in another popular vegetarian cookbook, without getting past the midway stage she inelegantly described as mashed carrots and potatoes.

—M.C.

OBITUARIES

Animals and Women: Feminist Theoretical Explorations

edited by Carol J. Adams and Josephine Donovan

Duke University Press (Box 90660, Durham NC 27708-0660), 1995.
366 pages, \$16.95 paper, \$49.95 cloth.

This collection of 13 essays, discussing exploitation and abuse of animals and women from a feminist perspective, makes for a challenging read. The premise—that women and animals suffer similar oppression, for much the same reasons—is both valid and interesting. But what the editors describe as a “multidisciplinary approach” tends to be more scattershot, uneasily blending discussions of literature, semantics, sociology, ethics, ecology, etc. One essayist even digs up an ancient squib by Virginia Woolf.

In the typical scenario, Patriarchal White Males sprang full-blown out of the blue to set themselves up as so many Hitlers. They must be denounced and overthrown, because from them flows every oppressive and perverse force that crushes the life out of Nature and Women. The only remedy is to break the back of this power elite.

The main theory put forward as to why PWMs act as they do is that it is because of their conflicting feelings about “the other,” as represented by women and animals. PWMs apparently have no understanding of, or tolerance for, or ability to let be, anything that does not completely mirror them; therefore they exploit what they can, degrade or destroy the rest.

This theory may have some validity as far as it goes, but the paradox is that by taking this stance, the feminists have themselves turned PWMs into “the other,” a faceless ogre. So we have the White Queen in a rhetorical showdown with the Black King.

It's an unfortunate truth that nature, much more than the bedroom or workplace, is the battleground of the male-female war. That animals are not only a very real part of this endless, lethal squabble, but also dragged in by their metaphorical tails to bolster the moral or philosophical correctness of either side, is frightening.

but this theory overlooks, or at least underplays, a few important points. What turns people into bullies, as PWMs clearly are, is a profound sense of *lack* of power, coupled with an even more profound inability to figure out how to get power in more appropriate and constructive ways. Further, lack of power is deeply rooted in a sense of imposed isolation, not just from nature or from other people, but from one's own thought processes, severely hampering possibilities for change. And finally, as in that timeless philosophical question of why a dog licks his balls, one reason people engage in bullying behavior is because they *can*.

This latter point is one which feminists should explore with unflinching honesty. While animals and women do indeed suffer exploitation and degradation resulting largely from the same factors, a clear line of distinction must be drawn, because women—at least North American and European women—*do* have the option of consciously choosing from a range of carefully thought-out reactions; animals do not.

Animals and Women is interesting not only for the points it raises about abuse and exploitation, but for demonstrating the profound anger, hatred, and condemnation held toward a segment of society, here dubbed the PWMs. Unfortunately, though bullies may not like to be treated with such hostility and contempt, they feed on and draw strength from it; it consolidates that sense of isolation which makes up the foundation of their philosophy.

Bullies torment others because they want to break through the wall of isolation in the only way they seem to know how; and their victims, rather than challenging them in the immediate arena, invariably retreat, shouting insults and invoking curses. Until someone figures out and imposes a better way, nature will largely remain can-

Howard Elliott Winn, 69, died August 13 while gardening at his home in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. Best known for pioneering acoustic research on whale songs, Winn was author of more than 120 scientific papers altogether, pertaining to birds and fish as well as marine mammals. "He was scientific director of the Cetacean and Turtle Assessment Program," remembered colleague Robert Kenney, "which was a landmark study in 1978-1982 of the whales, dolphins, and sea turtles off the northeastern United States. Much of his whale research over the last 15 years focused on the right whale, the most endangered whale species. He was the lead investigator of the South Channel Ocean Productivity Experiment, a large program which significantly advanced our understanding of right whale habitat requirements, and served as a member of the national right whale recovery team. In recent years he was conducting a continuing study of the ecology and behavior of coral reef fish in Belize, Central America." Earning a B.A. in biology at Bowdoin College in 1948, and an M.S. and Ph.D. at the University of Michigan, 1950 and 1955, Winn taught for 10 years at the University of Maryland before joining the University of Rhode Island as professor of oceanography in 1965. Winn served as president of the Animal Behavior Society in 1966. He is survived by his wife, Susan Hammen-Winn, and four sons.

Activist Dorothy Done, of Ventura County, California, died suddenly on August 25. A memorial from Animal Emancipation remembered her as "coordinator of the campaign that led California Assembly member Jack O'Connell to twice introduce legislation that would have banned the Draize eye irritancy test statewide. Each time, despite heavy industry lobbying, the bill cleared both houses of the California legislature by wide margins, only to be vetoed by pro-vivisection, pro-industry governors." She is survived by her husband, fellow animal rights activist Clark Done.

Thomas Harmon, 37, of Downer's Grove, Illinois, was found dead of apparent suicide on September 1 in the garage of the home he shared with fiance Sari Mintz. The garage door was reportedly jammed shut and the engine of the vehicle inside was running. Harmon was due in court on September 18 on charges of keeping a dangerous animal and obstructing a police officer, resulting from a June 18 incident in which an "exotic jungle cat" purportedly belonging to Mintz, believed to be a hybrid of uncertain ancestry, mauled Mintz's two-year-old niece, Alice Mintz, who received 200 stitches. The victim's parents, Bill and Judy Mintz, sought to have the cat euthanized for rabies testing. When Sari Mintz balked, DuPage County Judge Bonnie Wheeler on June 23 issued an emergency order that the cat be euthanized and tested—but Harmon, who originally bought the cat from an Iowa City breeder as a gift to Sari Mintz, took the cat to Iowa, leaving the cat with Iowa City veterinarian Greg Zimmerman for rabies observation. On June 30, however, Zimmerman euthanized the cat, as activists protested outside his clinic. The cat turned out to be not rabid.

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Many of the writers postulate that PWMs are in a constant state of aggressively consolidating their omnipotent power base;

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—Pamela June Kemp

MEMORIALS

In memory of Toby Turnbull, beloved canine friend of Patti & Ron Turnbull, who died one week short of his 13th birthday.

—Judy Meincke

In memory of my male cat, Lucky, who died at age 18 of kidney failure.

—Marion Friedman

In memory of Chamby, my beloved dog.

—Tillie A. Janowitz

In memory of all my cats and dogs

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—Mrs. M. Denota

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TRIBUTES

In honor of Louie & Kathy.

—Jean Michaelsohn

In honor of Animal Creation.

—Brien Comerford

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The Evil Side of a Racetrack

by Michael John Horak

Rainbow Books Inc. (POB 430, Highland City, FL 33846-0430), 1995. 515 pages, with photos. \$30.00.

The Evil Side of a Racetrack is the autobiography of Michael John Horak, a former harness racing owner, driver and trainer, most heavily involved in the 1960s, when most of his story takes place. But now, in 1995, the treatment of racehorses hasn't changed for the better. They are still drugged and raced lame with alarming regularity.

Horak got into racing chiefly for the love of horses and to be able to make a living with them. He tried to make a difference by training his horses and those of clients in a cautious, easy, drug-free manner. He did not believe in racing an even slightly lame horse, no matter how well a drug might mask the pain. He knew that drugs might work for a while and perhaps a few more wins could be had, but in the end the horse would break down in extreme pain.

Horak also did not believe in racing young colts; though two-year-olds are routinely raced, a horse is not physically mature until the age of three or four. Nor did Horak believe in racing horses in extreme weather: "The temperature was fifteen below zero with a wind-chill factor lowering it to forty below. Incredible as it may seem, the harness races went on as scheduled. I called the Humane Society to refresh their memory of their purpose and to inform them that if they would go to the track, they would find at least 500 cases of animal cruelty. There would be many horses unable to get a drink of water because the pails were frozen blocks of ice. I was simply told that my message was being recorded and that the matter would receive top priority, then a polite, 'Good-bye.' No harness racing was ever cancelled the entire long, cold winter, even though very few people attended."

Horak writes a lot about the practice of "fixing" races, stacking the odds, and insurance fraud—most notably regarding the questions that remain to this day surrounding the decision to have the great thoroughbred filly Ruffian destroyed after she broke down in a 1973 match race: "The most mysterious part of that complete incident was that Ruffian was never insured until two weeks before that match race." Ruffian had broken down before that, so perhaps her owners knew it was only a matter of time.

One thing that Horak does not mention is the slaughter trade. Most racehorses are "retired" to the feedlot. Only those successful enough to pass on their genes or who have not been hopelessly used up and crippled escape that fate. Horak also does not sufficiently explain why abuse takes

place. Greed is of course the motive; but he doesn't really lay out how the racing system practically forces owners to race two-year-olds, by creating the most prestigious races for horses in that age group. He doesn't offer a strong enough explanation as to why horses are raced in sub-zero temperatures—if so few bettors attend, why go on? He does talk a lot about the commonly administered drug Lasix, and offers interesting insights into its use and misuse.

Horak's reputation around the track was good with the few honest owners and drivers, but to the majority, and to many track officials, he was a busybody and a trouble-maker. Horak's best horse, a colt he raised from a yearling and trained himself, was Michael John, a bay standardbred. Michael John was started late, at three, and always raced without drugs. He never broke down, and won consistently. Shortly after Horak refused to purposely lose a race with Michael John, Michael John was attacked in his stall at Washington Park Racetrack while Horak's groom, Charlie, was asleep. The guard dog, a Doberman, was found dead in the stall. Horak writes that Michael John was tied up and he could see "three or four one-inch welt marks across his back, about a foot long. The same kind of marks were on his left stifle," a sensitive part of the hind leg which can be likened to a person's knee. "These lunatic losers must have waited since my race, in the event that I might have suspected something might happen after my winning. Then, I did relax my guard. I still blame myself for that, but how long can a person keep a 24-hour guard on his horse?" Michael John was injured to the point of needing a lay-up to recover. He did return to racing, but was retired soon after.

Kicked and beaten

Years later, in 1978, Horak went to a track in Florida at the suggestion of a friend, to look at Ocala Star Craft, a mare for sale. She was racing on the afternoon Horak went to see her, and he immediately guessed she was dead lame under a mask of drugs. Then: "I looked at the tote board and to my surprise Ocala Star Craft was now the overwhelming favorite. This was caused by someone putting \$500 to win on her the very second the board was open for wagering." The mare broke down in the race and was removed by ambulance.

When Horak saw Ocala Star Craft, still lame,

"Throw-away" rescued by Compassion Seeds sanctuary.

entered in another race a couple of months later, he tried to have her scratched, but "that was like looking for a needle in a haystack—not one track official was around...I was completely baffled and discouraged that I had failed." He went back to the infield to watch the race. "It was impossible to believe that Ocala Star Craft was again the favorite with her odds at even money. The racing program had her previous races and dates listed in order, as with every other horse (in the race). However, they failed to inform their readers that she was taken off the track in Florida by a horse ambulance because she was so lame she couldn't even take one step to walk into the van. She had to be lifted in by leather straps with the use of a hoist." As Horak feared, Ocala Star Craft broke down as he watched. Six other horses fell, unable to avoid the fallen mare and racing cart.

Horak followed Ocala Star Craft's driver, Daryl Busse, as he went to the paddock area after the disastrous race and shouted at him, chastising him for his abuse of the mare. Horak was later picked up by track security for his "threatening, disruptive behaviour." He was handcuffed, then kicked and beaten. His elbow was severely injured. Horak filed suit against the guards and track individually and collectively, and eventually, years later, won a cash sum for his pain and suffering. But his racing days were over, as his elbow never did heal well enough for him to have the strength to drive a racehorse.

Never afraid to name names, Horak does it without making his memoirs sound like sour grapes. However, *The Evil Side of a Racetrack* is sometimes bogged down with insignificant details, like what he had for dinner, or what he watched on television, and suffers from being short on horses and long on legalities: 300 pages of verbatim court transcripts is a bit much. *The Evil Side of a Racetrack*, though compelling, would have benefited by cuts and perhaps collaboration with a professional writer.

—Staci Layne Wilson

Congo by Michael Crichton

Ballantine Books, N.Y., 1980, re-released with the film. 313 pages, paper, \$6.99 U.S.; \$7.99 Canadian.

It's the late 1970s, and several rival groups of computer businesses (portrayed as having the political ambitions, espionage techniques, and arms of mini-nationhood) are feverishly competing to be the first on site at the fabled Lost City of Zinj in the mysterious depths of the African Congo River basin. Only at Zinj are to be found the blue diamonds which will revolutionize computer technology—and whoever finds the diamonds first finds the Bill Gates-like riches of computerland.

However, the first expedition to Zinj was promptly wiped out. Through hi-tech detective work and, finally, face-to-face combat, the diamond hunters discover that the gems of Zinj are guarded by an anomalous race of grey gorilla.

The hero of *Congo* is Amy, an AMESLAN-signing juvenile forest gorilla of one of two known varieties, who is part of an anthropological project. Amy's rapport with Peter Elliot, her "trainer," is such that she can understand his speech, and can sign to him her own fairly sophisticated perceptions. She also seems to be the only character possessing sensitivity, wit, insight, and any true link to her surroundings. While the other members of her expedition can "see" the jungle and what they're up against only through the filtering and enhancing agents of their sophisticated computers—and the computers often break down—Amy alone can feel the sense of the jungle, its nature, and its agenda.

The only thing that excites Peter Elliot is the glory of discovering the new species of grey gorilla, and the fame it will bring him. Karen Ross, hotshot leader of the computer expedition, cares only about finding the diamonds and the fame that will bring her. These two almost asexual people are examples of modern attributes of laser-like focus and aggressive entrepreneurship gone hideously awry.

It all makes for an exciting scenario. Will Ross and Elliot finally discover their deeply buried humanity and get it on? Will Amy find a nice jungle gorilla and get it on? Will communication be established between the grey gorillas and the humans with the aid of Amy as interpreter? Will the humans start to rely on their own ingenuity and psychic interpretations of their surroundings, realizing the computer can't help them out of every problem? Will the grey gorillas smash all their skulls for them, or will they all be eaten by the angry, warring native tribes?

No. A *deus ex machina* in the form of volcanic Mount Mukenko decides to erupt and bury the City of Zinj, its priceless blue diamonds and its fabulous population of grey gorillas under a few miles of ash and lava. End of story, the principles having apparently learned little or nothing from their almost supernatural adventures in the jungles of the Congo.

The ending initially seems like a ham-fisted way to evade a difficult resolution, but may be a joke on Crichton's part, as he includes a lengthy quote from a source identified as "The Death of Nature," which concludes: "...for all practical purposes one may say that nature has disappeared. Wild plants are preserved in hothouses, wild animals in zoos and game parks: artificial settings created by man as a souvenir of the once-prevalent natural world. But an animal in a zoo or a game park does not live its natural life, any more than a man in a city lives a natural life.

"Today we are surrounded by man and his creations. Man is inescapable, everywhere on the globe, and nature is a fantasy, a dream of the past, long gone."

Which is as may be, until one considers that the violence and sublime fury of a Mount Mukenko—nature at its most assertive—takes so little notice of humankind and its dreamy little dreams that it buries said dreams in the wink of a hot eye.

If Crichton has indeed hidden a little joke in *Congo*, it is that humanity will never prevail against nature, about which we know next to nothing, and that our pervasiveness over the planet is more apparent than real. It is nature, so touchingly eulogized above, which is the survivor. "Maybe there's a higher truth than merely staying alive," one of the characters states at one point.

"There isn't," comes the blunt answer. "The purpose of life is to stay alive. Whenever any animal's behavior puts it out of touch with the realities of its existence, it becomes extinct."

And the human characters in *Congo*, with their surreal reliance on computer representations of reality, are so far out of touch that it's not the death of nature that's at hand, but the death of some members of an arrogant little species.

—Pamela June Kemp

HAVE (full year, paid)

Think Like The Animal: Questions to Ask Before You Kill, by Norm Phelps. The Fund for Animals (200 West 57th St., New York, NY 10019), 1995. 10 pages. Free in limited quantities.

Back from combat in Vietnam, poet Doug Rawlings has told high school students ever since, "If they got you thinking about signing up just to kill you some time, since nothing else is going down, you better be getting ready to kill you some women and children too, and you better be getting ready to kill you some time doing time, doing some long time locked up in their screams." *Think Like The Animal* effectively delivers the same message to young men who might be thinking about proving their manhood by taking up hunting, from the perspective of a former hunter from a hunting family who laid down his gun forever at age 15 circa 40 years ago. It might be best used by young women, approaching young men they know one-on-one.

—M.C.

Wildwear (renewed to 1st half of Dec.)

Fellow lover of animals,

. . . and suddenly my prayer was answered. There in the distance

I spotted Bruno . . . a hungry old shepherd . . . stumbling along the trail . . . hurrying to get a morsel of food . . . before it was all gone.

Watching him amble toward me, gray around the muzzle, I wondered who abandoned him in the forest . . . and why.

Every time I fed him . . . I felt his loneliness . . . his longing to be loved

. . . just once in his life.

Bruno always watched me hug the other dogs when I rescued them . . . and he just looked up at me, sadly. My heart always ached for him . . .

I desperately wanted to rescue him.

This morning, he was late . . . and I soon found out why.

Bruno had injured his leg.

In order to get him medical attention I had to immediately lure him into our cage trap . . .

. . . it was risky because if I failed, he might never come near me again . . . he wouldn't trust me.

He watched as I loaded the trap with his favorite can of food. Then I walked away while he went up to it and began eating.

Five times he entered the cage and backed away.

But finally . . . on the sixth try . . . he went all the way in and tripped the door. I was overjoyed!

. . . they even ate

paper sandwich wrappers.

I was so shaken by this, I drove to the city and bought four large fifty pound bags of dog food.

Back in the forest, I spread them over the ground.

Then I whistled for the dogs--they ran toward my car . . . all 35 of them! What a sight! I can still see their faces . . . all my old friends.

They dove into the food piles up to their elbows and started munching

loudly . . . while they ate, they smiled at me . . . thanking me for helping them.

Moved to tears . . . I never left their side.

We were together in the cold winter rains--when they were sick with pneumonia . . .

. . . and I put medicine in their food to help get them through it.

I remember feeling so helpless that I couldn't do more for them . . . my best friends were homeless . . .

. . . living on the cold ground . . . trying to sleep through the pounding storms . . . in puddles of water--rain beating constantly on their heads.

Running up to it, I hugged the trap with the nervous Bruno in it. He calmed right down . . . I poked my fingers through the cage on the ride to our shelter, stroking his face . . . he pushed his head into me for more.

Bruno was probably a "junk yard" guard-dog. He never knew the love and tenderness of a real family . . . and when he was too old and stiff to work anymore he was taken "for a ride" . . .

. . . abandoned . . . in the wilderness . . . left to starve to death slowly . . . to die alone.

I've been feeding hungry, frightened dogs--abandoned in the forest--for years.

People who want to help me save them . . . donate \$30, \$50, \$90 or more to feed them in the forest, rescue them . . . and care for them.

Whenever I show up these abandoned dogs . . . expecting a feast . . . gather around the van. One at a time they eventually begin to trust me . . .

. . . when they do, I pick them up and take them to our no-kill sanctuary. But Bruno always stayed just out of reach.

I rescued many dogs at this spot . . . a campsite in the forest . . . but never Bruno . . . until this lucky morning.

Now at our 89-acre "No-Kill" sanctuary, for the first time in his life Bruno is loved and cared for. He doesn't have to "earn his keep" . . . and every day he trusts a little more.

And the other day he wagged his tail at me!

Bruno is living proof of the difference our love can make . . . and the difference you can make to an abandoned dog with no hope of survival.

For \$30 you can feed an abandoned dog like Bruno . . . for \$50 you can neuter him and treat his wounds . . . for \$90 you can give him warmth and love at our sanctuary.

Bruno always had plenty to eat in the forest . . . thanks to people who care . . . but it wasn't like that when I first started rescuing abandoned cats and dogs.

. . . back in 1979. I still remember that morning as if it were yesterday . . .

. . . sadly, I found 35 dogs in the forest that day . . . so hungry they knocked over garbage cans full of picnic trash . . . trying to find a morsel of food . . .

It took a full year to get them all out of the forest, but I did . . . before the next winter's rains. I found loving homes for some, but many I kept myself . . .

. . . I was too much in love with them to say "goodbye."

I didn't start out to build the only dog and cat wilderness rescue organization in the country. It just happened . . .

. . . because of these 35 beautiful dogs . . .

. . . and as each one passed away over the years, my sadness became a renewed commitment to dedicate my life to saving their friends . . . whatever it takes.

I'm here for these animals . . . 7 days a week, 24 hours a day.

With your gift of \$30, \$50, \$90 or more today, I can continue to feed them, rescue them . . .

. . . and shower them with love . . . at our spacious 89-acre sanctuary . . . home to over 750 abandoned cats and dogs.

They can stay as long as they like . . . because we run a "No-Kill" shelter. When it gets crowded, we build more.

And it gets crowded!

YES, LEO! I want to help save an animal like Bruno, abandoned in the

\$30 to rescue a pet, like Bruno, in the wilderness.

\$50 to spay or neuter and medicate this animal.

\$90 to care for him at our No-Kill Shelter.

\$250 to care for a mother and her litter.

Other \$ _____

Please send me your free book of animal rescue stories, *Is This The Place*.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

Please make your check payable to: D.E.L.T.A. Rescue. Your gift is tax-deductible.

Thank you!

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Wild Burro Rescue
665 Burnt Ridge Road
Onalaska, WA 98570
(206) 985-7282

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED NOW

Wild Burro Rescue is organizing a nationwide protest and rescue alternative to the National Park Service's "direct reduction policy"—the shooting to death of wild burros as a routine management practice. Help save the wild burros. Join us—a \$20.00 annual membership includes newsletter and regular updates on our progress.

Wild Burro Rescue is an IRS tax-exempt organization which totally relies on community support. All donations go directly to the rescue, rehabilitation, and care of the wild burros.

On May 22, the Nevada Supreme Court reaffirmed its January 27, 1994 reversal of the 1991 libel verdict against PETA won in a Las Vegas court by orangutan trainer Bobby Berosini. We reported in our June edition, which went to press circa May 15, that the previous Nevada Supreme Court decision was under review, but having been told that a verdict wasn't expected before late summer, we didn't ask if one had been rendered until August 30.

The State's Attorney's Office of Lake County, Illinois, on August 16 dropped the last pending charges against Chicago Animal Rights Coalition president Steve Hindi and two other activists who were arrested in July for using bullhorns while protesting outside the Wauconda Rodeo—after undersheriff Gary Del Rae told newspapers that such use was legal. Hindi and CHARC member Mike Durschmidt reclaimed their bullhorns at the sheriff's office, then demonstrated their demonstrating technique in the parking lot for assembled media.

Because of the poor economy, people are dumping their pets at an alarming rate.

We must all do something about it.

What can you do?

Simply fill out the coupon below and support this mission with a gift of \$30 to rescue a starving animal--like Bruno--in the wilderness or \$50 toward his neutering and medical care . . . or \$90 to care for him at our huge sanctuary . . . or even more.

Your gift will make the difference . . . for at least one animal like Bruno. For his sake . . . send right now.

For the animals,

Leo Grillo, Founder

Oregon, is scheduled for trial on November 13 for shooting his five-year-old sister with his father's hunting rifle because she disobeyed him when he babysat her.

Yvonne Chapman, founder and president of the Humane Society of Okeechobee, in Okeechobee, Florida, says her 16-year-old organization will have to redefine its mission after being underbid for the community animal control contract by the Okeechobee Rehabilitation Center Inc., and consequently losing the use of three municipally owned buildings, including a cat shelter, a dog shelter, and a low-cost neutering clinic.

