

The Detroit News

September 9, 2003 Tuesday Two dot Edition

FRONT; Pg. 1A

261 lawsuits target Internet file-sharing Music industry sues song pirates

Tony Manolatos
and Charles E. Ramirez

ROCHESTER HILLS -- After unsuccessful trips to Best Buy and Harmony House, Mitch McConnell, an irreverent college sophomore and aspiring businessman, found the Dimmu Borgir CD he was looking for at Media Play.

But he didn't buy it.

"It was \$16.99, so I went home and downloaded it for free," McConnell, 19, said Monday on the campus of Oakland University as he grooved to the Swedish metal band on his personal CD player. "For college kids, that's a lot of money saved."

Money saved for McConnell and millions like him is money lost for the recording industry, which says file-sharing is a violation of copyright laws. It blames the practice for a 31 percent drop in compact disc music sales in the last three years.

On Monday, the industry filed hundreds of lawsuits in a bold attempt to prevent what has become a routine practice for many: sharing downloaded music over the Internet.

The suits, filed in federal courts across the nation, accuse people of illegally downloading and sharing songs online. The 261 lawsuits were filed by the Recording Industry Association of America on behalf of its members, which include Universal Music Group, BMG, EMI, Sony Music and Warner Music.

The organization did not file lawsuits in U.S. District Court in Detroit or Ann Arbor. But additional lawsuits, which industry analysts expect, could target people in Michigan.

Apart from irking some music fans and scaring others, the lawsuits raise questions about privacy issues. The suits are a result of subpoenas the recording industry sent to Internet service providers seeking to identify about 1,600 people the group believes engaged in illegal music-sharing.

"People have a constitutionally protected right to the presumption that the information on their home computers is lawful, that their participation in peer-to-peer file-sharing is lawful and that they have a due process right if someone believes their activities are unlawful," said Daniel Ballard, a Sacramento, Calif.-based attorney who is challenging one of the subpoenas in court.

But Comcast, one of Metro Detroit's largest high-speed Internet service providers, doesn't plan to challenge the federal subpoenas.

"At Comcast, our customers' privacy comes first," the company said in a statement Monday. "However, we will comply with a subpoena in situations in which we are legally bound and when the request meets specific legal criteria."

Still, the overall impact of the lawsuits is expected to be minimal.

"I don't think it will stop users from illegally downloading music,

but it'll sober people up," said Gerald Ferrera, a law professor at Bentley College in Waltham, Mass., who teaches a course on cyberlaw. "Kids will always (download music), and file-sharing will always go on because it's a sensible device to have."

Earlier, the recording industry association sued four college students -- including Joseph Nievelt of **Michigan Technological University** -- it accused of making thousands of songs available for illegal downloading on campus networks. The group settled those cases for \$12,500 to \$17,000 each.

U.S. copyright laws allow for damages of \$750 to \$150,000 for each song offered illegally on a person's computer.

University policies

The latest wave of lawsuits was timed to coincide with the return of college students to campus, to ensure the suits would be discussed widely.

Michigan universities were not among those subpoenaed, but most universities in the state have implemented policies against file-sharing, officials said. Some, including Central Michigan and Western Michigan universities, started monitoring bandwidth usage, or how much Internet traffic a student generates. Most students across the state are now briefed during orientation about policies and penalties for sharing copyrighted materials.

At Ferris State University, officials installed software on campus that blocks peer music-sharing, and CMU will shut down students' Internet connections if they are caught file-sharing.

"When we detect high bandwidth usage, they get a warning," WMU spokeswoman Cheryl Roland said. "They get a more severe message if they find that it's happening again."

Fearing litigation, a handful of students at Oakland University said they stopped downloading months ago.

Little deterrent

But the lawsuits won't stop everyone from burning music, which is as common among music lovers as disco music was in the 1970s.

"It's like holding a sucker in front of a baby and telling him not to lick it," said freshman Jennell Grier, 17. "It won't stop me. Everybody does it."

The popularity of downloading music from the Internet is, in part, what led Harmony House to close all but two of its 36 stores last year, company Vice President Lloyd Welch said. He doubts Monday's lawsuits will make a difference.

"The Internet is not going to go away," Welch said. "Some people may think twice, but generally there has to be a substantial amount of people being prosecuted and paying out before it does anything at all."

Sue Abbiss, owner of Hot Hits in Roseville, agreed. Business has dropped off about 50 percent in recent years, and Abbiss has cut staff from seven to two, she said. Shrinking business has forced Abbiss to get creative, adding more used CDs, out-of-print records, T-shirts and artists' merchandise.

"People don't care," said Abbiss, standing over a wall of CDs. "They'll just get fined. Big deal. People walk in here and see a CD for \$15.99, and they don't want to buy it because they can get it on the Internet for free. People walk in here every day asking for jobs, and ... we are not hiring because we are barely making it. If it weren't for used CDs, I'd be out of business."

A contemptuous Dave Marsh, a Pontiac-born rock scribe and editor of the industry newsletter Rock and Rap Confidential, blistered the Recording Industry Association of America for Monday's action.

"Not a cent of what they recover from these people will go to the artist," Marsh said. "It will all go either to the RIAA, the lawyers or the five big companies. Nothing will stop file-sharing except the abolition of computer networks, the abolition of the Internet."

Question of ethics

Metro Detroiters are divided about the ethics of downloading music via computer.

Cassie Noel, 17, of Hazel Park, doesn't download music from the Internet.

"I don't think it's right," said Noel, as she shopped for music at FYE store at Macomb Mall in Roseville. "You should buy the CD. I think these lawsuits will make people download less."

Lana Gringer, 41, of Algonac, doesn't see a problem with downloading -- as long as users don't profit from it.

"If it's for themselves and they are not selling it, why not?" said Gringer, a Web site business owner.

Klaus Lindvig, shopping at Tower Records in Birmingham on Monday, was looking for music he already has on his home computer.

"I like to have the product in my hand," said Lindvig, 30, an economist from Holly. "It's authentic."

Do's and don'ts for downloading

What can you download?

"If you hear a song on the radio, you shouldn't download it," Nashville music attorney Fred Wilhelms said. "The legal situation very plainly is that unless you have permission from the copyright holder, you shouldn't be downloading it or making it available to others for uploading. If you go on a site like Kazaa and download a song by an artist you recognize, you're infringing on the copyright."

What if a song is made available on an artist's own Web site?

"That's completely legal," Wilhelms said. "In that case, it's the copyright holder. Janis Ian gives away a lot of music on her Web site. She is probably the most articulate and avid proponent of free distribution of music on the Internet."

If a person signs the RIAA's amnesty document, will that provide protection from all legal action in the future?

Maybe. The Recording Industry Association of America doesn't in fact control every song copyright, Wilhelms said. And because sound recordings weren't formally copyrighted before 1976, there may be no clear owner of some copyrights.

"If you take the amnesty and are ever charged with copyright infringement on any other grounds, for any other document, the RIAA says they will cooperate and assist you," Wilhelms said. "But I don't know how they're supposed to keep track of you."

-- Susan Whitall

The Associated Press State & Local Wire

September 5, 2003, Friday, BC cycle

Upper Peninsula Briefs

MARQUETTE, Mich.

Confusion has arisen over a vote by the Marquette County Board on whether to lease space in an Ishpeming building owned partly by one of its members.

The board had appeared to have approved the lease Tuesday on a 6-2 vote. But after reviewing an audiotape of the meeting and checking with commissioners, the county clerk said the actual vote was 5-3, The Mining Journal reported Friday.

State law requires that any contract in which a board member has a personal interest must get two-thirds majority approval to take effect. The 5-3 margin fell short, meaning the lease was not approved, civil counsel Harley Andrews said in a letter to the board.

Vice Chairman Paul Arsenault of Ishpeming abstained because he is the managing partner of Pioneer Square, the building where the county was seeking space for district court operations.

Chairman Gerald Corkin said he still believed the vote had been 6-2. "I interpret the vote as I saw it in the meeting," he said.

MUNISING, Mich. (AP) - The Michigan State University Experiment Station in Chatham will display a new automated weather station Saturday during "farm and field day" activities.

The event is an open house beginning at 11 a.m., with food, demonstrations and other activities.

"We'd like the general public to come and pet some calves and see some cows and have lunch," station manager Paul Naasz said. "We'd like to get the public down on the farm and see what it's all about."

At 1 p.m., officials will dedicate a new Michigan Automated Weather Network weather station. It's already up and running at the Chatham station, only the second in the Upper Peninsula and one of 33 statewide.

"They're basically designed for farmers," Naasz said. "The main benefit is it downloads data to the Internet within the hour."

Farmers can use the data on air and soil temperatures, relative humidity, solar radiation, wind speed and direction, volumetric soil pressure, leaf wetness and precipitation to help make decisions about the crops they're growing.

The data from the weather station is available free online. Farmers can take the information and plug it into computer models.

"The computer models will predict certain (crop) disease outbreaks," Naasz said. "The sooner we can get after a potential outbreak, the better."

HOUGHTON, Mich. (AP) - While there are more students on campus this fall at **Michigan Tech University**, total enrollment dropped slightly from last year.

According to preliminary data released Thursday, enrollment dipped 1.3 percent to 6,538 - due largely to a decline in the number of students in off-campus distance-learning programs.

An influx of 84 new graduate students and 54 new out-of-state undergraduates helped boost Tech's total on-campus enrollment to 6,078. That's a 2.25 percent increase from last year.

It's the largest on-campus population since 2000 when 6,082 enrolled.

Gary Neumann, executive director of enrollment management, said the increase is noticeable. "It's important for a more vibrant student life and things of that nature," he told The Daily Mining Gazette.

Freshmen enrollment remained stable, dropping by one to 1,464.

The number of distance learning students fell from 603 to 460, a 24 percent decline. Officials said the reason probably was the ending of some one-time certificate programs with specific companies.

Meanwhile, enrollment at neighboring Finlandia University in Hancock jumped 6.6 percent this year, continuing a six-year trend that coincides with a school makeover.

Since 1998, enrollment has increased 54 percent - from 360 students to 549 - thanks largely to the university's creation of new four-year programs and an expanded athletic department, officials said.

President Robert Ubbelohde said Finlandia's goal is enrollment of 700 by 2005. "That's where we'd like to stay," he said.

HANCOCK, Mich. (AP) - Paul Rosemurgy's new Diamondback bicycle was no freebie. He earned it.

Paul, a 7-year-old who lives in Hancock, is one of 20 winners in this year's annual Read-to-Ride program.

The contest, now in its third year in the Upper Peninsula, gives children in Baraga, Gogebic, Houghton, Keweenaw and Ontonagon counties one chance at a new bike and helmet for each book they read over the summer. The drawing was held last month.

This year, about 500 children participated. They read more than 5,800 books.

The figures are an increase over last year, said Greta Erm, director of the Copper Country Intermediate School District's Regional Educational Media Center.

"The kids seemed to be more excited," she told The Daily Mining Gazette of Houghton for a story Friday.

The bikes and helmets are provided at cost by area shops.

"We got some high-quality bikes for a pretty good deal," said Mark Lambert, executive director at Good Will Farm in Houghton, a child-mentoring institution that co-sponsors the program.

The contest gave Paul incentive to read, said his mother, Susan Rosemurgy. "He worked very hard on reading for summer," she said.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich. (AP) - For the second time in several weeks, city firefighters and MichCon crews were called to a natural gas line break near War Memorial Hospital.

No injuries or fires were reported Thursday, but firefighters and specialist repair crews from lower Michigan worked through the night to halt the leak and install a replacement gas main.

An apparent result of a heavy equipment accident in street construction work, the break opened a large breach in a six-inch natural gas main serving the neighborhood.

Sault Fire Chief Ken Eagle told The Evening News that city firefighters were able to stem the screeching main break temporarily by stuffing an inflatable rescue device into the hole.

After several gas line breaks around the city this spring and summer, he said firefighters have become adept at plugging leaking gas lines with an inflatable air bag.

U.S. Newswire

September 4, 2003 Thursday

EPA Awards Michigan Environmental Education Grants

CHICAGO, Sept. 4

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5 recently awarded \$26,026 in grants to four Michigan organizations proposing innovative environmental education programs.

Receiving federal funds are Capuchin Soup Kitchen, Detroit; Community Action Agency, Hillsdale; **Michigan Technological University**, Houghton; and Wildlife Unlimited, Holland. The recipients were among 20 organizations in Region 5 splitting \$198,700 in grant money this year. More than 100 proposals were received from groups in the Region 5 states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

"The competition for educational grants is fierce, so congratulations go out to all the recipients," said Region 5 Administrator Thomas V. Skinner. "EPA considers education critical to maintaining the progress we've seen in protecting our environment."

The grants are awarded yearly under the National Environmental Education Act, which was passed in 1990 to stimulate environmental education by supporting design, demonstration and communication projects conceived by local organizations.

Note to correspondents: More details about each grant are available at <http://www.epa.gov/region5/news>

<http://www.usnewswire.com>

CONTACT: Megan Gavin of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5, 312-353-5282

Ventura County Star

September 3, 2003 Wednesday

California: Obituaries; Pg. B07

County obits

Ventura

Guy Greene

Guy Greene, 77, of Ventura passed away Friday, Aug. 29, 2003, after a one-year illness. He had been a resident of Ventura County for three and one-half years, coming from Borrego Springs, Calif.

Mr. Greene was born Aug. 11, 1926, in Grosse Pointe, Mich. After his honorable discharge from the U.S. Navy, he graduated from **Michigan Tech** with an engineering degree. He worked in the aerospace industry as an aircraft engineer for more than

30 years. During his retirement in Borrego Springs, Guy worked as a volunteer geology naturalist for 10 years. Because of failing health, he moved to Ventura County.

Guy is survived by his wife, Gloria Greene, and son Robert Greene.

He was preceded in death by his son William S. Greene.

Mr. Greene has been entrusted to the care of James A. Reardon Mortuary, 511 North A St., Oxnard, CA 93030, (805) 483-2233.

Tampa Tribune

September 1, 2003, Monday, FINAL EDITION

METRO, Pg. 7

Obituaries

PETTYJOHN, Charles S. "Chuck", Jr., 64, of Largo, died Friday, August 29, 2003 at Largo Medical Center. Born in East Chicago, Ind., he came here in 1987 from Houston, Texas. He was President of ASAP Programs and Medi + Physicals, Inc. in Tampa. He graduated from **Michigan Tech** with a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering. He was a Presbyterian. He is survived by one daughter, Heather McEnery of St. Petersburg; one

son, Charles Pettyjohn III of Largo; a twin brother, Dr. Robert B. Pettyjohn of New Port Richey; his mother, Margaret Pettyjohn of Clearwater; and four grandchildren. A gathering will be held Monday, September 1, 2003 from 4 p.m. until the memorial service at 6 p.m. at Anderson-McQueen Funeral Home, Largo Chapel, 716 Seminole Blvd., Largo, Fla. Online guestbook at www.andersonmcqueen.com.

Albuquerque Journal

August 31, 2003 Sunday

FINAL; Pg. B1

TRAPPED by Doubts Approach To Reintroducing Wolves Into the Wild Is Under Attack

Tania Soussan
Journal Staff Writer

Two years have passed since scientists recommended fundamental changes to the Mexican wolf reintroduction program in the Southwest.

So far, few of their major suggestions have been met.

Even now, as a five-year review of the reintroduction program is at hand, controversy persists over the unresolved recommendations made in the three-year review.

The scientists said in 2001 that the program should immediately change its rules to allow the endangered wolves to roam outside the government's recovery area boundaries.

They said ranchers should be required to take some responsibility for cattle carcasses that could attract hungry wolves. They also said the wolf recovery plan should be revised by June 2002 with clear goals for getting wolves off the federal government's endangered species list.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has not yet proposed any change to the boundary rule. It has not made ranchers responsible for carcasses. And the agency is just beginning work on the updated recovery plan.

The Mexican wolf program aims to establish a population of 100 wild wolves in southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona. The lobos were hunted to the brink of extinction in the early 1900s.

Measuring the reintroduction program's success so far is difficult.

How many wolves?

The goal was to have a total of 11 packs and 55 wolves in the wild by the end of this year. There are roughly 30 radio-collared wolves in the wild now. But biologists believe there are many more wolves out there because an unknown number of juveniles and pups do not have collars.

"There's no doubt we're moving toward recovery," said acting program manager Colleen Buchanan. "I'm very optimistic about the wolf program."

Others have their doubts.

Twenty-four conservation, animal protection, religious and community groups have asked the government to heed the warnings of the panel of scientists that reviewed the program several years ago.

The scientists said two years ago that the Fish and Wildlife Service's "control program" -- the way it manages the wolves -- is endangering individual animals and the entire species.

Meanwhile, ranchers and county government leaders are suing the Fish and Wildlife Service. They say the agency did not adequately consider the potential for livestock depredation and wolves hybridizing with other canines.

They have asked a federal judge to ban new wolf releases and order all wolves removed from the

wild until the service meets its obligations.

The debate reflects the complexity of endangered species reintroduction programs. Fish and Wildlife Service biologists cannot base their decisions solely on what would be best for the wolves. By federal law, they also have to consider impacts on ranchers and other people in the area.

Fixing an imbalance

Environmentalists believe the current rules favor ranchers and don't do enough to protect the wolves.

Ranchers see it differently.

"The way the rules are set up, they are stacked against the livestock industry," said Howard Hutchinson, executive director of the Glenwood-based Coalition of Arizona/New Mexico Counties for Stable Economic Growth.

"The only way the wolf recovery program will have any chance of success at all is to have local buy-in from the people who live in the area and have to deal with it," he said.

Michael Robinson, a Pinos Altos resident and representative of the Center for Biological Diversity, agreed that local community needs must be considered. But he said the current balance is tipped in favor of ranchers.

"There's got to be some attempt at coexistence, but that effort hasn't been made," he said.

Buchanan said the scientists' recommendations are being weighed along with funding, other priorities and public input.

Dale Hall, Southwest regional manager of the Fish and Wildlife Service, said it has taken time for him to understand the nuances of the wolf program since coming to Albuquerque early last year.

He also said some of the issues raised by the scientists should be addressed as the new recovery plan is written. But he said their recommendations are not off the table.

John Vucetich, a research assistant professor at **Michigan Technological University** and one of the scientists who did the three-year review of the wolf program, said other changes are overdue.

"It's disappointing that they haven't done much or anything, and it's not even clear why," he said.

Another of the reviewers, Mike Phillips, the first lead scientist for wolf restoration in Yellowstone National Park, said he also stands by the recommendations.

"A comprehensive review today would show many of those recommendations are still called for," he said.

The Arizona and New Mexico state game departments endorsed the scientists' recommendations as "scientifically valid." But they said that was only part of the story.

"Some of the recommendations do not adequately reflect social and cultural issues," their report stated. "There is no such thing as 'pure science' in an endangered species reintroduction."

Phillips agreed reintroduction programs must consider social factors. But he said he and the other scientists were asked to weigh a narrow set of questions.

"There's a trade-off between making rules that make sense for the biology and making rules that are politically acceptable," Vucetich added.

Chuck Hayes, assistant chief of the New Mexico Game and Fish Department, said more people are accepting the fact they will have to live with wolves.

"I think it's on track," he said of the program. "I don't think there's a wolf program that's going to go on without wrinkles."

An unseen line

Current rules require the recapture of wolves that cross over an invisible line marking the boundary of their recovery area.

The scientists said that doesn't make sense because wolves roam over large distances and limiting the recovery area needlessly excludes good habitat. They said the policy is not consistent with other wolf reintroduction programs or with wildlife management in general.

They also said ranchers should be made responsible for livestock carcasses that wolves can scavenge on, acquiring a taste for domestic animals.

Leaving carcasses on public land is irresponsible, Vucetich said.

"We know that asking ranchers to adopt a potentially more complex husbandry program could be a royal pain in the ass," Phillips said. But he said a change is needed.

In the federal government's Northern Rockies wolf reintroduction program, for example, ranchers bear some responsibility for removing livestock carcasses from federal lands so they do not attract wolves.

Another change the scientists recommended was quickly updating the recovery plan for the Mexican gray wolf -- the document that should set goals for

getting wolves off the endangered species list.

The service is just now putting together the team to rewrite the plan, which is more than two decades old and based on old science.

"The critical question is at what level does the population reach a self-sustainable mode," Hall said.

The current recovery plan does not set any criteria for getting the wolves off the endangered list, so-called "delisting." Federal biologists often refer to the reintroduction program goal of 100 wolves re-established in the wild as a recovery goal, but it is not an official benchmark.

The number likely will be higher once the new plan is written.

"Anyone will say 100 of anything is not a recovered population," Buchanan said.

Getting wolves off the endangered list will be good for everyone, Hall said.

"We really don't have a choice," he said. "We have to find a way. If the wolf stays not recovered, then it's going to continue to be, in the agricultural community's mind, an onerous situation and, in the environmental community's mind, an onerous situation."

Recovery or delisting would mean the wolves no longer face extinction and would allow ranchers more flexibility in dealing with the predators.

Series of setbacks

Environmentalists say the reintroduction program rules are so restrictive that the wild wolf population is declining and the species is not moving toward recovery.

"We have a control program masquerading as a recovery program," Robinson said.

He said there is a long list of examples of how the Mexican

wolves have suffered because of recaptures and other measures in Arizona and New Mexico:

* A Mule Pack female's foot was injured by a mechanical trap in a recapture effort; it later had to be amputated. When she was rereleased, she separated from her mate and now appears to be lost.

* The government, for the first time in decades, shot and killed a wild Mexican wolf in May after she killed calves. Earlier, the alpha female had been trapped from the wild and rereleased twice and had scavenged on livestock carcasses.

* Three pups from the Pipestem Pack died of parvo virus after being recaptured. A veterinarian's report says the pups likely were recovering from the virus but relapsed "as (a) result of stress from the whole trapping affair."

* Another litter of pups from the Francisco Pack died in May. Their pack had been running wild in Arizona but was recaptured in March after straying onto the San Carlos Apache reservation.

The tribe does not want wolves on its land. In fact, most of the wolves removed from the wild have been recaptured at the request of San Carlos, Buchanan said.

The alpha female gave birth to five pups while back in captivity at Ted Turner's Ladder Ranch southwest of Truth or Consequences. Soon after, a major construction project to protect native fish started in Animas Creek near the wolf pen.

"We had concerns," Buchanan said, adding that the wolves were stressed, running and pacing around their enclosure.

Phillips, who also is executive director of the Turner Endangered Species Fund, founded by media mogul Ted Turner, said experts agreed there was little

chance the construction would have any long-lasting impact.

But in the end, the pups died.

Last week, the wolf program team set traps and started hazing a group of wolves in an effort to move them away from a public lands grazing allotment even though there were no confirmed depredations.

Robinson said the trapping effort could set a bad precedent for other wolves, but Buchanan said it is not a new tactic.

Trapping and moving wolves can be hard on the animals, but it is a necessary part of a reintroduction program, especially in the early years, Phillips said.

"We're removing wolves but we have to -- that's the way our law is written," Buchanan added.

Predators and purity

Ranchers have their own complaints.

Livestock industry and county groups from New Mexico and Arizona contend in a lawsuit that the Fish and Wildlife Service has not been honest about how many cattle and sheep the wolves would kill.

"Our calculations have been borne out by the on-the-ground facts," Hutchinson said. "The depredation numbers have been much higher than they predicted."

He said hundreds of head of livestock have been killed.

Buchanan said she could not talk about the suit, but the Fish and Wildlife Service has denied the allegations in court filings.

Hutchinson said the service based its depredation numbers on areas with different grazing systems.

The suit also says hybridization threatens the wolves' genetic

purity. In September, the service euthanized seven pups born to a Mexican gray wolf after they were found to be wolf-dog hybrids. No other hybrids have been confirmed among the animals in the program, despite ongoing genetic testing.

"The 'Mexican gray wolves' that were released into the wild by the (Fish and Wildlife Service) are no longer pure Mexican gray wolves, if they ever were to begin with," the suit states. "The released wolves are apparently breeding with either coyotes or dogs."

The livestock industry has proposed changes to the program, such as compensating livestock owners, hunters and state game departments for lost income caused by wolves that kill cattle or game animals, Hutchinson said.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO BY: JOURNAL FILE PHOTO: Color Five years into a reintroduction program to restore endangered Mexican gray wolves in the wild, there are dozens of free-ranging lobos in the Southwest. PHOTO BY: RICHARD PIPES/JOURNAL PHOTO: b/w Mexican gray wolves are held in this pen at Ted Turner's Ladder Ranch and at other captive facilities before being released in the wild or after being recaptured. PHOTO BY: RICHARD PIPES/JOURNAL PHOTO: Color A Mexican gray wolf circles the edge of his pen at the Ladder Ranch near Truth or Consequences. Ranchers have gone to court seeking a temporary halt to new wolf releases. PHOTO BY: RICHARD PIPES/JOURNAL PHOTO: Color A wolf no longer a candidate for release in the wild is moved from a captive facility to the Alamogordo Zoo. Environmentalists say government management rules are hurting the wolves' ability to survive in the wild. PHOTO BY: JOURNAL FILE PHOTO: b/w The controversy over recommended changes to the Mexican gray wolf reintroduction program remains unresolved after two years of debate.