Civil disobedience comes to farm country

ITHACA, TOLEDO, SALT LAKE CITY, TEXAS CITY, TWIN FALLS—Paralyzed anti-terrorism bills pushed in recent legislative sessions by lawmakers in Texas, Ohio, Utah, and Idaho, among other states, have sought to criminalize almost any unauthorized exposure of anything done in the name of agriculture.

Factory farmers are finding that even when they win convictions of activists who enter their property to rescue ani-

mals and document suffering, they lose in the court of public opinion. Prosecuting rescuers, moreover, appears to increase the public perception that the farmers are cruel—even when the farms are ranking among the friendliest.

Consider the case of Susan E. Costen.

Costen, 38, a farm manager for the Ithaca, New York branch of Farm Sanctuary, on November 22, 2002 responded to a call about an injured lamb by visiting the proper-
ty of sheep farmer Rolly Miller, in the nearby village of Tyrone. Finding that Miller was not home, Costen entered the barn, found the lamb, and took him to the Cornell University veteri-
nary teaching hospital, where he was euthanized.

On December 3 Costen was charged with third degree felony burglary. The charge was reduced to misdemeanor criminal trespass on January 27, because Costen had no prior criminal record.

After Farm Sanctuary co-founder Gene Bauson publi-
cized the case in an e-mail alert, Schuyler County district attor-
ney Joseph Fazzary received more than 1,500 messages urging him to drop all charges.

Instead Fazzary pressed the case.

Costen on March 17 plea-bargained a sentence of 100 hours of community service, and was ordered to write Miller a letter of apology, to accompany restitution of $200 to Miller for the loss value of the lamb.

But Miller was little if any sympathy from nationally syndicated news coverage of the case. Costen, conversely, was widely praised as a Good Samaritan.

Bauson may have anticipated that public opinion would favor Costen from his own experience in 2006, after he rescued two chickens from a trash can on the property of the New Jersey egg producer ISEE America. Bauson won a rare cruelty conviction against ISEE America, which was fined $250 plus costs.

The ISEE America defense attorney sought immunity from prosecution under the New Jersey Right-to-Farm Act, which permits to waste disposal.

Asked Central Warren Municipal Court Judge Joseph Steinhardt, “Isn’t there a big distinction between manure and dog excrement?”

Responded the ISEE defense, “No, your honor.”

Even had ISEE been acquitted, those three words made for Bauson the very point that he had hoped to make: factory farmers treat their animals like refuse.

A hen named Hope

As the Costen case was resolved, prosecutor Richard Howells of Dade County, Ohio, was still reviewing competing complaints brought to him weeks earlier by Weaver Brothers Egg Farm president Tim Weaver and teenagers Nathan Runkle and Derek Koons, co-founders of the local activist group Mercy for Animals.

After videotaping conditions at the Buckeye and Delay egg farms in 2001, Runkle and Koons in December 2002 conducted an unauthorized videotaped inspection of Weaver Brothers.

“We documented really callous acts of egregious cruel-

ty, neglect, and abuse to the hens,” Runkle told Columbus Blade regional bureau chief James Drew.

Runkle and Koons also rescued a hen they named (continued on page 6).

Animal news for people who care about animals

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Chronology of humane progress (Page 17)

Hard times and hostile politics threaten street dogs and ABC

GOA, MUMBAI, BANGALORE, PUNE, CHENNAI, NEW DELHI, VISAKHAPATNAM—Corruption, caste politics, ancient anti-dog prejudice, and lack of funding for escalated street dog sterilization and vaccination threatens to reverse seven years of remarkable gains in India toward achieving world leadership in the humane population control of street dogs.

Whether India will maintain pursuit of the official national goal declared in 1997 of trying to accomplish no dog killing animal control nationwide is now up to the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court.

The 30-page Deshpande/Hardas ver-
dict enjoined the position of plaintiff Rosario Menezes, an organization called People for the Elimination of Stray Troubles, and 38 local governments.

But Deshpande and Hardas left the final decision as to whether or not dog-killing should resume up to the Chief Justice, who is expected to appoint a special panel to take the matter under advisement.

With the verdict of the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court pending, Justice N. Venkatachala of Bangalore also favored the government in a 70-page ruling favoring Citizens for a Stray Dog Free Bangalore.

Venkatachala, said The Hindu, wrote that World Health Organization rubies division chief F.X. Meslin has called the Indian street dog sterilization efforts a failure.

Indian authorities are so certain that they have not yet reached enough dogs to be completely successful. Venkatachala reportedly also attributed Meslin a claim that the World Society for the Protection of Animals does not oppose shooting or otherwise killing street dogs. WSPA representative Joy Lesley has outspokenly favored killing street dogs by lethal injection, but not by crueler methods.

Venkatachala characterized “the so-called stray dog-lovers of India as a limousine-riding elite who are ‘unleashing terror by promoting Animal Birth Control.’” The Hindu

(continued on page 10)

Hedgehog rescuers face a prickly situation off the Scottish coast

EDINBURGH—Operation Tiggy-
winkle was to commence at dawn on March 27, 2003 in the Western Isles off Scotland.

Ross Minett, campaign director for the Scots group Advocates for Animals, was to lead a 20-member volunteer team ashore to try to rescue an estimated 5,000 hedgehogs from the islands of North Uist, Benbecula, and South Uist, ahead of death squads to be sent in April by Scottish National Heritage.

The hedgehogs were introduced to the Western Isles in 1974 as an attempted bio-

logical control for garden snails and slugs who annoyed the 6,000 human residents of the islands. Eventually the hedgehogs came to be considered pests themselves.

In December 2002 a six-year study commissioned by Scottish National Heritage blamed the hedgehogs for declines of up to 60% during the study period in the populations of dunlin, lapwing, redshank, ringed plover, oystercatchers, and snipe. The hedgehogs have purportedly been killing off the wading birds by raiding their nests to eat their eggs.

The birds are protected by interna-
tional treaty. Hedgehogs, whose mainland population is estimated at 1.5 million, are not.

Likened by Paul Kelbie, Scotland correspondent for The Independent, to the “vil-
laguing Vikings and English redcoat soldiers hunting Bonnie Prince Charlie” who invaded the Western Isles in past centuries, the hedge-

hogs were condemned to death.

Scottish Natural Heritage chair John Markland argued that humane capture and repa-
tation to the mainland could not be done.

Fiona Stewart, Fay Vass, and Ann Salmond of the Hedgehog Preservation Society, Les Stocker of St. Tiggywinkle’s wildlife hos-

pital in Aylsham, Buckinghamshire, and Advocates for Animals directors Minett and Lees were all unconvinced.

All knew, for example, that hedge-

hogs have been captured from the wild and relocated all over the world as exotic pets, and have proved surprisingly adaptable to many new environments. Their success in the Western Isles was itself an example of their adaptability.

When the hedgehog defenders failed to persuade the Scottish Parliament to inter-
vene, they organized the attempted Dunkirk-
like evacuation, using private aircraft to swiftly move as many hedgehogs as can be captured.

The hedgehogs are to be relocated to suitable habitat including the estates of Sir Paul McCartney and the Duchess of Hamilton.

The Mammal Trust volunteered to help, but withdrew when the organizers refused to allow biologists to put radio collars on the relocated hedgehogs to trace their fate. The scheme was refused because of growing indications that radio-collared animals of all sorts have higher mortality than non-collared animals, possibly because the sounds the col-

lers emit are audible to some predators, and possibly because the collars inhibit evasive maneuvers.

The rescue effort was bitterly attacked by Alasdair Morrison, the Western Isles member of the Scottish Parliament.

(continued on page 8)

News for people who care about animals

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(continued on page 8)
Dear Partner,

At a freeway off-ramp in the middle of brush country, there is a gas station and a fast food restaurant surrounded by wilderness.

“Shell” came to them both every morning between 6:30 and 7 to hit the trash and inhale whatever edible scrap she found. She was starving, she even ate the paper sandwich wrappers along with the french fries they held. She ate a tiny bit, fast, once a day . . . and then ran off and disappeared again until the next morning.

This went on for weeks until my wife, Stacy, saw her by chance. I planned on where I would set up my trap to rescue her. But when I first saw Shell, she was scampering around my van, sniffing, eating . . . licking the ground where a soft drink or ketchup had spilled . . . but she never stood still. At least not long enough so I could set my trap.

So I took the bag of cut up hot dogs I brought for her, and I started tossed them around my van, to keep Shell hanging around while I unloaded the trap onto the road. And by the time I opened the trap door, Shell was on top of it. I threw hot dogs into the trap and she ran right in and set off the trigger . . . then kaboom, the door came down. I had her in less than three minutes. I think Shell was my fastest rescue ever!

It was so easy to catch her, I kept waiting for the other shoe to drop. This was 6:30 in the morning. At 7:30 Shell was at our Supershelter hospital, hysterical, trying to get away from us. We walked it up to her being all alone in the wilderness for a long, long time.

But my sense of foreboding was very strong. I figured maybe Shell was pregnant, which must be it.

She didn’t have milk, so there weren’t any pups left behind. Okay, I guess I rescued this poor dog in record time. I feel like I didn’t work hard enough somehow. Or maybe my anxiety was just that she reminded me so much of “my son,” my late terrier, Fred, that all kinds of emotions were churning my stomach.

It just seemed too easy.

Later that night, driving in the cold & rain, I couldn’t get Shell out of my mind. I called our hospital . . . “Is Shell okay?” She was . . .

But something was still not right. So I checked again the next morning. Shell was still fine!

That afternoon I drove to an important meeting an hour away. Then around 3 o’clock, Stacy called . . . and she said something that knocked the wind out of me . . . it was about Shell . . . the other dog had finally fallen.

And it was my worst fear. Shell had milk! She had been nursed dry when I rescued her, but now it was back big time!

Here it was, almost 36 hours after I rescued her, and it would be dark soon. And Shell’s puppies were out there in all those miles of wilderness . . .

cold and hungry . . . or worse.

Now I knew why Shell was so frantic. And I had to have her back out there . . . this would be dangerous! I told Stacy to put two harnesses on her with two harnesses, the top one held the bottom one down and it would be nearly impossible for Shell to wiggle out of them and get away.

I bought steel chain leads in a store, and I told Stacy to bring Shell and meet me where I rescued her.

While I was waiting for them to arrive, I did a grid-search of the field between the freeway and where I found Shell. I was looking for any signs of a den. I found nothing.

When Stacy arrived, I put the chain leads on Shell and I walked with her, hoping she would lead me to her pups. Fat chance! She was so terrified of me that she went in huge circles trying to figure out how to get away.

That double harness idea paid off fast . . . Shell did try to wriggle out of them. And when that didn’t work she tried biting through the leads . . . but they were steel!

As darkness fell, it also got cold and damp, with a light rain off and on. Shell was still taking me in circles. Her pups were out there, I could feel them huddled together, suffering . . . but there was no way I could find them. What a terrible feeling of helplessness.

Then, operating on pure instinct, I did something I never did before. I begged my late dog Fred to help me. Help me find these puppies. Then, as if guided by another hand, I reached down and I held Shell’s face in both my hands. We were alone, nobody could see us . . .

“She, please listen to me,” I said, as she stared. “Your babies are going to die Shell, all of them. If you don’t take me to them now, they WILL die. I will help them. And I will help you. But you have to take me to them NOW. Please Shell, take me to them now.”

I gently let her head go and she stared at me for another moment. Then she pulled me across the highway and we started going uphill . . . in the dark. All I could see was the sky with a fast food restaurant surrounded by wilderness.

I rescued her on April 2003. She was a week old and was taken in on the 20th of April 2003.

Shell was moving fast, mostly pulling me behind her.

I was out of breath when the rain started. But all I could think of was those poor puppies, terrified, cold, and hungry. I didn’t know if Shell was taking me far away from her pups . . . or if she wanted me to rescue them. I wouldn’t know for sure until we stopped . . . I even thought, “What if she doesn’t stop?”

As we went over one mountain and I figured it couldn’t get any worse, she always started up another one. In the dark . . . hardly able to see Shell a couple of feet in front of me . . . I just followed where ever she was pulling me.

I reached in my pocket for my cell phone and called Stacy down b e i o w . I told her Shell was taking me somewhere . . . I didn’t know where . . . and I was cold and thirsty. But the phone cut out, as usual.

Then, just as we started up yet another hill, suddenly Shell quit!

She stopped pulling me and she squeezed under a Juniper tree . . . to get out of the rain. I thought. My arm was connected to her with a short lead, so I was halfway under the tree with a tangle of sharp branches in my face.

I reached for my flashlight, just to see what a mess we were caught up in. But when I flipped on that blinding light . . . I discovered the most amazing thing! I literarily gasped. I saw the most beautiful, smooth head of a brown puppy looking up at me with those innocent eyes . . .

It was a miracle! This terrified dog led me to her puppies!

In seconds all four pups were slurping away, loudly. It was their first meal in a day and a half!

They were in a den that was a depression under the tree trunk. I was overjoyed. In the dark, on a hill somewhere above the highway, I thanked my Fred for convincing Shell to take me to her puppies.

When I tried my phone from this new location, it worked. I told Stacy that Shell took me to her puppies and Stacy said, “It’s a miracle, there’s no way you could find that den in those mountains.”

I didn’t want Stacy to lose it, so I didn’t tell her about my Fred, and about holding Shell’s head in my hands and touching her soul. So all I answered was, “Shell led me to them.” Stacy said she still couldn’t believe it —“It’s impossible!”

Back at our Supershelter hospital, Shell and her babies were examined. Her pups were very healthy considering their ordeal.

Shell was a wreck.

Her body was weak and she was starving. In time, we would build her up and she would be physically fine. But she was traumatized from being abandoned. And people probably threw stuff at her to keep her away when she was searching the trash for food.

It was a special moment for me when the pups bedded down with their mom for the night. Their precious family was reunited.

Shell was tired that night . . . we did a lot of hiking. I was tired too, but that good tired . . . the one where you could do it all over again. In fact, the next morning I climbed back to Shell’s den to get pictures.

Shell was afraid the first few weeks. She didn’t know how to take all the unfamiliar love and kindness.

But I keep thinking about the connection we both had with Fred, on that hill.

And of how important it was to find these beautiful pups before they died of exposure or starvation, or from predators.

Thank you for making Shell’s rescue possible. Without your support, I would not be able to be there for desperate animals like Shell and her family.

And please spread the word about Shell, and about how her pups were almost left behind. Please tell her story to other rescuers. And if you don’t know anyone personally, please tell this story to your veterinarian so that he will tell the rescuers that he knows. I’d be happy to send anyone a copy of Shell’s story to help prevent litters from being left behind.

For the animals,

Leo Grillo, founder
D.E.L.T.A. Rescue
PO Box 9, Dept AP, Glendale, CA 91209
“In terms of nonreligious literature handed out to pedestrians, Why Vegan? may be the most widely distributed brochure in recent years. Hundreds of people and organizations distribute thousands of copies annually—more than 50,000 in 2002.”

Norriss lists ways in which the most recent updated edition of Why Vegan? differs from previous ones, including the addition of a “spread depicting real experiences on factory farms, described by people who have been there.”

Yet the new Why Vegan? includes less descriptive text about animal suffering, overall, than the previous edition, according to an independent original edition issued in 1999. The drift, through several updates, has been away from an emphasis on issues of diet and philosophy, toward bluntly reminding readers that meat comes from animals. The animals on the front cover of the new edition are still cows, pigs and chickens. Most of these inside are clearly miserable, albeit in standard factory farm conditions, and some are already dead and butchered.

Not long ago, vegans and vegetarians were commonly believed to fall into either of two categories: those who removed themselves from all interactions with the meat industry, and those who, for whom giving up meat is a matter of conscientious ethical choice. The Vegan Outreach idea seems to be that far more people are willing to become vegans or vegetarians if it means losing their friend’s disapproval or their mother’s disapproval of their meat consumption.

A study commissioned by the British organization Animal Aid in March 2003 confirmed the finding that vegans and vegetarians still battle prejudice—and to the extent which the barriers to meat avoidance have been lowered. Among 800 vegetarian parents, 47% felt pressured to eat meat to maintain family harmony, and 44% of those parents reported that their children continued to eat meat even after they had stopped consuming it themselves. Among 500 vegans, 85% of parents reported finding family members initiating a personal health, and those for whom giving up meat is a matter of conscientious ethical choice. The Vegan Outreach idea seems to be that far more people are willing to become vegans or vegetarians if it means losing their friend’s disapproval or their mother’s disapproval of their meat consumption—a finding coming from close relatives—"no doubt well meaning," but ill-informed. This is despite the body systems such as the British Medical Association and the American Dietetic Association confirming that a well-balanced vegetarian diet is nutritionally balanced and healthy.

The finding that shocks ANIMAL PEOPLE most, after experiencing and observing half a century of vegetarian family life in the U.S. and Canada, is that more than half of the vegetarian parents surveyed by Animal Aid had not encountered the “negative pressure” that most vegans found, according to the original survey results released in 2003. Even now, the purported vegans of a Long Island couple who nearly starved their infant daughter to death on a decidedly non-vegan diet of nuts, juices, and cod liver oil because the parents misinterpreted, will be an increasingly sensitized activist community. Mainstream news media to date seem unaware that “ice” is a name more closely linked with methadone use than with any aspect of veganism—and rarely that vegans have been the target of political backlash, made from such misunderstandings. Popular perception is therefore that the child was a victim of parental fanaticism rather than of criminality.

The Vegan Outreach Vegan Starter Pack, published as follow-up to Why Vegan?, goes a long way toward persuading non-vegetarians that meat is not necessary, and meat eaters to cope with the social and practical difficulties they are likely to encounter. Even long time vegans, vegetarians, and meat avoiders will find useful tips in it, especially in the opening chapter that questions the nature of our relationship to other species.

The Vegan Starter Pack is online, free for downloading, linking, and forwarding at: www.veganoutreach.org/vsp. Printed copies of Why Vegan? and the Vegan Starter Pack are available by mail from the Vegan Outreach at 211 Indian Drive, Pittsfield, MA 5122; 413/966-0268; vegan@veganoutreach.org

Much as individual vegans and vegetarians were once divided into the healthiness/philosophy debate, the same criticism now cuts across activist organizations until relatively recently tended to avoid strong identification with humanitarian concerns. Conversely, many humane organizations to this day eschew any identification with vegetarianism and veganism, from evident and sometimes admitted fear of losing economic support from meat-eaters. The advent of the animal rights movement included the rise of national groups which were not based or even connected to the meat-eating and veganism. The Vegan Outreach cofounder Jack Norris recently wrote to voice our substantial multiple insertion discounts.

The last 20 years have seen an increase in consumer campaigns, including United Poultry Concerns, Defending Farm Animals, and Viva!, an ambitious British import, have more recently developed successful niche campaigns on behalf of specific farmed species and with specific regional accents.

Two separate surveys of self-professed professional animal rights activists and antivivisectionists confirmed in 1990-1991 that 85% were already vegan or vegetarian. Yet only 1% of the meat eaters were vegan or vegetarian. Why? “was never even considered. It seems to be remaining relatively steady. Among the 281 million Americans today, just to 10.5 million declare themselves to be vegans or vegetarians. By contrast, there are believed to be as many as 50 million vegetarians of main in the U.S. The U.S. Bureau of the Census and Department of Agriculture in fiscal 1994 discovered, however, that while overt vegetarianism and veganism are growing only in approximate proportion to the total U.S. population, meat avoidance is markedly more prevalent among the over-50 age group. One second generation animal rights activist who had to become a vegan per capita than members of the World War II generation; members of the Baby Boom generation were 20% vegan or vegetarian, and members of the Boomer generation were 40% vegan or vegetarian. We do not have surveys of what proportion of vegans and vegetarians are reared in the U.S.

These numbers appear to be holding up over time, and are perhaps even becoming more skewed.

By now clearly no fluke was the 1996 survey finding by Scott Plowes that animal rights advocates under age 35 considered the treatment of farm animals to be the most urgent concern of the cause. Activists who were 35 or over shared just, entering their peak years of economic and political influence. The World War II and Korean War generations are meanwhile, older, and an increasingly large segment of the Baby Boom generation see total U.S meat consumption relatively steady.

Humane Farm Animal Care

If the present trends continue, the 10 billion animals per year killed for U.S. dinner tables could decline to seven billion or fewer during the next 20 years. Unfortunately, that would leave seven billion animals per year still suffering on factory farms, including more than one million chickens killed every day. In 1992, there will be a continuing need to pursue improved standards of farm animal care, as well as promotion of meat eating, through the foreseeable future.

This leaves an important role to Humane Farm Animal Care, the new organization founded by Adele Davis in 1995 to carry out a long-range initiative. The stated mission is to "find the humane way to eat a 20% vegan or vegetarian diet to eliminate, or to at least reduce, the suffering of animals. The standard is not set so high it cannot be effectively enforced. A certification program, by contrast, can set standards at any level that it can persuade participants to try to meet, based on perception of a sales advantage in operating above the standard. Humane Farm Animal Agriculture means that the "human" livestock farmers is if that it is hugely successful in establishing baseline standards of care which are not then gradually raised, it might eventually be used by agricribusiness as a shield against criticism—"we are already doing better than the Humane Farm Animal Council". Publicly, the routine slaughterhouse atrocities documented by Gail Eisnitz of the Humane Farm Animal Association, former SHARK investigator Doug Hanbicki, and others are abberations.

One humane organization has started to call the "science of suffering" the decades between now and whenever meat avoidance becomes the norm. Meanwhile, scrutinizing Humane Farm Animal Care as keenly as HFAC scrutinizes producers, will be increasingly sensitive to this growing concern.

Many years from now, the time may come when HFAC is an anachronism, after the demise of factory farming, but by then the Vegan Outreach activities will also have become irrelevant, and the question Why? will still have become Why not vegan?, a world in which instead of growing numbers of supporters of humane societies, we have societies that are increasingly humane.
Thank you for reviewing our book For the Love of Wildlife and for your suggestions. Your comments are always valuable, being based upon a long and global experience of animal welfare.

I offer clarification on that section of your review which gives the impression that I as Enkonisi’s legal representative am making statements on Enkonisi’s behalf. The statements made are those of the management of Enkonisi and are indeed contained in sworn affi- davits in High Court proceedings. They should not be attrib- uted to me.

I am not Enkonisi’s attorney, nor am I a South African lawyer. I am an animal advocate (barrister, trial lawyer) with qualifications and many years of practical experience in England, Botswana and Zimbabwe. Because of my legal experience I am often asked by members of the S.A. ani- mal welfare community to assist them in their battles against a delin- quent nature conservation regime which we have inherited from the apartheid era. This is how I came to assist Butler and also as a spokesperson for the community on some issues. However my time, effort and cost in helping wildlife sanctuaries like Enkonisi to fight for their rights is given on a purely vol- untary basis, without charge. If you have to travel to my house.

I have to say that I cannot to the contrary to my correspondence to assure you that my relationship with Enkonisi was pro- fessional. I may have been instrumentally in some way but I have no interest.

—Doug Tompkins
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Enkonisi case

Excellent January/February editorial on the fur issue! The fur industry here is enjoying free sailing in Canada, and delights in claiming that there is very little protest about fur. They are right. Revenue Canada’s threat of canceling any group’s charitable status if they criticize the fur indus- try has effectively silenced all of the big groups in eastern Canada. The fur industry can now speak out on this issue. Very few fur coats are worn in the west, and it is most dif- ficult to influence easterners from here. Few eastern media even know we exist, though we are try- ing to change this.

CBC did a half hour TV show two weeks ago with the lead- ing that “fur is flying.” It was the most biased program we have seen them do. There was almost no “other side” presented. Despite our protests and a sentence-by-sentence rebuttal, we have not been success- ful in persuading them to do anoth- er program. They “might” do another story explaining why there is so little opposition to fur in Canada, as result of our explanation that the voice of fur-bearing animals has been silenced.

Revenue Canada senators favor fur

Enclosed are the latest Canadian fur statistics. There were 86,206 animals trapped in Canada in 2001, the lowest total since 1993, whose pelts sold for $39.9 million in Canadian dollars. There were 1,147,060 animals killed on fur farms, the most since 1989, whose pelts sold for $50 million. The recorded peak of fur trapping was in 1980, when 5.5 million ani- mals were killed, whose pelts sold for $85 million. The recorded peak of fur raising was in 1983, when 1.5 million animals were killed, but the highest prices were paid in 1986, when Canadian raccoon pelts sold for $78.4 million.

—George V. Clements
Director
The Fur-Beavers
3727 Quinte Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5L 4L7
Phone: 604-435-1850
Fax: 604-435-1840

The fur-beavers, for- mally known as the Association for the Protection of Fur-Bearing ani- mals, founded in 1952, gave up their battles to change this.

Seek’s vet in Turkey

Thank you for mentioning us in the November 2002 edition of ANIMAL PEOPLE. We are very grateful to you for your interest in our work, we need a veterinarian to sterilize the animals. Can you help us with this matter?

—Zemin Kat Bilano
Kutahya, Turkey
Phone: 90-274-2166-737
Fax: 90-274-230-823

Loos breaking up bonded pairs

Your March edition publi- cation of my letter “San Francisco Zoo orangutans” raises the subject of the treatment of animals in cap- tivity. Having spent a large part of 30 years at San Francisco Zoo, I was aware of the going’s and the coming’s, and also of much about the zoo world as a whole. While the separa- tion of orangutan Denny and Josephine after a 20-year compan- ionship may have been an extreme case, reports of similar cases involving other zoos have also showed a lack of consideration for the welfare of the animals involved.

Being shipped is itself a hardship for the animals, com- pounded by leaving a familiar home and companions. In the case of a female gorilla I knew about, the third move in a matter of months resulted in her death.

Those of us who care about animals and who are aware of their character and intelligence despise the practice of separating bonded animals.

Some years ago, Jane Goodall spoke on this subject in a videotape called “Forgotten Ape.” She stated that there are those who are not even aware of animal intelligence, but she said “They are cruel,”

Please click on
http://www.animalrightsinfowebsite.com

Then click on
Vivisection’s Failure

Correction

A photograph published on page 16 of our January/February 2003 edition was misidentified as having been taken by Shirane Pereira of People for Animal “at a sanctuary operated by the Chinese Trust of India” near Chennai. Pereira actually took the photo at the animal shelter in the Red Hills, also near Chennai.

Hit them with a 2-by-4!

More than 30,000 people who care about animals will read this E-mail!

We’ll let you have it for $453 for three issues — or $456 for a year.

Then you can let them have it.

It’s only $2.60 to buy a 2-by-4 in the battle for public opinion.

ANIMAL PEOPLE 360-797-2505

The ignorance of fur-buyers

After reading your Janu- ary/February editorial on fur, I must add a few of my own thoughts. People who buy fur are defi- nitely bringing out the worst in me. I just flip when I see someone wear- ing it. At my veterinarian’s clinic, where I see a lot of people come and go and in the waiting room, pet owners wearing fur trimmed coats. They are all the same people buy fur toys for their cats, and fur-covered figurines. The fur is often from dogs and cats who were killed for meat in Asia. Don’t they get the connection? And then there are animal advocacy organizations that urge activists for their literature, stick- ers, posters, and so forth, when we are the ones out there doing the work. Why haven’t these organiza- tions been educating people about fur, even if it wasn’t in fashion? Now look! Just as everybody thought the bloody seal hunt was gone, again look!

I have some friends who just came back from visiting the rainforest. They told me about the beautiful animals that the villagers brought out to the boat for them to see, and they brought a monkey with a claw of the very animal that they went to see. No one gave this any thought, and I explained to them that they were wiping out the very animal they went to see, because that claw was probably from the mother of this cute animal that the villagers brought out to them, because in most cases to get them as babies they have to kill the mother. They were shocked.

So, if there is some education, maybe so much of this stuff wouldn’t be sold.

When the buying stops, the killing will stop too.

Joy Watts
Vancouver East Side Animal Awareness Society
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5N 1T7
Phone: 604-255-2457
<iamat@tues.net>

His mother was killed.

His family died.

Then came the long terrible journey trapped alone in a dark box… and he uses only a few weeks old.

It is too difficult
to comprehend their suffering.

For the fortunate few who survive, they find comfort and hope at Primarily Primates. Please give us help to save these special beings.

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WELFARE RANCHING

Although I am highly biased towards the merits and strengths of the arguments put forth in Welfare Ranching: The Sub- sidized Destruction of the American West, edited by George Wuerthner and Mollie Natanson, the ANIMAL PEOPLE review of the book was among the best I have read (80-plus reviews so far). Congratulations to reviewer Andrea Locco!

Hopefully you may pub- lish other articles and editorial about this issue. Nowhere in all of North America are there as many acres affected as in this issue of domestic livestock on public lands (nearly 300 million acres)! Few people understand this and it is important to get out the word.

—Doug Tompkins
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Crate training

Tammy Sneath Grunin, founder of Dogs Deserve Better Inc., stated in your March 2003 edi- tion that her organization has “brought cautions to help housecat dogs, and will continue to do so.”

I consider crate training to be pathological cruelty to ani- mals. Locking dogs in small cages and kennels is a punishment, espe- cially when used by American women, it seems.

I asked the Association of Veterinarians for animal Rights what they think about crate training. They did not answer.

Please delete my sub- scriptio immediately.

—Michael Horan
Moffat, Colorado

Bioethics Centre

Thank you for your March edition publication of my letter “San Francisco Zoo Crane Centre at the Kharkov Zoological & Veterinary Agricultural Centre. The article will definitely be used by education insti- tutions for the staff, and for other edu- cational institutions which do not teach bioethics.

We also must thank the research center led by A.V. Golovko, who has made the Bioethics Centre possible.

—Igor Turchin
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British ad media “chicken out”

LONDON—London Underground, responding to a New York subway operator according to the BBC in February 2003 refused as “offensive” a “Compassion In World Farming” ad that featured allegedly mud splattered models huddled together on one side of a poster and chickens on a farm on the other. The ad was reportedly captioned “Thousands of big-breasted birds packed together for your pleasure.”

The CWIF ad was at least the second critical message about poultry husbandry to be banned in Britain. In November 2001 the broadcasting Advertising Clearance Centre banned a 30-second Royal SPCA ad contrasting the growth rate of layer hens to the hormone-stimulated growth rate of broiler hens, “on the basis the RSPCA said, “that it was controversial and seemed to attack the industry.”

What “Holocaust” really means

SAN DIEGO, BENDO, PHOENIX—“Abusive treatment of animals should be opposed, but cannot and must not be compared to the Holocaust,” Nazi death camp survivor and International League of Womens Rights national director Abraham Foxman told Michelle Morgante of Associated Press, as People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals hit the road in the U.S. southwest with a mobile exhibition called “The Holocaust on Your Plate.” Using photographs to compare the slaughter of poultry and pigs to the Nazi mass murder of Jews during World War II, the eight-panel PETA exhibit is scheduled to tour the whole U.S.

Tour coordinator Matt Prescott responded at early stops by pointing out that he is himself Jewish, and had relatives who were killed in the Nazi death camps. But he ought to be telling the world what “holocaust” really means, says Humane Religion founder Regina Hyland.

“The word holocaust is taken from the Biblical term used to describe the total annihilation of sacrificed animals. They were known as whole-burnt offerings,” Hyland told ANIMAL PEOPLE and electronic media. Confirmation appears in most dictionaries.

“The Greek word for such sacrifices is holokautos,” Hyland continued, “and was used in the time of Hebrew history as far back as 250 B.C. That translation, called the Septuagint, was completed for the Jews who lived in Alexandria, Egypt, who could no longer read or speak Hebrew. So referring to the death of millions of animals as a holocaust was taken to mean a project 2,000 years before people applied the term to the torture and slaughter of human beings. It was not animal rights people who linked the death of animals and the death of people,” Hyland explained. “It was those who were appalled at the human carnage of Nazi Germany.”

Traveling in country-western music territory, PETA nearly upstaged their own controversy a few days later by continuing to use Ashley Pearson of MSNBC that the Dixie Chicks singing group “posed for one of those ‘I’d Rather Go Naked Than Wear Fur’ ads, but the ad was never released.”

Pearson quoted an anonymous source as saying, “Their management got worried that some of their fans were rifle-toting, Bambi-shooting types who would take offense at an anti-fur, pro-animal message. They forbade release of the ad because they were worried about backlash or boycott,” as experienced by Canadian country-western singer K.D. Lang after she acknowledged in 1990 that she has been a vegetarian since 1981, and said “Meat stinks!” in a statement for PETA.

“They even tried to pay PETA $10,000 to say it never happened,” the source told Pearson, while a Dixie Chicks spokesperson would not comment.

PETA also prominently clashed with the March of Dimes in Billings, Montana, where Lamar Outdoor Advertising refused to rent billboard space for placards targeting animal experiments funded by the biomedical research charity, and in Charlotte, North Carolina, where PETA general counsel Jeffrey Kerr threatened to sue the Bank of America for participating in March of Dimes fundraising while telling customers that it does not donate to national health charities.

Supreme Court affirms HFA Rosebud win

WASHINGTON D.C.—The U.S. Supreme Court on February 24 handed the Humane Farming Association a hard-won victory over factory hog farming on the Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota, declining to review an April 2002 U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals verdict that Bell Farms and Sun Prairie Inc. had no legal standing to seek a 1999 injunction that allowed them to build and run the first two of 13 planned hog facilities.

“We can now plan an orderly shutdown,” attorney Jan Dougherty told Associated Press. Industry would need to tear down HFA, the Concerned Rosebud Area Citizens, and other hog farm opponents.

But the first two facilities, producing 48,000 hogs per year, are likely to stay open pending resolution of a second lawsuit, filed by Sun Prairie in mid-2002. Sun Prairie seeks damages from federal and tribal agencies for alleged unconstitutional interference in the affairs of the investors. Sun Prairie claims to have borrowed $45 million to start the project, which had expanded up to 288 barns, producing nearly 900,000 hogs per year.

The proposed project was scheduled to be the third largest hog factory farm in the world, producing roughly three times the amount of raw sewage produced by the entire human population of South Dakota,” HFA chief investigator Gail Eisnitz told ANIMAL PEOPLE.

The Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council and the Bureau of Indian Affairs authorized Bell Farms and Sun Prairie to build on tribal land in 1998, but the deal was vetoed in January 1999 by then-assistant secretary for Indian affairs Kevin Gover.

“Most of the tribe had been kept in the dark about the Bell Farms venture and the downsides of factory farming,” recalled Eisnitz. “We did everything we could to educate the tribe about the horrendous cruelty, environmental hazards, and terribly working conditions on factory farms. Eventually the tribe kicked their hogs out of office, voted in a new tribal council who opposed the hog factory, and legally aligned themselves with HFA,” Eisnitz said.

Toys for pigs?

BRUSSELS—British agricultural officials and information media are significantly misrepresenting an October 2001 European Union directive on pig welfare, says European Commission spokesperson Brute Ginimder.

“Britain’s farmers have three months to place a toy in every pigsty or face up to 90 days in prison or a £1,000 fine,” BBC declared on January 29, 2003.

“We mean footballs and basketballs. Farmers may need to change the balls so that the pigs don’t get tired of them,” a U.K. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs spokesperson told The Times.

“Britain’s three million pigs are guaranteed a playful future,” added The Guardian, reviewing the appeal to pigs of rubber boots, footballs, radios, toy fire engines, dolls, cricket bats, and Scrabble sets.

“The day of the toy inspector has arrived. The dictates of Europe have dreamed this up,”Warmington hog farmer Neville Muerker complained to Farmers Weekly. Corrected Ginimder, “To make this very, very clear, our directive does not talk about toys.” Instead, Ginimder told Agence France-Presse, the directive specifies that “Pigs should have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of material to enable proper investigation and manipulation activities, such as straw, hay, wood, sawdust, by-products compost, or a mixture of such. These are all naturally available on a farm,” Ginimder said, “and no farmer should be asked to buy extra toys to keep his pigs happy.”

Commented Joyce DeSilva, chief executive of the British group Compassion In World Farming, “It is quite clear that there are people in the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs with little knowledge of pigs, apart perhaps from those they see in toy shops. They are trivializing the serious issue of outlawing the keeping of pigs in stalls with barren concrete floors.”

The impending EU deadline for improving pig welfare received serious attention, however, in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Urging a pro-active response, Canadian Pork Council representative Catherine Scevold told Karen Morrison of The Western Producer that a voluntary code of practice for hog producers developed by the CPC, Agriculture Canada, and the Canadian Agri-Food Research Council should be incorporated into the Quality Assurance program now in effect nationwide to promote food safety. The CPC recommendation is endorsed by Alberta Pork and Saskatchewan Pork.

Governmental reviews of pig welfare standards are underway in both Australia and New Zealand, where there is both animal and activist support for the idea that new codes of practice should meet the EU requirements.

HFA pig ad (last ran Jan/Feb 2003)

If you know someone else who might like to read ANIMAL PEOPLE, please ask us to send a free sample.
of national concern about bioterrorism," Jacobsen declared. "These people put our herd at risk because they didn't follow our biosafety protocol."

But Diener said his team did wear the kinds of protective clothing Circle Four employees are required to wear.

The concern professed by Circle Four sounded hollow, in any event. Beside the documented history of the facility as a biological safety hazard.

Starting to raise hogs in 1995, Circle Four was fined $6,800 for contaminating water with unauthorized 0,500 gallons of liquefied manure in mid-1996. Circle Four was fined again in 1998 after nine workers were exposed to the virus that causes swine fevers. Several incident. Other manure leakage inci
dents occurred in 1999, 2000, and 2001, bringing another $40,000 fine.

The Utah Bureau of Epidemiology disclosed in January 2000 that residents of Milford had suffered elevated rates of dia-

rhesa-causing illnesses and respiratory illnesses, 1992-1998, with 409 diarrhea illnesses and 517 respiratory illnesses per 10,000 residents in 1997. The statewide rate of diarrhoeal illness was 20/100,000, and the statewide rate of respi-

ratory illness was 57/100,000.

Because the data showed a rising trend even before Circle Four opened, the related epidemiologists in Utah's D.A. area is aware that prosecuting them could become a public relations fiasco.

To this day, "November were in dire need of immediate care," claimed a COOK animal activist, "and we will live out the rest of their lives free from the misery of factory farming." COOK pledged.

According to the COOK web site, "Five investigations at commercial egg farms in the U.S. have been conducted in just two years. Documentation of extreme cruelty at facilities in Minnesota, Maryland, and Ohio demonstrates that animal abuse is not, nor for that matter, the exception. The six major egg producers exposed in the five investigations since January 2001 are not the only ones. The egg in December rather reflect the inherent problems of keeping hens in battery cages."

Circle Four

United Animal Rights Coalition founder Ken Buckles, of Oak Lake City, Utah, meanwhile spent the winter of 2002-2003 dur-

ing Circle Four Farms and Beaver County Sheriff Larry Lynne, the point person for entering the farm and turning the lights out for an hour.

The case had not been decided in a rural courtroom and animal lovers turned up in droves.

"In Utah, farmers are not subject to animal cruelty laws, but stealing or its animals would be a felony for an employee of a private, non-profit animal rights organization," said Burt Israeli of the Salt Lake City Tribune.

Circle Four Farms operations manager Eric Tofte and adjacent egg producer Philip O'Keefe in Ohio, tried to fear on the terms of animal.

"It concerns us greatly that someone would break into our farms, especially in light of the history of these events," said the president of the Utah Poultry Association, "and we are concerned about the safety of our employees."
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DELTA Rescue founder Leo Grillo and friend
Swathi Buddhiraju of the Visakh SPCA in Visakhapatnam, India, cleaning a dog’s teeth during her training at D.E.L.T.A. Rescue.
Dog quarters at DELTA Rescue
Inside one of the DELTA Rescue cat facilities
**R.I.P. VANCOUVER CRESED MYNAS**

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—**The usual fate of introduced species, even if they thrive for a time, is to eventually encounter and cope with the climate changes, predators, diseases, and food competition in their new habitat.

Vancouver Sun reporter Larry Pyan on March 1 eulogized such a species failure.

A native of China and Indo-China, the crested myna was introduced to Vancouver in the 1890s, perhaps arriving as stow-aways in a vessel that was also loaded with Chinese immigrants. By the 1920s they had multiplied in the thousands, living as far as far as Ladner and New Westminister.

The USDA warned in 1935 that “Every precaution should be taken to check the spread of this species and prevent its spread into the U.S.” but Canada was then much more tolerant of Asian immigrants, both animal and human, and it did nothing to stop the mynas from doing as they would.

Besides, from about 1930 on, the Canadian myna population was in slow decline, not spreading, coinciding with increasing motor vehicle traffic.

The last two, a mated pair, were apparently hit by cars within days of each other in February 2003.

**Hedgehog rescuers**

“Those who wish to transfer the hedgehogs elsewhere are willing to risk extreme trauma and leave them prey to non-fish killing predators,” he said, but the hedgehogs have adapted to life foraging on seashores, not in lush forests. They are unusual among songbirds for standard veering. Morrison told Kelby of The Federalist, “Hedgehogs will face mass die-offs from foxes, badgers, and every other roving predator because of do-gooders who carry them to non-sense solutions that are far too few.”

But if the hedgehogs themselves could be caught they would undoubtedly prefer taking their chances against the four-legged predators over dealing with the human hand.

The massacre by Scottish Natural Heritage awaiting any hedgehogs who evaded veering planned for the British Isles in 2003.

The European Union has already helped fund the effort to eradicate mink from the Uists and Benbecula. The mink are descended from fur farms that escaped from fur farms during the past few decades, or worse, those who have died of natural causes. The mink, now baited, and feral nutria, another species introduced accidentally by the fur trade, have already been exterminated, but the mink have proved more elusive. The Western Isles mink extermination effort last year saw the introduction of nine mink hounds, and became another exhibit for opponents of the Scots ban on hunting wild mammals. The mink have been proposed ban on hunting in Britain.

The British Environment Agency gave the Scottish Wildlife Trust, currently planning a national puttsch against mink, to try to save the water vole. Mink, they say, destroy food from mink hounds, and became another exhibit for opponents of the Scots ban on hunting wild mammals. The mink have been proposed ban on hunting in Britain.

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**Ruddy ducks**

Responding to demands from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the Wildlife Trust, and the Wildwood and Wetlands Trusts, British wildlife minister Eliot Morley on March 2 ordered the extermination of the entire duck population on Exmoor, and the ducks, introduced from North America after World War II by Sir Peter Scott.

An avid duck hunter, founded both the Wildwood and Wetlands Trusts and the Wildlife and Wetlands Fund. He implored the government to stop the duck hunting destruciton.

But he apparently did not realize that though officially classified as “specially protected species” from the white-headed duck, an annual migrant between Britain and Spain, they are biologically just as different from ducks as are swans—when the minks mingle, the mousy tones prevail.

It is said that since 1977 has been attempting to protect a “pure” race of white-headed ducks. The initial populations of 22.800 duck spots were increased to 2,500—about the same number as the volume of ruddy ducks shot in test culls during the past three years to perform methods of killing the rest.

The duck hunting depredations to the extermination of the British ruddy ducks was the war in Iraq, which Birdlife International warned might harm the only white-headed ducks who winter outside of Spain. That flock winters near Barbao, were loud and distinctive. New Tyler called the ruddy duck killing “gorgeous and hypocritical, an attempt

**Puddicome vs. National Park Service**

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—To the National Park Service, Santa Barbara bus driver and Channel Islands Animal Protection Association founder Bob Puddicome, 52, is an eco-terrorist.

Puddicome is expected to go to trial soon for allegedly illegally feeding wildlife and interfering with the functions of a federal agency. If convicted, he faces up to one year in prison.

Puddicome, according to the Park Service, sailed a 11-foot inflatable boat to Anacapa Island in October 2001 with Robert Crawford, 40, of Goleta, and distributed at least five pounds of Vitamin K pellets as an intended antidote to the poison the Park Service dumped from helicopters repeatedly during 2002 to kill black rats.

Crawford pleaded guilty, paid a fine of $200, and was placed on probation for two years.

Puddicome wants his day in court—and one of the points he hopes to make in court is that the National Park Service action, not his own, is the act of ecoterrorism.

His view is endorsed by the Santa Barbara Surfrider Foundation and the Fund for Animals. Puddicome has credentials as an environmentalist going back to his days as an Eagle Scout. His appreciation of nature increased while working for a day on oil platforms in the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. He arrived in Santa Barbara to become an abalone diver, but found a different avocation as a seabird rehabilitator and advocate for the designation of a proposed “Gaviota Coast National Seashore.”

He is known as a keen observer of the regional ecology. Just a few weeks after Puddicome was charged for trying to save the rats of Anacapa Island, he and fellow activist Scarlet Newton were first to recognize a seabird kill in progress for which the California Department of Fish and Game was explaining. Scarlet and Newton found a pelican, two gulls, two cormorants, and a western gull in the same area where piles of Vitamin K pellets were discovered. The birds were killed by poison. The bird Service killed by rat poisoning in the Channel Islands.

The Park Service rat poisoning was only one of many exterminations undertaken in the Channel Islands during a effort of more than 30 years so far to restore the habitats to pre-Colombian conditions. Horses, pigs, goats, sheep, and even golden eagles have previously been killed or otherwise removed.

Rescuing some of the animals slated for massacrce was among the first activites of the Fund for Animals, and led to the acquisition of the Fund’s Black Beauty Ranch in Texas, as a new habitat for the creatures. More recently, in Defense of Animals removed goats from one of the islands to keep the Park Service from shooting them.

But for every animal taken off the islands alive, dozens have been poisoned or shot. Pig-shooting, still underway on Santa Catalina and Santa Cruz Islands, is expected to continue for another five to seven years.

“How far do they want to go back?” To the Channel? The pre-Chumash? The Cretaceous era? Puddicome rhetorically asked David Kelly of the Los Angeles Times in December 2002, pointing out that the ecology of the Channel Islands has been in flux for so long as they have existed, with many changes over the years as new species drift- ing over from the mainland.

“*I want to save them all*”

“I want to save the rats, and I want to save the Xantus murrelet and the Anacapa deer mouse too. I want to save them all,” Puddicome later explained to Washington Post staff writer William Booth, citing the species that the rats are accused of harming through egg theft and predation. Xantus murrelets only started to breed on Anacapa after the rats were poisoned, but the poisoning also killed deer mice.

*golden* eagles, however, perhaps best exemplify how the effort to “restore” the Channel Islands ecology is uniting the ecologicalists. When the massacres of “native” wildlife began, the regional population of native bald eagles and turkey vulutes was marketed down due to the effects of DDT. Golden eagles mean- while have grown and scavenged the remains of the anima ls killed and left to rot by the Park Service gardeners. The “native” Channel Island foxes also thrived on the carrion. When the carrion ran out, however, the fox population crashed—and the golden eagles turned to hunting foxes.

Therefore, since 1999 the Park Service has been flipping and removing golden eagles, while trying to increase the numbers of foxes through captive breeding.

**Puddicome Conference on Homelessness and Animal Protection**

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**The Pet Suits Conference on Homelessness and Animal Protection**
Chickens, pigeons & sea lions go to war.
Brooke Hospital hopes to help Iraq zoos

BAQubah—eagle-eyed chickens deployed to detect poison gas attacks were among the first casualties of the March 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq. But they were not gassed, and they never left the Kuwait staging area, where they were distributed to the U.S. Marines in 1990.

Exactly what killed 42 of the 43 chickens was unclear. Avian influenza and heat stress were among the theorized possibilities. Contrary to some reports, the birds were in the care of experienced chicken handlers.

Both the chickens and eagles were replaced by pigeons before the fighting started.

“I have sensors that cost $12,000 and birds worth $50 each,” said Anthony, who placed just as much trust in the birds as the sensors,” said Marine Corps staff sergeant Dan Wallace.

The deployment was the first U.S. use of pigeons in combat in 50 years, but carrier pigeons were used by the U.S. Army Signal Corps from the Civil War until after the Korean War.

Also on the front lines were as many as 20 California sea lions, recently flown to Manama, Bahrain, to join the Harbor Patrol Unit at the U.S. Navy 5th Fleet headquarters. Two of the sea lions, trained at the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center in San Diego, were exhibited to news media in mid-February. The sea lions are supplanting the dolphin patrols used by the U.S. Navy for about 20 years, said the civilian head trainer Brenda Bryant. “They are a lot more agile in tight places.”

The自然资源保护协会’s chief defense secretary Paul Wolfowitz on March 7 ordered the Army, Navy, and Air Force joint chiefs of staff to

For the good of the government, with specific examples of impediments to military training resulting from animal and habitat protection laws, for Bush to cite in attempting to persuade Congress to exempt the military from obedience to the Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, Clean Air Act, and Clean Water Act.

The proposed exemptions could jeopardize species including the Sonoran desert pronghorn, Mojave desert tortoise, California ground squirrel, all species of alligators, and the northern spotted owl.

But animals of all kinds could be among the big winners in Iraq, should the U.S. invasion succeed in ending the Saddam Hussein regime.

If it is, that is, the animals survive the fighting.

Never hospitable to animal advocacy, Iraq became overly hostile even to hunter conservationists after the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq border war and the 1990-1991 Persian Gulf War.

“One of the main battlegrounds were the Mesopotamian marshes, one of the most important bird areas of the Middle East. Vast areas of reedbeds were burned and wetlands were drained,” explained avian demographer Les Underhill of University of Cape Town recently to Helen Bamber of the Cape Town Argus.

Because the people of the marshes were culturally and ethnically close to the Shiites, the majority of Iraqis, Saddam Hussein destroyed more than 90% of the habitat. Migratory waterfowl were catastrophically affected throughout the country.

The harm to birds and other wildlife was increased when Iraqi troops torched the oil wells of Kuwait during their Gulf War retreat from the U.S.-led liberation force.

Environmentalists hope to try to restore the Mesopotamian marshes, once peace is established and a friendly Iraq govern- ment is established. Currently, however, few experts have even seen the damage except in satellite photographs.

The favorite sport of the Saddam Hussein regime was horse racing at the Amriya track near Baghdad, built on land donated by Uday Saddam Hussein in 1995, after his father demolished the Manour track built by King Farouk II in 1948.

Saddam Hussein’s other son, Qusay, owned a conspicuously successful racing stable during the late 1990s, but neither son had been seen at the track in some time before the present war began, reported John F. Burns of The New York Times.

Zoos

There are two dilapidated zoos in Baghdad—or were.

The 11-acre government zoo, founded in 1973, closed in 2002, soon after director Adel Salaman Missa complained to Ezzedin Said of Agence France Presse that he lacked the food, vaccines, and medicines necessary to take proper care of the resident menagerie of six lions, two tigers, six monkeys, and me- cellaneous birds and hooved stock.

Adel Salaman Missa said the zoo had been forced to breed pigs in order to keep the carnivores fed.

“The government zoo is under renova- tion and is scheduled to reopen later this month. Until then, journalists are not allowed to visit,” Associated Press writer Nipco Price wrote a week before the fighting started.

Price interviewed Saddam Jolani, 59, owner of the Rasafa amusement park zoo.

“The entrance gate is painted with cherries pictures of elephants, lions, and tigers, but the schoolchildren rushing inside see none. They gape at eight chickens, two cocker spaniels, and a family of goats. They taint a northern Iraqi bear and a dirt-caked bone-horned camel with bald spots on legs and neck, and laugh as two tailed chameleons unravel pieces of chewing gum passed through a chain link fence,” Price related.

Lions, tigers, and orangutens former- ly kept at the Rasafa zoo have all died. A replacement tiger cub died after only two weeks, Jolani said, blaming the plight of the animals—as Adel Salaman Missa did at the government zoo—on the Nations United trade embargo of Iraq imposed after the Gulf War.

“We are ready to help both zoos in Baghdad, and will offer the same coordinating service that we have provided to the Kabol Zoo,” North Carolina Zoo director and Brooke Hospital for Animals board president David Jones told ANIMAL PEOPLE.

Jones has headed the Kabol Zoo relief effort for months, and fundraising for it began in late September 2001. The Brooke Hospital was then the only outside animal care agency with a permanent presence in Pakistan, fielding six mobile teams and three clinics in Peshawar to assist the pack animals of Afghan

Events


April 27-29: Texas Fed. of Humane Soc. conf., Place: P.O. Box 1346, Manchac, LA 70179.

April 30: Neighbor- hood Cats online TNR course starts. Info: <www.cat-tNR.com/17484/overview>

May 3-4: Pet Adopta-a-thon. Info: <www.peta-adoptathon.com> or 877-be-my-pet

May 4: Chester County SCPCA Walk for Paws @ Spring Mountain Mall, West Chester, Pa. Info: 610-930-1205


Since 1967, The Fund for Animals has been providing hard-hitting information to the public and crucial resources to grassroots organizations and activists. Cleveland Amory’s landmark book, Man Kind! Our Incredible War on Wildlife, launched the American anti-hunting movement. And today, The Fund cares for Cleveland and Amory’s legacy by launching campaigns, lawsuits, and rescue efforts to stop animal abuse around the nation. Please visit The Fund for Animals online at www.fund.org, where you can find the following information and resources.

Legislative Action Up-to-the-minute alerts on federal and state legislative issues that affect animals. Look up your legislators and send them automatic messages. Find out how your federal representa- tives voted on animal protection issues. And join the Humane Activist Network to get more involved nationally and locally!

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Find out more at www.fund.org
Hard times and hostile politics threaten street dogs

Cuddling up to a big wheel could be the best strategy for Indian street dogs. (Bunny Shah)

Venkatachala went on to receive Bangalore animal officials of “dolting out public money to their favorite organizations in the guise of implementing animal-related bills,” even though the ABC programs in Bangalore, as elsewhere, are chiefly supported by private contributions and volunteer labor.

“Street dogs under the ABC program receive modern vaccines (at public expense),” Venkatachala wrote, “whereas dog-bitten human victims receive outdated sheep brain vaccines that are against pharmacopeia, reason, and virtue, and must not happen in any civilized society.”

A parallel controversy over the scarcity of modern post-rabies exposure vaccines erupted in Thiruvanathapuram. The planned start of an ABC program was delayed in March by opposition to the proposed clinic site.

In fact, the use of modern post-exposure anti-rabies vaccines in place of the vaccines cultivated in sheep brains has been vigorously urged and pursued for many years by the Animal Welfare Board of India, the Blue Cross of India, and People for Animals, which are respectively the Indian federal animal welfare agency, the originator of the ABC strategy, and the organization administering the most ABC programs nationwide.

Compassion Unlimited Plus Action, conducting the largest ABC project in Bangalore, and another strong advocate of the use of modern post-exposure anti-rabies vaccines.

Commented People for Animals founder Maneka Gandhi after UNI published some of the ABC’s electronic mail.<MS:Animalic> on-line discussion board maintained by the Humane Society of the U.S., “UNI is essentially in a battle with the board we have with other boards and committees and doctors and colleagues and doctors had said were prepared to work with her were nonexistent.”

Hydrophobia

The use of the sheep brain post-exposure vaccine persists in India. This type of vaccine is locally produced around India with the help of government and NGOs. Mrs. Gandhi told ANIMAL PEOPLE in 2001, noting that the makers to be politically connected to the animal activists who urge their replacement—not only to help suppress rabies, but also because the production method is cruel to sheep.

Much of the opposition to the Indian ABC programs originates from fear of rabies, endemic in India for centuries. As a decade ago rabies was still believed to be killing more than 20,000 Indians per year, but that estimate has been discarded in the increasing recognition of outside experts that it was based on poorly coordinated data collection, much speculative projection, and a widespread tendency in India for people unfamiliar with rabies to describe any disease projecting a high fever as being “rabies,” if preceded by a dog bite. Accordingly, while actual rabies is inevitably fatal, it is not unheard of for Indian rabbits victims and rabid dogs to make miraculous recoveries.

Dog killing in response to fear of rabies was for decades a convenient means for corrupt politicians to keep local goondas on the mend during the pay-off process. Selling dog leather became a lucrative side industry to animal control—and awarding contracts to process dead dogs also proved to be a politically handy way for politicians to dispense patronage among the lower caste illiterates who make up more than half of the Indian electorate.

As an opposition to dog-killing comes mainly from large companies, other high-profile sources—vegetarian casts, and Jains, who also tend to be educated and of high socio-economic status, humane concern for dogs is easily characterized by demagogues seeking the illiterate vote as a demonstration of the alleged disregard of the rich for the suffering of the poor.

Yet this markedly misrepresents who the humane workers of India actually are. Far from being like-minded, many do not even have automobiles. Visakha SPA founder Pradeep Kumar Nuth came to India as an almost penniless teenage refugee from Bangladesh, and still owns virtually nothing, having put most of his personal income into the VSPCA work. Many other Indian humane workers have sold their homes and property to help fund animal aid projects, like Animal Welfare & Protection Trust founders C. Padmanathu and C. Narasimhamoorthy, of Santhofshastram, who took up ABC work in retirement, after witnessing illiterate and untrained municipal rabies control workers catching dogs with chains, breaking the dogs’ bones to inhibit escape, and then drowning them in a garbage cart full of acidified water.

Even the few humane workers like Blue Cross of India co-founder Chinna Krishna and Mrs. Gandhi who were born to relative privilege have earned more than they inherited—Krishna as designer and builder of the radio telescopes used in the Indian space program, and Mrs. Gandhi as a journalist and long-serving member of the Indian parliament. Her base support among lower income women reflects an outstanding voting record on behalf of human rights, social justice, and public health—and a reputation as the most important figure in Indian politics.

After Mrs. Gandhi

Federal support for the 1997 national mandate to achieve no-kill animal control gained economic backing when in mid-1998 the Congress Party coalition had ruled India for all but one year since 1949 collapsed and was succeeded by a coalition led by the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party. The coalition enlisted Mrs. Gandhi, elected as an independent, as minister for social justice and empowerment.

In that capacity, and later as minister for culture and minister for statistics, Mrs. Gandhi arranged federal funding for ABC programs, but her influence waned as the BJP coalition gained strength in more recent elections. Mrs. Gandhi lost her position in the BJP cabinet as result of mid-2002 clashes with the Indian pharmaceutical industry, including the producers of sheep brain-based anti-rabies vaccines and with practitioners of animal sacrifice. Although animal sacrifice has not been part of Hinduism since Vedic times, and is technically illegal in India, animal sacrifice has become a considerable strength in some regions, and are politically aligned with fundamental Hindu nationalism, a major branch of BJP support.

Mrs. Gandhi was replaced as minister for animal welfare by T.R. Baiz, a Chennai parliamentarian whose background was in the liquor industry. Under Baiz, fedral funding for the ABC programs stopped. With weeks the In Defense of Animals ABC hospital at Deonar, a Mumbai suburb, was forced to the sterilizations without electricity. The Delhi Municipal Corporation ABC program acknowledged operating at 25% of the pace it had projected for the year, while reported dog bites in Delhi jumped 20%.

“The only good thing to come out of all this is that for the first time everyone realizes how much Maneka did to get a moribund government department to move and respond,” Chinmayi Krishna told ANIMAL PEOPLE, after the federal Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals was reconstructed to the liking of the pharmaceutical industry. “It is imperative,” she continued, “that we seriously look for alternative sources of funding for the ABC initia- tives, so that there is no let-up. Even any of the municipalities with ABC programs go back to killing, it will be virtually impossible to stop it.” Krishna warned.

As Mrs. Gandhi left office, ABC has been for Krishna almost a lifelong avocation.

“In 1964,” she recalled, “arrested by the honor guards in the Maidan and the Blue Cross, the Blue Cross began to study this issue. We were surprised to learn that Madras (now called Chennai) had started its catch-and-kill program in 1860. From an average of less than one dog per day in 1860, the number of dogs killed by the city rose to 135 dogs per day, in 1995. The Blue Cross was convinced that if a procedure designed to control or eliminate street dogs had not shown positive results after implementing it for over 100 years, something was wrong. Starting in 1964, the

Mumbai volunteer rescuer Rita Visvanath holds a street dog for vaccination. (Bunny Shah)

No More Homeless Pets Forum

Join us to spend a week with some of the leaders in this lifesaving, nationwide movement. They’ll share an inside view of their thoughts and daily work and answer your questions about subjects that are near and dear to their hearts.

Upcoming topics:

3/31 – 4/4 How can we get our community involved in helping animals?

Dennis Storms of Leadership Greensboro and No More Homeless Pets in Guilford County offers insights into how you can be a more effective leader.

4/7 – 4/11 How can your board of directors really get it together?

Ed and Patricia Francesco of SPA offers tips and advice for working productively with your board of directors.

4/14 – 4/18 What do you say when they just want the cats gone?

Becky Pendergrass of Animal Cat Allies answers your questions about working with your community to help feral cats.

4/21 – 4/25 How can you move your community toward no-kill?

Robin Starr and Denise Deisler of Richmond SPCA talk about their community strategies to achieve no-kill.

4/25 – 5/2 Burnout: How can you cope with it?

Faith Maloney of Best Friends shares her insights into beating burnout.

5/5 – 5/9 What can you do to keep the shelter animals healthy?

Maria of Maricopa County AZ and Dr. Virginia Fronholz of Best Friends offer their advice.

To join, visit the Best Friends website:

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Mumbai volunteer rescuer Rita Visvanath holds a street dog for vaccination. (Bunny Shah)

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Continued on page 11
Blue Cross proposed ABC. The municipal response was a tentative proposal. It was not until 1995 that we were finally able to get the Corporation of Madras (Chennai) to agree to the ABC as an alternative to killing dogs in part of South Madras.

Although Mumbai halted animal control work for an ABC program in early 1994, “Chennai and Jaipur were the first cities to begin sustained ABC.” Krishna continued. “With six months, the results in the areas we covered were promising enough to prompt the city government to extend the program to the whole of South Madras. People for Animals agreed to take up ABC in North Madras and the city converted its electropneumatic chamber into an ABC center.

“We find a steady decrease in human rabies cases, when an ABC program is car- ried out,” Krishna stipulated. “In Jaipur, the cases of rabies from the walled city where Help In Suffering is carrying out the ABC pro- gram is zero for the third year running. In Jaipur the program has been cur- ried out by an HIS associate, there has been no reported case for the last 15 months.”

Data kept by municipal health departments confirms Krishna’s claims.

City | Rabies deaths in year before ABC | Rabies deaths in 2002
---|---|---
Bangalore | 19 (2000) | 4
Chennai | 120 (1996) | 16
Jaipur | 10 (1996) | 0
Kalmpong | 10 (2000) | 0

Several other cities have taken up ABC, but in many cases it has not been a sus- tained,” Krishna lamented. “In many places where ABC was implemented, local officials suddenly ordered the destruction of dogs on a massive scale, in a knee-jerk reaction to complaints, and the dogs destroyed were usually those who had been spayed and vaccinated at great expense and effort,” coming to trust humans as result of receiving humane care.

Hell on wheels
Pradeep Kumar Nath ran into that problem in Visakhapatnam but eventually won over most of his critics by achieving the steril- ization of up to 85% of the free-running dogs in the city within under four years of the start of the Visakhapatnam ABC program.

That, however, was just the start of his ambition. The Visakhapatnam dog steril- ization campaign is now moving out into the Visakhapatnam Circle of approximately 2,000 villages, beyond the municipal limits. Outreach to the first 92 villages is already underway—a considerable reach for an organi- zation raising barely $50,000 a year, but urgent. Nath believes, because of outbursts of anti-dog violence in December 2002.

“Better to prevent, the second oldest- est incorporated municipality in India, 30 kilometers from Visakhapatnam, to the Visakhapatnam City, Rabies deaths in year before ABC, Rabies deaths in 2002

The Maddie’s Fund 2001-2002 Annual Report is now available on-line at www.maddiesfund.org/aboutus. For hard copies, contact info@maddiesfund.org or (310) 337-8997.

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 shel- ter dogs and cats through collaborations with rescue groups, traditional shelters, animal control agencies and veterinarian- is. The next step is helping 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 510-337-8997, info@maddiesfund.org
Coin-in scandal & alleged penny-penching end an era at Associated Humane...

NEWARK—Lee Bernstein, 72, resigned on May 11, a few days after being named executive director of the Associated Humane Societies of New Jersey. After serving the family of humane societies anywhere have served longer.

Bernstein was succeeded by Rose- ann Trazza, 55, the Associated Humane Societies’ assistant director since 1986. Joining Associated Humane as a vol- unteer in 1967, Trazza worked at the SPCA before opening a New Jersey retail pet store and was a founder of a Humane Society in Union, N.J. She has been a member of the board of directors of the Newark SPCA for 10 years.

Bernstein served as president of the New Jersey SPCA and was named executive director of the Associated Humane Societies in 1990.

Bernstein resigned within hours of the report reaching Newark news media.

The search for a replacement against Bernstein had been abbreviated since 1995 by a coalition of ex-staff and former volunteers. In the inter-

Bernstein had worked for over 10 years as a volunteer at the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he had founded in 1967 as a member of the Newark SPCA, which he 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CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, DAVOS - Switzerland's pet food giant Nestle said on Monday it was suspending sales of its Iams and Procter & Gamble, owner of Iams since 1999, took a public relations beating from PETA on March 25 over alleged substandard conditions at an unidentified contract laboratory.

PETA senior vice president Mary Beth Sweetland stated at a March 25 press conference that undercover video taken at the lab, which itself is unnamed to name, shows animals in "small, barren cages, some for up to six years."

"Stating that "The lab is not in Ohio, Kentucky or Indiana," Sweetland said that animals there "are not given a resting board off the cement floor when the temperature is less than 50 degrees, as required by federal regulations," reported Cliff Peale of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Video clips aired during the press conference showcasedográf dogs with surgical wounds lined up together on a floor, a dog apparently left unattended while wearing an anesthesia mask, and a lab employee instructing the investigator to "hit the dog if he stops breathing," added Tim Tressler of the Dayton Daily News.

"In September 2001," Peale added, "PETA officials met with top Iams executives to review the company's policies on animal treatment. Iams agreed within the last year to fund a monitor for each of the contract laboratories it hires ahead of many other companies. It has done that so far in contract labs, including universities, handling about three-quarters of the animals it uses," accord-ing to lab spokesman Bryan Brown.

Tressler disclosed 24 hours later that, "Iams on Tuesday suspended its monitoring of contract laboratories, a contract lab after PETA alleged that the lab provides inadequate care for the dogs and cats housed there as test subjects. Neither Iams nor PETA identified the plant under suspicion."

"Iams spokesman Bryan Brown said the company wasn't aware of PETA's investigation until just before the press conference, Tressler added.

"Quitting Urbana lab"

"The PETA allegations sounded as if they pertained to the subject of a June 2002 ANIMAL PEOPLE inquiry to Procter & Gamble concerning corporate communications Linda Urely about statements received from a whistleblower referred by the Best Friends Animal Sanctuary."

"Many beagles are used for tests at the University of Illinois' Animal Sciences Department, where I used to work," the whistleblower said. "One facility is in the campus building under-ground, behind quite a lot of security. Another facility is inside a lab at a kidney- nel operation. At least the dogs at this kennel get to see the outdoors from their indoor/ outdoor runs. On campus, the dogs live underground in a concrete room. They are well cared for, but never to run out in grass in.

"There were about 6-12 dogs, all beagles I think," the whistleblower continued. "They each had runs and padded floors. People played with them, but I seem to recall that the dogs were not able to play with each other. They had surgically implanted tubes in their stom-auchs so that they could be easily done on the material they ate after it was digested. I don't know absolutely for sure that these dogs are being used for "Iams," the whistleblower said, "but talk by the fac-ul ty indicates that they do a lot of work for Iams, and this is their main lab site." Similar statements, from diferent sources and giving less detail, were circulated at around the same time by ani-mal advocacy electronic newsgroups.

However, Urely said in July 2002 and April 2003 on March 26, "Iams is not currently funding or sponsoring research with cununated dogs at the University of Illinois. We plan to study them—designed to evaluate canine meta-bolism and effective and effective dietary interventions—over the next three years. We have no plans to use that procedure in the future," Urely added.

"Iams policy"

"Yesterday's news from PETA was quite a shock," Urely continued on March 26. "I hope you know from my contact with you the way in which I am committed to the policies that we stand behind our policies. If something is not being followed, we will act to correct it."

Urely confirmed that Iams had "suspended research activities with the contract lab" a procedure PETA also "launched a full investigation of that facility," and "will review compliance with Iams' new research policy at all the facilities we use."

"The lams research policy states that "The results must benefit veterinarians and pet owners to nutritionally enhance the well-being of cats and dogs, and manage important pet health conditions. [Animal] studies will only be conducted if alternative non-animal methods or existing research cannot answer the questi-ions raised. We will ensure the humane treatment of cats and dogs, and provide full and complete compensation for animals and their human owners. We will do this by exceeding the standards established by the Animal Welfare, the USDA, and Directive 86/609/EEC of the European Union."

"We will not fund or partici-pate in any study requiring or resulting in the euthanasia of cats or dogs," the policy con-tues. "We will only conduct research that is equitable to nutritional or medical studies acceptable on people, including viruses, bacteria, and immune cell analysis, allergy tests, and skin and muscle biopsies, for which ade-quate anesthesia and analgesia will be provided wherever necessary.

"Research will be closely mon-itored at internal and external facilities," the policy pledges, "with the goal being to eliminate even minor pain or discom-fort and to create enriched environments for the cats and dogs involved.

"To enforce this principle, Iams will place at these facilities a company-designated and funded person responsible for ensuring the well being of Iams cats and dogs," who "will make certain that cats and dogs are properly cared for and socialized.

"We will test our foods on groups of cats or dogs within the general population," the policy stipulates, "who already suffer from target diseases or conditions. However, we will not con-duct for, nor contract, any study involv-ing surgeries to cure or mimic diseases such as diabetes, stroke, heart disease, kidney disease, or intentional damage to other organs," such as for conducted for PETA's."

"We will make the P&A acquisition, "will the company use non-surgical methods in study design, not that are acceptable in nutritional or medical research on humans, nor will the company conduct studies under the auspices of the any industry associ-ation or group."

"Our findings will be commu-nicated," the policy finishes, "to benefit-ers who are seeking to improve the health and well being of cats and dogs, and to help prevent repetition of tests requiring animal involvement."

"P&G policy"

"P&G has spent more than $120 million since 1984 in fulfillment of a 1984 pledge to the late Henry Spira of Animal Rights International to phase out animal testing as fast as alternatives can be developed and win governmental approval. In June 1999 P&G announced that it had ended all use of animal tests for current beauty, fabric, home care, and paper products, except as required by law. "This announcement covers the entire P&G worldwide portfolio," said P&G spokespersons Mindy Patton and Amy Neltner.

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Gorillas now face Ebola

KAMPALA, Uganda—Rwandan rebels Leopoldine Bizenyimana, 24, and Jovinard Nyamunini, 32, were flown to the U.S. and charged on March 1, 2003 with the March 1, 1999 murders of eight tourists in Uganda, including two Americans, who were killed in the distant village of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park in hopes of glumming endangered mountain gorillas.

"The case is set for half during the year following the killings, but have tripled since then.

The three Rwandans were allegedly also partici-pants in the 1994 massacre of more than 500,000 members of the minority Tutsi tribe by the majority Hnda. The arrests of the suspects signaled a possible impeding end to threats to gorillas from Hutu militia, by in the mountains of Uganda to escape justice—although lethal shootouts with rangers still occur. Three weeks after the Rwandan suspects arrived in the U.S. region, a range was found in Uganda, killed 15 alleged poachers in one pitched battle and seized a submarine gun plus 200 pounds of hippo meat.

In the late Democratic Republic of the Congo, Congolese Rally for Democracy/Liberation Movement head of external relations Honore Kadima warned that, "After act-ing against the Pygmies, the men of the Congolese Liberation Movement are in the process of exterminating the elephants and rare apes who live in Equator Park, near Mambasa. Kadima spoke soon after the CLM put 27 of its own troops on trial for alleged cannibalism and other crimes. Yet the dreaded Ebola hemorrhagic fever appeared to present an even more imminent hazard to gorillas, chimp,s and bonobos, as well as people, than even bush- meat poaching and the ongoing Congolese warfare. A raging Ebola outbreak first detected in January 2003 had by mid-March killed at least 111 Congolese, with a dozen more cases. "Authorities have grave concerns that the virus could spread to other, unsurveilled national parks in central Africa," said the Congolese National Institute.

A "bodies of hundredss of gorillas and chim-panzees killed by Ebola have been found in the Nousi wildlife sanctuary between Kelle and Mbomo," Agence France Presse reported. "Other great apes have died in the Ondo National Park, the biggest in central Africa, near Mbomo." Spanish primatologist Magdalena Bermejo estima-ted that Ebola had killed 500 of the 800 tropical gorillas believed to have been in Nousi when the outbreak started. The source of the Ebola outbreak in great apes was unidentified. Humans appeared to have become infected by poaching great apes or scavenging on the remaining. Ebola was previously seen near-ly together on October 1, 2002 and March 2002, when it killed 43 Congolese and 53 Gabonese, and in June 2002, when it occurred in Gabon.

FIXING THE PROBLEM

The San Francisco SPCA and San Francisco Animal Care and Control in 2002 lowered shelter killing of dogs and cats per 1,000 human residents of the city to 2.45, about half of the rate of the lowest major U.S. city. The national average is now 15.7, down from 115 in the 1970. The SF/SPCA dog and cat sterilization clinic has now fixed more than 15,000 pets in 2003.

Vermont Volunteer Services for animals recently honored Rutland animal control officer Craig Petrie and his canine partner Pancho. "He has been at the center of 25 pet 25 years' I've been here that we did not have to euthanize any kits-because we had too many," Rutland County Humane Society executive director Thomas Brown told Rutland Herald staff writer Brett Curtis.

There is Eternal Life For Animals A Book Based On Bible Scripture by nikhi Behrir Shahanan Examines the afterlife of all animals from a Christian perspective.

Yes, all the animals go to heaven!
WASHINGTON D.C.—The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on March 18 began the process of downlisting grey wolves in the Lower 48 mainland states from “endangered” to “threatened” status, except for Mexican grey wolves in Arizona and New Mexico and the reintroduced population in and around Yellowstone National Park.

USFWS said there are now about 664 wolves in the Yellowstone ecosystem, 2,445 wolves in Minnesota, where they were downlisted in 1978, and 600 in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The status reduction will facilitate ranchers who are dealing with wolves’ attacks— and may end the hopes of wolf enthusiasts that reintroduction might attempt to bring back wolves to Vermont, or upstate New York. The northern habitat sector will still be considered an endangered ecosystem.

Downlisting the Yellowstone ecosystem wolves could also occur in June, if Minnesota and Wisconsin state management plans satisfying USFWS conserva- tion requirements.

USFWS will ask Governor Dave Freuden- thal on Monday to sign into law a management plan which may not win USFWS approval, as it classifies wolves as “preda- tors” subject to being shot on sight except within Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. If the plan is not approved, the state is in danger of losing its endangered status.

HUMANE pound director,” Tagami said.

“Humane pound director,” Tagami said.

“Humane pound director,” Tagami said.

With Victoria Windsor, Anna Bell Washburn, Judith Youngman, Patricia Zajec, Ida Zeidelman, turbines.

“Humane pound director,” Tagami said.

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SAN DIEGO—Cockfighters are blamed for the worst outbreak of Newcastle disease to hit the U.S. in 30 years. Agriculture officials had ordered the killing of more than three million chickens on 20 California ranches through March 19, in futile efforts to contain the spread of Newcastle. Other cases were reported on the Colorado River Indian Reservation in Arizona, and were suspected in a backyard flock near Goodyear, Arizona.

More than 12 million chickens and other poultry were killed to control the worst-ever Newcastle outbreaks in California in 1971 but eventually affecting most states with significant poultry industries. That outbreak, costing poultry producers and taxpayers $56 million, arrived with wild-caught game birds.

The international traffic in wild-caught birds was at that time virtually without legal restraint. The Newcastle outbreak was instrumental in convincing animal use industries to accept the long-time recommendation of animal welfare groups that the wild-caught bird traffic should be controlled or eliminated.

Animal advocates include the late Animal Welfare Institute founder Christine Stevens who had warned that poorly monitored bird imports could trigger such an epidemic since 1950, when the first known U.S. Newcastle outbreak came from Asia with exotic passions who were bred for fighting preserves.

Experts say a single spike of Newcastle outbreak may become the hardest yet to contain. The cost of the outbreak exceeded $33 million by the end of February. Experts report no new outbreaks, with no end clearly in sight. More than six million laying hens are kept in Riverside and San Bernardino counties in California, in proximity to the majority of the detected cases.

The first cases known to agricultural health officials appeared among backyard flocks of chickens around Los Angeles in September 2002. Because the flocks were widely separated, including free-ranging birds, and had apparently already been afflicted for some time, investigators realized almost immediately that this round of Newcastle might already have spread far beyond anywhere that anyone might have recognized it.

“We have seized sick birds at several cockfighting,“ Merced County Sheriff’s Department detective Frank Swigart noted—but how many birds had what disease, from where, was largely guesswork.

“Fighting birds are moved around without regard to quarantines. They don’t go to veterinarians. They are not vaccinated,” California Poultry Federation president Bill Mattos told the Modesto Bee.

In another posting to the ProMed-mail bulletin board maintained by the International Society for Infectious Diseases, Texas Department of Health regional veterinarian James Fleeman enhanced, DVM, warned from past experience that trying to contain Newcastle among gamecocks would be especially difficult.

“It is extremely difficult to control or eliminate Newcastle disease in chickens because the disease is transmitted by contact between birds and their eggs or feathers,” he concluded.

California Department of Food and Agriculture veterinarian Richard Breitmeier predicted that Newcastle would become endemic among gamecocks and yard fowl.

Julio Allen, DVM, of Humane, suggested from her observation of the cockfighting subculture in Saipan, the Philippines, that “continuing to pursue a traditional system of detection and slaughter” to contain Newcastle among gamecocks “would seem to be ignoring reality. I am opposed to cockfighting and do think it should be eliminated.” Allen stipulated, but for the purposes of disease control she urged “quarantine, limited depletion, and intensified vaccination,” as also recommended by Breitmeier, to try to win at least some cooperation from illegal cockfighters.

Members of the California Exotic Newcastle Disease Task Force swept southern California neighborhoods killing backyard poultry in February and March, trying to stay ahead of scum artists, including suspected cockfighters, who killed and removed live birds in some cases, and in other cases charged residents to demolish chicken coops and “sanitize” yards. The California Exotic Newcastle Disease Task Force does not charge birdkeepers or property owners.

Bird fanciers protested against the massacres, to no avail. Most animal shelters in the region quit accepting or keeping birds.

The killing exposed some of the daily realities of factory farming to public view in mid-February, after Lieutenant Mary Kay Gigliardi of the San Diego County Department of Animal Services told the San Diego Union-Tribune that workers at Ward Egg Ranch facilities in Valley Center and Potrero allegedly threw as many as 100,000 live hens into wood chippers.

“We’re trying to find out who is behind this. It’s clearly animal cruelty,” Gigliardi said.

Ward Egg Ranch owner Bill Wilgenburg admitted using chicks to kill “about 15,000” chickens because quarantine rules did not allow him to remove the birds for slaughter. Workers said that the use of the chickens was approved by the veterinarian.

Mitchell newly hatched chicks alive is in fact standard procedure at egg factory farms throughout the U.S., and mucking “spent hens” alive is not uncommon.

Animal control and humane officials throughout California escalated efforts to suppress illegal cockfighting, with mixed results.

Mendocino County district attorney Norman Vroman on February 26 refused to prosecute Cito Ruiz, 67, of Redwood Valley, because Vroman said county major crimes task force commander Bob Nishiyama raid Ruiz with an illegal warrant. Mendocino County Superior Court Judge Richard Henderson had authorized the immediate killing of all 58 birds seized in the February 12 raid, but Vroman said California law required keeping the birds alive pending conviction of their owner.

Authorities in Napa seized 1,546 alleged gamecocks and an unknown number of hens and younger cocks in a February 22 raid. The flock turned out to be free of Newcastle. The birds were to be held for a time pending identification of their owners, and were to be killed if no owner could be found.

In Montebello, the Southeast Area Animal Control Authority on February 22 found about 50 people and 150 gamecocks that had allegedly been prepared for fighting, but were unable to remove the evidence because of the Newcastle quarantine requirements. Therefore the alleged cockfight participants could only be charged with quarantine violations, SEACA Captain Aaron Reyes told Michael Del Muro of the Whittier Daily News.

The March 4 search of 90 gamecocks and hens from Jesus Dimas Leon, 69, and Gonzalo Pena, 57, in Santa Ana, was comparatively small, but was described by police as the largest in local memory.

Bills addressing cockfighting were meanwhile before the legislatures of 13 states.

In Oklahoma, where a November 2002 ballot initiative outlawed cockfighting by a margin of 124,000 votes, the state senate on March 10 passed a bill proposing a statewide referendum on whether to lower the penalty for cockfighting from a felony to a misdemeanor.

The state house passed a similar bill on February 24.

The West Virginia senate on March 6 approved an amendment to a state house bill that would keep cockfighting a misdemeanor. The West Virginia House of Delegates had approved making arranging fights among dogs, cats, cows, horses, and pigs a felony, but had entirely exempted cockfighting from the anti-animal fighting legislation.

The Oregon house on March 13 passed a bill to criminalize raising gamecocks and make cockfighting a felony, 46-6, but the Oregon senate killed a similar bill in 2001 and was expected to kill this one. Opponents of the bill argue that the illegality of cockfighting is causing the spread of Newcastle, and that breeders would comply with disease control regulations if they could not be prosecuted.

The New Mexico house passed a similar anti-cockfighting bill, 45-21, but the New Mexico senate killed a parallel bill earlier in the spring legislative session.

The Maryland house unanimously passed a bill to criminalize possession of cockfighting paraphernalia, use of premises for cockfighting, and attending a cockfight.
Smart investigation should have looked at histories of animal abuse

SALT LAKE CITY—Karen Dawn of Pacific Palisades, California, was not surprised to read in the March 24 edition of Newsweek that accused kidnapper and rapist David Brian Mitchell had a history of cruelty to animals. As an active distributor of online action alerts, via [www.dawnwatch.com], Dawn long since became familiar with the frequency with which individuals convicted of violence against humans—especially women and children—are also perpetrators of violence against animals.

Dawn was surprised, however, that the linkage involving Mitchell seemed to be so little remarked by news media—and unrecognized by the Salt Lake City police.

On March 27, 18, and 21, Salt Lake City police, Wanda E. Butler, 57, were charged with kidnapping Elizabeth Ann Graziano, from her Salt Lake City bedroom on June 5, 2002, raping her, holding her captive, and attempting to kidnap another 18-year-old cousin.

Newsweek quoted Mitchell’s stepson, Mark Thompson, in a telephone interview with Mitchell for some time and helped to bring him to justice.

“She shot our dog in front of us. He killed our bunny and made an expensive fur coat out of it.”

Doing an electronic search of 650 articles published in major news media about the Mitchell arrest, Dawn found that on the same day the charges were filed, the police had charged his step-daughter LouDree Gaye’s pet rabbit Peaches and served it to her for dinner.

“The chicken. The next day I realHit my rabbit was gone,” Gaye said. Mitchell allegedly molested Gaye from age 8 to 12, after her mother finally left him. The attack on 18-year-old women, incidents mentioned first by KSTU-TV reporter Scott McKane on March 13; Dawn told her [DawnWatch] audience. “Gaye was on ALF, all the time. She never had a cat. But gaye brought both up incidents on CBS News, as did Thompson on Larry King Live, each on March 21.


“If consciousness of the link between cruelty to animals and cruelty to people, and the things might have turned out quite differently for Elizabeth Smart,” Dawn opined. “Animal cruelty would be a felony in every state in the country...and no one would have got away unreported. David Brian Mitchell would have had a felony record. Police would have known, upon the disappearance of Elizabeth, and they would have run the record through the database of transients who had worked in the Smart household, but to search first for any with a record of cruelty to animals.”

Dawn also said, “Richard Albert Ricci, the longtime primary police chief suspect, who had a history of burglary and theft, would have seemed a much less likely candidate for a child abductor.”

This year the link between animal cruelty and domestic violence is gaining recognition as a result of the growing number of states that recognize criminal animal cruelty as a crime and become tougher on offenders.

Rural norms

The catch in Dawn’s scenario is that the cruel acts toward animals is not the same in rural areas as elsewhere — the same laws are in place, but enforcement is often nonexistent. As a result, rural norms that they are not even recognized yet as cruelty in many states, by many police, and by much of the public. Thomas Gause, director of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals dog who misbehaves, thousands still raise and kill rabbits for their meat. Farmers and hunters, instead of making pets of animals raised as part of H-Club activities, the culminating lesson of which is the heartbeat of being compellingly beautiful. The South Dakota Humane Society has a similar message.

The entire exercise is designed to teach what such hundreds of children may be taught.

Agriculture media have a responsibility to recognize criminal cruelty to animals as a frequent perpetrator of rape, murder, and other violent crimes against individuals, there is a need for us all to recognize illegal acts committed against animals as having essentially the same predictive relationship to violence against humans.

The difficult to demonstrate that the likelihood of violence toward animals is associated with violent crimes against humans began to surface in 1977 when Yale University researchers Stephen Kenrick and Thomas Gauze identified a “domestic violence/toward animals held to a significantly greater degree by hunters, trappers, and men and bullfight fans, the character- istic— but later denied—that the individual’s “primary satisfactions...are based from mastery and control over other animals.”

For our mastery and control were already well-recognized leading characteristics of sadists and pedophiles. As a hunter, however, Kellert has argued ever since that the omnivore is a natural choice hunter and others who harm animals or watch harm to animals for amusement has no relationship to the behavior of criminals.

Even major human groups with nationally prominent campaigns publicizing the associations of illegal animal abuse with violence for several years, started around the 1994-1995 ANIMAL PEOPLE: finding that rates of convicted pedophilia and child abuse closely parallel the rates of animal abusers at the county level in the states of New York, Ohio, and Michigan. Yet cases involving the linkage of hunting with domestic violence or criminal conflict among humans occur almost every day. Typically an avid hunter kills a wife or girlfriend who is attempting to leave him.

Such a hunter was Barry Tkachik of Otis, Indiana, who on February 18 fatally shot his wife, Michelle Tkachik, 91. In her sister’s words, “a woman facing the same charges as Petry. I want to see the justice of the law, that the crime is punished against the criminals.”

Bennett and Petry, another neighbor, was aware of “The Link,” as is commonly called among animal advocates, and had seen it in Tkachik.

“A puppy was shot there three last week, “ Peters told Laporte Herald-Argus staff writer Colleen Maier. “He was a valuable man who liked to shoot things. He once shot the dog I gave a BB gun and then a bow and arrow. I took the dog back.”

Laporte County Sheriff Jim Arnold confirmed that deputized horses had killed a puppy, in response to domestic disturbances and animal-related complaints.

“The last incident was a complaint on January 3 when Tkachik was arrested for domestic disturbance: “We’ve got a few killings.”

Family violence is a frequent partner in response to domestic disturbances and animal-related complaints.

Treating women like pigs

Instances of farmers treating humans like livestock evolve even more intense denial—as PETA learned in their 2002 case of Debra Harnett, investigation resulting in the launching of the following case accused killer Robert William Pickton did fan and for what he did for a living. Her killing of 52 victims in British Columbia, which she later admitted to, was a simple murder, in partnership with her brother, Pickton. David Pickton also owned and operated a local nightclub called Piggy’s Palace.

“She also owned Provincetown, “ Provincetown, 2002 in conjunction with the disappearance of as many as 63 Vancouver-area women since 1985, after Royal Canadian Mounted Police investigating a report that he possessed an unlicensed squirrel stoned without identification cards belonging to some of the missing women.”

Vancouver police had informed the RCMP in 1998 that Pickton might be a suspect in their case, but was charged with attempted murder when a woman named Wendy Lynn Eusteter escaped from him. Pickton beat the rap by blaming her for her own injuries.

Three private investigators also fingered Pickton in 1998, but the RCMP determined that among 200 potential suspects, a pig hunt hunt had been a household name to be a potential killer. More women disappeared. Fragmentary remains of 18 victims have been identified by DNA traces. Pickton has been charged with killing 15 of them.

The remains are so few because, the investigators now believe, Pickton burned them, usually as a direct result of, or use of fire, to destroy any evidence. The resulting water gains one of the most impressive for the living.

In 1974, Jonathen Bennett, “he admitted being involved in arms dealing for 20 years.”

“Normal” link killers

In recent “Link” cases involving illegal animal abuse: Michael Allen West, 33, was convicted on February 2 in Bend, Oregon of threatening someone, 56 counts of illegal use of a weapon. 42 counts of illegal manufacturing of a destructive device, one count of possession of a concealed weapon, two counts of illegal hunting, one count of violating a person’s right of solitude, and one count of violating someone’s right of solitude, for shooting a neighbor’s dog in March 2002 and then preventing to stand before a judge while his pit bulls were out. He then killed 3 pit bulls in the desert and shot them with a bullet. West had outfitted three bunkies inside his house with an arse of 56 loaded weapons, including several assault rifles and a machine gun.

Bill P. Marquardt, 27, was convicted on February 3 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, of seven felony counts of cruelty to animals, for setting fire to a food dehydrator, a vacuum of a firearm, and one count of burglary, for shooting dogs and rabbits at his own home and breaking into a neighbor’s home.

Jonathen Lee Stephens, 18, is awaiting trial in San Bernardino County, California, for allegedly beating to death Christy McDonnell, 16, raping her corpse, and throwing her body in the desert. Alleged accomplice, Joshua Crawford, 15, is also awaiting trial, while a second alleged accomplice, Luke Miller, 14, is serving a three-year sentence as an acces- sory to the fact after he had helped Mr. Crawford commit the crime. Stephens was known around their neighborhood for killing squirrels, cats, and dogs, beating up neighbors, and hacking at home with a baseball bat when he was 13, and sexually assaulting a 12-year-old-girl-patient. is trial is expected to begin in July. The two men, both 15 and 16, accompanied as they re-enacted the McDonnell murder during interrogation.

Pablo Francisco Hernandez, 19, is awaiting trial in San Benardino County, California, for shooting into a car with a bird and a dog, then decapitating his mother, 38, and calling 911 to confess.

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Chronology of humane progress
(Part 1 of 2 parts: from Moses to Walt Disney)
by Merritt Clifton

1300 B.C. — Hebrew law as pro-
claimed by Moses includes provisions for humane Slava)
and care of work animals.

740 B.C. — Rise of Isaiah, the
prophet who most emphasi-
sized opposition to animal sacri-

cifice.

690-550 B.C. — Buddhism and
Jainism rose in India in opposition to sacrificial
animal-chains. Both Mahavira, the last of the 24 great
Buddhist teachers, and the
Buddha taught vegetarianism and
compassion for all beings. Said Mahavir, “It
is not enough to rise and live. You must help others live.” This is the idea embodied in
the Jain word ahimsa. Both Mahavira and the
Buddha also taught that humans have an obli-
gation to shelter and care for their aged and
infirm work animals just as they would shelter
and care for children. This teaching was inspired the Hindu tradition of sheltering
cattle in gauharas and pinnapalas, or simply
sheltering them in the open. The way
a fiendish challenge, that even a long
creatures has an equal right to live,”
according to a Sri Lankan vegetarian
specialist on animal rights, Jayawardena.

200 B.C. — (India) Introducing
the first animal protection laws in the Indian civil
code, the Buddhist emperor Asoka practiced a
gentle justice like Hindu ascetic and
evasionist Jainism holds that animals should not be eaten,
and that an aged or disabled cow or work ani-
mal should be retired to well-tended animal
sent missionaries to Thailand and Sri Lanka to
teach Buddhism, including his son Arhat Mahinda.
Interpreters, who first arrived in
Sri Lanka in 247 B.C., “Arhat Mahinda
stopped King Devanampiya Tissa from killing the deer and told him that each living
creature has an equal right to live,”
according to a Sri Lankan vegetarian
specialist on animal rights, Jayawardena.

34 B.C. — Approximate date of the
birth of Jesus of Nazareth. In accurate
historical context, Jesus appears to have been the
most militant leader of his time of Jewish
opposition to animal sacrifice, which was then
still practiced — in very high volume — at the
Jerusalem temple. Jesus built directly upon
the teachings of the vegetarian prophet Isaiah,
and his direct predecessor in efforts to counter
armed poaching gangs. Buddhism is an offspring of Jainism, Thapar asserted, reversing the
trend of most scholars, who teach that all
natures’ creations have a right to
life. This belief reached its apogee in 1773
with the publication of The Buddhists, a
book that teaches that all
natures’ creations have a right to
life.

580 B.C. — Birth of Pythagoras.
Greek scientist and philosopher, who taught                

Buddhist elder. (Bunny Shah)

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the murder of men.

1400-1540 — Life of Bartholomew Chassene of France, a distinguished jurist whose first case was an impressive defense of rats before the ecclesiastical court of Autun, making him the first “animal rights attorney” on record. His last case, in defense of a doomed “heretical” sect called the Waldenses, used the same arguments and tactics, and might have saved the Waldenses, in the opinion of observers, had he not died before the trial was over.

1516 — Sir Thomas More of England included mention of kindness toward animals and the abolition of animal sacrifice and sport hunting as signs of the moral advancement of the citizens of his fictitious Utopia.

1533-1592 — Life of Michel de Montaigne, a French attorney whose 1588 essay On Cannibals denounced abuse of animals as “the extremity of all vices.”

1567 — Pope Pius V issued a papal bull condemning bullfighting and other forms of animal fighting for entertainment as “cruel and base spectacles of the devil,” whose promoters are subject to excommunication. Pope Pius V reiterated the 1567 bull in 1846, and Pope Pius XII cited it in 1940 in refusing to meet with a delegation of bullfighters. The 1567 papal bull eventually prohibited bullfighting against bullfighting throughout Italy, plus a 1928 ban on bullfighting to the death in Portugal, amended in 2000.

16th century — “The Mogul emperor Akbar the Great established zoos in various Indian cities which far surpassed in quality and size anything in Europe. Unlike the cramped European menageries, Akbar’s zoos provided spacious enclosures and cages, built in large reserves. Each had a resident doctor, and Akbar showed careful study of animals. His zoos were open to the public. At the entrance to each he posted a message: ‘Meet your brothers. Take them to your hearts, and respect them.’” [David Hancock, A Different World.] This appears to be the first clear differentiation between exhibition of animals for entertainment and exhibition as attempted human education.

1596-1659 — Life of Rene Descartes, of France and Holland, among the most prominent of the early vivisectors whose work sparked an antispeciesism movement in Europe even before there were organized human societies. (Covered extensively by Richard Ryder in Animal Revolution, 2001 edition.) Descartes was memorably satirized more than a generation after his death by the French philosopher Voltaire, who also attacked “the barbarous custom of supporting ourselves upon the flesh and blood of beings like ourselves,” but continued to eat meat.

1634-1703 — Life of Thomas Tryon, a vegetarian shepherd from Gloucestershire, England, who crusaded against slavery and advocated the “natural rights” of animals. He appears to have been instrumental in persuading many leading Puritans that animals have souls. The repression of animal-baiting by the Puritan regime of Oliver Cromwell included killing the animals, however, as well as punishing the human perpetrators.

1641 — The Massachusetts Bay Colony adopted as their Liberty 92 (of 100 “liberties” which were in fact the laws of the colony) the statement that “No man shall exercise any Tirany or Cruelty towards any brute Creature which are usually kept for man’s use.” This is the first human law adopted by any western nation.

1665 — The Great Plague of London followed a wave of persecution of “witches” and animals.

1684 — A man was pilloried in Sagan, Germany, for cruelty to a horse. Other early German convictions for cruelty to animals were recorded in 1765 and 1766.

1721-1728 — Spanish medical historian Juan Gomez-Alono, M.D., has identified a rabies epidemic which swept eastern Europe during these years as the historical origin of the vampire legends, later grafted by the Victorian era British novelist Bram Stoker to the much earlier legends of Vlad the Impaler, the original Count Dracula, and Elizabeth Bathory, the Hungarian “blood countess” who bathed in the blood of virgins.

1748-1832 — Life of Jeremy Bentham, British attorney whose 1820 book An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation includes a footnote on “Interests of inferior animals improperly neglected in legislation by the insensibility of the ancient jurists.” The footnote concludes: “The question is not. Can they reason? No. Can they talk? But, Can they suffer?” It may be the most quoted footnote phrase of all time. Bentham was a friend of Lord Thomas Erskine, 1750-1823, who in 1809 made the first attempt to pass a British humane law.

1789 — Kaiser Joseph II of Germany banned animal baiting for sport.

1790 — Emergence in Vermont of the Dorrillites, a short-lived vegan sect which allegedly practiced “free love,” and may have inspired both the Millerites, who became the Seventh Day Adventists, and Joseph Smith, founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints.


1805-1844 — Life of Joseph Smith, founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints, better known as the Mormons. Smith wrote in his History of the Church that he “exhorted the brethren not to kill a serpent, bird, or an animal of any kind unless it became necessary in order to preserve ourselves from hunger.” A later Mormon church president, Joseph F. Smith, wrote in Gospel Doctrine that “we do not believe any man should kill animals or birds unless he needs them for food. I think it is wicked for men to rear ani- mals in their stalls to kill almost everything which possesses animal life.”

1809-1882 — Life of Charles Darwin, whose 1859 book The Origin of Species both established the theory of evolution as a scientific verity and established human kinship with animals. Darwin himself was an outspoken opponent of cruelty to animals, especially trapping, and had strong anti-speciesist leanings, criticizing exer- cises undertaken “for mere damnable and detestable curiosity,” but never fully broke ranks with fellow scientists to clearly denounce experiments which in this view had some merit and a purpose.

1822-1904 — Life of Frances Cobbe, founder of the Victoria Street Society (1875), which became the British National Anti-Vivisection Society, and later founder of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (1890).

1822 — “Humidity Dick” Martin won passage of the first British humane law. British prohibition of dogfighting and cockfighting followed in 1835. Rat-fighting was not banned until 1911. There is record of cruel- ity cases being prosecuted occasionally under other legislation prior to the Martin Act of 1822, including a 1749 case in Gloucester in which two men were convicted of spottily killing a mouse. One man got the death penalty.

1824 — Formation of the London SPCA, which began enforcing the 1822 humane law five years before Sir William Peel formed the first London police force. About 150 convictions were won in 1824, the first year for which records exist. The London SPCA nearly went bankrupt in 1828, but was saved by Lewis Gompertz, inventor of the expanding checkout which makes changing drill bits possible. Gompertz was drummed out in 1832, however, for the alleged offenses of being a Jew and a woman. He went on to found the Animals’ Friend Society, which he headed until 1848. The London SPCA became the Royal SPCA by charter granted by Queen Victoria in 1840. Victoria herself donated money to anti-vivisection efforts, but the British Charities Commission has recently interpreted anti-vivisection campaigning to be outside the scope of the charter.

1827-1915 — Life of Elliott Gould (Harmon) White. An early convert of Seventh Day Adventist Church founder William Miller (1822-1849), she along with the other “Millerites” prepared for the “Second Coming of Jesus” in 1844. When the Second Coming did not come, Elliott White and her husband James White built the remnants of the sect into a substantial vegetarian religion. The Adventists have de-emphasized vegetarianism since her death, and the deaths of those who (continued on page 19)

Brooke Hospital for Animals, Luxor, Egypt. (Jeanne McVey)

Elizabeth Bathory, the Hungarian “blood countess” who bathed in the blood of virgins.

The 1871 Dogs Home Battersea building. (Kim Bartlett)

TRIBUTES

With love to Calamy. —Eleanor Brown

In honor of the Prophet Isaiah, St. Martin de Porres, and Albert Schweitzer.

—Brion Comerford

Animals, Nature & Albert Schweitzer

Schweitzer’s inspiring life story and philosophy in his own words.

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CHRONOLOGY OF HUMANE PROGRESS

(continued from page 17)
1990, knew her, to the point that the majority of Adventists today are not vegetarian.

The American Anti-cruelty Society was founded in the first U.S. state anti-cruelty law, followed by Massachusetts in 1853 and Connecticut and Wisconsin in 1858. Every state had anti-cruelty law by 1913, including Alaska, whose first anti-cruelty law actually preceded statehood by 46 years. Obtaining meaningful enforcement in any state really only began in 1980, when a Massachusetts man became the first American known to have actually been jaled for abusing an individual animal.

1890 — Sweden adopted an anti-cruelty law, followed by Prussia (1838), Wurttemberg (1839), and Switzerland (1842). “Pastor Albert F. Nonnen” founded the first German animal welfare society in 1837 in Stuttgart; Nuremberg and Dresden followed in 1841, in Basel and Frankfurt in 1841, in Munich in 1842, and Hanover in 1856, according to Richard Ryder in Animal Revolution. Anti-cruelty societies were also founded in Oslo in 1859, Gothenburg in 1869, and Strangnas in 1870. The Lithuanian Societa, recently revived after a long suspension during the years of Soviet occupation, was founded in 1873.

1854 — Formation of the New York State Association for the Preservation of Fish & Game, a distant ancestor of the National Wildlife Federation. In 1881 it hosted the massacre of 20,000 passenger pigeons—the last great flock nestled in the wild—choosing flocks for destruction.

1851–1859 — Life of Henry Salt, vegetarian advocate, founder of the anti-hunt- ing什么东西运动, the precursor to the animal rights movement, and influential teacher of both the vegetarian and antivivisection playwright George Bernard Shaw and the eccentric philosopher and politician Mohandas Gandhi, at whose request Jawaharlal Nehru wrote into the Indian Constitution a provision that makes it every citizen’s duty to prevent animal suffering. Although others including Abraham Lincoln apparently used the phrase “animal rights” in various contexts, Salt is believed to have been the first person to advocate an ani-
mal rights movement.

1860 — Mary Tealby, 59, a London “divorcee who was already dying of cancer, founded the London Zoo Society in the Holloway debtor prison, as “The Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs,” to care for the dogs of the insolvent. Chancellor Shaw saved it from fiscal failure with an article called “Two Dog Shows,” comparing and contrasting the plight of Tealby’s rescued dogs with the luxury enjoyed by Crafts Dog Show contestants. Tealby died in 1865. The shelter moved to Chelsea and reopened in 1873.

1862 — Formation in Sri Lanka of the Animals Non-Violence Society and passage of the first wildlife protection law, adopted under British rule. The first Sri Lankan anti-cruelty law was not passed until 1907.

1866 — Henry Bergh founded the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA), the first animal protection society ever to issue a public statement in favor of lynching, which the board felt was an approp-
priate punishment for child molesters. The statement was not influential: Minnesota and North Dakota are the only two U.S. states which have never had any lynings.

1895 — The American ASPCA and American Humane Association conference series, which brings together wildlife and habitat issues, in a still shadowy political division of roles associated with the ASPCA obtaining the New York City pound contract while the AHA obtained the New York state contract to oper-
ate orphanages. Legislative efforts to ban the hunting of small mammals in one state were never expanded, while much more was done for the Preservation of Game, merged with the New York Sportsmen’s Club at a point in time.

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The Raven Who Spoke With God

John U. Kloss

The Raven Who Spoke With God is a novel set in the aftermath of the Korean War. The main character, a raven named John U. Kloss, speaks to a young boy, Jack, and shares with him the secrets of the natural world. Through the raven's stories, Jack learns about the importance of compassion, empathy, and respect for all living beings. The novel explores themes of nature, spirituality, and the interconnectedness of all life. It is a powerful and thought-provoking work that encourages readers to see the world through a new lens.
The Nine Emotional Lives of Cats: A Journey Into The Feline Heart by Jeffrey Moussaieff Masson

Ballantine books (c/o Random House, 1540 Broadway, New York, NY 10036), 2002. 240 pages. $24.95 hardcover

Sonia Fitzpatrick, The Pet's Lexicon: What the animals tell me by Sonia Fitzpatrick


DAVID: Bull, Voilà, Alfred the Great, Isaiah, and Vincent share a meal. (b. K.)

Cats, enigmatic creatures, what are they all about? What are their emotions? How do they think about us? These are questions that have fascinated scientists and philosophers alike for centuries. The nine emotional lives of cats, as described in Jeffrey Moussaieff Masson’s book, are a fascinating exploration of the complex world of feline emotions. The book traces the development of cat behavior and mental processes, from the first emotions of newborn kittens to the most complex and subtle emotions that mature cats experience. The author provides a unique perspective on the world of cats, and his insights are backed by scientific research and observation. The book is a must-read for anyone interested in feline behavior and emotions.

The Pet’s Lexicon, by Sonia Fitzpatrick, is a unique book that presents a view of the world through the eyes of animals. Fitzpatrick uses her own observations and those of other animal experts to create a lexicon of animal communication. The book is a fascinating exploration of the ways in which animals communicate with each other, including body language, vocalizations, and other forms of communication. The lexicon is a valuable resource for anyone interested in animal behavior and the ways in which animals understand and respond to each other.

In conclusion, these two books are both fascinating and informative. They provide a unique perspective on the world of cats and animals, and they are sure to be enjoyed by anyone interested in feline behavior and communication. Whether you are a cat lover, an animal expert, or simply interested in the world of animals, these books are sure to provide you with a unique and fascinating perspective.
OBITUARIES

Fred Rogers. 74, died from cancer on February 27 at his home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Rogers, who was famous for teaching children on his television show Mister Rogers’ Neighborhood that “true wisdom is never found in an IBM machine.” Rogers hosted children’s television in 1954 as a puppeteer for The Children’s Hour, which aired on WQED in Pittsburgh. Ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1963, Rogers was assigned to continue working in television. In 1965, Mr. Rogers developed a 16-month show called Mister Rogers for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. He returned the show to Pittsburgh in 1966, and expanded it into Mister Rogers Neighborhood for the Educational Network. He was a guest on National Educational Television in 1988, which later became the Public Broadcasting Service. Rogers protested television violence. He retired due to declining health in 2000, but returned to the air briefly in 2001 to reassure children about the goodness of the world and their ability to make it better after the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

Garrett Lamin, 21, a bicycle racer just starting his professional career, memorialized by Jesse Phelps of the Ohio Morning News as a “dedicated vegetarian, political thinker, and animal rights advocate,” was killed in a freak head-on collision during a race run by the Ohio Racing Association in Columbus on Sunday, March 14.

Susan Barber, 27, animal rights activist and University of Arizona second-year law student, was bludgeoned to death in her Tucson apartment by her ex-boyfriend, Everett O’Quinn, 25, who was arrested in Alexandria, Louisiana, and is to be returned to Arizona for extradition proceedings. Police investigators have not established a motive for the killing, but roofed evidence from the scene reportedly including marijuana and drug paraphernalia.

Diane Steurer, 44, died from cancer on March 15 in Ottawa, Illinois, the family said around the world in 1997-1999. Meeting Ball veterinarian and orangutan advocate Bayu Wirayudha during his illness, Steurer became a major supporter of the Ball Friends of the National Parks Foundation, which grants awards for outstanding conservation efforts.

Josef Marco Ayres, 49, died from lung cancer on March 7 in New York City. Ayres demonstrated interest in primatology as a teenager in Germany. He earned a master’s degree in primatological sociology in 1981 at the University of South Florida, where he worked at the Sao Paulo Zoo and at the National Institute for Amazonian Research. He wrote his Ph.D. on native Amazonian wildlife. He joined the Wildlife Conservation Society staff in 1990, and since 1992 was senior zoologist managing WCA’s primatological conservation program. His crowning achievement was “coordinating the creation of a protected zone bigger than Costa Rica,” including the Mamiraua Sustainable Development Reserve, in 1996, and the Amano Sustainable Development Reserve in 1998, when both were also linked to Jai National Park.

ANDREE VALADIER, 75, who founded the Société Nationale pour la Défense des Animaux in 1973, died under mysterious circumstances at her Paris home circa November 15, 2002. SNDA board members were not told until January 28, Friends of Guiney founder Jane Sieben of Nice told ANIMAL PEOPLE. Valadier “did not die of natural causes,” Sieben said. “The autopsy showed that she had been given a shot of a slaughter euthanasia drug and then, while she was still alive, her head was cut off almost apparently with a saw. “Mme. Valadier’s daughter, who helped her run the association, is missing. Sieben added, expressing skepticism of the police theory that the daughter killed Valadier and then committed suicide. Valadier was one of Le Grand Bluff Taumaturgie, an attack on bullfighting, was engaged at her death in a court battle seeking to close a large puppy mill, and had recently “intervened successfully with the Mayor of Paris to remind him that the law forbids using animals for prizes at public events and village fairs,” Sieben said.

Roland E. Kreibich, 80, remembered by Associated Press as a “fervent animal rights activist,” died on March 12 at his home in Auburn, Washington. Born in Glazkow, Czechoslovakia, Kreibich was drafted by the Nazis in 1941, refused to bear arms, and was imprisoned to remove his memories. He later engaged the Iron Cross, the highest German military honor, as a battlefield medic, volunteering with the Waffen SS with the help of an Austrian priest. He emigrated to Canada in 1951, and later moved to the United States. In 2000, Kreibich died a natural death. Kreibich established a benefit fund for PETA in her honor.

Gwendolyn Forrest, 74, of County Armagh, Northern Ireland, was found dead in her home on February 18 among the remains of up to 25 dogs and a donkey. A judge at the crafts dog show, Forrest left an estate for the benefit of his animals. The animals who survived were rehomed.

ROADWAY, a semi-fatal cat known to many as “the cat who plays with deer,” and fanatical in its photographic encounters with a wild turkey, was rescued by the Rocky Mountain Cat Allian y in 1990 from a wildlife sanctuary where it was found at the bottom of a cliff. Roadway developed a ura nium tract blockage. Friends and neighbors hauled one him and a half miles by horse and another 10 miles by highway to a veterinary clinic, where after successful surgery he pulled a cat her from his leg and bled to death.

Adult Condor #8, one of the last 22 California condors left alive as of 1986 when he was captured, flew from the wild and put into a captive breeding program in a fast-ditch effort to save the species, was found dead on February 19 in Kern County. He may have been as old as 40. AC-8 was returned to the wild in April 2000, after having been kept in a secure enclosure for treatment in fall 2002 to be treated for lead poisoning, probably contracted from ingesting fragments of lead shot while consuming a carcass. She was re-released on December 23. There are now 79 other Calif ornia condors in the world, 118 in captivity.

Elephant Lin Wang, also called Grandu Lin, 86, believed to have been the oldest Asian elephant in captivity, died on February 26 at the Taipei Zoo, his home since 1953. Drafted by the Japanese army to drag stumps and supplies, Lin Wang was captured by Chinese and British forces in 1945. General Sun Li- Jen took Lin Wang to China in 1946 and shipped him to Taiwan with a female companion, who soon died, in 1947.

Sporty Old Joe Bailey, 37, was euthanized on January 25 due to advanced age. A registered American quarter horse, Bailey was named for his ribbons-winning behavior in his youth, and then part of a 'sposer's in Texas. In retirement, in California, also was reported to the Mobile Register staff rep, PETA reported notice, because of his buoyant appearance, but humane officer Elizabeth Flett learned upon investigation that his biggest problem was an inability to digest all the rich food such as corn that applies to him food. He was “like a 110-year-old man,” Flett told Mobile Register staff reporter Karen Toltkinnen.

Hawkeye, 22, the star performing California sea lion at Zoo Negaraan Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, since 1986, died on February 19.

Wolf #2, imported from Canada to help lead the Yellowstone National Park wolf restoration in January 1995, lost his place as alpha male of the Yellowstone Pack on November 2002, and was found dead on New Year’s Eve, killed by members of the Geode Pack. Wolf #2 raised eight litters of pups with his longest mate, Wolf #7. The pups grew up to replenish the Yellowstone Pack and form the Swan Lake Pack. Wolf #2 was a valuable mate, a superb father of other wolves, in May 2002.

Hugo, 42, a male Asian elephant nicknamed “The Master of Disaster” for the gastros with which he was often associated, drove boxes, destroyed snowmen, and broke down doors, died unexpectedly from an unknown disease on January 17 at the Oregon Zoo, his home since 1983.

Yoko, 11, a German shepherd police dog handled by Officer Hank Minor of Marietta, Georgia, was shot and killed on February 23 due to incurable conditions of age. Yoko received the Daniel Wesson Memorial K-9 Award for 2001, the top honor for Connecticut police dogs.

Ivan, 20, the oldest-known Siberian tiger in North America, was euthanized on January 9 due to conditions of age. Born at the Fort Worth Zoo, Ivan had lived at the Potter Park Zoo in Lansing, Michigan, since 1997.

Meena, 33, a female chimpanzee born in Sweden, brought to India in 1995, died on February 19 at the Mysoore Zoo, 24 hours after undergoing an emergency amputation of a gangrenous right arm that was allegedly crushed by purpose for four corrupt employees, in retaliation for improved security measures that curtailed their thefts. The four men allegedly killed a bear and an emu. They were arrested and charged after a weeklong investigation.

Shiva, 22, a male chimpanzee recently rescued from a circus by People for Animals/Chennai, along with his companions Ganga, 43, Lakshmi, 22, and Guru, died in quarantine on March 16 at the Arignar Anna Zoological Park in Vallur.

In memory of Fritz, the love of my life. —Edna Painé

In memory of Pissy, my lost kitty. —Russell W. Field

In memory of Bonnie & Bentley —Mollie W. McCurdy

In memory of Petey Brown, our beloved kitty for 15 1/2 years. —Shirley & Irvin Brown

In memory of Purr Box (12/3/87), Prometheus (3/21/81), Finn (10/30/87), Lizzie (5/8/98), Roadway (12/26/86), Miss Penrose (11/11/88), Dino (5/9/89), and Blackie (9/9/96).

MEMORIALS

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FREE TO HUMAN SOCIETIES AND ANIMAL CONTROL AGENCIES: “How to Build a Straw Bale Dog House” video. resend to request actual charities and agencies may qualify for free tapes for community distribution.


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of eight million pounds sterling.”

(To be continued, 1945-1998, in May.)