New Orleans rescue ends with a storm.

Everyone but the chicken-eaters takes blame for spreading H5N1

TULCEA, Romania—The avian flu H5N1, hitting the poultry industry hard throughout Asia, spreading into Europe, and potentially deadly to humans, has never infected dogs. That did not stop officials hellbent on finding a pretext to kill street dogs near Balashtic, Turkey, when H5N1 was discovered there in early October. Street dogs were as easily blamed as anyone for the economic havoc and emotional trauma resulting from wholesale massacres of domestic poultry in thus far futile efforts to contain H5N1.

Rumors of a Romanian dog massacre ascribed to H5N1 panic reached animal advocacy groups and news media on November 9.

The killing allegedly occurred near Tulcea in the eastern Danube Delta region, shortly after the H5N1 virus was on October 13, 2005 confirmed in the carcasses of three barnyard ducks found dead on a farm in Cernăuți-de-Jos, Tulcea County. Two accounts of the Tulcea dog massacre e-mailed by people who claimed to be acquaintances of witnesses agreed that the dogs who survived rough capture and handling were thrown alive into a deep pit, covered with earth, and bulldozed under. As Tulcea was the scene of a municipal dog massacre in 2001, under a different political administration, the story sounded plausible.

Fundatia Daisy Hope founder Aurel Maras, a Bucharest-based animal rights activist, traveled to Tulcea to investigate on November 13. At the Tulcea dump, Maras interviewed gypsy trashpickers who “in exchange of some money told us that the dogs were brought there.”

Maras photographed the purported site, but the photos did not prove the story, and some felt that the photos actually contradicted it.

Two days of follow-up investigation in Tulcea by ROLOD founder Dania Roman and Romania Animal Rescue founder Nancy Jones on November 26-27 found no evidence that any such dog massacre ever occurred.

But potentially infected poultry were killed by similar methods south of Tulcea. On November 28 Romanian Agriculture Minister Gheorghe Flutur fired local officials who burned alive many of 15,000 turkeys who were killed on infected farm near Scutarii.

Realitatea TV’s video of the killing “showed veterinarians in white medical suits breaking the necks of poultry before throwing them into a fire” being lit in a ditch. Some of the birds were still alive and could be seen struggling, their wings in flames, in a vain attempt to escape,” reported Agence France Presse.

First identified in Hong Kong after three children died from it in 1996, H5N1 spread rapidly throughout Southeast Asia beginning in mid 2003. Nearly 70 people have succumbed to H5N1 since then, almost all of them poultry workers, cockfighters, or residents of farms shared with live fowl.

More than 100 million chickens, ducks, geese, and other domestic birds have been killed by gassing, neck-breaking, and/or (continued on page 17)

How Irish dog racers muzzle humane critics

SALLINS, County Kildare—Greyhound racing issues in Ireland converge on the People’s Animal Welfare Society, halfway between Dublin and the Newbridge Greyhound Racing Track, just a few miles beyond at Naas. Greyhound breeding, training, and boarding are big business right in the neighborhood.

PAWS founder Deirdre Hetherington, 73, is among the most prominent critics of the Irish greyhound industry.

Yet PAWS is also increasingly reliant on funding from both the Irish government and the Irish Greyhound Board, reputedly made available as part of a co-optive strategy to distract opposition by reforming a relative handful of the greyhounds who are bred to race.

Many of the PAWS dogs are boarded with a prominent local greyhound racer. Hetherington operates PAWS from her home, Sallins Castle, built to withstand armed foes.

Some Irish tourism web sites allege that Sallins Castle, later known as Sallins Lodge, no longer stands. In truth, it is well-preserved, though disguised with a stone facade, and is almost entirely still used according to the original Norman plan. Hetherington started PAWS in 1996, formally incorporating in February 1997, by simply renovating the ancient stables and kennels already on the site, and putting them back to use.

Bailds soon after the mid-12th century Norman conquest of Ireland, a century after the 1066 Norman conquest of England, Sallins Castle was in essence a fortified farmhouse for the knights of Sallins, who ruled the nearby village for most of 800 years. Now a bastling Dublin suburb, Sallins throughout that time had a human population always recorded within a few dozens of 500.

A moated keep with twin half-rounded towers flanking the portcullis faced the river (continued on page 12).

Afri cans defending national wildlife parks turn from guns to courts

NAIROBI, HAREKE, GABORONE, ONEHANNESBURG—Animals, predators, Kalahari, Hwange, Kruger: the names alone evoke images of wide-open wild places on a sparsely inhabited continent—at least to non-Africans. But to many Africans whose tribal lands they historically were, these and other globally renowned wildlife parks are symbols of conquest, occupation, and deprivation.

To those who till land or keep live-stock, the parks are the custodians of vanishing wildlife, and appear to hound disproportionate shares of the green grass and water. To those who have nothing, the parks symbolize inaccessible opportunity.

To politicians, the great African wildlife parks often represent potential largesse, expendable to build a power base. Preserving the parks is deprecated as European and American ecotourists and wildlife conservation donors imagine the “real” Africa to be a multi-million-dollar industry, but there is also big money in opening them to hunting and other commercial exploitation, while returning the parks to tribal control is an oft-repeated rhetorical ideal often most strongly favored by whoever anticipates gaining easy access to resources in exchange for giving tribal partners a few more dusty acres in which to graze goats.

Amm all this, growing numbers of educated Africans see the value of protecting the integrity of the wildlife parks, but are politically scattered, their tribal identities and value as a perceived block vote typically lost a generation back, or, when their parents or grandparents ventured into big cities to enable their children to attend good schools.

As the African colonial past recedes, to where only those already well paid middle-age were ever part of a European-dominated arrangement, the traditional struggle for preserving the parks is passing to a new generation of leadership on both sides.

There are still aching “big men” like (continued on page 10)

Remote ness thwarts aid in Pakistan (p. 20)
Dear Partner,

Falcon was born in the wilderness. Her parents were abandoned dogs, and her mother couldn’t use one of her hind legs... she’d been hit by a car the year before. Still, she gave birth to Falcon and her siblings.

When I found them, there were about a dozen dogs foraging in the picnic trash. Some were long haired, some short... but all were black. They were one big family of unwanted dogs and their kids.

I set up feeding stations and rescued the dogs at night when they came around, but only one or two at a time... because when I caught one in my trap, the others would run away... frightened.

Eventually I got them all... including three puppies... and we named one “Falcon.”

But I’ve had this battle with myself for years... I rescue cats and dogs who are struggling to survive against all odds.

Thanks to people like you I can rescue them and take them to our sanctuary where they are safe and loved for the rest of their lives.

And... it is my sworn duty to these animals to give them the most marvelous life I can.

Here, most are loved for the first time. And most are afraid of people for what has been done to them. But they love to play among themselves... that is when they are the happiest.

So what else can I do for them... to make them happier? That is my constant struggle. One answer to that question was the straw bale dog house. 100+ square feet of additional surface area to play on... and a huge dog house with an igloo opening to regulate the temperature naturally.

Another answer is rawhide treats every day. And toys. And pools in summer to add to their fun, so they can play like the kids they are. But I’m constantly looking for other things to do for them.

Then I went in to her huge yard to take Falcon’s picture for you. She is so happy, she just loves it here! She told me in so many ways. After she ran around for 20 minutes, jumping up to let me hug her now and then, she plopped herself down under the juniper tree in her yard and smiled.

She was contented. Then it hit me... just having a place to call her own... to have fresh food and water... a house... a clinic within walking distance... friends to talk to and play with... and to know this is her life now, and that the bubble won’t burst someday... this is the good life they deserve, and you and I have sacrificed to give it to each of them.

For the others who didn’t have us, who weren’t so lucky, I mourn.

For the ones who died of disease in the pounds, I mourn.

For the ones who were put to death early because of a physical impairment that makes them “less than perfect,” I mourn. But for the ones we’ve saved, like Falcon and her family, I rejoice.

Falcon will be loved and cared for, for the rest of her life. And if she needs heart medication when she’s old, or cancer treatment, or physical therapy for paralysis... she will get it here... because treating Falcon like a person is our promise to her.

Please help this unique mission continue to spread love, and to grow.

Send your best gift for these precious animals today.

For the animals,

Leo
Leo Grillo, founder

P.S.: I just remembered “Bert.” If you were on tour in the early 90s you saw him. When he was 13 he became paralyzed. For two years, every day, he went for a ride around the shelter and visited the other dogs. He lay under a tree in good weather, like Falcon. He enjoyed his full life. And he was so happy here, he smiled. This is truly what care-for-life means.

D.E.L.T.A. Rescue
PO Box 9, Dept AP, Glendale, CA 91209

Build your own inexpensive straw bale dog house for your pets’ maximum protection, comfort and fun!

Here at D.E.L.T.A. Rescue, we invented a better housing system for our more than 859 dogs. Using 25 common bales of straw, and three sheets of plywood, two people can build a straw bale dog house in under 10 minutes! This is the same simple structure that withstood our terrible El Nino rains in 1998. The simple straw design can last 20 years, but because we are a perpetual sanctuary, our houses must last longer.

That’s why we now build the deluxe “stucco” version. Our materials cost for this stucco version is about $400, while you can put up the simple building for under $150. Good news! We put all the building instructions for both versions on video tape for anyone to use, or copy in its entirety. And it’s FREE! To help us help precious animals, besides our own 859 dogs and 552 cats, please get this video today and pass it around!

We spent a year making this video tape. Now, for the sake of cold, unsheltered dogs everywhere, we are offering it to anyone for free. To pay for duplication and postage, we are asking for a $6 donation per tape, but only if you can afford it! And we can send the tape to anyone you want. Or you can get one, copy it yourself, then give it to friends.

Write today to get your free video, and then build a house your dog will truly love and enjoy. Send to: D.E.L.T.A. Rescue, P.O. Box 9, Glendale, CA 91209. Or call us at 661-289-4010 and get it faster!
The Global Animal Welfare Summit – creating a force that governments can’t ignore

The welfare of all animals is of concern to us all. But for our societies to be more, and our arguments heard, a strong and credible voice is needed, now more than ever before.

WSPA has been active on a worldwide basis for 25 years, yet has not yet reached the potential of other established animal welfare organisations. We have, however, helped to advance animal welfare, in particular, in developing countries. Our efforts are as diverse and fundamental as they are necessary, and we work to make sure that all animals are treated with respect.

WSPA’s aim is to raise awareness of the many aspects of animal welfare, particularly in developing countries. This is a way to understand the local and national issues, and to raise awareness of the importance of animal welfare. Our work is wide-ranging and varied, with the aim of ensuring that all animals are treated with the same kindness and care.

The Global Animal Welfare Summit is an opportunity to come together and discuss the challenges and opportunities for improving animal welfare worldwide. We believe that together we can make a difference.

To register your interest in this event, please visit the WSPA website, www.wspaworldwide.org.

WSPA invites all Member Societies to attend the Global Animal Welfare Summit in London on the 30th and 31st July 2006. Over the two days, several issues will be addressed, including the possibilities of international agreements, the importance of animal welfare, and the need for increased global awareness.

As we work together, we can change the world.


By working together, we can change the world.
For the second year in a row, the Animal People, a national non-profit that promotes the welfare of animals, has published its annual report on the condition of animals in various parts of the world. The report, titled "Mainstream No Longer Accepts Meat at Human Events," highlights the increasing activism and public awareness around animal welfare issues.

"With friends like these..." was the theme of a recent event held after reading the Carbon County Friends of Animals raffle ticket I’d just bought. The event featured speakers such as J. D. Friesen, a former state representative from Pennsylvania, in the August 2005 edition of Roots of Reformer magazine. I could win one of the following: a 10-pound box of chicken legs, one smoked ham, four T-bone steaks, five pounds of fresh salmon or hot dogs, or a box of pork chops. Such lunatics are often voiced in ANIMAL PEOPLE, and other pro-animal and pro-vegetarian media, but they have a more enlightened and representational value of mainstream American life, according to the Animal People. Founded in January 1922 as a source of sermon material for ministers, Reader’s Digest describes itself in its Popular Culture Guide as "traditionally never sensationalistic and rarely controversial, with a tendency toward inspirational and self-help stories. The magazine has been criticized," it adds, "for exposing a generally reassuring, conservative point of view and for evoking nostalgia for a simpler, less diversified America."

When even Reader’s Digest hints that something somehow should avoid either promoting or participating in meat consumption, in an anecdote submitted from coal mine country by a reader and animal advocacy backbone discovered through online searching, any humane society that still raffles meat or seafood, meat at official events needs to take note. It is much too much of the meat industry public now views the involvement of a humane society in meat consumption by human beings much as it views formation by the clergy. People may politely ignore indications by others of ordinary moral stature, but guardians of public morality, including humane workers, are expected to exemplify a higher standard.

ANIMAL PEOPLE reports on a number of ways in which the animal rights movement continues to gain momentum, including increased activism at official events, the growth of animal rights organizations and publications, and the increasing visibility of animal rights issues in the media. The report notes that the movement has grown substantially since the early 1990s, with a number of new organizations and publications appearing in recent years. The report also highlights the increasing visibility of animal rights issues in the media, with increasing coverage of animal rights issues in newspapers, magazines, and on television.

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Please help these chickens

You may think you're looking at rabbits. But according to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), you're looking at chickens. No chickens, says the USDA, are not really animals.

This isn't the first time the USDA has changed the meaning of commonly understood words. Perhaps you remember when the agency declared that breathing was a vegetable.

USDA officials have a well-established pattern of playing word games to avoid compliance with federal laws. And they're at it again. This time, they're doing it to avoid enforcing the federal Humane Slaughter Act—the law requiring animals to be rendered unconscious before they're butchered.

Fifty years ago, the USDA lobbied against passage of the Humane Slaughter Act. Today, USDA officials continue to do everything in their power not to enforce that law. As a result, farm animals—from cattle to pigs to horses—are often subjected to the pain and terror of being brutally skinned, immersed in boiling water, and disemboweled while still fully conscious.

And when it comes to smaller animals, the USDA doesn't even pretend to protect them from cruelty. Species that the USDA deems to be 'poultry'—including the 8 billion chickens and turkeys slaughtered each year—are excluded from the Humane Slaughter Act.

Amazingly, the USDA has arbitrarily decided to classify rabbits as "poultry." This has resulted in nothing short of torture at the slaughterhouse. For some rabbits, this means having their throats sliced open while they're fully conscious and struggling. For others, it means having their necks broken or being struck in the head with a metal pipe or a piece of wood.

"The animals are completely aware of what's happening and are fighting for their lives."

According to the USDA's own meat inspectors, some rabbits are fully conscious as they have their hooks jabbed through their legs. Workers hang them up by "running a meat hook through the rabbit's leg muscle and sometimes into the bone."

Hung upside down, the rabbits then have their heads sawed off as they struggle and cry in pain. According to inspectors, workers "use a dull knife and have to keep using it over and over to decapitate the rabbit. The workers were having to try three or four times to remove the rabbit's head. There were occasions where the knife slipped and the rabbit's ears were cut off."

"A worker had numerous scratches and bite marks from the rabbits struggling to survive as he was killing them," the inspector continued. "The rabbits will cry almost like an infant with loud shrieking noises."

Outraged by what they saw, some USDA inspectors contacted their supervisors. They were told that no action would be taken for eviscerating rabbits. "We can call it rabbits or whatever, but they are classified as poultry by USDA and are therefore excluded from Humane Slaughter Act enforcement."

STOP THE TORTURE NOW

Please contact the Secretary of Agriculture. Tell him that no farm animals should be slaughtered while still fully conscious. Ask that the USDA adopt regulations to include rabbits as well as chickens under the Humane Slaughter Act. Urge the Secretary to take immediate action to stop the kind of brutality that his own inspectors are witnessing.

Mike Johanns
Secretary of Agriculture
Room 220-A
United States Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: (202) 720-3631
Fax: (202) 720-9366
Email: agpub@usda.gov

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The Humane Farming Association (HFA), P.O. Box 3577, San Rafael, CA 94912  www.hfa.org
PetSmart & live animal sales

Regarding PetSmart’s Live-A-Pet Adoption Centers, described in your September 2005 edition, and the October 2005 and November 2005 issues of Pet People, from president Susan P. Della Maddalena, I sincerely appreciate all that PetSmart Charities does for dogs and cats, but implore it to reconsider selling other animals as merchandise.

Birds, reptiles, fish and small mammals deserve the same respect as dogs and cats. Petco pressured by PETA and other animal rights groups, in April 2005 agreed to stop selling large parrots. Should we now campaign against PetSmart?

—Tami Myers

The Angry Parrot, Inc.
P.O. Box 442
Thornsdale, MA 01079
Phone: 413-283-8039
Tami@theangyparrot.com

Editor’s note: PetSmart Charities, a subsidiary of PetSmart, has no part to either PetSmart stores. PetSmart Charities executives have for at least eight years urged PetSmart to extend to other species the philosophy that dogs and cats should be adopted, not sold. A stroll response from some small mammal advocates several years ago appeared to halt discussion of experimentally offering small mammals for adoption rather than sale. Pets, machinery with the House Rabbit Society, in mid-2004 began offering rabbits for adoption at select stores.

Marvin Mackie, DVM

In your October 2005 article on the QuickSpy DVD you misquoted D. Mackie’s new name. For future reference, it’s W. Marvin Mackie, DVM.

—Janet Ashley

Administrative Manager
Animal Birth Control
450 Araceli Drive
San Pedro CA 90731
Phone: (213) 480-3054
E: sps颜值@aol.com

Reheov

With reference to your September article “Israeli rescuers remove 400 animals from Gaza,” no mention was made of the Reheov Society for the Protection of Animals.

Using our rescue van, donated by the Royal SPA of Great Britain, and members’ own cars, we brought many captive animals and dogs to safety. On September 3, 2005 we let The Animals Live had an adoption day for the rescued animals. All of the adopted dogs, some dogs already in our care, and six cats found new loving homes.

—Max. V. Santre

Reheov CPA
POB 1067
Reheov 76010, Israel
Phone: 972-8/9449477
www.israelpets.org

Disaster planning

In the February 2001 edition of DVM News, accessible at www.dvm360.com, I discussed under the heading “Pet rescue is people’s plan” the development we found in Sonoma County, California, to rescue pets in a disaster. It details a cooperative response among the American Red Cross, animal control, and our local veterinary association, and has rescue many animals in Sonoma County. I feel this plan should be implemented nationally, immediately, but my efforts to raise awareness of it so far have fallen on deaf ears.

—Wayne Kravis, DVM
Santa Rosa, California
Ph: 707-575-6161
E: skravis@esolite.com

Forced labor on the Farmyard

By Karen Davis, Ph.D., founder & president, United Poultry Concerns

Mix together:
1 1/4 cup of sugar
2 teaspoons thyme leaves
1 teaspoon basil leaves
2 tablespoons of dill parsley or 1/2 cup of chopped fresh parsley
1 finely chopped onion
1 teaspoon minced garlic
2 cups of chicken stock

Serve with cranberry sauce
applesauce, or apple butter. Good
with vegetarian gravy and cornbread
(dressing (you can add any traditional
recipe to substitute vegetable broth
or water for the chicken fat).

Vegan cornbread

Dry ingredients:
1 cup flour white
3 Tablespoons sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup corn meal

Mix wet ingredients:
1 cup of soymilk
1/4 cup vegetable oil

Stir the two mixtures together until
fully moistened. Turn batter into oiled
square or round cake pan. Bake
20-25 minutes until just brown.

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Nothing could be easier!
H umane reps can’t get to HSNI sites in Croatia

DUBROVNIK—Concerns that the potentially human-killing avian flu HSNI might hit Croatia during the October 18–19, 2005 International Companion Animal Welfare Conference in Dubrovnik proved premature.

Though the spread of HSNI from nearby parts of Romania, Russia, and Turkey was considered inevitable, the first cases were not actually detected until October 21, when six swans were found dead at a fish farm near Zelenc National Park. Tissue samples from the dead swans were rushed to Britain for further testing, but Croatian officials did not wait for the results before killing all 10,000 chickens and other domestic fowl kept within three kilometers of where the swans were discovered.

Poultry products sales fell by half:

A similar poultry massacre followed when more dead swans were found about 15 kilometers south of the first HSNI outbreak—but wild birds got a break, when health officials cancelled the hunting seasons for ducks, geese, and woodcocks. Pleased hunting was briefly suspended, then reinstated, after the proprietors of commercial hunting estates complained about their anticipated losses.

Most of the representatives of international animal advocacy groups who converged on Dubrovnik were still in Croatia when the poultry massacre started, due to limited flight schedules. However, several representatives who looked into monitoring the slaughter to see that the most humane practicable procedures were followed found that almost the only way to get to Zelenc was to fly to Britain first, then fly to Hungary, rent a car, and drive.

Complaints about the slaughter methods were subsequently amplified by Animal Friends Croatia (see below), who complained that the killing was an exercise in mass hysteria.

Defined by ethnic warfare rather than geographic locale, Croatia is shaped like the letter “C.” Zelenc is along the upper edge of the “C” Zagreb, the national capital, is at the back of the “C.” Dubrovnik lies alongside the Adriatic Sea at the extreme end of the lower portion. The interior of the “C” is Bosnia & Herzegovina.

The first animal shelter in Dubrovnik occupies a former artillery post. (Jim Bartlett)

Animal welfare on the Dalmatian coast

DUBROVNIK—The Austrian-based Vier Pfoten mobile veterinary teams often seemingly drive back into time in formerly Communist central Europe, but usually just decades, not centuries.

In Dubrovnik to sterilize dogs and cats for two weeks overlapping the October 2005 International Companion Animal Welfare Conference, Vier Pfoten international project manager Anam Khall, DVM, and surgical team headed by Katica Kovacev, DVM set up outside the building that was the city quarantine station during the Black Death in the 14th century.

The marble walled central city just beyond, little changed since the 13th century, repeatedly inspired the Minas Tirith “white city” scenes in the Lord of the Rings film trilogy. Among the oldest ports on the Dalmatian coast, Dubrovnik has had a breakwater since pre-Roman times.

Yet organized animal welfare work only began in Dubrovnik circa 2001, with the formation of the dog rescue group Drvotz Za Zastitu Zivotinja. The group gained a shelter early in 2005, winning civic permission to put up fences and use outbuildings at a ruined artillery outpost overlooking the city. The stoneworks were probably built in Neapolitan times, but were used most recently by Serbians who shelled the local World Heritage landmarks in 1991–92, killing about 250 residents.

Managed by Amica Sambrailo, who cofounded Drvotz Za Zastitu Zivotinja with her sister Sandra Grgivic, the shelter houses about 100 dogs, none purebred Dalmatians but about 40 of Dalmatian build, with black-and-white coloration.

The cats of Dubrovnik are also mostly black-and-white. The surrounding cliffs and rugged shore were historically a stronghold of eagles and other birds of prey, depleted by human persecution during the 20th century but now making a comeback. When the raptors were many, black-and-white colors might have protected pups and kittens among the stones and shadows below the aides.

Cat welfare work is represented by shopkeeper Katarina Uremovic, who collects funds to feed cats at the end of a Dubrovnik alley.


Animal Friends Croatia halts beagle experiments & wins circus animal act bans, but are they?

ZAGREB—The difficulty of getting from one part of Croatia to another may have kept Animal Friends Croatia from attending the International Companion Animal Welfare Conference in Dubrovnik—but they were busy.

Between October 10 and November 11, Animal Friends Croatia won bans on circus animal acts in ten cities: Mostar Sredisce, Varazdin, Donji Miholjac, Rovinj, Velika Gorica, Sisak, Kostajnica, Osijek, and Omis.

The string of victories started 81 days after Animal Friends Croatia exposed and ordered a series of debilitating surgical experiments on 32 beagles at the University of Zagreb Medical School, following just six days of campaigning.

The campaign was amplified by all radio and TV stations in Zagreb, five days in a row, and was endorsed by 15 leading Croatian public figures, including national president Stjepan Mesić.

Eventually the beagles were surrended to Animal Friends Croatia.

“The first part of the battle for the Beagles is over,” posted Animal Friends Croatia international campaigns coordinator Bernard Vjemen Frančić. “The second part will be pressing charges against Dr. Antun Brijkic and Dr. Slabodan Vukcevic, who were responsible for the surgeries, “and the start of our campaign to strengthen the Animal Welfare Law of Croatia.”

Who are Animal Friends Croatia? Prominent members, other than Frančić, include president Luka Oman and spokesperson Svetlana Klotzian. They appear to have PETA sponsorship.

Any animal people asked had ever actually met them, and few could recall receiving responses to e-mails of introduction.

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V isit us at the Green Chimneys/ASPCA Humane Education Conference

Brewster, New York

May 19 - 20, 2006
A woman in a police uniform is sitting on a chair next to a police officer who is holding a gun. They are both looking at a computer screen. A sign on the wall reads "Animal Cruelty Prevention Unit."
Africans turn from guns to courts (from p. 1)

Zimbabwean president-for-life Robert Mugabe, cynically exploiting the parks to pay off his supporters, still necro-colonial buzanum using proximity to the parks to stock private hunt- ing preserves, most conspicuously in South Africa, and still some overseas nonprofit organizations funding paramilitary efforts to defend the parks, as in past decades. The effect of the Mugabe regime on wildlife is particularly evident in Hwange National Park now, wrote Peta Thornycroft in the October 31, 2005 edition of The Independent, because officials diverted to purchasing new cars for themselves the funds that were needed to maintain the pumps that keep the Hwange catchments filled. Whole herds of buffalo, zebras, antelope, and other species are left at risk.

“This is mismanagement, nothing more. It’s not a natural disaster,” said Zimbabwe Conservation Task Force chairman Johnny Rodriguez. Members of the all-volunteer nonprofit project force recently donated diesel fuel and made pump repairs as best they could to try to save some of the animals. Yet the struggle is now more often among African lawyers in neatly pressed suits than gun-toting rangers and rebels, with courts making the key decisions.

Fighting Amboseli giveaway

The battle over Amboseli National Park in Kenya erupted in caustic on September 29, 2005. With a November 21 referendum on a proposed new national con- stitution looming, Kenyan president Mwai Kibaki directed the Kenya Wildlife Service to surrender management of Amboseli to the Kajiado County Council, to be managed by the Kajiado region Masai in the same manner that the Na’iek and Trans Mara councils manage and share revenue from the Masai Mara Game Reserve.

Kajiado leaders contend that the gov- ernment improperly seized Amboseli to create a park in 1974. Other regional councils have also demanded control of national parks as the price of endorsing the Kibaki constitution. These demands have come at the same time that Masai leaders including Minister of State William ole Ntimama have threatened to lead hunts to kill lions, elephants, and other species whose ven- tures outside wildlife reserves often result in human deaths, injuries, and economic losses. The lion and elephant populations of Kenya have both been poached in a fraction of what they were 30 years ago, but human settlement around the national parks has increased.

As result of the Amboseli turnover, “Kajiado leaders can anticipate a financial windfall to build schools, hospitals, and mud,” editorialized The Nation, of Nairobi. “In terms of promoting rural development, the government has done the right thing. The revenue will directly bene- fit the people.”

“However, the timing suggests that the decision was based not on the need to give Kajiado people control of their resources, but as part of a bid to entice them to back the government position on the vote for the proposed new constitution. To put it more bluntly, official policy is being dictated by the need to appease specific communities in order to secure their politi- cal backing.”

The Kenya High Court on October 12 granted standing to the East Africa Wildlife Society, Centre for Environmental Law and Education, Born Free Foundation, and Youth for Conservation to sue seeking to nullify the turnover of Amboseli. On October 28 the High Court also granted a restraining order to suspend the turnover, pending the outcome of the lawsuit.

There animals came running and fought for water when volunteers refilled a Hwange National Park waterhole (Johnny Rodrigues)

Anti-chaining & feral cat ordinances

The cities of Burnaby and Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, in October and November 2005 adopted anti-chaining or- dinance that Animal Advocates of B.C. founder Judy Stone believes are “the best in North America.” Animal Advocates of B.C. began promoting anti-chaining ordinances through adver- tising in ANIMAL PEOPLE about seven months before Tammy Grimes formed the U.S.-based anti-chaining organization Dogs Deserve Better, and 20 months before Connecticut passed an anti-chaining law sought since 1986 by National Institute for Animal Advocacy founder Jamia Lewis. The Animal Advocates, Dogs Deserve Better, and NMAA campaigns have now won ban- ning or restricting chaining in almost as many cities as children have been killed by chained dogs (58) since Grimes began counting in 2003.

The Indianapolis city council on October 10 voted 26-1 to make a writer/ten program run by the local organization IndyFeral a part of the official city animal control policy. “Indy- Feral charges colony caregivers $20 per cat for their service, compared to approximately $120 per cat trapped and killed by Indianapolis Animal Care and Control,” noted Alive Magazine writer Mary Less Pappas.

Buck Starbuck! I hate rodeos and animal cruelty more than I like soy lattes.

“Contributing positively to our communities and environment is so important to Starbucks that it’s a guiding principle of our mission statement,” they say. At this year’s Cheyenne Frontier Days in Wyoming, what was so important to Starbucks was supporting an extremely abusive rodeo. The coffee giant called it a “festival.” Starbucks has sponsored other rodeo events in Washington, Texas, and Missouri. 

Tell Starbucks that they will not patronize their stores while they sponsor rodeo-related events! Sign our online petition, and download a “Buck Starbucks” flyer, at www.BuckStarbucks.com

To donate to SHARK and help our work: SHARK • PO Box 28 Geneva, IL 60134 • www.sharkonline.org

FREE OneVoice BOOKLET on how to stop a dolphin abusement park in your country. Just click on this address and print out:
www.onevoice-ear.org/english/campaigns/marine_mammals/dolphins_jobs.html

Bushmen win in Botswana

An October 28 Botswana High Court verdict went the opposite way, as the court ordered the Botswana government to allow Basarwa bushmen Amogelang Sebegane and his family to return, with their goats, to their ancestral land in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve. The ruling may have been the beginning of the end of an often violent 20-year dispute between the Basarwa and the reserve managers, but was viewed in some quarters as also potentially the beginning of the end of the reserve itself.

“Dozens of Bushmen have been evicted from the reserve at gunpoint in recent weeks,” claimed the indigenous rights group Survival International. “Three Bushmen, includ- ing a seven-year-old boy, have been shot and wounded. Earlier, one Basarwa allegedly died during a brutal police interrogation. Several others have been killed in similar confrontations during past years. The September 2005 shooting started after members of an organization called First People of the Kalahari tried to return to the park after being removed in 2002. Twenty-eight Basarwa were arrested by police firing tear gas and rubber bul- lets on September 24, according to Survival International, after the Bushmen tried to take food and water to relatives who had not yet been evicted. Aiming at TONAL PEOPLE was unable to locate any inde- pendent media accounts of the conflict. Survival International said reporters were kept away by the Botswana government.

On September 2, however, Botswana presidential

(continued on page 11)
press secretary Jeff Ramsay told Sello Moteta of Associated Press that parts of the reserve were closed due to a "highly contagious outbreak of an acute disease among herds of domestic goats and sheep illegally brought into the reserve by Bushmen who resisted being relocated."

Ramsay said the disease had "a high fatality rate and was potentially disastrous to native springbok." Moteta wrote.

About the size of Switzerland, the Central Kalahari Game Reserve was formed in 1961 to protect the Basarwa and their habitat, including the animals they hunted. Over time, however, the Basarwa turned from hunting to herding, resulting in habitat degradation. Many of those who continued hunting were caught killing endangered or threatened species. Pressured by conservationists, the Botswana government began trying to persuade the Basarwa to voluntarily relocate to towns in 1986, and started forcibly relocating them in 1997.

"The Basarwa population of the reserve, now about 1,400, peaked at circa 5,000 in the 1960s."

Great Limpopo

Similar conflict may be ahead as result of the merger of wildlife reserves in Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe to create the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park. Fifteen years in planning, the park has been praised as an example of regional cooperation and sustainable development, raising foreign investment and creating much needed jobs," wrote Kristie Siegfried in the October 15 edition of The Guardian.

However, at drought-stricken Salani village in Mozambique, Siegefied said, "Since officials removed a section of fence between Kruger National park in South Africa and Limpopo National Park in Mozambique and enforced a hunting ban to allow animals to begin populating the land along the Limpopo River, villagers and their livestock are vulnerable to predators. The hunting ban has depleted the villagers’ already meager diet and the promised tourism jobs are a distant prospect. Limpopo National Park turned roads, running water, and electricity, much less tourist-friendly amenities. Game-viewing opportunities are still rare, and it will take years to reintroduce zebras, giraffes, impala and rhinos to populate the entire area.”

Further, Siegfried noted, "No donor is willing to fund the Zimbabwean section of the park, which includes Gonarezhou National Park. South African papers report that Gonarezhou has been invaded, "by" supporters of Robert Mugabe, "and that much of its game has been killed."

—Merritt Clifton

Will That zoo crowd eat Kenya wildlife?

BANGKOK, NAHRIB—A long-controversial sale of 135 wild animals from Kenya to the Chiang Mai Night Safari zoo in Thailand on November 10 appeared to be almost a done deal.

Kenya president Mwai Kibaki and Thai prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra ceremoniously signed the agreement at the State House in Nairobi.

The transaction is to include both black and white rhinos, elephants, lions, leopards, cheetahs, hyenas, servals, hippos, and at least 14 hoofed species.

But the deal was originally to have included more than 800 animals, as described in July. It was scaled back after Youth for Conservation rallied international opposition to the animal sale, over a variety of humane, tactical, political, precedent, and conservation considerations.

Already claiming 726 animals of 103 species, the Chiang Mai Night Safari opened for promotional tours by invited guests on November 16. The public opening is to be on January 1, 2006.

Youth for Conservation founder Isokop Ngoyo pledged to continue efforts to stop the transfer of the Kenyan animals. The seemingly lost cause gained momentum after Chiang Mai Night Safari director Phidraprasop Surawaddi disclosed plans for the park to include a buffet restaurant serving tiger, lion, elephant, and giraffe meat.

Three of the four species that Phidraprasop Surawaddi said would be eaten are native to Kenya, and would apparently be bred from the Kenyan stock.

Elephants are also native to Thailand—and are a symbol of both the Buddist religion and the Thai nation, which is 95% Buddhist.

Animal advocates in both Kenya and Thailand were appalled.

“The idea will set the country’s image back a century,” warned Wildlife Fund Thailand secretary Surapol Duangkae, “because nowadays zoos around the world aim to educate, and to conserve wildlife, compensating to stop the killing of animals.”

“The zoo should be a place for study and conservation, not killing. Promoting the eating of wild animals will confuse adults and children about what’s right and what’s wrong,” added Wildlife Conservation Society representative Petitch Manophon.

Formerly the Thai fisheries minister, and later the wildlife minister, Phidraprasop Surawaddi lost both positions amid scandals. A Thai senate panel in late 2004 officially found reason to believe that he illegally issued permits allowing the Sri Rachia Tiger Zoo to sell 108 tigers to China. The panel concluded that the tiger sale was a commercial transaction, not a legitimate attempt to conserve the species.

MADDIE’S FUND® GIVES $1.7 MILLION TO CORNELL UNIVERSITY’S COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Maddie’s Fund, which has awarded Cornell University a $1.7 million grant to support a six-year shelter medicine program. Maddie’s Shelter Medicine Program at Cornell’s College of Veterinary Medicine will be named in perpetuity in honor of Maddie, the miniature Schnauzer who made this funding possible.

The goal of Maddie’s Shelter Medicine Program is to educate veterinarians and veterinary students in the field of animal shelter medicine to help achieve a no-kill society that guarantees a home for all healthy and treatable shelter animals.

Maddie’s Shelter Medicine Program consists of four components: Residency training. A three-year residency will be the cornerstone of the program. Veterinary student training. Two shelter medicine elective courses and an elective shelter medicine rotation will be available to veterinary students. Two core classes will add shelter medicine content.

Diagnostic and consultative support. Maddie’s Shelter Medicine Program will work with two core and two affiliated shelters, providing them with diagnostic work-ups to help identify problems and develop problem-specific preventive or control strategies.

Shelter medicine research.

To read the entire proposal submitted by the Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine, go to www.maddiesfund.org and look under “Funded Projects.”

The Pet Rescue

Maddie’s Fund® The Pet Rescue Foundation (www.maddiesfund.org) is a family foundation endowed through the generosity of Cheryl and Dave Duffield, PeopleSoft Founder and Board Chairman. The foundation is helping to fund the creation of a no-kill nation. The first step is to help create programs that guarantee loving homes for all healthy shelter dogs and cats through collaborations with rescue groups, traditional shelters, animal control agencies and veterinarians.

The next step will be to save the sick and injured pets in animal shelters nationwide. Maddie’s Fund is named after the family’s beloved Miniature Schnauzer who passed away in 1997.

Maddie’s Fund, 2223 Santa Clara Ave, Suite B, Alameda, CA 94501 510-337-8989, info@maddiesfund.org, www.maddiesfund.org

IF YOUR GROUP IS HOLDING AN EVENT, please let us know—we’ll be happy to announce it here, and we’ll be happy to send free samples of ANIMAL PEOPLE for your guests.

Turning from guns to courts (from page 10)
Rescued donkeys bring peace to Liscarril, County Cork.

In time the Donkey Sanctuary of Ireland may be remembered as the most significant initiatives in the history of the blood-soaked rolling hills of Liscarril.

The 350 donkeys peacefully grazing at the irreplaceably tidy 30-acre visitor center and the equally well-managed 70-acre donkey retirement farm together form a living monument to a globally influential turning point in animal-human relations.

Donkeys are known to have lived at Knockadoune, the farm that became the visitor center, since 1926, when Donkey Sanctuary manager Paddy Barrett’s grandfa- ther retired from a career as a police officer, and took up grazing livestock instead.

But in all likelihood donkeys have inhabited the site for almost as long as don- keys have been in Ireland.

At the highest point on Knockadoune, as far from the office as visitors can walk within the fenced trails, a circle of half-buried white-painted stones highlight the earthworks that are the remains of traces of Cearbhall’s Fort, a now little remembered landmark in both Irish and equestrian history.

This is where Cearbhall MacDón- laigne, Lord of Oranmore, built the fortified cavaled stronghold for which he became known to his enemies as “Cearbhall MacDannagh.”

He was said to call that to his face.

Cearbhall was first recorded in history when he attempted to invade Connacht, which invaded Dublin from 845. Alternately a foe and an ally of the Vikings, thwarting frequent attacks by both sea and land, between raids on royal warlords, Cearbhall for the next 45 years proved excep- tionally adept at survival. Never quite strong enough to convert victories into conquest.

Cearbhall was most notably defeated in 868. His longtime arch-foe from Leinster cornered him at Cearbhall’s Fort. Charging up the steep hill hebout on effecting his quick demise; they reached the summit winded. A cavalry charge repelled and defeated them.

The name “Cearbhall” over time metamorphosed into a description of his prized “skewbald” horses. While the term evolved into “palebald” during the 19th century. “skew- bald” because “Stewball,” the name of a wine-drinking horse kept by Sir Arthur Marvel.

Stewball circa 1790 was entered into a match race in Kilrney against Miss P服务能力, a gray mare of comparatively dubious habits kept by Sir Ralph Gore.

Poetry and history thus ported an early lead but stumbled and fell. Stewball, the winner, was remembered as the horse that supposedly, in 1829, made famous in mid-20th century ver- sions by The Weavers, Lonnie Donegan, Joan Baez, and other troubadours.

The remains of Cearbhall’s Fort overlook the ruins of Liscarril Castle, among the largest Norman edifices in Ireland, believed to have been built by David Og de Barry circa 1280.

Garet Lux Barry, possibly a distant descendant of Og de Barry, in 1642 captured Limerick with an Irish rebel army of 1,500.

Rallying the countryside Barry had 6,000 men behind him, including 500 horsemen commanded by one Oliver Stephenson, when he stormed Liscarril Castle in mid-July.

The victory lasted just two weeks.

Murrough O’Brien, Earl of Inchi- quin, marched from Cork to take Liscarril back.

Stephenson captured Iniciquin in an ill-armed charge, but Iniciquin’s brother shot himself dead through the eye-piece of his helmet. As Stephenson’s cavalry fell back, O’Brien counter-attacked, killing more than 700 rebel riders and foot soldiers, capturing 50 rebel officers alive.

All were hanged the next morning, effectively ending any threat posed to English rule.

Though there are plagues at Cearbhall identifying the fortifications, more signposts describe the ancient limes kno just behind the avenue used for centuries to mark for bristles.

The Barrett family commitment to making peace rather than war turned from agriculture to human work in 1964, when Paddy Barrett’s father took a job as field inspector for the Irish SPCA.

From time to time during the next 17 years he occasionally imprisoned abused donkeys, especially don- keys, who at the time were still heavily used in Ireland for farm labor and rural transport.

Having nowhere else to take them, he broke them home.

This was the beginning of the Barrett Animal Sanctuary. Succeeding his father with the Irish SPCA, Paddy Barrett formally incor- porated the sanctuary in 1982, left the Irish SPCA to manage the sanctuary fulltime in 1987, and a year later formally affiliated with the Donkey Sanctuary of the United Kingdom, founded in 1969 by Elisabeth S增值税.

Cead chuir Paddy Barrett, he and his family knew nothing about donkeys before S增值税 became involved, and not much about anything else, but Paddy is an Irish story-teller.

The official Donkey Sanctuary version is that S增值税 began helping to fund site improvements because she was favorably impressed with how much the Barrett family was doing for donkeys with as little by way of public support.

Renamed the Donkey Sanctuary of Ireland, the project eventually expanded to Hamangs’s Farm, on another hilltop on the far side of the main road to Liscarril.

Today incoming donkeys go first to Hammang’s Farm, for examination, any necessary veteri- nary treatment, quarantine and extended care, if appropriate.

Many donkeys stay at Hammang’s

Dog racers muzzle critics (from page 1)

Paddy Barrett, manager of the Donkey Sanctuary of Ireland. (Kim Barrett)

Farm for the remainder of their lives, but those who are the best prospects for adoption or demonstrate the most interest in human companionship are taken to Knockadoune.

Adopted donkeys are in effect on loan. The Donkey Sanctuary retains legal title to them, and may recall them at any time if visits by the Donkey Sanctuary inspectors find any sign of mistreatment.

The Donkey Sanctuary outreach to Ireland yielded such encouraging results that S增值税 followed up by introducing field clinics to help donkeys in Mexico in 1984, conducted since 1991 with help from the International League for the Protection of Horses.

The Donkey Sanctuary also started donkey clinics in Adina Abada, Ethiopia, in 1986, adding mobile units in 1994, and built a complete donkey hospital in 1999 at the Addis Ababa University.

S增值税 opened the Lana Donkey Sanctuary on an island off the coast of Kenya in 1987. Since 1994 Donkey Sanctuary has also funded a donkey hospital and workshop at the Kenya SPCA in Nairobi.


El Refugio del Burro, a Donkey Sanctuary affiliate in Spain, opened in 2007.

[Contact the Donkey Sanctuary of Ireland via Liscarril, Mallow, Co. Cork, Ireland: 353-22-48358; fax 353-22-48449; donkeys@eircom.net; www.thedonkeysanctuary.org; Call: The Donkey Sanctuary U.K. (c/o Sidmouth, Devon, EX10 9NU; telephone 01364 578923; fax 01364 578926; donkey- sanctuary@compuserve.com; www.thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk.)]

Carmody caught with CAREW—Animal Rights Action Network campaigns coordinator John Carmody, 23, may be the most often exposed activist in Ireland, but ANIMAL PEOPLE publisher Kim Barrett did manage to photo- graph him—twice—with his clothes on.

A more typical portrait would show Carmody hunched over a laptop computer wherever he can connect, e-mailing the effec- tively upthrust ARAN newsletter around the world, coordinating countless events and demonstrations on behalf of half a dozen interna- tional advocacy groups. Several answering his cell telephone every five minutes.

A fully effective animal rights activist since age 16, Carmody fetches clerical and sales jobs when he must to make ends meet. The laptop is ARAN’s only “office,” other than Carmody’s bedroom and his parents’ Carmody in Carew, a Limerick suburb where horses and horses scraps are part of the daily scene, he insists, some neighbors at times drive horses indoors.

A work ethic, frugality, and emo- tional intensity that has Carmody frequently bursting into tears in response to either animal or human suffering better characterize him than occasional mule demonstrations.

Yet the photos most often posted on web sites, tending to be best remembered,

show Carmody leading mule demos against the fur trade and Australian live sheep exports, and perhaps most tellingly, the PETA- sponsored “Running of the Nudes” protest against bullfighting in Pamplona, Spain.

“ARAN continues to grow on a monthly basis,” Carmody proclaims. “We are now among the four or five mem- bers of the public, more groups here in Ireland, the United Kingdom, and around the world, along with maintaining the strong pres- ence we continue to hold in the media. What is so encouraging is the number of people are becoming more aware of cruelty to animals, and if they have the free time, they are wanting to jump in and possibly to stand up to the industries that continue to exploit and abuse the animals we all so dearly love.”

[Contact ARAN via P.O. Box 722, Killarney, Ireland; telephone 068-47-3579; e-mail caracampaign@eircom.net]

—Donkey Sanctuary of Ireland
How the Irish dog racing industry muzzles humane critics (from page 12)

unoccupied horse stall. The stable appears to have been razored only twice, by the Huguenots, who built the present stalls, and by Hetherington, who added some tile walls and floors. Eventually Hetherington also converted the former servants’ quarters into dog housing, and turned the outbuildings into kennels. The onsite gardens became run.

Raising an annual budget of about $150,000 per year, assisted by family and friends, Hetherington has ambitions of replacing the administrative building, which is cold, wet, and drafty.

Hetherington claims to have adopted out more than 7,000 dogs since starting PAWS, 70% of them adults. Many were cast-offs from the Newbridge racetrack.

“We are the only animal rescue in Ireland currently taking greyhounds from the state-run dog pounds, and one of the few taking hounds,” or greyhound-mix hunting dogs, Hetherington says.

“All of the greyhounds are ex-racers, who have been taken in the pounds to be destroyed, usually at about two years of age,” Hetherington continues. “As it is nearly impossible to rehome these dogs in Ireland, we have to hold them until we can get them to the United Kingdom or the U.S.,” where many are returned by Louise Coleman of Greyhound Friends, in Hopkinton, Massachusetts.

The PAWS adoption record is outstanding, but has a more problematic side.

PAWS’ work has been subsidized since 2001 by grants from the Irish government. Officially, there is no direct link between subsidies for animal welfare and efforts to counter activist criticism of the greyhound industry. Yet PAWS began getting help after the Dublin-based Alliance for Animal Rights and the American/European Greyhound Alliance established an animal welfare consultancy.

Hetherington explained in a recent PAWS newsletter. “The Irish Greyhound Board has committed to pay kenneling fees and vetting costs for registered greyhounds in our care.”

Most of the PAWS greyhounds are boarded with a racing trainer whose large commercial kennel and cattery stand on the same road, a mile beyond Sallins Castle.

The PAWS greyhound rescue program thereby helps indirectly to keep at least one trainer in business, while helping the Irish government to pretend that the usual fate of ex-racing dogs is humane retirement.

But PAWS is scarcely the only Irish animal welfare charity to receive government and industry subsidies for finding homes for ex-racing greyhounds. The funding, a fraction of the $69 million euros spent to subsidize racing in 2004, is reputedly liberally distributed among animal rescue societies.

Neither is PAWS the only Irish animal welfare charity to board dogs with greyhound trainers. No one has been more outspokenly critical of the greyhound industry over the years. (continued on page 14)
Join the No More Homeless Pets Forum

Join us for a week with some of the leaders of this lifesaving movement, who will share an inside view of their thought and work and answer questions about topics near and dear to their hearts.

Coming topics—

November 14-18
Bite Prevention—When a dog or cat bites someone, a person gets hurt and the animal’s life is on the line. Yvette Van Veen of Animal Rescue Foundation Ontario answers your questions to keep animals and humans (especially children) interacting safely and harmoniously.

November 28 - December 3
The Vaccine Controversy—How can you prevent the spread of illness in shelters or foster homes? How often should animals be vaccinated? Can some vaccine protocols do more harm than good? Dr. Blenda Griffin of Auburn University and Dr. Kate Hurley of the University of California, Davis, will address keeping animals in our care safe, healthy and happy.

December 5-9
Pets in Prisons—Toby Young of Safe Harbor Prison Dog Program outlines the best types of programs to help homeless pets and prison inmates prepare together to rejoin society!

December 12-16
You Went Potty Where?! Want to help animals in danger of being relinquished due to housing situations? At your workplace or in your neighborhood, who thinks the floor is an outhouse? Helen Coleman and Dilena Parry of the San Francisco SPCA are #1, or is it #2?) at solving potty problems!

December 19-23
Animal neglect laws and ordinances have the power to help or harm. Submit your legislation brainstorms to Susan Robinson of Coalition for Cats & Dogs and Ledy VanKamve of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for feedback to create a winning statute.

To join, visit the Best Friends website:

www.bestfriends.org/nmph/forum.html

OR send a blank e-mail message to: NMPH-subscribe@yaohogroups.com

Best Friends Animal Society

Phone: 435-644-2001
E-mail: info@bestfriends.org
Website: www.bestfriends.org

From this, people have the mistaken idea that greyhounds are dangerous,” even though no greyhound has ever been listed on the ANIMAL PEOPLE log of life-threatening and fatal dog attacks, kept since 1982. The log includes more than 2,000 attacks by dogs of 35 different breeds and combinations, including more than 1,000 attacks by pit bull terriers and nearly 400 by Rottweilers.

Coleman says convincing the Irish public that greyhounds are not inherently dangerous as the first step toward turning public opinion against the cruelties of greyhound racing and training—and censoring, the longtime primary target of the Irish League Against Cruel Spots.

“For the past seven years I have set up a greyhound welfare/ adoption booth at the Dublin Horse Show,” Coleman said. “Initially, people would look at our booth as if we were crazy to offer greyhounds as companions. Gradually more and more people have stopped to say that they have taken in a skinny greyhound, or fatter, or have adopted one from a pound. People believe what they see,” Coleman emphasized. “If there were not legions of adopted greyhounds out and around in the U.S., the greyhound welfare effort would be stunted.”

Coleman agreed that taking industry funding makes it hard for Irish greyhound advocates “more hesitant to lobby against racing,” but noted that even in the U.S. “Different groups have different work. The Greyhound Protection League is the most outspoken. Adoption groups like Greyhound Friends,” as Frank as Coleman believes it, “has to be more circumspect. If we are seen as amnestic, the tracks will not give us dogs.”

The leading dog welfare organization in Britain, already (continued on page 15)
Betting on all but the dogs

DELEVAN, DAYTONA, LACOS- NIA—Three days back, the Lakeview Greyhound Track in Delavan, Wisconsin ended live racing on November 6, 2005, with telecommunications of races at other tracks due to a local law in December.

About 450 of the estimated 1,000 dogs housed at Delavan were offered for adoption by the local chapter of Greyhound Pets of America, formed in 1989. Greyhound Pets of America is the largest U.S. greyhound rescue group to partially subsidize the greyhound rescue industry. Of the five greyhound tracks opened in Wisconsin in the 1950s, only the Dariyland Greyhound Park in Kenosha is still operating. Geneva Lakes Greyhound Track general manager Mary Hernandez said competition from Native American gambling casinos, once greyhound tracks were forced to keep the Wisconsin greyhound tracks from expanding into other forms of gambling.

Greyhound Racing Commission on October 13 rejected an application from the National Cattle Congress to reopen the Waterloo Greyhound Park, closed in 1996, as a hub of a riverboat casino complex. Planning the increasing economic anxiety of the U.S. greyhound industry and allure of other forms of gambling to help make ends meet were mired in the federal government prison sentences meted out on October 28 to Dan Shaft, of Brookfield, Wisconsin, the owner of the Lincoln Park track in New Hampshire, and Nigel Potter, former chief executive of Woodley PLC, the British based parent firm.

“They were convicted in August 2005 of conspiring to help former Rhode Island House Speaker John Harwood with up to $4.1 million to master support for more gambling machines at the park and to break a rival casino proposed by the Narragansett Indian Tribe,” report Ed Associated Press. Florida Division of Pari Mutual Wagering data shows that the money wagered on greyhound races at the Daytona Kennel Club fell from $27 million in 2000 to $12.9 million in 2004. Yet track rockets receipts from $207,895 to $34.6 million.

Statewide, Florida greyhound racing tax and fee income as recently as 1997 amounted to $33.7 million, but dropped to just $12.7 million in 2004—a 62% decline. State track income increased from $336,449 to nearly $1.7 million during the same years, for an increase of 97%.

Three North County greyhound tracks on September 28, 2005 won from the Florida Court of Appeals the opportunity to add slot machines to their racing options. Massachusetts attorney general Tom Reilly, expected to run for governor in 2006, meanwhile “accepted eight donations totaling $4,000 from members and associates of the Corby family,” which operates the Rayham-Taunton Greyhound Park,” reported Casey Jones of the Boston Herald on October 26.

This was a week before the Massachusetts senate passed a bill which would allow greyhound tracks to install as many as 2000 slot machines atop on their premises—“significantly benefiting an industry that Reilly oversees,” Ross noted.

“Reilly, who has been publicly quiet on the issue, has previously accepted $500 donations from other track owners such as Charles Sarkis, who owns Wonderland, and Joe O’Donnell, who holds the controlling share in Suffolk Downs,” Ross added.

The Ross expose broke a month after Grey2UK began collecting signatures on petitions to place on the 2006 ballot an initiative which would end greyhound racing in Massachusetts by 2008, while increasing the penalties for breeding fighting dogs and abusing police and service dogs. Grey2 UK will need 66,000 signatures from Massachusetts registered voters. Grey2 UK grew out of a 2000 initiative named the Rayham-Taunton Greyhound Racing that failed to win approval by barely 1% of the vote.

The Lakes Region Greyhound Park in Belmont, New Hampshire, closed on April 27, 2005, may reopen in January 2006 as a project of the Torgerson Gaming Group of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. According to John Koziol of the Louisiana Citizen, “Formally operated by the New Hampshire Gaming Association, the track has been rocked by two separate investigations into alleged illegal activities since January 2005. Following the indictments of two former managers in New York on illegal gambling and money-laundering charges, New Hampshire Gaming agreed to surrender its license to the state pari-Mutuel Commission, and also agreed to put the track up for sale.

“Moultonborough developer David Johnston and a group of investors bid $4.1 million for the facility,” Koziol added, “but that deal fell apart in June after federal authorities broke up a dog-smuggling and money-laundering ring that was allegedly operated from the track. Johnston then approached Torgerson, who pioneered casino gambling on Mississippi’s Gulf Coast. Torgerson eventually bought Johnston’s rights to buy the track from New Hampshire Gaming.”

Torgerson has appeared to have acquired the Lakes Region Greyhound Park in anticipation of eventually being allowed to operate slot machines there.

In August 2005 a consortium of Nevada gaming firms bought Rockingham Park, of Salem, New Hampshire, apparently with the same strategy in mind. The Seabrook Greyhound Park a few days earlier cut losses by reducing the racing schedule and laying off half its staff.

These Books Will Change How You Think About Chickens, Turkeys, Thanksgiving, and the Holocaust

Mizzling (from 14)
helping dogs in Ireland too, and planning to add an Irish affiliate, is a Dog Trust.

“I chair the U.K. Greyhound Forum and the International Greyhound Forum. Denise Redmond sits on the latter,” Dog Trust chief executive Claireya Baldwin told ANIMAL PEOPLE. “I am on a mission to make it a duty line to walk when you accept money and then need to coaze the same money to change their way of life. Dog Trust does not accept money from the industry,” Baldwin contended. “I do, however, believe in working from within, and have spent much time with the industry boxes. Denise is not backward when she talks to the industry,” Baldwin averred. “and weighs in heavily when they think they are not doing what has been promised to them.

‘Her kennels are by no means perfect,’ Baldwin contended, “but I think she does her best and she does save a lot of dogs. She turned her home into a dog’s and is very short of cash. We help her out with neutering vouchers when she can. “There is a lot of work to be done in Ireland,” Baldwin emphasized, “but there are moves afoot to do it. New greyhound breeding and transport laws are under discussion. Our frustration is with the length of time it takes Ireland to get to the early stage and Irish foxes of animals has to be improved in line with this.”

-Mervin Clifford

+ Contact the People's Animal Welfare Society c/o Katlin Lodge, Easton, County Kildare, Ireland; telephone 353-48-894051; e-mail: paws@ir.com, service.paws.ie.

+ [Win or Die: Help and the cruelty and killing of greyhound racing. www.GREY2KUSA.org]

+ [The Holocaust and the Hena-maid’s Tale: A Case for Comparing Atrocities published by Lantern Books]

+ The Holocaust and the Hena-maid’s Tale is brilliant; devastating is its analysis and hopeful in its premise. —Carol J. Adams, author of The Consummating of Man

+ “Compelling and convincing too, I thank Karen Davis for writing this bold, brave book.” —Charles Pessner, author of Eternel Trebuchet: Our Treatment of Animals and the Holocaust

+ “What a fantastic analysis you've done! It's so important to get this incredibly chilling side of human behavior to us again. A must read.” —Ann Hulsifer, The Compassionate Living Project

+ [Your Holocaust and Hennaid’s Tale is powerful and deeply insightful. I am glad to be bringing it, and hope many others to a new level of understanding and empathy. —Carl Muzolini, Amsbla, PA]

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Sarah Mortimer & Kate Browne of Clare Animal Welfare, in front of the station. (Kim Bartlett)
Rooster and hen in India. (Kim Bartlett)

Poultry farms Globally, politicians and mass media into mid-November 2005 continued to point toward migratory birds as vectors for H5N1. Indeed H5N1 has often been detected first among migratory birds, who are outdoors and therefore more easily exposed than most commercially produced poultry, typically raised entirely indoors in close confinement. However, infected wild birds have only been found in the mid-portions of their north/south range, far from where populations converge in northern latitudes.

Wild birds appear to acquire the viruses through contact with infected poultry or with facilities used by them,” pointed out BirdLife International spokesperson Ade Long. “H5N1 evolved in poultry from low pathogenicity avian influenza viruses probably acquired from wild birds. Long conceded, but noted that “Conditions in poultry flocks, such as crowding and prolonged contact with flocks, saliva and other body fluids, are ideal for transmission,”

Fighting Bird shooting is a transitory activity that is believed to be led worldwide in illegal bird hunting. The extent of the traffic—and of the illegal involvement in it—was indicated on October 14 when five leading Indonesian conservation groups announced that they were ready to denounce to police three high-ranking officials of the Natural Resources Conservation Agency.

The activists revealed that they have documentation taken with a hidden video camera to the deputy director of a pet shop owner in North Jakarta, threatening to close the shop for selling protected animals if he does not pay up.” wrote Abdul Khidri of the Jakarta Post.

The petition organizers also accused the three officials of selling confiscated wildlife. The alleged transaction captured on videotape involved 24 turtledoves, but the officials, under surveillance also did in cockatoos, the coalition spokespersons said. Pro-Fauza Indonesia chair Roesk Naurahaels believes as many as 100,000 cockatoos per year are illegally trapped, sold to pet owners and orally sold illegally in Indonesian markets.

Bill-smuggling of various sorts is rampant throughout most of Southeast Asia—and H5N1 often turns up among the butchered birds.

On October 20, for example, H5N1 was confirmed among eight of 276 dead birds that were confiscated six days earlier by the Taiwan Coast Guard, along with 1,017 live birds. A Panama-registered ship allegedly carrying thou- sand of birds, had also been seized by authorities in Taiwan.

The illegal traffic reaches into Europe as well. While investigating how an avian influenza outbreak one year ago could have infected with H5N1 at a quarantine station near the town of Pui Van Bird Lai, British undercover operatives learned that Pegasus owner Brett Hammond “secretly imported thousands of duck eggs using fake documents more than a decade ago, according to court reports,” reported Jon Unge-Thomas and Steven Swindell of the London Times.

Jailed for a year for tax evasion, Hammond was nonetheless allowed to keep operating one of the 83 quarantine stations that are considered the first British line of defense against birds and other zoonotic diseases.

“...the center consists of a group of microwave dishes in the garden of a semi-detached house in South Farningham, Essex,” Ung-Thomas and Swindell added. “It has emerged that 32 other birds died there before the parrot,” whose reported H5N1 demise was confirmed on October 7. But some of those were also infected with avian flu.

The case took an additional turn on November 14 when the World Health Organization and the Food and Rural Affairs announced that the parrot didn’t have H5N1 after all. Instead, samples were mixed up by the testing laboratory. The H5N1 strain found at the center probably came from some of about 50 Asian finches that were housed there, notably a blue-headd pied招生 from Turkey and a mewsia from Taiwan, found dead together on October 13.

Birds domestic poultry. The threat from H5N1 spread has been almost entirely from the east coast of the Asian mainland to the west. The few instances of eastward movement emanated from the Philippines, have almost all been linked to illegal commerce in wild, gamefowl, gamebirds, and other smuggled domestic fowl.

The Thai Livestock Development Department has set up 32 checkpoints national wide to control movement of fowl.” Kultha Sambudsabhi of the Bangkok Post reported on October 31, “but owners of fighting cocks are hiding the birds in cars, which are beyond the officers reach and are then introduced into...
New Orleans rescue ends with a storm (from page 1)

ing. The state claims that local authorities can handle the prob-
lem,” Robinson charged. “But rescuers on the ground know it is not just a few buildings or a few blocks.” St. Bernard Parish, with no active animal control agency or functioning ani-
mal shelter. The Louisiana SPCA does not have anywhere close to the staff, space, or resources required to handle this magni
tude of a problem.

Dr. Belinda L. Maldonay, Louisiana SPCA executive director, said, “Please be assured that I recognize and value the tremendous effort demonstrated by those who have given their time and resources to save these animals.” She was quick to add, though, that she felt the Louisiana SPCA could have handled this alone.

But Maloney noted that, “Visiting animal control staff and local residents are not seeing evidence of thousands of starving animals. We’re tramping every night and definitely seeing stray, but we’re not seeing thousands. We have been trampling between 15 and 30 animals per day.”

The longtime Louisiana SPCA headquarters on Japonica Street in New Orleans was damaged beyond repair.

The Louisiana SPCA and local animal control agencies found owners on the receiving end of countless complaints about the fate of rescuers. They knew nothing about the pets that they had given up on.

“Sad,” were forwarded emails where people mentioned testing as with false reports in see how fast we would get animals back,” Maloney told the Chronicle on November 13. “Yesterday, one of our visiting teams respond-
ted to a call only to be told by the vehicle when they approached. I would hope that rescuers wouldn’t waste valuable resources with trash and animals.”

“An unfortunate situation that,” Maloney continued. “Is that we will never know how many more animals might have been saved had unattended rescuers been working together with both groups and to the LSU veterinary medicine. “If you know someone else who might like to help, please send us a free sample.”
Hurricanes Katrina and Rita: Some facts and figures

Fate of rescued animals goes to court

Rescuer “theft”

Lesson from Katrina

Wildlife in the hard-hit Gulf region is most imperiled by human use

Hurricane Katrina hit wildlife along the east coast of Florida.

“About 200 loggerhead sea turtle hatchlings were born on Hutchinson Island were unable to survive because of rainwater that washed ashore by the storm,” Palm Beach Post reported. “Beachgoers from Delray Beach south found about 200 hatchlings that experts believe died of dehydration and washed back onto the waves by the waves.”

The trend is toward extinction of the Gumbo Limbo Environmental Complex in Boca Raton and the Marineland Center in Marineland, both turned to the sea within the next year.

There were two hurricanes: Katrina, Rita, and Wilma mentioned that the trend was continued from September 26 to November 23.

Meanwhile, as Katrina neared westward, about 30 acres of state-owned land along the Alabama coast. Habitat for the endangered Alabama beach mouse and red-cockaded woodpecker was also destroyed.

Rita and Wilma did similar damage on Caribbean islands and along the coast of Mexico.

“Seas turtles are well-adapted to survive even intense natural disasters such as hurricanes that destroy the nesting beaches,” the Post reported. “The turtles huddle together in shallow water to keep from being washed ashore by the storms.”

In addition, the Post noted that many species were expected to become extinct.

Katrina halted sea turtle eggs, tore holes in beaches and drowned agglutinator nests in the Everglades, observed the Post.

“Scientists and environmental officials expect most of the sea turtles to be extirpated.”

During the 120 non-migratory Mississippi turtles, 31 died, and 32 with radio transmitters survived Katrina and Rita. Biologist Scott Henry observed that the damage from Rita would cost about $47.1 million to repair.

Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries staff told Jason Brown of the Lafayatte Advertiser that the hurricanes might have cost the state hunting and fishing industry $2.3 billion over the next two years—or about 15% of the expected gross.

Two weeks before the November 1 opening of the 2005 Louisiana deer season, basic hunting license sales were down 56%, and big game license sales fell by 51%, according to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries.

Katrina hit the United States on August 29th, killed 22 residents of the East Beach Motel Park near Evansville, Indiana. Evansville Animal Control and the Vanderburgh Humane Society rescued more than 70 dogs, cats, reptiles, rabbits, birds, and other animals from the site, reported Evansville Courier & Press staff writer Jimmy Nesbit.

Two cats and two dogs were found dead in the ruins.

Wildlife in the hard-hit Gulf region is most imperiled by human use.
**Visakha SPCA digs out after floods, fights disease outbreaks**

**KHAHAPATNAN—**Already hit by flooding after a September landslide, this village was mandated to be dug out twice more by further cyclones before the end of October.

On 10 October, the Visakha SPCA, under the guidance of Dr. Rahul Nath, organized a flood and cyclone-affected area clean-up in the town.

The SPCA began clean-up and rebuilding at the same time as extending emergency aid to surrounding areas, which had earlier been hit by a flood and a second flood a few days later.

The SPCA also conducted a program to distribute food to the villagers who had lost their homes and belongings in the floods.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE, November 2005**

**REMOTE OF DEADLY PAKISTAN EARTHQUAKE AIDS**

**KARACHI—**An earthquake measuring 7.8 on the Richter scale killed more than 30,000 people and countless animals on October 5, 2005, in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. It remains the remotest of the rescues, anywhere in Pakistan, and lack of official interest in helping animals thwarted prompt response.

"I just got back to Karachi after spending two days helping to evacuate the terrified animals," e-mailed Pakistan Animal Welfare Society representative and Geo TV assistant producer Mahera Omar. "More than a month after the earthquake, was nonetheless among the first pro-animal representatives to bring back first-hand testimony about what is needed.

"The SPCA is running out of North West Frontier Province, about 60 miles north of Islamabad," Omar explained. "Located near the quake’s epicenter, it is said to be one of the worst devastated areas.

"We visited a few small villages in the mountains around Balakot," Omar recounted. "The people in these areas depend on subsistence farming and their livestock.

Most of the livestock have been killed. The rest are without any sort of shelter. Many people are foraging and scavenging for meat. Without livestock, you won’t succeed in getting the meat. You won’t succeed in getting the meat.

The animals also require veterinary care. Livestock is needed as food, especially in the cold winter months."

"We have also heard about the wiping out of the remnant wildlife population and their survival is now uncertain due to the lack of proper protection," Omar added. "We also have received reports of increased occurrence of diseases like leptospirosis, typhus and rabies, which are caused by the destruction of the local utilitarian view of animals.

"We urge the local authorities to take immediate action to protect the animals and their environment.

"We would like to express our gratitude to the Visakha SPCA for their continued support in raising funds to help the affected areas."

"Visakha SPCA dug out after floods, fights disease outbreaks."
Dining With Friends
The Art of North American Vegan Cuisine by Priscilla Feral, Lee Hall, & Friends of Animals Inc.
Nectar Bar Press, 777 Post Road, Suite 205, Darien, CT 06820. 164 pages, paperback. $19.95.

This marvelous collection of vegan recipes might be called a fusion cookbook, since the recipes explore a wide variety of sources, among them Italian, West African, and Mexican.

Not being qualified cooks ourselves, we gave Dining With Friends to Leron Willmore, the gourmet chef who also helps run the Barrnay Donkey Sanctuary, near George in the Cape Province of South Africa. Explains Willmore, “The Sanctuary was started in 1995, as a direct result of our history and involvement with the National SPCA over the years. We found a need to care for the amazing amount of abused and neglected donkeys we came across in the townships and poorer parts of the country. Donkeys and donkeys learn to trust humans again do we put them up for adoption. We have hooned thirty-dight Donkeys from 65 different sanctuaries and have had no success in rearing only two donkeys from foster homes. The restaurant is an effort on our part to raise funds to cover our day-to-day expenses.”

We subjected the Dining With Friends to a judgment of a critical panel of dedicated South African meat-eaters, whose taste in food is conservative and unadventurous.

We assembled the panel to enjoy a six-course meal of recipes prepared from the book. Willmore went out of her way to trouble the donkeys, to displease the sanctuary and have bad in the recipe as donkeys from foster homes. The restaurant is an effort on our part to raise funds to cover our day-to-day expenses.

The Holocaust & The Hamend’s Tale by Karen Davis, Ph.D.
Lantern Books (1 Union Square West, Suite 201, New York, NY 10003) 60 pages, paperback. $28.00.

Karen Davis, founder and president of United Poultry Concerns, concludes that, “The Holocaust epitomized the manifestation of a base will. It is the attitude that we can do whatever we please, however vicious, if we can get away with it, because we are superior and they, whose fate we charted to be inferior, are also just chickens. Paradoxically therefor, it is possible, indeed it is requisite, to make relevant and enlightening comparisons between the Holocaust and our base treatment of non-human animals. We can make comparisons while agreeing with the approach taken by philosopher Brian Luke towards animal abuse. Luke writes: “My opposition to the institutionlized exploitation of animals is not based on a comparison between human and animal treatment, but on a consideration of the effect of the base treatment of animals in and of itself.”

Davis’s philosophy is well argued and cleverly reasoned, so that by the time she reaches her conclusion—that there is a Nazi within all of us—the reader is left with no choice but to agree.

Of course Davis does not state her point as baldly as we have. Her message is couched in more hopeful terms, suggesting that the sooner mankind changes our cruel and violent ways, the better for all of us as well as other life forms.

This implies that it is some prospect of humankind doing so in the foreseeable future. There is little to suggest that this is likely. We have caused limited suffering to ourselves and to all other life forms since the beginning of human time. The real question which underlies Davis’s book, and all treatises on animal rights, is simply this: How can we change human culture for the better of all life-forms?

Any suggestions?
—Chris Mercer

The World Peace Diet
Eating for Spiritual Health and Social Harmony by Will Tuttle, Ph.D.
Lantern Books (1 Union Square West, Suite 201, New York, NY 10003), 2005, 318 pages, paperback. $28.00.

Will Tuttle is a professional pianist and teacher with a strong background in Zen Buddhism. He argues for a broader understanding of the implications of our food choices. He promotes veganism to all people of conscience, whatever their religion, as the vital step to allow our species to break out of the cycle of violence, poverty and destruction.

Unlike most other authors on vegetarianism, Tuttle does not content himself with listing the physical harm done to our bodies from meat-eating consumption. He contends that the harm from meat eating is much broader and deeper than we realize, and has important emotional and spiritual ramifications. He laments that our relentless cruelty to animals, primarily for meat-eating, is the fundamental cause of a global crisis today, and not merely a symptom of human limitations.

“If we cannot stop eating meat,” Tuttle argues, “how can we possibly develop the sensitivity which is essential for spiritual maturity?”

The answer is logical, but it discounts examples like the Dalai Lama, who ate meat for decades before briefly going vegetarian in 1995 and finally going veg for keeps earlier in 2005. The Dalai Lama was widely regarded as spiritually mature long before eating meatfully troubled him.

Ghosts In Chains by Rhea Ghosh
Foundation Books (4764/2, 23 Ansari Rd., Daryaganj, New Delhi 110002, India), 2005, 239 pages, hardcover. $20.00.

Rhea Ghosh, of Boston, Massachusetts, spent the summer of 2004 researching the status of working elephants in India, commissioned by the Wildlife Rescue & Rehabilitation Centre in Bangalore, Karnataka state, India.

Ghosts In Chains is the 230-page record of her findings, including her detailed recommendations for changes in the elephant-keeping regimes, and extensive appendices containing much of her source material.

Ghosh’s observations are heavily derivative of those of Peter Jagger, who has observed captive elephants in India since circa 1990. The extent to which Jagger’s commentary has influenced Ghosh’s work is evident from comparing her text to the two Jaggi articles included among the appendices, “Chained in Delhi” and “Living Gods in a Living Hell.” The Jaggi articles’ insights to us as well as constituted the first part of the book, as Ghosh offers very little original insight about the present state of elephant care and the rehabilitation of the species. His lifelong bond between mahouts and their elephants. As Jaggi pointed out in 2003, an elephant may have a new mahout almost every year—or even more often, if the elephant or the mahout owner is particularly difficult. However, while Jagger more thoroughly and originally diagnosed the plight of Indian elephants, Ghosh offers much more extensive suggestions about what might be done to help them, within the present framework of Indian law and culture, and within present Indian technological capacity.

Ultimately, Ghosh would like to abolish the elephant-keeping. Elephants who for whatever reason must be removed from the wild should be kept at spacious sanctuaries.

However, Ghosh recognizes that Indian cultural pressure to use and display elephants for a variety of ceremonies and symbolic purposes is unlikely to disappear within the present generations. Though the use of elephants for strictly practical purposes long since faded out, Indian elephants remain in use only to approximately the extent that they are kept as show animals on U.S. farms. Elephants today work by standing outside temples, marching in parades, and so forth.

As the numbers of captive elephants today are comparatively few, Ghosh could be quite justified in methods no more complicated than a check-in system making use of the ubiquitous Indian internet cafes, Ghosh recommends establishing an endowment or a trust fund, which would be much more efficient and effective that the present paper tracking system, and could prevent many abuses. Ghosh also suggests that the use of elephants, like their wild kin, would remain property of the state, not of individuals, although those now in private hands might stay where they are, now, if abused. —M.C.
OBITUARIES
Rolando Cepraga, 30, died on November 5, 2005, after seven months of intractable diagnosed illness. Sticken in early April, Cepraga was at first believed to have pneumonia. Tuberculo-
sis was later suspected. At his death Cropley was believed to have lung cancer. An autopsy disclosed that the illness was Borellosis, known in the U.S. as Lyme disease. Cases by tick-borne in many birds and small mammals, the Borrelia bacterial spirochete produces symptoms that notoriously elude recognition, tending to mimic other diseases. The incidence of severe cases in Romania is unknown, but has 3,500 per year occur in neighboring Bulgaria, according to World Health Organization data, of which only 55 on average are recognized and promptly treat-
ed with penicillin or tetracycline. Animal care workers are among the humans at highest risk. Cepraga and his longtime companion, Dana Cistin, 27, founded the animal advocacy groupROLDA in 1996. The former operated the first ROLDA shelter in 2001.

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FREE TO HUMAN SOCIETIES AND ANIMAL CONTROL AGENCIES:

Seal Beach and (right) in memory of Thistle, feline companion of Susan Anthony for 20 years.

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NORTH SHORE ANIMAL LEAGUE AMERICA RECOGNIZES
HEROIC AND COMFORTING DOGS AND CATS WHO HELPED SURVIVORS OF
HURRICANES KATRINA AND RITA
Elisabeth Lewyt Award Presented to Courageous Companion Animals and
Humane Society of Louisiana

To people throughout the world, the names Katrina and Rita will forever signify
debacle and destruction. Endless sections of demolished homes and ragged landscape
will always be in our minds. To animal lovers everywhere, pictures of dogs stranded
on rooftops and cats wandering through abandoned streets will also be
with us for all time. But there is more to their story. However desperate those parts
were to survive, they never stopped giving unconditional love - and more - to people
in their lives.

The story of Fifi was reported in the October issue of Animal People. He is a
German shepherd mix who arrived with a
woman at the Lamar-Dixon staging area
in Gonzales, LA. Fifi and the woman were
strangers before they were strapped together
on the back of a tanker truck. Fifi had a
traumatic experience as he was rescued by
his owner, a volunteer at the storm-damaged
local animal shelter.

In the days before rescue, Fifi lived at the
Kiln Camp, one of the few evacuee camps
in the area. His owner, a volunteer at the
storm-damaged local animal shelter,
found Fifi in the dark and cold on a
damaged building. Unable to

rescue his owner, Fifi was
left stranded on the roof of a
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In a world plagued with human injustice and violence, there are many dogs and cats who are loving, caring, and
compassionate. If you have a pet who has shown unbelievable courage or amazing tenderness to another animal
2005 - 23

NOMINATION FORM

The following pet has demonstrated extraordinary heroism or compassion. I
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