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# YELLOWSTONE

## The steam isn't all from geysers

**YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK**—Filmed in Grand Teton National Park, just south of Yellowstone, the 1952 western classic *Shane* depicted stubborn men who thought themselves reasonable in a tragic clash over limited range. Alan Ladd, in the title role, won the big showdown, then rode away pledging there would be no more guns in the valley.

But more than a century after the *Shane* era, the Yellowstone range wars not only smoulder on, but have heated up.

To the north, in rural Montana, at least three times this year armed wise-users have holed up for months, standing off bored cordons of sheriff's deputies, who wait beyond bullet range to arrest them for not paying taxes and taking the law into their own hands.

One of the besieged, Gordon Sellner, 57, was wounded in an alleged shootout and arrested on July 19 near Condon. Sellner, who said he hadn't filed a tax return in 20 years, was wanted for attempted murder, having allegedly shot a sheriff's deputy in 1992. A similar siege goes on at Roundup, where Rodney Skurdahl and four others are wanted for allegedly issuing a "citizen's declaration of war" against the state and federal governments and posting bounties on public officials. At Darby, near the Bitterroot National Forest, elk rancher Calvin Greenup threatens to shoot anyone who tries to arrest him for allegedly plotting to "arrest," "try," and hang local authorities. Greenup is Montana coordinator of the North

—K.B. American Volunteer Militia.

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

In February, U.S. Fish and Wildlife agents reportedly backed away from searching an Idaho ranch for evidence in a poaching case, after the proprietor threatened to call a militia.

But the Yellowstone region battles are waged with political clout more often than guns, and the showdowns usually come in legislative offices. That doesn't make the gunslingers less menacing. Wildlife protection laws are so little supported in some areas that on March 8 it was Lemhi County sheriff Brett Barsalou who ran three Fish and Wildlife agents off of Gene Hassey's Idaho ranch. The agents were trying to execute a search warrant in connection with the

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# ANIMAL

*News For People Who*

# PEOPLE

*Care About Animals*

# SHOWDOWN AT THE DOLPHIN PEN

**SUGARLOAF KEY, Florida**—The first anniversary of the arrival of the dolphins Molly, Bogie, and Bacall at the Sugarloaf Dolphin Sanctuary came and went with no resolution in sight of the impasse between Sugarloaf director of rehabilitation Ric O'Barry and others involved in the rehab-and-release effort. Brought from the former Ocean Reef Club in Key Largo on August 10, 1994, all three dolphins remain at Sugarloaf, for the time being, along with three former U.S. Navy dolphins whom O'Barry is preparing for release in a separate deal arranged by the Humane Society of the U.S.

Aligned against O'Barry are Joe Roberts of the Dolphin Alliance, who negotiated the release of the dolphins from the buyers of the Ocean Reef Club; Russ Rector of the Dolphin Freedom Foundation, a longtime advocate of dolphin releases who was excluded from the Sugarloaf project; dolphin trainers Rick Trout and Lynn Stringer, originally part of the Molly, Bogie, and Bacall rehab effort, who were dismissed last December after clashing with O'Barry; Mary Lycan, the former Ocean Reef Club trainer, whom Roberts brought to Sugarloaf last spring as sanctuary behaviorist; former Sugarloaf veterinarian George Baker, who quit on June 5 because of what he called "poor communication, non-compliance, and blatant disregard of medical advice"; and a small army of other onetime staff, volunteers, and representatives of some organizations which have helped to fund the release project.

Since March, increasing numbers of O'Barry's critics have been trying to oust him from the project. After the Ocean Reef dolphins swam free twice, on June 3 and June 5, accompanied on the latter date by the youngest of the Navy dolphins, Roberts told media he planned to remove the dolphins from the Sugarloaf sanctuary, a former dolphin exhibition site, within a matter of days, and move them to a sea pen on the Indian River near their capture site. O'Barry, after initially saying he wouldn't turn the dolphins over to "unqualified" people, agreed to let  
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## **INSIDE**

**NYU gives  
LEMSIP chimps  
to Coulson  
Puppy mill  
crackdown?**

**HSUS fires VP**

**CDC WARNS: COYOTE  
PENS SPREAD RABIES**

**HOG SLURRY ISN'T ALL  
THAT STINKS IN N.C.**

**Ann Fields is sued  
for alleged fraud**

—Mary Bloom

## *Sealing their doom*

### **Whale sanctuary may be last safe harbor**

**GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, QUEBEC**—The Canadian government got the word about cod stocks on June 29, and it wasn't good. Having allowed northern cod to be fished to commercial extinction before cutting quotas and cracking down on foreign dragnetters, Canada may have lost the greater portion of its Atlantic fishery until at least a decade into the 21st century, if not forever.

Scrambling to shift the blame, and hoping to revive the global market for seal pelts by way of tossing a bone to frustrated fishers, Canadian fisheries minister Brian Tobin claimed that evening on the CBC Prime Time News that, "Whatever the role seals have played in the collapse of groundfish stocks, seals are playing a far more important and significant role in preventing,

in slowing down, a recovery."

Newswires around the world duly noted that, as Reuters put it, "Canadian scientists reported to the advisory Fisheries Resource Conservation Council that stocks of northern cod and other groundfish species showed no signs of recovery or rebuilding yet, despite three years of fishing bans. The report noted that the Atlantic seal population had doubled to 4.8 million since the 1970s, and suggested that harp and grey seals were hampering the recovery of the stocks."

Objected biologist Hal Whitehead of Dalhousie University via the MARMAM online forum, "If seals, who eat young cod, were affecting the populations, then there should have been changes in the survival

*(continued on page 18)*

## Editorial

# *Prepare for post-pet overpopulation*

Any defunct gas station could become a vibrant example of a new age in animal care-and-control: a neighborhood humane outpost. Offering easy access and plenty of parking, ex-gas stations can't keep lots of animals, but that isn't what they should do. Their showrooms can display cats in all the decorator colors; they have garages able to keep adoptable dogs in spacious runs, and park a van for the night; and they have adequate office space for a small-scale operation, which could be either a satellite of a larger organization or an independent entity cooperating with other shelters of differing capabilities.

The van would be not just wheels, but an extension of the job. In normal configuration, it would do animal pickup-and-delivery. A slide-in veterinary module would make it a mobile neutering-and-vaccination clinic, or a rescue vehicle.

A humane outpost obviously couldn't receive lots of drop-off litters and other owner-surrendered animals. Nor could it house animals through a multi-day holding period, or do any but emergency euthanasias. Those would remain the duties of central shelters. Likewise, a humane outpost couldn't do law enforcement. But it might hold drop-offs temporarily, for exchange with adoptable animals from a central shelter. It might also do community liaison for anti-cruelty and animal control officers working out of a larger office.

A humane outpost would not be an animal shelter in the familiar sense. It would exist not to collect, keep, or kill animals, nor to deal with pet overpopulation *per se*, the main job of animal shelters for the past 120 years, but rather to facilitate responsible pet-keeping in the post-pet overpopulation milieu, by arranging appropriate placements, helping pets get essential care, and providing referrals for other services. In some towns, a low-overhead, high-traffic humane outpost might even pay for itself.

Most people in animal work can scarcely imagine a "post-pet overpopulation milieu." Most are still busy, tired, and often demoralized by the battle against ignorance, irresponsibility, the fecundity of unaltered dogs and cats, and the cruelty often inflicted on "throwaway" animals. An end to pet overpopulation may appear as illusory as the "peace dividend" that was to erase the national debt when the Cold War ended. During the past decade, as shelter intakes have fallen by half and euthanasias by two-thirds, most savings to animal control districts has been eaten by budget cuts and expanded duties, such as handling nuisance wildlife and rabies outbreaks. Savings realized by humane societies have gone partly back into neutering and humane education, but mostly into expanding long overcrowded facilities.

But coping with pet overpopulation has been much like paying off a mortgage. Just raising the down payment took from 1957, when Friends of Animals founded the first low-cost neutering network, to 1973, when Los Angeles opened the first municipal low-cost neutering clinic. For 15 years more, we paid interest, slowing the rate of increase of pet overpopulation, without touching the principal, until intakes peaked at around 20 million and euthanasias at an estimated 17 million in 1987. As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has projected from the actual intake and euthanasia records of more than 1,000 shelters and animal control units, intakes are now down to 7.5 million a year, and euthanasias are down to 5.4 million, even though many animal control units have only just begun to pick up cats as well as dogs. Dog euthanasias are down to 1.5 million a year; cat euthanasias are level at 3.9

An essential first step, already taken in San Francisco, San Diego, New York, and St. Louis, is to get humane societies out of animal control. Since 1872, when the Women's Humane Society of Philadelphia became the first humane society to take a dog-catching contract, humane societies have used donated labor and funds to provide essential public service—and have been taken for granted. Municipal governments, as in New Orleans four years ago, slash animal control funding in the belief that the people who care most about animals will pick up the tab. They've been right, but that must stop.

Humane work and animal control are parallel pursuits, requiring similar skills and facilities, yet serve different functions. Animal control solves animal-related problems for taxpayers and voters. Humane societies promote the betterment of humanity through encouraging kindness. Public institutions answer to the political majority. Humane societies answer to the most concerned minority.

To introduce progress, humane societies must proceed beyond the level of service the average taxpayer will fund. They must inspire pursuit of an ideal beyond the acceptable minimum. As SFSPCA president Richard Avanzino realized at the outset of his drive to end population control euthanasia in San Francisco, they cannot inspire the public with a positive vision for animal care if they are known chiefly as death row for dogs and cats. That image keeps many kindly people away from humane societies. Instead, they may feed homeless cats; abandon animals they can't keep to "give them a chance"; become animal collectors; and miss the word that their well-meant deeds may be inhumane, being afraid to open mailings from humane societies lest they see pictures of horror.

Separating humane work from animal control is unpopular with many animal control people because they don't want to bear alone the stigma of doing euthanasia. Even recognizing that humane societies are better able to promote adoptions, screen adopters, do humane education, provide low-cost neutering and vaccination, and raise funds for such purposes, animal control staff are often reluctant to accept a division of duties that allows humane societies to be soft and cuddly while they become even more closely identified with killing. In San Francisco, and on Long Island, where such a separation has occurred *de facto* through the growth of the North Shore Animal League and other no-kills, professional jealousy sometimes causes the no-kill shelters to get major bad press.

## *No-kills and animal control as partners*

We must not allow anyone to juxtapose humane societies and animal control as good guys and bad guys. Animal control provides animal policing; humane societies provide animal social services. Animal control often does the hardest, dirtiest, and most dangerous work. Humane societies should make it easier, by redeeming and placing healthy animals, and preventing animals from becoming abused or homeless in the first place.

Every time a humane society places an animal picked up by animal control, it owes animal control a thank-you. Every press release a humane society issues publicizing successful adoptions should point toward the cooperation of animal control. Every year when animal control presents a budget, the humane society should help rally support for the allocation,

million a year.

In eight years we've gone from euthanizing one animal annually per 15 Americans to euthanizing one animal per 48 Americans. During that time, according to separate studies by the Massachusetts SPCA and the National Pet Alliance, neutering rates have climbed to 65% for dogs; 85% for owned cats. Most of the unaltered animals are under six months old. Owned cats now reproduce at only 70% of their death rate; owned cat numbers keep rising, only because nearly a third of all pet cats are adopted from the feral population.

All of this signifies that no-kill animal control is almost here. It has already come to San Francisco, where no healthy dog or cat has been euthanized since March 1994. *Per capita* shelter intakes and euthanasias in New York City, St. Louis, San Diego, and the states of Connecticut and Washington are all now at the point where the sort of determined neutering and adoption push San Francisco SPCA president Richard Avanzino mounted a decade ago could perhaps bring them to zero non-medically-essential euthanasias by the turn of the century.

## ANIMAL PEOPLE

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**ANIMAL PEOPLE** does not publish fiction or poetry.

As pet overpopulation subsides, humane societies won't need as many cages. Humane outposts or storefront adoption facilities will become more practical for humane societies to run than large central shelters, which may be turned over to animal control.

Meanwhile, there is growing demand for another kind of shelter, the care-for-life shelter, to house pets who may be unadoptable due to age, infirmity, or behavioral quirks, yet may still enjoy living. Just as private no-kill shelters ranging from the gigantic North Shore Animal League to the backyard-based Pet Search have pioneered high-volume adoption, others have slowly and sometimes painfully learned how to provide care-for-life. Some failures have been appalling: no one who saw the dead and dying animals the New York Humane Association discovered at Justin McCarthy's Animals Farm Home in 1988 can forget them, and many who remember such failures doubt, to this day, that care-for-life is practical.

Yet there are successes, too, housing from a few dozen up to almost 1,000 animals. Such successes have established that care-for-life is a different proposition from either conventional sheltering or high-volume adoption. While other shelters should be located in populated areas and need only standard caging, a decent care-for-life shelter must give animals far more space and social opportunities, and is best located in a rural area. Since third-party funding raised by direct mail either isn't adequate or siphons money away from locally based humane work, care-for-life funding is best raised through bequests and boarding contracts.

Post pet-overpopulation, conventional humane societies will find themselves moving, willy-nilly, into the various no-kill options. The transition must be well-planned, using the lessons learned by no-kills. Yet sharing those lessons won't be easy. The professional image of no-kill sheltering remains tainted by the failures of animal collectors. The national organizations most involved with sheltering actively perpetuate the animal collector stereotype, partly because senior personnel have had direct experience with McCarthy and others like him, and were understandably traumatized.

Sharing no-kill expertise could be expedited by the formation of a broadly representative accrediting-and-helping association, to set appropriate standards for each type of no-kill, including not only humane outposts, high-volume adoption, and care-for-life, but also non-sheltered fostering groups. Such standards should be three-tiered, with 'C' status going to anyone who joins; 'B' status going to organizations meeting most accreditation requirements, working to meet the rest; and 'A' status to those who meet all standards. Experienced certification teams should visit new members within weeks, if not days. No-kills with improvements to make should be paired with mentors from organizations which have the necessary know-how. Finally, and of utmost importance, the accreditation body should assume a high profile, so that accreditation helps those who achieve it to win financial support.

The No Kill Conference advertised on our back cover, coming up on September 23 in Phoenix, will be the first-ever formal gathering of the no-kill community. The host, Doing Things for Animals, publishes the No-Kill Directory, facilitating a rapid growth of communication among no-kills. The sponsor, the Pet Savers Foundation, founded and funded by the North Shore Animal League but now independently chartered, is planning a training academy for people interested in doing high-volume adoption, and might provide the institutional framework needed to form an accrediting body.

Among the early registrants for the No Kill Conference was Warren Cox, executive director of the SPCA of Texas and the dean of animal care-and-control, with 43 years in the field—all at conventional shelters. "Maybe old dogs can learn new tricks," Cox told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "I'm going there to learn."

# Letters

## What's best for Willy?

While I favor of moving Keiko the killer whale out of Mexico City and into a better situation, it is obvious that Warner Brothers opted for the easy, politically correct solution rather than what is in the best interest of Keiko. Their decision to turn him over to Earth Island Institute and the Oregon Coast Aquarium was public relations damage control at its best—or worst, from Keiko's perspective.

Although I'm sure the Oregon Coast Aquarium is a fine institution, Keiko would have been much better off going to a facility that had other killer whales for possible future companionship, with experienced husbandry personnel who recognize that training, although frowned upon by most animal activists, is one of the key activities that helps maintain the mental and physical well-being of cetaceans in oceanariums.

Keiko helped make over \$100 million for Warner Bros., and he deserves better. What's worse, Earth Island Institute's Free Willy/Keiko Foundation is politicizing his future for their own agenda, ignoring the fact that from a scientific standpoint, Keiko is probably one of the poorest candidates for release among all the cetaceans in North America. Everything they're doing is predicated on the short-term goal of dumping him into the ocean and declaring victory. They have not addressed his long-term needs if he remains in captivity.

There is a serious ethical question as to just how much fundraising the Free Willy/Keiko Foundation should do under the banner of releasing an animal to the wild without disclosing the fact that few if any of the serious realities of release have been addressed.

The first reality is obviously his condition. What is the origin of his papilloma virus? Even if his symptoms are cured, will he still carry it? Is it from the Atlantic? Has he been living with species not native to the North Atlantic? Without answers, they could be raising money to do the equivalent of sending a Pilgrim with small-pox to the New World.

People whom one would think should know better, such as the Center for Whale Research and the Humane Society of the United States, consistently downplay the risk of inter-ocean disease transmission, further evidenced in their appeals for the release of the Vancouver Aquarium's two killer whales, Finna and Bjossa, into Icelandic waters, even though they've both been exposed to aspergillosis from the Pacific Ocean.

The second obvious problem with Keiko's release is Iceland itself. They have said they don't want him—a comment one should take seriously, coming from a whaling nation.

## Words from Fort Wayne

*We often refer people who ask how to write an animal control ordinance to Fort Wayne, Indiana, whose ordinance—amended several times—has won acclaim since 1982. Fort Wayne animal control director Belinda Lewis recently commented:*

A common misperception is that our ordinance is what makes a difference here. On the contrary, we have adopted a "management" approach to overpopulation. When we find a problem contributing to overpopulation, we create a program to counter it. We now have 14 such programs; the ordinance is just one of them. Community education, progressive enforcement, responsible adoptions, etc., all help.

We operate in a conservative environment. We are quite progressive in some of our approaches, but we avoid shock and sensationalism, as it would not be acceptable coming from a governmental agency in our area. We tend to quietly add new programs, and have done so since the early 1980s. Fort Wayne residents really don't know that animal control is different here. They take it as a given.

Different approaches work in different areas, but fostering support prior to making moves, having good statistics, and answering concerns before they turn into opposition is always important.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** is certainly an asset to the animal professions. There are not enough people looking at their stats and/or surveying before making blanket statements. I think your presence in our field makes people watch themselves in that respect. A very good thing. We enjoy the "Animal Control & Rescue" section in particular.

Friends of Animals

## ANIMAL PEOPLE

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### Your love for animals can go on forever.

The last thing we want is to lose our friends,  
but you can help continue our vital  
educational mission with a bequest to

**ANIMAL PEOPLE.**

There is a longstanding and often noble precedent for defying governments in the name of environmental or animal welfare, but this is not just the will of the government: it is the feeling of an entire nation's commercial fishing fleet. Whether approaching a herring boat for a handout or swimming quietly alone in his sea pen, I suspect Keiko would always be in danger. Killer whales in the Pacific Northwest still occasionally show up with bullet holes, even though they are highly protected. Common sense would tell us that Iceland is far more dangerous. How much money would you donate to send a dolphin back to Iki Island or a child back to Sarajevo?

Whenever we raise questions like these, we are shouted down by activists who say that we oppose Keiko's release because it will be the start of a public opinion groundswell to release all captive cetaceans (including all captive-born animals, according to Mark Berman of Earth Island Institute).

The truth is that marine mammal professionals wholeheartedly support valid programs to return animals to the wild, and have long recognized the need to conduct studies to do so. We are hampered in our efforts to help the Chinese river dolphin in part because we just don't know enough about them to be sure that we'd be doing more good than harm in trying to collect, breed and release them into stabilized habitats. In contrast, the San Diego and Los Angeles Zoos have been successful so far with helping California condors through release programs because of years of scientific research, including work with Andean Condors, coupled with husbandry knowledge gained from the age-old art of falconry.

The science of reintroducing animals to the wild is of critical importance to the future well-being of endangered and threatened populations. It is too important a tool for global wildlife management to be trivialized, sentimentalized, politicized and just plain botched in the name of animal liberation.

—Jim Bonde  
Marine World Africa USA  
Vallejo, California

## *Cult of animal celebrity*

I would like to commend you and Captain Paul Watson for his essay "The Cult of Animal Celebrity," which appeared in your June edition. I think it took some courage to write and publish, but I and many colleagues feel that it clearly states what many of us in the public display community have been expressing for years. It shows there is most definitely common ground for those of us who are truly concerned with the plight of all animals.

—John Kirtland  
Chair, Publications Committee  
International Marine Animal Trainers Association  
Freeport, Bahamas

Friends of Animals

**This radio-collared, pregnant female—killed by a trapper three months ago—was the last wolf of Denali's "Headquarters" wolf family.**

# Letters

## Nonhumans?

Your July/August issue carried several items that greatly added to my concern for the rights of nonhumans including women.

Priority goes to "Who is Fred Allison?" I wonder if I would be too far wrong to say he is a champion infiltrator, ill-informed on true rights of animals but overly informed on how to seek power and glory. Further, roaring motorcyclists indicate no concern for the residents of the wild. What was he doing there? Certainly not to learn from Nature, but to try to subdue by noise and speed. I also noted his apparent glee that males would take over now that the groundwork was laid mostly by women through the years. Shame!

Why are such desensitizing and viciously cruel clubs as 4-H still in business, which truly promote betrayals of trust? Why are transportation methods not improved and slaughtering practices, including ritual, still so sordid? A teacher in his position should have reached countless other teachers, practitioners of animal husbandry, and the like; there should be laws to prevent facebranding and removal of reproductive organs from cows without anesthetic! And what of the dreadful fate of horses, and the calf industry? At least as far back as the 1940s the Hearst papers exposed the use of pregnant mares' urine and how it was obtained! And we must not forget the increased use of horse/mule-drawn carriages, rodeos, etc. Unless I have misread this article, I feel that this Allison character should be on Wall Street or with one or more of the extremely rich religious groups.

I sincerely hope others feel the danger. Now that there is big money to be made in animal rights/welfare, no conscience is needed.

—B.B. Eilers  
Mesa, Arizona

*Though often treated as nonhumans, women are in fact human beings—and it would be difficult to misread an article more. If Fred Allison ever infiltrated anything, it was livestock shows, which he convinced to promote more humane treatment of animals. It's Bernie Rollin, not Allison, who rides a motorcycle, an enthusiasm shared by many advocates for animals and habitat. Also, Rollin, not Allison, is the Colorado State University professor; Allison, who has never made a cent from animal protection, is a bank vice president. Rollin has reached countless other teachers, practitioners of animal husbandry, et al, including Allison: that was the point of the article. Neither Allison nor Rollin said a word about men taking over anything. And Rollin, with Henry Spira of the Coalition for Nonviolent Food, led the successful effort to abolish USDA facebranding requirements, along with spaying cattle without anesthesia.*

## CORRECTIONS

### Re "The Wellman Procedure"

On page 18 of our May edition, Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine head of surgery Michael Pavletic, DVM, erred in stating that in the "Wellman Procedure" for neutering dogs and cats, the uterus is retained, which could lead to life-threatening infection. William K. Wellman, DVM, promoting the procedure, objected. After extensive re-review, Dr. Pavletic writes, "Dr. Wellman's surgical approach for ovari-hysterectomy, as described, appears to be a variation of a paramedian (off the midline) incision through the lower abdominal muscle layers. The separation of the muscle fibers, in principle, is similar to the 'grid incision' used in the 'flank (lateral abdominal wall) spay procedure' described for use in the cat. Dr. Wellman's surgical technique does include the removal of the ovaries and most of the uterus. The speed reported with this technique resides primarily in the advantages associated with a small access incision and the staggered separation of muscle layers to avoid the need for suture closure of the abdominal wall. While this procedure has the potential of decreasing operative time, a trained veterinarian also can perform an ovari-hysterectomy quickly and efficiently using the midline abdominal approach. Dr. Wellman's technique is not revolutionary, but a modification of techniques already present in the veterinary literature."

ANIMAL PEOPLE will send Dr. Pavletic's complete comments, on receipt of SASE, to anyone interested. Dr. Wellman may be reached c/o All Creatures Veterinary Surgery, 70234 Phoenix, South Haven, MI 49090; 616-637-3929.

### All in one sentence

"Leaders of the philosophy department" at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign did not try to bar me from speaking on campus in April 1991; members of UI's psychology and other departments did liken me to Hermann Goering, but did it in internal correspondence that became public, not "in public statements"; I knew Hiram Kitchen, the murdered dean of the University of Tennessee School of Veterinary Medicine, and once had dinner at his home, but we were not "personal friends"; and it was not faculty at UI, but faculty at another university, who linked me anonymously to Kitchen's murder in February 1990.

—Tom Regan  
Raleigh, North Carolina

### Instigators

In your July/August edition, you reported the conviction of Jesus Quinonez for cruelly kicking and dragging a horse, and stated that, "The case was prosecuted at the instigation of Animal Rights Mobilization president Robin Duxbury." Mr. Quinonez received a summons for cruelty from Lakewood Animal Control before Ms. Duxbury contacted us about the case. Prosecutor M.J. Menendez and District Attorney Dave Thomas painstakingly prepared an excellent case against Mr. Quinonez. While Ms.

## Date it!

To all those organizations which send us their constant appeals for money, their fact sheets, action alerts, and pamphlets, I would like to convey my own appeal: put dates on your material! When documents are to be filed, copied, and disseminated, or sent to legislators, they are practically meaningless if they carry no date, especially if they contain phrases like, "A bill is before the Senate right now," or "The slaughter will begin next month."

Even worse, some organizations mail out the same undated fact sheet year after year. Acting on these "facts," activists then accuse an official or company CEO of misdeeds that have been rectified a long time ago. Similarly, local groups tend to use leftover flyer from previous years at each new outreach table, or they print up new leaflets or send out press releases using data from brochures that may be 10 or even 15 years out of date.

We should all make it a rule: never print a document without a date!

—Dietrich von Haugwitz  
Durham, North Carolina

AmAV ad

# Money isn't evil

I read your editorial based on the open letter from George Molnar, and was very impressed with it. I would go farther, though. There are some wonderful animal protection organizations and many very rational, sane animal-loving people who belong to them, but too many groups are made up of hysterical, emotionally overwrought individuals who feed upon each other. While even these groups help some individual animals, they perpetuate and exacerbate the problems of animals in general by scaring away the majority of animal lovers, convincing them that the situation is hopeless and that only a very naive person would think otherwise.

The days of animal welfare and humane societies are over. They will be replaced by businesses and consumer groups. Socialism is wonderful in theory, but it doesn't work in the real world. Making money isn't evil. The pet industry is huge. We don't have to beg to get the resources to help animals. We have to set up profitable businesses for this purpose. We have to be realistic and professional to stop scaring people away.

Most people I know really are true animal lovers who would love to make a difference. And the plight of animals cannot be improved without public backing. We must decrease animals births, and provide the services people need to keep and enjoy pets.

—Rosemary Jacobs  
Derby Line, Vermont

# Always say thanks

I appreciated your editorial with George Molnar's quotes. It came when I had just countered a volunteer's decision to not write thank you notes to anyone giving \$10 or less. I pointed out to her that we were not in the business to make money, but to educate and persuade, and that not thanking the very people who are likely to be consistent supporters and are likely to write letters and educate more people is not right. I could have said, "plain stupid."

—Iris Muggenthaler  
End Trap  
Shelburne, Vermont

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Duxbury certainly participated and aided in the prosecution, the instigation was done by the Lakewood Animal Control Section and the Jefferson County District Attorney's Office.

—Pat Greer, Manager, Animal Control Section  
City of Lakewood Police Department, Lakewood, Colorado

# Got Wounded Knee events backward

I want to call your attention to an error in your July/August issue, in the article "Sea Shepherds pledge to fight native whaling claim." The 1973 siege at Wounded Knee was begun by Native American protests against police brutality and tribal corruption. The gunfight Leonard Peltier was involved in did not occur until 1975, and was part of the aftermath of the earlier occupation, not the other way around. Also, Peltier did not become an American Indian Movement leader until after his confinement.

—Jon George  
St. Paul, Minnesota

# The editor is a dunce

On page 5 of our July/August edition, we stated that letter-writer Karen Roberts' family operates Dolphins Plus, of Key Largo. Roberts' family actually operates the Dolphin Research Center, of Marathon Shores. Both are swim-with facilities in the Florida Keys.

On page 21 of our July/August edition, we misidentified basketball player Christian Laettner as a hockey player.

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# *A sensible alternative to xenotransplants*

by Alan H. Berger

*Instead of baboons. (K.B.)*

Transplanting vital organs has become a relatively common medical procedure, readily accepted by the public, with about 12,000 such operations performed each year in the United States. Patients who need organ transplants can sign on to the waiting list of the United Network for Organ Sharing, a Richmond, Virginia, non-profit group that under a federal contract allocates organs nationally. But being listed does not guarantee receiving an organ.

In 1993, of 50,169 patients who registered with UNOS, 2,887 died while waiting to receive donor organs. Of 7,039 candidates for liver transplants, 558 died waiting for a suitable liver. Nationally, mortality on transplant lists is 8% for liver, 12.2% for heart, and 3.8% for kidney.

These deaths occur because only about one person in five has consented to donate organs at death. Thus a chronic shortage of healthy human organs has led many transplant centers to consider using substitute organs from sheep, pigs, and nonhuman primates.

The Animal Protection Institute contends that transplants from one species to another, called xenotransplants, are unnecessary:

- The costs are huge. Even a human-to-human heart or liver transplant can run more than \$400,000, with three-year survival rates varying from 68% to 85%. This doesn't include the soaring price of longterm medical care and lifelong anti-rejection medication. Xenotransplants, still experimental, are even more costly.

- Donor animals must be free of specific pathogens. Such animals are difficult to provide in quantity and impossible to guarantee. Lethal viruses are often not readily detectable until they are transmitted to humans, often with devastating results. A baboon used in a 1992 xenotransplant in Pittsburgh was later found to have been infected with at least three DNA viruses—Simian cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, and Simian Agent 8—and possibly by others still

survivors than it may have been to the deceased.

Despite widespread efforts to promote organ donation, the number of people who give their prior consent, usually through a donor card or driver's license, remains disappointingly low. Needed is a new law reversing the presumption of the current organ donation law, to presume consent.

The adoption of such a law in three European countries has resulted in a dramatic increase in the availability of donor organs. In Belgium, which enacted its presumed consent law in 1986, the total number of organs available for transplant increased 183% between 1984 and 1988, and has continued to rise. In Austria, organ availability *quadrupled* after the present presumed consent law was implemented.

Does a presumed consent law truly protect the right of the individual to say yes or no?

The European model offers a clearly successful example. The legal presumption is that anyone who has not declared an opposite wish is a potential organ donor. Once presumed consent is in place, family members need not extend permission to "harvest" the deceased's organs. In Belgium, objections to post-mortem organ removal can be recorded in a central registry, continuously accessible to the transplant centers through an online network.

To counter fears that transplant centers may take organs prematurely, the diagnosis of brain death is done by an independent neurological team.

As M.F.X. Gnant *et al* wrote four years ago in the journal *Transplantation Proceedings*, "Presumed consent legislation offers the most ethical solution to the problem of organ donation. It shifts the responsibility of decision about organ donation from the relatives to the individual, maximally respecting his/her right of self determination."

"If we knew that only one or two persons in ten would autonomously donate their organs," says

## LABORATORY ANIMALS

### NYU sells LEMSIP chimps to Coulston

STERLING FOREST, N.Y.—The New York University Medical Center on August 9 transferred ownership of the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates to the Coulston Foundation, headed by Frederick Coulston, 81.

A primate researcher since 1936, Coulston is accused of multiple violations of the Animal Welfare Act in pending cases, which allegedly caused the deaths of five chimps from thirst and heat stress in two separate incidents at other primate facilities he runs in New Mexico. Coulston claims three of those deaths were due to malfunctioning equipment inherited when he took over one of the facilities from the University of New Mexico two months earlier. Activist groups are meanwhile demanding reinvestigation of eight other recent chimp deaths at Coulston facilities, which also may have involved alleged negligence.

LEMSIP founder Dr. Jan Moor-Jankowski, 71, an outspoken advocate of animal welfare whose chimpanzee facilities have been a model of openness and high care standards, charged earlier this year (*see April*) that NYU negotiated the Coulston deal to retaliate for complaints he and LEMSIP deputy director Dr. James Mahoney issued last year about negligent care of primates used in crack cocaine addiction studies by fellow NYU researcher Dr. Ronald Wood. Responding to those complaints, the USDA on April 11 charged NYU with seven violations of the Animal Welfare Act.

The sale of LEMSIP to the Coulston Foundation proceeded despite an August 8 letter to NYU president Jay Oliva from USDA acting assistant secretary for marketing and regulatory programs Patricia Jensen, advising him that an investigation of Moor-Jankowski's accusations of retaliation is underway, and concluding, "If you anticipate selling LEMSIP, you may wish to delay negotiations until the investigation is completed."

Also on August 9, NYU terminated Moor-Jankowski's research professorship in forensic medicine, with 22 days notice, and barred him from the LEMSIP premises. He had been director of LEMSIP since 1965.

Coulston's acquisition of the 225 LEMSIP chimps gives him control of 765 of the estimated 1,500 chimps now in the U.S. biomedical research population, including 140 descendants of those used in the early U.S. space program, which he keeps under contract with the U.S. Air Force. Language in an early version of the Fiscal Year 1996 Defence Authorization Bill would have given those chimps to Coulston outright, but in May was killed in committee due to the opposition of primatologist Dr. Jane Goodall to the deal.

### U.S. Surgical buys into pig business

U.S. Surgical Corp., the major funder of the anti-animal

unknown. A virus that is relatively benign in its native host can be devastating when introduced to a human. Examples include the macaques herpes B virus, which when transmitted to a human by a monkey bite causes encephalitis, and the 90% fatal Ebola virus, recently rampaging in Zaire.

- The failure rate is 100%. Organ rejection is always a concern with transplants, and the risk is greatly magnified when the transplant involves a cross-species donor. Even the desperation that drives a doctor and patient to consider a xenotransplant hardly justifies the expenditure when there is no hope of survival.

- The ethics of ever using animals in science and research aside, the slaughter of an innocent animal for a procedure that *always* results in death for both the human and the nonhuman is inhumane to all concerned.

### ***Presumed consent***

However, xenotransplants would no longer be an option if there were no shortage of human organ donors. Current U.S. law requires that the donor grant prior permission for the use of his or her organs at death or that the family of the deceased grant permission, which is often sought during a time of bereavement, when donating organs may seem more abhorrent to the

University of Michigan professor of medical ethics and philosophy Carl Cohen, Ph.D., "a system that presumed consent, protecting 10% automatically but obliging the other 90% to register their objections to make their will effective, would be unfair. But if we have good reasons to believe that seven or eight of ten, or even six of ten, would in fact choose to donate their own organs for lifesaving uses after death, a system that presumes the absence of consent similarly...is then unfair."

In that presumed consent does represent a majority view, in this country, in Europe, and elsewhere in the developed nations, such a law is morally right. It permits us to potentially improve and prolong the lives of those who might die without a necessary transplant. Grieving families are spared the stress of having to make this decision at a time of loss, when the unvoiced preference of the deceased may result in an unwarranted denial of permission.

A presumed consent law in the U.S would save many lives by using organs that would otherwise be wasted. Creating a data base allowing each and every person to state his or her preference regarding organ donation is the first step in the right direction. As for the many who fail to do so, it should be assumed that they do choose to give life to another after their own deaths.

rights group Americans for Medical Progress, on August 3 bought from Alexion Pharmaceuticals the global marketing rights to transgenic organs grown in pigs for xenotransplant into humans. The deal came two months after Nextran Inc. announced it had successfully bred pigs bearing human genes; two weeks after the Loma Linda University Medical Center announced plans to xenotransplant pig hearts into humans within five years; and one week after the Food and Drug Administration approved the experimental xenotransplant of pig livers transgenically altered by Nextran into dying human patients. The FDA is now reviewing the application of the University of Pittsburgh and San Francisco General Hospital to give AIDS patient Jeff Getty, 37, a xenotransplant of baboon bone marrow in September. Baboons don't get the HIV form of AIDS; if the xenotransplant takes, Getty might acquire their immunity, the source of which is unknown.

### **Clifton talks to researchers**

**Foundation for Biomedical Research** information director Jim Stallings recently interviewed **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton on ways to resolve conflicts between biomedical researchers and the animal protection community. To get the complete 14-page transcript, parts of which appeared in the May/June edition of *FBR News*, e-mail a request to ANMLPEOPLE@aol.com, or send \$2 for photocopying and postage to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, POB 205, Shushan, NY 12873.

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## *Yellowstone* (from pg. 1)

January 29 killing of a female gray wolf as she gnawed a still-born calf, two weeks after being released in the effort to restore wolves to Yellowstone and central Idaho. Michael D. Crapo (R-Idaho), chair of a House Agriculture and Resources subcommittee, called a special hearing on Hassey's behalf, took testimony favoring Hassey from Idaho Senators Larry Craig and Dirk Kempthorne, Idaho attorney general Al Lance, and Barsolou, then called Fish and Wildlife director Mollie Beattie on the carpet to "establish the authority of federal agencies in local jurisdictions."

Craig followed up on May 4 by pledging to introduce a bill to disarm the 7,000 rangers and wardens of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management, claiming his constituents "fear the presence of an armed federal entity." The agencies were further ripped at spring hearings on domestic terrorism held by a Senate Judiciary Committee subcommittee, dominated by invited testimony from militia members and wise-users. Law enforcement views surfaced only at an informal hearing convened on June 11 by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-Brooklyn).

"The rage and hate is beginning to well up," Park Service special agent Robert Mariott said. "We've always gotten threats, but now we hear, 'Death,' 'You're going to be killed,' or 'You'll be shot.'"

Fish and Wildlife and Park Service officers are assaulted on the job six times more often than urban police officers, assistant secretary for fish, wildlife, and parks George Frampton testified at an August 2 Congressional budget hearing, but that didn't stop first-term House members Helen Chenoweth (R-Idaho) and Wes Cooley (R-Oregon) from trying to cut \$885,000 out of the Fish and Wildlife and Park Service law enforcement budgets, because as Cooley put it, his constituents view their officers as "sort of like foreigners coming in, making an appearance of force."

Wolf reintroduction conveniently focused much of the fury. The Idaho legislature symbolically voted down a proposed state wolf management plan that would have given the state more authority over wolf reintroductions, at the price of accepting the reintroductions in principle and paying some of the costs. The Wyoming legislature rejected a bill to put a bounty on wolves only after approving it on first reading.

### *Wolf pack*

Despite the Idaho killing and the April 24 shooting of an alpha male near Red Lodge, Montana, 27 of the 29 wolves released in central Idaho and Yellowstone remain

With many key Senate and House committees now led by wise-use western Republicans, wolves may win the battles they can wage themselves, yet lose in Washington D.C. On July 29, with a bare quorum present, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved an amendment to a land and resource management spending bill that would bar the Department of the Interior from using funds to bring more wolves to Yellowstone, and would divert \$200,000 from the current reintroduction effort to study the trout parasite responsible for whirling disease, a malady afflicting stocked trout—and revenue from trout fishing—all over the U.S.

"Whirling disease represents a real threat to Montana's economy and environment, while wolf reintroduction is misguided and frivolous," said amendment author Conrad Burns. About 15 wolves a year were to be brought to Yellowstone and central Idaho until the resident population reached 300, an estimated decade from now.

### *Bargaining chips*

Should the Burns amendment pass, wolf reintroduction isn't expected to be an issue over which President Bill Clinton would use his veto. The anti-reintroduction amendment could become a bone tossed to Burns and other influential wise-use wiseguys, however, if Clinton moves to block another Burns bill that would institute the biggest bison massacre since the heyday of Buffalo Bill more than 120 years ago. The Burns bison bill aims to pre-empt a Department of the Interior plan, to be published in November, to control the burgeoning Yellowstone bison population. Numbering just 2,500 a decade ago, the bison herd spread out of Yellowstone

—K.B.

Department of Livestock may kill the bison, even though the animal poses absolutely no disease threat to cattle or safety threat to humans. The Fund for Animals believes," explains Schubert, "that Yellowstone bison should be allowed to freely roam into Montana without becoming targets."

That position holds philosophical appeal, and not just to animal rights activists. Two Princeton professors, Frank and Deborah Popper, have won note on the lecture circuit over the past five years by promoting the notion of returning marginal ranchlands up and down the eastern Rockies to the use of great migratory bison herds. The Bitterroot National Forest, Gallatin, Yellowstone, Shoshone, Grand Teton, Bureau of Land Management grazing land, and military property would all be linked by the purchase or lease of connecting land (inholdings) now privately held. The idea has resonance, as bison ranching is increasingly popular. As if in salute, the Denver airport on September 8 will pick a bid from several firms interested in "managing a nonexclusive, first-class airport buffalo herd," on 333 acres of pasture along the main terminal approach.

Yet the so-called "buffalo common" is also the sort of grandiose scheme that stokes wise-use paranoia about eastern intellectuals plotting to rope and geld the west—even though the needed federal funds aren't there. Under the much less sweeping Gallatin Range Consolidation and Protection Act, for example, the Forest Service is to buy or trade for 83,000 acres of inheld land belonging to the Big Sky Lumber Company. So far, 43,000 acres have been purchased—but the acquisition of another 3,000 acres has been delayed by cuts in the budget of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

alive and well. Experts thought the wolves would be seldom seen, but instead the six-member Crystal Creek pack has become a familiar sight in the Lamar Valley, at the northeastern corner of the park. Yellowstone ranger Rick McIntyre, editor of *The War Against The Wolf* anthology (reviewed on page 22) estimates that at least 2,000 people have seen them.

On June 4, two dozen tourists watched as five wolves flushed four coyotes from a den, then tried unsuccessfully to dig out two coyote pups, whom the adult coyotes retrieved and took away after the wolves departed. Such incidents have given nearby ranchers a new reason to continue their 20-year fight against the reintroduction: wolves, they contend, are driving coyotes into new territory. Their former claim that the wolves themselves would kill cattle and sheep is belied so far by the record. Six months after reintroduction, the first packs have yet to kill livestock. This is no surprise to wolf advocates: a Defenders of Wildlife fund that compensates ranchers for wolf losses in Michigan, Minnesota, northwestern Montana, and Wisconsin, where wolves have re-established themselves, has paid out just \$17,000 in seven years, at \$400 to \$2,000 per cow.

in late 1988, after forest fires swept half the park, including both dense stands of lodgepole pine and the rangelands where the bison sought winter forage. As hungry bison wandered into the Gallatin National Forest of Montana, hunters drew lots for state cull permits and shot 570 bison.

For many landowners and leaseholders whose property adjoins Yellowstone, and perhaps for the Montana division of wildlife, the bison exodus was a windfall, as hunters paid heavily for access. Some ranchers also admitted not wanting bison to compete with their cattle for grass and water. But the official rationale was that the bison might carry brucellosis. About 53% of the herd do carry the *brucella* bacterium, according to one estimate. And *brucella*, in domestic cattle, does cause brucellosis, a disease resulting in stillbirths. Ranchers, whose business depends upon the fecundity of cows, fear brucellosis as the Grim Reaper, not least because the only sure way to keep it from spreading is to kill every animal in an infected herd. Since 1954, the USDA and state agricultural agencies have bought and destroyed more than 124,000 diseased herds, at cost of \$3.5 billion, slowly extirpating brucellosis from most of the country. The estimated number of infected herds is now below 150, down from 1,000 as recently as 1990. Complete eradication, projected then for this year, is now projected for mid-1998.

But bison, unlike domestic cattle, often seem to carry *brucella* without ill effect. The rise of a hue and cry about bison potentially spreading brucellosis coincided with the beginning of a bison baby boom. The former Yellowstone pine forest, opened to light, became lush meadows, while pressure from snowmobilers obliged the Park Service and Forest Service to begin grooming trails year round. The trails enabled the bison to migrate farther than they had in a century. By the start of the unusually harsh winter of 1994-1995, the Yellowstone bison herd was up to 4,200. Again bison moved north *en masse*. Montana agricultural agents shot 400. The massacre, together with natural causes, dropped the herd to the present 3,500, which Yellowstone natural resources chief Stu Coleman says may still be 1,500 too many.

The toll at the Montana border could have been higher if attention from the Fund for Animals hadn't encouraged the Park Service and Montana rangers to use helicopters to chase another 170 wandering bison back into Yellowstone on May 22, after they entered the Gallatin National Forest.

## *No man's land*

Gallatin has long been the no-man's-land in this range war, but it won't be for much longer. Says D.J. Schubert, leader of the Fund's bison campaign since 1988, "All indications now suggest that Montana will implement a complete ban on wild bison entering the state from the park. This means that if a bison is found outside the park on private or public land any time from this day forward, the Montana

American Rivers, Trout Unlimited, and other conservation groups are meanwhile fighting proposals to mine in and around Gallatin, including a bid by Crown Butte Mines Inc. to buy 27 acres from Gallatin under the 1872 Mining Act. Crown Butte would pay the U.S. government \$135 million, for access to ore worth an estimated \$500 million.

These legal battles to some extent pit two wise-use factions against one another: hunters and fishers vs. miners. One possible outcome has the proceeds from the proposed mine going toward the purchase of the other inholdings. If it happens, however, it won't happen before further lawsuits.

The Gallatin River valley, stretching from Yellowstone's north gate at Gardiner, Montana, toward the growing city of Bozeman, is filled with cattle and ranchers who have no more interest in packing up and leaving than did the homesteader Joe Start in *Shane*, no matter what the cash offer. They love their land, both owned and rented from the BLM, and they love their lifestyle—at least until someone buys them out with the kind of bucks, much more than the Forest Service can pay, that already bought out most of their counterparts to the south, around Jackson, Wyoming.

As with the wolf reintroduction, concern voiced about invading animals tends to mask deeper anxiety over how animal protection might impact on the chance to make a buck. In country where conventional wisdom once held that, "The only good Injun is a dead Injun," and the prevailing theory on sharing habitat with endangered species is often said to be, "Shoot, shovel, and shut up," there is strong sentiment to shoot bison first and ask questions later—even though the leading industry for hundreds of miles in any direction from Yellowstone is not ranching, nor real estate, but tourism, mostly related to the chance to see animals.

## *Prongs of dilemma*

Seventy years ago Yellowstone was indeed the last place where one could still see pronghorn, elk, blacktailed deer, and bison at will, each extirpated almost everywhere else by both market hunting and trophy hunting.

The extirpations were encouraged by stockmen. Pronghorn, often called "antelope," had thrived on the range since Pleistocene times, five to 10 million years ago, when North American species of rhinoceros roamed in bison-like herds and the ancestors of bison had yet to arrive from Asia. As many as 40 million pronghorn occupied the west 200 years ago, from southern Canada to northern Mexico, the Mississippi River to California. But they were killed as mercilessly as the bison, with less publicity. By 1918, fewer than 1,000 remained. "Beyond all possibility of doubt," wrote William Hornaday of the New York Zoological Society, it will be our next large species to become extinct."

However, the sheep industry declined, and the wild ungulates were encouraged to regenerate as targets for

## "We're supposed to let God play God in Yellowstone."

hunters. And come to find out, pronghorn coexist rather well with cattle, much as sheep and cattle have been found to complement each other on healthy range, if neither are present in excess. Across the west, pronghorn numbers have recovered to an estimated 750,000, including about 97,000 in Wyoming, where they now outnumber mule deer by an estimated 23,000. In Colorado, where live the next most, there are about 60,000 pronghorn. Colorado hunters shot 9,500 pronghorn last year during a three-day season—but shot 47,500 elk and 61,500 deer.

Deer and elk recovered sooner, reclaiming most of the Rockies, as would bison, if allowed. Already bison or bison signs appear almost everywhere in Yellowstone and on adjacent public lands that offer forage, except to the west, where migration is obstructed by the Grand Teton mountains.

The Burns plan, as Burns explains it, is just a way to keep bison from overcrowding their habitat, a problem expected to get worse if and when the burnt pine forest recovers, again replacing grazeable glades with dense canopy. The Burns plan would mandate testing each Yellowstone bison for the presence of *brucella*. Carriers would be killed.

University of Florida College of Veterinary Science brucellosis expert Dr. Paul Nicoletti warned that the Burns plan won't work. "Test and slaughter?" he asked. "You're going to round the bison up? Are you kidding? They're a national symbol, and Senator Cowboy Conrad Burns is going to go in and slaughter those animals in Yellowstone National Park? Give the American people a choice between survival of the bison and of the livestock in Montana, and I'll tell you what they're going to pick. Burns doesn't have a chance."

Even if the Burns bill does clear Congress, Nicoletti added, it is founded on a false premise. "The USDA has very adequate surveillance in place for surveying cattle brucellosis in the Yellowstone region," he explained. "In all the surveillance performed out there, there is no evidence whatsoever that brucellosis has ever been transmitted from bison to cattle."

### *Elk yay, bison nay*

"We sympathize with concerns over the disease," Jeanne-Marie Souvigney of the Bozeman-based Greater Yellowstone Coalition told Miller, "but this is a national park, after all, and the idea of conducting capture, testing, and slaughter on 3,500 or 4,000 head of bison in a wilderness national park is ridiculous." Souvigney said her group will support any workable plan to keep the Yellowstone bison herd at "self-sustaining" levels while protecting private land,

find any. Acting on the hunters' behalf, Senator Gale McGee of Wyoming used his influence to halt the winter culls. The Yellowstone elk herd now numbers circa 20,000—and are blamed by some critics, such as Utah State University dean of natural resources Frederic Wagner and syndicated columnist Alston Chase, for destroying the park's grizzly bear habitat. One rationale for wolf reintroduction is that the wolves will lower the elk population.

Rancher Roland Whitman, of West Yellowstone, told Miller that the elk are okay. But as to bison, "We got 72 head down here last year," he complained. "We weren't prepared to feed bison—they eat 30 pounds of hay a day. And they take over: they killed 22 elk calves just by goring them," a claim biologists find rather fanciful. "They're dangerous. And they'll be back this winter. No question about it; they're starved out in the park. Back when we'd have two or three out here on the lawn, we'd enjoy them," Whitman said. "We love animals. We've fed elk over here 65 years, and we've never had this many buffalo. But when we get 100 head, that's altogether different. Even if they didn't have brucellosis, I can't have 100 of them down here eating my grass."

### *Who plays God?*

"The Park Service philosophy is that we're supposed to hold an area sacrosanct," Coleman says. "We're supposed to let God play God in Yellowstone."

But that may be the option with the least support. While Interior works on its bison policy, not only Burns but many others have advanced alternatives. Representative Pat Williams (D-Montana) has proposed allowing bison to graze outside of Yellowstone in specified management areas, and would set up a bison neutering program. The Inter-Tribal Bison Cooperative, led by Fred DuBray of the Cheyenne River Sioux, wants to transport surplus bison from Yellowstone to tribal reservations, where they would join the 6,000 bison already on ranches run by the 20 member tribes of Pte Heaka Inc., a nonprofit marketing venture.

"Bison can bring our people together," testifies DuBray. "Now it's our turn to take care of them," for both spiritual reasons and profit.

In June, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department offered an interim bison management plan covering the Absaroka herd, provisions of which prompted Schubert to declare it "nothing more than a miserable attempt to placate federal and state cattle interests. It is irresponsible," Schubert added, "for the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to base bison management decisions on the unsubstantiated fear,

### *Pronghorn buck. (K.B.)*

Improvement Act," API warned, "directly implements the policies of the National Environmental Policy Act to manage the public land from an ecological perspective. The wild horse law requires the BLM to base wild horse removal decisions on the impact of grazing," with half the available forage allocated to the use of wild horses and other wildlife. If the Livestock Grazing Bill repeals the relevant parts of NEPA, API explained, the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Protection Act is effectively amended to allow a return to the days when ranchers culled horses at will.

The BLM wild horse and burro adoption program, already to be terminated under the House budget proposal, would no longer have a mandate to exist.

"That would be it for wild horses and burros," said Gene Chontos of Wild Burro Rescue.

Added the API alert, "Equally important is the significance of wild horse advocates acting as interested parties, challenging grazing decisions and grazing regulations in the administrative appeals process. Senate majority leader Robert Dole's Regulatory Reform Act, S343, threatens wild horses and all public land wildlife by taking us, a citizen's group, out of the public comment process."

### *Good for wildlife?*

The use and abuse of western grazing lands has been politically contentious for nearly 30 years. Attempts to

including plans for recreational bison hunting outside of Yellowstone proper, "but we're not interested in a firing line," she emphasized.

Schubert, against hunting bison, argues that before any are shot, "The snowmobile trails need to be shut down."

Agrees Souvigney, "We think it's a little hypocritical for the surrounding states to say, 'We want Yellowstone to be open in the winter so we can enjoy the economic benefits, but don't let the bison come out of the park.'"

There's also the matter of the roving elk, who also carry *brucella*, but are welcomed because of their popularity with hunters. "If you put a fence up for the bison, is that okay with elk, too?" Yellowstone natural resources chief Stu Coleman asks. "What if you clean up the whole bison herd and don't do anything with the elk?"

The elk herd long ago outgrew Yellowstone. As far back as 1911, officials proposed cull hunts, which finally began about 20 years later. Estimating the winter carrying capacity at 5,000, park staff killed elk each fall, but the herd still grew, peaking at about 10,000 in 1961. Finally, killing 5,000 elk during the winter of 1961-1962, the Yellowstone staff got the herd down to the presumed carrying capacity and kept it there until 1967. That much upset hunters, used to killing elk who wandered out of the park, who now couldn't

speculation, and paranoia of a special interest group."

Schubert's blast coincided with outrage against western ranchers' influence in Congress from many other directions, including the front page and editorial page of *The New York Times*, prompted by Congressional attempts to exempt leased grazing land from environmental protection laws. First came Section 504, a rider to the initial Recisions Bill, vetoed by Bill Clinton. This would have halted enforcement of restrictions on grazing on the 87 million acres of pasture owned by the Forest Service. When Section 504 was cut from the Recisions Bill, Senator Pete Domenici (R-New Mexico) introduced the Livestock Grazing Bill, S-852, including language to much the same effect, repealing portions of the 1969 National Environmental Policy Act and the 1978 Public Rangelands Improvement Act to designate grazing as the primary use of all public lands now leased as pasture: about 270 million acres, one eighth of the entire U.S., mainly in the western states—or one acre for every U.S. resident, used and controlled by just 22,000 ranchers.

Stalled temporarily by Democratic opposition in the House Resources subcommittee on national parks, forests, and lands as Congress broke for summer recess, the Livestock Grazing Bill would override the "multiple use" policy of the Bureau of Land Management, in effect since 1979. It would also set the grazing fee at about 25% of the going rate for grazing on similar private land, in effect obliging taxpayers to subsidize range beef for at least another 24 years.

Further, the Livestock Grazing Bill would block the Nature Conservancy and other advocacy groups from leasing grazing land without actually using it to pasture livestock, a range-saving tactic pioneered by Jon Marvel of Sun Valley, Idaho. In 1993 Marvel bid successfully on four pieces of state-owned grazing land, leased to raise funds for public schools. One tract had been used since 1952 by J.R. Simplot, the wealthiest man in Idaho. Rather than be evicted, Simplot appealed to the state legislature. The legislature passed a bill requiring grazing leaseholders to graze livestock, vetoed by then-Governor Cecil Andrus, who was Secretary of the Interior under Jimmy Carter, 1977-1981. However, the legislature passed the bill again this year, and this time new Idaho governor Phil Batt, a Republican, promptly signed it.

Not to be denied, Marvel has appealed to the courts, holding that the Idaho law violates the state constitution, which requires the state to seek the "maximum possible amount" for land whose revenues go to schools.

## *The Misfits*

In addition, the Animal Protection Institute warned in an August 10 alert, the Livestock Grazing Bill would undo much of the 1971 Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Protection Act. "The language of the 1971 wild horse law, and its 1978 amendment by the Public Rangelands

increase grazing fees, conserve water, protect endangered species, and prevent soil erosion touched off the so-called Sagebrush Rebellion that helped sweep Ronald Reagan into the presidency over Jimmy Carter in 1980. Many of the same people and organizations are behind today's Wise Use movement. Conflict over use of public land and water is particularly intense in the Rockies, where rapid recreational development has challenged the old west ambiance with an influx of monied, educated immigrants.

Yet despite the efforts of Republicans and Democrats to stake out political turf, the fight over grazing does not lend itself to simple political analysis. The ranchers, self-identified with the political right, claim a privilege to protect their livelihood most often associated with organized labor. Responds Karl Hess, a speech-writer for Republican presidential candidate Barry Goldwater in 1964, now a senior fellow at the Cato Institute, "The Livestock Grazing Bill would create and sustain a land-use monopoly that is anathema to American values and harmful to the west."

Clouding the issue where animals are concerned is the prospect that the Livestock Grazing Bill might actually help some wildlife. While it would obstruct endangered species protection and void the guaranteed grazing rights of wild horses and wildlife, it would also obstruct recreational use of grazing land, including hunting, fishing, trapping, riding off-road vehicles, and mountain-biking, all of which tend to do more species more harm than grazing cattle and sheep—if the livestock are not allowed to overgraze, a big "if" under the terms of the bill. Environmental groups ranging from the staid Nature Conservancy to the radical Earth First!

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## Where the deer and the antelope play

argue that overgrazing is an imminent peril on public lands, while ranchers contend that they are the true stewards of the earth because overgrazing, erosion, and depletion of watering holes in the long run don't help fatten beef.

Studies comparing the impact of today's cattle herds and yesterday's bison offer varying conclusions, but cumulatively suggest that overgrazing is to some extent a self-correcting problem: no forage means eventually no grazers, and the grazers, wild or domesticated, don't return successfully until the forage does. The real issue is not whether the land will recover so much as it is how long recovery might take, and how much soil will be lost to erosion meanwhile.

Inspecting the range from western Colorado to southern Montana in late May 1995, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** found that sweeping generalities don't apply. We saw severely eroded and depleted BLM grazing land in southeastern Wyoming. Yet the richest and densest variety of wildlife we found outside of Yellowstone and the Shoshone National Forest occupied BLM-leased land near Dinosaur National Monument in northwestern Colorado. Throughout one long afternoon, we bumped over dirt roads used chiefly by ranch hands, blocked at times by herds of cattle who used the bare dirt as a rolling-hole, dusting themselves to discourage flies. We observed three different bands of wild horses; more pronghorn and deer than we could count; prairie dogs; chipmunks; rabbits; and prairie hens. Certainly coyotes and badgers were about, and possibly pumas—we'd seen one badger earlier in the day, and saw one coyote somewhat later. Old lodges and dams testified to the fairly recent presence of beaver, who might have been trapped out or shot, but might also have moved to more heavily wooded areas after consuming most of the nearby alder. If the ranchers let the beavers come to harm, it was bad husbandry, as the beavers built and maintained valuable cattle watering ponds, free of charge.

We were unable to ascertain what predator control measures might have been in effect, if any. We also could only guess to what extent the successful coexistence of livestock and cattle was due to the National Environmental Policy Act, rather than voluntary conservation. We did, however, note frequent postings against hunting and trespassing, even in areas to which the ranchers were, technically, supposed to permit multiple-use access.

### Paradox

On the one hand, for more than 100 miles we witnessed the fulfillment of ranchers' claims about stewardship.

apiece, depending on beef prices. Few range cattle producers fill their animals with antibiotics and artificial growth stimulants. Rollin also notes that ranchers were quick to join him and Henry Spira of the Coalition for Nonviolent Food last year in opposing the since-abandoned USDA requirement that all cattle imported from Mexico be facebranded, and in amending the requirement that all cows brought from Mexico be spayed, a procedure then done without anesthetic.

Finally, Rollin argues, the beef industry as a whole needs western ranchers a lot more than the ranchers need the feedlot beef growers. Open-range ranchers are by far the smallest part of the beef industry, and if economics were all that mattered, he suggests, the feedlot growers would have finished them off long ago. Cowboy imagery sells beef, Rollin points out, much as outdated family farm imagery sells pork and poultry raised on factory farms, and the myth of the Native American trapper helps sustain the fur trade (though Native Americans have never accounted for more than 5% of all the animals trapped for fur in the U.S. and Canada).

Accordingly, Rollin thinks it would be in the western ranchers' interest to play up the distinctions between themselves and factory farmers—and even to make common cause with animal rights activists in attacking factory farming, since reforms that would make factory farming less lucrative would help to make open-range ranching more lucrative.

### Coyote-killing

Meanwhile, ranchers and animal advocates look warily ahead to further conflict over predator control. The wolf issue has brought renewed attention to the Animal Damage Control program, managed by the USDA, which kills almost 100,000 coyotes a year at behest of ranchers, plus thousands of other predators, and tens of thousands of nontarget animals who are caught accidentally in ADC traps. Since 1988, when ADC spending peaked at \$37.7 million a year, it has come under close scrutiny from Congressional budget-trimmers. The current ADC budget is circa \$20 million a year. Lethal predator control is to some extent being replaced by other methods, such as the use of guard dogs. But the ADC does still kill coyotes *en masse*—and sometimes kills wolves, too. Indeed, an ADC coyote trapper accidentally killed a wolf in northern Idaho just as the wolves introduced to Yellowstone and central Idaho were being released. The incident drew national publicity. This in turn gave Friends of Animals the chance to point out that in Minnesota the ADC has killed 439 wolves just since 1992, in response to only 219

*Coyote lopes across the Lamar valley. (K.B.)*

### Grizzly fate

Coyotes have little activist constituency—but grizzly bears do, as a signal species of wilderness, whose endangered status could help preserve huge amounts of critical habitat, which might otherwise be logged and/or opened to motorized traffic. However, aware of the political stakes, in January 1994 the Fish and Wildlife Service issued a Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan which failed to designate critical habitat. The omission enabled the Plum Creek Timber Company to log the Swan Valley in northwestern Montana, albeit with restrictions to avoid disrupting bear travel patterns. The deal was announced in March 1994 as a model for amicably resolving conflicts between economic interests and habitat protection. But the non-designation of critical habitat also brought a lawsuit jointly filed in May 1994 by the Fund for Animals, the Biodiversity Legal Foundation, the Swan View Coalition, and various other plaintiffs.

Fish and Wildlife Service grizzly coordinator Chris Servheen said then that there were no plans to downlist grizzlies. However, since January 1995, the FWS, Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee, Yellowstone Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Subcommittee, and other government bodies have been reviewing the possibility of downlisting grizzlies from "endangered" to "threatened," as the grizzly population in the Yellowstone range has increased from about 180 in 1975, when they were first protected, to circa 287 today.

No matter what they decide, the decision is sure to be fought in court, and perhaps, in Congress. Hoping to head off confrontations that might harm grizzlies, a coalition including Defenders of Wildlife, the National Wildlife Federation, and the Intermountain Forest Industry Association has proposed to Fish and Wildlife a unique proto-

On the other, as we returned to paved road, we saw a group of cowboys hard at work castrating and hot-iron-branding calves without anesthetic: exactly what makes most animal protection people leary of reaching any sort of truce with western ranchers, even if it might be mutually beneficial.

Colorado State University philosophy professor Bernard Rollin, author of *The Unheeded Cry: Animal Consciousness, Animal Pain, and Science*, holds that animal protection people and ranchers should not only reach a truce, but should unite against shared foes—a position also taken in 1989 by former *Farm Journal* editor Gene Logsdon. Rollin points out that while ethical vegetarians object to the existence of any meat industry, some meat consumption is certain to continue for the foreseeable future. Given that reality, Rollin contends, the next-best scenario is that whatever meat industry persists uses the fewest animals possible; raises them in the way most natural for their species; treats them with the least cruelty possible; and uses husbandry practices that avoid cruelty to other species.

Of all the players in the meat industry, Rollin continues, western ranchers come closest to filling the bill. They do not confine animals, or separate calves from their mothers. They allow their cattle to live in semi-natural herds under semi-natural conditions, for an average of two to four years

complaints from ranchers about wolf predation.

On July 10, seeking to halt the Minnesota wolf-killing, FoA sued Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, who is responsible for administering the Endangered Species Act, including provisions for wolf protection; the USDA; and senior ADC staff. The suit seeks to replace the current ADC wolf control program in Minnesota with a program emphasizing the use of nonlethal methods, and to require the ADC to better document ranchers' allegations that wolves are responsible for livestock deaths.

"Until 1978," the FoA suit explains, "the Minnesota gray wolf was classified as an endangered species, pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Endangered Species Act. In 1978," however, in response to complaints about wolves attacking livestock, "the gray wolf was reclassified" as a threatened species. Threatened species still receive some protection, but while officially endangered animals may not be deliberately killed for economic reasons, individuals of threatened species may be killed to stop predation.

Following the 1978 reclassification, lawsuits filed against ADC wolf control by the Fund for Animals in 1978 and by the Sierra Club in 1984 brought a series of rulings by federal courts and the 8th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals that while some wolf-killing is now permitted, wolves may only be killed under relatively narrow circumstances. As the FoA suit states, there must be "significant, verifiable and provable livestock depredation, requiring the presence of wounded or dead livestock, evidence that a wolf or wolves were responsible, and reason to believe that there would result additional losses if the particular predating wolf was not removed."

In addition, the courts held in the 1978 and 1984 cases, wolves may be killed only by humane means.

Waged far from Yellowstone, the FoA suit could still effect predator control in the Yellowstone area—and further erode support for the ADC, which spends about 60% of its budget to protect livestock and about 80% of that to protect livestock in the 11 westernmost states. Western members of Congress accordingly favor the ADC; eastern members are more inclined to see it as a subsidy to western ranchers.

If the standard of "significant, verifiable and provable livestock depredation" were applied to *all* ADC work, the ADC would be obliged to virtually cease coyote-killing. Since the ADC program began in 1930, coyotes have been killed merely for being potential predators. Yet the weight of evidence from both field studies and analyses of the stomach contents of coyotes killed by the ADC indicates that though coyotes do prey on sheep when they get the chance, they rarely disturb live cattle. Their main involvement with cattle is scavenging the remains of those who die from natural causes or accidents, stealing afterbirths, and eating dung.

—K.B.

col for negotiated grizzly habitat management in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, northwest of Yellowstone. Decisions would be made by a committee consisting of seven members appointed by the governor of Idaho, four appointed by the governor of Montana, and one each by the secretaries of Interior and Agriculture. Fish and Wildlife could reclaim control if grizzlies failed to progress toward recovery.

"This provides a place for people to land, a safe haven," says Ken Kohli of the IFAF, "so we don't have to go back to our bunkers and resume shooting at each other."

But, warns fellow timberman Bill Mulligan, "If Fish and Wildlife insists on limiting timber to an advisory role, we're out of here."

"My guess," says Hank Fischer of Defenders, "is that given all the facts, local people will make the right decisions." At a recent public hearing on the plan, however, held in Hamilton, Montana, adamant opposition to grizzlies came from elected officials, local residents, and Tom Greer, president of the Western Montana Horse Council.

"If this is forced on us," predicted Clearwater County Commissioner Jim Wilson, "it's going to be shoot and scoop. That's sim-

(continued on page 9)

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# Shall the meek inherit?

ple: nothing is going to change."

## Fire

And then there are the matters of fire policy and salvage logging. After decades of combating forest fires, only to find them necessary to forest regeneration, Interior began letting some fires burn during the 1980s, if they kept within set limits. Firefighting began only if a blaze threatened buildings or seemed about to get out of hand. The Yellowstone fires of 1988 got out of hand, however, bringing a return to quick fire suppression, costing \$900 million in 1994 alone. The expense is controversial; letting fires raze timber is even more so. The hottest issue of all involves the aftermath of fires that ravage "critical habitat," designated wilderness, and other land that has been off-limits to logging.

Loggers hold that dead yet still useful trees should be recovered from such areas—noting with self-serving but compelling logic that salvage decreases the need to cut living trees elsewhere. The Sierra Club and other conservation groups argue that such sites should remain sacrosanct. Salvage logging incites arson, they claim, citing the case of former millworker Ernest Ellison, who confessed to setting three 1992 forest fires in Trinity County, California, claiming he had been hired to do it by a trio of salvage contractors.

On June 11, the Clinton administration unveiled a revised let-it-burn policy that will allow fire to clear out tundry understory (underbrush and dead limbs near the bottom of living trees). Then, on July 27, Clinton signed an edition of the Recisions Bill that allows expedited salvage logging through 1997. The bill covers "the removal of disease-or-insect-infested trees; dead, damaged, or down trees; or trees affected by fire or imminently susceptible to fire or insect attack," as well as "the removal of associated trees or trees lacking the characteristics of a healthy and viable ecosystem."

Charged Save America's Forests, "Clinton made a deal with the Republicans and in secret last-minute negotiations, completely surrendered American territory, 100 million acres of our National Forests, to the international timber industry"—although the Forest Service only owns 191 million acres, of which just 104 million are wooded.

For animals, salvage logging, like grazing, may mean more good than harm. Some living old growth will be spared, for a few years, while much habitat now covered with dead and dying trees will be opened to second growth, a forest phase favorable to many species, despite the value of old growth to some of the rarest.

In the Yellowstone area, elk and bison might especially benefit—which is no comfort to those dealing with the purported overpopulation of each species.

## Dogfight over the prairie

So might prairie dogs and their predators, including badgers, coyotes, burrowing owls, kit foxes, and the highly endangered blacktailed ferret (only recently returned to the wild after more than a decade of captive breeding) along with more than 150 other animal species who use habitat created by prairie dogs. That's 40 species of mammal; 10 species of amphibian; 90 species of bird; and 15 species of reptile. About 80 plant species like prairie dog colonies, too.

Long persecuted and little respected, prairie dogs have been reduced to an estimated 2% of their numbers of 200 years ago, occupying barely 5% of their former range. Only recently have biologists realized that prairie dogs are the true keystone species of the high prairie. As William K. Stevens explained in the July 11 *New York Times*, "In foraging, as well as in creating a better view of approaching predators, prairie dogs clip all vegetation to within three or four inches of the surface. This changes the temperature and moisture content of the soil, encouraging broad-leafed, non-woody plants like wildflowers and legumes. The constant cropping also makes plants more nutritious and digestible by eliminating the decline in nutrition and roughness that comes with aging. And the more rapid plant growth and recycling of energy inherent in a regime of constant grazing simply increases the amount of vegetation over time."

Thus ranchers who kill prairie dogs actually hurt the productivity of their own land. A study of competition between prairie dogs and cattle done in the Custer National Forest found that from four to seven percent of the forage eaten by either species might have been taken by the other. Taking nutritional content into account, cattle were beneficiaries of the presence of prairie dogs.

Thriving in such sites as gas fields, where machinery has loosened the soil and shooting guns is banned as a safety hazard, prairie dogs also help to regenerate fire zones.

Yet prairie dogs get no legal protection. On the contrary, report Josette McIlwaine and Renee Grandi of the Predator Project, the Wyoming Department of Agriculture calls the 500,000 to 600,000 acres of prairie dog habitat in that state "infested," and may order landowners to kill prairie dogs under the state Weed and Pest Control Act. South Dakota requires state agencies to control prairie dogs by poi-

### Prairie dog. (Robert Harrison)

soning and recreational shooting. North Dakota lawmakers designated prairie dogs as a pest species just this spring. And a 1903 law makes it the "imperative duty of the State of Nebraska upon state-owned lands and any landowner...to totally exterminate any prairie dogs."

Such firms as Dogbusters, run by Miles Hutton in Turner, Montana, and Western Safari, run by Jerry Geidd in South Dakota, charge hunters \$160 a day to sit at a table overlooking a prairie dog colony. "The rule, rather than the exception," Hutton told *The Wall Street Journal*, "is that the guys want to see the dogs blown to smithereens."

A petition to add the black-tailed prairie dog to the endangered species list, filed last October by biologist Jon Sharps and the Biodiversity Legal Foundation, is apt to be rejected, not only because prairie dogs are still fairly numerous and widely distributed, but also by Congressional pressure against listing a new endangered species.

In any event, a fight over critical habitat for prairie dogs could make the fights over wolves and grizzlies look like passing spats. What prairie dogs and equally underappreciated coyotes really need is not a piece of the continuing brawl over grazing and development, but rather a bit of good will, in a climate where good will is scarce.

—Merritt Clifton

# Momentum for ESA revision slows

WASHINGTON D.C.—Congressional observers predict that proposed revisions to the Endangered Species Act won't be taken up in earnest by the House and Senate until 1996—and that could be favorable for species protection, since drastic actions are less likely in an election year. With polls showing the Republican House majority winning an approval rating of less than 35%, and continued strong public support for the ESA in principle, a severely damaged ESA could cost many first-term Republicans their seats.

Showing awareness of the importance of good positioning on endangered species, the Senate on August 9 crushed an amendment proposed by Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) to delete funding for the red wolf recovery program in North Carolina and Tennessee. Helms claimed there are 170 red wolves at large in his state, killing livestock and on one occasion attacking a child—but was corrected by red wolf supporters, who reminded him that the Fish and Wildlife Service puts the North Carolina wolf population at from 39 to 66; none have ever attacked either livestock or a child; and a recent survey by North Carolina State University found that the majority of North Carolinians favor the wolf recovery program.

Earlier, on August 8, the Senate amended a freeze on designating new endangered species, approved by the House as part of a \$12.1 billion budget recommendation for the Department of the Interior, and instead made it a one-year moratorium on new listings. The moratorium, if not vetoed by President Bill Clinton, would insure that no new species are added for the duration of this Congress. That would give Congress time to produce a revised ESA before the listing process resumes, if it resumes.

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt on August 10 asked Clinton to veto the bill in question. The following day, Senator Harry Reid (D-Nevada) was to offer a floor amendment to transfer \$8.6 million from the Bureau of Mines appropriation to fund pre-endangered species listing research. Action was pending as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press.

The high-profile red wolf vote aside, wise-users still control key committees in both the House and Senate—and are more determined than ever to gut the ESA now, while they have the chance, after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 6-3 on June 29 that the ESA as it currently stands does permit protection of critical habitat, as well as endangered species themselves. The decision, rendered in Babbitt vs. Sweet Home Chapter of Communities for a Greater Oregon, reversed a surprise ruling in March 1994 by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, which held, contrary to 18 years of previous higher court rulings, that the definition of “take” used in the ESA prohibition of “taking” endangered species did not include taking habitat.

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# Humane education with Jane Goodall

by Carol A. Connare

In moments, she went from sipping coffee with patrolmen to getting a surprise audience with the top 100 captains of the Los Angeles Police Department. Adrenaline pumping, Dr. Jane Goodall thought fast. "I said to myself, 'I've got to get their attention, or they won't hear a thing I say.'" Deputy Chief Kroeker introduced Goodall to the men. She stood up and said, "If I were a female chimpanzee and I walked into a room of high-ranking male chimpanzees, it would be foolish if I didn't greet them with a submissive pant-grunt," which she proceeded to do.

All eyes looked up, the men listened intently to her ten-minute talk, and Chief Willie Williams agreed to endorse her educational program—Roots and Shoots—and help introduce it to inner city kids.

As humans, we take superiority for granted. But Goodall feels strongly, based on years in the bush, doing zoological research, that we are not as different from other animals as many of us think.

The kind light in her eyes doesn't disguise her preference for being on the lush slopes of Gombe National Park, Tanzania, Africa, notebook in hand, recording chimp behavior in their rapidly shrinking environs. This is the English girl who earned her fare to Africa by saving up waitress tips, and sailed there on the *Kenya Castle*. This is the famed researcher and Cambridge graduate who accepts that reaching people with words and pictures is a vital part of her mission—the only hope of saving wild chimps in Africa, including those at Gombe, now a 30-square-mile island amid deforested, depleted hillsides and growing numbers of people.

So Dr. Jane Goodall has become a globetrotter, carrying her slides from cocktail party to podium. "I haven't been in any one place for more than three weeks at a time since 1986," she admits. "And even that is

Tanzanians, a videographer, and sometimes European and American Ph.D. students.

Ironically, one of the chimps she loves so well is also a reason to stay away. A rogue male, Frodo, has attacked Goodall three times, each instance life-threatening due to the steep pitch of the terrain. During the last attack, she hit her head on a rock and suffered bleeding. "Luckily small bushes stopped me from dropping to my death," said Goodall. The other chimps sniffed her blood, seemed confused, and emitted "hoo-hooing" sounds. "There was nothing else for me to do but brush myself off and get back to the research center," said Goodall. Frodo's bullying seems piqued specifically by her presence, so she tries to avoid him. "He is really mean to me, and we don't know why."

On the road, Goodall's soft voice, direct manner, and worldwide reputation are more of an asset to her causes than in Gombe, but still she wants to be there.

"They are truly amazing beings," she says of the chimps, again and again.

## Roots and Shoots

Goodall is thoughtful when asked what has been her biggest discovery during a life spent with the chimps. "The most important thing I have learned," she decides, "is the effect of early childhood experience on subsequent development."

The role of children in changing the world is the focus of Goodall's most recent effort. Children are the "roots and shoots" of hope, inspiring the name of her program for school-aged children. "Children are so ready to fling their little selves into something," said Goodall, breaking into a knowing smile, her voice rising slightly from its lecture-weary tone. "Roots, because they move underground and form a solid foundation," she explained. "Shoots, because they are

buy a piece of rainforest, but we can't think that is all we have to do," Goodall warned Phillips Exeter Academy students who were able to purchase endangered plots of land for Earth Day. "We must take care of all that is wrong in our own back yards also."

Goodall explained that some of the money she raises supports chimp sanctuaries run by the Institute in the Congo, Burundi, Uganda, and Kenya. The sanctuaries are staffed by locals, and serve as educational centers for community members and visitors.

## Milestones

Goodall realized her girlhood dreams of going to the "dark continent" of Africa despite doubting aunts and nay-saying attitudes. She remembers her mother's words that made the difference: "If you work hard enough, take advantage of every opportunity, and never give up, you will find a way." Thirty-four years later, Goodall is still living by those words, learning new facts about chimpanzees, and tackling new problems.

Her strong will in 1957 won her an appointment with renowned anthropologist and archaeologist Dr. Louis Leakey, which led to Goodall's work in Gombe. "He told me I was someone he had been seeking for 10 years, a girl to whom animals were more important than makeup, boyfriends, and parties," Goodall remembers.

Her priorities haven't changed. She dresses simply with her greying hair pulled back, a few wild strands rebelling against the tie. Her sweatshirt reads "Gombe 30," with the family names of all the chimps she's studied hand-printed in colorful ink. Among her many honors, she says, her favorite is that, "I won the National Geographic Hubbard Medal this year. What made it so special was that my mother was able to be there."

She recounts how she once held out

*Jane Goodall. (Photo by Tanya Tuell.)*

a nut to a chimp. Instead of taking it, he knocked it away and held her hand gently for a moment—a message of resonance.

"Not too long ago," Goodall recounts, "I walked into a laboratory that had been totally changed. There were large areas for the chimps to romp two by two, versus the single small cages of a few years earlier. The director told me that I had been his foe, but by showing slides of his lab as an example of what goes on, he was able to get the funding to improve his facility."

The lessons Goodall has learned about herself come easier: "I have a tough constitution and I have an amazing mother," she said. "I have been blessed with the feeling that I have a mission." To be sure, Goodall takes her mission as seriously as her research. To her, there is not a minute to waste. "I need to use my energy while I have it. I could die tomorrow."

There is a picture of Goodall as a young girl sitting in the sand, innocent and loving, clutching her cherished chimp doll Jubilee. It is this, her selfless embrace of animals, an innate childhood instinct, that she hopes to teach the rest of us to remember.

*The Jane Goodall Institute is located at POB 599, Ridgefield, CT 06877.*

only a couple of times a year.”

From classroom to boardroom, Goodall raises support for programs managed by the Jane Goodall Institute, of Ridgefield, Connecticut. On a recent tour of New England, Goodall addressed Phillips Exeter Academy students and faculty in Exeter, New Hampshire, expressing her belief that the human animal can reverse the tide of environmental destruction.

“My study of chimps has helped bridge the perceived gap between man and the animal kingdom,” said Goodall of what led her to this nomadic life. “Watching them is humbling. They are so like us.” So like us, in fact, that we share more than 98% of our genetic makeup with them. They are more like us than they are like monkeys.

So like us, they are aggressive, nurturing, psychotic, suffer early childhood trauma, and can be taught sign language. These and other discoveries have been the direct result of Dr. Goodall’s research—the longest unbroken field study of any animal species. Currently her team at the Gombe Stream Research Center is focusing on the cultural traditions of three groups of chimps living in the park, in addition to studying rainforest ecology.

Fundraising and awareness-raising keep Goodall away from the chimps most of the time, but she manages regular visits. She owns a home in Tanzania, and when there, she almost always makes the trip to Gombe, where her research center is staffed by 25

new and seemingly weak, but to reach light they can break concrete and move boulders.”

The roots began to grow in Goodall’s own home in Tanzania when she hosted local students for a weekend in 1991. They told Goodall they had learned about poaching and animal smuggling in school, but not much else. “When I asked if they wanted learn more about animals,” remembered Goodall, “they said ‘definitely yes.’”

Beginning without seed money, relying solely on teacher and student enthusiasm, Roots and Shoots has spread to more than 30 countries. It involves thousands of children, from preschool to college age. It is founded on the principals of stewardship. Each participant must show concern for the environment, non-human animals, and each other. From this beginning, children and adults design their own localized projects.

In Tanzania, activities include tree-planting, clearing plastic refuse from beaches, and sponsoring wildlife art contests. In America, students may help take care of animals in a shelter, or learn to recycle. Goodall networks the program globally via a newsletter, and with new funding, aims to electronically connect children of different cultures so that they may share their particular environmental concerns. Already, some schools swap handmade books the students publish about problems they have identified and worked to solve.

The doctor described a sad state of cultural and political difference when she brought a group of Tanzanian students to the Bronx Zoo. They toured the first-rate medical facilities for the animals, which stood in stark contrast to their country’s own poor clinics for humans. “We talked about the inequality of health care,” said Goodall. “The children came to their own conclusion: they didn’t hold any resentment for the animals, because they were in captivity.”

Continues Goodall, “Roots and Shoots helps youngsters see that we need to change the way we live to make a difference. We are the problem and the solution.” She is adamant in her philosophy that we can invent a way out of our global illness by the same brain power that got us here. “It is fine to

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## Hunting & trapping

**Citizens to End Animal Suffering & Exploitation is forming a petition drive to place an initiative measure restoring the 1974 Massachusetts ban on leghold trapping on the 1996 state ballot. Since 1989, the state Division of Fisheries and Wildlife has held that padded leghold traps aren't covered by the 1974 law; in June the state Supreme Court so ruled. To help, call 617-628-9030.**

**Results of a major public opinion survey commissioned by the Colorado Division of Wildlife "indicate that a substantial majority of Coloradans would vote to ban wildlife trapping,"** human dimensions coordinator Linda Sikorowski advised the brass on July 13. "A substantial proportion of Colorado residents are positively oriented toward wildlife rights and

wildlife welfare values," she continued. "Trapping solely for the purpose of recreation or for economic gain is not adequate justification for trapping to the Colorado public." The survey found that trapping could best be sold as a means of rabies prevention and wildlife population control—but this might not be for long, as the advent of oral rabies vaccination of wildlife reinforces the

22-year-old position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that trapping is neither effective against rabies nor in lastingly depressing wildlife populations. "Support for a trapping ban does not indicate support for a ban on hunting," Sikorowski added. "Almost six in 10 of those who would ban trapping feel that a ban on hunting would be bad." But that means 36%

of Coloradans do favor an outright ban on hunting—quite a high percentage compared to similar studies of a decade ago.

**License fees from pheasant hunters** haven't met the cost of the Pennsylvania pheasant stocking program since 1985, the state game commission reported in July, petitioning to double the price of hunting licenses.

**Hawaii on June 21 became the 50th state to adopt a hunter harassment law.** Hunting isn't big in Hawaii, but taxidermist Bobby Caires, 42, of Haleakala, made page one of the *Wall Street Journal* on July 25 for his \$500-a-day pig-stabbing hunts. First Caires' dogs find and corner a feral pig; then the client knifes the animal. Caires leads about 50 such hunts a year. Calling feral pigs "the single greatest threat to the Hawaiian rainforest," the Nature Conservancy encourages pig-stabbing, as well as pig-snaring, which Caires considers "too cruel to the animal."

**A bill to ban fox hunting in Britain** failed on second reading in the House of Commons on July 14, but was passed to the House of Lords after the sponsor, opposition Labour Party member John McFall, accepted an amendment under which it will become an offense to "cruelly kick, beat, impale, burn, crush, or drown any wild mammal."

**A bill to ban captive bird shoots in Pennsylvania** was reported out of the state house rules committee on June 29, just before the summer recess, but didn't reach the floor for a vote when speaker Tom Ryan pretended it wasn't on the schedule. Representative Thaddeus Kirkland showed that it was, but the house then voted 121-75 against let-

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

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

Fund ad

ting it come to a vote. To avoid inflaming the hunting lobby, bill proponents prevailed upon Steve Hindi of the Chicago Animal Rights Coalition to delay releasing video of a turkey shoot held June 11 at the Lone Pine Gun Club in Middleport. "Ninety domestic turkeys, live and fully conscious, were killed," Hindi said. "The victims were held captive by a large wooden stock through which their legs were placed. They were then roughly thrown on top of tires. There were four targets in a line at 75 yards, and four at 100 yards. Incompetent and/or drunken contestants were allowed to use virtually any type of gun they wished, from handguns to assault rifles to weapons that could bring down an elephant. Hours of videotape show victims being showered by dirt and debris before being hit. The wounded often waited long periods" before suffering a fatal injury, although some were beheaded in front of the rest. "Occasionally a headless bird would be seen 'running' around the shoot area and the other turkeys."

**Five of eight permits to shoot bears** at the McNeil River Game Sanctuary in Alaska, issued by lottery, went to anti-hunting activists on July 12, while another went to a hunter who said he probably wouldn't use it. Anti-hunters packed the lottery at the urging of Friends of McNeil River.

**The Fund for Animals on July 19 filed suit** in Burlington, Vermont, alleging that federal funding of the state Moose Investigations Project, which supports the Vermont moose hunt, violates the National Environmental Policy Act because no environmental review of the hunt has been done. On July 21, the Fund filed a similar suit in Washington D.C. against the bear-baiting policy recently adopted by the U.S. Forest Service, which allows baiting in National Forests if baiting is legal in those states.

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.*

## TRIPLE TROUBLE FOR HUMANE SOCIETY OF US

WASHINGTON D.C.—August 10 dawned bright for the Humane Society of the U.S., as newspapers across the country carried a photo of HSUS director of legislative affairs Wayne Pacelle and Senator Rick Santorum (R-Pa.) decrying puppy mills at a press conference held the day before to announce that Santorum and 14 other Senators had jointly signed a letter to Agriculture Secretary Daniel Glickman, seeking stiffer enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act.

Then someone noticed that the letter Santorum sent was markedly different from the letter sent by 110 House members and three Senators in the same cause—and the effect of Santorum's letter was to undercut the House letter, whose signers were rallied by Rep. Glenn Poshard (D-Ill.)

The Poshard letter, circulated to potential signers on June 27 and delivered to Glickman on August 8, asked for Glickman's "strong support" in imposing ten specific new standards for puppy and kitten breeding facilities: "Increase basic cage size for companion animals permanently housed in the facilities; improve flooring within the primary enclosures by requiring plastic-coated wire of a specific width; increase the size and material of the resting surface for each animal in a primary enclosure; require constant access to potable water for all animals housed in the facility; limit the number of times/frequency breeding stock can be bred over a certain time period; strengthen the sanitation requirements for the primary enclosure; eliminate the ability to tether animals; reexamine temperature guidelines; require more specific daily exercise of animals at the facilities; exclude 'another dog' as acceptable exercise."

The requests for specific regulations were based on the findings of an internal review of USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service/Regulatory Enforcement Animal

Care activity, which found that the present regulations leave so much to the judgement of facility owners and veterinarians as to be unenforceable against all but the most egregious abuse. Apparent violations of basic care standards often can't be prosecuted because the regulations allow the alleged offenders to hold that they are following professional advice.

Santorum, Poshard, and humane groups were to present the letter to media on August 9.

"Unfortunately," American Humane Association legislative director Adele Douglass wrote in an alert to members, "the *Washington Post* chided Senator Santorum for wanting stronger puppy mill regulations, especially since, as a Republican, he is traditionally anti-regulation. We believe that the *Washington Post* blurb, combined with pressure from the American Kennel Club and the American Veterinary Medical Association, resulted in a change in the original letter's content. On August 4, just days before the letter was to be sent to the USDA, Senator Santorum's letter was changed to ask for enforcement of current regulations only."

### AKC cuts letter's demands

Congressional and Senatorial aides who spoke to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**—some of whom called *before* their offices were asked for comment—confirmed that this is exactly what happened: after 124 other legislators had already signed on, Santorum huddled with AKC lobbyist Jim Holt, AVMA lobbyist Pamela Abney, and Pacelle, deleting the requests that cage sizes be increased, water be always available, tethering be banned, temperature guidelines be re-examined, flooring follow specific material requirements, and the number of times an animal may be bred be restricted, and putting the onus on the USDA to enforce the existing reg-

ulations that it had already found to be unenforceable.

Balking, Poshard, the 110 members of the House, and Senators Paul Simon (D-Ill.), Carol Mosely Braun (D-Ill.), and Paul Wellman (DFL-Minnesota) sent the original letter—but the damage was done, in that Santorum and HSUS drew national publicity for ostensibly seeking tougher USDA-APHIS-REAC enforcement, even as Santorum's rewritten letter sent the message to Congress that efforts to help APHIS-REAC get the regulatory tools it needs won't get Republican support in the Senate.

Also at the Santorum/Pacelle press conference, APHIS staffer Cynthia Eck was left to lament that the USDA lacks the authority to regulate either pet stores or breeders who only sell directly to the public, and that lack of personnel limits APHIS to inspecting the 4,600 federally licensed breeders and dealers only once a year, on average.

Santorum had seemed a strange sponsor for a crack-down on puppy mills: a member of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus, with little if any record in support of pro-animal legislation, from Pennsylvania, which state senator Stewart Greenleaf described in 1993 as "The puppy mill capitol of the world." Greenleaf was author of an unsuccessful state bill to police puppy mills, many of which are located in the northern and western parts of the state—Santorum's base of support as a member of the House, 1991-1994, and in his 1994 election to the U.S. Senate.

While the AKC position on puppy mill regulation is consistent with the organization's position as the voice of dog breeders, the AVMA and HSUS positions were somewhat more surprising. No one at HSUS was talking, on the record, but **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was given to understand by well-placed persons that Pacelle opted for (*continued on page 14*)

**AHA (through September)**

# What HSUS brass did on their summer vacations

(continued from page 13)

the highest possible profile on the issue, instead alignment with other humane groups and the signers of the Poshard letter, as some HSUS staff purportedly favored.

Abney, of the AVMA, told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that, "I feel that if those facilities required to be licensed were licensed and inspected, with follow-through enforcement [of existing regulations], then the majority of problems seen with commercial breeding facilities would disappear. If USDA-APHIS-REAC were to allocate time and resources toward properly enforcing the current regulations, the welfare of the animals would rapidly improve. However, if USDA was forced to labor through a cost-benefit analysis pending the introduction of new regulations, there would be far less resources to enforce the current regulations. Moreover, if the regulations were found to be wanting after proper enforcement, then the specific deficiencies could be addressed directly."

While the House has passed a bill requiring cost-benefit analysis of new regulations, which Santorum strongly favors, the bill has not cleared the Senate, and even if passed by the Senate, is almost certain to be vetoed by President Bill Clinton. Abney's response further overlooked that APHIS-REAC has already declared a lack of essential resources and has reported on specific regulatory deficiencies; that's what occasioned Poshard's letter in the first place.

So advised, AVMA assistant director of scientific activities John Boyce reiterated that, "Dr. Abney and I, along with several of our colleagues, are attempting to represent the official position of the AVMA on this issue, namely that our first priority should be to see that USDA receives adequate funding to allow proper enforcement of existing animal care regulations."

Yet not one word in the Santorum letter even hinted at making more funding available to the USDA.

kennels—a common sideline of veterinary clinics. The veterinary community is sensitive to regulation of boarding kennels right now due to a series of tangles with the American Boarding Kennel Association over alleged conflict of interest in regulations which require facilities to be approved by a veterinarian or have a "veterinarian of record." ABKA officers in Connecticut and North Carolina recently persuaded state agriculture authorities to suspend veterinary approval requirements, because veterinarians could potentially protect a monopoly on providing boarding service by refusing to approve kennels run by non-vets.

Perhaps significantly, the Santorum letter includes in place of the Poshard letter's request for a specific requirement that dogs get daily exercise, the phrase "Exercise guidelines, as determined by the attending veterinarian, must be followed." Thus, if a vet runs a breeding kennel, he could do about exercise whatever he/she pleases.

## *VP David Wills fired*

The puppy mill flap was just one headache for HSUS president Paul Irwin and Humane Society International president John Hoyt, whose organization is the umbrella for HSUS and several affiliated organizations. On August 9, they were obliged to put HSUS vice president David Wills on administrative leave. On August 11, after rumors about the circumstances raced through the animal protection community, Wills was fired.

Just weeks earlier, in June, Hoyt and Irwin, both former clergymen, presided over a lavish Mexican wedding for Wills and Laurie White, former wife of PETA president Alex Pacheco, now a volunteer for the Washington Humane Society. Some sources told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that Pacelle and Ark Trust Genesis project assistant Kirsten Rosenberg, who were married at about the same time, were wed at the same ceremony.

Wills' departure came as HSUS/HSI board members questioned the

ordinate abroad without prior authorization, had submitted expense accounts including business lunches and other meetings that never took place, and had transferred a female staffer to longtime friend Pacelle's office in an purported attempt to keep people with knowledge of his personal affairs from comparing notes. Details of some of the alleged transactions were recorded by current and former employees, who also alleged sexual harassment by Wills at various times over a three-year period. Several serious charges were detailed in a 21-page affidavit, while further charges, by other plaintiffs, may be included in affidavits yet to be filed.

On August 9, an e-mail message to HSUS staff announced that Wills' duties as director of companion animals and investigations would be temporarily handled by John Kullberg, president of the American SPCA 1979-1991, and head of the HSUS Wildlife Land Trust since October 1994.

Earlier in the summer, Wills accepted the June 30 recommendation of circuit court mediation judge Steven N. Andrews of Oakland County, Michigan, that he should pay \$42,500 restitution and damages to Sandra LeBost, of Royal Oak, Michigan, who allegedly loaned Wills \$28,311 and her father's gold watch, with a claimed worth of \$10,000, and was not repaid, when Wills left his former post as executive director of the Michigan Humane Society to form the National Society for Animal Protection in mid-1989. Wills headed NSAP, now dormant, for two years before taking his HSUS job.

A mediation judge is believed to have recommended that Wills pay \$21,000 to William and Judith McBride, of Ortonville, Michigan, who allegedly loaned Wills \$20,000 in May and June, 1991, and were also not repaid. That case, however, will apparently go to court. Meanwhile, a pre-settlement probe of Wills' ability to pay the recommended sums reported that according to the Washington D.C. registrar of deeds,

Hampshire, first to MHS and then to HSUS.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** was told by senior persons within HSUS that negotiations over a possible HSUS takeover of the Washington D.C. animal control contract, begun by Wills, will continue. The Washington Humane Society contract expired in May. The major obstacle to the deal is purportedly the intention of WHS to keep responsibility for anti-cruelty enforcement, granted to it by Congress, which administers Washington D.C.

## *Stumbling Bloch*

At deadline **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was still investigating whether either HSUS or HSUS senior officers took investment advice from financial radio talk show host I.H. "Sonny" Bloch, and if so, what the result was. Bloch, 58, was associated with HSUS for at least a decade, first as host of a TV program about pets and later, from 1991 until spring 1995, as a member of the HSUS board of directors. Bloch is now in federal prison in Manhattan, awaiting multiple trials, beginning with a federal court suit filed in Newark, New Jersey in December 1994 by 280 investors from 33 states, alleging Bloch fraudulently induced them to invest \$9.38 million in a worthless wireless cable system.

A longtime resident of Tampa, Florida, Bloch fled to the Dominican Republic in March 1995, purportedly to avoid "persecution" by federal agents who were probing accusations of financial misdealings and statutory rape. Bloch declared his innocence.

Statutory rape charges have apparently not been filed to date. However, on May 26, as Bloch was still broadcasting daily from Santo Domingo, the Securities and Exchange Commission charged him and four others with bilking investors of \$3.8 million by selling \$21 million worth of memberships in firms set up to buy three radio stations. Later that day, Dominican authorities arrested Bloch at request of the FBI and

That left another possible explanation: specific regulatory requirements applied to breeding facilities might also be applied, as a basic care standard, in various pending state efforts to regulate boarding

use of HSUS/HSI funds to pay wedding-related costs and cover Wills' personal debts. Insiders told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that Wills had drawn significant loans against his \$70,000-plus salary, had taken a female sub-

the street address Wills furnished to the court apparently does not exist.

Wills' fall from grace after several years as Hoyt's heir-apparent left in doubt the positions of Pacelle and lobbyists Aaron Medlock and Bill Long, whom Wills recruited from the Fund for Animals in April 1994. Also in question was the further association with HSUS of DeDay LaRene, a longtime Wills pal who joined HSUS to do community service after spending a year in federal prison for helping Joey Giacalone conceal \$410,000 from the IRS. LaRene had represented Giacalone since a 1975 grand jury probe of the disappearance of former Teamster boss Jimmy Hoffa, and in 1988 represented Robert Miles, Michigan grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan. Yet another HSUS staffer believed likely to be packing was Joan Witt, LaRene's wife, who followed Wills from a humane society post in Nashua, New

returned him to the U.S.

Then, on July 7, federal prosecutors in Manhattan indicted Bloch on eight counts of tax fraud, perjury, and obstruction of justice, regarding his financial dealings from 1991 through 1993 with Broadcast Management Corporation, the producer of his financial talk show, which aired on 170 stations from 1980 until earlier this year.

## ***HSUS notes***

*Dennis White, recently dismissed after 19 years as head of the American Humane Association's animal protection division, has been hired to represent HSUS in Dallas, Texas. • HSUS field reps are reportedly now being asked to work from their homes, without secretarial service. Several regional posts are vacant, and the HSUS service regions are apparently being realigned to cut the number of regional reps.*

FARM ad (September only)

## ***Urban wildlife***

# **Woofs & growls**

## **People**

**The American Humane Association** on July 19 announced the appointment of **Ed Sayres** as head of the AHA Animal Protection Division, and **Patricia Olson**, DVM, to direct a new subdivision, Veterinary Medical Affairs and Studies. Sayres formerly was president of **St. Hubert's Giralda**, a shelter based in Madison, New Jersey, which he joined as director of humane education in 1974. He is also on the board of the **Delta Society** and **Society of Animal Welfare Administrators**. Olson is on the faculty of the **University of Minnesota School of Veterinary Medicine**. \* **William W. Howard**, CEO since 1989, has been named interim president of the **National Wildlife Federation**, succeeding **Jay D. Hair**, who resigned his \$257,000-a-year post in July amid a dispute with the board over deficits totaling about \$800,000 over the past two years. The NWF is a national umbrella for 49 state hunting associations. \* Longtime **World Society for the Protection of Animals** representative **Wim de Kok** quit at the end of July, declining to state a reason or mention future plans.

## **Bullfeathers**

**Beneath a headline reading, "Wienerschnitzel goes vegetarian," the newly published *Farm Sanctuary 1994 Annual Report* claims that due to lobbying by Farm Sanctuary executive director Gene Bauston, Der Wienerschnitzel announced it would test market a vegetarian hot dog in southern California. Called for details, Der Wienerschnitzel research and development chief Tim Ellis told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the firm actually *rejected* test marketing a vegetarian hot dog more than a year before because of the difficulty of keeping veggie dogs strictly separate from meat dogs.**

**The Florida Animal Control Association** has issued a warning about bogus "Humane Society Lucky Dog Raffles," promoted by one William Stanley of the Premier Management Group, using the names of actual humane societies without their consent.

## **New groups**

**Lambda Humane**, founded by Friends of Animals staffer Bill Dollinger, "is a new national organization of gay men, lesbians, bisexual and transgender individuals, working on gay rodeo, AIDS-related animal research," and other issues involving animals and gay people: POB 2956, Washington, DC 20013; 202-728-3830.

**Animal Rights America**, "a nationwide federation of grassroots animal rights organizations and individual activists," has formed at POB 469, Caldwell, NJ 07006; 201-228-7632. The 14-member board includes four married couples: Tom and Nancy Regan, Gary Francione and Anna Charlton, Ben and Anne Crimando, and James Corrigan and Elizabeth Colville. Also on the board are Larry Carter, Stu Chaifetz, Johnny Fernandez, Angie Metler, Janine Motta, and Shelton Walden.

**The Animal Law Section** of the State Bar of Michigan welcomes membership inquiries c/o Beatrice Freidlander, Animal Law Organizing Chair, State Bar of Michigan, 306 Townsend, Lansing, MI 48933. Michigan animal protection lawyers are also represented by Attorneys for Animals, 320 N. Mulberry, Marshall, MI 49068; 616-789-1340.

## **Animal Amnesty folds**

**Animal Amnesty**, a **multilingual fashion-oriented media project** and magazine based in Milan, Italy, has disbanded after six years due to insolvency, writes founder Enzo Dal Verme.

## Agriculture

The National Cattlemen's Association, National Live Stock and Meat Board, parts of the Beef Board, and the U.S. Meat Export Federation are reportedly uniting under one umbrella as the Beef Industry Organization. Member groups claim to have already trained 1,600 volunteers to help promote beef.

**Pork King of Illinois** on July 25 applied for a permit to reopen the defunct Kenosha Beef slaughterhouse in Hebron, Illinois—and nine days later withdrew the application amid a storm of opposition from residents, who said they no longer want a slaughterhouse in their community.

**Italian police on July 25 arrested 10 people and seized 650 cattle**, breaking up a scheme to smuggle cattle into Italy from France, Germany, and Spain, evading European Union health rules through the use of bogus papers. Two of those arrested had known links to the Camorra Mafia, based in southern Naples.

**The government of Queensland, Australia**, in mid-August was considering air drops of strychnine to fight a mouse boom. Killing dingoes and other wild predators left the mice without natural controls.

**A pigtailed macaque named Kai-Song** on August 8 won the coconut-picking championship of Surathani province, Thailand, over 39 competitors. About 1,200 trained monkeys now pick coconuts in southern Thailand, replacing humans.

The first year of widespread BST use in the dairy industry to stimulate cows to give more milk coincided with a 6.5% drop in the number of Illinois dairy farms. Because low milk prices discourage reinvestment and expansion, and because the average age of the 2,191 dairy farmers left is close to 50, the Illinois dairy industry is expected to keep declining.

**Record heat in mid-July killed 2,600 cattle, 150,000 chickens, 120,000 turkeys, and 330 hogs in poorly ventilated Iowa barns.** In Wisconsin, 32,000 animals died, including 27,000 chickens and turkeys. Fire engines rushed from farm to farm, hosing down tin roofs, to keep the toll from becoming worse.

**European Union farm ministers** on June 22 agreed that livestock may be hauled for no more than eight hours without rest, food, and water, unless specially equipped vehicles are used, in which case journeys may last up to 28 hours, depending on the age and type of animal. Newly appointed British agriculture commissioner Douglas Hogg told a gathering of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons that his next goal would be "to join battle on the issue of the crate system of veal production, which at the United Kingdom's request the European Commission is now working to bring forward at an early date to the EC Council of Ministers." Veal crating, common in some EC nations, is banned in Britain.

## Hog slurry isn't the only stench in North Carolina

**RALEIGH, N.C.**—"Boss Hog," a two-section expose of the political influence and environmental consequences of the pork industry, published on March 19 by the *Raleigh News & Observer*, became a hot item after a manure storage lagoon broke on June 21 at Oceanview Farms in Onslow, North Carolina, spilling more than 25 million gallons of slurry into nearby fields and streams.

By contrast, Henry Spira of the Coalition for Nonviolent Food pointed out, the Exxon Valdez spill involved "only" 11 million gallons of crude oil.

The same day, a similar spill occurred in Sampson, N.C., and less than two weeks later, a lagoon in Duplin County, N.C., dumped 8.6 million gallons of poultry slurry into tributaries of the Cape Fear River.

"For environmental activists," Spira told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "these massive spills translate into a dramatic wake-up call that raising 7.5 billion animals for food every year is destroying nature while gobbling up our resources. For industry," he added, "a 'wake-up call' could translate into more protection money paid out to legislators. In the past four years, more than half the current North Carolina General Assembly took campaign contributions from the pork industry."

Explained the *News & Observer*, "North Carolina is the nation's #2 hog producer. Last year's crop generated more than \$1

billion in revenue, more than tobacco. This year, hogs are expected to pass broiler chickens as the #1 agricultural commodity. State agencies have aided the expansion of pork production, but have been slow to act on a growing range of resulting problems."

Added reporters Pat Stith and Joby Warrick, "You don't have to look hard to spot pork industry connections in North Carolina. Just start at the top. U.S. Senator Lauch Faircloth, a Republican who leads a Congressional subcommittee on the environment, is a hog producer. Democratic governor Jim Hunt is the top recipient of political contributions from Wendell Murphy, whose Duplin County hog firm is the biggest in the nation. The chair of the environmental committee in the state House, Republican John Nichols, is building a large hog operation in Craven County, and will raise pigs for Murphy. The chair of the Senate committee on environment and agriculture, Democrat Charles W. Albertson, is a friend of Murphy's and—judging from contributions—the pork industry's favorite legislator. Murphy himself, a former Democratic state senator, is honorary chair of the James Graham Endowment, a group working to raise \$5 million for scholarships in the name of North Carolina's agriculture commissioner."

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** will be taking a closer look at these gents' pork barrel politics within the very near future.

## CLENBUTEROL

**Wisconsin moves to bust Vitek; Monfort will buy no show cattle**

Acting on the findings of an 18-month federal investigation, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture,

Humane Farming Assn. (paid through 3/96)

## Horses

Trade, and Consumer Protection on July 31 sued to dissolve the Vitek Supply Corp., a subsidiary of the Dutch veterinary pharmaceutical firm Pricor. Pricor vice president Aat Groenvelt founded the Provimi Veal empire in 1962 and brought the practice of crating veal calves and milk-fed lambs to North America.

The FDA received evidence in 1989 implicating Vitek, Provimi, and Pricor in smuggling and selling the banned growth stimulant clenbuterol, a synthetic steroid, but the probe didn't start until February 1994, when U.S. Customs intercepted clenbuterol and other illegal drugs *en route* to Vitek and alerted the USDA.

The case reached public notice in December 1994, through the work of Humane Farming Association investigator Gail Eisenitz.

Feed distributors in Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania are also involved, but authorities have been quiet about the extent to which veal sold to the public may have been tainted with clenbuterol, whose residues can cause a racing heart rate, tremors, headaches, dizziness, nausea, chills, and fever.

Responding to another clenbuterol-related series of scandals, involving drugged exhibition livestock, the USDA has ordered slaughterhouses to test carcasses bought at exhibitions for the presence of the steroid. Monfort, formerly purchasing about 1,000 prize-winning cattle a year from Colorado county fairs, announced on August 7 that it will cease buying show cattle because of the testing requirement.

Although the Monfort slaughterhouse is among the biggest in the world, killing 4,500 cattle daily, "We just don't have the facilities or manpower to do that," said spokesperson K.T. Miller.

The pullout knocks a hole in the economic foundations of the Colorado cattle exhibition circuit.

Humane Farming Assn.

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*The Pig Picture*  
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watchable 18-minute video,  
suitable for showing  
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1550 California St., Suite C,  
San Francisco, CA 94109.**

**The Xu Longlife Group of Jiansu, China**, sold \$14.6 million worth of ranch-reared snakes for meat and pharmaceutical use last year, including \$600,000 in sales abroad. A purported aphrodisiac made from powdered snake penis is the hottest export product, sold in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.

# Adoption Pact working

**SAN FRANCISCO**—"We predicted that impounds would increase as the public became aware of the Pact's lifesaving guarantee," recounts the newly published SF/SPCA report covering the first year of the revolutionary no-kill animal control agreement. "The theory at the heart of the Adoption Pact is that more people will surrender their unwanted pets to shelters, as opposed to abandoning or neglecting them, if they know the animal is going to be placed in a loving home rather than be killed. Total impounds of San Francisco dogs and cats did rise, by 1,314 animals."

The SF/SPCA placed 5,054 animals during the first 12 months of the Adoption Pact, including 3,382 animals who required medical or behavioral rehabilitation, 2,314 of whom would have been euthanized at the city shelter before the Adoption Pact, under which the SF/SPCA

accepts all healthy or recoverable animals received by the city.

The San Francisco citywide adoption rate is now at 85% of total shelter intakes. The current U.S. rate is circa 27%, according to both individual shelter and statewide records in the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** files. The lowest rate for a major city is 9%, in Chicago. The range for whole states is from 16% in Texas to 46% in New York, or 31% in Washington if North Shore Animal League placements of animals from out of state are subtracted from the New York totals. NSAL does nearly half of all the adoptions done in New York—including about a third of the adoptions of animals picked up *with-in* the state.

The popularity of the Adoption Pact is such that SF/SPCA membership increased from 57,760 in June 1994 to 70,991 by June 1995.

# Chase pens spread rabies

**ATLANTA**—Hunters illegally translocating coyotes from Texas could cause rabies outbreaks "the likes of which we haven't seen since the 1930s, 1940s, and early 1950s," warns Centers for Disease Control and Prevention rabies section chief Dr. Charles Rupprecht.

"This is a hot bug for dogs," Rupprecht explained on August 10. "Dogs are the biggest indicator of this outbreak, and we do not want it to get out of south Texas."

Transmission occurs when coyotes or foxes in the latent phase of rabies—when they are often easiest to catch—are trapped for use in chase pens, where hunters "train" hounds by setting them on the captive animals, a growing pastime in much of the country. The coyotes or foxes may either bite the hounds or escape from the pens to spread rabies elsewhere. At one Florida chase pen, eight dogs were infected late last year, obliging 26 people to get post-rabies exposure shots, while a 20-square-mile area was put under quarantine.

Florida had 110 known animal cases in the first half of 1995, after finding a record 258 cases in 1994. "We had about 20 cat cases. The last time we saw that was in the late 1940s," said state health department epidemiologist William Bigler, who also cited chase pens as a risk factor.

North Carolina, another state where chase pens are big, found 112 rabid animals in the first third of 1995, mostly raccoons and skunks.

"This is [also] how raccoon rabies got stated," Rupprecht warned. Until coonhunters took infected raccoons to West Virginia in 1976, raccoon rabies was "Just a phenomenon in Florida."

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** subscriber Mona Lefebvre of Topeka, Kansas, has since 1974 collected repeated promises from the Humane Society of the U.S. and other humane groups that they will work to ban chase pens, but to date none have given the pens a high profile in campaigns.

The best hope for halting the coyote rabies outbreak seems to be the use of an oral vaccine embedded in bait balls, similar to the vaccine used successfully against fox rabies in Europe for more than 15 years, and the one approved by the USDA in April, after years of testing, for use

# Animal control & rescue

## New legislation

**An update of Louisiana animal protection laws long sought by Legislation In Support of Animals**, the Coalition of Louisiana Animal Advocates, and other state groups includes the stiffest felony cruelty statute in the U.S., mandating a fine of not less than \$1,000, up to \$25,000, plus from one year in prison up to 10 years at hard labor; fines for misdemeanor cruelty of up to \$1,000 and 48 hours of community service plus jail time; the extension of the cruelty law to cover parrots, parakeets, and lovebirds (but not fighting cocks); the extension of the state's anti-dog theft law to cover other pets, with stiffer penalties; and the creation of a fund to help save the scarce Louisiana spectacled bear, funded by sales of a special license plate. Known for gung-ho efficacy—on a budget of just \$50,000/year—LISA celebrated by bringing the Spay/Neuter Assistance Program mobile clinic from Houston to New Orleans for a weekend of providing free neutering to low-income families.

## Shelters

**The Greenhill Humane Society, in Eugene, Oregon, following realignment of the board of directors, on July 20 fired executive director Mert Davis.** Since Davis joined Greenhill Humane a decade ago, the shelter had achieved a 96% rate of compliance with its neutering requirement; annual animal intake fell from 9,389 to under 6,000; and adoptions soared from 401 in 1986 to nearly 2,000 last year, through the use of promotional methods borrowed from the North Shore Animal League. Given the board politics, Davis said, he might miss the job less than his full set of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** back issues, which a board member trashed in evicting his possessions from the office.

**New York governor George Pataki on August 10 signed a bill** imposing a surcharge of \$3.00 on licensing fees for unaltered dogs, expected to raise \$840,000 a year, of which \$715,000 will be used to subsidize neutering and rabies vaccination of animals adopted from shelters, pounds, and animal protection societies. A similar program in effect for 13 years in New Jersey has helped lower shelter dog intakes by 40,000 a year, saving taxpayers an estimated \$3.6 million a year in animal control costs. The subsidized neutering fee will be \$30, while the vaccination fee will be \$10.

**Maine governor Angus King on July 3 signed into law a bill allowing pet owners over the age of 18 to shoot their animals** for any reason, so long as they don't cause "undue suffering." Farmer Lee Houghton couldn't wait; on June 23 he shot his nine-year-old border collie in front of Union town manager Andy Hart and animal control officer Paul Wyman, rather than pay a \$17 license fee.

## Wildlife rehab

**Special Judge John P. Williams on July 28 threw out a suit filed by the City of Berry Hill, Tennessee, against Walden's Puddle**, a wildlife rehabilitation center, for alleged zoning violations. "The judge ruled that the City of Berry Hill," a square-mile enclave within the Nashville city limits, "has not complied with the requirements set by Tennessee state laws to have its cases heard in Metro General Sessions Court," said Walden's Puddle assistant director Howard Ezell. The case brought the resignation of the Berry Hill mayor and city manager.

**Accusing McHenry County (Illinois) Conservation District executive director Steve Weller and other officials**

against raccoon rabies. Malcolm Browne of the *New York Times* reported on July 25 that "A large-scale trial of the oral vaccine that began last February in the southern tip of Texas seems for the moment to have virtually stopped the northward march of the disease toward San Antonio."

Approval of the oral vaccine for raccoons came just as New York reported the most cases of rabies among animals—nearly 10,000—ever found in a year in one state. Most involved either raccoons or bats.

## **RABIES NOTES**

**Post-exposure shots for 665 people** who came into contact with a rabid kitten in a pet store in Concord, New Hampshire, last October, together with other essential follow-up, cost \$1.5 million, says the CDCP.

**The Pet Savers Foundation has proposed establishing a National Rabies Awareness Day.** "Letters to Congress supporting Rabies Awareness Day would be very helpful," Charlie McGinley of Pet Savers told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Get details c/o 14 Vanderverter Ave., Port Washington, NY 11050; 516-944-5025.

**Two residents of San Rafael, California, were bitten by rabid bats** in June, including a 5-year-old boy playing near a backyard pool and a woman who was swimming. The bats in each case were apparently attracted by insects hovering over the water.

**A laborer from Anhui province, China, bit four people** including a pregnant woman on July 19 in the city of Suzhou, a month after he was bitten by two rabid dogs.

## **OTHER ZOONOSES**

**Dr. Johann Bakken** of the Duluth Clinic in Duluth, Minnesota, and Dr. Stephen Dumler, a University of Maryland pathologist, in July confirmed their discovery of a new and sometimes fatal disease, human granulocytic ehrlichiosis, or HGE, borne by the same ticks who carry the Lyme disease spirochete. Producing a quick onset of flu-like symptoms, HGE is known to have killed at least four people, among fewer than 70 confirmed cases. As many as half of the known and suspected cases have been found in the New York counties of Westchester and Putnam—also heavily hit by both raccoon rabies and Lyme.

**The CDCP recorded a record 13,083 Lyme disease cases** in 1994, up from 8,257 in 1993. New York had 5,200 cases, Connecticut had 2,030, and New Jersey had 1,533. Ninety-five percent of the recorded cases occurred along the Atlantic seaboard, between Massachusetts and North Carolina.

**The New York health department** on July 20 announced it had caught a mouse carrying hantavirus in the Bridgehampton home of Verod Anthony Hopson, who died of the disease in early May—the second Long Island area victim, after David Rosenberg, who died in January 1994 after exposure to infected mouse droppings at his parents' Shelter Island home. Investigators said 22% of Long Island mice and 17% of Lower Hudson Valley mice carry a hantavirus antibody, compared with 0.6% of mice elsewhere in the state.

**The ebola virus outbreak** that hit Zaire in January, killing 226 people, is likely to be declared over on August 24, 12 weeks after the last known case was discovered. The final seven victims all survived, after local doctors rejected outside advice and injected them with blood drawn from 56 other survivors. The survivors' antibodies were successfully transfused, and the last victim left the Kinshasa hospital on July 31. While ebola is believed to infect people via contact with nonhuman primates, the World Health Organization reported July 13 that tests of 2,000 animals trapped in the area failed to find a trace of the origin of this epidemic.

**Anthrax in early August killed a slaughterhouse worker** who butchered an infected cow, and afflicted as many as 150 other people who ate her meat in Tambov, Russia.

## **Ear cropping, tail docking still okay with AVMA**

Delegates rejected resolutions to oppose cropping the ears and docking the tails of dogs at the July 8-9 annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association. By contrast, the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, representing British vets, has sought to outlaw the procedures since 1992.

The AVMA installed Sherbyn Ostrich as president, and elected Mary Beth Leininger, past president of the Michigan VMA, to succeed him in 1996. "I think my views are a bit more contemporary than past candidates," Leininger said, without clarifying in what way.

Davis intends to remain in humane work.

**The park board of Harvard, Illinois,** on July 13 voted against recommending that 10 acres of parkland be donated to the JES Exotics sanctuary, which is trying to relocate from Sharon, Wisconsin, due to zoning conflicts. JES Exotics applied for the land at the invitation of Harvard mayor Bill LeFev.

**The Wayne County Humane Society,** of Wooster, Ohio, is to break ground soon for a \$400,000 expansion.

**The Lazarian Society, a 15-year-old no-kill shelter housing 200 dogs,** run by self-styled monk Victorian Mattison in Cohecton, New York, issued an emergency appeal on July 5, claiming to be facing foreclosure due to nonpayment of \$18,353 in back taxes.

**of "intimidation and unwarranted attacks"** against her, wildlife rehabilitation specialist Sally Joosten on August 1 resigned from the district's Animal Rehab Center, effective September 30, after almost 20 years on the job. Among the points of dispute were Joosten's position as a member of the board of the nonprofit group Wildlife In Need, which has donated much of the ARC equipment but whose president, Monica Young, has had significant disagreements with district policy. The last straw was apparently a June memo ordering Joosten to keep the ARC cat locked in the center basement at all times. The 80-plus ARC volunteers, who donate 7,000 hours of labor annually, reportedly are aligned behind Joosten.

Frank Zigrang ad--  
paid through 1995

Ketch-All  
(paid through 10/95)

## WHAT'S BREWING IN MILWAUKEE?

**MILWAUKEE**—The Milwaukee County Board committee on parks, recreation, and culture on July 12 ordered the county corporation council to share records pertaining to the Wisconsin Humane Society with Wisconsin Animal Protection Society president Kay Mannes, but refused to probe allegations of animal abuse and mismanagement at WHS, which closed its books and meetings to the public in 1990. WHS executive director Victoria Wellens, hired at \$90,000/year in mid-1994 despite having no background in animal work, recently ired both staff and outside critics by trading in several vehicles used to haul animals and supplies for a \$28,000 Ford Bronco, from which animals are barred.

Responded Milwaukee County Intergovernment Pound Budget Committee chair Jim Ryan, "If the Wisconsin Humane Society is poorly managed, has morale problems, if there are no quarterly reports filed on time, if they spend too much money or make too much money, if the animals are poorly treated inside the humane society—as a practical matter that is not within our purview to be concerned about. It is not our role to act as a legal agency to oversee treatment of animals inside the shelter, because there are laws to protect animals," never mind that the enforcement agency in this case is the accused.

While WHS is trying to raise \$6.5 million to build a new shelter, another longtime critic, Cindy Shultz, in May announced the formation of a new organization, the Wisconsin SPCA, hoping to raise the wherewithal to open a rival shelter by January 1, 1996.

The summer heroes of animal rescue in Milwaukee, meanwhile, were firefighters Howie Hansen, who July 1 carried a Chihuahua out of a burning highrise, and Marvin Coleman, off duty at the time, who revived the dog with oxygen. "A life is a life," said Coleman.

Tomahawk ad (July, September)

## More animal control & rescue

### Municipal policy

**Miami Beach city manager Jose Garcia-Pedrosa** on July 26 scrapped a plan to pay Jennifer Hamner of Humane Animal Removal \$35 apiece to remove feral cats from the boardwalk area, and instead proposed an approach combining removal of adoptable cats and kittens with neuter/release of healthy adults. While Hamner had intended to euthanize all adults, offering only kittens for adoption, under the new plan only ailing cats would be euthanized. Mayor Seymour Gelber named former mayor Harold Rosen to head a cat care committee, already heavily endowed by an anonymous donor, also to include Irma Baron of SoBe Spay and Neuter and crime novelist Edna Buchanan, who, outraged, first made the catch-and-kill plan public. The boardwalk cat colony has existed since 1912, when according to J.N. Lummus, the first Miami Beach mayor, in his memoir *The Miracle of Miami Beach*, "I advertised for cats and the people brought me bags full of

**Animal control in DuPage County, Illinois, may job out sheltering and adoption duties** to cut the euthanasia rate. Bids from outside agencies will be reviewed in September. One potential bidder: Pets In Need, of Ringwood, a no-kill in McHenry County whose permit expired June 30 and will not be renewed due to alleged zoning violations. Ordered to relocate all animals by October 2, the shelter recently flunked a state Department of Agriculture inspection; founder Pat Klimo's protests brought a re-inspection by Department of Agriculture animal welfare bureau chief David Bromwell, whose report is officially confidential pending resolution of court cases involving the shelter.

**Fed up with roaming dog complaints**, the city council of Cannelton, Illinois, population 1,800, on August 4 ordered the three town police officers to start shooting strays. "I don't like killing any-

### Abroad

**Founded on April 12, 1875, the Port Elizabeth Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals**, of South Africa, recently celebrated its 120th anniversary by opening a new shelter in Motherwell.

**The administration of Bucharest, Romania, pledged on July 24 to poll citizens** as to what should be done about an estimated 200,000 stray dogs who roam the city of 2.3 million people, biting about 1,000 residents a month.

**Responding to 58,961 dog bite cases in 1994**, Beijing last November imposed stiff new permit requirements including a registration fee of \$700, triple the average resident's annual income. Taking effect May 1, the measures caused owners to dispose of 120,408 of the known population of 213,261 dogs; 49,489 were licensed. Unlicensed dogs are killed on discovery. Through June, 19,462 people had been bitten in 1995. The reported Chinese ratio of circa

## Wildlife & people

**A day camp worker and a park ranger on July 28 captured a three-foot alligator** in Kissena Park Lake, Queens, New York. Days later, two young alligators were found roaming Central Islip—and then two pet rhesus monkeys escaped from their owner's home in Hauppauge, one of whom bit an animal control officer. When an 11-year-old hooked a piranha in Lake Ronkonkoma, *Long Island Newsday* probed the local exotic pet trade and found an Oyster Bay store displaying alligators, monkeys, ferrets, pythons, bobcat cubs and a wallaby, all in violation of both state and town law.

**Erica Galvin, age 15 months**, was mauled on July 21 at Griffith Park in Los Angeles by a coyote suspected of three previous attacks on adults. Another coyote, trapped nearby in March, is believed to have attacked two adults. Between them, the two coyotes equalled the number of known coyote attacks on humans in the rest of the U.S.

cats. I just turned them loose on the beach, and they cleaned up the rats," who had discouraged tourism.

**The Rutherford County Animal Shelter in Murfreesboro, Tennessee**, on July 17 raised the reclaim fee for unaltered strays from \$14 to \$100, \$25 of which will be refunded if the animal is fixed within 30 days. The reclaim fee for altered animals was increased to \$50, plus \$10 for rabies vaccination if the owner doesn't have proof of vaccination. Whether the high differential will encourage neutering or just cut the reclaim rate remains to be seen. The shelter euthanasia rate is already a high 80% for dogs; 90% for cats.

**The Chicago City Council is at work on a new dangerous animal law**, which would require dogs so designated to be caged, obedience-trained, and insured for up to \$100,000 liability. One catch is distinguishing truly dangerous dogs from dogs who are merely guarding an owner's home or property. A proposed amendment would limit pet ownership without a kennel or cattery license to three animals per household.

thing," objected officer Kenneth Kellem. Mayor Mark Gerlach allowed that the police would probably just take loose dogs to the local humane shelter, which gets an annual grant of \$10,000.

**Milpitas, California, opting for breeding regulation instead of subsidized neutering**, had a reported 17% increase in spring stray cat pickups; neighboring San Jose, which does subsidize neutering, had a 3% increase.

**To save \$20,000, the city of Saratoga, California, in June axed pickups of stray and dead animals** by the Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley. After two months of paying city employees overtime to remove roadkills, and fielding complaints from both workers and citizens about risks posed by roaming animals, the city on August 9 rescinded the cut.

**Unincorporated Santa Clara County** in July used unclaimed neutering deposits to fund canvassing for unlicensed dogs. The jurisdiction has an estimated licensing compliance rate of just 16%.

one bite per four dogs/year (or fewer) is extraordinarily high; the normal U.S. ratio is one reported bite per 75 dogs.

## ***Disaster relief***

**Cleveland's two-year-old Animal Disaster Team** handled its first hometown emergency on July 19 when founder Sue Gundich pulled a terrier with a burned belly and two broken legs from the rubble left after a mystery explosion razed the home and garage of owner William Criswell, a decorated paramedic, who was burned over 92% of his body. Another 20 homes were damaged.

**The American Humane Association** on July 20 graduated its first class of Certified Animal Relief workers, including Paul Miller of Monterey, Calif.; Lesley Lichko, of San Francisco, Calif.; Barbara Bellows and Trina Hudson, of Lake Helen, Fla.; Shirley Minshew, of Macon, Ga.; Amy Suarez, of Gainesville, Fla.; Doug Trowbridge, of Houston, Tex.; and Fred Freeland, DVM, of Tifton, Ga.

during the past 15 years. Galvin was rescued before suffering permanent injury.

**Surprised over a just-killed moose**, a grizzly bear on July 3 killed noted distance runners Marcy Trent, 77, and her son-in-law, Larry Waldron, 45, both of Anchorage, as they ran in Chugach State Park, Alaska. Trent's grandson, Art Abel, 14, escaped by climbing a tree.

**British Columbia wardens on August 11 shot a black bear and her cub** after the bears injured photographer Carla Bing-Wo, 25, under unclear circumstances.

TRUE NATURE NETWORK  
(through November)

## ***Coming events***

**Sept. 8-10: 11th Annual Vegetarian Food Fair**, Toronto. Info: Toronto Vegetarian Society, 416-533-3897.

**Sept. 14-16: Animals In Entertainment**, conference hosted by the Performing Animal Welfare Society, N. Hollywood, California. Info: 209-745-PAWS.

**September 15-17: Canine behavior, obedience, and aggression seminars** led by John Rogerson, Tails-U-Win! Canine Center, Manchester, Connecticut. Info: 203-646-5033; 203-429-5533; or 203-875-7527.

**September 23: No-Kills in the '90s**, conference hosted by Doing Things for Animals in Phoenix, sponsored by North Shore Animal League and Pet Savers Foundation. Speakers include keynote Merritt Clifton of ANIMAL PEOPLE, Richard Avanzino of the San Francisco SPCA, Faith Maloney of Best Friends, Nanci Suro of MaxFund, and Martine Colette of Wildlife Waystation. Info: (602) 977-5793.

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

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

Moore & Ahlers - paid through 9/95.

# SEALS (FROM PAGE ONE)

rates of young cod as the seal population grew over the past 15 years or so. But there is no sign of this. The rationale for increasing the seal hunt is clearly political," Whitehead charged. "Fishermen in these parts have a general (but not universal) dislike of seals, they vote, and their attitudes are generally reflected by the local and national media. However, even if seals do affect cod stocks, the stocks are now so low that to make any substantial change to the impact of seals on cod, around 70% of the seals would have to be killed."

Added Stephen Best of the International Wildlife Coalition, "I can't find anything in this report or anything in any reputable, peer-reviewed paper or study anywhere in the world on any marine mammal fisheries interaction that would support the minister's statement."

The document in question is *Report on the Status of Harp Seals in the Northwest Atlantic*, authored by Garry Stenson of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans office in St. John's, Newfoundland. Stenson reported that during the final decade of the offshore seal hunt, 1972-1982, the quota was set at 175,000 a year, as kills averaged 172,000 a year. When the offshore hunt was suspended in 1983, due to global protest, the quota was actually boosted to 186,000/year, but retrieved kills averaged circa 50,000/year through 1991; rose to 67,700 in 1992; fell to 26,900 in 1993; and shot up again to 61,200 in 1994. Last winter the Canadian and several provincial governments put bounties on seals to increase the slaughter, but 1995 kill figures have not yet been released.

As mammals often do under intense hunting pressure, Atlantic Canadian harp seals accelerated their reproductive rate by breeding earlier and more often. "Approximately 90% of the mature females were pregnant in the early 1980s," Stenson wrote, "but only 70% were during the early 1990s. The age at which females become sexually mature has also changed. In the early 1980s the average age at which they matured was 4.6 years; in the early 1990s it was 5.3 years."

Acknowledged Stenson, "The recent reproductive data provides evidence that the pregnancy rates of seals since the late 1980s were lower than those used in the previous harp seal model to estimate the 1990 population. Incorporating these new reproductive data into the current model has a major influence on our estimate of 1990 population. The estimate increased (from 3.1 million) to 4.1 million," within a claimed confidence interval of 3.6 to 4.3 million.

Stenson did not explain how exactly the discovery of a pregnancy rate 22% lower than previously projected could result in a higher estimate of the seal population.

*Lunge-feeding minke whale leaps (right) and crashes back down (left) in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. (Kim Bartlett)*

**LONDON—The International Fund for Animal Welfare on July 18 called a global boycott of Canadian salmon in protest against Canadian seal-culling. Britain alone imports more than 100 million cans of Canadian salmon per year.**

bled down 54,000 tonnes of Atlantic cod and 20,000 tonnes of Arctic cod, though consumption of both cod species combined came to just 16% of their capelin consumption. Altogether, Atlantic Canadian harp seals are said to have eaten 1.4 million metric tonnes of cod in 1994.

That's a number sure to infuriate unemployed Canadian fisher-folk, who were told earlier this year by Scott Parsons, assistant deputy minister for science with the Department of Fisheries, that there were just 400,000 tonnes of cod left in their waters as of 1990, and that this had declined to a mere 2,700 tonnes by the end of 1994. Comparing Parsons' numbers with Stenson's, the seals apparently ate 3.5 times as many cod as existed.

Although Parsons' retroactive estimate of the 1990 cod population may be right, back in 1991, when Canada set the cod quota at 190,000 tonnes, the official population estimate was 1.1 million tonnes; and when only 153,000 tonnes of cod were landed, the population estimate was revised downward to 780,000 tonnes. Based on this figure, which Parsons retroactively guesses was twice too high, the 1992 cod quota was set at 120,000 tonnes. Thus, if the 1990 cod population was indeed only 400,000 tonnes, at least two-thirds of the decline since then was caused not by seals but by

in all our many previous whale-watches combined.

Harp seals were abundant within the sanctuary. Elsewhere, we had just one certain sighting of a seal of any species, and one "maybe."

"We have seen more harp seals this year than in previous seasons," said California marine mammology student Christina Tombach, spending her third summer at Ned Lynas' Centre ORES d'Etudes Cotiere whale research station near Grand Bergeron. "We have confirmed sightings of groups of 30 to 50 individuals. Harbor seal numbers seem marginally down in the St. Lawrence to date, but this could just be due to cyclical changes. The weather has been extremely warm this year, and might affect migrations. But numbers don't seem that drastically changed. Grey seals usually come later in the season, and we are beginning to see more of them. Your lack of sightings," she concluded, "is probably due to timing. The feed density and location varies with the tides and weather, and the seals follow the feed."

That might explain why we saw no seals from Escoumins to Godbout and no seals from Matane to Matapedia, but it doesn't explain why there were seals everywhere within the marine sanctuary, yet practically none anywhere else, along nearly 600 miles of coast between the sanctuary and their other purported locations. Nor does it explain why there were no seals in the rugged coves of the beak of the Gaspé, precisely where the Canadian wildlife officers we asked assured us there would be seals. There were plentiful fish, all right, who attracted diving birds by the score, and so many whales we had only to scan the water

Added to this nonsequitur, Stenson wrote that, “In recent years the population has grown at about 1% per year.” In other words, assuming Stenson’s estimate of 4.1 million seals in 1990 is accurate despite the likelihood that it isn’t, the maximum seal population now should be 4.26 million, more than half a million below the 4.8 million claimed.

Somehow, Stenson asserts, “Total prey consumption by harp seals in the northwest Atlantic has increased from 3.6 million tonnes in 1981 to 6.9 million tonnes in 1994.” Thus, using Stenson’s own population figures, the seals went from eating between 2.0 and 2.4 tonnes of fish apiece per year 15 years ago, to eating just 1.4 tonnes apiece now.

Perhaps malnutrition could explain today’s later maturation and lower rate of pregnancy. But such a severe drop in food intake should mean that the harp seal population, far from continuing to grow, should soon crash. However, the most definitive estimate of harp seal fish consumption to date, produced by David Lavigne of the University of Guelph in 1985, figured that if harp seals ate nothing but fish, the richest food in their diet, they would eat only 0.9 tonnes apiece per year. This, incidentally, was about 10% of the estimate of per capita harp seal fish consumption then being bandied about by the fishing industry and many politicians.

Last year off Newfoundland, according to Stenson, the seals ate 1.2 million tonnes of Arctic cod and 88,000 tonne of Atlantic cod. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, they gob-

excessive catches allowed by the Canadian government.

## *Gulf of perception*

About a third of the Atlantic Canadian seal population is born in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Stenson reported.

For five days, July 5-9, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** combed the lower Gulf of St. Lawrence seeking seals and whales, from St. Simeon to Godbout on the north shore with-in purported seal summer territory, and from Matane right around the Gaspé peninsula to Matapédia on the south shore, before cutting inland to Mt. Joli and driving down the south shore, in sight of the water almost to Levis. Along the way we spent 17 hours on the water in two motorized rubber rafts called Zodiacs; a launch we hired to explore the Saguenay River fjord; a large whale-watching cruiser; the ferry from Baie Ste. Catherine to Tadousac, which we took six times; and the much larger ferry from Godbout to Matane.

Although Canada didn’t admit to the presence of whales in the Gulf of St. Lawrence until 1979, perhaps to avoid pressure to protect them, it hosts more whales of more species each summer than anywhere but the Arctic, including the only belugas outside the Arctic circle; sperm whales each spring in their only venture into coastal waters; blue whales; fin whales; minkes; and several species of dolphin.

As anticipated, we saw whales and dolphins from every craft but the Baie Ste. Catherine/Tadousac ferry—both inside and well beyond the Canadian National Marine Sanctuary, which extends from St. Simeon to Escoumins and up the Saguenay as far as belugas go, to the north; the southern boundary is midway in the St. Lawrence. We saw minke whales lunge-feeding at the confluence of the Saguenay and the St. Lawrence, breaching like humpbacks—a behavior minkes exhibit nowhere else. Off Grand Bergeron, fin whales twice cruised beneath our Zodiac. A beluga popped up beside us, almost within reach, while on the Saguenay, off limits to whale-watching craft, we saw half a dozen or more belugas form an undulating line across Baie Ste. Marguerite. Dolphins dotted the waters between Godbout and Matane so plentifully that regular passengers were blasé about the sight. On each voyage, we saw more cetaceans than

**Eager to stay in the highly competitive Asian market for seal penises, the last lucrative market for seal parts, Namibian fisheries minister Hifikepunye Pohamba on August 7 authorized the bludgeoning of 7,700 Cape fur seal pups and 2,125 bull seals— down from the 1994 quotas of 55,000 pups and 12,000 bulls because a scarcity of fish last year, blamed on climatic change, caused an estimated 200,000 seals to starve, out of a population estimated at 600,000 to 800,000.**

*Harbor seals. (K.B.)*

to see a spout, but nary a seal along the whole five miles of some of the most ideal haulout habitat one could imagine.

## *Truths self-evident*

Among the most noted scientists to study the interactions of seals and fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence without direct involvement in the controversy is W. Nigel Bonner, who retired in 1988 after 35 years with the Seals Research Unit of the British Natural Environment Research Council.

Wrote Bonner in *The Natural History of Seals* (1990), “It seems self-evident that if seals eat fish, and there are a lot of seals, there will be fewer fish. In fact, it is exceedingly difficult to find convincing examples that fish-eating marine mammals have affected the abundance of a fish stock...The seemingly self-evident proposition that more seals mean fewer fish is not actually soundly based. One should ask: Fewer than what? In an undisturbed system, seals and their prey will have evolved together to form a complicated web of feeding relationships. Seals who feed on fish usually take a variety, some of which may themselves be fish predators. If one species becomes scarce, the seals may switch to another, allowing a recovery of the depleted species. Such relationships will have been built up over thousands of generations, and are not easily susceptible to the simple modeling that is implied by the fisherman’s argument.”

Possibly because of widespread awareness of that inexactitude, Stenson’s report and two companion reports he used for background carried the precautionary note that, “This series...addresses the issues of the day in the time frames required and the documents it contains are not intended as definitive statements of the subjects addressed but rather as progress reports on ongoing investigations.”

Apparently Tobin didn’t read the disclaimer.

—*Merritt Clifton*

*Fin whale dives under the boat off Grand Bergeron. (K.B.)*

## Sugarloaf (from page 1)

them go. "I want Bogie and Bacall to return to the Indian River Lagoon as soon as possible," he wrote to media, pointing out that the lagoon was the intended release site all along. Molly hadn't originally been scheduled for release, being older and longer in captivity.

That put the ball in Roberts' court. Two weeks after Roberts flew to Washington D.C. to ask National Marine Fisheries Service permits division chief Ann Terbush for the necessary papers, Terbush on June 27 told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that Roberts' application for an emergency relocation would receive priority handling. Six weeks after that, however, Roberts apparently still didn't have all the papers he needed. Further, on July 14, Monroe County circuit judge William Ptomey rejected arguments that the dolphins were endangered by conditions at Sugarloaf, ordering that they must remain there pending settlement of a lawsuit in which O'Barry contends that Roberts illegally fired him from the Molly, Bogie, and Bacall rehab effort on March 14, and that a vote to fire him taken by the Sugarloaf Sanctuary board of directors on June 11 was also illegal.

On July 31, O'Barry fired Roberts, another action certain to be contested. Roberts' failure to get the transfer papers, O'Barry told reporters, was no surprise. O'Barry has held all along that NMFS will never grant Roberts any permits that will lead to the Ocean Reef dolphins' release, due to the opposition of the captivity industry, which he contends controls NMFS. O'Barry further holds that the captures of Bogie and Bacall were illegal in the first place, and that accordingly no permits are needed to let them go.

Ironically, oceanarium executives have told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that NMFS is run by animal rights activists.

"We could have done the releases for \$25,000 and in 90 days," O'Barry said, dismissing the claim of Trout, Rector, and Roberts that he has protracted the rehabilitation for personal gain. "Joe has taken us on this ride with the permitting process for 11 months now. \$180,000 later, we are still at square one. Now we find out the Indian River Lagoon is polluted, which Joe knew all along and covered up."

### *Mud*

Pollution in the 156-mile-long Indian River is actually well known. The state spent \$1.5 million in 1994 to start a cleanup; \$5 million during the first half of 1995; and needs \$300 million to complete the job. Ironically, \$300 million is also the estimated annual value of marine life commercially caught there, including sea trout, tarpon, and

*Ric O'Barry: "Coming to an aquarium near you soon!" (Photo by Miriam Hannemann.)*

## *Why call it science?*

by Ric O'Barry

A lot of people have a misconception about how we prepare captive dolphins to return to the wild. They think we *train* them for that. We taught them to jump through hoops; now we teach them to survive in the wild.

And how do we teach them? *Scientifically.*

Even many of the people working to readapt and release captive dolphins think this is what we're doing. But how could dolphins be taught what they ought to know when what they need to know is not to listen to me or anyone else?

What I actually do is so simple that most people don't get it. There is no mystery to it. In my protocol for the readaption and release of captive dolphins, I have three basic rules: 1) Assume you know nothing. 2) Maintain sustained observation. 3) Consider the obvious.

And to me that means that if the dolphins' problems began with what we taught them, the last thing we

I used to call what I do "un-training," and some trainers didn't like that term because it was negative. Trainers are themselves very positive people. They have to be because they need to be in control. If they lose control, they've lost everything. When I described what I was doing as un-training, to them it meant I wasn't doing anything. Some of them have accused me of simply living with the dolphins for a few months and then turning them loose. There's more to it than that, of course, but not much, so I plead guilty. What I do in preparing dolphins for life in the wild is to simply allow their previous training to go unreinforced. In other words, I ignore it. And this too is an art, because as I watch each dolphin very closely, day by day I can see each bit of their previous training fall away. And one day when it's all gone—when it's extinguished, as the behaviorists would say—they're ready.

grouper—although, as Associated Press recently reported, “Discharges from waste water treatment plants have turned the water a milky brown. Black ooze coats the once sandy bottom, killing sea grass beds and decimating fisheries.”

The uproar over Molly, Bogie, and Bacall meanwhile spilled over to involve the former Navy dolphins as well. Well-placed sources told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, on condition of anonymity, that higher-ups at HSUS were looking for a politically acceptable way to pull out of the release project, taken on apparently at the urging of vice president for wildlife John Grandy and staff marine mammalogist Naomi Rose, who had strongly urged O’Barry’s involvement but more recently has been among his critics. Purportedly influential was a secret report on Sugarloaf said to have been delivered to HSUS in May by Nancy Logue, DVM. Logue was identified to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** as the veterinarian of record for the controversial Into The Blue dolphin release project, coordinated by the British group Zoo Check in 1990-1991. What exactly the report said, the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** sources did not disclose, nor did Logue herself—who was alleged to be involved in a dispute with HSUS over payment.

While the action during the first two-thirds of the summer came down to a stalemate, most parties to the many interlocking disputes issued position papers, “clarifying” and “reclarifying” the issues to the murkiness of the Indian River.

The World Society for the Protection of Animals at first appeared to back away from O’Barry. As informed by both O’Barry and since departed WSPA staffer Wim de Kok, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** reported in July/August that WSPA chief executive officer Andrew Dickson was in the U.S. to discuss recruiting O’Barry to help relocate highly endangered Chinese river dolphins from the Yangtse River to a sanctuary.

## *WSPA cautious*

On July 6, WSPA international projects director John Walsh wrote to us, “I received a phone call from our CEO Andrew Dickson, who asked that I advise you that the reason he was in Boston was for a meeting with the WSPA board, and not to discuss any dolphin projects. We have considered requests for assistance with the Chinese river dolphin project, but it appears that those involved in China are only accepting financial assistance at this stage. On a personal note,” Walsh added, “the current controversy unfolding in Florida is regrettable, as surely those in the government dolphin project are paying close attention to the various dolphin groups and their ability to successfully carry out rehabilitation. Undoubtedly the commercial aquarium and zoo industry is also watching the squabbling, which may affect the credibility of all those involved.”

It seemed perhaps relevant that HSUS president Paul Irwin, vice president Murdaugh Madden, board chair K. William Wiseman, and Humane Society International presi-

dent John Hoyt are all on the WSPA board of directors. HSI is an umbrella for HSUS and several affiliated organizations.

meanwhile, O’Barry and International Wildlife Coalition president Daniel Morast had words over IWC use of direct mail fundraising appeals spotlighting the work at Sugarloaf, to which IWC contributions have been relatively small. Morast barred O’Barry from using the Project Freedom Hot Line, a fax network for dolphin release advocates managed by the IWC; when O’Barry complained of censorship, Morast returned, “Honestly, Ric, I’m not censoring you. You are outright banned from the Hot Line, just like Sea World, Marine World Africa USA, and the Shedd Aquarium.” Added Morast, “I personally have taken up the cause to publicly discredit you for your open and willing involvement in the Sugarloaf dolphin standoff.”

## *O’Barry has friends*

That prompted Dickson of WSPA to step in directly. “I am appalled at the recent letters and press cuttings I have seen about the treatment of Ric O’Barry in connection with the Sugarloaf dolphin project,” he told Morast in a July 17 letter. “WSPA employed Mr. O’Barry over a six month period for the rehabilitation and release of ‘Flipper,’ a captive dolphin from Brazil, whom we had obtained custody of. Through-out that period Mr. O’Barry did a first-class job for us, and the absolute success of the project was largely due to him. Flipper was released in March 1993, and has been regu-

larly sighted since then. I am not fully familiar with the problems at Sugarloaf, but I can say that some of the comments made about Ric’s ability are absurd, as are any of the criticisms made about the Flipper project in Brazil. If we ever in the future needed advice about dolphin handling and release, he is the first person I would talk to.”

Dickson pointedly asked Morast to put his letter on the Freedom Hot Line. Apparently Morast did not comply.

Other votes of confidence came from Mary Mosley of the Coalition Against the U.S. Exporting Dolphins, based in Tarpon Springs, who earlier quit the Dolphin Alliance advisory board, alleging that Roberts hadn’t shared information with her, and Sigrid Luber and Noelle Delaquis, who are president and anti-captivity campaign director of the Swiss-based Working Group for the Protection of Marine Mammals. “Four of our board members,” Luber and Delaquis testified in an open letter dated July 14, “had the opportunity to visit the Sugarloaf Dolphin Sanctuary in April 1995. Our overall impression of the facility, which is very well maintained, was very good. In June 1995,” as the controversy peaked, “Noelle Delaquis went back to Sugarloaf to work as a volunteer for almost four weeks. She had the opportunity to talk to the people there, to follow the work and to learn a lot about this issue. The only reasons we can see for all this unnecessary hassle are reasons of egos, money, and marketing release programs.”

—Merritt Clifton

## RELIGION & ANIMALS

**Self-styled Santerian priest Rigoberto Zamora**, 58, was charged July 18 with four counts of felony cruelty for killing 11 birds, three goats, and a lamb in his Miami Beach apartment on June 26, 1993. Zamora, whose priestly credentials are challenged by other Santerians, staged the slaughter to celebrate a U.S. Supreme Court ruling two weeks earlier that bans on animal sacrifice *per se* violate the First Amendment right to freedom of religion. The court left intact anti-cruelty statutes, which may affect where and how sacrifices are made, without prohibiting them outright.

**Afflicted with an inflamed stomach, Shin**, a 10-year-old Himalayan snow leopard who lives at the San Francisco Zoo, hadn't eaten in two weeks as of June 10, when she was visited by 11 Tibetan monks from Gyuto Tantric University in Tenzin Gang, India. The monks performed a five-minute *puja* for her—a healing chant. Reported Jorge Aquino of Religion News Service, who photographed the event, "As the monks began their blessing, Shin came down from her 15-foot perch and sat down to face the monks. She watched and listened, apparently transfixed." Shortly after the chant ceased, she resumed eating her regular rations.

**The 1,200-year-old wooden pagoda** in Nara, Japan, remains sturdy, reports Korean researcher Ahn Young-joon, because it is made from *Thujopsis dolabrata* cypress wood, which includes chemicals repellent to rats, termites, and many wood-eating microorganisms. One such chemical, carvacrol, shows promise as a non-toxic coating to protect electrical cables.

## Tapirs in trouble

"The insatiable human appetite for meat and animal products is devouring the mountain tapir's precious Andean home," writes wildlife ecologist Craig Downer, "even within Sangay National Park, Ecuador, a UNESCO World Heritage area. In my six years there, my study area has gone from lightly to grievously invaded by cattle. Fires set by vaqueros have substantially reduced the cloud forests, the tapirs' most essential habitat. Hunters have killed at least 50 tapirs within the park, including four of the seven I have radio-collared. As a member of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature

## Zoos

**Alleged embezzling rocked two leading animal exhibition institutions during the summer.** The Greater Los Angeles Zoo Association is officially mum about the discovery that \$72,000 of the \$7.5 million it received last year from concession sales is missing. The discrepancy was discovered in early June, but has not been reported to police, as the association apparently hopes to resolve the case internally. In a similar but unrelated case, the International Marine Animal Trainers Association recently found \$60,000 missing; did not press charges against the former IMATA treasurer, who acknowledged responsibility; and has informed membership that it has received partial restitution. IMATA pledged it would not reveal the identity of the individual in question, whose identity is nonetheless known to ANIMAL PEOPLE. She no longer works in the animal field.

**As the Missouri River rose in the Dakotas in June**, a patron donated use of a private jet to Lincoln Park Zoo (Chicago) and Milwaukee County Zoo staffers, who collected 30 piping plover eggs then and 114 more later, along with 116 eggs from least terns. Both the plovers and the terns are endangered, and the riverbank nesting sites of both were wiped out. Ninety-one plovers and 67 terns hatched, the first of their species to be successfully artificially incubated. Captive breeding may be the birds' best hope of survival, as they've lost about 80% of their habitat since 1950, and are quite vulnerable to predation and bad weather in the remaining habitat.

**Toxoplasmosis killed both polar bears** at the Alaska Zoo in Anchorage during the third week of July—first Nuka, the female, and then Binky, the male, who mauled two intruders last year in separate incidents, after they climbed into his space.

**Ivan, the 32-year-old gorilla** who spent the past 28 years alone at a Tacoma shopping mall, rough-housed with female gorillas for the first time on June 27, eight months after transfer to Zoo Atlanta.

**The Bronx Zoo on July 13 put on display** the first offspring of the former Cleveland Metroparks Zoo silverback gorilla, Timmy—twin males, born on August 8, 1994. The young gorillas, along with three others born last year, are now being introduced to a group of older gorillas.

**Two new zoos are under development in Florida.** Disney's Wild Animal Kingdom is to open in 1998 at Disney World, near the Magic Kingdom, EPCOT Center, and Disney/MGM Studios, just outside Orlando. At 500 acres, it will be nearly twice the size of the Bronx Zoo and five times the size of the adjacent Magic Kingdom. The estimated cost of the zoo is \$760 million. Exhibits will focus on living endangered species, extinct species, and mythical species. Naturalist Jim Fowler, of the *Wild Kingdom* TV series, meanwhile is figurehead for a 400-to-500-acre "wildlife wilderness park" to be built at the Seminole Tribe's planned 1,500-acre Sweetwater Family Resort, near Tallahassee. Featured will be 50 to 60 native North American species. According to Fowler, the wilderness park will "cage" visitors in trams and indoor walkways, while letting the animals roam relatively freely. "The worst kind of viewing," he says, "is looking through a chain link fence."

*Black leopards do hunt in rivers. (Robert Harrison)*

## Tales from the Cryptozoologists

**A fanged skull two boys found along a riverbank on the edge of Bodmin Moor, England**, belonged to a leopard, but the leopard was apparently killed and skinned years ago in India, the London Zoo reported on August 7. The find came just a month after an eight-month study by the Ministry of Agriculture concluded that the only wild felines on the moor, contrary to longtime rumors of black leopards on the loose, were feral domestic cats.

**Wang Fangchen, leader of a 30-member team who spent June and July seeking a mysterious "apeman" in heavily wooded Shennongjia National Park**, of central Hubei province, China, says he'll lead a second search perhaps as early as September, "as soon as the rainy season is over." All he found this time was some unidentified hair, but a 1993 video convinced Wang that the creature exists. "It is possible that their numbers dwindled as the environment changed in recent years," he said.

## Aquariums

**An autopsy on a five-year-old dolphin** who died of lead poisoning on July 23 at the Luna Park tank in Tel Aviv found she had ingested about 100 air rifle bullets. X-rays found that her companion, Fiadora, 12 had also ingested several dozen bullets, and could die soon without surgery. A third dolphin, Max, died of unknown causes earlier in the year. All three were imported from Russia about two and a half years ago. Ric O'Barry, who staged an eight-day hunger strike to

get such imports stopped in early 1993, told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on August 7 that, "We will have Fiadora confiscated soon, I feel. I will return to Tel Aviv to transfer her to a sea pen at Elat, on the Red Sea. Then, when the Sugarloaf Key project is over (*page one*), I will rehab and release Fiadora back into the Black Sea off Turkey. She will be the first Russian Navy dolphin to be set free," at least officially; another dolphin believed to have been trained by the Russian Navy spent the early summer begging for fish in the harbor at Bakar, Croatia.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** has received circumstantial confirmation that the campaign to stop Russian dolphin sales to Israel, led by the activist group Let The Animals Live, may have had a human price: as O'Barry charged in our July/August issue, a protester and suspected double agent named Jenny Maye, nationality unclear, was strangled at about the same time in February 1993 that the Israeli government agreed to halt dolphin imports. Officially, there are no suspects; O'Barry believes two Russian gangsters involved in the dolphin traffic were responsible.

**The Vancouver Aquarium announced on June 26** that it will soon transfer Finna, its 19-year-old male orca, to another institution, in exchange for a non-breeding female who can keep Finna's mate, Bjossa, company. Bjossa has borne three calves, but none survived long. Orcas have mostly bred well in captivity, but Bjossa and Corky, now with Sea World in San Diego, have had enough failures to markedly depress the average. On July 23, meanwhile, the Vancouver beluga Aurora successfully delivered the first beluga calf conceived and born in a Canadian facility.

**Orca author Erich Hoyt on July 18 issued a global e-mail appeal** on behalf of four dolphins and two sea lions "held in appalling conditions since mid-May in tiny pens at the busy town quay in Mararis, Turkey. The animals were brought illegally into Turkey from a Sebastopol aquarium," continued Hoyt, "by a Ukraine company, who leased them from the aquarium as a traveling tourist attraction. Several international organizations have offered expertise and funds, but before anything can happen, the Turkish government must gain control of the animals." Alarmed, the animals' owners apparently spirited them back to the Ukraine.

**The Miami Sequarium on July 12 released three captive-born manatees** at the Meritt Island Halfway House within the Meritt Island Wildlife Refuge near the Kennedy Space Center. After a month of adaptation to eating sea grass, they were to be allowed to swim free in mid-August, to help replenish the wild population. At least 110 manatees died through the first five months of 1995, mostly as result of being hit by boats, leaving just 1,821 manatees left in Florida.

Species survival commission, I am presently preparing an action plan for the rescue of this species."

*Poachers wounded this tapir in 1992; villagers then stoned her as she fled into Sacramento, Costa Rica, where she fell at the feet of a ranch foreman. He called National Parks ranger Horacio Herrera and protected the tapir until Herrera brought World Society for the Protection of Animals veterinarian Ilma Leon. After treatment, the tapir was released in Braulio Carrillo National Park. (WSPA photo.)*

"Kalina, who in September 1985 was the first killer whale born at Sea World of Florida, had her second calf here on June 17," Sea World research biologist Daniel Odell told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "Mother and calf are doing well. Her first calf is still alive and well." On July 20, both a beluga whale and an Atlantic bottlenosed dolphin gave birth successfully at Sea World San Antonio. But at the Shedd Aquarium in Chicago, Tique, a nine-year-old Pacific whitesided dolphin on exhibit since the Shedd Oceanarium opened in 1991, birthed a calf on July 16 who, too weak to swim, failed to promptly reach the surface for her first breath of air, and apparently drowned.

**The Camden Aquarium**, in Camden, New Jersey, reopened on July 1, after a six-month, \$3.75 million remodeling to keep exotic fish instead of drab native remodeling to keep exotic fish instead of drab native species that few people came to see twice. Attendance over the July 4 holiday rose to 16,029, up from 12,617 in 1994.

**The San Diego Zoo in July received 15 rare Calamian deer** from a Philippine wildlife preserve set up by the late dictator Ferdinand Marcos, but heavily poached since his 1986 ouster.

## Foreign facilities

**The Moscow Zoo has introduced a \$125 fine for feeding the animals**, equal to 10 months pay at the Russian minimum wage, and 10 times the fine for trying to climb into a cage. Visitors are encouraged to feed the animals at other zoos in the impoverished former Soviet Union, where the admission price is sometimes accepted in edibles and food donations may be all the food the animals get.

**On July 24 the Moscow Zoo allowed three young scientists** to spend a day on exhibit in the primate house to protest conditions for scientists in Russia, who earn less than the average wage and are often paid late. An orangutan in the next cage sat close to the trio, as if trying to join them.

**Moscow zookeepers** arrived at work on June 13 to find a healthy newborn baby elephant. No one had known the mother was pregnant.

**The Universities Federation for Animal Welfare's 1995 Zoo Animal Welfare Award** went to the new Sumatran orangutan habitat at the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, while the Colchester Zoo received the 1995 Zoo Animal Welfare Innovation Award for using discarded Christmas trees to enrich the cages of numerous species.

**In the first case of its kind in China**, a 10-year-old boy who was bitten on the ankle after squeezing through wide bars into a panda cage at the Huzhou People's Park Zoo with a group of other children has sued the city of Huzhou, seeking \$11,900 in damages.

**The California Board of Equalization** ruled June 29 that Marianne and Alexander Tilds of Quality Fresh Produce, in San Francisco, do not owe \$44,000 in back sales taxes on produce sold to the San Francisco Zoo during the past 20 years. State auditors had tried since 1992 to retroactively tax the sales, arguing that the produce was not exempt from taxation as either food for human consumption or livestock feed."

Sue Pressman

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## New York didn't reinstitute pound seizure

**ALBANY, N.Y.**—Frantic online postings from various activists who wanted New York governor George Pataki to veto state bills A8002 and S3869B, together with a follow-up posting by James Corrigan of Animal Rights America, "congratulating" the American SPCA on their passage, produced a fast-spreading rumor in mid-August that New York, at instigation of the ASPCA, had backhandedly repealed a 1977 ban on the sale of shelter animals to biomedical research.

The rumor struck a nerve, especially among antivivisectionists old enough to remember that the ASPCA supported the institution of pound seizure, the mandatory sale of animals to research, in the 1940s, and fought the 1977 law. A8002 pertained to the use of animals in endotracheal intubation training, further alarming those who recalled that the ASPCA allowed cats who were anesthetized for neutering to be used in such training until 1990, when executives and the board were advised by counsel that this could constitute a violation of the 1977 law. Subsequently, in 1992, the ASPCA sought retroactive legalization of the intubation training.

But that was history and paranoia was unwarranted, ASPCA senior legislative counsel Lisa Weisberg told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. First off, the ASPCA opposed A8002, she said, which allows the state Commissioner of Health to require intubation training at his/her discretion as part of accredited courses in advanced medical technology. Secondly, the new law provides that intubation may be practiced only on sedated or anesthetized animals, once per animal, in medically appropriate situations. Only owned animals may be used as subjects. Animals from shelters and pounds are excluded.

S3869B, Weisberg explained, "permits New York

courts "to decide on a case-by-case basis whether a person convicted of animal cruelty should retain legal custody and/or ownership of the abused animal, or forfeit the animal" to an SPCA or humane society. Dogs and cats must be adopted out to persons other than the convicted, or be humanely euthanized. Livestock may be sold.

"The definition section of the forfeiture bill was revised this session," Weisberg said, "to make crystal clear that dogs and cats are not livestock and therefore not subject to a judicially ordered sale. Despite claims to the contrary, the forfeiture bill will not allow, or mandate under any circumstances, the sale of dogs and cats to research facilities."

### Other lab-related legal matters

**American Cyanamid has received a judicial order** to do tests to determine if contaminated oral polio vaccine could have transmitted AIDS to an Illinois girl with no known risk factors, the August 4 edition of *Science* reported. Some investigators have hypothesized since 1991 that the simian AIDS virus, SIV, mutated into the human AIDS virus, HIV, after entering humans via polio vaccine cultured in the tissues of green vervet and/or rhesus monkeys and then administered en masse in the Belgian Congo in the late 1950s, shortly before the first known HIV cases occurred. The theory has been rejected by most mainstream authorities.

**Hennepin County district judge Myron Greenberg** ruled July 28 that the University of Minnesota must disclose "animal usage forms," detailing protocols for laboratory animal use, to the Animal Rights Coalition, under the state open records act.

*Ann and Jerry Fields as they liked to portray themselves, circa 1988. Recent photos tell a far different story.*

## Fields hit for alleged Love & Care fraud

**COVINGTON COUNTY, Alabama**—A six-year probe by the Alabama office of the attorney general, assisted by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, on June 26 brought counts of fraud, deceit, and deceptive trade practices against the no-kill shelter Love And Care for God's Animalife Inc., Ann P. Fields a.k.a. Ann Lagunas a.k.a. Marjorie Jacobs a.k.a. Rebecca Garcia, her former husband Jerry Fields, and her apparently much younger current husband, Victor Lagunas.

Suing on behalf of three named creditors plus "numerous contributors," the complaint seeks to dissolve Love And Care and turn the shelter facility, near Andalusia, Alabama, over to a properly constituted non-profit board of directors.

"Since the late 1980s," the complaint states, "Defendants Ann Lagunas and Jerry Fields have resided in California and utilized the proceeds of the numerous contributions, donations, and loans made to the animal shelter by various contributors as the primary, if not total source of support for their personal, family, and household expenses. These defendants, along with defendant Victor Lagunas since his marriage to Ann Fields, have converted the monies donated for the supposed exclusive support and maintenance of the animals to their personal use by paying for such items as: vehicles, motorcycles, weddings, honeymoons, mortgage and/or lease payments on personal res-

## COURT CALENDAR

### Humane Enforcement

**The USDA on July 14 announced penalties levied against five Class B animal dealers and one exhibitor** for multiple violations of the Animal Welfare Act. **Pat Hocter**, of Terre Haute, Indiana, drew a \$7,500 fine and 40-day license suspension; **Ronald DeBruin**, of Prairie City, Iowa, drew a fine of \$5,000 and a 30-day license suspension; **David Kanagy** of Readsville, Pennsylvania, drew a fine of \$6,000 and a 60-day license suspension; **Clyde and Goldie Rogers** of Rogers TLC Kennel in Gassville, Arkansas, drew a \$25,000 suspended fine and a 6-month license suspension;

# Activism

## Rod Coronado gets 57 months

**Rod Coronado, who pleaded guilty in March to one count of aiding and abetting arson of a research facility as well as lesser offenses, on August 11 drew a sentence of 57 months in prison and was ordered to make \$2,543,901 restitution to Michigan State University, Oregon State University, Washington State University, and Utah State University.** Coronado was originally charged with arson, theft, possession of explosives, extortion, destruction of government property, and illegal interstate flight, in connection with attacks on the four universities during 1991-1992, attributed to the Animal Liberation Front. Coronado

idences, utility bills, clothing and other personal and household goods too numerous to list in this Complaint. Despite representations that all loans would be repaid as quickly as possible and despite the receipt of approximately \$250,000 in September 1993 from a trust created for the maintenance of animals, none of the loans made to defendants by the named plaintiffs has been repaid."

Never incorporated nonprofit, LCGAL ran up state tax liens totaling \$31,000 and—as of 1989—already owed a federal tax lien of \$574,889, apparently never paid.

While Ann Fields claimed to manage the shelter herself, the complaint continues, she apparently visited only once after relocating to Alabama from Georgia in 1988, following trouble with Georgia authorities and creditors. Meanwhile, the complaint avers, the shelter has been staffed in part by illegal aliens.

Among many urgent fundraising appeals based on allegedly false claims was the assertion in March 1995 that the shelter had been damaged by freezing rain during the week of February 10-16, when the average daily temperature in the region never dipped below 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Such appeals allegedly netted Fields et al \$75,000 to \$100,000 per month.

Wildwear (through September)

**Larry Roney** of Cougar Acres in Naubinway, Michigan, drew a fine of \$2,000 and lost his license for five years; and **Kelly Young**, of Katt Chez Enterprises in Las Vegas, Nevada, drew a fine of \$8,000 and lost her license for 30 days.

**Paul Nemeth, former mayor of Bethlehem Township, Pennsylvania**, was charged on August 2 with shooting one of 11-year-old Jeanine Chiaffarino's two Samoyed puppies—in front of the girl—for purportedly barking too much in anticipation of her supper. The puppy who was barking was not the puppy Nemeth killed.

**Convicted in late June of cruelly neglecting 237 rabbits**, 200 of whom were euthanized upon discovery last March, San Diego "Bunny Lady" Janice Taylor walked with five years on probation, during which she may not own animals while Animal Control may search her premises without a warrant to ensure compliance.

**Rabbit and fighting cock breeders Richard and Carol Beckwith and their daughter Lori Clay**, of Scotts Valley, California, still denying any wrongdoing, drew 300 hours of community service apiece on August 2 for allowing Clay's three daughters, ages 7, 3, and 2, to live amid filth, dead animals, and rodent infestation at the Beckwiths' San Jose farm. They were also barred from again keeping animals.

**Forty counts of negligent cruelty** filed in July against cat breeder and vet tech Laura Duffy, 37, of La Honda, California, as result of an April 29 raid, may become a court test of the controversial San Mateo County animal control ordinance, friends told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Five people who knew Duffy said that while she is no spiffy housekeeper, her animals are well cared-for, and the April 29 conditions were caused by two weeks of heavy rain that flooded her property and mired her horses—whose plight first brought Animal Control to investigate. There was contrastingly no controversy over the June 29 seizure of 16 Persian cats from Pleasanton breeder Linda Johnston, 47, who allegedly kept them in "filthy and inhumane conditions," nor over the order given to Ann Mitchell of Monte Sereno to get rid of 78 cats, who took over her 2-story home while she lived in a trailer in the yard.

HAVE (full year, paid)

is the only purported ALF member to be convicted of any offense; charges against others issued in 1990 were dropped before going to trial. Within hours of the sentencing, in Kalamazoo, Michigan, Americans for Medical Progress faxed and e-mailed a press release claiming Coronado had repudiated the animal rights movement prior to his arrest—a rather bizarre assertion considering that Coronado in December 1993 offered to surrender to the FBI if Washington State would release all grizzly bears held for research purposes to a wildlife rehabilitation center approved by PETA; was finally arrested in September 1994 as he left his hiding place to help an injured bird; and throughout his imprisonment has issued bulletins affirming his solidarity with other activists. Coronado, a member of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, is best known for sinking two Icelandic whaling ships in a daring 1988 harbor raid undertaken with David Howitt, sponsored by the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society. He later left the Sea Shepherds due to a split with founder Paul Watson over the limits of nonviolent direct action.

## Other cases

**Of 154 British hunt saboteurs arrested** in the first six months since the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act of November 1994 was supposed to halt hunt sabbing, only 11 have been convicted while 67 cases were dropped before going to court, according to the Hunt Saboteurs Association.

**A charge of trespass filed against Mark Pearson, president of Animal Liberation** in New South Wales, Australia, was dropped on June 21 because police in Scone, where the alleged offense occurred, failed to issue a summons within 60 days. On the 59th day, the Scone Shire Council had voted unanimously to endorse Pearson's plea of not guilty. Pearson purportedly trespassed while videotaping tethers embedded in the flesh of sows and piglets at the Parkville Piggery. He subsequently removed two piglets who needed urgent veterinary care. Charges of breaking and entering and theft were dropped earlier, after the Department of Police Prosecutions viewed the videotape.

Bill Nooter

“What good’s a heart, when a heart can be broken?”

## When Elephants Weep:

### *The Emotional Lives of Animals*

by Jeffrey M. Masson  
and Susan McCarthy.

Delacorte Press  
(1540 Broadway, New  
York, NY 10036), 1995;  
291 pages, cloth, \$23.95.

*McCarthy and Masson*

If only animals *didn't* have emotions! It would be a great relief to many animal lovers to imagine that nonhumans lack the capacity to experience fear, sorrow, and grief, even at the expense of the more comfortable emotional states. It might be like living among the Vulcans: no matter what we might do to hurt them, we would receive only an impassive and curious stare, if they regarded us at all. But difficult as it may be to empathize with suffering animals, it is even harder to understand how some people could deny that animals *do* suffer.

Jeffrey Moussaieff Masson, former Freudian psychoanalyst and author of many books on human psychology, together with journalist/biologist Susan McCarthy, make a case for animal emotions that should convince all but the intentionally obtuse. *When Elephants Weep* presents meticulously documented evidence of animal emotions, often using—in a slightly mischievous fashion—published observations of scientists who themselves refuse to acknowledge the significance of their own work. The reason, claim Masson and McCarthy, is a fear of anthropomorphism so great as to drive many otherwise rational scientists into most irrational atti-

The process has become subtle, as children are treated more gently, with much of the burden of brainwashing now done by programs such as *Sesame Street*, with its dancing dairy cows and Big Bird singing for a chicken sandwich.

Masson and McCarthy manage to stay on firm ground in their scientific arguments through elegant logic. For example, they point out that the anecdotal nature of the evidence for animal behavior suggesting “higher” emotions, such as compassion and love, does not invalidate the possibility, or probability, that animals do feel this way. That behavior suggesting an emotion does not always appear does not mean it cannot appear. Certainly one cannot deny that humans are capable of altruism just because it is rarely evident. Masson and McCarthy do not claim only the higher emotions for animals. Rather, in the chapter “Animals as Saints and Heroes,” they present examples of the entire range, from the most sublime to the most revolting expressions of feeling, and argue against using animal behavior as a standard for human conduct.

In one of their more powerful, yet briefest, arguments, Masson and McCarthy

## REVIEWS

### CANINE CLASSICS

**War Against The Wolf: America’s Campaign to Exterminate the Wolf**, edited by Rick McIntyre. Voyageur Press (POB 338, 123 N. 2nd St., Stillwater, MN 55082), 1995. 495 pages; \$24.95 cloth.

Between the grim subject and the brick-like heft of *War Against The Wolf*, we weren’t looking forward to the read—but it was in the office less than an hour when we first used it as a reference. A compendium of news coverage and related historical documents, it doesn’t exactly include all the best writing about wolves or all the most important details of recent pro-wolf campaigns. Omitted, for instance, are any mention of either Jack London, Farley Mowat, or Friends of Animals, respectively wolves’ leading image-makers past and present and the leading organization in the defense of Alaskan wolves. Enough important stuff is included, however, to make *War Against The Wolf* a worthy addition to wildlife libraries.

**Dr. Pitcairn’s Complete Guide to Natural Health for Dogs & Cats (second edition)**, by Richard H. Pitcairn, DVM, Ph.D. & Susan Hubble Pitcairn. Rodale Press Books (33 E. Minor St., Emmaus, PA 18098), 1995. 383 pages; \$15.95 paperback.

Perhaps as many ANIMAL PEOPLE readers swear by Dr. Pitcairn as would admit to occasionally swearing at their animals over spillage, breakage,

**Choosing A Shelter Dog: A Complete Guide to Help You Rescue & Rehome a Dog**, by Bob Christiansen. Canine Learning Center (POB 97, Carlsbad, CA 92018), 1995. 140 pages; \$12/paperback.

A book that could be sold both profitably and usefully by every shelter that has a boutique, *Choosing A Shelter Dog* covers everything the first-time adopter needs to know about dogs in general, picking the right dog for his/her home and family, basic housebreaking and obedience, dealing with maladaptive behavior, and otherwise making the adoption succeed. The unusually detailed table of contents permits quick reference. Author Bob Christiansen is so thorough and accurate in most of his presentation that it’s particularly jarring to see him claim repeatedly that U.S. shelters euthanize 4.7 million dogs a year—a decade-old estimate, triple the current figure.

**The Complete Book of Flea Control for you, your pet, and your home (third edition)**, by Ted Kuepper. TKEnterprises (3600 South Harbor Blvd., #514, Oxnard, CA 93035), 1995. 77 pages; \$6.95, paperback.

One of my probable distant relatives was former major league infielder Flea Clifton. Good curves killed him. My sister Nicole Felice, a.k.a. Nicole Fleas in grade-school, is more often finished by bad jokes. When breaking balls and wisecracks get

tudes. Well aware of our close biological kinship with most other species, a scientist might still refuse to admit any psychological kinship. Understanding the "survival values" of many emotions demonstrated by evolutionary biology, the scientist may reduce all non-human animal behavior to "simple" genetic programming. Aware of the evolutionary continuum of physiological and behavioral characteristics, a scientist might still declare only his own species capable of thought or feeling, revealing a bias more appropriate to medieval theology than the pursuit of factual truth. Masson and McCarthy do not argue that animals experience feelings exactly as humans do. Indeed, they speculate that some animal emotions may be quite different, and even unknown to us. Yet they find anthropomorphism closer to the truth than its opposite. The inability of animals to verbally express themselves and the inability of scientists to categorize or quantify nonverbal emotional expression contributes to this anti-anthropomorphism, believe the authors.

Significantly, one of Charles Darwin's lesser known works, *The Expression of Emotions in Man and Animals*, gives Masson and McCarthy much of their grist. They note that Darwin was virtually the first and last scientist to concern himself with the subject of animal emotion, except for experimental psychologists who induce psychopathology in lab animals in order to use them as surrogates for studying human mental disease. Ironically, the branch of science that most abuses animals most readily admits their emotional kinship with us.

## Denial

Normally, humans must deny animal consciousness or emotion in order to fully exploit animals. One must normally deny or diminish animals' similarity to us in order to torture them, or wear them, or eat them. This state of denial doesn't come naturally, or easily. As even Freud recognized, small children relate to animals as equals until they are taught otherwise, usually beginning at about age 3, as they begin trying to understand their world, and are taught that their beloved animals are "just" animals.

debunk the idea that emotions have developed in humans through evolutionary ascent: "Belying the closely held belief that emotions are the exclusively human products of our unparalleled mental powers, the physical pathways of human emotion are among the most primitive. The part of the brain called the limbic system, which is thought to mediate emotion, is one of the most phylogenetically ancient parts of the human brain, so much so that it is sometimes called 'the reptile brain.' From a purely physical standpoint, it would be a biological miracle if humans were the only animals to feel."

## Simplest is best

The simplest explanation of a phenomenon is often the most reliable, remind Masson and McCarthy. If a thing seems to be so, and there is no reason to think it is not so, reason may be best served by assuming that it is. If something is done to an animal which would elicit fear in a human, and if the animal responds in a manner similar to that of a frightened human, then the least convoluted conclusion is that the animal feels fear.

No matter how much fellow feeling the reader may already have for animals, some of Masson's and McCarthy's ideas and theories will be provocative. I especially enjoyed the discussion of possible "zoomorphism," in which animals sometimes seem to impute their own attributes and desires to us, as when the cat brings home a dead rodent for our supper while the dog jealously guards his bone. The section on counterphobias (an attraction to that which is most dreaded) in animals was fascinating. I found delightful the discussion of animal aesthetics, in particular the preferred blue decor of the bowerbird. And I found confirmation and expansion of some of my own ideas in a very detailed study of cat hunting and the playing with prey that sometimes accompanies it.

*When Elephants Weep* deftly argues for "animal rights" without appearing to advocate any particular philosophy, other than to treat animals as we would like to be treated—the simplest of all humane arguments, and thus perhaps the most reliable.

—Kim Bartlett

chewing shoes and barfing up hairballs in the middle of the dinner table. This new edition of Pitcairn's decade-old classic guide is sure to become even more popular with concerned and conscientious pet owners. Added is an extensive and sensible discussion of the merits and demerits of vegetarianism for both humans and pets; more material on animal applications of folk remedies recently rediscovered and given New Age cachet; and much just plain practical advice. But don't make Dr. Pitcairn your sole reference on any possibly serious condition: our own Zooky, could she talk, could contradict his opinion that dogs don't really get Lyme disease. If she didn't have it, she had the most striking set of lookalike symptoms since Lazarus was mourned for dead.

LATHAM FOUNDATION  
(Sept. only)

you nowhere, Ted Kuepper has many better ideas that can save you and your pets from the 2,000 known varieties of flea without resorting to poisons. He stresses prevention rather than killing, and offers a wealth of important information about fleas and flea-borne diseases. He also provides much specific advice about using each of the various popular poisons safely, if you do opt to go that route.

**Who's Who of Dogs**, edited by John Breen. Workman Publishing (708 Broadway, New York, NY 10003), 1995. 504 pages; \$7.95 paperback.

In 1992 John Breen proved that vanity transcends the species barrier with the *Who's Who of Animals*, a directory not of famous animals so much as of animals whose owners were willing to submit biographies of them, and perhaps buy the resulting product. It sold so well that he's now split it up into separate volumes for dogs and cats. Humane societies should start publishing fundraising regional editions of something similar, before Breen corners the fast-growing market.

—M.C.

**The Pig Picture**, video from The Humane Farming Association (1530 California St., Suite 6, San Francisco, CA 94109), 1995. 18 minutes. \$15.00.

Contrasting the behavior of domestic piglets raised in Swedish pastures and woodlots with that of close cousins on a model U.S.-style factory farm, *The Pig Picture* is both watchably dramatic and suitable for any audience. It doesn't show any worst-case scenarios—just pig-rearing "by the book" in nations with sharply conflicting attitudes toward livestock well-being. That should be quite shocking enough to anyone capable of empathy toward other species.

—M.C.

## Three by Joseph Cornell

**Sharing Nature With Children** (1979) 138 pages, \$7.95 paperback.

**Listening To Nature** (1987) 95 pages, \$12.95 paperback.

**Sharing the Joy of Nature** (1989) 166 pages, \$9.95 paperback.

All from Dawn Publications

(14618 Tyler Foote Road, Nevada City, CA 95959.)

As revered scoutmaster to the New Age, Joseph Cornell has sold more than 300,000 copies of *Sharing Nature With Children* over the past 15 years, plus more than 60,000 copies of the companion volume for adults, *Listening to Nature*, since 1987. Any notion that Cornell's third touchy-feely nature how-to may be titled to remind customers of *The Joy of Sex* is offset by his ever-so-sincere account of taking a young lady camping, who forgot her sleeping bag. Cornell gallantly lent her his own sleeping bag, and slept in two plastic garbage sacks instead: one over his feet and legs, the other over his torso, presumably with a hole for his head. The sacks came 10 inches short of actually meeting, but Cornell doesn't mention what was exposed or if it got cold.

Cornell is nothing if not embarrassingly sincere. Perhaps that's why he gets away with teaching techniques that could get most of us arrested—like having

children lie down, close their eyes, and let bugs run over them. It apparently works—above the fire ant belt. He also likes to take children outside blindfolded, holding a rope. That works just fine, too, in the absence of steep cliffs, traffic, and dog poop. One of his very favorite expeditions started out by getting a group of inner city adolescents hopelessly lost. Lacking overnight gear, they slept, sort of, in one big writhing heap. It will surprise no one that Cornell is very big on hugging trees.

Nor should anyone be surprised that each new Cornell book is bigger and thicker than the one preceding it, with larger type, more photos, and more repetition of the same few basic ideas about sitting still to encourage the approach of wildlife, being attentive to plants and insects, and using role-playing to get children to think about the lives of animals. If you think you need to learn to teach kids to play make-believe, Cornell's your man. —M.C.

## OBITUARIES

**Brigid Brophy**, 66, British author and feminist, died August 7 in London after a 12-year battle with multiple sclerosis. Best known for her successful crusade to require British libraries to pay royalties to authors whenever their books are checked out, leading to the passage of the 1979 Public Lending Rights Act, Brophy was a vegetarian and animal advocate throughout her adult life. Her first novel, *Hackenfeller's Ape* (1954) attacked vivisection. "I am the very opposite of an anthropomorphiser," she wrote in *Don't Never Forget*. "I don't hold animals superior to or even equal to humans. The whole case for behaving decently to animals rests on the fact that we are the superior species. We are the species uniquely capable of imagination, rationality and moral choice—and that is precisely why we are under the obligation to recognize and respect the rights of animals." Later, Brophy added, "'Sentimentalist' is the abuse with which people counter the accusation that they are cruel, thereby implying that to be sentimental is worse than to be cruel, which it isn't." In all,

## Breaking the Cycles of Violence

*Guidebook and video to crossstrain child and animal protection personnel.*

Latham Foundation (Latham Plaza Bldg., Clement & Schiller, Alameda, CA 94501), 1995. Text: 63 pages. Video: 28 minutes. \$29.75/kit; \$10.95/extra texts.

Early on June 17, Santiago Sanguillen, 32, of Los Angeles, a 260-pound weightlifter, severely beat his wife, in front of her 14-year-old daughter. Waving a loaded gun, Sanguillen then battered the daughter's puppy to death. On July 25, after a three-day jury trial, Sanguillen was sentenced. Perhaps because the case was monitored by local humane activists, Sanguillen drew 270 days, of a maximum 365, for killing the puppy—but for abusing and terrorizing the women, got just 90 days.

"We have become accustomed to small victories," observer Bill Dyer said. Many such cases aren't even prosecuted.

On July 28, the Domestic Violence Intervention Project of La Crosse, Wisconsin, released data from a study of 72 female refugees from family violence. According to Darcy Kemnitz, former executive director of the Alliance for Animals, now at law school, "Ten reported no animals in the home, although one reported that her husband liked to tease and annoy his mother's dogs and cats. Thirteen had pets and reported no violence toward the animals. Forty-nine (68%) had pets and reported animal abuse including 30 kicks, 24 hits or punches, three mutilations, and 11 animal deaths. Thirteen events of neglect of food or water were reported, along with 10 events of neglect of shelter, and 13 cases of refusal to provide veterinary care. Forty-three such incidents occurred in front of the woman, and 37 in front of the children. Similar behavior was repeated by children, 14 times toward pets, four times toward wildlife, and twice toward livestock."

At about the same time, the Latham Foundation issued *Breaking the*

*Cycles of Violence*, a video-and-guidebook introduction to the pathology of family abuse and animal abuse.

Offering more background than how-to, the video reprises the 1992 American Humane Association conference on family abuse and animal abuse, at which video participants Phil Arkow, Frank Ascione, Mary Pat Boatfield, Samuel Roth, Lyn Loar, and Ken White all spoke. Roth describes Green Chimneys, a New York program that calms disturbed inner city children by introducing them to animal care on a suburban farm; a segment shows the Sonoma County Humane Society's gardening project for abused children; and Michigan Humane Society staff describe how they handled memorable cases.

Otherwise, how-to is left to the extremely detailed text, which includes resource lists and a directory of the principal agencies concerned with family and animal abuse in each state. There are step-by-step explanations of how to investigate family and animal abuse complaints: what to look for, what to look out for, and how to talk an irate parent or spouse down, if need be.

The Latham text could be used as the basis for a semester-long course. Most cross-training exercises will unfortunately have to be done within a single day—but the text can be kept near the telephone for quick use, and could soon be thumbed to tatters.

—M.C.

## CLASSIFIEDS

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## MEMORIALS

Brophy's aphorisms on animal rights occupy six pages of *The Extended Circle*, Jon Wynne-Tyson's "Commonplace Book of Animal Rights."

**Psychologist Beatrix Tugendhut Gardner**, 61, who with her husband Dr. R. Allen Gardner taught the chimpanzee Washoe to use sign language, died of a central nervous system infection on June 5, while the couple were visiting Padua, Italy. Born in Vienna, Gardner and family were in Poland when the Nazis invaded in 1938. They fled to Brazil, entering the U.S. in 1944. Gardner won her Ph.D. in 1959 at Oxford, as aide to Dr. Nicholas Tinbergen, who won the Nobel Prize for behavioral research on seagulls. Gardner worked with stickleback fish, whose nesting habits resemble those of birds, until she met her husband at Wellesley College, near Boston, where both taught. He was then doing rat studies. Together they studied rhesus monkeys raised in isolation; moved to the University of Nevada in 1963; and in 1966 began teaching American Sign Language to Washoe, then 10 months old. In early 1967 they announced that Washoe had learned a large vocabulary, used metaphors, and was apparently teaching sign language to a younger chimp. They taught signing to four more chimps before turning Washoe and the research over to Roger and Deborah Fouts in 1971, amid controversy over the legitimacy of their findings. The Foutses, on their team since 1967, eventually settled at Central Washington University in Ellensburg, where Washoe, now 30, is the star of their Chimpanzee and Human Communications Institute.

**Brajendra Singh, last Maharajah of Bharatpur, India**, 76, died at home on July 8. In his youth, Singh became notorious for hosting huge duck shoots at the Keolado Ghana marsh, 100 miles south of Delhi. A 39-gun shoot held to honor Lord Linlithgow circa 1938 reputedly killed 4,323 ducks in one day. Stripped of ruling authority in 1947, after India won independence from Britain, Singh lost his title too in 1970 when India abolished the royalty, and in his first race as a commoner, lost a seat in Parliament he had held since 1966. Taking his defeat as a signal to change his ways, Singh laid down his guns and led the drive to turn Keolado Ghana into India's most famous bird sanctuary.

**Donald Sinclair, DVM**, 84, model for veterinary novelist James Harriot's character Siegfried Farnon, died July 3 in Thirlby, Yorkshire, England, a month after his wife of 53 years, Audrey, and five months after the death of Harriot himself, whose actual name was Alfred Wright. Wright and Sinclair's younger brother Brian joined him in a veterinary practice during the Great Depression, which they ran together until after World War II. Harriot based his classic *All Creatures Great And Small* and many sequels upon his memories of their partnership. Brian Sinclair died in 1988.

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—M.E.M.

Sadeeky Alijibouri, the 15-year-old tuxedo cat credited as the inspiration for the founding of the Lend-A-Paw Relief Organization, of Falls Church, Virginia, and "the driving force behind its operations," according to a notice from the staff, died on July 30 of heart failure—five months after being diagnosed as having an untreatable form of cancer, with an estimated two weeks to live. Sadeeky's primary care-giver, Lend-A-Paw board president Zainab 'Peggy' Alijibouri, placed him on "an alternative medical treatment plan including vitamin therapy and an American Indian herbal treatment," which "knocked the cancer into remission" and enabled him to live "a full and vigorous life," the Lend-A-Paw obituary stated. "His illness and death," the obituary continued, "will result in the addition of a breavement program for pet owners and a layperson's course in alternative medicine for pets." Memorial donations will be used to build the Lend-A-Paw Cat Shelter and Adoption Center, and may be sent to the Sadeeky Memorial Fund, c/o Lend-A-Paw, POB 4864, Falls Church, VA 22044.

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**Simply Vegetarian: Easy-to-prepare recipes for the vegetarian gourmet,**

edited by Nancy Mair and Susan Rinzler.

(1989) 249 pages; \$9.95 paperback.

Dawn Publications  
(14618 Tyler Foote Road,  
Nevada City, CA 95959.)

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

—M.C.

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