

Rabies victim wasn't bitten

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GIRL NEVER KNEW WHAT HIT HER—DEATH DEMONSTRATES RISK TO RESCUERS

SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York, and MAMMOTH LAKES, California—The July 14 death of an 11-year-old girl from rabies and a series of human deaths from a rodent-borne hantavirus send a heads-up message to animal rescuers and health care providers everywhere: zoonosis, or animal diseases passed to people, can hit anyone at any time. And the symptoms can go unrecognized.

Kelly Aherndt, an athletic would-be veterinarian, kept a horse and a coop of pigeons; shared two cats, a collie, and a variety of ducks and chickens with her brother and two sisters; collected nature magazines; and spent much of her time in the woods near her home in

Bloomington, New York, collecting fossils. Her parents had warned her repeatedly to avoid raccoons and other potentially rabid wildlife.

On July 8, Aherndt complained of pains in her arm. The family pediatrician diagnosed a sprain and prescribed antibiotics for a possible strep throat. July 12, the pains became sharp and she began hallucinating. Her family interrupted a camping trip to Lake George to rush her to the hospital in Saratoga Springs, where her symptoms again went undiagnosed. The next morning the family took her back to the pediatrician's office at the Horton Memorial Hospital in Middletown. She was flown to the Westchester

County Medical Center in Valhalla on July 14, where she died from viral encephalitis, a symptom of rabies, shortly after admission on July 14. The evidence of rabies was not discovered until staff pathologists performed an autopsy and the presence of the disease wasn't confirmed until August 10.

Aherndt bore no visible bite marks. No one saw her near any wild animal or any sickly animal. The Aherndt family animals remain healthy. Rabies can only be transmitted by contact with infected saliva, brain tissue, or (rarely) blood. Thus there was no clear cause to suspect

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News For People Who

PEOPLE

Care About Animals

Civil war within rescue groups

Primarily Primates and Colorado Horse Rescue

by Merritt Clifton and Marcia King

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; GOLDEN and ARVADA, COLORADO—Bitterly contested transitions of leadership may be finalized this month at Primarily Primates and Colorado Horse Rescue. On September 13, Texas assistant attorney general John Vinson is scheduled to ask the 224th Judicial District Court in San Antonio to remove Primarily Primates founder and longtime animal caretaker Wallace Swett from any position of authority within the organization. Later in the month, the members of CHR will be asked to ratify major restructuring, begun with the ouster of cofounder and longtime president Sharon Jackson.

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GOOD RECORD OR BAD?**

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*Progress in
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LAYOFFS AT NEAVS

Paul Watson makes
friends (sort of)
in Atlantic Canada

*Los Angeles & New
Jersey keep on neutering*

Classic breakdowns

The simultaneous, unrelated actions culminate long-running parallel disputes involving two of the best-known and best-respected animal rescue groups in the United States. Each dispute follows a pattern of internal breakdown common to nonprofits, in which differences arise between hired help and a troubled, often overworked administrator; the help takes the disagreement to the board of directors, whose normal function is oversight and policy-making, but which has typically left most decision-making to the administrator; the board, instead of either backing or firing the administrator, divides administrative authority and becomes involved in day-to-day management; divided authority results in further conflict, including between the board and a now alienated administrator; and eventually key personnel depart, often to found a competing organization.

Specific issues at both Primarily Primates and Colorado Horse Rescue have

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Tasha wasn't actually in the flood, just our pond, but what the heck. (Photo by Kim Bartlett,

MIDWEST FLOOD RESCUE EFFORT

Forty days, forty nights, and still the rain kept pouring

MISSISSIPPI BASIN—Two months of record rainfall that brought record flooding in nine midwestern states probably displaced more animals than any high waters in North America since the glaciers melted. Of the 791 counties in the nine states, 421 were declared federal disaster areas. Clean-up and repairs are expected to cost more than \$13 billion. But animal rescuers didn't dwell on the immensity of the big picture. They just pitched in however they could, wherever they were, with whatever they could scrounge by way of equipment and supplies.

The disaster was markedly bigger than Hurricane Andrew, which brought the biggest previous animal rescue response on record in the U.S., but rescue coordinators Richard Meyer of the American Humane Association and Dor Rolla of Elsa Wild Animal Appeal U.S.A. agreed that the Flood of '93 was easier to handle. First, nearly everyone knew it was coming. In most cases there was time—not plenty of time, but just enough—to arrange evacuations before the waters hit. Second, the relatively slow pace of events permitted better planning than in the wake of Hurricane

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Editorials

Find more men to teach love

Three Brazilian military policemen shocked the world July 23 when they machine-gunned 45 homeless children who were sleeping in front of the Candelaris Church and Museum of Modern Art in the fashionable part of Rio de Janeiro, killing seven. So great was the outrage that three days later the suspects were arrested. And that was the real news. In 1992 alone, 424 children were killed in Rio de Janeiro—as many as half of them by police, many of whom liken the murder of a street orphan to shooting a stray dog. As the very first issue of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** reported, the killing has previously been done with impunity. People trying to help the children and attempting to bring the police to justice have also been killed. Elsewhere in Brazil, and in other parts of Latin America, the situation may be worse, but only Brazil keeps good statistics, recording the murders of more than 1,000 children a year—mostly poor semi-orphans. In all, 700,000 Brazilian children don't live with their mothers, and 460,000 of them don't live with either parent. More than four million don't go to school, and more than 10% of adolescents can't read.

Only two weeks later the world was horrified again when Brazilian gold miners who had been roused from their squatters' camp by conservation agents took revenge by massacring 65 of the Yanomani natives to whom the land belongs. Most of the victims were children. But so, apparently, were many of the perpetrators: young men who fled urban poverty to seek their fortune the only way they knew how. Some of them were virtual slaves to older miners. They viewed killing the Yanomani as killing wild animals.

Appalling as the Brazilian situation is, a comparable bloodbath is erupting among disenfranchised children here in the U.S., where numbers and attitudes are just as scary. As many as 2,700 American children a year are murdered, slightly *more* per capita than in Brazil, which has just over half our population—but here the police aren't doing the killing. Three out of 10 child murders are committed by a fellow juvenile. Juvenile arrests for murder are up 85% since 1987. The Justice Department estimates that one million teenagers per year are raped, robbed, or assaulted by peers. A recent Harris survey of 2,508 students in grades six through 12 at 96 schools found that one boy in six sometimes carries a gun; 59% have access to a gun; 11% have been shot at; and 9% have shot at someone else. Forty percent knew someone who had been shot. Twenty-three percent of American children live below the poverty line; 40% are close to it. Nearly 60% of inner city children are poor readers. The real incomes of young families with children have fallen 32% in under 20 years, according to the Children's Defense Fund.

Just one more number explains many of the rest: 37% of young families are now headed by a single parent, twice as many as in 1973. The single parent is usually the mother. Many of the missing fathers, especially in inner cities, are in trouble with the law. They are not effectively providing for their young, they are not establishing a secure home atmosphere, and they are not providing the positive male role models that children need. Boys without good fathers don't learn how to be good fathers; girls without good fathers don't learn how to recognize the qualities that distinguish a good father. In absence of fathers, or father surrogates such as caring male relatives, teachers and coaches, both seek their male role models in popular culture—and on the street. Popular culture provides TV heroes who kill at such a rate that the average child sees as many as 18,000 murders before even entering school. On the street, the leading male role model for many children is the

A burst of concern about misogyny and violence in rap music swept the U.S. in midsummer, following several especially vicious murders of children by slightly older children (most of whom had histories of animal abuse), and an explosion of gang attacks or young women in New York City swimming pools, committed by gangs who chanted rap lyrics as they raped and assaulted. Just as rock-and-roll took the blame for everything negative about youth rebellion from the 1950s through the 1970s, rap takes the rap today. And certainly some rap lyrics are much more overtly threatening than anything beyond the sensual beat in any popular rock before the advent of acid rock and heavy metal. But blaming rap misses the point—some rap artists may be as degenerate as bowhunting rocker Ted Nugent or as the most flamboyant degenerates of popular music in the swing and ragtime eras, for that matter, but their acts wouldn't catch on if an audience wasn't hungry for the vicarious expressions they provide.

Behind the dehumanizing lyrics of much rap is a cry for help, and a warning. When the only parent a child has is female, the adolescent rebellion that most young men traditionally direct toward their fathers in specific and adult male authority in general may be directed instead at women. Thus women who already suffer from all the abuse that goes with being physically, economically, and politically weaker become the victims of even more violence because, ironically, they appear to be the controlling figures in many young men's lives: mothers, teachers, nurses, welfare caseworkers. The first male authority figure they meet may be a policeman, a judge, or a jailer.

We are not going to develop a more humane civilization if we allow children to suffer inhumane conditions, learning the lessons of kill-or-be-killed. We certainly aren't going to succeed in protecting animals if we can't protect our children. American SPCA founder Henry Bergh recognized this when he helped Etta Angell Wheeler rescue the severely abused Mary Ellen from a New York tenement in 1874, and put his political weight behind our first child protection laws. Carolyn Earle White understood this when soon afterward she founded both the Women's Humane Society of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty. The American Humane Association has accepted a mandate to work on behalf of both animals and children since 1885.

Most of us acknowledge the importance of humane education. But we can and must do more than taking information on pet care to classrooms. Humane educators are already doing an excellent job of providing positive female role models, reflected in the hugely disproportionate number of women who have become involved in the humane movement, and who have become vegetarians by way of rejecting participation in any kind of violence. Now we need to provide positive male role models, a tall order for a cause whose workforce is more than 80% female. We need to introduce young men to grown men who exemplify the strengths they will respect in combination with the qualities of compassion and responsibility they must develop. We must provide fatherless young men with male role models to rebel against—because young men build their moral strength through the combination of rebellion and discipline, maturing to resemble most the men they pushed and were pushed by.

The Louisiana SPCA just showed the way with a poster entitled "Real Men Love Animals," depicting New Orleans football star Rickey Jackson at play with a kitten. We

most violent man or manchild in the neighborhood—the one tough and strong enough to be the gang leader, or what used to be called the bully.

must find more Rickey Jacksons, and enlist their help; one such example is worth more than all the lectures we could possibly deliver,

Make sure you're covered

On August 18, U.S. president Bill Clinton announced his design for an employer-financed national health plan, intended to extend coverage to all Americans—not just those who can afford it. To avoid increasing the cost of hiring so much that struggling firms might cut jobs rather than pay the mandatory premiums, the Clinton plan would collect premiums on a sliding scale. Small businesses, including charities, might be able to cover their workers for as little as 3.5% of payroll expenditure.

The Clinton plan is far from being as comprehensive as we might hope. People who can pay more, or whose employers can pay more, will still get better coverage. But any coverage is better than none, and none remains the norm at numerous animal protection groups. While a handful of executives with the biggest groups pull down six-figure salaries with generous fringe benefits, most animal protection workers receive low wages, on an erratic schedule. Health plans are often considered a frill, something small humane societies and advocacy groups can do without.

But no one needs health coverage more than people who work long hours at short pay. Part-timers with other jobs to make ends meet may be otherwise covered, along with people whose spouse has a health plan—but not necessarily. Nonprofit workers typically have minimal savings and limited credit. Most Americans could be bankrupted by medical catastrophe, but uninsured nonprofit workers can be bankrupted so fast as to jeopardize their chances of getting adequate treatment for curable conditions.

The quest for health coverage has a positive side in animal protection, in that it leads many capable people from posts with struggling private humane societies to comparable jobs in municipal animal control. Over the past decade, this largely unremarked drift may be one of the leading reasons for the redefinition of animal control from “dogcatching,” to “animal *care* and control.”

But the continual loss of experienced personnel hurts private humane societies, as well, along with the smaller advocacy groups. And the high price paid by some people who work deep into middle age at low salaries without health coverage is a significant disincentive to colleagues. The leader of one small but effective national group may soon lose an eye, having postponed seeking help for severe headaches until a tumor on the optical nerve had done perhaps permanent damage. A state representative of another group was recently financially devastated by breast cancer. She made an impressive recovery from a mastectomy, but now has nothing to fall back upon in case of further problems, will have only Social Security to live on at retirement, and is reluctantly considering a career change to escape the risk of ending up homeless.

At **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, we've paid into a basic health plan even when we couldn't pay ourselves. The importance of having coverage was forcibly driven home to us last year when our apparently perfectly healthy 18-month-old son was abruptly discovered to have a life-threatening brain tumor. If we hadn't had coverage, our pediatrician, who had merely noted a slight jump in skull measurement, probably wouldn't have prescribed the expensive just-in-case neurologic testing and CAT scan that produced the nick-of-time diagnosis. Then, when disaster struck, we'd have had little chance of getting our son the high quality of care he received—and we'd have run through our credit trying to save him. We wouldn't have been able to find this newspaper.

Our son Wolf, now fully recovered and as active at age three as any child, and **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, a healthy one-year old, both testify that medical coverage is the most valuable benefit an employer can provide. Don't wait for the Clinton plan to clear Congress. Cover yourself and your staff, even if you have to skip attending conferences, forgo a pay raise, and use office furniture from a second-hand store. In the long run you're not just insuring people; you're insuring that people with knowhow can continue making their contribution to the humane cause.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

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Telephone: 518-854-9436.

Fax: 518-854-9601.

ISSN 1071-0035.

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Reprint inquiries are welcome.**

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

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

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

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

ANIMAL PEOPLE does not publish fiction or poetry.

Letters

Controversy

So long as you catch plenty of hell for printing informative and factual articles, you will know you are on the right track. If there is another side that justifies the light of day, the bitches will submit an article that will further inform your grateful public. Interested people will read you because you are the only source that prints honest articles about the sacred cows of the humane movement.

Your articles on feral cats are the most thorough I have found. Your continuing attention to the ramifications of neutering is most informative. Your January/February and March issues are the only things of their kind in revealing where the money goes. I have enclosed payment for a two-year renewal.

—Roland Eastwood,
President, Lee County Humane
Society, Fort Myers, Florida

Pounding the message

This is in reference to the word "pound." The word of course comes from "impound": pounds impound animals. This word has become antedated and offensive to shelter workers. I'm aware that a few pounds still exist where the animal warden ends the lives of strays by shooting them with bullets. I don't think you would even want them on your shelter list.

Animal shelters are so different these days. They still impound strays and collect throwaways,

Border blues

The number of animals killed in this area is staggering, mainly because of the proximity of Mexico. Because there is no low-cost neutering, the killing increases each year. Our veterinarians charge as much as \$75 to \$125 per procedure, very high in an economy where an unemployment rate of 15 to 20% and minimum wage jobs are the norm. Our local politicians are apathetic, but I'm convinced the only thing that will bring dramatic change is the power of the vote. As animal welfare advocates, we must demonstrate some political muscle. Early in Ann Richards' term as governor, I suggested to her aides that a state humane committee should be formed to study and make recommendations on animal welfare matters. My letters and calls were in vain. Our strength and demands, as in the past, remain discounted.

I am still hopeful.

—Bob Sobel
South Texas Animal Sanctuary
Weslaco, Texas

FoA ad

P.S.—We are a no-kill, lifetime care shelter situated on four acres. We care for about 175 dogs and 35 cats. We have some animals in foster homes, where we pick up the costs of animal care. We try to run a quality refuge where animals live a good life. We do not adopt out or euthanize animals, and we set a limit on the number of animals we care for. In order to operate a quality shelter of the type we have, an operator must be prepared to spend a minimum of \$60,000 annually plus the cost of housing, fencing, insurance, and taxes. From our experience, if a person plans to operate an animal refuge such as ours, that person will almost certainly have to put his own resources to work. You must have a secure and constant monthly income to assure covering costs. This year we anticipate donating \$50,000 of our own money. Other donations will run from \$7,000 to \$10,000. Our satisfaction lies in knowing that we save a few hundred animals who would otherwise be put down.

No place for a saint

I found myself in absolute agreement with your July/August editorial, "No place for a saint." Last year I wrote in our newsletter about animal collectors. Several people called to complain that we weren't helping these wonderful individuals enough, and now were saying bad things about them! How dare we!

We dare because we are sick of complaints of disease, deaths, and abysmal conditions from the clients, local veterinarians, and volunteers of these rescuers who operate so-called no-kill shelters from their homes, barns, and garages. We dare because this kind of a life is no kind of life for any animal. We dare because we believe that a dignified and peaceful death is better than dying from feline panleukopenia or cannibalism. We dare to speak out because somebody has to.

Such clean rescuers aren't as clean on closer examination. There are some local veterinarians

who now refuse to treat animals from their facilities because basic infection control practices and quarantine procedures are not used (current and incoming animals sharing food dishes and litter pans, etc.).

You touched on one of my sore spots with your statement "Every rescuer needs a dash of humility." Unfortunately the animals "saints and saviours" in our community are arrogant and hostile to us and to anyone else who disagrees with their practices. They claim that they don't kill the animals—but disease does the dirty work for them or they bring them to the shelters so that someone else can do their euthanasia.

Believing that "every animal can be saved and there is a home for the animal somewhere" is delusional, as is believing that one and one's organization are infallible.

—Jackie Hargreaves
Education Director
Kalamazoo Humane Society
Kalamazoo, Michigan

but they also shelter, feed, care for the sick and injured, and adopt out some of the orphans. Some have on-site neutering clinics, in-house grooming to make pets more adoptable, mobile adoption units, breed rescue; the list goes on. On behalf of the animals who end up in shelters and the staff and volunteers who work hard to promote shelter adoptions, can we try to educate the public and the humane community to change their ways and refer to the pound in their community as the local animal shelter?

—Shirley Vaughan-Boyd
Friends of the Long Beach
Shelter
Long Beach, California

In general usage, "animal shelter" is a generic term; community-run facilities are "pounds," while those run by charities are "humane societies," although some humane societies don't actually have shelters. Blurring the distinction won't improve pounds any (some of which include the word "pound" in their official title), but efforts such as those of Friends of the Long Beach Shelter do. In addition to helping out at the shelter itself, FLBS produces a cable TV show, "The Pet Place," to help promote adoptions, and neuters the pets of senior citizens and the disabled free of charge.

By the way, those bad pounds are the ones we most want to reach—they most need the help.

FoA ad

More Letters

Cat rescue

Congratulations! It took you fewer than 400 cats to realize the error of your ways in expending so many resources on cats who do not already have a home. It took me over 2,200 cats—and 118 dogs. At one point I had 43 cats in my small house. I figure I put five veterinarians' kids through college. I also exhausted my friends and probably cut 10 years off my own life before I saw the light. I never had any trouble taming them because I forced the cats to sleep under the covers with me—by pinning the covers and making a tent, complete with a small litter box. Getting in and out of bed wasn't easy, but, as someone pointed out, had I needed to I could have used the litter box. (In case anyone wonders how many cats can sleep in a single bed with a 5'8" human, it's 23.) Then, as soon as the cats were fairly healthy, I made them eat out of my hands.

Eventually I paid a visit to the local animal shelter and was just appalled. I got a bunch of friends together, and organized a coup to get two of us on the board. It was three years of hell, but we got the shelter up to state standards. From then on I took the animals I picked up to the shelter. We then worked on getting a fairly good ordinance passed, and are still working on getting it enforced. I do believe a wide licensing differential for neutered and unneutered animals is effective. Enforcement is just as much a problem with a narrow differential as with a wide one. There has to be an equal differential in fines, and this must be backed up by low-cost neutering. We do have a low-cost neutering program here, created and run by some wonderful

***The Editor replies:** An animal population maintaining itself at carrying capacity will always breed a seasonal "surplus" of young to compensate for losses to disease and predation. Many studies of individual feral cat populations and the ANIMAL PEOPLE survey of cat rescuers' experience with feral cat colonies in 1991 and 1992 have confirmed that the seasonal variance in cat numbers is within the range one would expect of a wild predator, and that while the numbers of cats at each site may vary, the aggregate number is stable from year to year. (One group of colonies in the ANIMAL PEOPLE survey peaked at 1,336 cats in 1991 and 1,381 in 1992; another peaked at 429 in 1991 and 438 in 1992.) Like park pigeons and squirrels, feral cats rely on handouts from humans for much of their sustenance. Also as with park pigeons and squirrels, humans provide feral cats with so much food that the carrying capacity of feral cats' habitat is often boosted far beyond the natural carrying capacity. Researchers Carol Haspel and Robert Calhoun discovered in 1981-1982 that in at least two Brooklyn neighborhoods, "The food provided by feeders alone was estimated to support 1.71 to 2.10 cats per acre, a density that is 1.35 times greater than the actual cat population." The number of feral cats thus could actually be below maximum carrying capacity, if normal wildlife population dynamics are in effect. This could in turn explain why feral cats reproduce as prolifi-*

Neuter/release

Please don't get discouraged about neuter/release as a method of controlling feral cat population. As Kim Bartlett wrote in your June issue, neuter/release is time-consuming and costly, as is feeding these animals over time, but so is trapping feral cats to take into a shelter for euthanasia. And many cat-feeders enjoy their hobby and would not be at all pleased if "their" cats were killed.

Realistically, any ill that befalls a feral cat can also affect an owned, tame cat if she is allowed to wander outside unattended. If you live in coyote country, the pet cat is at risk as well as the ferals; if you live near a busy road, the pet cat is at risk as well as the ferals; etc. One advantage the ferals have is that they are people-shy and much less apt to be captured by sadists.

There are many benefits from neuter/release beyond population control. All the rescue groups I know of remove kittens, tame cats, old and sick cats from the feral colonies. The remainder, deemed suitable for release, not only have improved odds of survival, but also should enjoy a better quality of life if they go back to a favorable area. We do need more safe havens, which is something we are always working on, and yes, there are unfortunately situations in which euthanasia may be the only choice.

People seem to have very strong opinions about neuter/release. Those opposed to it are always comparing the life of a feral to the life of an owned pet, but unfortunately some owned animals also have a dreadful existence. Just being owned does not guarantee utopia,

human right to life. We will trap cats and find out they are nursing and worry about the kittens, but spay them anyway because we might only have one chance. We will trap cats who have terminal diseases and need us to help them die. We will trap cats who have treatable diseases that are terminal anyway because we can't get medicine into them. We will have traps stolen. We will get abuse from those who misunderstand our intent and from those who disagree with our methods. We will see frantic cats tear off their toenails in wire cages. We will see cats who were released a week previously be hit by cars.

Still, having seen the condition of a great many unvaccinated, unaltered animals, and having seen them later, it is my absolute conviction that in the presence of a caretaker, it will always be in the best interest of the cat to be trapped, vaccinated, neutered, and released.

—Mark Chamberlain, DVM
Planned Pethood Plus
Denver, Colorado

Middle ground

I am not "neutering and abandoning" cats. I am not "promoting death." There has to be a middle ground. Each colony should be evaluated and all done to aid them in their individual lives. But construction and neighborhood changes sometimes remove the area and we have to remove the cats—or let people put out antifreeze to kill them. (Yes, it actually happened.) We need to see the needs of the cats and provide as best we are able. Thanks, Kim. The cats know there is a middle ground. Keep trying to find and define it for us.

nearby homeowner called animal control. Yet the dog was in immense pain, with extensive external injuries and internal injuries so severe blood was issuing from his mouth. It would have been at least 90 minutes before animal control could arrive to pick up the dog, take him back to the shelter, and then surely euthanize him immediately. Why let this animal suffer?

With a sinking heart, I walked to my car and returned with a pistol. This act outraged some of those there. Did they believe for a moment that I wanted to do what was, under the circumstances imperative? Did any of those tender-hearted individuals believe that once animal control picked up the dog and he was out of sight, that he would miraculously recover and live another 10 years? Or did no one there want to face, much less act upon the reality of the situation?

I stroked the dog's bleeding body, established eye contact and then, while speaking to him gently, cradled his head with one hand while in less than a second, I put three rounds into his head.

I felt positively horrible. Yet the horror I felt was not for the dog. My horror was from a situation that in an instant had transformed a healthy, happy animal into one to whom life became a greater enemy than death.

—Jack Tanis, Hollywood, Florida

Nurturing toms

I've finally had the time to read your very interesting report "What we've learned from feral cats." (June 1993.) A couple of comments. A nurturing tom isn't so far-fetched. It may be one of those

people.

I believe you are making a mistake in assuming cats breed to the carrying capacity of a given range, as wild animals do. I know of no studies on the matter, but there is a wealth of anecdotal evidence that they breed whenever their little domesticated hearts desire. More of them survive for a time when they are fed, but this is more than balanced by the all too miserable lives most of them lead, and the ghastly deaths they suffer. I never use the word "feral." I view these cats as terrified. But somewhere in the racial memory of every cat is a home with a human companion. Cats (and dogs) never really grow up. They remain forever children, a condition called "neoteny."

—Jean Austin, chair,
The Vine
Clinton, Iowa

cally as they do: natural population regulatory mechanisms respond not to individual suffering but rather to the ability or inability of a species to successfully rear young. The ANIMAL PEOPLE survey indicated that the primary brake on feral cat population growth at present is humane euthanasia, another form of human intervention, which accounted for 49% of the 2,638 feral cats whose deaths the respondents recorded. (Kitten deaths before weaning were not recorded.) Among the feral cats who were not euthanized, 20% were removed as nuisances; 20% were killed by cars; 22% succumbed to disease; 8% were poisoned; 6% were killed in acts of deliberate cruelty; 4% were killed by predators; 3% died of malnutrition; 2% were caught for sale to laboratories; .3% were killed in furbearer traps; and 16% died of unknown causes.

and conversely we all know of some really nice colony situations where the ferals are in tip-top shape, living happily for many years.

—Petra Murray
N. J. Pet Overpopulation Solutions
Howell, New Jersey

A vet's view

While I personally favor trapping, neutering, vaccinating and releasing homeless cats to trapping and killing them, I feel that to do either one is preferable to doing nothing.

To be involved in feral cat management is to be at war, and in war there will always be casualties. We will not be able to trap all the cats in each colony. We will trap pregnant cats and have to have them aborted if we are even a little bit realistic about population control, regardless of our views about the

—Phyllis Fischer
Helping Our Pets Everywhere
New Albany, Ohio

Euthanasia

While only minds with a pronounced sadistic twist promote euthanasia as innately desirable, Kim Bartlett is of a different mind. The recent spate of attacks on her come from persons whose wishful thinking Kim's writings have frustrated. Kim is undeserving of such vitriol—which reveals more about her critics than it does about her.

I once stopped to help at the scene of an accident. A once-gorgeous golden retriever had been struck by a vehicle, and struck badly. Irreparable damage had been done, which would prove fatal, although the dog was still alive. Those gathered around agreed, "Someone should do something." A

things that is not particularly extraordinary—just extraordinary for humans to see. Peter Apps, of Dassen Island, noted what he called "friendly relationships between adult males and kittens," as I quoted in my book *Maverick Cats*.

The idea that cats don't have much of a social life has been changing in recent decades. The social structure of these creatures is undoubtedly very complex. Also to be factored in are all the individualities of character. It's a jigsaw puzzle where we don't even know which pieces are right side up.

—Ellen Perry Berkeley
Shaftsbury, Vermont

(*Maverick Cats, the most authoritative book on feral cats to date, is available for \$10, including postage from P.O. Box 311, Shaftsbury, VT 05262.*)

Breeding bans

Re your June issue, the guest column "Instead of Breeding Bans" by Margaret Cleek is clearly stating her opinions, not facts. I've been acquainted with this problem for 46 years of dealing with nonchalant, ignorant, or stingy pet owners, plus the religious bigots who don't believe in neutering, plus the persistent breeders who are mercenary and in many cases cruel beyond belief. I have found from experience that people's opinions are worthless and that where breeding bans are enforced, it obviously makes a difference. Breeding bans should be enforced without further delay.

—Kitty Langdon, The Sunrise Foundation, Denver, Colorado

Enough about who's to blame for killing surplus dogs and cats. Either we accept that people have the right to own animals, and accept the consequences, or we say that animal ownership is at the root of much animal abuse and fight against it. Animal welfare is based on the first assumption, and tries to deal with the resultant problems. Animal rights is based on a completely different concept, that animals have the inherent right to live their lives free from human exploitation. Pet ownership is the ultimate form of exploitation.

I now live with two dogs and six cats. I admire the beauty of dogs and cats. I marvel at their intelligence, their loyalty, their willingness to endure confinement and domestication. But I don't believe they have a safe place in the scheme of things.

As an animal rightser, I say it is time for dogs and cats to become extinct. Humans must give up the concept of pet ownership. Require permits to own animals. Require training before permits are given. Require all owned animals to be neutered. Allow only orphaned, injured, or homeless animals to be owned. Forbid buying or selling of animals. Those who want to care for a dog or cat will have no trouble finding one at a shelter.

If we don't actively work to cause the extinction of dogs and cats, we will continue to be left with prolific animals who depend on the benevolence of humans. And we have seen over the centuries that humans are not worthy of that trust.

—Maureen Koplou, Editor, *Advance*, Deptford, New Jersey

Island Industries

New ANIMAL PEOPLE information projects

SENIOR ANIMAL PEOPLE

ANIMAL PEOPLE is now producing a newspaper column, available on a weekly or monthly basis, about animals and senior citizens. Please ask your local paper to subscribe to it: \$30 per 500-word installment, c/o ANIMAL PEOPLE, P.O. Box 205, Shushan, NY 12873. Free samples available. Installments are provided well in advance on Macintosh disk with hard copy. We sell exclusive rights within each subscribing paper's distribution radius.

NATIONAL POUND AND SHELTER ROSTER

Do you have addresses for all the shelters in your state or region? We're compiling a master mailing list of every pound and shelter in the United States, to better facilitate the distribution of humane information and to improve the quality of humane data reporting. You can help us do it. If you have a master list of pounds and shelters in your locale, please send us a copy. We estimate there are at least 500 to 1,500 small municipal pounds and private shelters not yet on any national mailing list. We're eager to welcome them to the humane community. (Address P.O. Box 205, Shushan, NY 12873.)

and more letters

Everyday people

In the spirit of honoring dedicated "everyday people," I'd like to mention Wanda D'Agostino, of East Hartford, Connecticut, who manages a home for her husband, children, dogs and cats, and is also a certified wildlife rehabilitator. Wanda's door is always open. I walked through it one evening around midnight, totting an opossum I'd found sitting, dazed, in the middle of a busy street. We'd already been turned away from the two Hartford all-night emergency veterinary hospitals; we'd made a hasty exit from the second one when the doctor on duty started mumbling that she "really should confiscate this animal." From a pay phone, I began calling rehabilitators from a list of names provided by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection's 24-hour hotline. No luck until the very last name: Wanda not only answered, but immediately gave me directions to her house. When we arrived, 30 minutes later, the front walk was brightly lit and Wanda was waiting at the door. After

Vegetarian hot dogs

I was really surprised to read in your July/August issue that vegetarian hot dogs had been offered in St. Louis during Paul McCartney's concert. Had I known, being a vegetarian, I would have bought one for sure, to show support for vegetarianism and for more choice.

—L.S. Freeborn, St. Louis, Missouri

Overpopulation sources

When sources of animal births are looked at, the question of how to accomplish cuts in births is clarified. For the U.S., our best guesstimate of where dog births occur is as follows: irresponsible pet owners 2.74 million (16.5%); intentional breeding by pet owners 1.6 million (9.7%); commercial breeders and puppy mills 3.2 million (19.5%); intentional breeding by poor people 1.7 million (10%); unintentional breeding by pets of poor people 6.8 million (41%); feral 0.5 million (2.7%).

Procter & Gamble debate

Your recent rebuttal to reader comments about Procter & Gamble painted a very approving picture of P&G's animal testing policies. As new coordinator for In Defense of Animals' nationwide boycott of P&G, I am writing to offer another perspective.

In your rebuttal, you stated that by 1987, "P&G's eventual complete cessation of animal testing seemed assured." If cessation was assured six years ago, then they must surely have stopped by now! But they have not stopped. P&G still conducts cruel tests which kill an estimated 50,000 animals each year. They state they care about eliminating the use of animals, but their actions are often inconsistent with their public relations statements.

You describe them as world leaders in the development of alternatives. P&G has demonstrated their "leadership" in ending animal testing in the following ways:

- P&G contacted other giant corporations in an effort to create a \$17.5 million campaign to perpetuate the agony of animal testing. The campaign was designed to tell us, our legislators and even our children that animal testing was both necessary and humane.
- When the California legislature considered a bill to ban the infamous Draize eye irritancy test, P&G was there lobbying tirelessly to defeat it. Many people, who had received P&G assurances that they really cared, were shocked at P&G's behavior.
- P&G twice (in 1987 and 1992) successfully blocked shareholder resolutions calling for an end to only those tests not required by law. Now, in 1993 they are recommending a "no" vote to shareholders once again.
- P&G fired one of the employees introducing the 1992 resolution. She feels her termination was directly related to her animal rights activities.

If this is the record of a world leader, then the animals are in deep trouble. It is critical that we maintain our economic pressure now. This is not the time to back down or become conciliatory. P&G must be made to understand that there is a growing movement of consumers who are voting with dollars, voting for cruelty-free products.

—Sandy Barron, National Campaign Coordinator, In Defense of Animals, San Rafael, Calif.

The Editor replies: We asked Barron to verify his claim that P&G "still conducts cruel tests which kill an estimated 50,000 animals each year." The USDA requires companies and institutions to report the number of animals they use in research and testing, and to categorize them under the headings of "Not painful," "Painful with relief," and "Involving pain or distress without administration of appropriate anesthetic, analgesics, or tranquilizer drugs." Prior to the current fiscal year, mice, rats, and birds were excluded from the reporting requirement.

According to data published in 1991 by the Investor Responsibility Research Center, from fiscal year 1989, P&G and its leading rivals stacked up thusly:

Firm	No Pain	Relieved	Unrelieved	Total	Rank
American Home Products	27,922	11,019	240	39,181	1
Bayer AG	12,066	546	26,199	38,811	2
SmithKline Beckman	33,845	1,613	0	35,458	3
Pfizer	22,653	7,900	1,248	31,801	5
Bristol-Myers Squibb	4,490	11,413	292	16,195	7
Schering-Plough	13,068	8,112	12	21,192	10
Johnson & Johnson	2,784	3,947	1,758	8,489	24
Procter & Gamble	4,587	1,255	56	5,898	31
Upjohn	2,935	2,600	189	5,784	32

Barron responded, "Roughly speaking, I consider a test as cruel which results in pain, suffering, or death. The information we have indicates that this represents the majority of

examining the patient, she led us to a cage on stilts in the back yard. It was fixed up with fresh straw, a blanket, a crock of water, and plates of food.

The opossum quickly recovered from his trauma but had to remain caged for a month while a broken leg mended. He was released on a large rural tract, a potential refuge that Wanda and other East Hartfordites have fought to keep undeveloped for many years, so far successfully.

Wanda works in tandem with the Valley Veterinary Clinic of nearby South Windsor, where DVM Heather Smith is licensed to treat wildlife and donates her skills whenever they're needed.

I hope when people are deciding which group to support, they don't forget the deserving individuals like rehabbers who work for free and vets who treat animals who have no human to pay the bill.

—Mary Peterson, Dingwall, Nova Scotia

Correction

You reported in July/August that the National Rifle Association killed "a ban on assault rifles adopted by the city of Philadelphia, as the Pennsylvania state senate voted 45-2 on June 3 to take away the city's authority to regulate guns." The house of representatives did not vote on the ban due to it being held in subcommittee by a Philadelphia representative. Thus the senate vote alone did not void the ban, which will come up again when the full legislature reconvenes in October.

—Lou Peluso, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Herb Bar ad

Of the 16.6 million births, about two million (12.6%) are euthanized for population control at shelters.

Our biggest opportunity to reduce breeding lies with the poor whose pets breed because they cannot afford to have them neutered. This requires not only low-cost neutering programs, but also removing disincentives such as regressive fees and fines, and humane societies rolling up sleeves to do what it takes, e.g. going out and catching wild kittens, rather than sitting back and printing bumper stickers.

—Lewis R. Plumb

Promotion of Animal Welfare Society
Paradise, California

Thanks

The Missouri Botanical Garden's advice line deleted from its tape the suggestion that dogs and cats be permitted to chase and kill mice and rabbits, as of June 15. Your publicizing this situation really helped.

—Cecily Westerman
St. Louis, Missouri

We want you to know how very pleased we are with our ad. We've already received a few inquiries. The "How to Flush Rush" theme in particular seems to have struck a responsive chord!

—Tom Regan
The Culture and Animals Foundation
Raleigh, North Carolina

animal testing at P&G. The classification "painful without relief" is irrelevant because it does not take into consideration the purposeful killing of animals at the conclusion of what may be a non-painful test cycle. Our estimate of 50,000 animals per year is based upon extrapolations of P&G's own figures of percent of total animals which are rodents factored into USDA reports of non-rodents used. We have used this estimate for several years and have had multiple contacts with the company during this time. They have never questioned or challenged this figure. As well, they have refused to provide a more accurate total."

The Editor replies again: John Smale, then P&G board chairman, stated in 1989 that "about 90% of the animals used" by the firm "are rodents, such as rats and mice." Apparently, Barron is multiplying by 10 the total number of animals whose use is reported to the USDA, assuming that all the rodents used are rats and mice and therefore not reported, and then defining "cruel" so broadly as to include virtually all experimentation. Such a broad definition negates efforts to mitigate the suffering of animals in procedures which we may deplore and work to eliminate, but which are nonetheless done.

Barron's extrapolation is shaky anyway, since on average during the several years for which we have data, about 63% of the animals P&G declared using were rodents (mostly hamsters). Thus the total number of animals P&G used in 1989, based on Smale's statement, could have been as low as 18,000. As Barron admits, we don't know exactly how many animals P&G uses, and won't know until fiscal year 1993 data is available. We do know, however, that according to papers published in scientific journals, P&G achieved a 22% reduction in overall animal use and a 61% reduction in animal use in consumer product testing between 1984 and 1986—before IDA, PETA, and the Humane Society of the U.S. targeted the firm for protest. Progress slowed over the next few years because P&G had already adopted the alternatives to animal testing that were validated to the satisfaction of government, and could not implement further reductions in animal use without either sharply limiting product development, thereby risking market leadership, or achieving scientific, technical, and regulatory breakthroughs (including vis-a-vis the regulations of other nations to which P&G sells U.S.-made products). Nonetheless, by March 1992 P&G had managed to bring total animal use down 46% and animal use in consumer product testing down 80%.

As animal use diminishes, finding alternatives to the remaining uses tends to be more difficult. The present progress curve indicates that we can reasonably expect P&G to end all animal testing in about 12 more years. Dollars and cents show the strength of the P&G commitment. Since 1986, P&G has spent more than \$19 million on investigating alternatives, including \$4.5 million in the past fiscal year. None of P&G's major rivals have done as much.

It is true that Smale became irritated by the abuse heaped on P&G during the IDA, PETA, and HSUS-backed proxy resolution campaign of 1987, which followed by some months the company's pledge to abandon animal testing as soon as practicable. Circa 1989, Smale approved a recommendation from P&G public relations executives that P&G should lead an industry-wide coalition in a counterattack. However, other highly placed executives had doubts, leaked the strategy to the media, and thereby killed it. When U.S. Surgical Corporation advanced a similar strategy in 1991, forming the Americans for Medical Progress Educational Foundation, P&G immediately disavowed any association with it.

P&G opposed the California anti-Draize bill of 1990 and has continued to oppose shareholders' resolutions including similar language because they set specific timetables for achieving progress that P&G believes may be unrealistic, in view of both the recent rapid expansion of the criteria for product liability and the unpredictable rate of scientific discovery.

P&G fired forklift driver Tina Geronimi, one of four employees who co-sponsored the 1992 shareholders' resolution, for allegedly overreporting the hours she worked. The other three co-sponsors were still with P&G at last report.

While we are not condoning animal use in product testing, we believe it would be wiser to target companies with worse records.

Guest column:

Don't call me a pimp

by Margaret Anne Cleek

When I lived in Detroit, I had a close friend who was a state welfare fraud investigator. To hear him tell it, every welfare mom was living it up on the dole, thought she had a right to have the government provide for every child she had, and had a man stashed away who lived off her check. His solution was to cut off the freeloading and make these people work for a living. He dehumanized all people on welfare, calling them the “scum de la scum,” and always expected the worst of them.

Why did he think *all* welfare recipients were ripping off the system? The system abusers were the only people he ever saw. His perception of the situation was distorted because his sample did not accurately reflect the population of welfare recipients. His contempt for the people and the system left him unable to understand the complexity of the issues and solutions. But as he saw it, he was in the front lines and therefore he knew what needed to be done.

The perceptual distortion my friend experienced occurs in many occupations. I would suggest that humane work is one of them. Humane workers mostly see abused, neglected, or abandoned animals, and encounter a disproportionate number of abusive and negligent people. Their world often divides into two groups: us, the rescuers, and them, the reason animals need to be rescued, with little or no in-between. Animal protection activists may likewise suffer from perceptual distortion, because of the frequent use of worst cases along with exaggerated rhetoric in fundraising appeals.

Because people in animal protection mostly see and hear about irresponsible pet owners, they come to believe that all pet owners other than themselves are unfit to keep animals. Because they see hundreds or even thousands of unwanted and surplus animals, they believe all breeding should be stopped. Because most of the purebreds they see have been rejected by someone due to poor health or behavior, they come to believe that all purebred breeders are producing animals with horrendous defects.

have become a veterinarian. Animals, especially dogs, are not a business to me, nor a hobby. They are an integral part of my life. They have been my lifeline in times of desperate unhappiness. I have spent a lifetime learning about dogs, and have always acted for their welfare.

One night I went to bed secure in my persona as an animal person. The next morning, in a Kafkaesque transformation, I woke up in the uniform of the enemy with a “kick me” sign on my butt. I had been defined as “the pet overpopulation problem” by people who didn’t know anything about what I and others like me did. A woman with a great salary from an animal rights organization with a million-dollar-plus budget was considered an impartial voice for animals, but I, who have never shown a dime’s profit from animals, was defined as a money-driven special interest. The director of an animal shelter that releases thousands of unaltered animals every year was trying to pass laws to control me—although in twelve years as a breeder I have never sold an animal who subsequently sired or whelped a litter. When his abysmally low redemption rate on neutering deposits was pointed out to him, he mentioned, without providing any empiric evidence to support his position, that the animals were being fixed and that people were leaving the deposits as donations. At the same time, he scoffed at the neutering contracts required by responsible breeders, calling even one unaltered animal “a time bomb.”

Supporters of the breeding ordinance got away with claiming 20 million surplus animals are euthanized each year, more than three times the actual number shown by current pound and shelter surveys; that purebreds universally suffer from serious health problems; that breeders kill puppies who don’t conform to artificial standards of perfection; that breeders who care about animals support breeding bans; that the overwhelming majority of animals at shelters are healthy and adoptable; and that pet overpopulation is fast getting worse, though the hard evidence from

Some breeders who exhibit and are members of the fancy try to cover their expenses by producing litters for sale on the pet market. Some sell females on “puppy back” or “kitten back” contracts, requiring the purchaser to breed the animal and give one or more of the offspring back to the breeder. Co-ownership and animal-back contracts are in my opinion ethical in special instances, but I feel that someone who breeds many litters and sells the majority of the females on such terms is essentially a puppy mill (or the feline equivalent). Most fanciers frown on such tactics. I don’t think there is anything wrong with trying to make back pet-related expenses, but the choices made when money is the motive differ from those made with the welfare of the breed in mind. Animal-back is not, in my opinion, in the best interest of the animals when practiced on a large scale.

Many people not familiar with the dog fancy believe that fanciers think of their dogs as commodities and that they have no “doggie quality of life.” It is true that some dogs are maintained during their show careers in conditions more conducive to coat quality than life quality, but this is not true for the majority of our dogs. Most of us maintain our homes for the comfort, happiness, and security of our dogs. Many show dogs are members of the family and may arrive at a show after spending the night on their owners’ bed.

Show dogs generally receive excellent nutritious and veterinary care because of the owner’s concern for their welfare and condition. Many retired show dogs live out the rest of their lives in their original homes, lording over the up-and-coming youngsters. Some are neutered and placed in homes as pets where they can enjoy the status of being an only dog.

Dogs who may not meet the breeders’ requirements in terms of structure, marking, coat quality, dentition, and so forth are sold or placed in homes. While a responsible breeder will euthanize a pup with a deformity affecting the quality of his or her life, such as a cleft palate

Just as some law enforcement officers become so discouraged and frustrated that they resort to administering “street justice,” demoralized and despairing rescuers may come to hate and dehumanize the people they hold accountable. Their anger is sometimes displaced toward readily available targets rather than toward those who are actually responsible, who may be harder to deal with.

The cost is heavy in the struggle against pet overpopulation. Humane groups increasingly focus their energies on lobbying in support of sweeping anti-breeding ordinances, which have little chance of passage in most jurisdictions and less chance of effective enforcement even if adopted. Dog and cat fanciers, many of them long involved in animal protection themselves, respond with costly public relations efforts and counter-offensives against some of the very humane groups they once supported.

Meanwhile, budget-conscious governments are reducing funding of neutering programs despite their record of success, and slashing animal control budgets to where many animal control departments are forced to euthanize more strays, sooner, with no money at all left over for humane education—including spreading the word about the need for neutering.

I am not immune to perceptual distortion myself, based on my experience as a purebred dog fancier in a community which recently considered (and rejected) a stringent anti-breeding ordinance. I have responded to personal abuse with perhaps overbroad characterizations of those who attacked me, possibly adding to the animosity that increasingly divides the humane community. But my reality was that all my life I have been an animal person. If not for the pre-feminism sexist career counseling I received, I would

around the U.S. indicates exactly the opposite.

When I took the time to research the issues and present some alternative approaches based on the available data, my work was rejected out of hand by the breeding ordinance backers because I am (cringe) a breeder.

In fact, some animal protection activists—all—are money-and-power-driven control freaks who don’t like either people or animals very much. And some breeders, though unfortunately not all, are highly ethical individuals who care deeply for animals and consistently act in the best interests of all animals. No one camp has a monopoly on the good guys and the bad guys.

According to an American Kennel Club membership survey, most breeders are concerned with animal welfare, and consider pet overpopulation, puppy mills, and backyard breeders to be problems deserving prompt and serious attention.

Groups in conflict often overcome differences when they work together to achieve a common goal. Animal welfare and reducing the euthanasia count in shelters can be that goal for humane advocates and fancier/breeders—if humane advocates are willing to involve us as part of the solution, instead of defining us as part of the problem.

Ethical breeding

Let me tell you something about us. Reputable fancier/breeders, of whom there are tens of thousands, have quality breeding stock which is tested clear for genetic disease and is of sound temperament. Husbandry is not, as yet, an exact science. We cannot produce defect-free animals, but we make ethical decisions, and do the best we can. Breeding by reputable fancier/breeders is done to improve the quality of the breed. Many of us breed only when we wish to keep an animal to exhibit or to add an animal to our breeding program. Some fanciers are reputed for producing quality animals. Newcomers who wish to show or add to their own breeding programs purchase animals from them. Such established breeders may produce several litters per year (not from the same mothers), but will have long waiting lists for the offspring.

Fancier/breeders may have thousands of dollars or even tens of thousands of dollars invested in breeding programs and individual dogs. We do not casually give away our bloodlines. We are careful about who gets our stock, as we do not want our valuable bloodlines to fall into the hands of backyard would-be commercial breeders. Our champion studs are not offered to service animals who are not of championship quality, for the same reason.

destruction of animals for minor cosmetic flaws is not standard practice. Fancier/breeders are not to be confused with performance breeders who may produce and destroy puppies en masse in search of the fastest greyhounds, strongest sled dogs, and smartest hunting dogs. There is a market for dogs of most breeds who are neither candidates for the show ring nor potential performance champions, if they have been adequately socialized. Socializing pups, which performance breeders may neglect, is an essential part of the fancier/breeder's regimen, and while the performance breeder's "culls" may only get in the way of his training routine pups who aren't potential show dogs still have a role in acclimating their siblings to a family atmosphere. They have value, in other words, that isn't exclusively related to their sale price.

I am proud to sell one of my pups to a good home what more could I ask for a pup than to become a valued member of a family?

Pets are often sold on neutering contracts, so that the buyers do not acquire breeding rights. Recently the American Kennel Club has made it possible for breeders to specify on the registration form that a specific dog is not sold for breeding. Such dogs are registerable, but their offspring are not. This is called limited registration. Concerned breeders applaud this development. The once accepted norm at AKC, that the papers had to go with the dog, and that any offspring of registered parents were registerable, created a lot of the problems we have today.

As I have argued elsewhere, I would like to see it become a requirement that all pups have limited registration and that this be changed only when the owner has met minimum requirements for knowledge of the breed, and the dog has met some criteria of genetic health. Certainly all dogs sold at pet shops should be sold with limited registration—but I suspect the pet industry would fight such a requirement tooth-and-nail. It should be noted that unscrupulous people could still breed limited registration or unregistered dogs, as they do now, and offer them for sale as “guaranteed full-blooded.” My recommendation is not a perfect solution to backyard breeding industry, just one means of putting a crimp in it while insuring the integrity of registration.

For reputable breeders, the commitment to the buyer extends beyond the sale. The first year of a pup's life is generally hell on the owner. The breeder gives advice and assures the owner that it will get better, insuring that the pup doesn't become a shelter statistic before completing housebreaking. Reputable breeders take back animals who cannot be kept by their owners and re-place them in suitable homes. These animals are not "surplus." There are, unfor-

ANIMAL PEOPLE Roadkill Census

Please return survey form to: P.O. Box 205, Shushan, NY 12873

Please use separate copies of this form to report data gathered on separate dates.

To insure the thoroughness of the data, please count only roadkills seen while traveling on foot.

Please do not walk where walking is forbidden or dangerous—we don't want you to become a roadkill too!

Road & habitat type	Lighted? yes/no	Miles walked:	Mammals by species:	Birds by species:	Reptiles by species:	Amphibians by species:
Paved 2-lane residential urban	Y N					
Paved 2-lane residential suburban	Y N					
Dirt residential suburban	Y N					
Paved 2-lane urban traffic artery	Y N					
Paved 2-lane suburban traffic artery	Y N					
Paved 2-lane downtown	Y N					
Paved 4-lane residential suburban	Y N					
Paved 4-lane downtown	Y N					
Paved 2-lane rural	Y N					
Dirt rural	Y N					
Other (describe)	Y N					

Margaret Anne Cleek, of Sacramento, California, is a fancier/breeder and breed rescuer, affiliated with the Alaskan Malamute Club of America. In our July/August issue, New Jersey Pet Overpopulation Solutions coordinator Petra Murray called upon breeders to "establish standards or publish existing standards as a model for any potential breeder to emulate." Cleek, who presented "Alternatives to breeding bans" in our June issue and commented upon "Breeder ethics" in July/August, responded promptly to the challenge.

Unfortunately, some people who own one or more registered purebred dogs, usually of inferior stock, and sell their offspring as "AKC registered." Their commitment to the buyer ends at the point of sale, and they do not require buyers to neuter the dogs. Such backyard breeders are not generally willing or able to take back dogs who can no longer be kept by the buyer.

"Backyard" is an attitude and condition, not a place. Reputable fanciers may keep and breed animals in their yards, but not be "backyard breeders." My definition of a "backyard breeder" is someone who breeds dogs only for the purpose of making money. Any registered dog will

Date of survey: _____

Name: _____

Please describe special characteristics of any sites of multiple roadkills (e.g., woods, field crops, fruit or nut trees, stone walls, blind curves, intersections, any other possible contributing causes):

do, and temperament and health are not considered. Many of these dogs are barely recognizable as the breed they represent. Corners are cut whenever possible; vaccinations may be omitted, or the dogs may receive low quality food. The pups are not properly socialized, and any buyer with the money will do.

I don't want to give the impression that I think any breeder who doesn't show dogs is a "backyard breeder." But a reputable breeder must do something with a dog other than mate him or her, and must accept responsibility for the pups he or she produces.

I also consider the "just one litter" breeder to be a backyard breeder. Regardless of motivation, and even if the pups are properly socialized, people should not be producing pups for sale without the commitment and experience to do so properly. Many of the "just one litter" breeders are surprised to learn there is no market for their pups.

Members of the humane community need to know that while backyard and "just one litter" breeders are collectively responsible for a great many pups, most of them if asked would claim they are *not* breeders. I have called such individuals and told them they had bred an animal turned in to rescue, and that they needed to take responsibility for the animal—with little expectation that they would, but at least I could bust their chops a little. These people were incredulous that I called them breeders. They had a dog who had pups; they weren't *breeders*.

One of our rescue workers calls people who place newspaper ads for our breed, urging them to carefully place their puppies and informing them that when a dog comes into rescue we try to identify the breeder and return the dog. Again, these people say they aren't *breeders*. They couldn't be expected to take back a dog—where would they put it?

When humane advocates talk of breeding bans and permits, these people don't think you mean them. Most would continue to do their thing, oblivious to the legislation, or pay one unaltered license fee and produce a litter or two before spaying their bitch. Remember, they are not *breeders*; they just have a dog who has pups.

There are large-scale out-of-state commercial breeders and/or puppy mill operations that supply pet stores. They do not require neutering, nor do they take back dogs. I am informed that pet shops sometimes tell buyers they can breed their acquisitions to make back the purchase price. Now that the public is getting the word that pet shops are not the best place to purchase a dog, though, some commercial breeders are selling through private individuals, who receive shipments and sell "home-raised" pups on commission. They may even claim to be doing "placement" of puppies "rescued" from puppy mills. They use the rhetoric of animal

Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____
Zip Code: _____

protection to help them collect big "adoption fees." And they too are not *breeders*.

Breeding vs. overpopulation

Commercial puppy production is big business. The fancier/breeder's puppy production is a drop in the bucket compared to the commercial kennel's production. Yet breeding bans and permit systems generally affect us while leaving the commercial breeders untouched. Indeed some proposed forms of breeding regulation would insure that commercial kennels would become the only source of purebred pups. And shelters would only have the unsocialized offspring of the urban strays turned out by the irresponsibles. I would hate to see this happen.

Some humane activists would cheer the demise of the purebred. I think this is naive. There is a tendency to over-romanticize the mutt. Purebreds give assurance of type and temperament, helping people pick the right dog for their lifestyle and conditions. When organizations such as the Humane Society of the U.S. push shelter adoptions by advancing the "one size fits all" theory, they do both dogs and people a disservice. People should not be forced to accept animals of unknown genetic background. Random-bred dogs may have inherited a predisposition toward dangerous or undesirable behavior. Some mixes are inherently dangerous, e.g. a large guarding breed crossed with a highly reactive herding breed. The position that all pups are created equal and if we love them they will turn out right simply is not true. Dogs provide a strong argument for behavioral genetics. Despite Barbara Woodhouse's often quoted statement that there are no bad dogs, only bad owners, there are bad dogs. Aggression toward humans and/or other animals, fear-biting, shyness, and so forth are inheritable characteristics, which responsible breeders strive to keep out of their breeding stock.

I believe animal shelters have a responsibility to protect the public from potentially dangerous and otherwise unsuitable animals—not least because urging the adoption of these animals can result in even greater numbers of homeless animals. Some pups offered by shelters have literally been dragged out of dens after their homeless mother has been captured, and have had no socialization. The risk

that they may never be acceptably socialized is exacerbated when we are dealing with an adult animal of unknown behavioral background. As a dog expert, I would advise any family unfamiliar with dogs against adopting a large dog of unknown background if they have small children. Adopting an adult dog is not the problem-free experience that many shelter workers suggest. It is possible that the dog is at the shelter because of behavioral problems, and further problems such as illness and aggression toward other dogs may result from the shelter experience. In any case, the dog will be confused and stressed by his or her rapidly changing circumstances, perhaps requiring more care and understanding than a pup.

Shelter dog adoption is appropriate for the very special people who understand what they may have to cope with, and have the necessary emotional and physical resources. But many people who perhaps could not successfully socialize a shelter animal nonetheless make very good dog owners if they are able to purchase the particular sort of dog who best suits their requirements, with follow-up help provided by the breeder.

As a dog fancier, I strive not only to promote dogs, but also to produce the "better bred" dog. And I try to tactfully educate those who think dog breeding only requires finding two dogs of the same breed and the opposite sex and getting them together.

As a responsible breeder, I refuse to accept responsibility for creating pet overpopulation. And I do not buy the illogical argument that the birth of a healthy, wanted purebred litter displaces shelter animals. If you raise two happy, healthy children who are much loved and cared for are you responsible for a battered child in the home of a substance abuser and a child in the Third World who is forced into slave labor or who sleeps on the street? You may wish to help those children, too, but the care you provide to your own takes nothing away from them.

While I do not accept blame for pet overpopulation, I would like to accept some responsibility for providing solutions. I have ideas to offer, and would like to open communication. But before we talk, could you please take those "All Breeders are PIMPS" bumper stickers off your car?

Rescuers did it come high water

(continued from page 1)

Andrew, which roared up in three days and was gone in five.

The flood left livestock and pets stranded, transformed wildlife habitat, and could have a permanent effect on the balance of species throughout the Mississippi Illinois, Missouri, Des Moines, and Raccoon river systems.

First priority for rescuers was simply keeping the humane infrastructure of the region in operating condition, to absorb the countless animals whom displaced families had to leave behind. At least 23 animal shelters were flooded at one time or another, including the Muscatine Animal Shelter in Muscatine, Iowa, and the Humane Society of Scott Valley in Davenport, Iowa.

Relocating shelters

At the Muscatine facility, said AHA representative Dave Garcia, "The water was starting to get into the bottom of the cages, and the stench from backed-up sewage was incredible. We had to act fast and get those animals out of there before the shelter was completely overtaken by water and sewage, or the levy broke." Leasing four loading docks and office space from Kardux Transfer Inc., a trucking company that had the only suitable site available on short notice, the AHA moved the Muscatine shelter and 35 unhappy cats on July 10, then turned attention to the Davenport shelter, where two walls had crumbled, forcing shelter staff to make a temporary evacuation to the Davenport fairgrounds. By July 12, the AHA had leased a warehouse from Threaded Products Inc., a machine shop, and set up 30 six-foot-square chain-link cages. July 13, volunteers wholly relocated HSSV, as AHA, whose funds are still depleted from Hurricane Andrew, covered virtually all the emergency expenses.

Rolla of Elsa brought his first

area. Explained her back-home support person, Vernon Weir, "We've been doing disaster rescue work since 1987, when we first formed as an organization. Terri was in Valdez, Alaska, for 13 months after the Exxon oil spill in 1989, where she was chief coordinator of one of the three otter rescue centers. She's also been on the scene after Hurricane Hugo," which hit South Carolina in 1990, "and Hurricane Andrew, and some large forest fires in California. She has a job at Santa Clara University, in California, where she's able to leave at any time and every time we need her. We pay her costs for transportation and equipment, and pay her a small salary per day to make up for the income she loses by not being at her regular job."

Crisp's approach is to go into a disaster area, put out a call for volunteers, then train them, chiefly to do shelter support. "Local shelters usually are not prepared for disasters," Weir observed. "Usually they're just coping with their regular workload, and they can't even imagine what they're going to be hit with. Most shelters aren't equipped to handle wildlife or farm animals even at the best of times. Terri is an expert, and she goes in with foster care forms, takes photos of the animals they find, and finds foster homes where they can be held for at least 30 days. In some cases, owners surrender animals because they've lost their own homes, and they can't take them into Red Cross shelters or motels. Terri gets foster care for them, as well."

Crisp also assisted the Missouri Wildlife Rescue Center in St. Louis, which according to Weir was "swamped with rescue calls."

Other sources of outside help included the Chicago Veterinary Medical Association, whose members helicoptered food to stranded animals; the Animal Disaster Team of Cleveland, Ohio, which

Above: Inside, the warehouse looked much like any shelter. (Photo by Don Rolla, Below: Otters could swim for it. Most other creatures needed help. (Photo by Kim Bartlett,

crowded and needed canine vaccine, food both for shelter animals and those in the community, and additional housing." The AHA also arranged for the shelter in Fort Madison, Iowa, to serve as a storage depot for donated supplies.

Backing the rescue effort, the American Kennel Club checked with 60 member clubs in the affected areas. "We are happy to report most club members are in no danger," the AKC said in a July 23 bulletin, and went on to appeal for donations to disaster relief funds established by the Jefferson County Kennel Club in Aronold, Missouri; the St. Charles Humane Society; the Quincy Humane Society; the Greater Freeport Kennel Club, of Freeport, Illinois; the Des Moines Kennel Club; the Animal Rescue League in Des Moines; and the AHA.

"The AKC also reminds all clubs of the availability of our Guidelines for Disaster Planning," the bulletin concluded.

truckload of donated relief supplies to Davenport on July 24, took nine animals back to Elhurst, Illinois, for sheltering and adoption via the Napierville Humane Society, and then returned to Davenport on August 21. (He adopted one dog himself, an 8-year-old Corgi whom he named Missy, short for Mississippi.)

Terri Crisp

Meanwhile the focus shifted downstream to Illinois, as flooding hit the Alton Area Animal Aid Association, the Animal Protection Association in Granite City, and the Madison County Humane Society in Edwardsville. Rolla trucked supplies to them on August 14 and 15. MCHS reportedly relayed food donations on to the beleaguered St. Charles Humane Society in Missouri, which for a while was virtually isolated by road washouts.

Terri Crisp of United Animal Nations was the rescuer of the hour in that

contributed funds to midwestern humane societies; and Robin Douglas of the Hooved Animal Humane Society, located near Chicago. In a single day, according to Rolla, Douglas brought in 17 lost and confused animals, including "horses, wildlife, cats, and a 180-pound St. Bernard." That was a good day's work for one person—but with a lot of help from friends, Missouri farmer Charles Craver evacuated all 174 of his prized Arabian horses a few days later, even as several were foaling.

Rolla also noted "a shortage of boats, since you can't get around by car," but added that, "The Coast Guard has been very cooperative, and also the Missouri State Water Patrol." He said even raccoons and wild mink—who spend about 60% of their time in the water—were sometimes eager for a lift to dry land.

The AHA meanwhile moved on to assist the community shelter in Hannibal, Missouri, which by July 21 "was over-

Copies were in strong demand.

Preventing abandonments

As the flood surged on, AHA animal protection division director Dennis White worked to publicize the availability of shelter care within areas about to be hit. "We're finding animals on roof tops, floating along on debris, and isolated on the last bit of dry land in their area," he told media. "There's no reason why the family pet should be abandoned during the flooding. Many animal shelters have foster care programs established. And if you don't want your pet any more, at least take it to an animal shelter. Don't leave the animal to drown." White also urged people who lost pets to contact nearby shelters as soon as possible. "Shelters are overcrowded with refugee pets," he pointed out, "and many holding periods are only 72 hours long. After that the animal may be euthanized to make room for others."

The St. Louis-based Humane Society of Missouri broadcast similar advice. "As the water pushed south, our field department became increasingly involved," systems coordinator Cecily Westerman told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "By July 26, field services personnel had been instrumental in 20 flood-related rescues, involving six dogs, 34 cats, 120 chickens, four cows, a calf, a bull, eight hogs, a pony, and three cats in a bee-infested tree."

Setting up animal relief centers at strategic points near the heaviest flooding, HSM conducted free vaccination clinics on July 31 and August 1, to preclude the spread of disease—a constant threat, amid hot, humid weather, crowded conditions, and accumulated sewage and carcasses of drowned animals. "Animals who were placed in foster homes or admitted to shelters were vaccinated routinely," Westerman added. Animals who were treated for illnesses and injuries attributable to the flooding were treated without charge.

Nine hundred St. Louis-area residents volunteered to foster animals, and most were eventually needed. The St.

Louis crisis peaked July 31, when a breached levee unexpectedly submerged parts of the town of Chesterfield and simultaneously flooding loosened the moorings of numerous huge propane tanks owned by Phillips Petroleum, located in South St. Louis. By August 2, 12,000 people had been evacuated from a one-mile radius around the tanks. Three hundred animals were admitted to the HSM facilities within a matter of hours then, and another 400 animals arrived August 5, after animal rescue teams were finally allowed to go into the evacuation area to retrieve pets who were left behind in the 10 minutes many families were given to pack and get out for what they were told would be just an overnight stay.

"Strangely," said Westerman "most of the animals appeared to be in good condition. There were rumors that some of the National Guard personnel who were patrolling had received keys to some residences, and that some National Guard personnel were buying a lot of pet food at a nearby supermarket."

As after Hurricane Andrew, the clean-up will be long and difficult—but unlike after the hurricane, veterinary services were never seriously disrupted. "We understand that few if any veterinary practices were directly affected," John Boyce of the American Veterinary Medical Association told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

By press time, August 25, the waters had receded from most of the flood zone, and nuisance animal problems were far outnumbering those associated with animal rescue. Normally shy timber rattlesnakes and copperheads were distributed throughout residential areas, insect infestations were breeding in the huge accumulations of mud, deer wandered through towns, and the 250-mile-long Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge had been almost wholly submerged, wiping out the nesting season for the rare piping plover. But times were reportedly great for fish-eating animals, as fish by the thousand were left in shallow ponds amid soaked cornfields.

Gail Larsen of the Napierville Humane Society, Pam Arndt of the Humane Society of Scott County, and Sue Episcopo and Don Rolla of the Elsa Wild Animal Appeal U.S.A., outside the temporary shelter the American Humane Association put together for HSSC in a warehouse.

Rabies death in New York

(continued from page one)

rabies—and how Aherndt became infected will probably never be known.

Her family and about 20 health workers have received precautionary rabies vaccinations.

University of California graduate student Jeanne Messier, 27, on July 30 became the 20th person to die from a previously unknown hantavirus that has now been discovered in six southwestern states and, in mutated form, Louisiana. A wildlife biologist, Messier spent much of her time studying animals in the field, and dwelled, authorities said, in a rodent-infested cabin. Her death was announced the same day that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention confirmed that a Santa Barbara County ranch hand, age 50, died from the same hantavirus in September 1992, after capturing several mice for his cats. Three days before Messier died, Nevada's first hantavirus victim, Mary Servant, 24, told investigators that she probably became infected while removing a deer mouse killed by one of her cats. Servant, a Carson City resident, recovered.

"The question we have to answer," said CDCP epidemiologist Dr. Jay Butler, "is whether this is an extremely rare infection which is killing most of the people who become infected, or whether it is very common but not very serious among most people who get it."

Although the hantavirus has been discovered in several rodent species, it seems to be most prevalent in deer mice—just as the rabies pandemic centers on raccoons, even though any mammal can become infected, including deer. Four rabid deer were found in eastern upstate New York during the third week of August, prompting state wildlife officials to issue advisory warnings to hunters.

Rabies spread with trapping

Trapping and raccoon hunting tend to accelerate the spread of rabies because the survivors become more transient in search of mates. But despite repeated CDCP warnings that killing raccoons is not the cure, the Ohio Division of Wildlife has announced that it expects to propose an open season on raccoons—yet continues to permit as many as 1,400 licensed "commercial game propagators" to breed raccoons for release in hunting areas.

Vaccine near approval

Only in Massachusetts, where leghold trapping is restricted and raccoon hunting isn't popular, has the advance of the rabies outbreak markedly slowed. Other states, after an initial burst of raccoon-killing coincided with soaring confirmed rabies cases, are now focusing on public education and becoming interested in Raboral, a genetically engineered rabies vaccine for raccoons developed by the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia and manufactured by Rhone Merieux Inc. in Athens, Georgia. The vaccine is embedded in bait balls made from fish meal and seeded in areas through which vulnerable animals may travel. A variant made to fight fox rabies has been used successfully in Europe since 1978, after six years of field-testing, and in Canada since 1986. Introduction of the vaccine into the U.S. was long delayed, however, by the opposition of state wildlife departments, the National Wildlife Federation, and the National Audubon Society, who officially worried about setting a precedent for releasing genetically engineered organisms (although the organism involved in a rabies vaccine is dead) and unofficially in many instances seemed mainly concerned with protecting their rationale for promoting hunting.

Raboral has now proved effective and environmentally safe through two years of field-testing in Virginia, Pennsylvania,

BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

Validation of non-animal tests gains momentum

Significant progress in validating non-animal toxicity tests was announced during the summer by both the Baltimore-based Johns Hopkins Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing and the Scandinavian Society of Cell Toxicology's four-year-old Multicenter Evaluation of In Vitro Cytotoxicity Tests program, headquartered in Sweden. Validation is the process of establishing how test results relate to human health. The Johns Hopkins team published a "Framework for the Validation and Implementation of In Vitro Toxicity Tests" simultaneously in four leading scientific journals, hoping to speed researcher interest, while the Swedish team, somewhat ahead of Johns Hopkins, now has 90 European in vitro toxicologists working on a variety of tests of their own design, measuring the toxicity of 50 chemicals with well-known effects on humans.

"Relevance remains the key problem," John Frazier of the Johns Hopkins team said. "It was clear from the beginning that the ill-defined nature of the 'gold standard' we are trying to measure with an in vitro test—human toxicity—was going to be difficult. It's a moving target. Nobody has come up with a definitive solution."

Bjorn Ekwall, director of the Swedish team, told colleagues at a recent conference that, "In my opinion, the scientific basis for replacement of standard toxicity tests by test tube methods is already at hand. However, resources to support goal-directed and sophisticated efforts cannot be taken for granted. To take the MEIC project as an example, the results of today certainly could have been achieved years ago if the project had been adequately funded." The American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research has long pushed antivivisection groups to help back validation studies, but response has been weak. (AFAR is located at 175 West 12th St., Suite 16G, New York, NY 10011.)

Canadian military research secrets available—for a price

"Unlike the United States," writes Tina Zierer, director of the Animal Alliance of Canada, "the Canadian government does not issue information regarding the numbers and species of animals used in research. Also unlike other countries, Canada has no federal inspection of animal labs. Most disturbing, we have no federal legislation pertaining to lab animals. Instead we have a peer review system set up by the Canadian Council on Animal Care. CCAC is not backed by legislation, is not publicly accountable, and since 1989 has not provided figures regarding lab animal use. Twenty-one of the 22 CCAC member organizations have a vested interest in animal experimentation. The most frustrating aspect of CCAC's non-governmental status is that all records, reports and statistics are inaccessible under the *Access to Information Act*," even though it is wholly funded by two federal agencies, the Medical Research Council and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council. "Because MRC and NSERC are government bodies," Zierer continues, "some records [kept by these agencies] are accessible," but not information regarding numbers of animals, details of experiments, and the provision of pain relief. "Another government department, National Defence, promised to forward their records just as soon as they received a check for \$73,000, the deposit requested on a total bill of approximately \$162,300—\$27,500 search and preparation time, \$118,800 computer fees, and \$16,000 reproduction costs." The Animal Alliance continues to explore means of bringing Canadian researchers to account.

Both rabies and the hantavirus are spreading. The raccoon rabies strain that killed Aherndt was confined to a small part of northern Florida until 1977, when hunters and trappers released 3,500 Florida raccoons in an attempt to rebuild the population in West Virginia. Moving in all directions and traveling especially fast in the heavily trapped mid-Atlantic corridor and rural Pennsylvania, the rabies pandemic reached both Cleveland, Ohio, and Glens Falls, New York, this past July.

and New Jersey. Both New York and Texas, which has had recent outbreaks of rabies among coyotes, have applied to join the testing program—and have declared interest in using the vaccine on as wide a scale as possible, as soon as possible.

Dr. Robert Miller, chief veterinarian in the USDA Office of Veterinary Biologics, told *The New York Times* in mid-August that a final decision on approval of the vaccine is due within six months.

Layoffs at NEAVS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Financially drained, the New England Antivivisection Society laid off all but two of its staff August 24 at a reportedly stormy meeting of the board of directors. According to former executive director Rebecca Taksel, who lost her job at the meeting apparently because she resisted dismissing senior employees, "There have been layoffs, and I was one of them. No, I resigned. NEAVS has been running at a deficit for quite some time, and this was the board's solution. NEAVS has been cut back to just two projects, the education office and the legislative office." Taksel declined to go into detail.

The NEAVS education office will continue to be based at the organization's Boston headquarters, under Jon Schottland, while the legislative office, separately incorporated as the Committee for Compassionate Governance, is in Washington D.C.

NEAVS had assets of more than \$8.6 million as recently as 1987, and still had more than \$8 million in 1989, but spent \$46,000 more than it received that year, lost \$719,162 in 1990, and lost \$791,600 more in 1992. Funds were liberally dispersed to groups and projects aligned with People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals and the Fund for Animals after PETA founders Ingrid Newkirk and Alex Pacheco and Fund founder Cleveland Amory won election to the NEAVS board in a bitterly contested 1987 election, along with a slate of other candidates they supported. One of the principal beneficiaries was the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, headed by Newkirk's longtime companion, Dr. Neal Barnard, who is also on the NEAVS board. PETA-and-Fund-backed board members' groups reportedly received \$600,000 at one 1988 board meeting alone.

Even before the PETA/Fund-led takeover, NEAVS' financial structure was controversial. Former probate judge Robert Ford of Norfolk, Massachusetts, headed NEAVS from 1983 until 1987. In December 1986, the *Boston Herald* revealed that Ford was paying himself, his daughter, and several close associates more than \$100,000 a year in total for part-time work. Convicted of misconduct in his administration of NEAVS, Ford was censured, suspended from administrative duties, and fined a record \$75,000 in March 1989 by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

Taksel, a two-year NEAVS staffer, was executive director for approximately one year.

—Merritt Clifton

Research Notes

Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Maine, has begun mass-breeding genetically engineered mice with high susceptibility to human diseases including cancer and cystic fibrosis, financed by \$1.5 million from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, the March of Dimes, the American Heart Association, and the American Cancer Society. Jackson Laboratory is already the world's leading supplier of naturally occurring mutant mice.

President Clinton on August 4 named retrovirus researcher Dr. Harold Varmus, 53, of the University of California at San Francisco to succeed Dr. Bernadine Healy as head of the National Institutes of Health. Varmus' views on animal-based research are unclear. On the one hand he is a known enthusiast of so-called basic research, which is often animal-intensive, and on the other, he presumably passed the scrutiny of Clinton's science advisor, John Gibbons, who is critical of animal research.

Dr. Andre C. Van Streirteghem of the Brussels Free University in Belgium has stunned colleagues by producing 300 pregnancies by injecting single sperm cells into human eggs—something never successfully done with an animal model. Fertilization expert Dr. Jon Gordon of the Mt. Sinai Medical School

recently told Gina Kolata of *The New York Times* that the lesson here is that, "Human fertilization is astonishingly different from that in other mammals."

Evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins and Geza Teleki, chair of the Committee for Conservation and Care of Chimpanzees, were among 30 leading scientists, writers, and philosophers who published a "Declaration on Great Apes" in late June, arguing that chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans are so closely related to us that they deserve the same moral status as human beings. The project was organized by *Animal Liberation* author Peter Singer. According to Teleki, as many as 5,000 chimps are currently used in biomedical research, worldwide. Many more were used before chimps became highly endangered in the wild.

In Defense of Animals on August 16 filed a formal complaint with the USDA, alleging multiple Animal Welfare Act violations by Russell DeValois, a University of California at Berkeley researcher whose work has come under heavy criticism from humane advocates for nearly 20 years. The university was fined \$12,000 in 1984 for previous AWA violations involving the care of animals used in DeValois' experiments.

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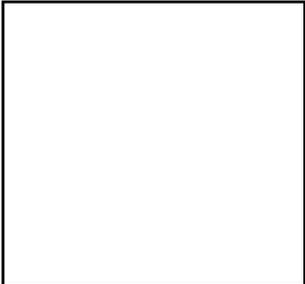
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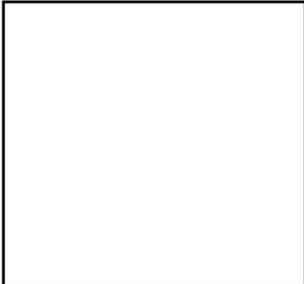


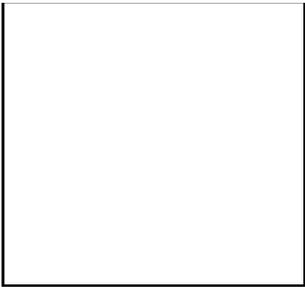
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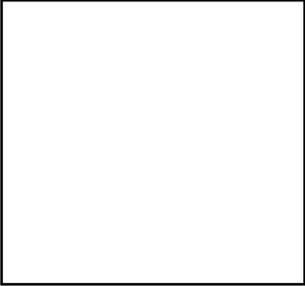
*Theology of Reverence
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Activist/Author

*Behind the Dolphin's
Smile*



ADRIAN PIPER
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*Exhibition Opening:
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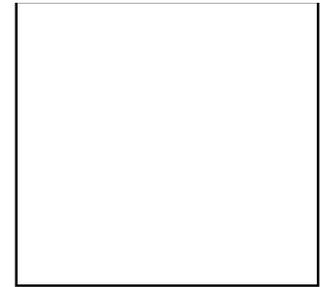


TOM REGAN
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How to Flush Rush

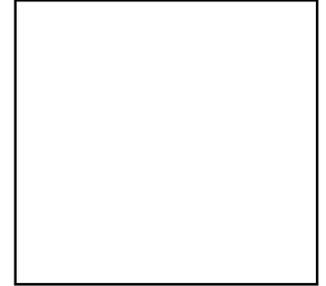
BARBARA TRINKAUS
Musician

Songs for the Animals



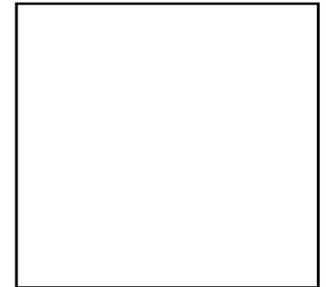
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Poet

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of Compassion*



LISA FINLAY
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Dog logo

The Watchdog

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

Civil war within rescue groups

(continued from page one)

included allegations that animals were neglected or mistreated; that funds were misappropriated or missing; that volunteers were improperly dismissed; that outside interests were orchestrating a takeover; and that the underlying conflicts involve fundamental differences in lifestyle.

However, in each case an intensive investigation by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has produced more evidence of problems resulting from stress, fatigue, and miscommunication than evidence of deliberate wrongdoing by anyone involved. Our investigation further suggests that as each situation deteriorated, escalating charges and countercharges among the partisans produced further breakdowns of trust, which in turn led to more stress, more fatigue, more miscommunication, more essential jobs not getting done, and more diversion of resources into the ongoing dispute.

Primarily Primates

The Primarily Primates situation surfaced first, in July 1992, when John Hollrah of the San Antonio-based activist group Voices for Animals compiled a thick dossier of testimony by former staff and volunteers about alleged misconduct by Swett and his longtime companion, Stephen Tello, who live on the premises and have received minimal direct compensation. Hollrah forwarded the dossier to numerous Primarily Primates supporters and people he believed to be supporters, including Fund for Animals national director Wayne Pacelle and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals executive director Ingrid Newkirk, neither of whom had actually had any oversight authority or direct economic interest in Primarily Primates. Both

Paul Watson on ice with harp seal, circa 1981.

Hot water in the North Atlantic

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Canada—Paul Watson's homecoming to Atlantic Canada in July and early August may have been the most bizarre event yet of his long career in protest. Raised in a New Brunswick fishing village, Watson has been reviled throughout the four Maritime provinces since 1977, when as a Greenpeace representative he sprayed green paint on baby harp seals to protect them from hunters. Subsequent anti-sealing expeditions after Watson founded the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society in 1980 have confirmed his bad reputation among those who live by what they kill in the sea—but many Atlantic Canadians are applauding Watson now for his July 28 attack

GROWTH BY DIVISION

Many and perhaps even most cause-oriented groups go through splits as they grow—and in the long run such splits tend to advance the cause, as strong individuals create multiple influential organizations, whose differences produce public debate and attract support from diverse directions. Among the more noteworthy splits in animal work:

- Division within the Sierra Club produced Friends of the Earth (1955); a similar rift at Friends of the Earth produced Earth Island Institute (1968).
- Division within the American SPCA and American Humane Association created the Animal Welfare Institute (1951), the Humane Society of the U.S. (1954), and Friends of Animals (1957).
- Splits within HSUS created the National Catholic Humane Society, now known as the International Society for Animal Rights (1957), and the Fund for Animals (1972).
- A 1986 split within Friends of Animals led indirectly to the formation of the Doris Day Animal League (1987) and Spay U.S.A. (1990).
- People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals cut loose numerous regional affiliates in 1986, many of which are now successfully independent.
- A split at the Animal Protection Institute led to the creation of United Animal Nations (1987).
- *The Animals' Voice* (1986), *E* magazine (1988) and **ANIMAL PEOPLE** (1992) all debuted after splits at *The Animals' Agenda*.

on a Cuban trawler, the *Rio Las Casas*.

Watson arrived in Nova Scotia as captain of a former Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker, the *Thomas Carleton*, once used to escort sealers to the killing areas. Now the flagship of Orcaforce, a sister group to Sea Shepherd, it has been re-dubbed the *Cleveland Amory*, after the founder of the Fund for Animals, who bankrolled Sea Shepherd expeditions during the mid-1980s that sunk or disabled nine whaling ships.

Watson and crew, *en route* to challenge Norwegian whaling ships, intended to detour a little to practice by harassing foreign fishing boats who drag nets just beyond the 200-mile boundary of Canadian waters, and are accused of severely depleting fish stocks. The action was to coincide with three weeks of inconclusive talks at the United Nations about fisheries conservation, involving
(continued on page 13)

Pacelle and Newkirk immediately amplified the central allegations by circulating them to other people prominent in the animal rights movement, before the Primarily Primates board and major funders had the opportunity to conduct an investigation. Their actions may have delayed a strong board response by a year; both have a history of orchestrating coups within other organizations, and Holrah's demand for action included a demand that the three-member board be expanded to include several close associates of Pacelle and Newkirk. The impact of the dossier was further weakened by the intensely personal and seemingly exaggerated nature of many of the accusations against Swett and Tello, some of which came from people whom Swett had fired for cause. Swett charged that the whole episode was an attempted PETA takeover of Primarily Primates, which has considerable unexplored fundraising potential, and suggested that some former volunteers among his other accusers,

whose involvement with Primarily Primates had been brief had been PETA agents.

Attorney Steven Wise, representing Primarily Primates, eventually warned Holrah that further circulation of the dossier could result in a defamation suit.

The Primarily Primates board and major funders did, however, find enough substance to the various charges that board members Kay Trevino and Melissa Karon were appointed, together with Beltan Mouras of United Animal Nations, to find means of improving oversight. (The third board member was and is Swett himself.) In particular, the board and major funders were concerned about apparent erratic behavior by Swett, variously attributed to stress, depression, and consumption of alcohol. Swett resisted the challenge to his autonomy. Finally, in July 1993, Swett unilaterally "fired" Trevino and Karon
(continued on next page)

WOOFS AND GROWLS

The Better Business Bureau has announced that the National Anti-Vivisection Society fails to meet requirements that "an organization provide on request an annual report containing information on gov-

Wild Wear ad

ernance (such as a roster of the board of directors) and financial activities (such as total income and a breakdown of expenses); that its financial statements present adequate information to serve as a basis for informed decisions; and that it substantiate on request its application of funds, in accordance with donor expectations, to the programs and activities described in solicitations." Exposes by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton recently documented the generous compensation NAVS provides to president Peggy Cunniff and other members of her family, who dominate the NAVS board and payroll. NAVS told BBB that it "has changed its accounting and auditing methods to meet the standards for fiscal year 1993," but recent forced resignations, dismissals, and staff transfers have left the Cunniffs more firmly in control than ever.

Rep. J.J. Pickle (D-Texas) has pledged to introduce legislation soon that would enable the IRS to fine charities that pay excessive amounts to officers, directors, and staff; limit salaries paid by charities; and require charities to mail federal tax filings (IRS Form 990) to anyone who requests them.

Both the Senate and the House have now approved plans to restructure nonprofit postal rates. The plans may be reconciled and enacted by October 1, the start of the new federal fiscal year. Both plans
(continued next page)

EIGHT BILLION PER YEAR ...ONE AT A TIME

World Farm Animals Day

What happened at Primarily Primates and Colorado Horse Rescue?

(continued from previous page)

claiming he had the authority to do so as the only voting member of the organization; sued to remove them and Wise from their positions representing Primarily Primates; added Tello and a Connecticut woman, Joan Belosi, to the board in place of Trevino and Karon; and departed on a trip to Belgium with Tello, purportedly to participate in an international gathering of primatologists. Swett and Tello subsequently missed a number of scheduled functions, while purportedly engaging in recreation.

Exasperated, Wise took the situation to the Texas attorney general's office. As assistant attorney general Vinson researched the case, Swett unsuccessfully sought a temporary restraining order to prevent Wise from speaking to Vinson—a motion, Vinson said, which would have had no precedent in American law. The motion was denied on July 28. The court refused to hear the case for removing Swett at that time, but on the same day Vinson filed a petition with the court which "seeks to remedy Swett and Tello's breaches of fiduciary duties, misapplication of charitable funds and ineffective administration of Primarily Primates, and requests injunctive relief and appointment of a temporary receiver to manage and rehabilitate the affairs of the corporation."

This is the motion that will be heard on September 13. The petition contends that, "Under the totalitarian management of Swett, substandard and almost cruel conditions have been allowed to exist over the past several years endangering the health and well-being of the (approximately 450) Primarily Primates animals. Some animals have been inappropriately starved. Animal cages and housing areas have remained unclean for many days and even weeks, allowing feces and urine to build and collect. Animals have been kept in cruelly substandard and oppressively small boxes and cages, often for many months at a time."

According to Vinson, the Primarily Primates records indicate that between December 1991 and June 1993, Swett and Tello used funds donated for animal care to purchase "\$875 of alcoholic beverages; \$1,147 of cigarettes; \$173 of pain/cold medicines; \$736 of hair care products; and \$2,668 of non-Primarily Primates-related food products (lobster, shrimp, fish fillets, coffee, cheeses, TV dinners, etc.) These figures include only the more significant or larger personal purchases." Over 18

months, the amounts if complete would not be abnormal, but Vinson contends that the receipts probably do not document all purchases and that such purchases were made without proper authority.

Swett told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that, "The allegations you've been hearing are not essentially the same; they are the same," as those heard a year ago. "In other words," he argued, "the same package is being circulated again." His contention is that the majority of the charges against him are based on information taken out of context.

But there is one big difference from last year. Trevino, Karon, Wise, and two of Primarily Primates' major funders all energetically and publicly defended him last year. This year, Trevino, Karon, and Wise are the complainants. And this year both major funders told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that they had been deeply disturbed and disappointed by subsequent events and discoveries.

"Wally had one last chance to get his act together," one big backer said. "He didn't do it."

Colorado Horse Rescue

Sharon Jackson founded CHR, profiled in our March issue, as an extension of a personal one-woman, one-horse rescue project. The March **ANIMAL PEOPLE** had barely appeared, however, when Jackson was ousted from the CHR presidency in a coup apparently led by co-founder Jill Pratt, the secretary/treasurer and head of the CHR adoption center in Golden. The coup resulted from a division of authority that began, according to Jackson, "when my daughter-in-law died of cancer in the midst of two serious impounds, and my own health began to fail as exhaustion set in. I received a diagnosis of Parkinson's disease in November."

At that point, Jackson hired longtime volunteer Jane Rose to become live-in barn coordinator at the CHR rescue farm in Arvada. A series of conflicts between Jackson and Rose over horse care followed, especially involving recommendations for euthanasia. Veterinarians were repeatedly asked to overrule one another, and each faction claims the other improperly dismissed volunteers so as to have only friendly witnesses. Eventually, two CHR veterinarians resigned and a third vet was notified in mid-August that she would be forced off the board for remarks she made to a local reporter.

"There was an adversarial relationship," DVM Stacey Pederson told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "The cooperation was severely compromised. It was pretty obvious there were power plays going on. I was literally asked to take sides two or three times."

As the conflict expanded, Jackson, Pratt, and their supporters demanded various records from one another, and accused each other of withholding potentially incriminating information about finances and adoptions.

"Sharon had a hard time letting other people take on responsibilities," Pratt states. "She wanted to do it all herself and she couldn't, and she didn't want to delegate it."

Confirms CHR board member and attorney Laura Nagle, "We realized Sharon could not run the show alone, and Sharon disagreed."

Removing Jackson from the presidency didn't settle matters—even after the board reaffirmed its action a month later at a second meeting called because Jackson claimed the March meeting was improper. Following the April vote, Jackson demanded that her ouster be taken before the CHR membership. But there was no definitive membership roster. The original bylaws gave voting membership to anyone who contributed at least \$10, and membership records were not kept apart from the mailing list.

Understates Nagle, "The old bylaws didn't seem to account for the growth of the organization." As many as 4,000 people might have become voting members. "In order to act," Nagle explains, "half of that membership would have to assemble or return a proxy vote. This was a logistical nightmare." The matter never came up before because, according to Nagle, Jackson failed to convene annual membership meetings, as required by law.

Nagle and nonprofit law specialist William Callison have now redrafted the CHR bylaws to clarify the authority of the board and terminate the voting rights of membership at large, pending ratification at the September meeting. Claiming the rewrite and resultant delay in calling a membership meeting were part of a conspiracy against her, Jackson and her husband Steve meanwhile resigned from the board in June, to found a new group called the Colorado Equine Crisis Intervention Foundation.

"This one," she says, "will be more tightly controlled."

Woofs and growls, continued:

include annual third class rate hikes, over and above general rate increases, which would raise the cost of bulk mailing by 2.7 cents a letter; bar the use of nonprofit rates to promote items upon which charities must pay "unrelated business income" taxes; and boost second class postage rates for publications including more than 10% advertising.

South Dakota charities who used professional telephone solicitors last year received, on average, only 20.6% of the funds raised in their behalf, according to reports filed with state attorney general Mark Barrett. A similar compilation of solicitation reports filed in Connecticut recently found that charities there got 27.1% of the funds raised for them by telephone solicitors.

Purina Mills, already under

boycott for promoting raccoon hunting field trials, has joined Monsanto, four meat industry groups, and six universities that do biomedical research in forming the Missouri Association for Agriculture, Biomedical Research and Education. "We're taking a pro-active stance to stress the importance of animal use," executive director Janet Talcott told the *Kansas City Star*.

Four biomedical researchers in Montgomery County, Maryland, reported finding suspicious parcels on their doorsteps on July 6—the day the county council was to vote on a bill to ban picketing in front of homes in residential neighborhoods. The alleged recipients included Sharon Juliano of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, whose home has been targeted by numerous protests and occasional

vandalism, and Larry Cunnick, president of the laboratory animal supply firm BIO-CON. Police bomb squads found that all four packages included threatening notes, a toy rat and a bear paw slipper splattered with red paint, and a brick. The anti-picketing bill was referred back to committee.

A 27-year-old office manager at the National Institutes of Health has filed a complaint of sexual harassment against Dr. Clyde Watkins, 46, acting director of the Division of Research Investigation in the Federal Office of Research Integrity. The complainant, who earlier had a brief affair with Watkins, claims he offered her an excellent employee rating in exchange for oral sex, then hectored her for months when she didn't take him up on it.

Outspoken foe of animal rights

Dr. Louis Sullivan, who was Secretary of Health and Human Services 1989-1992, has been named medical advisor to the newly formed Health Channel, a 24-hour cable TV service scheduled to debut in mid-1994.

Defending the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 1992 memorandum of agreement giving the National Rifle Association an official voice in refuge management, outgoing acting USFWS director Richard Smith (now replaced by Mollie Beattie) recently told letter-writers that the deal "allows the NRA to contribute funds for facilities, projects or materials to benefit refuge visitors. For example, the NRA works with the USFWS to improve access to refuges for physically challenged visitors," and participates "in cooperative efforts ranging from habitat management to information

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How to make friends and influence people in Atlantic Canada

(continued from page 11)

representatives of 70 fishing nations and more than 50 private groups.

The *Cleveland Amory*, however, developed engine trouble, running up a bill of \$80,900 during an unforeseen stay at the North East Dynamics boatyard in Halifax. More than 150 fishing crews meanwhile upstaged Watson with an eight-day blockade of the Russian freezer ship *Pioner Murmana*, to keep it from unloading frozen cod at Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

The blockade was strictly symbolic, as the fish aboard the *Pioner Murmana* were caught in the Barents Sea, off Norway, not near Canadian waters, and as the cod were to be processed by a Canadian plant, creating jobs for the wives of many of the fishermen who set up the blockade.

Watson's presence was also symbolic, however, and was intended not only to dramatize opposition to overfishing, but also to help counter accusations that the recovering Atlantic Canada seal population is to blame for recent low catches—which result mainly from the combination of overfishing with pollution, including the destruction of spawning areas by acid rain.

The *Cleveland Amory* finally left port late the evening of July 26, three days after being detained on a warrant for allegedly failing to pay \$18,000 of the repair bill. The release came after Orcaforce post-

ed a bond of \$35,000, most of which apparently came from a single benefactor, whose name was not released.

Clash with reporter

Aboard the *Cleveland Amory*, along with the 25-member crew, were four journalists invited by Watson, including *Halifax Herald* reporter Malcolm Dunlop, a retired naval officer. On the first day out, Dunlop said, he found a receipt in a book he had been loaned by Orcaforce director Lisa DiStefano. The receipt apparently identified a major donor, perhaps the donor who enabled the *Cleveland Amory* to sail. Dunlop claims he returned the receipt to the ship's supply office the following day.

By then, however, Dunlop had already noted and reported that, "The ship has no gyroscope, no firefighting breathing apparatus, no medium range radio, and no damage control gear for flooding," along with serious electrical problems. A day later, one of the *Cleveland Amory's* two engines failed again, while the other sputtered because the diesel fuel tanks weren't checked for sea water before being filled. Zig-zagging, since the limping ship could not be steered straight, Watson told those who suggested a return to Halifax that, "The ship goes forward or down."

Dunlop reported that, too. On the

fifth day he reported accusations from crew members that an unknown saboteur had damaged the overburdened steering gear with an easily dislodged loose bolt.

"I remember thinking even the supposed saboteur aboard this ship is incompetent," Dunlop wrote later.

Irritated, Watson meanwhile closed in on the *Rio Las Casas*, evading the Canadian Coast Guard vessel *Sir Wilfred Grenfell*. "There's the story," Watson told Dunlop. "The Coast Guard protecting foreign boats raping Canada's Grand Banks."

After a series of risky maneuvers that also drew Dunlop's criticism, including a light collision while crew members hurled stink-bombs at the Cubans, Watson forced the *Rio Las Casas* to pull up its nets and flee. The captain of the *Grenfell* arrested Watson by radio, ordering him to port in St. John's, Newfoundland; Watson briefly made a run toward Iceland, then agreed to surrender. The crew of the *Cleveland Amory* celebrated their victory, of sorts, and after producing and showing around the receipt from the anonymous big donor during the party, Dunlop pocketed it—intending, he says, to return it again the next day.

Instead, Watson accused Dunlop of theft and placed him under arrest, confined to his cabin. With the *Grenfell* still nearby, Dunlop sneaked a life jacket and was caught trying to jump overboard to

swim for it, an action Watson claimed would be suicide. Countering that to stay on the *Cleveland Amory* would be likewise suicidal, Dunlop got his way, however, as Watson then transferred him to the *Grenfell*.

After making a pass at a Spanish trawler, Watson and the *Cleveland Amory* were taken in tow by another Coast Guard vessel, the *Sir Humphrey Gilbert*, and forcibly brought to St. John's, where Watson was charged with mischief and dangerous operation of a motor vessel. He was released from jail three days later when *Sec of Slaughter* author Farley Mowat posted half of his \$10,000 bond.

Unable to sail again, Watson leased the *Cleveland Amory* for \$1 and a bottle of rum to a newly formed ad hoc group headed by St. John's attorney Ower Myers—Fishers Organized for the Revitalization of Communities and Ecosystems, acronym FORCE. Myers at last report was trying to persuade out-of-work fishermen to help the group's dozer members to repair the *Cleveland Amory* and return to sea. Just what they would do there was unclear, since Myers ruled out any law-breaking. Watson, who has been accused of sailing with unseaworthy vessels before, threatened to sue Dunlop for libel. And the fishing went on.

—Merritt Clifton

DIET & HEALTH

Violinist Edgar Stanistreet, of Philadelphia, still performing at 94, attributes his longevity to "No meat, eggs, milk, booze, or cigarettes. Milk is for calves."

The USDA on August 12 unveiled labels for meat, to become mandatory in October, that include instructions on cooking to kill toxic bacteria. The labels were drafted to settle a lawsuit

brought by the parents of a child who died from tainted meat and the advocacy group Beyond Beef, whose president, Jeremy Rifkin, warned he would sue again if the language isn't strengthened. Added Farm Animal Reform Movement president Alex Hershaf, "The USDA should require that animal products carry warning labels with full disclosure of the documented dangers of

Dr. Terry Shintani of the Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center in Hawaii made the August 9 issue of *Newsweek* with his dramatic success in improving native Hawaiians' health by putting them on an updated edition of their ancestral diet: fruit, vegetables, seaweed, a small amount of fish, and no meat.

A Medical Tribune News Service

Three out of four California children don't eat the recommended five servings of fruit and vegetables per day, and two out of three don't think they need to, the California Department of Health Services reported July 26. Dr. Cary Presant, president-elect of the California branch of the American Cancer Society, responded by announcing a joint effort of

and education programs focused on conservation and ethical use of natural resources." Translation: the USFWS has opened many refuges to the NRA "Hunting for the Handicapped" program, and is allowing the NRA to promote hunting at others. Concluded Smith, "Please be assured that the contribution of funds or personnel assistance to the USFWS confers no special rights or privileges upon the contributor." But anti-hunting groups enjoy no such official cooperation. Letters may be addressed to Beattie c/o Director, USFWS, Washington, DC 20240.

The London-based Royal SPCA has formed a company called Freedom Foods to market meat and eggs produced in conformity with its animal welfare guidelines. The RSPCA argues that this will encourage more use of humane agricultural methods, but the guidelines allow farmers to raise pigs in farrowing crates, dock their tails, and fit them with nose rings so that they won't dig. Chicken farmers are not permitted to use battery caging, but may debeak hens. The RSPCA-endorsed products will be sold at a 10% premium, and the RSPCA will charge an inspection fee to certify farms. The venture will begin this month with a \$450,000 advertising blitz. Profits will fund farm animal care research. At least six of the 27 RSPCA board members oppose the scheme. Cindy Milburn of the government-appointed Farm Animal Welfare Council, and formerly RSPCA education director, charges that it will "anger consumers, confuse farmers, tarnish the reputation of the RSPCA, and betray animals." The formation of Freedom Foods was announced only days after a form letter from the RSPCA invited other humane societies, regardless of nationality and philosophy, to become its "affiliates," entitled to name the RSPCA connection on letterhead—for an administration fee of \$25.

Hey you! The RSPCA says no digging! (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

meat consumption to human health."

Mutual of Omaha, the largest U.S. health insurer, announced July 27 that it will reimburse heart disease patients for undergoing "reversal therapy" in a program based upon adopting a vegetarian diet. Developed by Dr. Dean Ornish, director of the Preventive Medicine Research Institute in Sausalito, California, the program is the first non-surgical, non-pharmaceutical treatment for heart disease to qualify for insurance reimbursement. Blue Cross and Blue Shield are also considering approving the Ornish treatment, which Ornish himself introduced to the White House at invitation of Hillary Clinton on July 13. Ornish modified his dietary recommendations for the Clintons to include some fish and chicken, since any mention of vegetarianism makes political advisors apoplectic.

feature distributed in August carried the headline, "Youngster's death traced to unwashed vegetables." Summarizing a recent article in *The Lancet*, a medical journal, it attributed the death to the failure of a vegetarian woman, who also became ill, to wash her garden produce before giving some to three children, one of whom died of *E. coli* bacterial poisoning. But the vegetables themselves had nothing to do with it. The *E. coli* came from cow manure that was still on the vegetables when they were eaten.

the ACS, state Department of Education, Universal Studios, and produce growers to increase the popularity of vegetables among the young. "There's nothing better than to see one of your friends say, 'No, I don't want the hamburger, I want the salad,'" Present said.

How On Earth!, a newsletter for "Teens supporting compassionate, ecologically sound living," is \$12/4 issues, from the Vegetarian Education Network, POB 3347, West Chester, PA 19381.

Henry Spira ad

Animal Control & Rescue

Animal shelters, public or private, must hold animals at least five days including a Saturday before releasing them to Class B dealers or researchers, under an amendment to Animal Welfare Act enforcement regulations that took effect August 23. Written certification that the holding period has been met must accompany each animal.

The Bronx SPCA, recently incorporated by American SPCA officers Stephen Zawistowski, Eugene Underwood, and Harold Finkelstein, exists "to make sure we would have consistent law enforcement authority" within the whole of New York City, Zawistowski told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. The ASPCA was incorporated before the Bronx was, and therefore the charter granted to the ASPCA by the state of New York does not specifically authorize it as the sole animal protection law enforcement agency for the Bronx, as it does for the other New York City boroughs. The ASPCA has nonetheless always served the Bronx under the general authority of the Bronx incorporation agreement, which extended all city services to the Bronx. "If another organization had incorporated as an SPCA in the Bronx, it would have made our enforcement work more complicated," Zawistowski said. He denied that the Bronx SPCA was formed to counter legislation proposed by Garo Alexanian of the Companion Animal Network, which would allow each borough to have its own SPCA. Under New York law, an SPCA differs from other humane societies in having law enforcement power.

Under a timetable proposed by the New York City Department of Public Health, a plan for taking over animal control service from the ASPCA is to be finalized September 24 and published October 4. Proposals from potential service contractors are due by December 6. A bid will be accepted by March 21, 1994, negotiations are to be finished by May 16, the contract will be discussed at a September 8 hearing, and the new contractor should be doing animal pickups by November, roughly 18 months after the ASPCA announced it would drop the city pound contract it has held since 1894.

New York governor Mario Cuomo on July 28 vetoed a bill to allow emergency technicians to practice intubation on cats who have been anesthetized for surgery at the ASPCA clinic. The ASPCA supported a similar bill last year, but took no position on this year's bill.

The Dallas-based SPCA of Texas has assumed management of the two Humane Society of Texas shelters

Under pressure from the the Logan County Humane Society and the Champaign County Humane Association, led by veterinarian Charles Wingfield, the commissioners of Champaign County, Ohio, finally made \$4,782 worth of improvements to the county shelter that were initially discussed a year ago—including removing a chute through which people dropped off animals. Wingfield also noted severe sanitation and ventilation problems.

Parvo virus recently hit eight of the 36 dogs at the Lake County shelter in Painesville Township, Ohio, when a heat wave aggravated an air circulation problem shortly after an ailing stray was impounded and died. Dog warden Nancy Talamantez appealed to the public for donations of powerful fans to blow the airborne virus out.

Dog warden Tom Skeldon, of Lucas County, Ohio, credits a 1987 state law restricting ownership of vicious dogs with reducing the pit bull terrier population in the Toledo area by more than 80%.

Veterinarian Peggy Larson of Green Mountain Animal Defenders, profiled in the July/August **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, and her partner Roger Prior, DVM, have begun neutering all animals adopted from the Burlington County Humane Society, of Burlington, Vermont. The GMAD team is helping another low-cost neutering clinic to get started in Vermont—at West Haven, under Arnold Brown, DVM, who neutered 326 cats in Connecticut during 1991-1992 for **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett's neuter/release project, described here several times.

Europe

Increased pressure on illegal badger baiters and dogfighters is driving them out of England and Wales, into less populated Scotland, according to British police. From 9,000 to 10,000 badgers per year are killed in staged fights with dogs, says Jerry Brookes, chair of the National Federation of Badger Groups. "A fully grown badger is more than a match for any single dog," explains wildlife liaison officer Sgt. Graham Young, "but they are usually faced with two dogs and fresh dogs are put in all the time. The outcome is always death for the badger." Poachers sell badgers to baiting rings for as much as \$2,000 apiece.

Four of Spain's 17 regions including Madrid now mandate microchip identification of dogs. Fifty thousand animals received microchip ID in Madrid within the first six months after the requirement was adopted.

Los Angeles and New Jersey will stay in neutering business

The pioneering Los Angeles and New Jersey discount neutering programs, in financial trouble a few months ago, are back up to speed, top officials have assured **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

"As you noted in your June edition, City of Los Angeles general manager Elza Lee wrote, "the city did indeed close its low-cost neutering clinics due to a budget crisis. But I am pleased to inform you that we have instituted another program to take its place. The Department of Animal Regulation, with assistance from many community humane groups, is now issuing vouchers valued up to \$28 toward the sterilization of pet cats or dogs. Pet owners who receive a voucher are referred to a participating private practice veterinarian, who will accept the voucher as payment in full or as partial payment toward a reduced fee surgery. Another program which is new for us is the pre-release sterilization of dogs and cats adopted from our animal care centers." All six centers were "on line with this project," Lee said, by July 5.

New Jersey governor Jim Florio meanwhile pledged on June 23 that, "No funds will be transferred from the Animal Population Control program to the Rabies Trust Fund in fiscal year 1993, nor is such an action being considered for fiscal year 1994," which began on July 1. Transfers totalling \$600,000 in 1991 and 1992 crippled New Jersey's statewide subsidized neutering effort, but Florio emphasized that there will not be "a termination or discontinuation of the program," which is strongly supported by the New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association as well as animal protection groups. Because revenues from the differential for licensing unneutered dogs are down, due to the increasing number of neutered dogs, the APC fund is now augmented by proceeds from the sale of special license plates for motor vehicles.

Veterinarians Marvin Mackle of San Pedro, California, and Arthur Baeder II of Rockaway, New Jersey, presented details on the Los Angeles and New Jersey programs to the Spay USA conference held August 5-7 in Waltham, Massachusetts. Mackle explained that a low-cost neutering clinic has to perform 30 to 40 surgeries a day to become self-supporting, while the City of Los Angeles clinics performed only 15 a day. Thus, he argued, the voucher system will be more cost-efficient. Baeder suggested that cat licensing might be the ultimate

in the towns of McKinney and Wylie, and the financially troubled HST has effectively disbanded. Former HST volunteers have formed a new group, the Humane Society Adoption and Rescue League, with a cat adoption center in North Dallas and about 30 available foster homes in suburban areas surrounding Dallas. The new group and the SPCA immediately clashed, after SPCA staff euthanized more than 100 sickly dogs and cats at the McKinney shelter. The volunteer group said the euthanasias were unnecessary.

Arlington, Texas, has tabled a bill to license pet breeders, in favor of forming a 15-to-20-member committee of breeders, humane workers, and uninvolved residents to investigate other approaches to pet overpopulation.

The Humane Society of Greater Akron has elected an all-new board of directors headed by James Noonan, DVM, ending a three-year feud between volunteers and management that culminated in the resignations of executive director Dee Durst and former president Bob Lovell last May.

Legislation In Support of Animals has sued the Town of Franklinton, Louisiana, seeking a temporary restraining order to prevent animal warden Earl Varnado from continuing to shoot impounded animals upon receipt. Franklinton officials closed the Franklinton Dog Pound in 1991, under pressure from LISA to rectify inhumane conditions there, and pledged to build a new shelter. Animals were to be boarded with local veterinarians meanwhile. However, shelter construction was never funded, and animals were apparently never boarded, either. LISA learned of the perfidy in early July, after Varnado shot three dogs in front of five small children.

Chestnut Lane ad

Photo by Kim Bartlett.

Nuisance wildlife

Rangers at Olympic National Park in Washington reluctantly shot a 94-pound puma on August 9 who had lost fear of humans after being fed by staff at the Kalaloch Lodge campground—and then showed the lodge staffers the remains of a pet cat found in the puma's stomach, lecturing them on the consequences of attracting a big predator into proximity to people, including small children.

Colin McClelland, 24, shot a 240-pound male black bear through the door of his camping trailer near Salida, Colorado, in early August. The wounded bear then crashed into the trailer, killed McClelland, and spent the

financial solution for the New Jersey program, since two-thirds of the animals it neuters are cats.

"However," Baeder continued, "the first thing we have to get away from is that nasty term 'licensing animals,' and license people. Then we have to deal with the limit problem. Some people can take care of seven or eight animals, and some shouldn't have any."

—Merritt Clifton

next three days eating him before being discovered and killed by state wildlife officials.

An ultrasonic alarm developed by Phoenix Aerotech of Truro, Nova Scotia, and a 104-decibel "electronic scarecrow" invented by two University of Cincinnati exterminators reportedly show promise in driving birds away from airports and areas sensitive to droppings. Both devices use sound variations to maintain effectiveness.

The Maine Department of Transportation has admitted to error in allowing a bridge repair crew to hose swallows' nests full of chicks out of a ramp at the Maine State Ferry Terminal in Lincolnville on July 10. Ferry passengers who saw seagulls devouring the chicks alive flooded the DOT with complaints.

The City of Los Angeles voted June 28 to discontinue all coyote trapping, after a year of attempting to control coyotes with cage traps instead of the traditional leghold traps. The number of coyotes caught fell from 93 to 37, while the number of reported coyote attacks on pets rose from 146 to 218. However, the Department of Animal Regulation commissioners noted that the city is not legally responsible for coyote attacks if it does not purport to control coyotes, and that the use of leghold traps also involves a liability risk. "My thought is that if we leave the coyotes alone, they will leave us alone," said DAR commissioner Jaime Velasco, DVM. The vote culminated a 23-year campaign on behalf of coyotes led by Lila Brooks of California Wildlife Defenders, based in Hollywood.

The Non-Releasable Animal Placement Program, a computerized clearinghouse for permanently injured or human-imprinted wildlife, was begun by the San Francisco Zoo in 1980 and has been coordinated by Karen Starr Wakeland of the Animal Rehabilitation Center since 1985. Membership is \$10/year. Get details from ARC, POB 629, Midlothian, TX 76065; 214-775-6228.

New Bureau of Land Management head Jim Baca, a longtime critic of the federal Animal Damage Control program, is trying to solve two problems at once by adopting feral burros removed from western rangeland out to sheep ranchers, for use as guard animals. Burros terrify coyotes because instead of fleeing a threat, they face it.

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PO Box 351

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Wildlife

Hunting interests within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and recent presidential administrations have kept the USFWS Division of Law Enforcement so understaffed and underbudgeted that senior agents admit they can't effectively halt illegal wildlife trafficking or even make more than a token effort to enforce the Airborne Hunting Act. Jessica Speart revealed in the July/August issue of *Buzzworm*. The International Primate Protection League has appealed for letters to Congress and the Senate in support of H.R. 2360, a bill by Rep. Richard Lehman (D-Calif.) to create an assistant directorship within USFWS for the Division of Law Enforcement, thereby increasing its clout in internal political struggles. However, IPPL believes the word "wildlife" should be deleted from a phrase in Lehman's bill that would require the new post to be filled by someone with "wildlife law enforcement experience," inasmuch as people with backgrounds in the U.S. Customs Service, Secret Service, or Drug Enforcement Agency might be equally well qualified, and would be less likely to have personal involvement in sport hunting.

Alaska could begin killing wolves to make more moose and caribou available to sport hunters as early as October 1, under a plan adopted in late June (see the July/August **ANIMAL PEOPLE** for details), but the international boycott of Alaskan tourism called in response by Friends of Animals gathered momentum July 6 with the endorsement of the 55-member European Federation for Nature and Animals. The National Parks and Conservation Association, instrumental in enforcing the boycott last year that kept Alaska from executing a similar scheme, stopped short of joining the current boycott, but NPCA Alaska regional director Chip Dennerlein warned governor Walter Hickel on July 20 that allowing trappers to spot wolves from aircraft and then shoot them after landing is "a disappointing backslide," which "abandons the principles of fair chase and facilitates unethical hunting...It sends a simple message to the 350,000 NPCA members which I represent: in Alaska, if we can't kill wolves one way, we'll get 'em another." Hickel, meanwhile, filed a \$29 billion lawsuit against the U.S. government on July 23, alleging that the establishment of national parks and wilderness areas in Alaska is a violation of the 1959 statehood agreement. The suit came two weeks after the USFWS, National Park Service, and U.S. Forest Service warned Alaska that the more than 129 million acres they control are still off limits to any and all wolf-killing.

A small group called Restore the North Woods, based in Colebrook, New Hampshire, has distributed 10,000 tabloid newspapers calling for the reintroduction of timber wolves to northern New England—but some experts believe timber wolves were never native to the region, and that the "wolves" the first European settlers fought were actually the animal now known as the eastern coyote.

A five-year, \$700,000 study of 32 pumas in the Santa Ana mountains of California has learned that cars are by far their leading cause of death, killing eight out of the 25 who died. The study was done by Orange County and the Dept. of Fish and Game.

Hunting & Fishing

"We just don't believe that

"If we start going with morals

FUR

"The American Veterinary Medical Association considers the steel-jaw leghold trap to be inhumane," according to a single-sentence policy statement issued in mid-July, culminating years of lobbying by George Clements of the Association for the Protection of Fur-Bearing Animals. The AVMA had long been reluctant to oppose trapping because many members wish to avoid being associated with animal rights militancy. At that, the words "steel-jaw" were reportedly added under pressure from the National Trappers Association, which feared that the statement might otherwise be taken to include padded leghold traps and foot snares. This could have been devastating to the fur industry push to get padded leghold traps, snares, Conibear traps, and even drowning sets using steel-jawed leghold traps certified as "humane" by the International Standards Association. An ISO technical committee is drafting trapping standards which must be met by all nations wishing to export furs to members of the European Economic Community after 1995. The committee is already stacked in favor of the fur trade, with representatives from Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.—all but two of them either major fur importing or exporting nations. The U.S. delegation is headed by trapper Tom Krause.

The July 15 issue of *Fur Age Weekly* boasted that Fur Harvesters Auction trapper Mark Downey of North Bay, Ontario, recently captured a stray dog for animal control officer Brenda Dodds of the North Bay District Humane Society, using a padded leghold trap. Downey "only" caught

ZOOS

In a case with implications for zoos the world over, the California State Board of Equalization argues that the San Diego Zoo owes the state \$3.5 million in back taxes and penalties incurred via transactions involving 1,992 animals between 1984 and 1987. The zoo lists the total value of its 3,300 animals of 800 species at just \$1, claiming there can be no fair market value for creatures who cannot be sold on the open market or even transferred without federal permits, but after finding that the zoo does in fact keep records of the animals' estimated value, a Board of Equalization auditor assessed the collection as being worth \$19 million. The zoo has offered to pay about \$330,000 to settle the matter, which zoo spokesperson Jeff Jouett claims arose because the auditor in question was on a vendetta.

Toledo Zoo staff released 30 Virgin Islands boa constrictors on a five-acre island off Puerto Rico on July 29, hoping they will become the ninth zoo-bred species to be successfully restored to their native habitat. The boas were wiped out by rats and competition for prey from feral cats. The island rat population was exterminated before the boas were let go. The release will be monitored for the next two years.

A 400-pound Himalayan bear died aboard a truck July 4 while en route from the defunct Slater Park Zoo in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to the Wildlife Images sanctuary in Grant's Pass, Oregon. Two other Himalayan bears survived the journey. The cause of death was apparently acute pancreatitis, brought on by stress and obesity. The bears got little exercise

public safety is our responsibility," Coalition of Connecticut Sportsmen director Robert Crook told a recent Connecticut legislative hearing on whether hunting license fees should be raised to support hiring more wardens. The CCS is backed by the National Rifle Association.

The Texas chapter of the NRA is up in arms over a U.S. Forest Service proposal to limit target shooting to the safest 500 acres of the 20,309-acre Lyndon Johnson National Grasslands. Incidents involving use of firearms have increased from 286 in fiscal 1990 to 510 in 1993.

The Coalition to Ban Pigeon Shoots will protest this Labor Day outside a private shoot at the prestigious Powderbourne Gun Club in East Greenville, Pennsylvania, rather than at the simultaneous public shoot in Hegins. There will be a small silent vigil at Hegins, where large protests during the past two years boosted shoot revenue by attracting thousands of hecklers. (For details on the Powderbourne demonstration, call Libby Williams at 412-758-0720.)

Waterfowl deaths from ingest- ing lead shot are down since the shot was banned, but longer-flying steel shot maims more birds, says the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which has now proposed limiting shot size to restrict its range.

A Missouri bowhunter finally told New York state police in July that in September 1973 he and a hunting buddy found the apparent remains of Douglas Legg, 8, of Baldwinsville, New York, who disappeared on July 10, 1971. Fourteen bones were recovered from the area on July 22. In the Navy in 1973, the hunters feared they would be disciplined for going too far from their base on leave.

The Town Board of Richland, New York, has amended a bylaw to prevent entrepreneur Kenneth Charles from opening a 75-acre canned hunt for pigs, sheep, and goats. A similar pig-and-deer-canned hunt is to open October 1 on 700 acres owned by fallow deer rancher Josef Von Kerckerink at nearby Chaumont.

and ethics, we might as well put every- thing away and let the anti-hunting crowd take over," Dan Heal of the California Sportsmen Task Force told reporters on August 6, after the state Fish and Game Commission rejected Fish and Game director Boyd Gibbons' recommendation that it ban bear hunting with dogs.

New York governor Mario Cuomo on August 5 signed a bill to allow the use of dogs to hunt "nuisance" bears, after vetoing a bill that would have allowed bear hunting for sport with dogs last year. The new law permits the state Department of Environmental Conservation to authorize hunters to track bears with dogs each summer, if the bears are not killed.

A joint Ohio house/senate com- mittee in early July killed an amendment to the state budget earlier adopted by the house that would have given 25¢ per hunting license sold to the Wildlife Conservation Fund of America, an arm of the pro-hunting Wildlife Legislative Fund of America. The amendment died after it was altered to allow any conservation groups including those opposed to hunting to apply for the money thus raised.

According to NYDEC records on their Young Pheasant Release program, only 25% of the 12,000 pheasants to be released at shooting sites this fall will be killed by hunters, but fewer than a dozen will survive the winter.

The Dallas Safari Club defended trophy hunting at this year's National Federation for the Blind conference by presenting a "Sensory Safari" for blind children—a chance to touch 30 dead animals.

NASA has rejected the Ohio Division of Wildlife's request to hold a deer hunt at the NASA Plum Brook facility this year. Hunting at Plum Brook became controversial in 1990 and 1991 due to exposes in local papers by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** correspondent Donna Robb, who charged that, "Nearly 20% of the total kill at Plum Brook occurred after the hunters left the woods," as up to 250 wounded deer went unrecovered.

three raccoons and a crow by accident before getting the dog, the item continued. Thus even a purported expert trapper working under supervision of a humane officer caught non-target animals at a ratio of 4-1. (The economic clout of trapping in North Bay is such that the policies and practices of the NBDHS bear little resemblance to those of virtually all other humane societies.)

"Most non-native trappers trap as a hobby," New Brunswick furbearer biologist Rod Cumberland admitted in a recent letter to a fellow trapper. "You must understand the mentality of the Europeans to understand why we use the native argu- ment...New Brunswick has definitely not forgotten about non-native trappers. They trap 95% of our animals. The reason you hear the native side so much is that it is the most effective argument to keep us all trapping."

British Columbia now allows trappers to use "electronic or recorded calls for wolves, foxes, and coyotes." Some trappers will use store-bought calls; others may torment rabbits and other prey species to record their own. (The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor witnessed a similar technique in Quebec, where some trappers wired kittens to traps as live bait. One of our office cats apparently escaped from such a trapper as a kitten.)

U.S. ranched mink pelt produc- tion fell 11% last year, the National Agricultural Statistics Service said July 11, to 2.89 million, sold for \$71.8 million. The cash volume was almost the same as in 1991, after adjustment for inflation, but the average pelt price rose from \$21.90 to \$24.80, reflecting a steep drop in production world- wide rather than any real increase in demand.

Louisiana trappers skinned only 100,000 nutria in 1992, down from a high of 3.2 million a year during the boom years of the fur trade during the 1980s. Eager to boost nutria trapping, the state Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is now trying to promote nutria-based cuisine. Since nutria look much like pet guinea pigs, the effort isn't likely to go far.

in their old cage, which was close to a concession stand.

The Cincinnati Zoo opened a \$7.5 million tropical rainforest exhibit to replace its old ape house on July 8, but the event was somewhat upstaged when visiting journalists preferred to write about the zoo's pioneering role in isolating and freezing DNA from endangered species—with frequent allusions to the hit film *Jurassic Park*. Mindful that it failed to successfully breed the last passenger pigeons more than 80 years ago, the Cincinnati Zoo is a world leader in frozen embryo transplant technology.

The Cleveland Metroparks Zoo's \$30 million RainForest pavilion has quadrupled revenue, staff said July 21. RainForest may draw two million visitors this year, double projections.

Timmy the gorilla became a father for the first time on July 20, as his Bronx Zoo mate Pattycake bore a five-pound, six-ounce male. Timmy was separated from his first mate, Katie, and transferred to New York from the Cleveland Metroparks Zoo in October 1991, over protest from local activists and In Defense of Animals. Timmy may now be transferred again, according to New York Wildlife Conservation Society president William Conway, in hopes of further distributing his genes among the captive gorilla population.

Attendance at the New Jersey State Aquarium in Camden, opened last year, is down to half of what it was then, but remains at a high level, officials say.

Tohui, age 12, the first natu- rally conceived giant panda born outside China, may have a brain tumor, the Mexico City Zoo said July 1.

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COURT CALENDAR

Activism

A federal grand jury in **Grand Rapids, Michigan**, on July 16 indicted fugitive activist Rodney Allen Coronado, 27, on five felony counts including arson, pertaining to a 1992 firebombing that gutted the Michigan State University mink ranching laboratory. The fire also destroyed the files of an MSU staffer who was developing alternatives to the use of animals in biomedical research. Coronado, who has acknowledged involvement in other direct actions including scuttling two Icelandic whaling vessels, was reportedly last seen in Oregon in early November 1992. He is also sought for questioning by grand juries probing arsons at animal research facilities in Oregon, Washington, and Louisiana, and by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in connection with laboratory vandalism at the University of Edmonton, in Alberta.

A court in **Perugia, Italy**, on July 5 convicted *Slaughter of the Innocent* author **Hans Reusch** and the Lega Anti-Vivisezione of libel for claiming in a LAV publication that *Animal Liberation* author Peter Singer is an infiltrator in the anti-vivisection movement. Singer did not seek damages, but Reusch, who has several times been convicted of libeling fellow activists, was fined the equivalent of \$100 and LAV was fined about \$50.

Longtime PETA staffer Robin Walker, 27, and Elizabeth Darrow, 19, were charged with disorderly conduct July 24 in Philadelphia after Walker threw a pie at a costumed Ronald McDonald clown while Darrow heckled him. Walker threw a pie at an Iowa pork queen in 1991 during a PETA-led demonstration, but denied representing PETA this time.

The tentative October trial date for the McDonald's restaurant chain libel suit against British activists Helen Steel and David Morris was abandoned at a July 29 discovery hearing, at which McDonald's refused to turn over requested documents. No new

Hunter harassment

Montana district judge Thomas Olsen, of Bozeman, ruled in early July that the state hunter harassment law infringes the constitutional right to free speech because it "prohibits communication with hunters which is intended to dissuade them from hunting, while allowing communication with hunters which encourages hunting." The verdict overturned the conviction of activist John Lilburn, who was charged with stepping in front of a hunter's gun and saying "Don't shoot" as he aimed at a bison. The prosecution reportedly will appeal. Hunter harassment laws have been adopted by 46 states, but most have never been used. Courts in Connecticut and Wisconsin have previously found them unconstitutional.

Michigan activist Chris Anderlik, 64, on July 7 won an apology from bowhunter Larry Hayward and undisclosed cash damages in an out-of-court settlement of a civil suit. Hayward confronted Anderlik for setting off firecrackers to scare deer away from hunters at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in November 1990. Anderlik was acquitted of hunter harassment, but convicted of illegal possessing the firecrackers, while Hayward, who was defended by the National Rifle Association, agreed to settle Anderlik's civil charges rather than face trial for allegedly menacing her with his weapons.

Wildlife lawsuits

At request of the Tulare County Audubon Society, judge Oliver Wanger of Fresno, California, on August 12 halted four timber sales in Sequoia National forest, pending completion of an impact report on any harm that might result to the California spotted owl—which unlike the northern spotted owl of the Pacific Northwest, is not endangered or threatened, but is a close relative.

The Sierra Club, National

Spectacle prosecutions

The Progressive Animal Welfare Society, of Lynwood, Washington, on August 13 asked the Washington state Supreme Court to issue a writ of mandamus obliging the Okanogan county court to cooperate with PAWS in bringing criminal cruelty charges against Cactus Jack Miller, president of the Omak Stampede, including the Omak Suicide Race, in which horses charge down a 200-foot, 62-degree cliff four times in three days—twice at night. Nine horses have been killed in the race or practice runs during the past decade, one of them just a day after PAWS petitioned for the writ. The 17-year-old rider was unhurt. PAWS attorney John Costo alleges the two Okanogan County judges and prosecutor acted illegally in "unfiling" PAWS' initial attempt to prosecute Miller, on July 23; that one judge should have disqualified himself because his wife is a law partner of one of the Omak Stampede advisors; and that the prosecutor, Michael McNeff, improperly dismissed the PAWS complaint without a hearing. McNeff also threatened on August 10 to file a civil suit seeking to remove PAWS' corporate charter. The Suicide Race, begun in 1935, annually draws 40,000 spectators, who spend about \$3 million in Omak, population 4,100.

Cockfighting is illegal in Kentucky, Greenup and Lewis counties circuit court judge James Lyons ruled in early August, reversing an April district court decision that freed accused cockfighter Marvin Munn, 50, of South Shore, Ky. Lyons' verdict is binding only on the two counties under his jurisdiction, but sets a strong precedent for higher courts. Former Kentucky attorney general Fred Cowan opined in 1990 that cockfighting was legalized by a 1980 amendment exempting birds from state anti-cruelty laws, because then-Governor John Y. Brown's veto came a day too late. At least six district courts have since dismissed cockfighting cases. Lyons pointed out, however, that the legislature passed the amendment

Cat rescuer not liable

Federal investigator Jacqueline Booth, of University City, Louisiana, won a nonbinding precedent for cat rescuers July 10 when a Kenner city judge ruled that she could not be considered the legal owner of a stray cat she apparently fed for some time and tried to catch on May 15 in a local Wal-Mart parking lot. The cat escaped from Booth and scratched a Wal-Mart employee in a frantic dash through the store, whereupon Kenner police cited Booth for having an unvaccinated animal at large. The cat was later trapped by Jefferson Parish Animal Shelter staff and adopted by Booth.

Kennel raids

Butte County, California, health and humane officers seized an estimated 200 miniature poodles from alleged breeders Don and Charlotte Spiegel on July 28—including 67 poodles who were kept in carriers inside an 18-foot recreational vehicle. County health director Chester Warc described the conditions as "crowded, filthy and deprived," adding that goats and horses on the 10-acre site appeared similarly neglected. The Spiegels are well-known to local authorities. Circa December 1990, they left Oroville after a previous raid found 200 miniature poodles in comparable conditions. In February 1991, Mrs. Spiegel surrendered 140 poodles to the Red Bluff pound, saying she couldn't afford to license them. The Spiegels were eventually charged with violating zoning laws, but were released by a hung jury.

Raids on breeders have left Arkansas for Animals, of Little Rock and the Jackson County Animal Shelter in Jackson, Michigan, struggling to board impounded animals for an indefinite time

trial date was set. McDonald's sued Morris and Steel, three other activists, a TV station, a newspaper, two labor unions, and a theatre group after they circulated charges circa Earth Day 1990 that the firm sells rainforest beef, pushes an unhealthy diet, and is unfair to labor. The other defendants apologized and settled out of court. Steel and Morris, who are defending themselves, are backed by the McLabel Support Campaign, c/o London Greenpeace, 5 Caledonia Road, King's Cross, London, United Kingdom N1 9DX.

Wildlife crimes

Agents of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Drug Enforcement Agency, and U.S. Customs allowed 312 four-to-five-foot-long Colombian boa constrictors to die of heat stress in late June during a two-day vigil over a suspected drug shipment in Dade County, Florida. By the time they quit waiting for the suspected smugglers to arrive, 202 snakes were already dead; the remaining 110 died after being taken to the Miami Metrozoo for treatment. Condoms filled with cocaine were found in the rectums of 223 of the snakes, which had been sewed shut.

Lucio Marcelo Coronel, 31, of Argentina, drew 15 months in prison August 11 for smuggling 748 reptiles and amphibians into Miami, Florida, on February 7, all tightly packed inside a single suitcase. Most of the animals arrived alive but died later, the USFWS said. The toll included 70 of 76 endangered Tartaruga turtle hatchlings. Surviving animals were returned to Argentina for release.

Alabama bowhunters Donald Eugene Lewis, 38, of Cedar Bluff, and Arthur Sims, 40, of Huntsville, pleaded guilty August 15 to killing at least three trophy bull elk in Yellowstone National Park. They were caught because they videotaped themselves doing it.

Louisiana wardens nabbed 39 alleged redfish poachers July 7, who used forged papers to claim the fish were from Mississippi. Louisiana closed commercial red-fishing in 1991, to allow the pressured species to recover.

Police in Okeechobee, Florida, have charged exotic animal farmer L.D. Terry, 58, with buying stolen ostrich eggs.

Resources Defense Council, Mountain Lion Foundation, Defenders of Wildlife, and the Desert Protective Council together sued the California Fish and Game Commission on August 2, for allegedly improperly removing the Mohave ground squirrel from the state endangered species list to please developers.

Also on August 2, four timber industry groups sued the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Portland, Oregon, alleging that the marbled murrelet is improperly listed as an endangered species.

The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund sued the U.S. Forest Service on July 20 for harming grizzly bear habitat via logging and road-building in the Targhee and Gallatin National Forests of Idaho and Montana.

Ingham County, Michigan circuit judge Peter Houk on July 30 denied PETA an injunction it sought to keep the state from poisoning fish at three sites so as to count them.

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to legalize shooting blackbirds, with no apparent intent to permit cockfighting.

Crimes against humans

Thomas Lee Dillon, 43, of Pike Township, Ohio, drew 165 years in prison on July 12 for killing four men who were hunting or fishing and a jogger. Authorities repeatedly failed to prosecute him for killing as many as 1,000 cats, dogs, and cattle over the past 15 to 20 years. Dillon is suspected of committing other murders.

Donald Delgado, 18, and Mark Falls, 22, of Spokane, Washington, were sentenced to 37 and a half years in prison apiece on August 3 for killing pizza deliveryman Michael Maykowsky in 1992. Asked by a Spokane *Spokesman-Review* reporter if he felt remorse, Delgado said, "If you kill a deer, you don't worry about the deer's wife and kids, do you?"

Henry Vargas, 14, of Queens, New York, was fatally shot July 21 in retaliation, police believe, for stealing a Rottweiler puppy a month earlier.

Kelly Cordry, 39, was killed July 16 in Adams County, Colorado, when his motorcycle collided with a dog who "fell" from an overpass, according to two juvenile witnesses. Police are investigating.

Cruelty

Alleged Satanists Gregory Allen Scudder, 23, Richard Cotta, 25, and Roger Grunder, 19, all of Pensacola, Florida, were charged August 11 with stealing and fatally mutilating eight cats, then drinking their blood. The arrests were the first in a Florida animal sacrifice case since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned a set of ordinances adopted by the city of Hialeah, Florida, to bar animal sacrifices by Santerians—but as two justices noted and attorneys Gary Francione and Anna Charlton explained in the July/August issue of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, the verdict did not preclude cruelty prosecutions.

Veterinarian Richard John Burroughs, 51, of Mount Airy, Maryland, drew two years on probation, 350 hours of community service, and a fine of \$500 on July 24 for starving two confined cows. A former Food and Drug Administration veterinary medical

pending final disposition of the respective cases. AFA seized 151 dogs from a puppy mill in Mammoth Springs during December 1992. The owners were finally convicted of cruelty on June 2, but appealed, and the dogs cannot be adopted out or euthanized until the appeal is settled. Jackson County on July 8 confiscated 24 allegedly unfed and neglected wolf hybrids from Melanie Lingo, 41, of Munith, after an investigator found two dead wolf hybrids and a beheaded cat in her kennel. Another wolf hybrid died in custody, while three more were claimed by other people who presented proof of legal purchase prior to the raid. The remainder are isolated from the public in a separate wing of the shelter. The arrangement inhibits adoptions of other animals, according to shelter overseer Randy Terronez, and some of the bored hybrids have seriously damaged the facilities. Prosecutor Dennis Hurst has insisted that they cannot be euthanized without a judge's authorization. They cannot be adopted out.

New York police charged TomBar Kennel owner Thomas J. Coleman of Bombay, New York, with 48 counts of cruelty on July 19, after Vanessa Eels of nearby Massena visited the kennel to find a mate for her teacup Chihuahua but instead observed numerous sickly kittens and bought one to present as evidence. Police had maintained surveillance of the kennel since June 10, when Coleman was charged with selling a diseased kitten to another Massena resident. Coleman said the veterinarians who examined the 234 dogs and cats found on the scene were "idiots," and claimed the raid occurred because he is Jewish and his wife Barbara is Afro-American. The kennel is still doing business.

officer, Burroughs was fired after his May 18 cruelty conviction.

Jose Canales, 54, of Wilmington, Delaware, drew three years in prison July 9 for fatally raping a stolen dog with a broom handle. Letters of thanks may be sent to Judge Norman Barron, Superior Court, 11th and King Streets, Wilmington, DE 19801.

House sitter April Smithey, 18 and five juvenile boys were charged August 2 with torturing to death five doves, a hamster and a kitten belonging to magicians Allen and Darlene Hitt, of New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Animal Spectacles

The Trump Taj Mahal casino in Atlantic City, New Jersey, pledged to end mule-diving exhibitions on its famed Steel Pier on August 15. Models in bathing suits rode full-sized horses through 40-foot jumps into a tank of sea water at the Steel Pier from 1929 until 1978, when the pier was closed. Reopened this year, the Steel Pier featured Tim Rivers' World's Only Diving Mules, a riderless touring act from Citra, Florida, but met heavy protest when Rivers' mule, two miniature horses, and a dog all appeared reluctant to jump from a 30-foot height.

"Crack Russian stuntmen trained in the Cossack tradition do the horse tricks" in the upcoming Franco Nero western film *Jonathan of the Bears*, according to Carey Goldberg of the *Los Angeles Times*, "including a few maneuvers banned in the United States because they are considered too rough on horses." Goldberg recently visited the set in Alabino, Russia, which purportedly much resembles frontier Montana.

The Iditarod Trail Committee animal care panel on July 16 voted to require all rookies in the annual 1,160-mile dog sled race from Achorage to Nome to carry no more than 12 dogs and run in a convoy until the last stage—virtually precluding rookies from any chance of victory. Veterans who score poorly in dog care could be demoted to rookie status for the next year's race. Four-time Iditarod champion Susan Butcher, an outspoken advocate of better dog care, has meanwhile organized a group of professional sled racers to improve the image of the sport, called PRIDE: Providing Responsible Information on Dogs' Environment. (POB 84915, Fairbanks, AK 99708.) The actions came as the *Detroit Free Press* began boosting a proposed 1,400-mile race across the Michigan Upper Peninsula, with a proposed purse of \$250,000.

The board of supervisors in Alameda County, California, voted August 3 to ban two Mexican-style rodeo events involving tripping horses and grabbing steers by their tails. Eric Mills of Action for Animals asks that letters of thanks be sent to the board c/o 1221 Oak St., Oakland, CA 94612. The ban was supported by Linda Olvera, president of the Oakland chapter of the Mexican-American Political Association, who noted that, "Just as we would not allow bullfights in the U.S., there is a line that must be drawn for the protection of animals."

Mexican Defenders of Animals spokesperson Adriana Chagoya Diaz charged on July 18 that bullfights and cockfights are barred by the constitution of Oaxaca, but a full schedule of fights went on at the Expo-Guelaguetza festival regardless.

Animal collector Barbara Mills got greyhounds from some of the same tracks these came from—but these, offered for adoption at the recent Vermont Humant Federation expo, received exemplary rehabilitation and will make fine pets. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

Animal Collectors

Barbara Mills, arrested on multiple cru-

Horse Tips

Reporters Rans Pierson of *The New York Post* and Phyllis Nalbone of the *Wall Street Journal* recently followed Phyllis Orrick of the *New York Press* in amplifying ANIMAL PEOPLE's April and July/August exposes of the treatment of horses in making the estrogen supplement Premarin. Up to 75,000 pregnant mares spend half of each year catheterized for urine collection and confined to narrow stalls most of their foals are sold to slaughter. Their numbers could triple when the manufacturer, Ayerst Organics Inc., completes expansion of its urine processing plant in Brandon, Manitoba, Canada. According to Pierson, more than eight million American women take Premarin for menopausal symptoms. Costing half as much as synthetic alternatives made by Ciba Pharmaceuticals, Mead Johnson, and Abbot Labs, Premarin holds 80% of the estrogen supplement market, and is now the most prescribed drug in the U.S. An Ayerst spokesperson said the number of horses involved is much lower than the 75,000 estimate produced by longtime estrogen industry observer Tom Hughes of the Canadian Farm Animal Care Trust, adding that the firm isn't responsible for the fate of the foals anyhow. Medical columnist Zoltan Rona M.D., meanwhile argued in the July issue of *Alive* magazine that menopausal women could avoid needing estrogen supplements by avoiding meat and taking appropriate vitamins, minerals, and herbs.

ANIMAL PEOPLE has received a photo (too dark to print) of a carriage driver in Acapulco, Mexico, using a car battery to goad his horse, but does not yet know if this is common practice.

Yearling sale receipts rose 3.5% at the annual July thoroughbred auction in Keeneland, Kentucky, as 208 horses fetched \$48.9 million, and the number of unsold horses dropped from 83 to 43. However, the average price of an elite horse fell by \$23,201, to \$235,433, an indication that thoroughbred racing and breeding is still in the steep slump that began in 1989. A total of 44,212 foals were born in 1989, according to the Jockey Club, of whom only 25,711 (58%) ever started a race, 13,598 have won races, and 611 have won stakes races. The 1993 foal total is expected to be 32,900.

Harness racing is also slumping, forcing the high-prestige Saratoga Raceway in Saratoga Springs, New York, to cancel races scheduled from January through March of 1994.

Former racetrack trainer Burton K. Sipp, now running a roadside zoo, has been relicensed by the Pennsylvania Racing Commission and is pursuing legal action seeking readmission to the state's major thoroughbred tracks. Sipp was disciplined for a record 80 rules violations between 1981 and 1982, and plea-bargained five years on probation plus a fine of \$7,500 in 1986 for allegedly participating in a scheme to kill horses to collect insurance. As many as 41 horses were killed, according to prosecution documents, but Sipp was indicted

Agriculture

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt on August 9 announced plans to hike grazing fees on 280 million acres

elty charges July 3 in Loudon, New Hampshire, after police found three dead greyhounds in her car, was quickly identified by mass media as she described herself: founder of the Greyhound Rescue League of New England, and a longtime officer in the New Hampshire Animal Rights League. But numerous members of NHARL and reputable greyhound rescue groups who helped rescue the dozens of dogs and cats found on Mills' premises described her to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** as a little-known loner and her Greyhound Rescue League as a one-person effort. Mills apparently began taking in greyhounds about a year before her arrest. Unable to find adoptors, she took as many as she could to various no-kill shelters, then allegedly shot several in the stomach. "This might serve as a warning to people who think they might set up as rescuers, who don't have the proper resources," said Louise Coleman of Greyhound Friends Inc., in Hopkinton, Massachusetts.

Neighbors held a multiple-day work bee to save Richard Gilbert's home in Akron, Ohio, during the first week of August, after the 500-pound man, age 48, was given 10 days to correct more than 30 sanitation code violations or face demolition. August 1, Akron dog wardens and the Summit County Humane Society found 10 caged dogs and 55 birds—half of them dead—on the feces-strewn, rat-infested premises. Another Akron animal collector, Carl Moskoff, meanwhile sued the Humane Society of Greater Akron, seeking to recover the three survivors among 20 dogs who were removed last April from a home he shares with his sister Anna. Two later died; 15 were euthanized due to poor health. Both Moskoffs were subsequently convicted of cruelty. Carl Moskoff has been in trouble with the humane society and Akron authorities off and on since March 1983, when he was convicted of neglecting 164 dogs and 30 cats.

A July 3 raid by the California State Humane Task Force seized nearly 100 sick and malnourished dogs, cats, and birds from a home in northeast Los Angeles, including several parrots valued at more than \$2,000 each. The parrots may eventually be auctioned off to help cover the cost of caring for the other animals.

Paul Martin, 63, was charged with animal abuse on August 3 after police found the decomposed remains of more than 20 horses, mules, goats, sheep, and dogs on his land near Caldwell, Idaho.

Ordered to get rid of 170 cats on July 26, Cheryl Russell of Clarkston, Washington, threatened to leave town instead—and to take at least 50 cats with her.

of public lands, from the present \$1.86 per animal unit per day to \$4.28—still below market value, and half the \$8.70 fee the House passed in July 1991, later killed by the Senate. An earlier attempt by Babbitt to up grazing fees was delayed by President Clinton until his budget cleared Congress.

The European Commission on July 13 proposed that horses in transport should be watered and fed every six hours; calves under four weeks old, every eight hours; and adult cattle every 16 hours. Horses and pigs would get 10 hours of rest after traveling 12 hours. If adopted, the new rules will protect all animals traveling between member nations.

Wildlife experts expect eco-disaster in the Pantanal wetlands of western Brazil, if and when Nile crocodiles escape from a leather ranch near Osorio, located just 200 yards from a major river. A judge lifted a ban on allowing the crocodiles to mate last May, after hearing that they might otherwise "exhibit unnatural and perverse behavior." Like African walking catfish and "killer bees," who escaped from similar Brazilian farming experiments, the Nile crocs were imported with government encouragement. The most aggressive of crocodile species, they can grow to 20 feet long, and could quickly outcompete native crocodilians in the Paraguay River system.

Paws for Thought

ed in only nine cases.

A government committee has recommended a ban on hurdle and steeplechase racing in New South Wales, Australia, after learning that the races average one injury per seven starters and one fall per 22 starters. Horses are killed nine times more often in such jumping races than in flat races.

A Citizens' Advisory Committee appointed last year to decide what to do about 850 wild horses who live on the 1,675-square-mile Canadian Forces Base Suffield, in Alberta, on June 30 recommended "complete and total removal of all the horses." The recommendation was endorsed by the Alberta SPCA. The Canadian military and Canadian Wildlife Service claim the horses jeopardize rare plants and compete with 173 species of native animals, 29 of them rare, threatened, or endangered, within a designated National Wildlife Area occupying about a sixth of the base. But the same could be said of 2,500 cattle, who graze in the wildlife area, which also includes numerous oil and natural gas wells. The horses are apparently descended from some who were released by displaced farmers when the Canadian military took over the site in 1941. "We are extremely disappointed, but we aren't prepared to abandon the horses yet," said Claire Flewitt, president of Albertans for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. Added Tina Zierer of the Animal Alliance of Canada, "We hope that the announcement meets the same public outcry that forced the cancellation of the Department of National Defense's plans for a round-up in 1992."

Police are probing a series of sexual mutilation attacks on horses in Maryland and northern Virginia, closely resembling a decade-long series that has baffled British authorities.

Shelter Gang ad

If Imelda Marcos goes cruelty-free, Frank Zigrang might get rich

NON-LEATHER SHOE KING SHOWS HUMANE MERCHANTS HOW

DAKOTA CITY, Iowa—"I've learned everything the hard way," Frank Zigrang states, "and I'm still learning from my mistakes."

Zigrang founded his mail-order non-leather shoe firm, Heartland Products

Frank Zigrang and friends

Snakes. By Erik D. Stoops and Annette T. Wright, Sterling Publishing (387 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10016), 1992, 80 pages, hardcover \$14.95 US, \$19.95 Canadian.

This gorgeously illustrated book will appeal to the junior biologist in us all. Its question and answer format addresses every aspect of snake biology and behavior, with questions ranging from basic to esoteric. Many questions could only have originated in the curious minds of young children: "Why do snakes get run over so often?" for example, or "Do snakes ever throw up?"

Each question receives a clear and simple explanation, depending on the inquirer's level of comprehension. Yet it is the accompanying color photographs that will

attract the most attention. They portray both common and rare snakes, many in their native habitats. Some illustrate anatomical details; others demonstrate reproductive or feeding habits in ways that words cannot.

The information gathered here is so vast and so varied, it's difficult to determine the book's intended audience. Pre-school children will enjoy the photographs, however, and, as they grow, will gradually discover the text. In the process, they should come to appreciate these "very weird," wonderful reptiles.

—Cathy Young Czaplá

Marine Mammals

The hit film *Free Willy* gave new impetus to the ongoing campaign to persuade Sea World in San Diego to return an orca named Corky to her native habitat off British Columbia. Her mother and several siblings remain with the pod from which she was captured 24 years ago. Sea World contends Corky could no longer survive in the wild. *Free Willy* has also started a campaign on behalf of Keiko, the star of the film, who resides at the El Nuevo Reino Aventura amusement park in Mexico City. *Free Willy* producers Lauren Shuler-Donner and Richard Donner are reportedly ready to buy Keiko and move him to a better facility, perhaps even a fenced inlet off Cape Cod, using \$200,000 contributed by Warner Brothers, the film's distributor. Captured off Iceland in 1982, and kept at Marineland in Niagara Falls before being sold to his present keepers, Keiko hasn't drawn interest from major aquariums because of a purportedly debilitating skin condition. However, former Sea World veterinarian Dr. Lanny Cornell argues that the condition results from poor water quality, is not contagious, and can be cured.

Namibia on June 30 authorized the massacre by clubbing of up to 50,000 seals this year. Last year's quota was 42,000, but

still considering a request from Representatives Gerry Studds (D-Mass.) and Arthur Ravenal (R-S.C.) to impose punitive trade sanctions against Norway in an attempt to stop the slaughter.

The USDA is considering revisions to the Animal Welfare Act standards for the humane care and transport of marine mammals used in exhibition and research. At issue are whether to set ambient air and water temperature ranges for each species, whether regulations should govern exposure to noise, whether dolphin swim programs should be permitted whether marine mammals should be kept in solitary confinement, and whether water quality requirements should be strengthened. Get details from R.L. Crawford, 301-436-4981. Written comments are due October 6.

Eight seals and sea lions who had been killed with arrows or harpoons washed ashore near San Diego circa August 1—the second worst illegal massacre along the west coast this year. In February and March, 64 dead harbor seals, sea lions, and Stellar's sea lions washed up on a 20-mile stretch of beach in Washington, including several pregnant females. All had been shot. Autopsies proved none had been stealing from fishing nets.

The Shedd Aquarium in Chicago

in 1986, with no experience in either direct-mail sales or the shoe business. But in six months as a vegetarian, Zigrang had discovered a vacant market niche, and as a career businessman, he didn't waste time moving to fill it. Heartland now boasts a customer list of 30,000, annual sales of \$100,000, and turns a modest profit.

"I'm making a living, anyway," Zigrang admits. "It maybe isn't much of a living by some people's standards, but I still have other business interests," including a share in the family grain farm run by his older brother.

Zigrang has become legendary in the animal protection community through his frequent sales exhibits at half a dozen regional conferences per year. But that's not the key to his success. "I just do that for visibility," he explains. "To sell anything, you have to stay visible." The keys, he emphasizes, "are the old business stand-bys. That's price, convenience, and quality. If you can't sell something for less than the store at the mall, you sell something better than they have down at the mall, or something they don't stock, and you make it more convenient for your customers to place an order with you than to drive down to the mall. You stay in touch with your customers. That's how you get repeat orders. You stock what they want."

Zigrang's watchword is inventory. To maintain his sales volume, he keeps \$50,000 worth of shoes—that's wholesale value—on hand at all times. "You can't have convenience without inventory," he explains. "You can't sell just one thing, and you can't always be back-ordering and making the customers wait. If you get an order, you ship it out that day." The current Heartland catalog lists 67 different shoe styles, of 22 different types, most of which are available in a range of five to seven sizes.

Zigrang makes money, he says, to make a point. "If I just wanted to make money," he begins, "I could do it a lot of ways." He earned a degree in business administration from the University of Iowa in 1961, spent five years as field director for the national fraternity Delta Chi, was a mobile home vendor for three years, and spent 10 years as a realtor before founding Heartland. "If you look at the hunting and fishing magazines," he continues, "you'll see that the ads are driving them, paying for the publications, which keep the sportsmen informed and organized. Business is what pays for the ads and keeps it all going. In the humane community, we need our own economic base. People need to become involved not just in activism, but in economic activity. Don't just start a group and ask for contributions. Open a vegetarian restaurant, open a green store. Fill a need and create a market. That's how you're going to sell our cause."

Zigrang is also heavily involved in both activism and hands-on humane work. In 1985 he became the volunteer dogcatcher for Humboldt County, where he's lived virtually all his life; in 1989 the county began covering his expenses. "I bring two or three cruelty prosecutions per year," he says. "I have a 100% conviction rate so far, because I don't prosecute if I don't have a good case. I get excellent cooperation from the police, the sheriff, the prosecutor, and the local newspaper." Zigrang has now served for seven years on the Fort Dodge Humane Society board of directors, including a stint as president. In addition, Zigrang headed a Rails to Trails fund drive for the local conservation board, which bought a 36-mile stretch of abandoned railway and converted it into a hiking route.

Business background, Zigrang finds, gives him extra credibility as a humane advocate, and especially as an outspoken vegetarian in a state closely associated with animal agriculture—"Because I'm not hurting the economy," he says. "I'm creating the economy."

—Merritt Clifton

only 23,000 were actually killed. The dead seals are sold for pet food, except for the genitals of males, which are sent to the Far East for use in aphrodisiacs.

Defying the international ban on whaling, Norwegian whalers killed a quota of 160 minke whales in July and early August, while Commerce Secretary Ron Brown was

made headlines August 24 for barring Chicago Animal Rights Coalition member Debra Leahy because she wore a t-shirt commemorating the deaths of two beluga whales at the Shedd a year ago. Leahy is considering bringing a civil liberties suit against the Shedd management..

DATES & PROJECTS

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

September 10-12: Animal Protection Institute Forum, in Sacramento, Calif. Info: 916-731-5521.

September 16-17: National Society for Animal Protection Comprehensive Animal Regulation and Enforcement Colloquium, in Kansas City, Mo. Registration \$39. Info: 816-523-7003.

September 17-18: Performing Animal Welfare Society conference, in North Hollywood, Calif.. Info: 209-745-2606.

September 18: Save the Greyhound Dogs! parade and walk-a-thon, in Burlington, Vermont. Info: 802-879-8838.

September 24-25: Howl-Ins to protest Alaskan wolf-killing, to start Oct. 1. Info: Friends of Animals, 203-866-5223 or 212-247-8120.

September 24-26: "Animals, Earth & Ourselves," a youth workshop, at Earthlands, in Petersham, Mass. Info: 717-529-8638.

October 1: World Vegetarian Day. Info: North American Vegetarian Society, 518-568-7970.

October 1-3: 8th Annual International Compassion for Living Festival, in Raleigh, N.C. See ad, page 10, or call 919-782-3739.

October 2: World Farm Animals Day. See ad, page 11, or call the Farm Animal Reform Movement, 301-530-1737.

October 2-3: 9th Animal & Law Conference, in Washington D.C.; get info from the Animal Legal Defense Fund, 415-459-0885.

October 23-24: "Open Hearts, Open Minds," a conference on humane education, at Harvard Divinity School in Cambridge, Mass., co-sponsored by the HDS Peace Community, NEAVS, and American AV. Info: 617-523-6020.

Religion & Animals

The 19th General Synod of the United Church of Christ, held in St. Louis during July adopted a resolution on "Respect for Animals," which invites members to "evaluate human use of animals and the resulting effects" through a set of six questions. The full text is available from the Rev. Marc Wessels, executive director of the International Network for Religion and Animals, POB 1335, North Wales, PA 19454.

MEMORIALS

Olga

In memory of two gallant animal people: Elaine Townsend Carter O'Neil and Florence Stutz.

—Sunshine and Jessie T. Carter

In memory of my very special friend Smokey, my black Lab, lost to cancer a short while ago. He was only 11 and meant everything to me.

—Gwen Dow

Treasures from Townsend Publishing

(12 Greenleaf Drive, Exeter, NH 03833)

Nana's Adoption Farm, by Tryntje Horn, illus. by Dana Lacroix. 1992. Hardcover. \$16.95.

Wintertime Cat, by Era Zistel. Paper. \$5.95.

Orphan, by Era Zistel, illustrated by Christine Knight Coombs. 1990. Paper. \$11.95.

Christopher, by Era Zistel, illustrated by Judee Donahue. 1991. Paper. \$11.95.

Separate Lifetimes, by Irving Townsend. 1986 and 1990. Paper. \$11.95.

The Less Expensive Spread, by Irving Townsend. 1990. Paper. \$11.95.

Lovingly and lavishly designed for treasuring, *Nana's Adoption Farm* by Tryntje Horn is about a haven for farm animals created by an aging woman and her decrepit dog. Children will find the story both reassuring and an inspiring reminder of the work to be done in the real world to make it a kind place. Dana Lacroix has hand-lettered the text, and filled every page to the very edge with cozy, detailed folk art illustrations, rich with warm harvest colors. Proceeds go to the Nana Foundation, which cares for neglected animals. This is a book for every stocking come Christmas, and for you, right now, to sit down with over a

BOOK REVIEWS

cuppa and "go home" through dreams and time to some half-remembered, half-fantasized personal Nana's kitchen.

Era Zistel gives us a trio of choices for children. *Wintertime Cat* is a collection of black-and-white photos of a romping feline, which are captioned very simply, providing easy reading or listening for toddlers to eight-year-olds.

Her *Orphan* and *A Cat Named Christopher* are less limited in the ages to which they will appeal. Both they are mostly text with nice line drawings sprinkled through. *Orphan* deals with the hazards of life a little raccoon encounters, when following his mother's death he must adjust first to the loving but strange nurturance of a human household, and then to reclamation of his own wild identity in maturity, hovering between the two so-alien environments while his human foster parents endure the anxiety of being unable to do more than look on and wait and wonder what fate will deal their orphan in his danger-filled natural habitat. *Christopher* gives a cat's eye view of such matters as why a cherished cat would leave his home and try to fend for himself in a cold, enormous world. Again, there is pain inherent in being a small creature alive in an environment humans have adapted to their own needs, which operates in ways incomprehensible to a cat—and there is pain for humans who invest their love in so vulnerable a creature. Both of these books have a happier ending than most similarly honest and accurate accounts of relationships between

people and animals, and Zistel pours in a generous measure of the joys to be found in such relationships.

Now, what has Townsend to offer adults on your Christmas shopping list? Two I think would be ideal to take your holiday hostess as gifts her entire family could enjoy are *Separate Lifetimes*, Irving Townsend's stories about all the animals who grace his various lifestages, and *The Less Expensive Spread*, his narration of the transition he made from Eastern businessman addicted to the rural charm of New England to greenhorn rancher and ultimately Old Hand on a small "spread" near Solvang, California. His horse stories in particular stay with me, because Townsend can see in some spavined old mount the qualities I would have though more likely in a knightly rider. His romantic view of a horse as something more than transportation is nothing compared to his problem-creating inability to behold beefsteak on the hoof in his carefully raised calves. Townsend must gradually convert his tax man to an appreciation of the finer things in life apart from their deductible status. His style is gentle and reflective, that of a longtime welcome neighbor come to while away the afternoon yarning with you. Townsend allows no hints of the darker troubles in his life to shadow these pages, but shares with us the respite he found in enjoyment of nature, children, beasts, and the bucolic life of the country gentleman. Well, he does tell us just what it is like to jockey an oversized recreational vehicle, and makes a few rueful confessions of trying and erring...

—Phyllis Clifton

[Phyllis Clifton is a retired schoolteacher living in rural Washington.]

OBITUARIES

Mark Loren Morris, DVM, 92, credited with coining the term "companion animal," died July 8 in Naples, Florida, of atherosclerosis. Born in Hendersonville, Colorado, Morris earned his veterinary diploma from Cornell University in 1925 and took over an established practice in Edison, New Jersey, where he set up the Raritan Animal Hospital, one of the first facilities of its kind, and pioneered the practice of small-animal medicine as a specialty. Formerly, most veterinarians traveled from farm to farm, mainly treating livestock. Morris served as first president of the

CLASSIFIEDS

SALE! ANIMAL PEOPLE accepts at half price (25¢ a word) prepaid classified advertisements for rescued animals who are available for adoption without charge. Animals must be neutered and vaccinated. Use form below.

NON-LEATHER SHOES make the world better for animals. We have the largest selection of anyone. Catalog, \$1.00; with credit toward purchase. Heartland Products LTD, Box 218, Dakota City, IA 50529.

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NATURAL PET MAGAZINE—Frank discussions on alternative lifestyles for your companions. Good health and care begins at home. NATURALLY...P.O. Box 351 Trilby, FL 33593-0351; 800-232-0696 for credit card orders only.

KNOW WHAT'S ON YOUR FACE

American Animal Hospital Association, which he helped to found in 1933, but his greatest accomplishments were still ahead.

Discovering that diet-related kidney failure was a leading cause of canine death, Morris developed and began production of a dry dog food mix, called Raritan Ration B®, to which clients were to add specified amounts of cottage cheese, cooked eggs, and lean meat. Among Morris' customers was Morris Frank, a blind man who had become the first American to receive a guide dog, and who toured the U.S. as ambassador for Seeing Eye, Inc., of nearby Morristown, New Jersey. Because Frank couldn't see to mix Raritan Ration B® for his dog, named Buddy, Morris developed a pre-mixed canned version, dubbed k-d®, for kidney diet. He also produced a high-protein version for pregnant dogs and puppies, called p-d®. Both formulas caught on quickly. Morris sold the manufacturing rights to the Hill Packing Company of Topeka, Kansas, in October 1948, which continues to market the products as Hill's Pet Products, a subsidiary of Colgate-Palmolive. Morris subsequently developed and sold to Hill three more pet food formulas: c/d®, or cat diet; i/d®, a bland diet for either cats or dogs; and r/d®, a reducing diet for either cats or dogs.

Morris used the proceeds of the initial sale to set up the Buddy Foundation, to finance research into animal health. "For years," he told reporters, "pet animals have been used for medical research into human ills, and it is time that something was done for the animals themselves." The Buddy Foundation was renamed the Mark L. Morris Memorial Animal Foundation in 1956, after moving to Englewood, Colorado. Morris explained that the word "memorial" was added while he was still alive in hopes of encouraging contributions in memory of pets, but instead it became a source of embarrassment. The name was formally shortened to the present title, the Morris Animal Foundation, in 1975. Morris' daughter Ruth, a public relations specialist, and his son Mark L. Jr., a fellow veterinar-

Mark Loren Morris
an, were both elected to the board in 1957. As the organization grew, both eventually became fulltime staffers. Morris himself meanwhile became president of the American Veterinary Medical Association, 1961-1962.

With current assets of approximately \$13 million, the Morris Animal Foundation has funded more than \$10 million in studies to benefit the health of cats, dogs, horses, and wildlife, and is currently funding projects at the rate of \$750,000 a year. Although funding from the sale of Morris' formulas to Hill ended in 1968, the foundation has continued to grow through the support of celebrities and corporate donors. It was briefly targeted for protest in 1988 by the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, for funding animal-based research, but refuted the charges of the activists by pointing out that it has formally opposed cruel experimentation since 1959; funds the development of non-animal-based research methods; and encourages researchers to work primarily with animals who already require treatment for disease or injury.

Naturalist Nellie Imogene Donovan Teale, 92, died of colon cancer on July 18 in Hampton, Connecticut. Married to Pulitzer Prize-winning nature writer Edwin Way Teale in 1923, Mrs. Teale collaborated with her husband on numerous books, from *Grassroots Jungle* in 1937, a classic work on insect gardening, to *A Walk Through The Year*, their last, in 1978. They deeded their home, Trail Wood, to the Connecticut Audubon Society in 1979, a year before Mr. Teale's death. The 140-acre site is maintained as a memorial sanctuary by CAS and a support group, Friends of Trail Wood.

science. Classic design belts, bags and accessories for women. All made of the finest quality non-leather materials. Write for catalog today—\$1.00. Suite E, 702 Page St., Stoughton, MA 02072.

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ANIMAL LOVERS—Buy wholesale, over 70 natural products—home hygiene, personal care, laundry, cosmetic, medical, dental & pet products, NEVER tested on animals, all environmentally SAFE, all manufactured by one wonderful company. Free catalog and samples of your choice. 813-345-8246.

UNIQUE HANDBAGS & ACCESSORIES. Cruelty-free. FREE CATALOG. Dancing Dog Designs, 5448 Shoreview Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55417.

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

FEMINISTS FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS. Send SASE for information and list of buttons, t-shirts, books, etc. Feminists for Animal Rights, POB 694, Cathedral Station, New York, NY 10025-0694.

Bunny Huggers' Gazette ad

COSMETIC INGREDIENTS GLOSSARY provides 72 invaluable pages helping you understand cosmetic and natural body care labels! \$3.99 ppd. (Complimentary Cruelty-free Catalog on recycled paper included.) Caring Catalog, 7678 Sagewood Drive, Huntington Beach, CA 92648.

LOOKING FOR A HOME for Muffy Othello, Juliet, and myself. Can cook clean, and drive. Student optician PT—Maltese and two BigJons. Rusty Kaplan, POB 28, Commack, NY 11725.

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Lady with dog in cast — enlarge 15%.

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recuperating from surgery, illness, or injury, or an abandoned pregnant dog needing some "T.L.C." until the birth of her litter, we pride ourselves in the quality of care given by the Foster Care staff here at North Shore Animal League.

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

"little guys" who need that extra care.

- This on-going Foster Care Program continues to grow--and in 1992, more than 3,500 mistreated, injured, ill and pregnant animals were and cared for through the Program.

• Currently, there are 25 specially trained, off-premise foster parents tending to those animals needing home care until they are ready for adoption.

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

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

YOU CAN VOLUNTEER TO:

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

If you would like to learn more about the Foster Care Program, we're here to help. Call Gladys Schurkman, Manager of Foster

NORTH SHORE ANIMAL LEAGUE, INC.

LEWYT STREET

PORT WASHINGTON, NY 11050

Animal Rights. By Charles Patterson. Enslow Publishers (Bloy Street & Ramsey Ave., Box 177, Hillside, NJ 07205-0777), 1993, 104 pages, hardcover \$17.95. ISBN 0-89490-468-X.

Getting Down To Earth: A Call to Environmental Action. By John Heidtke, Paulist Press (997 Macarthur Blvd., Mahwah, NJ 07430), 1993, 179 pages, paper \$9.95. [ISBN 0-8091-9571-2]

This book is definitely not your run-of-the-mill environmental textbook for young adults. John Heidtke is more ambitious and, ultimately, more basic in his goal. Urging his readers to discover and define their own moral values, he combines the emerging personal awareness of adolescence with environmental ethics, and thereby encourages the development of an integrated ecological conscience.

Each chapter is a survey/worksheet designed to help students recognize the values inherent in common situations and to apply them in their own lives. Quotes from the Bible and from modern nature philosophers illustrate each step of the process. Sample situations deal with recycling, energy conservation and,

quite frequently, the rights of non-human animals. Two suggested activities are to “protest violations of animal rights” and to “adopt an endangered or protected animal at a zoo or through an environmental group”.

The book’s most powerful statements, however, are contained in the six thumbnail biographies of famous role models. St. Francis of Assisi is an obvious choice, while Thoreau and Muir are included for their influence on the modern environmental movement. While each sketch is well-written, the essay on Rachel Carson is particularly affecting for those of us who were young adults ourselves when *Silent Spring* was first published.

The New Complete Guide To Environmental Careers. By the Environmental Careers Organization, Island Press (1718 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300, Washington DC 20009), 1993, 364 pages, paper \$15.95. [ISBN 1-55963-178-3]

Aside from health care, environmental concern will create more employment opportunities in the near future than any other service sector of the economy, according to many career counselors. This guide—completely updated—offers an introduction to the myriad possibilities.

Each chapter begins with educational or training requirements to cover a wide range of reader interests. It also details salaries and other expectations for each career choice. Advice is always honest, whether the authors are discussing the job description of a parks

ranger (“heavy job responsibilities coupled with mediocre pay”) or getting started as an environmental journalist (“Get published. Do not wait to be paid.”) Each chapter also includes case studies and interviews with professionals working in the field.

This guide would be an invaluable tool for anyone contemplating a career change, for students planning their future or, especially, for educators, who will appreciate the extensive lists of resources accompanying the text.

by Cathy Young Czaplá

Care, at 516-883-7900, Ext. 230.

