

Free Willy—or breed him?

MORE AT RISK THAN MONEY IN OCEANARIUMS

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A surfacing fin whale probably didn't inspire the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington D.C.—but she might have. She rises from the trench between waves like a glistening black wall, low at first, easing up out of the water until her fin breaks the horizon and she looms for a moment as big in life as in symbol. Then she spouts, arches her back, and slides out of sight. Her broad tail never breaks the surface.

Just 15 seconds with a wild whale, after a 330-mile drive and a three-hour cruise, can unforgettably confirm the mystique of whales. Add to that half an hour of observing the dolphins who often surf the wakes of whale-watching vessels, and it's no surprise that whale-watching draws 1.5 million people per year in New England alone, pumping \$317 million into the local economy. Globally, says the British-based Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, whale-watching is now worth more than whale-killing ever was—perhaps even in Japan, the leading market worldwide for whale meat.

But not everyone lives within even extended driving distance of a chance to see wild whales. Not everyone believes such a short glimpse is worth so much trouble—though the typical whale-watcher sees whales at least as often and for as long as the typical hunter sees deer. Oceanariums

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

offer another sort of experience with whales: not the big plankton-feeding baleen whales, like the fin whale, but rather the “small” toothed whales, including dolphins, belugas, pilot whales, and orcas, or killer whales.

“Small” is relative. Even dolphins are bigger than the biggest buck. The average beluga outweighs the biggest cattle. Orcas are twice that big. Thus it is possible to experience the magnitude and majesty of whales at an oceanarium,

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Vancouver Aquarium beluga. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

ANIMAL

News For People Who

PEOPLE

Care About Animals

Summer flooding tested disaster prep in Georgia

MACON, Georgia—Tropical Storm Alberto killed 31 people during the second week of July, washing out 9,000 homes, 1,700 roads, 600 bridges, and 100 dams across southern Georgia. Animals suffered too, as 300,000 chickens drowned on just one farm near Montezuma, while 83 dogs and cats died in the submerged Sumter County Humane Society shelter, a short distance north at Americus. Of the dogs left inside, only the shelter mascot survived, hiding in a storage closet that withstood the water. One cat also survived, who was quickly adopted out and named "Miracle." Six dogs kept outside escaped as the torrent wrecked their cages.

The Georgia Wildlife Resources division expected a heavy impact upon rabbits, rodents, foxes, and fawns, who were born late this year due to a lingering winter. Driving

rains demolished birds' nests, killing fledglings. Late-nesting neotropical songbirds, whose numbers were already down, were hardest hit. Thick silt suffocated fish and frogs, while reptiles' eggs were buried or washed away. Many fish who survived the silting were stranded in small pools as the water receded, becoming easy prey for raccoons and wading birds. Opossums climbed down after spending days in treetops to compete with rats for the remains of the dead.

Disaster relief experts Terri Crisp of United Animal Nations and Nick Gilman of the American Humane Association arrived in Macon and Albany, respectively, late on July 7. "The animal control facility in Macon had gone completely underwater," UAN program director Vernon Weir reported. "Eighty dogs and cats had been evacuated" to the nearby veterinary clinic of Dr. Daniel Miller. The facility was quickly overwhelmed."

Luckily UAN had held a disaster preparation seminar in Macon last May. "We were in good shape," said Humane Services of Middle Georgia founder Edwina Barnes, "other than not having good water for 17 days." Humane Services volunteers joined Crisp in a cleaning bee on July 8. With the Macon situation under control, Crisp and some of the volunteers took emergency supplies on to Bainbridge the next morning, where the worst flooding was expected.

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linked to serial murders**

and much more!

The Whales Forever. (Photo by Marc Gaede.)

Sea Shepherd, Greenpeace take on Norwegian whalers

JAPAN IGNORES SANCTUARY; RUSSIA MAY FOLLOW

NORTH SEA, TOKYO—As a summer of intense whaling and anti-whaling activity off Norway closed, Japan announced on August 12 that it too would flout the International Whaling Commission by taking an "exception" to the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary, created in May. A similar announcement was expected from Russia.

While Norway for the second year unilaterally set a commercial whaling quota, breaking the IWC moratorium on commercial whaling in effect since 1986, Japan formally objected to the inclusion of minke whales as a protected species within the newly created sanctuary, which includes 80% of the known minke whale habitat: all waters south of the 40th parallel except for a dip around South America. The objection means Japan will proceed with plans for a so-called scientific hunt of 300 minke whales within the sanctu-

ary, whose meat will be sold after cursory study. Japan also intends to kill 100 minke whales in the northern hemisphere for reasons of "science," who will be the first whales known to be killed in the north Pacific since Japan joined the IWC moratorium in 1988.

Though not at evident risk of extinction, unlike the larger whales, minke whales were included within the sanctuary definitions to keep whaling ships out of the area altogether, as a safeguard against poaching, which has mainly occurred to serve the Japanese market.

According to an August 16 alert issued by the Washington D.C.-based Antarctica Project, the Russian government also "recently indicated it may file a formal objection to the agreement. Because Russia already holds an objection to the global moratorium on commercial whaling, an objection

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Editorial

Table manners

In 1987 the Iowa state legislature created the Iowa State University Bioethics Institute, with a mandate to study the ethical issues involved in farming—and to prepare ISU College of Agriculture graduates to meet the evolving ethical requirements of the general public. Central to the ISUBI program is an annual week-long seminar for ISU scientific researchers, at which all meals are vegetarian.

ISUBI has not forgotten where its funding comes from. Iowa is in fact more economically dependent upon animal agriculture than any other state. Of the 36 million acres of land surface in Iowa, 61% are used to grow fodder crops, while 11.4% of the private workforce in Iowa is employed, directly or indirectly, by the cattle and hog industries. Promoting vegetarianism is not an ISUBI objective. Yet ISUBI considers introducing farmers and scientists to vegetarianism essential, because for a variety of ethical and health-related reasons, it is an increasingly popular lifestyle that they must understand and reckon with. Farmers and scientists who do not appreciate the reality of vegetarianism will not be well-equipped to make important ethical and economic judgements. ISUBI therefore practices temporary immersion in vegetarianism much as foreign language seminars practice immersion in the cultures of other nations.

Similar if less intellectual recognition of vegetarianism appears on the county fair circuit. The big attractions are still animal-judging, rodeo, and horse racing—but scattered along the typical midway are now stands selling vegetarian pizza, meatless burgers, and batter-fried vegetables, an American version of tempura. The vendors are pitching veggie food to livestock people because there's money in it. As John Robbins documented in his 1988 opus *Diet For A New America*, many farmers and their families care deeply about both animal suffering and good health. They may not be ready or financially able to divorce themselves from meat, but neither do they crave it at every meal.

Unfortunately, many leading humane organizations inexplicably trail the farm crowd in appreciating meatless menus—perhaps from misplaced timidity about challenging meat-eating donors. Meat was abolished from Massachusetts SPCA events many years ago,

without a squeak of objection from anyone but one professional lobbyist for the meat industry, yet dead chickens are still the main course at public events catered for the Humane Society of the U.S. and the American Humane Association. They do at least provide vegetarian options. The annual Vermont Humane Federation Expo didn't even do that much this year. Instead, after a reluctant vendor unfamiliar with vegetarian food lost money selling marginally palatable meatless burgers last year, the VHFE allowed so-called "free range" meat producers to use this year's expo as a promotional opportunity, with no vegetarian alternatives available beyond pasta salad. Still more retrograde are the benefit pig roasts held annually by the Illinois-based Hooved Animal Humane Society, among many others.

One would hope that any humane society aware of image would realize that supporting the slaughter of animals for meat allows the charge of rank hypocrisy. After all, if it isn't cruel to hang eight billion chickens a year upside down and slash their throats, why should anyone care about a boy who beheads a canary? If it's okay to shoot cattle in the head, why not shoot cats and dogs, too? "Free range" might mean something when applied to poultry, but how exactly does a so-called "free range" lamb or steer enjoy any more quality of life or suffer any less painful a death than one who is conventionally pastured? Applied to hooved animals other than calves raised for veal, "free range" is empty rhetoric.

Offering a vegetarian option is simply a matter of respecting the beliefs and feelings of a substantial portion of the animal protection community—more than 85%, according to three recent membership polls and marketing studies we're aware of, each of which included more than 1,000 respondents. Excluding meat from humane events altogether is no more than asking participants to adhere to the rules of the house, on a par with asking church-goers to refrain from spitting and swearing during sermons or asking bar-goers to wear shirts and shoes. What people choose to put in their mouths in their own homes may be their business, but at a humane event, it's our business—and if we don't make the effort to separate ourselves from the meat habit, we really can't expect the public to see us as the principled people we presume to be.

What about fish?

If someone jabbed a hook through the roof of a cat or dog's mouth, dragged her on the end of a rope, and then either bludgeoned or drowned her, most of us would immediately seek cruelty charges. If someone threw nets over cats or dogs and drowned them by the million, presumably to eat, but threw away half the victims as inedible, the hue and cry might reach Alpha Centauri. Yet the equivalents are standard fishing practice.

Fish are cold-blooded, and mostly not as intelligent as mammals (despite some noteworthy exceptions), but their central nervous systems are every bit as keenly developed. Thus their capacity to suffer is every bit as acute.

That should be reason enough to not eat fish. Those concerned with health should also be aware that although the flesh of fish don't contain as much saturated fat as the flesh of mammals, wild-caught fish generally do accumulate more toxic chemicals in their bod-

- After coastal dragnetters virtually wiped out many West Coast salmon runs, hatchery officials on the Columbia River and the domestic fishing industry discovered that California sea lions, themselves barely recovered from near extinction, are eating surviving salmon as they return to their spawning streams. Thus the Marine Mammal Protection Act was amended in April to permit fishery authorities to kill sea lions.

- The Canadian government and the province of Nova Scotia admitted on July 12 that they are discussing plans to kill tens of thousands of grey seals, to placate the fishing industry, which wrongly blames seals for the cod crash, and sees selling seal penises to the Asian aphrodisiac market as a means of bolstering income. Studies have established that in truth cod are a minor part of the seals' diet; they eat mainly species that people don't.

- An estimated 107,000 fur seal pups starved to death in June and July along the

ies than either cattle, hogs, or poultry. All fish commonly eaten by humans are predators, who absorb the same build-up of toxins through the food chain as hawks and eagles. Most states accordingly now recommend limits on the consumption of fish from their heavily polluted inland waters. And the risk isn't just to people. Three years ago the Nature Conservancy warned that a third of the fish species in North America, two-thirds of the crayfish, and three-fourths of the mussels are now "rare or imperiled" due to pollution. The situation today is no better.

Still more compelling should be the increasingly obvious ecological impact of fishing itself. As the Worldwatch Institute reported on July 23, North Atlantic cod are almost commercially extinct, western Atlantic tuna have declined by 90%, the total global fish catch is down 30% in five years, and every major fishing area worldwide is in trouble.

The victims include many of the most charismatic marine mammals:

Skeleton Coast of Namibia because their mothers couldn't find fish. The starvations provided the Namibian government with an excuse for allowing the commercial slaughter of another 43,000 seal pups plus 12,000 bulls in a hunt going on until November 15.

- The Gulf of Alaska harbor seal and Steller sea lion populations have dropped by 90% since 1954, coinciding with the growth of the Alaskan bottom-fishing industry. Harbor seals are also declining in Puget Sound; dead seals often show signs of malnutrition.
- Blue whales are apparently not recovering from near extinction because of a shortage of Antarctic krill, possibly caused by ultraviolet radiation pouring through the hole in the earth's ozone layer that many scientists attribute to the effects of air pollution. Be that as it may, the Japanese and other Asian nations now harvest krill for use as feed at fish farms. The Japanese blame competition from minke whales for the plight of the blue whales, and have proposed to kill up to 4,000 Antarctic minke whales a year as a solution.
- Aggressive abalone fishing has severely restricted California sea otter habitat—and now a disease called withering syndrome has killed virtually all the black abalone in the Channel Islands, threatening the remaining red abalone with extirpation.
- Whale-watching vessels are having to go farther to find whales off Cape Cod, because overfishing has driven humpbacks and other fish-eating cetaceans farther out to sea. (This doesn't stop the guides from recommending local fish restaurants.)

Some of the oldest species still among us are also at acute risk. Nineteen of the 27 varieties of sturgeon are either endangered or threatened. Virtually all 350-odd known varieties of shark are being killed, many just for their edible fins, much faster than they can reproduce—and are being starved out of their habitat as well. Despite regulations intended to protect giant sea turtles, shrimpers in the Gulf of Mexico continue to kill up to 10% of the dwindling Kemp's ridley sea turtle population per year, along with dozens of only somewhat less endangered turtles of other species. Sturgeons, sharks, and sea turtles all thrived before the dinosaurs. Individuals may live as long as humans—or longer. Yet the last of some of them may be gone by the turn of the century, just six years away.

Sea birds, too, are hurt: more than 50,000 great auks starved off England and Scotland last winter because their hunting areas had been fished and polluted out.

The threat of fishing to world peace could be as acute as the threat to species. Unknown attackers killed three Thais on June 22 as they poached fish in Burma. On July 4, Vietnam seized three Chinese fishing vessels; a day later, Chinese fishers fired on a Viet patrol boat, wounding two of the crew. July 25, after ousting Chinese boats from Taiwanese waters 9,000 times in 18 months, the Taiwanese navy detained 10 alleged offenders, fired warning shots at others and increased armed surveillance. Spanish fishers rammed and torched a French trawler on July 18 for allegedly using illegal driftnets; blockaded two French ports July 25-28; attacked a British trawler on August 4, bringing a British patrol boat to the area to probe a report that the attack was directed by a Spanish navy vessel; and shot at four French trawlers on August 18, wounding one crewman. On August 16, after repeatedly evicting high-speed Japanese fishing vessels from disputed areas off the Kurille islands, the Russian navy fired on two of them, seizing one after wounding a sailor. August 17, the U.S. Coast Guard briefly detained a Mexican patrol boat that chased a Texas shrimp poacher back into U.S. waters, firing warning shots.

Fish-farming brings other hazards, causing severe pollution off Scotland and deforestation in Southeast Asia, where ancient mangrove swamps are logged out and turned into fish-pens, only to become silted biological deserts within just a few years.

Saving whales, seals, and other species (including our own) means not only taking political action, but also doing what one can personally to make a difference. Giving up fish may be the most profound action on behalf of the planet within any individual's capabilities. If you haven't already done it, do it now.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

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ANIMAL PEOPLE does not publish fiction or poetry.

Letters

Burned

On April 28, Jennifer O'Connor, the acting president of Voice For All Animals, was walking a few blocks from her home with one of her dogs. A truck driver pulling a tub of hot tar lost control of his 1965-vintage truck, which had Mexican license plates, and splashed Jennifer and the dog with the tar. Jennifer received second and third degree burns over 36% of her body and needed to be taken to the hospital. Even though she was in tremendous pain, she would not allow the paramedics to take her until she had made sure someone she trusted would take the dog to her veterinarian. Realizing how expensive even a day in the hospital can be, and despite her intense pain, Jennifer did not stay overnight. Still, she had to go for painful and costly treatments on a daily basis. Several weeks later, because the cost of the \$300 treatments were getting out of reach, and against the better judgement of the doctor, she started doing the treatments herself. Jennifer will also need some skin grafts which she cannot afford.

Because Jennifer works only part-time as a substitute teacher, she is not entitled to health insurance benefits. The truck driver responsible for this accident does not have liability insurance, nor is he able to pay her bills. Jennifer, through no fault of her own, is stuck with an enormous bill, unable to work for the time being and scarred for life not only physically but emotionally. Contributions to assist Jennifer may be forwarded to her via Voice For All Animals, POB 17894, El Paso, TX 79917.

—Socorro (Sukie) Sargent
El Paso, Texas

Voice For All Animals, having no paid staff, has no group medical plan. This is understandable. However, some national organizations with numerous employees also lack medical plans, along with countless regional groups and humane societies, which could and should establish medical plans immediately. The accident to O'Connor exemplifies the consequences of being uninsured. Groups that pride themselves on spending every penny above fundraising costs "for the animals" are being pennywise but pound-foolish when they risk calamity to their often irreplaceable personnel rather than pay insurance premiums.

Nailing down boards

Your editorial on the roles of boards of directors, board chairs, and executive directors was on target. Too often an organization's potential for effective progress is undermined by a micromanaging board and/or board chair. Many boards, unfortunately, do not want strong leaders, choosing instead to memorialize the status quo, with the exception of fundraising. Good works

Corrections and clarifications

Figures on ASPCA construction cost overruns supplied to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** and other media by former ASPCA president John Kullberg, cited in our July/August editorial, inadvertently added the \$1.9 million cost of land acquisition to the estimated overrun. Kullberg wrote promptly to make the correction, but we had already gone to press.

United Animal Nations program director Vernon Weir wishes to clarify that although he is the current coordinator of the annual Summit for the Animals, he does not have a vote on the Summit Executive Committee. Weir was mentioned in our June issue for voicing UAN opposition to the Revised Management Plan for commercial whaling. The article noted that the 1994 Summit didn't discuss whaling.

Friends of Animals

become secondary to bottom lines, and executive directors in such organizations tend to model for their staff the debilitating principle, "Don't rock the boat."

—John Kullberg
Tenafly, New Jersey

Board should intervene

While I generally agree that a board must give latitude to senior management in the day-to-day running of an organization, I emphatically disagree that the hiring or firing of staff is none of the board's business. For non-unionized and middle-management staff, the board is the last hope for fairness.

I once worked for a shelter whose director docked an untrained and poorly paid investigator two weeks pay because she refused to break the law by signing an application for a search warrant that contained incorrect information and could have left her vulnerable to a lawsuit. That sort of abuse of power bothers me, and were I a board member, I would want to know about it.

On an earlier occasion, when I was a board member of a humane society with a pound, I discovered an impounded dog who had serious injuries, which had gone untreated for many weeks. While I would agree that a board member ought never to have become involved in such a situation, since such a situation ought never to exist, in fact it did exist precisely because of well-intentioned but poorly thought-out board policy. The need to change policy would never have been discovered but for the bravery of a staff person coming to me.

I am not minimizing the negative results of factions developing between board members and friends on staff; I'm simply saying that there are times when boards should take an interest in certain day-to-day affairs and management decisions.

I do agree with you that staff members should not attend board meetings except when invited to discuss a specific issue, but I would suggest that social mingling between staff and boards is both acceptable and desirable—and often unavoidable.

—Barry Kent MacKay
Markham, Ontario

Letters

Corrigan vs. Amory

Re your "Woofs and growls" item in the July/August issue entitled "Amory vs. Corrigan," it is inaccurate to state that I was attempting to get two grants made "outside of normal channels." In one case I was requested by a majority of the New England Antivivisection Society board of directors to call for a vote on a grant application from the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine in my capacity as secretary of the organization. The bylaws of NEAVS allows the board to vote by telephone or fax, as was done in this case.

The second request was an emergency allocation of \$25,000 from a special fund, called the defense fund, that the NEAVS board set up three years ago to fund important legal cases without going through the standard grants review/approval process. The money was for the Rutgers Animal Rights Law Center to initiate a fed-

James has the right to see things as he sees them—but we believe here that the problem with him began in June 1992, when we discovered a pattern of overspending in our petty cash account for the previous four months. We immediately initiated more foolproof petty cash account controls, confronted the individual responsible, and were told that the money had been spent on weekend stray cat rescue. The individual was not fired, but was reprimanded and offered to resign. When apprised of this, James suggested as a replacement his wife, Elisabeth Colville.

Her stay was not a happy one. She was interested in running an office in one manner, and our small staff immediately resented it—a pattern which seemed to be repeated the next year when she was hired as a New York fundraiser for NEAVS, and (*former NEAVS executive director*) Becky Taksel had

Hunter claims he's not a pervert

Addressed to Priscilla Feral of Friends of Animals:

First of all some of the work you do is great. To save the whales and other endangered species, stop chemical testing on animals, pet abuse, etc., I am all for. I have 15 dogs of my own and I think of them as my kids.

Now the part you don't want to hear. I am 29 years old and I have been hunting since I was 6. You talk about evolving and people changing their attitudes toward the treatment of animals. People have also changed their attitudes toward homosexuals in the last 20 years but that sure don't make it right. It is still just as wrong and sick as it always was. You say that some hunters over 30 lose interest in "stalking, shooting and beating nature into submission." That's not what I do. I hunt. That's just like you refering to hunting as "slaughter." That's bull! Lots of men lose some sex drive when they get over 30, that don't mean it's wrong! Speaking of sex, to me hunting is better and more thrilling than sex, especially bowhunting.

You refer to how I define myself and how I define my relationship with nature. I know my relationship with nature and I don't project myself. I project arrows into deer.

Come on out with us and get a few tick bites and maybe a few mosquitos and chiggers. Get a little dirt on you and then define your relationship.

Addressed to ANIMAL PEOPLE:

Let me repress and sublimate something for you: you are crazy trying to link hunting to sexual misconduct. You are the sicko, not me.

If you animal people want to have a war, we're ready. I suggest though you let sleeping dogs lie because these dogs will bite the @\$% out of you. If you want to continue to use me as your example, I welcome it. One thing you and your boy and girlfriends better not do is come south. It could be unhealthy.

—Mitchell "The Hitman" Gaither
Quitman, Arkansas

High salaries

In response to Richard Moore's defense of the International Fund for Animal Welfare's high salaries (Letters, July/August), let me say that a humane organization is not an industry. Therefore its officers should not be compensated on a par with industrial officers. In a humane organization the animals should come first. This is not possible if the officers draw such high salaries that an immense budget must be appropriated for this purpose before any money goes toward animal welfare. Officers should receive a living wage, and that is all. I find paying officers in humane organizations salaries in six figures (or even salaries far above average) to be obscene, and I never contribute to such organizations.

—Greta Bunting
St. Petersburg, Florida

Many well-paid officers of animal protection groups delude themselves as well as donors in asserting that their salaries are no higher than they could earn in the for-profit sector. We know of several former high-salaried animal protection executives who far from being in demand have now been out of work for a year or more.

Shelters shouldn't stink

In response to Pam Frizelle's letter published in the July/August issue titled "Shelters ought to stink," I am horrified to read that anyone who has even basic knowledge of animal health could recommend compromising the cleanliness of animals in a shelter. Anyone with even the slightest background in animal care realizes that the odor noticed in many shelters is due to urine, feces, and rotting food. What they may not realize is that it is not the waste itself that stinks, but rather the bacteria and viruses growing in them. Most animals in a shelter are already compromised due to stress and the addition of these germs could be deadly. A shelter full of disease is not the way the public wants to view animals for adoption. After an 11-year career in nursing, I became the coordinator of a no-kill shelter. Odors and diseases are not acceptable in the shelter that I manage, and it's hard for me to imagine that they are acceptable or tolerated in any organization that calls itself "humane."

—Traci T. Nagy, R.N.
Shelter Coordinator
Pet Guards, Inc.
Akron, Ohio

eral lawsuit under the Freedom of Information Act to open access to the minutes of Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees and to research protocols that they evaluated. However, Cleveland Amory, the president of NEAVS, and Jon Schottland, its executive director, refused to allow the use of the defense fund for this case. Cleveland was in the minority of opinion on this and I requested and received approval from the board to hold another vote by fax, which was done and the grant was approved.

It is also inaccurate to say that I was ousted from my position as secretary/treasurer for having called for these two votes. I was ousted because I refused to accept Amory's unilateral decision to disregard these two proper and legal votes of the board. I felt his actions were outrageous and I called for a boycott of the upcoming annual meeting unless and until he agreed to abide by the valid and legal decisions of the board. No one would join me and apparently a deal was struck between Amory and other members of the board that he would allow the PCRM grant only if I was removed from the board and the Rutgers grant was put on perpetual hold. Rutgers later withdrew its request, and to date has been unable to initiate the lawsuit.

—James Corrigan
Northport, New York

Feral Press (paid)

problems with her assumption of authority. After about six weeks, when our chief bookkeeper informed us that she might not be able to remain with the Fund any longer in that situation, we asked Elisabeth to move over to the position of Long Island Coordinator. She was nice about the change, but James was extremely unhappy—especially when we rehired the person who'd had the petty cash problems, who has since repaid every cent that was missing, with interest, works assiduously, and is tremendously valuable.

All that history carried over into the situation at NEAVS and into the clash between James and Elisabeth and the Boston staff [*which led to the departure of Taksel and all but one other program staff member in late August 1993. Corrigan departed nine months later.*—ed.]

—Marian Probst

Whales

ANIMAL PEOPLE had the *best* coverage of the International Whaling Commission meeting (and all of the wheeling and dealing involved) of any publication I have seen. Your thoroughness is both amazing and a breath of fresh air.

—Joe Roberts, president
The Dolphin Alliance
Melbourne Beach, Florida

No one sells Seychelles by the shore

You wrote in your July/August article "Whales for Missiles" that "Yet another [Caribbean nation], the Seychelles, withdrew from the International Whaling Commission when 14 years of endorsing Japanese proposals in exchange for foreign aid became a national political liability." The Republic of Seychelles is not a Caribbean state. The truth is that Seychelles joined the IWC in 1979 and that same year succeeded in getting the Indian Ocean declared a whale sanctuary. Its proposal for the cessation of all sperm whaling having failed the following year, in 1991 it led a group also including the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and France in obtaining a permanent moratorium on sperm whaling. In those years Seychelles also persisted in trying to get the North Pacific Baird's beaked whale (hunted only by Japan) accepted as within the competence of the IWC; it was thwarted by the countries that engage in hunting smaller cetaceans, led by Denmark.

This did not endear Seychelles to Japan, nor did the fact that the general moratorium adopted in 1982 was a Seychelles proposal. Japan began to exert more and more diplomatic pressure and offered huge financial inducements both to change Seychelles' policy and to prevent activity—to no avail. In the interregnum between the adoption of the moratorium and its coming into force in 1986, the Seychelles took the lead, both politically and in providing the scientific rationale, in reducing the Antarctic minke whale quotas then being set.

Only after the end of the Cold War, when Seychelles no longer played a key role in impeding occupation of the Indian Ocean by the Soviet navy and so was economically abandoned by the U.S. and most of the European Community did it inevitably begin to fall into the Japanese orbit. In the IWC it adopted a noncommittal position and eventually took the honorable way of leaving the IWC rather than the dishonorable one of St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

—Sidney J. Holt
Scientific Advisor
Intl. Fund for Animal Welfare
Citta della Pieve, Italy

Holt was scientific advisor to the Seychelles delegations to the IWC and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species from 1980 to 1991.

The contextual error re the record of the Seychelles within the IWC resulted from incomplete contextual information supplied by a May 24 International Press Service dispatch. The apparent geographical error resulted from the inadvertent omission of the words "small nation" from the sentence in question during copy-editing (where Holt wrongly guessed the words "Caribbean nation" were implied).

We of course regret both mistakes.

—Photo by Kim Bartlett

Wildwear

Pet theft

Did you really say the USDA is now moving effectively to stop pet theft? Did you say that amendments to the Animal Welfare Act have gradually curbed pet theft? The little the USDA has done, such as revoke the license of Wisconsin animal dealer Erv Stebane (after ignoring 30 years of complaints against him) has been accomplished not because the USDA is anxious to do its job, but on the contrary because of aggressive organizations such as Last Chance for Animals and Committed to Animal Protection, Education, and Rescue, who do all the investigating, all the leg work, and stay on the USDA's back.

You are completely out of touch with reality, with the rest of the animal community, with the realities of pet theft. With friends like you, the animals don't need enemies.

—Pat Russell
West Hollywood, California

The Editor responds:

Last Chance for Animals won the 1991 conviction of pet thieves Barbara Ruggiero, Frederick Spero, and Ralf Jacobsen; CAPER won the 1992 conviction of free-to-good-home pet thieves Brenda Linville and David and Tracy Stephens (under Oregon rather than federal law). However, LCA's attempt to prosecute Stebane last year resulted in an acquittal on grounds of entrapment and a judicial order that all dogs seized from him be returned. (Humane groups and concerned citizens bought most of the dogs instead.) The USDA finally shut Stebane down and has successfully prosecuted more than two dozen other long suspect animal dealers over the past two years because the 1990 Pet Theft Act amendments to the AWA, which took effect in 1992, allow the prosecution of dealers not just for possessing animals positively identified as stolen, but also for possessing animals of undocumented origin. Nor was the USDA exactly goofing off before: the Linville/Stephens operation, for instance, was a spinoff of one begun by James Hickey. In 1988 the USDA fined him \$40,000 for 71 vio-

Wild burros shot

Inaccurate information is circulating throughout the animal rescue/rights/welfare network to the effect that the burros in the soon-to-be-finalized Mojave National Park area face no immediate threat. This is quite untrue and minimizes the fact that California National Park Service superintendent Edwin Rothfuss already routinely shoots burros at Death Valley National Monument, under a direct reduction policy. Since 1987, 300-plus burros have been shot at a yearly rate of 40-plus. Rothfuss will be responsible for wild burro removal on lands transferred from the Bureau of Land Management when the Desert Protection Act becomes law. Also, China Lake Naval Weapons Center in California has killed hundreds of wild burros

Violence prevention

I have been asked by a local judge to put together a program focusing on the role of pets in the socialization process to help prevent family violence. Is anyone else doing this in parenting classes at child protection or development agencies? If so, I would like to know how they are doing it and what materials they are using.

My audience will be counselors who

and continues to practice direct reduction.

This ongoing killing is unacceptable to Wild Burro Rescue.

—Gene and Diana Chontos
Wild Burro Rescue
665 Burnt Ridge Road
Onalaska, WA 98570

This letter was accompanied by National Park Service policy documents establishing that wild burros are indeed already being killed on NPS land, and will be killed in greater numbers when the BLM transfers management of the future Mojave National Park to NPS, perhaps as early as this fall. Wild Burro Rescue welcomes help in arranging a large-scale burro evacuation.

Animals in captivity

Converting zoos into "good zoos" seems to be a practical step in the right ethical direction. Zoos can be an invaluable resource in the area of species preservation. I get great satisfaction out of my volunteer time as a zoo docent: I can see the difference that animal enrichment programs make. Let's hope they become a standard, required practice.

Many animal rights folks tried to

Lying down with dogs

The following letter came with a copy of an announcement of an open house at the Victoryland Greyhound Park in Montgomery, Alabama, held on June 12 to benefit the Montgomery Humane Society and Greyhound Pets of America:

I think these people are too thick with the greyhound track owners. The greyhound racing business' addition to pet overpopulation is reason enough to oppose it. In addition, there is the cruelty of live-lure training. Even if you discount the rumors of sanded feet, forced feeding and/or food deprivation, enemas, etc., the reports of greyhounds being shot, starved, and beaten to death, and rudely dumped in fields and landfills, have been documented.

To my knowledge there are no "retired" greyhounds. The word "retired" is a euphemism for useless, and it is most often applied to dogs under the age of two years.

—Eleanor Jones
Cottondale, Alabama

Knowing that Montgomery Humane Society executive director Mary Mansour enjoys an outstanding cruelty prosecution record, we asked her to respond:

I look at animal sports in two categories—legal and illegal. This is NOT to say that I either like or condone those that are legal, only that they must be dealt with in a so-called civilized manner. I have never said publicly or otherwise that I LIKE dog racing—only that it is legal, and because it is, there is damned little that I can do about it other than keeping communication open in order to monitor track activities.

Milton McGregor, the biggest track owner in Alabama, knows my prosecution record. He spends millions on Greyhound Pets of America programs and has never hesitated to shut down within 48 hours any kennel or breeder that I deem unsatisfactory. We got to this situation by my not embarrassing him publicly about small greyhound kennels, instead letting him

lations of the AWA and suspended his Class B dealer's permit for 25 years. Hickey's son Joseph took over the firm—and was fined \$10,000 in 1991 for similar violations, lost his license for one year, and was barred from transferring the title to his wife, Shannon Hansen.

The editor has probed and publicized pet theft for 15 years; did the only controlled, scientific study of pet theft rates, motivations, and methodologies; and provided information to the USDA that brought about a ban on the import of dogs and cats from Canada for laboratory use, effective since February 18, 1993.

Despite much current hoopla, pet theft is today at the lowest level of the past 35 years, largely because laboratory use of dogs and cats has declined 92% since 1964. As of 1992, about 800,000 dogs and cats were stolen each year in the U.S., of whom about 75% were for laboratory use. Sadistic abuse, including dogfighting training (three to five percent) accounted for virtually all of the remainder.

will work with parents, many of them in prenatal classes. My program is intended to show how responsible pet ownership helps teach parenting skills, resulting in healthier children and more reliable adults.

—Patricia Tway, Ph.D.
1712 Landings Blvd.
Sarasota, FL 34231

Early neutering video

Regarding Dr. Larson's critique of Dr. Mackie's video on early neutering (*Review, July/August*), Dr. Mackie requires that a cover letter dated June 1989 accompany the tape, and while transcribing it, I omitted the entire page that covered the gas evacuation problem. "Since the taping," it explains, "an effective anesthetic gas evacuation system has been installed. Cal-OSHA has seen it and approved it...We are constantly changing and improving to assure the best possible service."

—Tiffany Curry
Cats In Need of Human Care
Pomona, California

dissuade me from contributing to a zoo. Due to the inherent imprisonment of the animals, they suggest a boycott of zoos. I feel this could only add to the suffering of the animals.

—Sandra Stahlman Elliott
San Francisco, California

Jared's death

It was with great sadness that I read of Jared Tamler Schottland's death (*Obituaries, July/August*). I had the privilege of meeting this brave little boy many times. His mom Julie and his dad Jon brought him to many of my protests at the Green Mountain racetrack in Vermont and the Hinsdale racetrack in New Hampshire. This child taught us about love for animals and about patience and endurance. He was there when it was hot and when it was cold. His loving parents made him comfortable and let him hold a sign, which he enjoyed tremendously. I am so sorry that I will not be able to see him again. I will never forget him.

—Erika Hartman
San Antonio, Texas

handle the situation. These cases were all cleaned up without the shouting and hollering that usually accompanies humane society relations with the greyhound industry.

The Greyhound Pets of America program is a good one. Of course not all greyhounds are adopted out, but let's be fair: neither are all the poor little cast-offs from John Q. Public, and the former racing greyhounds, adopted out for a fee of \$150, are no threat to the adoption prospects of our mutts, who go for \$32. The markets are mutually exclusive.

If a dogfighter is in my neighborhood, I go in with cleats on. I show no quarter and have gotten some of them as much as six years in the cooler. But this approach is not appropriate with greyhound racing. The picketing and other tactics that are used by so many humane groups only close the doors on progress in communications between humane workers and greyhound racing personnel.

—Mary Mansour, executive director
Montgomery Humane Society
Montgomery, Alabama

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TO SEE A WHALE (from page one)

even if one isn't meeting the true Leviathans. The Marine Mammal Protection Act requires sea-going whale-watchers to keep 300 feet from whales unless the whales surface closer, but at oceanariums one can watch a beluga face to face as she stands just inches away, chirping and gazing back with apparent equal interest.

Are they happy?

Belugas will watch people, seemingly smiling and trying to talk in clicks and squeaks, for as long as people watch them. Like humans, they seem to prefer the glass-walled tanks of newer facilities such as the Vancouver Aquarium and the Mystic Aquarium in Connecticut, where they get a more panoramic view than through the port-hole-like windows of older tanks such as those at the New York Aquarium (whose viewing areas are being expanded). In New York, the belugas swim in perhaps bored circles. Marine mammal curator Louis Garibaldi swears they're happy and healthy, and perhaps they are; but at Vancouver and Mystic, there's no doubt, as the white whales provide their own testimony. It's easy—and a bit disconcerting—to imagine that they "see" one's mind with their sonar.

Dolphins, also often credited with mind-reading skills they may or may not have, do not display similar contemplative interest. While belugas gently bob upright in the water like floating Buddhas, dolphins are almost always in speedy motion. Some, like the 29-year-old female common dolphin who bosses the two orcas at Vancouver, remain preoccupied with their own business—in her case, ruthlessly herding the much bigger whales, who could eat her at a gulp. The Vancouver facility consists of three linked tanks, of varying size and shape. "Go there," indicates the dolphin, zipping at either orca if compliance isn't prompt, and the orcas go, like cows harrassed by a yapping dominant

of the same name. Success with dolphins encouraged keeping other small whales—including the then much-feared orca, the only whale who usually eluded hunters, first captured alive in 1961. The affectionate nature of captive orcas rewrote human perceptions of the species. Twice orca trainers have been killed on the job when orcas buffeted them, most recently Keltie Byrne, 20, whose 1991 drowning before a packed house at Sealand of the Pacific, in Victoria, British Columbia, caused that facility to close two years later. But Byrne was killed when play became too rough—when orcas played with her as if she was one of them, not a fragile human—and their later remorse was reportedly evident. No captive orca has ever intentionally bitten a person.

The value of captive cetaceans as ambassadors for their species seems evident in the numbers of people who go from seeing films to visiting oceanariums to whale-watching to active advocacy. For many, direct contact with a whale seems as important as contact with dogs and cats in inspiring support for humane societies.

But critics reject the ambassador analogy. "I would argue to doomsday," says International Wildlife Coalition president Daniel Morast, "that having pilot whales in captivity is not going to protect pilot whales in the wild."

Adds Ben White, Pacific director for Friends of Animals, "Calling these animals ambassadors is as if we wanted an ambassador from Switzerland, so we kidnapped a Swiss off the street at random and kept him in a car trunk."

Capture trauma

Early captures were especially brutal. The first captive orca died just one day after being hauled to Marineland of the Pacific on a flatbed truck. The second captive orca was harpooned in 1964 and

Wolf, age 4, meets beluga at the Vancouver Aquarium. (Photo by Kim Bartlett)

a five-year period in Alaskan waters, 10 for captive breeding and 90 to be released after three weeks apiece of study. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration issued the requisite capture permit, but an unlikely coalition of whale watch promoters, Greenpeace, the Sierra Club, and the state of Alaska in January 1985 got it invalidated by the U.S. District Court in Anchorage. The ruling was upheld in January 1986 by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. Since then, U.S. and Canadian oceanariums have acquired orcas only through captive breeding and via purchase from other oceanariums.

Captures of other cetaceans continued at least into December 1993, when the Shedd Aquarium of Chicago took three Pacific whitesided dolphins from waters near San Diego, amid a storm of protest. No other oceanarium captures are currently planned, but the capture era may not be over. Canadian marine mammal regulations, adopted in February 1993, allow the capture of marine mammals at the discretion of the Minister of Fisheries, without requiring use in science, education, or captive breeding. Current Canadian policy opposes the capture of whales for sale, but this could change.

Most cetacean captures in recent

lapsed in February 1994, just before the aquarium's import permit expired.

Sea World and Marine World Africa USA argue that buying whales from drive fisheries saved their lives. Critics claim the drive fisheries are perpetuated by the fancy prices paid for whales to exhibit. Either way, Sea World no longer patronizes the drive fisheries, and in fact has not taken any marine mammals from the wild within the past eight years, as result of the success of captive breeding: of the 18 orcas Sea World now keeps, half were born in-house. Sea World has been even more successful at breeding other species, having last acquired bottlenose dolphins, harbor seals, and sea lions from the wild more than 15 years ago.

Stranding rescue

Oceanariums are also getting better at rehabilitating stranded marine mammals, of all types. Rescuing beached cetaceans is risky because they are often already close to death from disease or injury. In fact, says Sea World research biologist Dan O'Dell, "95% of the dolphins found on beaches are already dead." Of the cetaceans who are found alive, most still still die where they are

dog, even if the dolphin is temporarily shoving them both into the smallest tank.

If the Vancouver dolphin acts like a herding dog, other captive dolphins can be as effusive as pet dogs. Those at Marineland of Florida, south of Fort Augustine, all but leap into one's lap, mugging for close-up photos, begging to be petted. The three Mystic dolphins are somewhere in between, sharing their tank with two belugas, seeming to enjoy the company but also somehow conveying the notion that they'd rather be somewhere with natural sunshine upon the waves.

Saving the whales

The bottom line for most visitors is that for half the price of a whale-watch, oceanariums offer all the observation opportunity one wants, typically combined with shows in which whales take spectacular leaps, use sonar to fetch objects blindfolded, and display extensive non-verbal "vocabulary." Only Vancouver shuns such acts as unnatural. One must wonder if Vancouver, albeit politically correct, isn't otherwise wrong. Elsewhere, with little encouragement, the whales often volunteer encores, even improvising stunts of their own. It's a rare dolphin especially who resists applause.

More than 20 million people a year visit the 450-odd cetaceans and 1,100 other marine mammals held by U.S. entertainment facilities. The economic value of oceanariums, the most ambitious display venue, is estimated at \$500 million a year and growing. Arguably, sentiment to stop whaling and protect whales evolved with the rise of oceanariums. The first, Marineland of Florida, opened in 1938. Dolphins had been exhibited occasionally since 1558, and belugas (not kept at Marineland of Florida) since 1861, but Marineland of Florida was the first facility to keep any sort of whales healthy and active in prolonged captivity. The now commonplace dolphin shows were an especially important innovation, as trainers discovered the importance of giving the highly intelligent creatures something challenging to do.

The Marineland of Florida dolphin shows inspired imitators, leading to the 1959 film *Flipper*, and the subsequent TV series

dragged by the harpoon for 50 miles through rough waters to the Vancouver Aquarium, where he was to have been used as a sculptor's model. Instead he lived for 85 days before dying from a skin disease apparently caused by low salinity in his makeshift holding tank. Floating pens were introduced for orca capture in 1965, by Don Goldsberry of Sea World and Ted Griffin of the Seattle Public Aquarium, and were soon used to catch other whales, as well—but whales don't enter pens easily. Between 1965 and 1973, 48 whales were caught off British Columbia; 12 more died during capture attempts. Goldsberry reputedly herded more than 200 orcas with aircraft, motorboats, and explosives to get 30 into the pens, at cost of nine killed. Lawsuits and legislation in both Canada and the U.S. ended such captures in Puget Sound by 1976, although occasional orca capture permits were still issued for British Columbian waters until 1982. Goldsberry meanwhile took his methods to Iceland, where about 40 orcas were captured between 1976 and 1983—nine for Sea World, three for Sealand of the Pacific, and the rest for foreign facilities. Mortality remained high. Sea World acquisitions from Iceland ended when the U.S. banned the import of Icelandic orcas in 1983. Sea World then applied to capture 100 orcas over

years have been protested. The 1990 capture of dolphins in Florida's Indian River Lagoon for the National Aquarium in Baltimore led many nearby towns to pass anti-capture ordinances, at request of the Dolphin Alliance. Anti-capture momentum grew when the dolphins died soon after arrival in Baltimore.

The ongoing protests against the Shedd, now focused on the dolphins, really began in September 1990, when Greenpeace and the Canadian group Lifeforce unsuccessfully tried to prevent the capture of four belugas for the Shedd, and did obtain video of the tactics used to round them. The footage sparked demonstrations that intensified in August 1992 when two of the belugas died from an overdose of worming medicine.

The nastiest cetacean captures occur along the coast of Japan, especially at Iki Island, where fishers use boats and nets to drive pods of small cetaceans ashore, then hack them to death and sell the meat. During the 1970s and 1980s, Sea World bought several pseudorcas (false killer whales) from the so-called drive fisheries before the hacking began. Marine World Africa USA bought four pseudorcas from Iki Island as recently as early 1993. The Indianapolis Aquarium considered acquiring pseudorcas from the drive fisheries, with a Japanese aquarium as intermediary, but the deal col-

despite the efforts of the 23-year-old Marine Mammal Stranding Network, heavily subsidized by Sea World. Treatments for the conditions that may cause the strandings remain largely experimental. There are no hospitals for the big baleen whales, while taking smaller whales to oceanarium hospitals remains dangerous, especially when they start out in fragile condition. Some pilot whales have been returned to the ocean successfully, beginning in 1986, but most other stranded whales require ongoing special care if they survive at all. Yet enough do survive that one pioneer of stranding rescue, Bob Schoelkopf of the Marine Mammal Stranding Center in Brigantine, New Jersey, now reluctantly speaks of euthanizing marine mammals, including whales who cannot be returned to the sea, from lack of anywhere else to keep them. Because by law stranding centers may not keep animals longer than six months, Schoelkopf may have to euthanize a 30-year-old harp seal—the only one in captivity—by October 7. Recovered from the verge of starvation, she could not survive in the wild because she's lost her teeth. She might live for years at an oceanarium but adequate cold-water tanks are apparently all full.

Oceanariums willing to exhibit stranded cetaceans—and accept the risk of death from pre-existing conditions—have many specimens to choose from, if not always of the most popular species. For instance, belugas rarely venture into regions accessible to stranding rescuers, and though often stranded in tidal pools within the Arctic circle, are uniquely unharmed by stranding. Unlike other whales, they do not suffer collapsed lungs when obliged to support their own weight for long periods. If they can stay quiet enough to avoid attracting Inuit hunters and polar bears, stranded belugas are fine just as soon as the tide comes in.

Regardless of what species they are, and where they come from, keeping captive whales well remains tricky. Medical knowledge of cetaceans doubles every few years, yet keepers still make fatal mistakes, as at the Shedd. The fast growth of the oceanarium industry—more than 30 major facilities have opened recently or are under construction—

Beluga surfaces in naturalistic Vancouver Aquarium exhibit. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

At issue now is whom to free, when, and why

has outpaced the training of staff. There's no shortage of people who want to work with whales and dolphins, but there is an acute shortage of people with experience. Tank sizes and designs are much improved since the era when whales were kept either in narrow fish tanks or in modified swimming pools that scarcely allowed them room to dive. Expert opinion is split as to whether captive whales are disturbed by echoes from their sonar bouncing off the concrete walls of tanks, but to prevent this, new tanks use mostly curved walls. Modern tanks are also markedly deeper than the older facilities (the Sea World standard depth is 30 feet), and are often linked with other tanks, as at Vancouver, to afford a semblance of varied habitat. Still, even today only Sea World has tanks that whales or dolphins can't cross in seconds—whereas wild orcas may swim up to 250 miles a day, and even the relatively placid belugas are in almost constant motion when not stranded. Most oceanariums provide whales with companionship, though some facilities still keep certain individuals alone, but the more animals in a tank, the less space each has. And even a large captive group of three to five cetaceans is still small compared to wild pods of 20 or more.

Whale sex in bondage

The baseline measures of captive animal well-being are lifespan and reproductive success. Of the 26 marine mammal species kept within the U.S., 17 reproduce to some extent. Captive dolphins have done well enough that some are now grandparents. Even the highly endangered Commerson's dolphin has bred in captivity since 1990. There is now such an oversupply of captive bottlenose dolphins that Ocean World, of Fort Lauderdale, is reportedly struggling to place 12 who will be homeless when it closes on August 30. Six were captive-born. The U.S. Navy has had little more success in giv-

intense debate. Much of it originates in confusion over what the lifespans of cetaceans are. Older references offer estimates based on the belief, prevailing until 1984, that toothed whales grew one new tooth layer per year. Thus wild orca longevity was put at 60 years for males, 80 to 90 years for females. Belugas were believed to live 50 years. Such estimates were halved after a postmortem on Alex, a beluga who was captured as a calf in 1960 and kept at the Mystic Aquarium for 24 years. Alex was found to have actually grown *two* new tooth layers a year. He died of old age—as have other captive whales who were believed to have died young from a premature onset of degenerative disease.

The old estimates still surface. The Humane Society of Canada, an offshoot of the Humane Society of the U.S., in May 1994 issued a study comparing the survival of all bottlenose dolphins, orcas, and belugas known to have been captive during the years 1962-1992 with the survival of the same species in their native habitat. HSC concluded that the average lifespan of a dolphin is 14 years in captivity, but 20 to 29 years in the wild, a reasonable figure, while the average lifespan of an orca is 15 years in captivity, but 58 years in the wild, an estimate most authorities now say is far too high. The HSC study may have overstated wild lifespans; may have underestimated wild cetacean calf losses, the rates of which are little documented; and it included in the averages the short lives of many of the first cetaceans captured. Survival rates today are much better.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in 1990 reviewed two studies of captive cetacean longevity done by oceanarium experts D.P. DeMaster and J.K. Drevenak in 1988, and Karen L. Steur in 1989. DeMaster and Drevenak concluded that the average lifespan of captive dolphins is indeed 14 years. Yet life expectancy for wild-caught dolphins who

Release

Meanwhile, pressure builds for the release of cetaceans already in captivity. Pro-release activists built a following even before Richard and Sheila Dommer's 1992 hit film *Free Willy!* brought the issue to Middle America. Among the leading release advocates are former Vancouver Aquarium orca researcher Paul Spong; former Navy dolphin trainer Rick Trout; former *Flipper* trainer Ric O'Barry of the Dolphin Project; and Ken Lavasseur, who advocates what he calls the "Dexter Cate Third Phase Alternative to Dolphin Captivity," in honor of the late Hawaiian surfer/environmentalist Dexter Cate. This would involve attracting dolphins to sites similar to Monkey Mia, along the Australian coast, where humans could study and swim with dolphins in situations where the activity could be controlled and the dolphins could leave at will.

Within mainstream marine mammalogy, the case for release is unpopular. The captive marine mammal industry is the main employer of marine mammalogists, but beyond self-interest, memories linger of how Lavasseur and a colleague, Steve Sipman, released two Atlantic bottlenose dolphins from a University of Hawaii research station in 1976. One vanished; the other was killed within 24 hours when waves dashed her against a coral reef. Her chances of survival in the Pacific were dubious to begin with.

Many pinapeds and small whales have been released successfully after brief captivity following strandings. Successful releases after long captivity began in 1988, when O'Barry and Virginia Coyle released Joe and Rosie, two wild-born Atlantic bottlenose dolphins who had been used in linguistic experiments by the late John Lilly. Captive for seven years, they readjusted well to life off the Florida coast. In 1990 Randall Wells of the Brookfield Zoo in Chicago confirmed the possibility of release by returning

—Photo by Kim Bartlett

Sea World, age 28, captive for 23 years. Sea World vice president for marine mammal health Bill Hughes claims Sea World orca calves have an 88% survival rate, compared to an estimated 44% survival rate for calves in the wild. But Corky is not part of the positive record. Captured for Marineland of the Pacific in 1971, Corky in 1977 was the first orca known to have become pregnant in captivity—but her calf died after just 18 days. Six more pregnancies resulted in three stillbirths and three more early deaths. She came to Sea World after Marineland of the Pacific closed in 1987. Her last failed pregnancy was in 1990. She is considered the best candidate for release because her pod, living along the British Columbia coast, is closely monitored, and still includes her own mother, who gave birth successfully as recently as 1992. Sea World has resisted intense pressure for Corky's release, led by the Fund for Animals and Lifeorce; since campaign leader Jerry Mooney left the Fund earlier this year, her case is fading.

Other orcas mentioned for possible release include Yaka, of Marine World Africa USA, from the same pod as Corky; Ulysses, whom the Barcelona Zoo in Spain sold to Sea World in January, disappointing European activists who had hoped to buy his freedom; and several years ago, Tillicum, one of the three orcas who drowned Keltie

ing away 25 bottlenose dolphins and five sea lions, formerly part of its marine mammal unit at San Diego. So far oceanariums have claimed just one Ocean World dolphin and four Navy dolphins.

Larger whales haven't been as fecund, or as successful in rearing young, but oceanarium experience with larger whales is relatively slim. While many captive-born belugas, pilot whales, and orcas have died in infancy, others survive, and are now reaching their own reproductive years. As expertise in whale reproduction increases, the growing supply of captive-born whales is expected to replace any need for further wild captures, except perhaps to diversify the captive gene pool—or to breed species that are almost extinct in the wild. Small whales not now in captivity which have been mentioned as candidates for captive breeding include the baiji, or Chinese river dolphin, and the vaquita, native to the Gulf of California, which in May was protected by the International Whaling Commission from both killing and capture. Both inhabit warm, shallow waters and tolerate human presence.

Meanwhile, whether any captive whales enjoy a normal life-span is a matter of

survive their first year in captivity was 33 years, and life expectancy for captive-born dolphins over one year of age shot up to 47 years. Steur confirmed the dolphin data, and found that the annual death rate for captive belugas between 1975 and 1985 was similar to that of dolphins, about 4%—low for any species, wild or captive. NOAA concluded that, "Survival rates in captive dolphins are similar to and, in some cases, possibly better than survival rates in free-ranging dolphins." Survival rates of other whales are also rising toward the apparent wild norms.

Oceanarium experts explain the low first-year survival rate of wild-caught cetaceans as a result of capturing those who may be the slowest and least astute of their pods, with infections and infirmities that catch up with them under the stress of adjustment. Critics argue that the stress is usually more a factor than the pre-existing conditions. Either way, the point might be moot if oceanariums kept only captive-born and/or stranded whales. Often cited as a goal by oceanarium management, this may come to pass—but no one expects it soon.

another pair of wild-born bottlenose dolphins to Tampa Bay, after they had been held for two years. O'Barry has now released 12 dolphins, he says, most of them abroad. His best known release came in March 1993, when under the auspices of the World Society for the Protection of Animals he released a dolphin off the coast of Brazil who had spent nine years, alone, in a standard tank at a now defunct amusement park. A year later, WSPA reported, the dolphin remained alive and well.

The U.S. Navy was apparently convinced. "Victory!" O'Barry faxed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on June 25. "We will get six Navy dolphins!" Confirmation came July 14, when the Humane Society of the U.S. announced that O'Barry will receive five former Navy dolphins, not six, all young males recently taken from the Gulf of Mexico. Simultaneously, O'Barry will supervise the rehabilitation of three other bottlenose dolphins, Bogie, Bacall, and Molly, whose release from the Ocean Reef Club lagoon in Key Largo, Florida, was negotiated by Joe Roberts of the Dolphin Alliance. Molly, age 34, captive for 20 years, "will be reviewed for release," said Roberts, but will likely stay at the rehabilitation center on Sugarloaf Key, "helping younger dolphins on their journeys to freedom."

Sea World isn't ready to release any whales, but is working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to begin rehabilitating for release about 50 manatees, 15 of them kept at Orlando. Some were rescued from stranding; others were born captive from stranded parents, whose fecundity caused the USFWS to order in 1991 that they be kept sexually segregated. Three previous manatee releases failed because after life in captivity the 900-pound vegetarians were unable to feed themselves. Special training at a new \$40,000, 4.5-acre pen in the Banana River, near Cape Canaveral, is supposed to remedy that. If the releases succeed, the manatees may help to restore the wild population, now precariously low.

Various groups seek a chance to similarly rehabilitate and release orcas. The candidate most often mentioned is Corky, of

Byrne, who were all sold to Sea World. One current favorite is Lolita, age 30, for whom *Ocean Drive* magazine publisher Jerry Powers has pledged \$100,000 in free fundraising ads. "We are prepared to offer the Miami Seaquarium \$1 million for Lolita's freedom," says O'Barry.

Free Willy?

The frontrunner is Keiko, the orca star of *Free Willy!* On August 18 whale muralist Robert Wyland announced he had contracted to do a mural for the Reino Aventura amusement park in Mexico City, Keiko's home since 1985, in exchange for which he will get custody of Keiko. Wyland said he would promptly move Keiko to a bigger tank, where he would be taught to catch fish, with release the eventual goal. But Keiko, age 14, is not generally considered a strong candidate for release because his pod of origin is uncertain, he has been captive since 1982, he comes from Icelandic waters where whales are hunted, and he suffers from a chronic skin disease which could impede his survival. The skin disease has also prevented his removal to Sea World, which the Donners believe might be the best place for him.

The possibility of cetacean releases, however limited, has inflamed ideological debate over whether marine mammals should even be in captivity. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** will take a critical look at the propaganda wars in a future edition. Meanwhile, successful release opens up options beyond simply freeing "Willy" et al: It hints that captive breeding to insure the survival of small wild whales actually can be done. It means that wild and captive gene pools can perhaps be shared, insuring healthy captive breeding without permanently removing whales from the ocean. It further means that oceanariums may be able to adjust their holdings to conserve the species most at risk, rather than keeping large numbers of species not at risk, such as Atlantic bottlenose dolphins, simply because they are already captive.

Whatever else happens, the *Free Willy!* debate is no longer hypothetical; at issue now is whom to free, when, and why.

—Merritt Clifton

Sailing against whaling

(continued from page one)

to the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary would open up the possibility of a resumption of commercial whaling. This could include direct competition with Japanese poachers whose fishing near the disputed Kurile Islands drew gunfire on August 16 from a Russian patrol boat.

Falsified records

Continued the Antarctica Project warning, "Russia was one of 23 nations that voted for the sanctuary; Japan was the only nation opposed. Now it appears that the Russian government is succumbing to pressure both from Japan and its own fisheries and foreign ministries. Most of the pressure for this policy reversal has come from the former Soviet Fisheries Minister, Mr. V. Kamentsev, who was largely responsible in the past for the near extermination of endangered populations by Soviet whalers, and the forging of whale kill statistics given to the IWC. Mr. Kamentsev now heads the All-Russian Association of Fish Enterprises (Owners and Exporters), which wrote to Russian prime minister Viktor Chernomirdin urging him to reverse Russia's support for the sanctuary. The Russian foreign ministry, reportedly under strong pressure from the Japanese, also appealed to the government to reverse its position."

Earlier this year, Soviet officials disclosed that throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Soviet factory ships killed as many as 100 times as many whales as they reported, including protected right whales and blue whales. Much of the meat was sold to Japan—which now provides significant economic aid to Russia, and reportedly threatened to cancel funding for an urgently needed nuclear waste storage site if Russia backed the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary.

Even without a Russian decision to resume whaling, the Japanese refusal to

Islands after a high-speed collision with the Norwegian coast guard vessel *Andennes*.

The month of confrontation began on a sour note when IFAW took out a full-page ad in the June 28 edition of *The Washington Post* to thank Gore for purportedly saving the whales by brokering the creation of the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary. This is the same Al Gore who last October 5 virtually assured Brundtland that the U.S. would find a way for Norway to continue whaling, according to a White House meeting transcript obtained and distributed by the Animal Welfare Institute in May—and the same Al Gore who was target of an anti-whaling protest led by Greenpeace and the World Wildlife Fund on the eve of the IWC meeting, to make sure their strategy of silence about the RMP to obtain the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary didn't backfire.

As the IFAW ad went to press, Norway announced the slaughter of the first 50 of 301 whales to be killed—189 for "science," 112 openly for meat.

Getting the heave

The toll rose to 70 before Sea Shepherd captain Paul Watson, delayed by a June 6 explosion and fire while refueling, was even able to get the *Whales Forever* out of harbor at Ijmuiden, The Netherlands, on July 1. Norway nonetheless focused surveillance on Watson, while five Greenpeace demonstrators used rubber dinghies to sneak aboard the *Senet*—a symbol of Norwegian determination to whale, having been scuttled at dockside by Sea Shepherd members on January 24, but refloated a few days later.

"Five people climbed on board and sat down close to the harpoon," Greenpeace spokesperson Geir Wang-Andersen recounted. "After a short while, the crew came out and threw one of our members into the sea." The other four jumped into the sea voluntari-

honor the sanctuary all but negated the argument of the International Fund for Animal Welfare, Greenpeace, and the World Wildlife Fund in public debate last spring that the sanctuary designation would stop Japanese whaling in the Antarctic, and would make any commercial whaling unprofitable. To get the sanctuary, IFAW, Greenpeace, and WWF urged other groups to join them in conceding passage of a Revised Management Plan supported by U.S. president Bill Clinton and vice president Albert Gore that could lead to resumed commercial whaling by 1996 even if Japan and Russia don't exploit the IWC "exceptions" clause.

Making plain that the U.S. government will not firmly oppose whaling, Clinton and Gore in effect told the world that commercial whaling could resume with impunity—as Norway demonstrated. Further weakening the U.S. stance, Clinton stated on October 3, 1993, that trade sanctions against Norway were in order because of the illegal resumption of commercial whaling; but with a politically potent \$625 million missile sale to Norway pending—as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** reported in June and July/August—he said nothing this year.

No whale cops

Australia registered diplomatic protests against both Norway and Japan. Other leading nations were silent.

That left international law enforcement up to the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society and Greenpeace, eager to re-establish an anti-whaling profile after an internal document stating that "Greenpeace, in principle, does not oppose whaling" got wide circulation during the RMP debate. Together, their high seas harassment of the Norwegian fleet throughout July most probably cost Norway far more than the economic value of the whale meat. The shaky Norwegian government of Gro Harlem Brundtland won political points at home for defending a national tradition, but made few friends abroad as Greenpeace aired videotape of a struggling harpooned whale, while the damaged Sea Shepherd flagship *Whales Forever* made a dramatic run to the Shetland

ly, Wang-Andersen added, and made their getaway as a Norwegian patrol boat tried unsuccessfully to ram one of the dinghies.

The ramming

By July 4, the 187-foot *Whales Forever* and the mini-submarine it carries, *The Mirage*, were halfway to the Lofoten Islands, scene of the whaling, with a crew of 20 plus 13 reporters. The Norwegians, after laughing off the first Greenpeace action, were getting nervous. They knew the capabilities of both Sea Shepherd vessels: both were acquired from Norway through a bogus corporation Watson set up in Belize. "They even painted the submarine yellow for us," Watson laughed. "It was designed for harbor penetration," he added, with a range of about 100 miles, the ability to dive to 1,000 feet, and able to remain submerged with a two-member crew for up to three days. Norway responded by declaring the whaling ships to be in Norwegian territory, giving its coast guard authority to intercept any vessels that might interfere with whaling. If the *Whales Forever* could be stopped, Norway could arrest both Watson and colleague Lisa DiStefano as fugitives, both having been convicted in absentia and sentenced to four months in jail—long enough to keep them iced through the whaling season—for their roles in scuttling the whaler *Nybraena* in December 1992.

At about 8:00 a.m. Norwegian time on July 6, the *Whales Forever* purportedly entered Norwegian waters near Vestfjorden while en route to pick up and debate spokesperson George Blichtfield of the pro-whaling High North Alliance. Blichtfield was to be delivered to the *Whales Forever* along with a reporter from the Australian edition of the television program *60 Minutes*. The *Andennes* moved to intercept.

Four times the *Andennes* cut in front of the *Whales Forever*, dumping hawsers (thick ropes) into the sea in an attempt to foul the Sea Shepherd propellers. Four times Watson cut his main props, using his gill-jet bow-thruster to turn sharply to starboard. "Captain Watson is very much aware that a move to starboard is contrary to

Top: the Andennes (right) and the Whales Forever, an instant before impact. Note how the wake of the Andennes runs almost parallel to the ship, indicating the high rate of speed. Middle: moments after impact, the Andennes scrapes by the Whales Forever, which—previously moving to starboard under limited power—has been knocked to port by the impact. The gash in the hull clearly shows where the prow of the Andennes struck the Whales Forever. Bottom: the Andennes moves away. The Whales Forever has now been pushed so far to port as to be parallel to the Andennes. (Photos by Marc Gaede, courtesy of Sea Shepherd.)

the rules of the road," Watson wrote in his log afterward, referring to himself in the third person. "However, Captain Watson believed the immediate threat to the security of his ship from an aggressive attack negated adherence." The faster *Andennes*, under full power, three times avoided contact—and then the fourth time varied the maneuver, swinging hard to port.

Continued Watson's log, "The Norwegian vessel is moving at over 20 knots. The *Whales Forever* is moving at .4 knots sideways with the bowthruster...The *Andennes* strikes the *Whales Forever* at full speed, ripping away the bow and crushing our petrol compartment. Deckhand Frederik Shelver was standing on the bow and managed to jump clear. Lisa DiStefano and Marc Gaede," whose photos appear on this page, "were on the deck in front of the wheelhouse. Forty litres of gasoline ruptured and spilled on the deck. Fortunately the intense heat of the impact did not ignite the gasoline. Our bow net cutter severed the hawser. Captain Watson immediately ordered a fire team to the bow to wash away the gasoline. Another damage control team began work to free the *Whales Forever* this time struck.

Forever this time struck.

Andennes captain Lars-Petter Berg-Hansen claimed the *Whales Forever* rammed his ship—but Gaede's photographs, photos by others who were aboard, and film taken from the bridge of the *Whales Forever* by Australian Broadcasting Corporation cameraman Derek McCurdy all confirm that the *Andennes* did the ramming, hitting the *Whales Forever* near the point of the bow.

"Initially," German media reported, "the *Whales Forever* appeared to be disabled and sitting dead in the water, but subsequently she was seen heading undaunted on her original course toward international waters and the Shetland Islands."

The *Andennes* stood off for an hour, apparently expecting a surrender, while the *Whales Forever* disentangled itself. According to an emergency Sea Shepherd bulletin, "Crew of the *Andennes* announced over the radio to Captain Watson that they would employ, 'whatever force is necessary' to stop the Sea Shepherd vessel. Captain Watson asked if that included killing environmentalists in international waters, and the *Andennes* commander Lars Saunes responded—

(continued on next page)

The Mexican group Fuerzas Ecologicas de Liberacion Animal demonstrated against whaling in May at the IWC meeting in Puerto Vallarta. (Photos courtesy of Judith Reyna.)

"Make them walk the plank."

—Whaler Steinar Bastesen

ed, 'Norway is willing to use whatever means we need to take your ship under arrest.'"

Shots, mines

At 1:25 p.m. the *Andennes* fired a warning shot, which landed about 60 feet to the starboard of the *Whales Forever*. "One cold grenade was fired a safe distance from the ship," said Berg-Hansen. The *Whales Forever* ignored it. Again according to Watson's log, "The *Andennes* radios that they will fire upon the ship. The Norwegian commander orders Captain Watson to order his crew to the stern so that he can fire a shell into the bow. Captain Watson relays the message to the crew. The crew voluntarily move to the bow, waist, and stern to take a stand against the Norwegian gun...the second

phone when the shots were fired, and admitted that she'd gotten the scare of her life.

Eventually Sea Shepherd did reach the U.S. State Department—which told Nancy DiStefano that the U.S. supported Norway and that the *Whales Forever* was in Norwegian waters. Upon receipt of that message, at 2:54 p.m., Watson ordered a flare fired to establish the ship's actual position. The flare was photographed by an Icelandic weather satellite. The action was *pro forma*; challenging the Norwegian claims would have put the U.S. on thin ice, since the U.S. has likewise stretched maritime law to intercept suspected drug smugglers and Haitian refugees in international waters.

At 4:30 p.m., continued Watson's log, "A small inflatable boat is dispatched from the *Andennes* with three crew members. The small boat approached the *Whales*

Did Japan quit killing hawksbill turtles to resume killing whales?

TOKYO, Japan—More than three years after former U.S. president George Bush warned Japan to quit dealing in hawksbill sea turtles or face trade sanctions under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, Japan on July 15 banned the import of the rare turtles and/or their parts—after importing circa 30 tons of hawksbill turtleshell during the first half of 1994 alone. The shells are used to make various ornamental sundries. The Bush warning, never followed up, was the first-ever U.S. move to enforce CITES, although Congress gave the President the authority to do so in 1977. Japan is believed to have

imported parts of more than two million sea turtles since 1971, according to Earth Island Institute, including the shells of at least 234,000 hawksbills during the 1980s.

"The purchase of sea turtles by Japan is responsible for the greatest killing of endangered species in the world," according to Earth Island sea turtle restoration project director Todd Steiner. The U.S. has listed the hawksbill as endangered since 1975.

The belated Japanese action on sea turtles was seen by some observers as housecleaning preliminary to the announcement that Japan will not respect the Southern Oceans Whale Sanctuary.

good chance of surviving. The Greenpeace cut the harpoon wire. The wounded whale dived and vanished.

Late that evening the Norwegian coast guard boarded the *Sirius*, arrested nine crew members, and towed the vessel to the port of Egersund. Crew member Paul

arrested, but by then the *Sirius* was back.

Greenpeace actions continued. Fourteen protesters were fined on July 20 for blockading government offices in Oslo, and the *Solo* was forced into port at Egersund to face charges on July 23.

At least one influential Norwegian

shot passes over the wheelhouse and lands 30 meters to the port side midship...The Norwegian commander orders Captain Watson to evacuate his engine room so that he can fire a shot into the engine compartment. Captain Watson refuses."

Apparently intending to board the *Whales Forever* at first opportunity, the *Andennes* maintained pursuit. Sea Shepherd meanwhile tried to ask the U.S. government to request that Norway cease the attack.

"When a Sea Shepherd office volunteer called the American Embassy in Norway and stated who she was and what organization she was calling for, the line was disconnected," Sea Shepherd staffer Carla Robinson said. "When she called again, the woman who answered—with a thick accent—said 'well why don't you go home?', put us on hold for a long time, and then the line was again disconnected. On her third call, the volunteer asked, 'I have the American Embassy, don't I? And you are supposed to help Americans, right?' The woman said, 'Yes. Well, what do you want us to do? According to the Norwegian authorities, you are in Norwegian waters, so leave *our* waters.' The volunteer asked if it mattered what waters an American citizen in distress is in, and again was disconnected."

The volunteer was Nancy DiStefano, mother of Lisa DiStefano, who was talking to Lisa via ship-to-shore tele-

Forever and proceeded to drop four depth charges in front of the bow. On the first pass, the crew fumbled a depth charge and dropped it into their own boat. If the depth charge had exploded in the boat and injured or killed the Norwegians, the blame would most certainly have fallen on us and the *Andennes* might have sunk us. The depth charges were felt by all crew on board the *Whales Forever*." Built as a seismic research vessel, the double-hulled *Whales Forever* withstood all four blasts, but took on water.

The *Whales Forever* limped to the Shetland port of Lerwick for repairs, as the *Andennes* fell back. Out of action but points made, Watson spent the next month giving interviews—variously promising to either disrupt the annual pilot whale slaughter in the Faroe Islands, or to again confront drag-netters off eastern Canada as he did last year.

One whale saved

Greenpeace was still in the North Sea. On July 10, the Greenpeace ship *Sirius* sent crew members in two rubber dinghies to again harass the *Senet*—their third such mission in nine days. This time, however, the *Senet* harpooned a minke whale as the Greenpeace video cameras were rolling. The whale was hit in the dorsal fin, far from any vital organs, said Greenpeace campaigner Stefan Flothmann, and seemed to have a

Horsman said the *Sirius* surrendered because, "The situation was becoming very dangerous. The coast guard's behavior was violent and aggressive." Horsman, fellow British citizen Paul McGee, and Dutch captain Ron van der Horst were charged with depriving the *Senet* of a whale whose estimated cash value was 150,000 crowns (\$22,189). The *Senet* reportedly also filed a civil suit against Greenpeace.

"The wire was cut in international waters," responded Flothmann. "They would first have to prove that the whale was being legally hunted before they could claim that the whale belonged to the *Senet*."

The Greenpeace members were released on July 12, but one dinghy was held as evidence. Norwegian whaling tycoon Steinar Bastesen was irate that Greenpeace faced no more serious retaliation. "The only penalty I know for piracy is death," he asserted, suggesting the Greenpeaceers should be made to walk the plank.

The *Senet* finally killed its first whale of the year that evening. Three Norwegian coast guard vessels stood guard as a Greenpeace helicopter hovered overhead, shooting video. At dawn on the 13th, a second Greenpeace ship, the *Solo*, closed in on the *Senet*, dispatching five crew members in two inflatable dinghies. All five were soon

maritime family denounced the whaling—the Klosters, owners of Kloster Cruise Limited, whose three divisions include the Norwegian Cruise Line, the Royal Viking Line, and the Royal Cruise Line. "In no way do we support commercial whaling," chairman and chief executive officer Knut Kloster Jr. stated. "Kloster Cruise Limited is committed to preserving the integrity of the marine world."

But Clinton and Gore still said nothing.

Whale-meat and brain damage

A comparison of the pilot whale consumption of pregnant Faroese women with amounts of methyl mercury found in umbilical cords and maternal hair has discovered that those who eat whale meat often pass mercury to their fetuses at levels which may cause brain damage. Conducted by biochemists Christine Dalgard, Philippe Grandjean, Poul Jergensen, and Pal Weihe, of Odense University, Denmark, the study was published in the June/July 1994 issue of *Environmental Health Perspectives*. Ignoring the international ban on commercial whaling, Faroe Islanders kill circa 2,000 whales a year. The Faroes are a Danish protectorate.

Brad Pappas (through November when paid)

We all live in a yellow submarine

The Mirage, Paul Watson's yellow submarine, drew more note from some U.S. media than whaling issues—even though it apparently wasn't used. Watson caught flak from both Ric O'Barry of the Dolphin Project and Mark Berman of Earth Island Institute for accepting much of the \$200,000 price of the submarine as a donation from Steve Wynn, owner of the Mirage hotel and aquarium in Las Vegas. Wynn has helped to fund Sea Shepherd projects since 1988.

The *Mirage* gets high marks from most marine mammalogists, keeping only captive-born dolphins and others considered unsuitable for release by reasons of age and health. According to Watson, all were

bought from substandard facilities, where their conditions were miserable and prospects for survival dubious. However, O'Barry, a former *Mirage* consultant, claims Wynn reneged on a promise to use the site to prepare dolphins for release. Wynn exasperated tensions with anti-captivity activists earlier this year by leading aquarium owners in a successful push for amendments to the Marine Mammal Protection Act that exempt them from the supervision of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Marine mammal entertainment facilities will now be inspected only by the USDA, which inspects other animal entertainment facilities under the Animal Welfare Act.

MARINE LIFE

Canada is secretly among the nations trying to overturn the U.S. ban on imports of tuna netted "on dolphin" as a violation of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, according to a Canadian government document disclosed by Michael O'Sullivan of the Humane Society of Canada. Canada has only a small tuna fleet, but seeks a precedent toward overturning the pending European Community ban on imports of fur caught with leghold traps. Intended to take effect in January, that ban has reportedly been put off for another year, and is already subject of a protest to the GATT tribunal by the U.S.-based National Trappers Association.

Satisfied that Chile is moving decisively to end the slaughter of dolphins, seals, and sea lions for use as crab bait, Defenders of Wildlife, the Environmental Investigation Agency, and three fishing groups on August 17 withdrew a petition asking the U.S. to ban imports of Chilean-caught crabs. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature recently ranked the risk of extinction of the Commerson's dolphin due to Chilean crab fishing as the second most urgent marine mammal issue globally.

Stepping up a four-year-old effort to save sea turtles, Nicaragua on July 14 completely banned turtle hunting during the mating and spawning seasons. An estimated 60,000 turtles hatched 1.4 million young on Nicaraguan beaches this year, according to turtle program chief Maria Eugenia Kraudy, but only one in 200 reaches sexual maturity at age 8 and returns to Nicaragua to reproduce.

A DNA study by Brian Bowen of the University of Florida and Luc Larent of Lyon University has established that 60% of the endangered loggerhead sea turtles drowned in fishing nets off the Mediterranean coast of Spain are born on Florida beaches. The heavy Mediterranean mortality contributes to the decline of the loggerhead population in U.S. waters, now estimated at 30,000.

The Shedd Aquarium on August 9 returned six loggerhead sea turtles to the Atlantic. The Shedd rehabilitated the turtles after James T. Frainey, 33, of Frankfort, Illinois, left two of them at the door and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service caught him with the rest. Frainey was sentenced in June to serve 70 days in prison and pay \$14,455 restitution to the Shedd.

The Whale Research Group at Memorial University in St. Johns, Newfoundland, has developed a sonic alarm to keep whales away from fish nets by making them less "accoustically foggy." The 3,000 to 5,000 humpback whales who feed off Newfoundland and Labrador each summer hit nets 1,500 times in 1991; of 137 whales caught, 15 died. Due to the Canadian codfishing moratorium imposed in July 1992, only 60 whales were caught that year, seven died. Last year 33 were caught; five died.

Sea turtle. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)
Surfer Bruce Corby, 22, was killed July 8 in the first fatal great white shark attack along the East London part of the South African coast since 1960. The South African Museum Shark Research Centre urged officials to resist killing sharks in retaliation

New England Aquarium staff are irate because the "seal" in the new Paramount film *Andre* is actually played by a sea lion. Producer Annette Handley says she couldn't find a trained harbor seal in time to meet her distribution deadline.

Roadkills by month					
	1993 (avg. 8.7 RK/report)		1994 (avg. 3.3 RK/report)		
	Count	% of avg.	Count	% of avg.	
March	8.1	.93	2.5	.75	
April	12.7	1.46	4.6	1.39	
May	7.3	.84	2.7	.82	
June	6.3	.72	(insufficient reports)		
July	9.5	1.09	(insufficient reports)		
August	9.1	1.05	[insufficient reports]		
Sept.	10.6	1.22	[no reports]		Oct.
	5.9	.68	(no reports)		

Roadkills by species				
Species	%DS	%AP	Killed/mile	Killed/year
<i>Italic indicates strong likelihood of regional bias distorting estimates, due to disproportionate distribution of species and reports. "DS" is Dr. Splatt; "AP" is ANIMAL PEOPLE.</i>				

Cold winter holds down roadkills

Peaks coincide with moon phases

DERRY, New Hampshire—The good news is that roadkills will apparently claim 23% fewer animal lives in 1994 than 1993. The bad news is that the reason is probably not safer driving, but rather the harsh winter of 1993-1994, which thinned the numbers of many of the most vulnerable species.

Refinements of the survey method may also account for some of the drop, from an estimated total of 187 million animals killed in 1993 to just 137 million this year. The 1993 statistics were derived exclusively from Dr. Splatt's Roadkill Project, a learning exercise then including students at 31 New

Moon phase	Roadkills	Reports	Average
2 days before new	4	1	4.00
1 day before new	6	3	2.00
New moon	278	86	3.23
1 day past new	3	2	1.50
2 days past new	4	3	1.25
First quarter	161	47	3.42
5 days before full	5	5	1.00
4 days before full	21	15	1.40
3 days before full	21	10	2.10
2 days before full	23	9	2.56
1 day before full	16	6	2.66
Full moon	76	17	4.47
1 day past full	22	7	3.14
2 days past full	39	9	4.33
3 days past full	27	10	2.70
4 days past full	16	11	1.46
5 days past full	69	26	2.65
6 days past full	8	2	4.00

Roadkills by road type			
Road type	Roadkills	Reports	Average

Dates & Projects

September 3-9: "Guardian of Creation," Natl. Ecology Apostolate Leadership Training Conference, hosted by Franciscan Friars of the Atonement, Garrison, N.Y. Speakers include antipollution activist Lois Gibbs, radio show host Charles Spencer, and ANIMAL PEOPLE editor Merritt Clifton. \$210 inc. room, vegetarian menu. Info: 413-737-7600.

September 9-11: 10th

Amphibians 4.3 5.0 .084 16,908,528
(includes all frogs, toads, newts, and salamanders)

Armadillo	-	-	.0004	80,500
Beaver	1.4	1.2	.008	1,610,336
Cat	4.3	4.4	.027	5,434,884
Chipmunk	2.8	0.7	.004	805,168
Deer	1.4	4.8	.030	6,038,760
Dog	0.7	1.0	.006	1,207,750
Fox	0.5	0.4	.004	805,168
Mouse	-	0.8	.006	926,000
Muskrat	-	0.8	.006	926,000
Opossum	4.0	6.7	.041	8,252,972
Porcupine	1.2	0.5	.003	603,500
Rabbit	2.6	7.4	.045	9,259,432
Raccoon	9.9	12.8	.079	15,902,068
Rat	1.9	-	-	-
Skunk	6.0	7.5	.045	9,058,140
Snake	1.5	-	.011	2,214,212
Squirrel	34.0	28.3	.173	34,823,500
Turtle	0.5	-	.008	1,610,336
Woodchuck	1.4	4.2	.025	5,032,300

All birds 11.0 18.0 .119 14,694,316
(The following percentages are of birds only.)

Gamebirds	0.3	0.3		44,083
Pigeons	17.5	0.8	.005	1,006,460
Raptors	6.5	0.4		50,000
Seagulls	7.5	2.4		352,664
Songbirds	39.0	48.5	.038	7,649,096
Waterfowl	10.0	41.6	.030	6,038,760

Species reported in insufficient numbers to permit estimates include bat, coyote, mink, mole, moose, otter, and pine martin.

Roadkills by moon phase

Moon phase	Roadkills	Reports	Average
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"20 Questions and Answers"

How to solve the pet surplus birth problem, including the failure of dog licensing and how some are advocating the same failed system for cats.

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Sample question—test yourself.

Q: What % of pet owners are responsible for the surplus births?

A: Less than 1%.

England middle schools, coordinated by Dr. Brewster Bartlett of Pinkerton Academy, in Derry, New Hampshire. The students conducted weekly roadkill counts for nine weeks in the spring—obviously an awkward basis for a year-round national projection, but nonetheless the only all-species basis available since 1957, when the Humane Society of the U.S. conducted a comprehensive single-day count that had served as the basis for all other national roadkill estimates.

This year the Dr. Splatt project included students at 40 schools, again almost all in New England, who tabulated data on 5,942 dead animals. The Dr. Splatt data was balanced by an overlapping year-round survey done by volunteers in 19 states, coordinated by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Because many Dr. Splatt participants also used the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** reporting forms, and because participation from Ohio was very strong due to coverage in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** survey was also skewed toward the northeast. Of the 1,736 dead animals the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** volunteers reported, 772 were found in Ohio and 654 in New Hampshire. The reports could not be properly weighted to achieve good geographical and seasonal balance because other than New Hampshire and Ohio, only Florida, Massachusetts, and New Jersey provided enough data on enough occasions for their tabulations to be considered representative. Thus the real comparison between the Dr. Splatt and **ANIMAL PEOPLE** counts is between a spring tally and a set of year-round tallies in similar habitat.

Only counts for which good records of road miles covered on foot were kept were used in extrapolating the 1994 total roadkill estimate. Last year, Dr. Splatt participants recorded .93 roadkills per week per mile in both urban and rural areas. This year, counting vacant miles more carefully, Dr. Splatt participants recorded just .36 roadkills per week per mile. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** participants recorded .63 roadkills per week per mile. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** participants were asked for details of survey locations. Responses verified that in developed areas, road type is a more important predictor of roadkills than location. Roadkill ratios along routes of similar characteristics were virtually identical in lightly developed and heavily developed areas. Whether roads were lighted or not also seemed to make no difference. However, the reported roadkill ratio more than doubled when the volume of traffic increased from "residential" to "artery." Four-lane roads had fewer roadkills than 2-lane arterials, however, perhaps because they are more likely to be ele-

Rural dirt	18	4	4.50
2-lane downtown	7	4	1.75
2-lane paved rural	397	118	3.36
2-lane res. suburb	239	148	1.62
2-lane res. urban	116	72	1.61
2-lane sub. artery	72	19	3.79
2-lane urb. artery	19	5	3.80
4-lane rural	39	14	2.79
4-lane residential	39	14	2.79
Lit, all types	354	97	3.65
Unlit, all types	201	62	3.24

vated, fenced, and protected by sound barricades—and possibly too because animals may be less tempted to try rushing across four lanes.

Possibilities for prevention

Last year's Dr. Splatt project produced data suggesting that various species may be most vulnerable to roadkills during repetitively predictable intervals coinciding with young leaving nests, mating activity, and the fruition of favorite food plants. This in turn suggests that seasonally appropriate traffic warnings could significantly reduce roadkills, which are the leading cause of single-car accidents after drunk driving. Peaks by species were less evident this year, but the Dr. Splatt data combined with the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** data does show an apparent predictable spike for all species combined in April, coinciding with the arrival of spring; a gradual rise in late summer, as squirrels—by far the most vulnerable species—come into roadways to gather nuts; and an abrupt drop for most species in October, when foliage drops, giving animals a better view of the road. Other studies show that deer/car collisions peak in October and November, however, coinciding with both the deer hunting season and the rut. Both hunting and rutting tend to send deer running pell-mell.

The Dr. Splatt and **ANIMAL PEOPLE** data for precisely dated roadkills also shows apparent high risk associated with the full moon, the first quarter moon, and the new moon, with dips between—evident in both total numbers of roadkills and, to lesser degree, in number of roadkills per report. In general, the volume of roadkills is proportional to the amount of moonlight. The spike at the new moon could reflect the response of animals to the presence of some light after a night of darkness.

annual Vegetarian Food Fair, Harbourfront Centre, Toronto. Free admission.

September 11: House Rabbit Society hop-a-thon 5K walk, in Chicago. Info: 708-831-2691.

September 17: "Companion Animals in Crisis," conference on pet overpopulation and cruelty in Utah hosted by the Wasatch Humane Society in Bountiful: 801-299-850

September 28-October 1: American Humane Assn. conference in New Orleans. Info: 1-800-227-4645.

October 2: Vegetarianism seminar in Phoenix, presented by Concerned Arizonans for Animal Rights and Ethics. \$25. Info: 602-254-1439.

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

October 8: 10th anniversary Action for Animals cruise, live music, vegetarian banquet. \$35 until 9/15, \$40 later. Info: 510-652-5603.

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

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

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

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.

ASPCA gets eye—and doesn't like it

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The American SPCA won a preliminary injunction on August 12 against use of founder Henry Bergh's name in connection with fundraising by the Henry Bergh Coalition, a reform group assembled last spring by New York City activist Livi French.

The ASPCA accused French of trademark infringement on June 27, after she began airing an expose series entitled *Eye on the ASPCA* on Manhattan public access television. The first three episodes presented pretaped interviews with Herman Cohen, an ASPCA vice president from 1989 until his firing in February, with three other senior officials, for alleged incompetence. The firings came

amid an overtime pay scandal, including the revelation that former ASPCA senior investigator Huando Torres had pocketed \$340,000 in overtime since 1990, while serving as shop steward for one of two ASPCA Teamsters locals (one of which was recently decertified.)

Soon thereafter, New York media revealed the improper designation of ASPCA board members as humane officers, to enable them to carry guns—allegedly over the objections of Cohen, Torres, and the Teamsters. But it happened on Cohen's watch, as ASPCA chief administrator until an August 1993 demotion, after which he was head of humane enforcement. The deputizations apparently began in late 1992. In one case, Cohen purportedly personally deputized board member Steven Elkman's wife Linda. The board gun-toting ended in February, three months after then-ASPCA special counsel Madeleine Bernstein advised that the practice put the ASPCA's law enforcement status at risk.

Meanwhile, in October 1993, Cohen hit the ASPCA with eight cruelty counts for failing to fix the society's deficient Manhattan shelter. All counts were conditionally dismissed on June 13 after senior vice president John Foran—Cohen's replacement as chief operating officer—testified that he had given shelter repairs a high priority. Cohen filed the cruelty charges on the same day Foran says he called in an architect to plan \$400,000 worth of retrofitting.

"He should have served the summons on himself," Foran recently told John Simerman of the Manhattan weekly *Our Town*. Built during Cohen's term as chief administrator, the shelter opened in April 1992.

Love & Care shelter in trouble again

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Responding to consumer complaints, attorney Greg Locklier of the Alabama Office of the Attorney General is "currently investigating Love and Care for God's Animalife Inc.," a purported no-kill shelter based in Andalusia, Alabama, "for possible deceptive trade practices and other violations of Alabama law." Love and Care has moved and changed business names several times in recent years while incurring debts and legal problems in both Georgia and Alabama, including frequent alleged violations of humane care standards. Founder Ann Fields now lives in California, Locklier said. After longtime shelter manager Linda Lewis quit at the start of the summer, the already marginal care standards degenerated, according to Locklier, as management chores were left to a staff of apparent illegal aliens. Shortly before Lewis quit, she said Love and Care was housing 688 dogs, half of them age 10 or older, and 400-plus cats, of whom about half the females were unneutered.

HSUS: PROSECUTE CAT RESCUERS BECAUSE FERAL DOGS ARE DANGEROUS

According to Humane Society of the U.S. director for overpopulation issues Kate Rindy, in a March 3 letter to Renee Welch of the Outer Banks SPCA in Nag's Head, North Carolina, neuter/release is a bad idea because, "while feral cat colonies often stay within a confined area, feral dogs form packs which roam over large areas and which can pose a threat to humans."

Rindy and HSUS South Central Regional Office director Jim Tedford also told Welch that neuter/release is illegal in North Carolina.

Welch had inquired in reference to monitored neuter/release of vaccinated cats as practiced by the Outer Banks Spay/Neuter Fund in nearby Kitty Hawk, though she may not have given Rindy and Tedford complete context. Using HSUS fact sheets on how neutering can cut animal control costs, Karen LeBlanc of the OBSNF had approached the Dare County Animal Control Advisory Board two weeks earlier to ask that \$5,000 of its annual \$104,227 subsidy to the Outer Banks SPCA be earmarked for neutering assistance. The Outer

Wise-Use Wiseguys

Champion steer wrestler Bob Marshall, whose work somewhat resembles bestiality and involves frequent bumps on the head, claimed recently in the Friends of Rodeo newsletter that opposition to animal rights was ordained by Paul in the name of Jesus because animal rights activists "listen to seducing spirits that teach the doctrine of demons," promoting "sex without marriage" and "sexual perversions," which "basically expresses the viewpoint of our liberal leaders." Thus, he said, "The devil is who we really stand against." This came to him, he hinted, in a vision.

HSUS QUILTS

COMPUSERVE

The Humane Society of the U.S. on July 25 abruptly terminated its forum on Compuserve. "The decision," said HSUS vice president for training initiatives Randall Lockwood, "was based primarily on the heavy demands it made on staff time with very little return in terms of productive contact with our constituents."

Users took a different view. "Not only did HSUS have a very low scroll rate," said writer Marcia King, "meaning it wasn't making very much money either for them or Compuserve, but the HSUS system operator would barely tend the forum."

Added animal rescuer Vicki Rodenberg, "There was an operator on duty for a while, but he kind of faded away. Many of us, even HSUS supporters, never understood why they had the forum if they wouldn't participate in it."

Wild Wear ad

Claiming he was fired for whistleblowing, Cohen is reportedly suing the ASPCA. Two other staffers who were fired for alleged incompetence, Martin Belardo and Jose Fernandez, say they were actually dumped for refusing to help Foran find cause to fire Cohen. Torres is seeking reinstatement and back pay through arbitration, arguing that Foran ousted him to breaking the shelter unions. Union strife is reportedly one reason the ASPCA is giving up the New York City animal control contract after this year, thereby getting rid of most of the unionized staff. The unions are also said to be the main reason that New York is unwilling to just absorb the ASPCA animal control apparatus. The city recently rejected the only legal bid it received for the animal control contract, from the Dewey Animal Care Center of Las Vegas, which reputedly does an outstanding job in that city, and instead advertised in the July 31 edition of *The New York Times* for leadership to form a new nonprofit animal care and control corporation under the direction of the city health department.

Frank Zigrang ad--
paid

Banks SPCA objected—even after the OBSNF redrafted the proposal to stipulate that no public funds would be used for neuter/release. Armed with the Rindy and Tedford letters, the Outer Banks SPCA on March 11 faxed a "Statement of Disassociation" to local veterinarians and on March 13 published it as an advertisement in *The Coastland Times*. The statement questioned the nonprofit status of the OBSNF, a chapter of the California-based United Humanitarians, and echoed without citing the source of the opinion that neuter/release is illegal.

Familiar with the work of the OBSNF, district attorney H.P. Williams Jr. opined in writing on March 16 that the anti-abandonment law Rindy, Tedford, and the Outer Banks SPCA all cited "is directed at those people who dump their pets and those individuals who would move from an area and leave their pets behind. If an animal is returned to the area where it is being fed," Williams continued, "it would be a greater injustice to find that these animals had been abandoned so that no action to spay/neuter the animals would be taken by anyone."

That brought HSUS general counsel Roger A. Kindler into the dispute on May 22, urging Williams—at length—to reconsider. Williams stood firm, and there matters stand, except that Rindy's letter continues to circulate through the animal protection community as recipients wonder just who, anywhere, ever in any way advocated neuter/release for dogs.

FARM ad (correct top line & telephone)

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Animal control & rescue

Bernstein lays down LASPCA law

LOS ANGELES—Hired to revamp the Los Angeles SPCA, executive director Madeleine Bernstein is already dodging backstabs from some of the board, which in April pushed Bernstein's predecessor, Ed Cubrda, into retirement after 25 years. In July, American Humane Association west coast office director Betty Denny Smith quietly quit the board, after 11 years. Soon afterward at least one other board member intimated to media that Smith quit because of Bernstein's policies, which Smith denied, and issued other charges about Bernstein's activity that fact-checking soon disproved.

Starting at a salary of \$110,000 a year, far more than Cubrda's \$68,000, while cutting almost \$500,000 from the LASPCA budget, Bernstein irked critics by paring staff and suspending Cubrda's Litter Abatement Program, which spent about \$10,000 a month on neutering aid for the needy, including cat rescuers. Jamie Pinn of the Pet Assistance Foundation told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the suspension sharply increased the demands upon her 39-year-old group, which mainly does low-cost neutering referral. The 11 chapters of the PAF field about 100,000 inquiries per year, Pinn said, while "struggling along from garage sale to garage sale."

"I am going to put it back together again," Bernstein said of the neutering program, noting liability, accountability, and funding problems that in her view

made the old program risky. An in-house neutering clinic is to be opened soon, Bernstein said, adding that she hopes resume helping rescuers, but under closer control, to insure that cats in neuter/release programs are released only to good sites, with the permission of property owners.

Bernstein also pledged to increase humane enforcement, beginning by hiring another cruelty investigator. She said the LASPCA now has just five investigators, down from 10 a decade ago, plus six animal control officers, who have limited law enforcement power but do not carry weapons or make arrests. They cover nine Los Angeles suburbs to which the LASPCA provides animal control and/or sheltering service.

A criminal attorney by background, Bernstein was formerly an enforcement specialist and west coast representative for the American SPCA. "We hope to become the best humane law enforcement department in the U.S.," Bernstein said, "and to be a resource for the rest of the humane community."

Other initiatives underway at the LASPCA, she said, include creating an outreach department; expanding a "cycle of violence" program, which promotes awareness of the relationship between animal abuse and family violence; holding a humane day camp for inner city children; and starting a volunteer program for mentally handicapped adults.

What's up in Minneapolis?

MINNEAPOLIS—The Animal Humane Society of Hennepin County, the leading shelter in Minneapolis, has achieved a 50% adoption rate or better every year since 1990. Broken down, AHSHC places 97% of the puppies it receives, 50% of the adult dogs, 60% of the kittens, and 35% of the adult cats. The

Hot-Line, a publication of the Wisconsin-based Animal Lobby Inc., published similar accusations that editor Cindy Schultz said she received from an AHSHC staffer and cross-checked with ARC.

Probing the charges, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** requested documentation from the various critics, interviewed additional

The Bainbridge pound—a cluster of lean-tos—was quickly swamped. (Photo courtesy of United Animal Nations.)

Rainy nights in Georgia (from page one)

"As in Macon, the animal shelter was flooded," Weir said. "Even if it hadn't been, it is doubtful the facility could have handled all the animals" left behind by fleeing residents. Crisp borrowed tents from two funeral parlors and recruited stranded truckers to help put them up as a temporary shelter, just across the street from the Decatur County fire department. Veterinarian Edgar Hecht worked at cost to provide medical care at the facility.

"Humane Society of the U.S. southeast regional director Laura Bevan reached Bainbridge at about the same time," Weir added. "It was agreed that Laura would help animals downtown," where she set up a similar temporary shelter, "and UAN would cover the rural area outside of town."

More supplies came from UAN volunteers in Missouri and Illinois, whose experience with last year's midwestern flooding taught them just what to send. The UAN telephone tree brought extra hands, including two flood rescue veterans from St. Louis and one from Texas. The crew grew to 40, 12 of them graduates of the UAN disaster preparedness courses. They took in 52 dogs, 56 cats, and 21 barnyard fowl before shutting down on July 21.

"Most were picked up by their human

"We rescued about 500 animals by boat," Gilman estimated. "We found mostly wet dogs clinging to fences, sitting on top of their dog houses, or swimming. Some were so weak they could hardly move. Some were left chained and drowned. And we rescued about 20 rabbits from one hutch."

The Albany Area Humane Society handled 800 animals in 10 days. Gilman left on July 12th to supervise animal relief work in Colorado wildfire areas, which turned out to be unnecessary, but returned on the 15th. Other help came from Fulton County Animal Control, of Atlanta, and the Halifax Humane Society in Daytona Beach, Florida.

North Shore Animal League staffers Harvey Silverman and Tammy Kirkpatrick arrived as the water receded, arranging for the Macon and Albany shelters to receive food, litter, and cleaning supplies, while sending \$5,000 to the animal rescue kennel in Warner Robins to cover extra vaccinations and feline leukemia tests—required, Marilyn DiToro of NSAL said, because "the number of stray cats brought to the shelter increased dramatically."

More food came from Iams and Purina. Iams alone distributed nearly 10 tons of kibble in the three most affected counties.

high adoption numbers are not achieved through selective intake: of the 22,151 animals AHSHC handled in 1992, 84% were animal control pickups.

In 1992, AHSHC helped win a state law that requires the owners of animals seized in humane investigations to post a bond for their upkeep, thereby enabling humane societies to avoid incurring the often crippling long-term care costs that have nearly bankrupted some as cases against animal collectors, dogfighters, and other large-scale offenders drag through court. The law has yet to withstand court challenge, but is tentatively considered a model for the rest of the U.S.

Despite this record, AHSHC was recently blasted from three different directions for purported failure to promote adoption and indifference to improving humane laws. Local dog breeder and dealer Karen Elvin assailed AHSHC repeatedly on Compuserve bulletin boards, Joanne Murphy of the Animal Rights Coalition of Minnesota dusted off complaints originally aired several years ago, and *The Animal*

sources familiar with AHSHC, reviewed financial documents, grilled longtime executive director Alan Stensrud, and concluded that the complaints mainly reflect philosophical differences over common humane society procedures. The leading issue is the use of carbon monoxide for euthanasia, no longer recommended by the American Veterinary Medical Association, which Stensrud defends as being less stressful for his staff than lethal injection. Also controversial is the practice of purchasing 60 house rabbits each Easter season for temporary loan, all of whom are subsequently permanently placed. Critics are additionally concerned that AHSHC does not neuter all animals prior to placement, instead relying upon rebate redemptions to insure neutering compliance. According to Stensrud, the redemption rate runs close to 74%, about 20% more than the national norm.

Underlying grievances appear to include the AHSHC's success at competing for dog buyers and Stensrud's frequent opposition to ARC on legislative matters.

companions," Weir said. Most of the rest were adopted, some by the volunteers. Crisp took home a kitten, as did UAN staffers Deanna Soares and Debbie Winslow. Shirley Minshew of the Animal Rescue Kennel in Macon took the remainder to put up for adoption there.

Bevan enjoyed similar success, attracting humane society staff volunteers from Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and Pinellas County in Florida, as well as from elsewhere in Georgia. All but three of the animals they handled were either returned to their owners or adopted out. The HSUS site closed on July 24.

Gilman spent July 8 and 9 rescuing stranded pets by canoe. "Each yard seemed to have a desperate dog clinging to a tree or shed," he recalled. One dog repeatedly bit him. A few hours later he fell into the fast-moving floodwaters. A fellow volunteer threw him a floatation ring. The lowest points, though, he said, were losing a feral cat who dived down a chimney into a flooded house to evade capture, and finding a drowned litter of newborn pit bull terriers. Left behind in a locked house after their owner fled, their mother—who survived—had carried them to the highest shelves, to no avail.

Chelsea Rose of Qitta, a sable Burmese, is the Cat Fanciers' Association "best kitten of 1994," the first shorthair so honored since 1972. According to Karen Johnson of the National Pet Alliance, 34% to 38% of the 3.5 million homeless cats euthanized by shelters last year—circa 1.3 million—were unweaned kittens.

Moore & Ahlers - paid through September

*Because of an effort to explore the truth behind charges of incompetence, financial mismanagement and cruelty to animals leveled against the **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**, which have been brought to light by the news media and others, and to share their findings with the public, the producer of the investigative television series*

"EYE ON THE ASPCA"

and a Coalition of its supporters are being sued by the **ASPCA**. The animal protection community lauds these individuals for their courage, integrity and perseverance. May their dream of compassion for animals come true!

Our love and support,

"The Angels"

Assistance with the group's legal defense, including corroborative data and tax-deductible donations, will be greatly appreciated. To: Animal Connection, Inc., Box 1065, Gracie Station, New York, NY 10028.

Advertisement paid for by Friends of the Angels.

Urban Animal Management
paid through November

Animal control & rescue notes

Five months after the California cities of Cupertino, Campbell, Los Gatos, Saratoga, and Monte Sereno contracted with a Campbell animal hospital for pound service, instead of the Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley, about one resident in five who finds a stray still takes it to the wrong place. The errors may erode the savings the cities hoped to gain by the switch.

The Harbor Animal Shelter in San Pedro, California, estimates that 75% of the animals it has received this year—three or four a day—were left by Navy families being transferred due to the closure of the Long Beach Naval Air Station. A parallel situation has developed at the Wuensdorf barracks in Germany, closed in August. Russian troops going home left circa 150 cats behind, now fed by volunteer Wilhelm Schrader, whose funding comes mainly out of his own pocket.

Associated Humane Societies of New Jersey executive director Lee Bernstein made national headlines on August 2 after citing Frank Balun, 69, of Hillside for cruelty when Balun bludgeoned a rat he'd trapped in his garden, then called Associated Humane to take the rat away. Union County prosecutor Andrew Ruotolo Jr. asked that the charges be dropped, but Balun demanded the chance to fight them in court, arguing that rodents should be exempted from the cruelty laws. Demonstrating why they should not be, unknown persons littered Bernstein's lawn the next week with rodent remains and a crucified baby opossum.

Nominations for the Collective Humane Action and Information Network Golden Link Award, honoring an outstanding humane officer or animal control officer, are due Sept. 9. Get details from Cindy Machado, 415-883-4621.

Dog bite records kept by Palm Beach County, Florida, throughout 1993 show that Dalmatians caused 24.3% of the bites rated "severe," while Rottweilers caused 21.4%. More than 40% of the bites

The Humane Society of Greater Akron on July 15 "graduated" the first 12 human participants in a pioneering program called Humans and Animals Learning Together. The 12 adolescents were matched with six shelter dogs and taught to teach the dogs basic obedience.

Victoria Wellens, formerly executive director of the Christophe Memorial YMCA in Waukesha, Wisconsin, is new executive director of the Milwaukee-based Wisconsin Humane Society. Wisconsin Humane, seeking to reverse a falling adoption rate, is trying to raise \$6 million to build a new shelter.

The Fulton County Humane Society, in Swanton, Ohio, has closed its cat shelter, opened in 1988, due to low funds and lack of volunteers. The society continues to offer discount neutering, do humane education, and investigate cruelty.

The Morgan County Humane Society in Priceville, Alabama, found itself with 600 rabbits in July when a trucker taking them to slaughter abandoned them in a trailer with a flat tire. Thirty rabbits died of heat exhaustion in the trailer—which firefighters hosed down to save the rest—before a judge allowed the rabbits to be confiscated.

At least eight infants died after being left in hot cars during July, along with countless animals. But a good-news hot car story came from the Lackawanna Humane Society in Scranton, Pennsylvania, which on July 7 saved nine puppies who had spent three hours in a car trunk.

Euthanasias at the San Francisco city shelter were down 35% (to 1,038) during the first three months of an agreement whereby the San Francisco SPCA accepts and places any adoptable or rehabilitatable animals that the city can't place. Get details from the SFSPCA, 2500 16th St., San Francisco, CA 94103-6589.

Ralston Purina is ending its "Pets for People" program on September 30, which pays participating shelters \$100 per pet placed with a senior, and replacing it

What's up in Montreal?

MONTREAL—The Canadian SPCA recently endured yet another of many recent changes of management, as a young dissident faction led by longtime critic Alex Wolfe won control of the board and moved it toward the distant goal of becoming a no-kill—against bitter union and veterinary opposition.

"Until now," former board member Anne Streeter wrote recently in the *Montreal Gazette*, "the CSPCA has been notoriously trigger-happy, putting down close to 50,000 animals a year. Now the CSPCA is accused of keeping too many marginally healthy animals alive. Critics say the place is overcrowded, dirty, underfunded and short-staffed."

However, Streeter told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "At least the people running the place now really care about the animals. I think the problems are due to inexperience, where there used to be a lot of indifference." While on the board, Streeter urged the CSPCA to become more proactive in litter prevention. Montreal currently euthanizes more animals per capita than any other city in North America. Reportedly \$1.1 million in debt after nearly 15 years of internal conflict, with annual income of about \$3.5 million, the CSPCA tried to renegotiate its pound contract with Montreal last winter. Instead it lost the contract to a private firm, Berger Blanc, which already held other animal control contracts in the Montreal area. Praised by media for making faster stray pickups and charging lower adoption fees, Berger Blanc does no adoption screening, and does not require that adopted animals be neutered.

The Peninsula Humane Society, in San Mateo, California, says the anti-breeding ordinance covering unincorporated areas that the county passed in 1992 is so effective it should be extended

Problem wildlife

The Chicago Bureau of Rodent Control claims to have cut the city rat population from circa six million in 1979 to just 500,000 now—whereas the New York City rat population is believed to exceed the human population of 7.8 million.

Cincinnati on July 9 banned private citizens from keeping large carnivores, primates, and other dangerous animals. Starting in September, offenders will be fined \$300 or more per violation.

Bear attacks near the Alaska Highway in British Columbia were sharply up this summer due to failure of the wild berry crop, driving bears to raid cabins, tents, and cars.

Swimmers reported more than twice as many stingray injuries on California beaches this summer than last, though the stingray population hasn't grown. State officials considered reviving an effort to net stingrays, remove their stingers, and release them, abandoned more than a decade ago.

Alice Kramer, animal control officer for Elgin, Illinois, killed a deer who had been hit by a car with a lethal injection on June 27. Before a town truck could remove the carcass, however, two men stole it—even though the word "poison" and a skull-and-crossbones were painted on it to prevent anyone from eating it.

Elk Grove, Illinois, has become the latest Chicago suburb to cease loaning traps to residents for nuisance wildlife removal. Relocated raccoons, skunks, woodchucks, squirrels, and opossums "are just stacking animals on top of animals" in nearby woods, says Cook County Forest Preserve District biologist Chris Anchor. Each new release displaces an animal, who wanders back into yards and parks.

The Critter Alley Wildlife Care Center, of Grand Ledge, Michigan, is fighting conditions of a newly required special use permit that bars care of any animals not "commonly found" in Eaton County. This and other restrictive requirements were imposed after neighbors wrongly accused the center of releasing nuisance animals nearby and argued that two bobcats at the site might be dangerous if they escaped. Though seldom seen, bobcats range over most of Michigan, rarely if ever harming people.

Responding to public outrage over deaths, injuries, and crop destruction caused by marauding elephants, the Kenya Wildlife Service on July 14

by both Dalmatians and cocker spaniels were to children under age 10. "Nearly a quarter of Dalmatian bites required professional medical attention," according to the Florida Animal Control Association. Overall frequency of bites by breed showed German shepherds first at 224, consistent with the findings of other studies and with the popularity of German shepherds, who make up about 16% of the U.S. canine population. Labrador retrievers, the most popular breed, were third with 164 bites. However, chows—a rare breed—were second, at 166, while pit bulls (148) and Rottweilers (144) rounded out the top five. Chows, pit bulls, and Rottweilers together don't make up 5% of the canine population.

Of 241 dog bites investigated by police and health officials in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1993, 130 involved pit bull terriers, according to chief animal control officer Ralph Corson. Feral pit bulls abandoned by gang members—often after being trained to attack—are becoming an inner city menace, Corson says.

Tomahawk - Sept., Nov.,
Jan/Feb. (reserved)

on October 1 with a subsidy of \$10 to be paid to any shelter that accepts Ralston Purina coupons good for \$10 off the adoption price of any animal by any person.

The Humane Animal Welfare Society of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, celebrated 25 years of sheltering in July. Founded in 1965, HAWS outgrew three expansions by 1990. Two founding members, Kathleen Merkel and Mike Schallock, are still on the board.

Humane legislation

New York governor Mario Cuomo on July 21 vetoed a bill that would have enabled judges to order a person convicted of cruelty to surrender custody of the animal(s) in question, and to forbid such persons from owning animals for a specified period. Pets could then be adopted out or euthanized; farm animals could be sold, with reimbursement to the farmers after covering fines and holding costs. Drafted several years ago by then-American SPCA attorney Eleanor Molbegott, the bill was pushed by both the ASPCA and the New York State Humane Association, but was opposed by Molbegott after amendments because it included "an overly broad definition of farm animals" in her view, which could have covered dogs and cats raised for profit as well as livestock. Further, said Molbegott, "I don't think the perpetrators of cruelty should be compensated." Long Island activist Barbara Schultz also fought the bill, arguing that it could have allowed shelters to sell animals to laboratories—which would violate other state laws. Cuomo urged that the bill be rewritten and reintroduced next year. Cuomo also vetoed a bill that would have set up a state pet population control fund, providing subsidy of \$30 toward neutering pets of the indigent and animals adopted from shelters. Since most major shelters in New York already neuter adopted animals for \$30 or less, Molbegott said, "it may have only subsidized what's already being done."

Copies of Michigan's new felony anti-cruelty law, adopted in May, are available from 1-810-852-7420.

incorporated cities. The largest city, San Mateo itself, could save \$80,000 a year in animal control costs with an anti-breeding ordinance, Peninsula Humane says. The numbers are challenged by the National Pet Alliance, founded to fight the original San Mateo County breeding ban proposed in 1990, which last year sponsored a landmark survey of pet ownership in the nearby Santa Clara Valley. NPA figures indicate that euthanasias of stray animals from unincorporated areas are up; only shelter surrenders are down.

A Connecticut neutering subsidy program scheduled to start on July 1 was indefinitely delayed because it had raised just \$260,000 of the \$400,000 in requisite funding. The program will increase the cost of adopting shelter animals to \$50, from the present \$5, \$35 of which will be refunded to people who present proof of neutering. The higher adoption fee isn't popular with shelter wardens, some of whom argue it will hurt adoptions.

British Columbia agriculture minister Dave Zirnheld has introduced a bill, expected to pass this fall, to empower SPCAs to inspect all facilities where animals are offered for sale, hire, or show.

Missouri's Animal Care Facilities Act, passed in 1992 to clean up puppy mills, takes effect on September 11, after two years of work on enforcement regulations. "The law covers all breeders who have more than four intact females, pet stores, kennels, city pounds, and private humane societies," explains Laura Barnekow Swain of the Alliance for the Welfare of Animals. "Unless these facilities are already licensed by the USDA, they must be inspected and licensed by the state. Holding periods for strays will be five business days, not including the day they arrive, and must include a Saturday. Records of all animals must be accurately kept and will be inspected at least one a year." Even before the regulations were completed, Swain says, some puppy millers in the Springfield area were getting out of the business.

Los Angeles has exempted potbellied pigs from regulations that bar keeping livestock within city limits.

commissioned a five-member review team to investigate means of reducing conflict between humans and animals. KWS head Dr. David Western said these could include control measures, cash compensation, and "economic utilization," a.k.a. hunting.

Jeorg Zars, 21, took his four-foot-long pet caiman (South American crocodile) for a swim at the public beach in Dormagen, Germany, on July 8. Sammy escaped—and became famous, eluding first police gunfire and then humane capture. A cold snap on July 14 finally slowed Sammy's metabolism, enabling a diver to net him and take him to the Cologne Zoo.

True Nature Network -
paid through September



ANIMAL HEALTH

No face-branding halt yet despite what mass media reported

July 7 media reports that the USDA would no longer require face-branding of steers imported from Mexico were incorrect. Such an announcement was expected, but was apparently delayed by the White House to get input on the rules change from the National Cattlemen's Association. The USDA did amend the import rules for Mexican heifers, who now must be given a local anesthetic prior to spaying, and are rump-branded. The steers are branded to help inspectors backtrack cattle carrying bovine tuberculosis; the heifers are spayed to prevent the transmission of brucellosis.

Rabies update

Rabies panic and anxiety over puma attacks were both stoked in northern California on August 16 when a rabid puma jumped four campers near Dos Rios. Troy Winslow, 50, of Eureka, lost his left thumb; Kathleen Strehl, 50, was bitten on the arm; and a pet collie was bitten on the face. Robin Winslow, 48, finally killed the puma with a kitchen knife .

Both rabies and related panic continue to spread in the east as well, 17 years after a hunting club touched off the ongoing mid-Atlantic raccoon rabies pandemic by releasing rabid raccoons from Florida in West Virginia, near the Virginia border. Among the more publicized recent incidents, a Virginia woman and four children received post-exposure vaccinations in mid-June after a dog they found two months earlier at Chincoteague Bay proved rabid. In July, 12 residents of Litchfield County, Connecticut, required post-exposure vaccination after adopting a rabid kitten at a flea market. Since June 15, Vermont owners of unvaccinated cats, dogs, ferrets, and wolf hybrids have been subject to a fine of \$500, but town officials in Cabot sought stronger measures, urging residents to kill stray cats—preferably humanely—lest they get rabies.

Anxiety in the U.S. was heightened by reports of outbreaks abroad. In Shanghai, China, dog attacks increased 4.5 times in 1993 over 1992; nine people died of rabies. "We must resolutely halt illegal dog-raising," deputy mayor Xie Lijuan said, "and slaughter hundreds of thousands of unlicensed dogs on the spot." A similar campaign is underway in Beijing. China permits keeping vaccinated dogs, but the vaccine is scarce and expensive. The situation was grimmer still in Rwanda, near the border of Zaire, where rabies

Veterinary practice

Among the record 500 scientific papers presented to the 3,100 veterinarians at the annual conference of the American Veterinary Medical Association in San Francisco in early July were reports on the use of Prozac to control obsessive-compulsive behavior in bored and confined pets; the lack of health care given to the estimated 89 million pet fish in the U.S.; and obesity in birds. Also attracting serious professional attention was a paper published in the July 1 edition of the *Journal of the AVMA*, "An assessment of the outcome of the alternative medical and surgical laboratory program at Tufts University," which concluded that medically unnecessary surgeries need not be part of teaching veterinary technique.

The July 1994 edition of *The Cat Fanciers' Almanac* extensively reviews the medical aspects of early neutering. Request copies from The Cat Fanciers' Association, POB 1005, Manasquan, NJ 08736-0805.

Pet health insurance industry data confirms the skepticism **ANIMAL PEOPLE** found toward pet health insurance in a national survey of pet owners, published in July/August. The largest pet health insurance firm, Veterinary Pet Insurance Inc., estimates that under one pet in 200 is covered. Interest is strongest in California, where VPI believes one pet in 53 is covered. VPI policies begin at \$59 per year for maximum annual benefits of up to \$5,000. Most pet owners told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** they would buy pet health insurance only if it cost circa \$40 per year. The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** and VPI findings agree that lack of coverage of routine neutering and vaccination tends to daunt many pet owners.

The two-year-old Animal Medical Hospital in Charlotte, North Carolina, is

Gille Buidhe

Bull story

Gille Buidhe of Benmore, a 14-year-old Scottish Highland bull owned by retired attorney Gordon Kohl of Georgeville, Quebec, won a permanent stay of execution when Canadian Federal Court justice Max Teitelbaum ruled July 10 that a death order from Agriculture Canada was "patently unreasonable." Pressured by the Canadian Cattlemen's Association, Ag Canada in January ordered the killing of all cattle imported from Britain after 1982, to prevent the spread of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, better known as mad cow disease. Kohl presented expert testimony that there is no evidence to indicate mad cow disease has a long latent phase, nor any evidence that Gille Buidhe ever ate the cattle meal made from sheep guts that is believed to have transmitted a mutation of the scrapie virus from sheep to cattle to introduce mad cow disease. After the verdict Ag Canada ordered that Gille Buidhe remain in quarantine, where he has been since January. "He could die from foot-rot if he's forced to stay in those conditions," Kohl raged. "He's going to get sick and he's going to die there, and of course that's just what they want, the sons of bitches."

(Photo courtesy of Gordon Kohl.)

AGRICULTURE

The central event at the American Humane Association annual conference, Sept. 28-Oct. 1, is to be an already controversial "Livestock forum," at which four university livestock experts, often critical of industry norms, are to outline for humane officers "which current farming practices are acceptable, which can be challenged, and how" under existing laws, and "which desperately need to be changed." Claiming the speakers are too close to the livestock industry, representatives of the Humane Farming Association, Humane Society of the U.S., and Fund for Animals have offered themselves as speakers instead. Responded Adele Douglass of AHA, who set up the forum, "This session is not to talk about ideals; it's to inform people about what's being done now, why it's being done that way, and what kind of farm-related cases a humane officer can hope to prosecute successfully under today's laws."

Amid reports that the Justice Department might appoint an independent counsel to probe allegations that Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy has received untoward favors from Tyson Foods, the biggest poultry producer in the U.S., and has in

broke out among dogs whose families either died or fled amid massacres, civil war, famine, cholera, typhus, and dysentery. The rabies outbreak came just a month after the World Health Organization announced that in 1995 it will begin the first field trials of oral rabies vaccine for dogs at selected sites in Tunisia, Turkey, and parts of southern Africa. Like the oral raccoon rabies vaccine, the canine oral vaccine is adapted from the fox rabies vaccine successfully used in Europe for nearly 15 years. WHO earlier this year began a coordinated effort to purge fox rabies from 10 European nations through use of the oral vaccine.

New York is to test the long-awaited oral raccoon rabies vaccine this fall in Albany and Rensselaer counties, comparing results with the situation in nearby Columbia and Greene counties, which will not receive the vaccine. Now close to gaining final federal approval, the vaccine has already passed trials in parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

Other zoonosis

Researchers from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention announced in the July 20 edition of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* the discovery of a new tick-borne bacterial disease, *granulocytic Ehrlichiosis*, which has already contributed to the deaths of three elderly former cancer patients among several dozen known cases. Other cases have been treated successfully with antibiotics.

The USDA is trying to halt the spread of Lyme disease in Maryland and Texas by inducing deer to eat corn that has been treated with ivermectin, a systemic pesticide which kills any ticks on their bodies. Rodents are the primary hosts of the so-called deer tick, which is most often implicated in Lyme disease, but deer are believed to be most responsible for carrying the ticks into new habitat.

A simple, inexpensive blood clot test has proved 80% accurate in identifying Lyme infections, according to researcher Paul Mitchell of the Marshfield Clinic in Marshfield, Wisconsin—a significant improvement over older tests, which are no more than 50% accurate.

El Paso residents were warned July 27 to avoid picnic areas at Franklin Mountains State Park, after a mouse infected with a deadly hantavirus was trapped about 1,500 feet from one of them. First identified in 1992, the hantavirus has killed 44 of the 80 known human victims.

Veterinary Economics' 1994 veterinary hospital of the year, beating out 43 other nominations.

The University of Pennsylvania veterinary school, which narrowly survived a budget crisis in 1993, took a costly hit on July 27 from a tornado that destroyed five buildings and badly damaged another.

Miscellany

Jean Cole, of Janesville, Wisconsin, is back in court with her six-year-old shar-pei, Hippo-Lips-Ride-Um-Cowboy, alleging that he suffered arsenic poisoning by gnawing the pressure-treated boards on her deck. In 1990 Cole and the shar-pei—then living in Sonoma, California—made tabloid headlines when a neighbor sued them after the neighbor's dog became pregnant. A court-ordered DNA test cleared the shar-pei of any involvement.

A USDA ban on the import of brush-tailed opossums and hedgehogs from New Zealand took effect on June 17. The animals are said to pose a risk of transmitting bovine TB.

Australian pathologists seek the cause of a mysterious brain disease that has blinded numerous kangaroos—otherwise in excellent health—in the Darling River area. The rash of blindness cases began in early May.

Equine encephalitis killed 10 horses in two weeks in southeastern Louisiana during July. On August 14, in an apparently unrelated outbreak, mosquitoes carrying the rare disease, usually fatal to both humans and horses, were intercepted in Suffolk County, New York.

turn issued sanitation rulings favorable to the poultry industry, Tyson on July 27 hired former Justice Department lawyer Reid Weingarten to defend him. Weingarten recently successfully defended Commerce Secretary Ron Brown against allegations that he took \$700,000 to influence President Clinton's decision to lift the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam. The FBI is reportedly probing a charge by former USDA deputy for inspections Wilson Horne that an Espy aide obliged him to erase a draft of stiffer regulations for the poultry industry from his computer. Espy denies any wrongdoing.

British Airways on August 17 announced that it will no longer transport sheep to Saudi Arabia for slaughter.

Nominations for the Bill Rosenberg Award, a plaque and \$250 savings bond presented by the Farm Animal Reform Movement to an outstanding farm animal advocate under age 18, are due September 16. Get details from POB 22213, Alexandria, VA 22304, or call Riki, 703-823-8951.

University of California at Davis researcher Ben Norman has proposed grazing 10 cattle on 90 acres at the Kesterson Reservoir in Merced County, where grass is absorbing toxic selenium from the soil, to see if they stay healthy. The reservoir was poisoned by selenium in 1984 when officials used farm runoff to fill it. The water had leached naturally occurring selenium from the soil in concentrated amounts. The selenium killed thousands of birds, causing the Department of the Interior to declare the Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge a hazardous waste site a year later.

Responding to declining ocean catches, Malaysia, Bangladesh, and Tunisia have announced fish-farming projects. The Tunisian experiment, which involves ranching bass and skate, is partially funded by investors from Norway and Saudi Arabia. China meanwhile announced plans to expand existing fish farms.

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Horses starve at White Sands

WHITE SANDS, New Mexico— Three of the four wild horse herds on the White Sands Missile Range survived an early summer drought in good shape, but between July 6 and July 15, when rain came and the grass grew, the Mound Spring herd lost 122 of an estimated 400 members to starvation—49 of them shot by military police to end their misery. Descended from ranch horses left when the range was expropriated in 1946, from 1,300 to 1,500 horses roam about two million acres. The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish says the range can support no more than 500 horses. In 1989 protest halted a White Sands attempt to auction some horses for slaughter, via the state Livestock Board, which by state law owns all free-roaming horses not covered by federal law. In 1990 Rep. Joe Skeen (R-N.M.) won an appropriation of \$200,000 to enable White Sands to pay the Bureau of Land Management to adopt out some of the horses. The New Mexico wild horse law stopped that.

Horse notes

A legal parallel to the White Sands situation came to light on the Yakima Reservation, at Toppemish, Washington, and the Warm Springs Reservation near Madras, Oregon, after horse enthusiast Sheila Herron traced several injured horses she found in a horsemeat dealer's feedlot at Yelm, Washington, back to annual roundups authorized by the tribal councils. Yakima councillors told Herron they were "weeding out the crippled and old," but most of the horses at the feedlot were healthy, Herron said, and some were foals. A Warm Springs councillor said the Madras horses are privately owned. "I was certainly unaware," Herron told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "that only mustangs and burros from BLM or Forest Service lands are protected by federal law. Mustangs and burros from Park Service, Indian, military or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands have no protection from being rounded up and sold for slaughter."

The same Friends of Animals ad attacking the treatment of horses in producing the estrogen drug Premarin that appears on page 3 of this issue was rejected by *Allure*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *McCall's*, *Mirabella*, *New Choices*, *New Woman*, *Prevention*, *Redbook*, *Weight Watchers*, *Woman's Day*, and *Woman's World*. *Allure* publisher Alexandra Golinkin said she vetoed it because, "I think about the advertisers who make a substantial commitment to *Allure*," and she felt they might object to the "strong language" and "the tone of the ad." She claimed neither Wyeth-

Gemsbok

In addition to the horses, New Mexico claims the White Sands herd of 800 to 1,000 feral gemsbok (*oryx gazella*), descended from animals released by the Department of Game and Fish from 1969 through 1973 to stimulate hunting. About 4,500 hunters per year apply to kill a gemsbok. Two hundred permits per year are awarded by lottery, at \$41 for residents and \$1,581 for non-residents; about 100 gemsbok are actually killed. In theory the gemsboks might compete with the horses for grass, but Dave Thompson of the White Oak Conservation Center in Yulee, Florida, said that they probably don't. "The oryx are more browsers than grazers," Thompson explained, who eat shrubs that horses won't touch. "We have 21 oryx on four irrigated acres," Thompson continued, "and we still have to mow. If we put 21 of our horses out there, they'd eat and trample it to bare dirt in six months."

Two of the four water holes in the Mound Spring area are fenced, but the fencing has no effect on either the ani-

RODEO

California Assembly Bill 49x, to ban horse-tripping—a staple of *charro* rodeo—at deadline awaited only governor Pete Wilson's signature to become law. Calls of support for the bill may be made to 916-445-2864.

The Animal Rights Foundation of Florida asks that letters protesting Dr. Pepper's use of rodeo themes in ads be sent to John Clark, Senior V.P. for Advertising, Dr. Pepper USA, 8144 Walnut Hill Lane, Dallas, TX 75231.

Members of In Defense of Animals attempted a sit-in August 12 to protest a cattle drive through the streets of Napa, California, held to promote the Napa Town and Country Fair rodeo. They were nearly trampled—along with spectators—when the supposedly expert cowboys lost control of the herd of 25 longhorn steers about a block before reaching the demonstrators. The steers smashed up a patrol car, damaged other vehicles, and finally stopped to eat the shrubs around the town hall, except for one who crashed into the door of the Redwood Bank.

For the second straight year, the state attorney's office in Lake County, Illinois, dismissed cruelty complaints filed against the Wauconda Rodeo by the Chicago Animal Rights Coalition. Video of the rodeo taken by CHARC and aired by local media showed horses with wounded flanks, a steer being kicked, and a steer being yanked by the tail, but a panel of three veterinarians and a state agricultural inspector said nothing shown was abuse. Also dismissed was CHARC founder Steve Hindi's complaint that he was hit by a passenger in a car driven by Wauconda mayor James Eschenbauch.

Circuses & spectacles

Cesar, a runaway circus sea lion, was recaptured on July 22 while napping on a parked car, ending a four-day chase in Lake Maggiore, Switzerland, during which activists demanded that he be allowed to live in the lake. Cesar's brother Otto escaped with him, but was caught earlier—and recaptured after escaping again.

The Atlantic City SPCA said August 9 that it was satisfied with improvements the Great Moscow Circus had made to animal holding conditions at the Trump Taj Mahal Hotel, and would not file cruelty charges. An exercise cage for the bears, built at the insistence of Eileen Liska of the Michigan Humane Society during the Moscow Circus tour of 1988-1989, was reclaimed from storage in Canada, and was to travel with the circus throughout the rest of the current tour. The Taj Mahal shows were continuously picketed by the New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance.

Honolulu police shot an elephant who went berserk August 20 at a Circus International performance. Killing one trainer and severely injuring another, the elephant stampeded out the main exit into the street. Twelve spectators were hurt trying to get away from elephant's charge.

Eleven people were hurt on July 19 as four Clydesdale horses ran amok after breaking away from a team of eight pulling a bandwagon in Milwaukee's annual Great Circus Parade.

Alligator-wrestling attendance shot up at the Sunken Gardens in St. Petersburg, Florida, when a 265-pound alligator newly captured from Lake Okeechobee bit a wrestler—but after he bit a second wrestler eight days later, he was retired to an exhibition area.

Ayerst, the maker of Premarin, nor the parent firm, American Home Products, has ever advertised in *Allure*, but Premarin has been advertised in many of the others. FoA called for a boycott against all the magazines; PETA endorsed the boycott of *Mirabella*. July 27, two days before the ad refusals became known, three PETA members were arrested for spraying urine on Philadelphia police as they tried to douse the Wyeth-Ayerst headquarters in an anti-Premarin protest.

The World Society for the Protection of Animals on July 13 opened a veterinary clinic to aid draft horses in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. About 3,500 horses draw wagons and carriages in Porto Alegre, which has no horse licensing or inspection. One goal of the new clinic, Protetores Amigos Animais Tracao Associados, is to start inspections.

Florida law bars cities from banning carriage horses, but Pompano Beach has for two years postponed rescinding a ban adopted unawares of the state law. On July 15 the city commissioners agreed to delay the vote again.

Ann Radaskiewicz ad

mals or the grass. One—unpalatably saline—is fenced to protect endangered pupfish; the other is fenced to safeguard the head of a stream, from which the animals still can drink.

Animal rescuers raced to help as the White Sands crisis became known, but were excluded by brigadier general Jerry Laws, who had hay and water trucked to the horses, and proposed that 1,000 of them be rounded up for slaughter.

Blew a gasket

“The general blew a gasket,” said Fund for Animals founder Cleveland Amory, “when we asked for permission to help, were denied, and went over his head to the Pentagon, where we were also denied. There were people right there who would have helped if allowed to.”

Assistant New Mexico attorney general Allen Ferguson Jr. wrote in an August 2 legal opinion that an alternative to slaughter might be found. Ferguson's opinion contradicted the 1990 opinion that the state owns the horses. A task force was to discuss options on August 26—one of which may be to permit natural attrition, including by predators. White Sands has many resident pumas, who may be joined eventually by Mexican gray wolves, tentatively slated for reintroduction to the U.S. at White Sands since 1991. The reintroduction has been delayed by opposition from ranchers.

Robin Duxbury, national director for Animal Rights Mobilization, whose current campaign is “The Year of the Horse,” and a columnist for the horse monthly *Maverick Press*, endorses natural attrition. “Painful as it is to see any animal starve,” she said, “we believe that nature should be allowed to thin out herds by taking the weak, the sick and the old, which results in stronger herds. Before any attempt is made to ‘rescue’ wild horses,” she continued, “activists must consider the life a wild horse will have in captivity.” Artificially removing horses from tightly structured wild bands, she warned, could produce fighting for hierarchy. If horses are to be removed, she said, bands should be taken together.

SLAUGHTER:

The nation's #1 killer of horses.

Over-breeding and human greed have created a surplus of unwanted horses in the U.S. with nowhere to go but to the European and Japanese meat markets.

But it doesn't have to be this way.

If you love horses and want to help protect them, but are not sure what to do, call or write us today for our ***Year of the Horse*** campaign action kit, and help us make 1994 the year of the liberated horse!

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Killing for the hell of it

A federal anti-hunter harassment statute tucked into the Crime Bill is likely to stay there—and pass—as the Clinton administration strives to get around National Rifle Association opposition to the Crime Bill as a whole, which would ban 19 types of assault rifle. The NRA on August 10 claimed credit for temporarily defeating the Crime Bill on a procedural vote in the House of Representatives.

The Senate version of the California Desert Protection Act, passed in April, would create an East Mojave National Park between the Joshua Tree and Death Valley National Monuments, which are to be upgraded to National Park status—meaning a ban on hunting. However, in a move of symbolic import to the NRA, the House version passed on July 27 downgrades East Mojave to the status of a National Preserve, to allow hunting. National Park Service director Roger Kennedy pointed out that because preserves require more staff than parks, the House version will cost \$500,000 more per year to run. Since hunters kill an average of only 26 deer and five bighorn sheep per year in East Mojave, Kennedy said, this amounts to “a subsidy of \$20,000 per deer.” A House/Senate conference committee must reconcile the conflicting versions before the bill goes back to both the Senate and House for final passage.

The NRA is fighting a California bill that would give judges the power to confiscate firearms kept by the recipients of restraining orders against domestic violence for the duration of such orders.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports that 15.6 million hunters bought licenses in 1993, down 100,000 from 1994. The 20-year pattern of an annual drops would be steeper, but every year more states require permits for activities or age groups that formerly were not licensed. This year Colorado is selling a one-dollar license to children aged 12 to 15, which allows them to kill half the small game quota of an adult. There is, however, no quota on so-called varmint species.

According to an anonymous Russian wildlife expert whose expose appears in the current edition of the Animal Welfare Institute's *AWI Quarterly*, hunters and poachers on the Kamchatka peninsula have killed half the former resident bear population of 10,000 since 1990—and are annually killing three times as many bears as are reported.

Zimbabwean vice president Joshua Nkomo, 77, is allegedly pressuring wildlife authorities to give special VIP hunting permits to an Austrian safari promoter, Otto Schreier, in an apparent kick-back scheme—the most brazen yet of several reported instances of corruption in the Zimbabwean wildlife service, which was a few years ago considered Africa's best. Trophy hunters attracted by Schreier are said to be killing far more than the legal quotas of lions, elephants, and sable antelope.

Nearly 40 avid “sportsmen” joined the second annual Yellow Rose Saloon back alley rat-fishing contest in East Baltimore on June 26. The object was to impale rats on baited hooks.

The Ohio Department of Transportation claims, based on a survey taken at travel information centers on interstate highways, that hunting and fishing are the state's biggest tourism draw, attracting 24% of visitors—which would be 242,000 visitors just to the information centers. However, Ohio sold only 148,000 out-of-state hunting and fishing licenses; the Cincinnati Reds alone draw 500,000 out-of-state fans per baseball season; and the Ohio Division of Tourism believes the state's Amish colonies are by far the actual top draw.

Hunter Richard Hanger, of Camarillo, California, may be billed for up to \$720,000 in fire-fighting costs for flipping the cigarette that started an early August blaze in Los Padres National Forest which burned 3,000 acres.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed a limited hunting season on cackling Canada geese, native to western Alaska and protected since 1984, while reducing the bag limit on canvasbacks in Alaska from two to one. Special seasons on Canada geese are proposed for many states in which residents have complained about growing nonmigratory goose populations—descended from giant birds of restricted flight ability who were formerly bred as live decoys.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is budgeting \$150,000 to set up a program to teach children how to hunt.

Early human victims of the 1994 hunting season included Darren Hasinski, 14, of Medina, Ohio, killed June 24 by his brother Kevin, 13, as they played with a loaded .22 used to kill rabbits;

55%

Jim Henson's Animal Show with Stinky & Jake, to debut in September on Mondays and Fridays at 8:00 a.m. on the Fox Children's Network, is described by executive producer Brian Henson as “the first program to present nature from the animal's point of view.” Each half-hour episode is to mix Muppet characters created by the late Jim Henson (a vegetarian) with wildlife footage provided by Survival Anglia.

Animals in laboratories

The American Medical Association has honored Louisiana State University researchers Michael Carey and Betty Jean Oseid (his wife) for their “defiant and unflinching stand against animal rights extremists.” Carey spent \$2.1 million shooting more than 700 cats in the head until a General Accounting Office probe found the work dubious, influencing the U.S. Army to halt funding in 1989. A stint as a combat surgeon in the Persian Gulf War revamped his image, Mike Wallace of *CBS 60 Minutes* whitewashed the cat-shooting, blaming animal rights activists rather than the GAO for the Army decision, and Carey has been on the stump seeking renewed funding ever since.

A newly adopted New York law bars use of live animals in classroom exercises that cause death or harm to the animals, reinforcing State Education Department guidelines issued in 1981. Strictly supervised experiments by advanced placement classes are exempted.

An electrical fire on July 9 razed Simonsen's Laboratories main

American AV ad
(paid through September)

Alaska governor Walter Hickel announced August 16 that he will not seek re-election in November. Hickel, elected to his present term as a member of the Alaska Independence Party, is likely to be succeeded by a Republican. It is unclear if this will modify Hickel's policy of killing wolves to make caribou and moose more plentiful for hunters. Plans to kill another 150 wolves in the area southwest of Fairbanks where 150 were trapped and shot last year remain in effect. Four Alaska legislators on July 12 requested an audit of wolf control costs, officially \$135,000 in 1993-1994 but actually closer to \$227,000 by the legislators' reckoning, which includes funds diverted from other budgets.

Judge Cyrus Palmer Dolbin of the Court of Common Pleas in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, on August 16 threw out yet another of numerous attempts over the years to stop the annual Labor Day pigeon shoot at Hegins, Pennsylvania. Plaintiffs included Keith Mohler of Farm Sanctuary, Kathy Hecker of Animal Friends, and Clayton Hulsinger of the Pennsylvania SPCA. Hecker pledged an appeal. The Fund and PETA are organizing a pigeon rescue effort at this year's shoot, "with no accompanying protest or demonstration."

and Dawn Parrotta, 17, of Bolton Landing, New York, wounded in the abdomen on July 3 when her brother Duane, 15, accidentally fired a hunting rifle.

The New York Department of Environmental Conservation has announced it will do a study to find out if the Fund for Animals is right in charging that opening squirrel season on September 1 dooms infant squirrels, whose mothers are killed, to starvation. The Fund has asked that the opening date be pushed back to November 1. According to the Fund, New York hunters kill 600,000 squirrels a year. The national total is circa 30 million.

Fur

Evans Inc., annually accounting for about 10% of U.S. retail fur sales, reported a first quarter loss of \$942,000, or 19 cents a share, down from a profit of \$1,070,000 or 21 cents a share in 1993. Same-store sales in Chicago, the chain's home base, dropped 5.3%.

HR 3526, the current federal bill to ban steel-jawed leghold traps, has attracted 84 cospon-

rodent breeding facility near Gilroy, Calif., killing 170,000 rats and mice—a third of the stock. Simonsen's is the biggest lab animal supplier in the west.

Stanford University law student Nathan Winograd on July 5 asked the USDA to probe an alleged "14-year history of animal neglect and mistreatment" in Stanford laboratories. Said USDA investigator Ron DeHaven, "I don't see anything that isn't taken directly from our reports. That tells me the system is working. I'd hate to see that get turned around and they get punished for having a system that identifies problems and corrects them."

Approximately 80 experiments were done with salamanders, jellyfish, sea urchins, flies, goldfish, and Medaka fish aboard the space shuttle Columbia during a 15-day flight in mid-July. Seven fish hatched from eggs during the flight were the first vertebrates born in weightless conditions.

The Human Fertilization and Embryology Authority, a British government agency, ruled July 20 that donated eggs from corpses and aborted fetuses could be used in research, but not to treat infertile women.

American AV ad

Birds

Diet & Health

The family that slays together

Because fewer men are hunting,
and revenues are dropping, game agencies
are encouraging women and children
to take up the "sports."

Help stop the nonsense! Join us!

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**This ad would cost
you just \$50!**

Or \$45 if prepaid.

**Or \$37.50 if prepaid
for three insertions.**

**Or \$33.50 if prepaid
for 10 insertions.**

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

**Then reserve yours
today.**

**ANIMAL PEOPLE:
518-854-9436 (telephone)
518-854-9601 (fax)**

Alleged horse killers charged with murder

CHICAGO—Illinois and federal authorities probing a scheme to kill race and show horses for insurance money say they have cracked a series of the most sensational unsolved crimes in Chicago history. Richard Bailey, 62, described as a gigolo who cheated lonely widows out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, was charged July 27 in connection with the 1977 disappearance of Helen Vorhees Brach, the Brach candy heiress whose will founded the Brach Foundation, a major source of funding for animal-related charities. August 12, stable owner Kenneth Hansen, a Bailey associate, was charged with the October 1955 kidnap-rape-murders of Robert Peterson, 14, and brothers John and Anton Schluessler, ages 13 and 11, whose deaths, some sociologists say, changed the attitudes of America toward hitchhiking and supervision of children, and reinforced homophobia for a generation of parents.

Hansen at the time worked for Silas Jayne, a stable owner and convicted rapist. Witnesses said they heard screams coming from Jayne's stable the night the boys were killed. Jayne was questioned but never charged. In 1971 Hansen was indicted for conspiracy in the 1970 murder of Jayne's brother George, but the charge was dropped for lack of evidence. In 1973, Silas Jayne was convicted of the same murder. He was paroled in 1979, and died of leukemia in 1987.

In addition to the Brach disappearance, Hansen and the late Jayne are reportedly now also linked to the 1956 murders of Barbara and Patricia Grimes, 15 and 13; the 1965 car bombing murder of Cheryl Lynn Rude, 22, who died while trying to move George Jayne's car; the 1966 disappearances of Ann Miller, 21, Patricia Blough, 19, and Renee Bruhl, 20, from Indiana Dunes State Park, two of whom rode horses at stables owned by George Jayne; and the 1968 ambush shooting of Cook County Sheriff's Officer Ralph Probst, who was looking into horse-related crime.

Numerous witnesses have now come

COURT CALENDAR

Activism

Forty-two activists who were arrested at the 1992 Hegins Labor Day pigeon shoot on July 15 sued 16 employees and officials of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, who allegedly subjected them to illegal strip-searches. The plaintiffs include PETA cofounders Alex Pacheco and Ingrid Newkirk, who claims male guards were able to see her nude through an open door. The suit parallels one filed by nine female activists who won a similar case after the 1991 Hegins shoot. U.S. judge Franklin S. Van Antwerpen ruled last September in that case that the Schuylkill county strip-searching policy was unconstitutional.

Seattle activist and former Sea Shepherd Conservation Society staffer Elizabeth Fries escaped jail June 28 and again on July 29 despite refusing to testify before a federal grand jury in Portland, Oregon, which is apparently probing Animal Liberation Front activity. "I entered several motions on her behalf and judge Malcolm Marsh ruled favorably," said her attorney, Lawrence Weiss, who

was barred by a gag order from providing details. Fries is to make another court appearance in October.

British Animal Liberation Front press officer Robin Webb, 49, and fellow ALF activist David Hammond, 40, were charged August 19 in Hove, East Sussex, with illegal possession of a sawed-off shotgun and ammunition.

Chicago activists Deb Leahy and Steve Hindi were cleared of charges by directed verdict on June 20 and July 22, respectively. Leahy was accused of "assaulting" a woman in a fur coat by telling her what she thought of it; Hindi purportedly woke a conservation site manager's wife by using a bullhorn at a protest against captive bird shooting.

Monitoring the trial of Peter and Lisa Vanderhof, who allegedly starved their dog Shaheen to death last winter, Linda Hyatt of Whitehall, New York, was charged with criminal contempt of court on June 23 for slapping Peter Vanderhof, moments after he won his fourth postponement of the case.

Crimes against humans

Salvatore Inghilleri, 41, of Bay Shore, New York, drew four to 12 years in prison August 9 for sexually abusing stepdaughter Katie Beers, now 11, whom he intimidated by bashing her cat to death against a wall. In 1992 Beers was kidnapped and held in an underground bunker for 16 days by another abusive friend of her mother's, John Esposito, who is now serving 15 years to life.

Avid hunter Norman Roderick Harrell, 45, of Washington, D.C., was charged July 27 with gutting alive Diane Magdeline Hawkins, 43, and daughter Katrina Denise Harris, 13, on May 26, 1993, following instructions in a deer

A jury in Bath, New York, on August 17 convicted Eric Smith, 14, of first degree murder for the 1993 torture-murder of Derrick Robie, age 4. In a parallel incident a year earlier, Smith killed a neighbor's cat.

The California state Supreme Court on July 21 allowed a manslaughter charge to stand against rancher Arbis Shipley, of San Mateo County, for negligent fence maintenance that repeatedly let horses escape, resulting in a car/horse crash that killed Viola Sheutrum, 76, in March 1992.

A 19-year-old and two juveniles are to face charges in Auburn,

Animal traffic

Two months after an Indiana prosecutor dropped cruelty charges PETA filed against a fur farmer for killing chinchillas by genital electrocution, PETA and the Sonoma County Humane Society on August 3 filed similar charges against Jose LaCalle of Freestone, California, owner of Bella Chinchilla International.

Miami laboratory animal dealer Matthew Block has posted a reward of \$5,000 for information leading to the recovery of 33 baby Asian macaques stolen from his headquarters on July 8. Block is out of prison pending an appeal of his 13-month sentence for allegedly brokering the "Bangkok Six" orangutan smuggling case.

The Wisconsin Alliance for Animals reports that Gary Stebane, son of former animal dealer Erv Stebane, has applied to the USDA for a license to sell random-source dogs and cats to laboratories. Charged with multiple Animal Welfare Act violations and suspected of involvement in pet theft for 20 years, Erv Stebane on March 28 became the first Class B (random source) dealer to lose his USDA license for life. On June 16 he sued Calumet County for circa \$50,000, the value he placed upon 47 dogs reported stolen from shelters around Wisconsin after they were seized in connection with cruelty charges brought as result of an undercover "sting" set up by Last Chance for Animals. Calumet County judge Donald Poppy dismissed the charges on grounds of entrapment and ordered that the dogs be returned to Stebane.

Class B dealer Jerry Vance, of Europa, Mississippi, has been fined \$25,000 by the USDA for multiple Animal Welfare Act violations, with \$20,000 of the fine suspended on condition that Vance not further violate the AWA during the next 20 years. His Class B permit was also revoked for life. Evidence that Vance was involved in dubious animal transactions was gathered in part by In Defense of Animals representative Doll Stanley-Branscum. Vance recently filed a \$45 million libel suit against CBS and dog owner Ronney Rainey, who recovered his stolen dog on Vance's property and then talked about it on an

forward to testify that Hansen molested them when they were hitchhiking; committed arson to conceal evidence; and boasted of the boys' murders. He was also well-known to the Hooved Animal Humane Society. Whenever he was charged with horse abuse—usually for starving horses—he would sell the horses in question for slaughter, HAHS investigator Sally Bradley told the *Chicago Tribune* that she could never convince a judge to sign an impoundment order. After all, Hansen associated with the elite of the horsey set, many of whom are now indicted with him.

The complete list of the accused:

Kenneth Hansen, 61, of Chicago, three counts of murder; **Richard Bailey**, 65, of Chicago, racketeering, mail and wire fraud, money laundering, and crimes relating to murder; **Robert Brown** of Michigan, racketeering, mail and wire fraud; **Jerry Farmer**, 61, of Augusta, Ga., racketeering, impeding the IRS; **Dr. Ross Hugi**, 50, of Mundelein, Ill., wire fraud (pleaded guilty); **Barney Ward**, 50, of Brewster, N.Y., mail and wire fraud, obstruction of justice, threatening a witness, and conspiracy; **George Lindemann Jr.**, 30, of Greenwich, Conn., wire fraud; **Marion Hulick**, 60, of Greenwich, Conn., wire fraud; **Paul Valliere**, 43, North Smithfield, R.I., conspiracy; **Nancy Banfield**, 36, of Mathews, Va., conspiracy; **Donna Brown**, 37, of Palm Beach, Fla., wire fraud; **Tim Ray a.k.a. Tom Burns**, conspiracy; **Dr. Dana Tripp**, 34, of Valencia, Pa., conspiracy, failure to file tax returns, and concealing a felony; **Johnnie Youngblood**, 32, of Napierville, Ill., mail fraud; **Steve Williamson**, 51, of Plainfield, Ill., mail fraud; **Tammie Glaspie**, 36, of Walker, Mich., mail fraud; **James Hutson**, 53, of Winona, Mich., mail fraud; **Alan Levinson**, 52, of Highland Park, Ill., mail fraud (pleaded guilty); **Michael Hunter**, 45, of Mundelein, Ill., mail fraud (pleaded guilty); **Donna Hunter**, 43, of Mundelein, mail fraud; **Phil Sudakoff**, 76, of Chicago, mail fraud; **Herb Kroninger**, 53, of Bolingbrook, Ill., mail fraud; **Scott Thompson**, conspiracy; **Ron Mueller**, 62, formerly of Harvard, Ill., lying to federal peace officer.

hunting manual that he allegedly left open at the scene. Harrell was reputedly incensed that Hawkins had asked him for child support for a young son, who was not home at the time of the murders.

Arthur Nordahl, 47, of **Brimson, Minnesota**, pleaded guilty July 8 to second-degree murder in the dismemberment killing of Christine Renee Kuchta, 32, a waitress who worked in his failing restaurant. "He didn't give a damn about anything except fishing and hunting," son Marc Nordahl said.

Bowhunter Harry Webber, 52, was charged with murder on July 23 in Oak Park, Illinois, for allegedly impaling his common-law wife, Guadalupe, with two yard-long arrows in front of three of their four children, ages 10 to 15, and a 15-year-old friend.

Homeless crack cocaine addicts Steven and Kathleen Giguere, of Fullerton, California, were sentenced to six years each in prison on August 10 for allowing a pet rat to kill their four-month-old son by biting him more than 100 times as he lay in the garbage-filled car they and a four-year-old daughter called home. Judge Kazuharu Makino gave them the maximum on the charges.

Rookie New York City policeman Victor DiDonato, 30, suspended in May for allegedly assaulting his girlfriend, on July 16 was charged with tracking her to a motel parking lot, firing a 12-gauge shotgun twice at a man in the lot, carjacking a vehicle, driving to his apartment, and then, surrounded by police, throwing a pet rabbit out the window, firing four shots at her as she fell.

Alabama, for severely burning a puppy named Gucci to intimidate a runaway 15-year-old girl. Gucci was saved by Spring Hill College professor Doug James, and has received restorative surgery from volunteer veterinarians at Auburn College. The girl returned home after the incident.

Failures of dogs to bark alarm are considered vital clues in two current murder cases. In Los Angeles, prosecutors believe former football star O.J. Simpson, 46, was able to kill his ex-wife Nicole, 35, and her friend Ronald Goldman, 25, on June 12 because her Akita recognized him. Similarly, prosecutors in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, believe Paul Lanolos, 34, was able to kill his girlfriend, Belinda Agnelly, 31, and her daughter Canadace, 3, because their dog didn't bark.

Death threats against women researchers, arsons, and attempted poisonings in geneticist Dr. Robert Roeder's laboratory at Rockefeller University in New York City have been linked by police not to animal rights activists, as some thought, but rather to a jilted lover in a failed office affair.

AKC sued

A group of Labrador retriever breeders has filed an \$11 million class action antitrust suit against the American Kennel Club for disqualifying Labs under 21.5 inches in height from show competition. Preliminary motions were heard July 6 in Alexandria, Virginia, at which time the case was postponed and moved to federal court in New York City.

episode of *Eye to Eye with Connie Chung*.

A circuit court jury in Linn County, Oregon, on July 21 awarded former Class B dealer Joe Hickey, 37, \$100,000 in damages for remarks his godmother Merthal Settlemier, 77, made about him on a 1990 episode of the ABC news program 20/20. Hickey also sued ABC, but that case was dismissed. The Hickey family and associates have been repeatedly fined for major Animal Welfare Act violations pertaining to sanitation and pet theft. Hickey reportedly intends to use the money—if he ever collects—to resume business. The case is likely to be appealed. Only nine of the 12 jurors actually agreed that Hickey had been defamed.

Don Johnson, of Seattle, has collected \$8,000 in final settlement of damages he won against Don Peters of Monroe, Washington, for promising to give his dog a good home for life but instead selling her to the University of Washington, where she died in a lung experiment. The Progressive Animal Welfare Society sued Peters on behalf of Johnson, winning a default judgement and a lien against Peters' home in 1991.

Jane Gadbury

Communicate with Animals - paid through Oct.

Blue Ribbons

Music

Animal Tracks, written and recorded by Dwayne Robertson; distributed by The Spayed Club (POB 1145, Frazer, PA 19355). \$9.00.

The first song of the four-song cassette *Animal Tracks* could be a popular hit were it to enter the mainstream. "Friends for Life" is reminiscent of a railroad ballad with touches of the classic "Mr. Bojangles." It tells the true story of a loyal dog, Shep, who waits for his master by the railroad tracks for six years. Every day he meets the train, and every day he is disappointed, for his master was dead when put aboard.

The other three songs are considerably less artful, but carry important messages. They are, however, too sad for me to enjoy. Thus I question their application. Perhaps they could be useful as part of a humane society program, but my experience is that people turn away from messages that are depressing or overly preachy.

I'd market "Friends for Life" as a single, or put it on a tape with more appealing songs if I were serious about reaching the general public.

—Kim Bartlett

Listen to the Animals, Listen to the Wind, written and recorded by Bill Van Noter; V Note Music (4204 45th St., N.W., Washington DC 20016). \$9.00 postpaid.

"Blue sky and whales collide with the foam of the briny sea." There's gold in this cassette of original music by Bill Van Noter. Along with "Blue Sky and Whales," I really love "The Ark of Life" and "Consider." The first two could be popular hits if recorded by John Denver, while the third screams for Joan Baez: "The bruised and the battered, the wounded and sore, the souls who are shattered, seek peace, once more..." Not that the tape, recorded by Van Noter himself, isn't professionally done. In fact, the orchestration and special effects are superior. But Van Noter isn't going to make the bigtime as a vocalist, and I'm sure he knows it. The songs were a labor of love, written in his spare time, and the tape is distributed as a humane project by Van Noter and his mother-in-law, Ann Cottrell Free, one of the grand dames

BOOKS

Track of the Cat, by Nevada Barr. G.P. Putnam's Sons (200 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016) 1993, 238 pages, \$19.95 hardcover.

"When is a cougar not a cougar?" asks National Park Service Ranger Anna Pigeon, the heroine of this mystery novel. Anna discovers the corpse of fellow park ranger Sheila Drury while on a routine expedition searching for signs of mountain lions. Drury has apparently been killed by one of the big cats, but there are inconsistencies, which only Anna seems to recognize. The authorities order the inevitable hunt for the killer cat, and a lactating female cougar is blamed and sacrificed. Anna, a native New Yorker who is more at home with the desert wildlife of the Texas outback than with people, is outraged and begins to probe. The plot twists and turns, and the suspense carries through the last page. A bonus for the animal person is that the book, written by real-life park ranger Nevada Barr, is totally "animal rights" while being blessedly bereft of philosophizing.

—Kim Bartlett

Sit & Grow Rich: Petsitting and Housesitting for Profit, by Patricia A. Doyle. Upstart Publishing Co. (12 Portland St. Dover, NH 03820), 1994. 148 pages, \$19.95.

Chances are, you will not grow rich by petsitting and housesitting, more accurately described as daily caretaking. If you do make a lot of money, as former real estate salesperson Patricia Doyle did, you'll make it by being in perpetual motion, rarely sitting down while visiting as many as 20 homes a day—and constantly promoting your services.

However, petsitting and housesitting *are* work well-suited to trustworthy single women who do not have another career, have a way with animals, have reliable transportation, and do not have children at home. Technically speaking, mothers and men could do it too, but in practice the necessity of working weekends and during school vacations makes petsitting and housesitting as a mother rather difficult, while because of cultural stereotypes, men will have more difficulty gaining the trust of potential clients. A growing number of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** readers have discovered that petsitting and housesitting fit nicely with the avocation of animal protection work. Doyle recommends charging \$12-\$15 per hour, which for promotional purposes should be translated into a set

Monk seals

Ocelot

Hawaiian monk seals; ocelot. (Courtesy of Chronicle Books.)

Witness: Endangered Species of North America, by Susan Middleton and David Littschwager. Chronicle Books (275 5th St., San Francisco, CA 94103), 1994. 255 pages, \$29.95 paper.

Ever wonder just what a delta smelt, a piping plover, or some other controversial endangered species looks like? Middleton and Littschwager provide lifesized mugshots—literally, as they prefer facial close-ups, isolated

of animal protection.

All the songs contain important messages, like those in *Animal Tracks*. But also like *Animal Tracks*, all of the songs are not of the same calibre. Some are simply too sad for me, or upsetting, such as "Slaughterhouse Way." I fast-forward through several. Still, this tape is very well done, some songs are wonderful, and the packaging is lovely.

—Kim Bartlett

Animal Eyes, lyrics by Jorge Roos, music by Gonzalo Lauret, vocals by Vicki Moore and Lucy Sasca; distributed by GEC/Atlantis Productions (50 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06880). \$12.95.

Jorge Roos, a writer and poet who lives in Madrid, Spain, has devoted most of his adult life to the struggle for animal rights, beginning long before the term and philosophy gained public recognition. He is the author of *El Mono Degenerado* (The Depraved Ape), a mordant expose of speciesism. This English version of 10 of his songs features Vicki Moore, who is not only an outstanding singer and actress, but also heads the group Fight Against Animal Cruelty in Europe and has been prominent in the struggle to suppress the misuse of animals in traditional Spanish fiestas. Yet another noteworthy contributor to this album is conductor Carlos Vizziello, who for many years has been professionally creating musical scores for television and other children's entertainment. Powerful anti-specieisist lyrics, narration, and an impressive Broadway-style musical arrangement make this an ideal vehicle to educate children (and adults) about the basic concepts of animal liberation.

—Patrice Greanville

fee per visit and per pet that includes your transportation costs, so that you can tell clients up front just what your services will cost for a weekend, a week, or a month. She projects a first-year income high enough to pay a salary of \$25,000. Even half that level is a living. Her book provides a thorough walk-through of all the procedures involved in setting up the business, doing the job, and hiring help when necessary. She remembers the details. For an initial investment of \$19.95, many an underemployed but capable animal person could soon have the work of her dreams.

—M.C.

The Handbook of Cage and Aviary Birds, edited by David Alderton. Sterling Publishing Co. (387 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10016-8810), 1994. 496 pages; 269 color photos. \$24.95 hardcover.

Essentially a field guide to all the species you're more likely to find indoors than out, this may be the most useful title for rescuers yet in the fast-growing Sterling cage bird reference library—handy for making quick positive identifications when, for instance, the cops nab 15 birds in a drug raid and bring them to your shelter. It'll help you decide whether to call in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to investigate possible violations of CITES and the Endangered Species Act, and also help you keep them alive and well until you can find a secure and qualified foster home.

—M.C.

Patrice Greanville ad

from natural backgrounds—of about 200 of the animals and plants we most often hear about but least often see. Vital statistics and brief descriptions of recovery efforts accompany. As a "coffee table reference," this volume might do most good in the waiting rooms of ordinary non-animal-related businesses, where people who don't give a damn about a thus-and-such because they've never met one might become acquainted and encouraged to care in their idle moments.

—M.C.

The First Pet History of the World, by David Comfort. Fireside Books (1230 Ave. of the Americas, N.Y., NY 10020), 1994. 279 pages, \$10.95, paper.

David Comfort's *First Pet History of the World* owes more to Mel Brooks than Will and Ariel Durant, mixing fact and fiction with no concern for attribution. Think of it as extracts from supermarket tabloids inside a book cover.

—M.C.

Haven

Bill Van Noter - (paid through November)

Seeking the truth of whales

110%, crop from top

The Year of the Whale, by Victor B. Sheffer. Scribner, 1969. 244 pages, paperback, out of print.

Gone Whaling, by Douglas Hand. Simon & Schuster (Rockefeller Center, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020), 1994. 223 pages, \$22.00 hardback.

Published 25 years apart, *The Year of the Whale* and *Gone Whaling* came to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, the former at a library book sale and the latter for review, within 24 hours of one another. Victor Sheffer's faintly fictionalized account of the first year in the life of a sperm whale might be remembered as the book that saved the whales, except that it isn't remembered at all despite the acclaim it received on publication, including the Burroughs Medal for the year's best book about natural history. Douglas Hand's exploration of the growing human fascination with orcas owes ancestry to Sheffer's work, even though the odds are good that Hand hasn't ever heard of Sheffer, much less read him. Though both *The Year of the Whale* and *Gone Whaling* are likely to be of enduring interest to whale enthusiasts, both are also very much products of their times—and the context of public sympathy for whales today would have been unimaginable to Sheffer, who thought it likely that many of the species familiar to him would be now be extinct. Writing for an audience who had yet to develop any notion of whales as magical, mystical, or even particularly attractive and intelligent cohabitants of the planet, Sheffer nonetheless anticipated the New Age view of whales with illustrations by Leonard Everett Fisher, depicting the sperm whale mother and child in space beneath the signs of the zodiac. Sheffer's frequently lyrical descriptions of the whales' world likewise anticipate the way most people who write about whales now write. Yet Sheffer was also an eminent U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologist, in an era when anthropomorphism was considered the worst of sins in wildlife observers, when every hint that other creatures might think or emote at all as we do was suspect. Sheffer therefore harshly yanked himself and his readers back to the reality of those times with extended textual notes—chapters in themselves—which matter-of-factly

recount such activities as dissecting fetuses begged from commercial whalers, hiding any trace of the moral revulsion he must have felt. Sheffer was an objective, thoroughly scientific writer; and yet only keen concern for whales as suffering, struggling, often admirable and lovable individuals could have impelled him to produce *The Year of the Whale*. Sheffer not only exposed the ecological abuse of commercial whaling but also challenged the way humans had thought of whales since Biblical times. Like Farley Mowat, whose *Never Cry Wolf* was also based upon scientific observations recorded on behalf of an unsympathetic government, *The Year of the Whale* helped change the moral basis of our relationship to other species.

Curiosity rather than moral purpose informs *Gone Whaling*. While Herman Melville's Captain Ahab sought Moby Dick out of hatred and fear, and Sheffer pursued sperm whales out of loving admiration, Douglas Hand pursues orcas mainly to find out about himself and other people. He journeys from an affectedly precious life as a New York aesthete to the orca habitat of Puget Sound much as other yuppies might hunt for antiques in the trackless wilds of a Connecticut

Orcas near the San Juan Islands. (Photo by Bill Rossiter.)

auction barn—and not surprisingly seems to spend more time with Haida carvers of whale art than with the orcas who are nominally his subject. Seeking the mysterious impulse he believes must inspire whale art, Hand describes the lives and work of whale researchers John Ford, Ken Balcomb, and Paul Spong as if they too are essentially artists in their dedication to finding ways and means of deciphering orca communications. The approach seems appropriate. Ford is the senior researcher on the staff of the Vancouver Aquarium. Spong, once a Vancouver Aquarium researcher, is now the leading scientific exponent of releasing all captive whales back to the wild. Hand illustrates how their similar perceptions have led to distinctly different views of how we should proceed from here to achieve a better deal for whales and their environment.

Attempting much less, *Gone Whaling* falls far short of the stature of *The Year of the Whale*, but likewise makes a noteworthy contribution to our understanding of whatever whales ultimately mean to us: signal species, inspiration, or—in our view—the most visible test of our ability to learn coexistence.

—Merritt Clifton

Pets and the meaning of life

Yes Virginia...There IS A Pet Heaven: Understanding Your Older Dogs and Cats, by Corienne "Corky" Jones. Pebbles Publishing (POB 1432, Beaverton, OR 97075-1432), 1991, 144 pages, paper, \$12.95 plus \$2.00 postage.

Corienne Jones sums up her approach to caring for older pets in mantra-like fashion several times during the course of her book:

"Extra T.L.C.
Compassion And Understanding
Patience + Patience + Patience
Watchfulness"

In short, she advocates that aging pets be treated in the same gentle and concerned manner as aging people. Their diets must be strictly controlled and monitored, much care taken with dental and skin hygiene, cleanliness must be rigorously maintained because of increasing incontinence, and they must be protected from stress.

Jones employs a chatty, folksy style, including anecdotes gleaned from friends and acquaintances, general information on pet care products, and whimsical "diaries" that her own dog might have written, could she write. There's not really much hard detail; for that, Jones constantly advises pet owners to consult their local veterinarians. Her book chiefly reminds pet owners that if we take a dog or cat into our family, it is our duty to extend the same care to that animal as we would to any other family member.

—P.J. Kemp

Meditations For Cats Who Do Too Much, by Michael Cader. Penguin, 1993. 101 pages. \$4.95.

Here is a work for easing September efforts to pick up the tempo and greet the new season. Cader's format consists of sections in a nine-life program, with several meditations for each, headed by quotations as eloquent and elegant as the most tastefully literate cat

could wish for. (Remember, this book is for cats.) He quotes from authors as distinguished or as recondite as Sir Walter Scott, Coco Chanel, Erich Fromm, Mrs. Beeton, Mizzy Dizick...(*Mizzy Dizick?*)

The quotations are followed by brief discourses or meditations on each phase of being a cat with everything to do and only nine lives to do it in. For example, there is acceptance of the Higher Power, a.k.a. The Owner. Then Cader addresses various fears: of the Higher Power prolonging the weekend beach trip forever, failing to serve breakfast promptly at 5:30 a.m., developing a preference for other humans, coming to believe the house is hers, etc. Each meditation ends with an appropriate affirmation: "I will root myself by doing what I need to do. Particularly when the Higher Power is not looking."

Occasionally interspersed are exercises to enhance the cat's enjoyment of all this self-improving: "Take a minute to stop and eat the flowers." During the cat's quest to find the kitten within, he or she may wish to utilize the lined pages left at the end of the book for the purpose of dream analysis.

—Phyllis Clifton

Cats Are Better Than Men, by Beverly Guhl. Doubleday (1540 Broadway, New York, NY 10036), 1994. 50 pages. \$5.95.

Beverly Guhl's premise will hardly come as news. She establishes it beyond doubt on every cute cartoon page. A motley striped cat expresses cozy and charming contentment with every facet of owner and lifestyle. Cats, for example, don't care how long since you shaved your legs. Guhl's cat's foibles are hilariously familiar, as she enjoys dinner guests, leftovers, and mother; and finds no need for shrinks, hot water, and long monologues. Of course, somewhere, some other author may be getting applause for his new work, *Cats Are Better Than Women*.

—Phyllis Clifton

OBITUARIES

Dallas Pratt photo

Dallas Pratt, M.D., 79, died May 20 at his home in Garrison, New York. In an autobiography authored for the journal *Between The Species*, Pratt recalled joining a society for the prevention of cruelty at age 9, and giving up hunting at age 22 in 1938, but noted that he did not otherwise concern himself with animals until after he acquired his first pet, a Scottie dog he named Maud, after his nanny, in 1966. Within a few months Pratt helped prosecute the director of the nearby Hampton Animal Shelter for cruelty; in 1969, noting a paucity of documentation about animal issues in advocacy literature, he and friends founded the humane education group Argus Archives, recently reorganized as Two Mauds Inc. and now administrated by Ron Scott. In recent years the group has focussed upon documenting the activities of the animal rights movement. Through Argus Archives, Pratt published two books, *Painful Experiments on Animals* (1976) and *Alternatives to Pain in Experiments on Animals* (1980). In 1981 the Animal Welfare Institute honored him with the Albert Schweitzer Medal for lifetime achievement in animal protection.

William Edward Schevill, 88, scientist emeritus at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, died July 25 in Concord, Massachusetts. Credited with initiating research into the use of sound by marine mammals, Schevill had worked at Woods Hole since 1943. In 1949 Schevill and his wife made the first underwater recording of whale sounds, picking up beluga chirps and squeaks with a dictating machine in the Saguenay River of Quebec.

MEMORIALS

In memory of Jared Tamler Schottland.

—Karen Sheppard

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