

Charity Action Team hits charity status of Canadian hunting groups (page 12)

Pricing, politics, & the race to perfect animal birth control

FAYETTE, Missouri; BANGKOK—If humane organizations could afford to use Neutersol in high volume, it might have taken over much of the male dog sterilization market share already, worldwide.

But the maker of the first commercially distributed injectible sterilant for dogs, Addison Laboratories of Fayette, Missouri, has priced Neutersol to avoid cutting into U.S. veterinary profits. Because Neutersol is unaffordable in the economically disadvantaged nations where roving street dogs are most a problem, foreign competitors are rushing to perfect their own injectible sterilants and grab market share before Addison can introduce a two-tier pricing system that would make Neutersol the injectible sterilant of choice.

At request of Neutersol product director Cord Harper, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on November 17, 2003 e-mailed



Street dogs. (Kim Bartlett)

to Addison Laboratories a list of 37 humane organizations in 20 nations that might be willing to use Neutersol if it could be provided to them at cost. At least five of the organizations have already experimented with injectible sterilants and still favor the concept, despite some early product failures.

Four months later, Neutersol is still not affordably available to help control street dogs.

Internationally recognized rabies control expert Henry Wilde, M.D., of the Queen Savabha Memorial Institute operated by the Thai Red Cross in Bangkok, was enthusiastic enough about the potential of Neutersol that he bought some at the regular U.S. price and tested it on several adult dogs in anticipation of two-tier pricing.

Then he waited.

Finally, on March 23, Wilde had some news. But it wasn't about two-tier pricing, or Neutersol. Instead, another firm was ready to move ahead.

"We had a long meeting yes-
(continued on page 16)

Conservationists seek to bring back banned Compound 1080 poison

KATHU, South Africa; SACRAMENTO, California—Thirty-two years after then-U.S. President Richard Nixon outraged ranchers by partially banning sodium monofluoroacetate to protect wildlife, a year before signing the Endangered Species Act, some leading conservation groups are aligned with ranchers worldwide to expand the use of the poison, better known as Compound 1080.

The conservationist arguments are that nothing else is as effective in killing "invasive" species, and no other poison is as easily used to kill only those predators who actually attack livestock.

"The Poison Working Group of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, the National Woolgrowers Association, and Cape Wools have over the last three years combined to try to legalize and promote the use of this poison in South Africa, to exterminate or control black-backed jackals and caracals," charged Kalahari Raptor Centre co-director Chris Mercer in a March 2004 position paper. Compound 1080 is to be applied to baits hung one meter above the ground, Mercer said.

"The theory is that only the larger jackal [and caracal] could reach this bait, and that the smaller Cape fox and bat-eared fox could not," Mercer continued. "Working daily with small mammals," including experience with jackals, caracals, and both fox species, "we know that the poisoned baits will be easily reached by all of them. The foxes will jump for them, and striped polecats,



Jackal. (Kalahari Raptor Centre)

meerkats, and mongooses will climb to get them. The Endangered Wildlife Trust war on our wildlife will wipe out our small mammals.

"We have many years of experience farming with sheep," Mercer continued, "and we can testify that the use of poisons and traps is completely unnecessary. We farmed in the Transvaal for 12 years, in an area thick with jackals, simply by adopting sensible management. We changed from Dorper sheep to the indigenous Damara breed, brought the flock into a corral at night, and kept pregnant ewes and young lambs in a safe camp near

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ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care

About Animals

April 2004
Volume XIII, #3



U.N. Food & Agricultural Organization includes animal welfare considerations in plan to "stamp out" deadly avian flu

GENEVA—The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, not known for pro-animal stances, on March 18 recommended as part of the FAO "Control Strategies for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (H5N1) in Asia" that involved nations should "Provide humane euthanasia methods for all animals to be euthanized."

The recommendation was included as the sixth of nine points emphasized under the subhead "Stamping-out policy for infected poultry (including Valuation, Disposal, Cleaning and Disinfection, Biosecurity and Animal Welfare)."

The inclusion of an expressed concern for animal welfare, while not unprecedented, hints at an FAO response to the view expressed earlier by World Health Organization spokesperson Peter Cordingley that, "It might be time, although this is none of WHO's business, that humans have to think about how they treat animals and how they farm them, how they market them—basically the whole relationship between the animal kingdom and the human kingdom."

WHO and the FAO are parallel entities established under U.N. auspices, and often work together in combating epidemics.

Forwarding the FAO recommendation to interested animal advocates worldwide, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Kim Bartlett noted the misuse of the term "euthanasia" to describe prophylactic animal culling, but welcomed the recognition implicit in the FAO document that the live burials and live burnings of millions of

chickens in Southeast Asia during the winter 2003-2004 H5N1 avian flu panic were not acceptable procedure.

Later in the FAO document, as point #5 in outlining "Regional and International Coordination," the FAO advised that "Member countries and donors will refer to the World Animal Health Organization standards as references in the definition of new policies on animal health and zoonoses," including in connection with "Humane killing of animals and carcass disposal methods."

The World Animal Health Organization is a sub-agency of the FAO. It does not yet appear to have explicit standards applicable to situations such as the semi-simultaneous multinational H5N1 outbreak. The current edition of the *American Veterinary Association Report on Euthanasia* includes a broad exemption from the otherwise applicable standards for "mass euthanasia" in event of emergencies.

The FAO under the subheading "Wildlife Management" also warned that, "Massive killing of wild birds thought to be pests in the region led to massive famine and failed crops," in past situations, "since the wild birds in fact were controlling crop pests more than being crop pests. Therefore wildlife not only warrant protection due to aesthetic and cultural values, but also because of the ecosystem 'services' provided at very low costs by animals and plants in the environment...Wild birds should not be depopulated in an attempt to control avian influenza but

(continued on page 18)



Lab mice. (Kim Bartlett)

Global effort exposes bid to dismantle Indian lab animal welfare regulations

NEW DELHI—An apparent covert attempt to erase regulatory protection of rats, mice, and birds in Indian laboratories, in the name of harmonizing Indian regulations with international standards, was flushed into the open and at least briefly delayed on March 19 when an appalled insider leaked the strategic blueprint to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** through a chain of street dog rescuers.

The document was received on a Friday afternoon.

ANIMAL PEOPLE immediately forwarded copies to regulatory experts throughout the world, including several in India, soliciting comment.

The Indian experts promptly recognized that the proposed "harmonization" was more a move to dismantle the entire Indian laboratory animal welfare assurance structure.

Working through the weekend to provide informed reinforcement were Humane Farm Animal Care founder Adele Douglass, who led the effort to obtain the 1990 addition of dog and cat source tracking requirements to the U.S. Animal Welfare Act; Aesop Project founder Linda Howard; Animal Welfare Institute president Cathy Liss; and International Society for the Protection of Exotic Animal Kind & Livestock founder

Marc Jurnove, whose case in 1998 established the right of private citizens to sue the USDA to obtain Animal Welfare Act enforcement.

By Monday morning cabinet-level e-mails forwarded from New Delhi indicated that the status of the strategic blueprint had been downgraded to "internal brainstorming," and there seemed to be a strong likelihood that no action would be taken until after the current Indian national election campaign, and perhaps not then, depending on the strength and direction of ongoing global response.

The document leaked to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was entitled *Harmonization of CPCSEA Norms in India With International Norms & Amendment of Breeding Rules With Regard to Import of Animals for Experimentation*. The author was microbiologist S.C. Adlakha, Ph.D., who was identified as an animal health consultant for the Animal Welfare Division, Government of India.

The CPCSEA, chartered in 1964 and reconstituted in 1996 after nearly 20 years of inactivity, is the Indian national advisory body on animal use in laboratories. It was purged of prominent animal advocates in mid-2003, a year after the combination of opposition from the pharmaceutical industry and pro-

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“Mackie”
can’t help
her sadness.
Only time
and your
help will heal
her...



April 2004

Dear Partner,

Mackie desperately wants to tell you her story . . . you can see it in her eyes . . . what she’s gone through, and how much she appreciates being safe and warm at our Supershelter . . . after having suffered for so long.

But all we can do is pick up her story at the end . . . her beginning with us . . .

It was bitter cold and Mackie was dumped on the freeway, at the 3000 foot level, in the mountains.

And she wasn’t alone . . . her daughter was abandoned with her!

Together, they walked by the side of the freeway. They walked by night and slept huddled against the cold by day, to hide from people.

Then one night, they must have smelled it . . . that french fry smell that fills the air at McDonald's. And they were starving. So Mackie and her daughter came off the freeway to find some food in the McDonald’s trash.

For a week I set up two traps to rescue Mackie and her daughter. Then finally, just before 11 one night, I could see a dark shape moving erratically around the now-empty parking lot. Quickly I threw a box of french fries on the ground around the trap . . . then I added a Big Mac that I had already chopped up.

In a few seconds, Mackie appeared and she vacuumed up the fries and the hamburger, and she ate her way into the trap and BANG! I had her!

Quickly, I loaded Mackie into the van and put out more fries for her daughter . . . who was somehow separated from her.

Almost an hour later her daughter came. She was a much younger female . . . but the spitting image of Mackie.

This dog went into the second trap fully, but it didn’t go off. When she moved away, back toward the freeway ramp, I re-set the trigger on the trap and waited another hour for her to return . . . and she did.

But you’ve heard of “the best laid plans” . . .

This starving dog went into the trap, and just as she was about to step on the trigger, a car with a 10,000-year-old man SLOWLY came into the parking lot next to the freeway . . . his headlights flashed like lightening on the dog in the trap . . . and she bolted back out the door, the way she came in.

And I knew. I just knew. Though I hoped she might return, I was angry at this dog’s bad luck . . .

. . . “you just killed my dog” I mumbled about the old man.

Every night for 2 more weeks I baby-sat my trap to rescue Mackie’s daughter. But I never saw her again.

Somehow, I know that Mackie knows I couldn’t save her child. And I tell her I’m sorry for failing her every time I see her.

But at least, thanks to people like you, Mackie is safe and loved . . . maybe for the first time . . . for the rest of her life.

Mackie is so smart, and so gentle. I can only imagine what her daughter was like. I keep looking for her, but I know in my heart that she’s gone.

For the animals,

Le

Leo Grillo, founder

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

Attention: Rescuers and Shelters

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Newly finished “deluxe” stucco version, which will last 100 years or more!



Our dogs climb their steps and play on top and inside their houses. They have a ball!



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

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

Write today to get your free video, and then build a house your dog will truly love and enjoy. Send to: **D.E.L.T.A. Rescue, P.O. Box 9, Glendale, CA 91209.** Or call us at **661-269-4010** and get it faster!

Editorial

The Prime Directive for handling feral cats & street dogs

Puppy-and-kitten season has again arrived, and again we are hearing familiar cries of dismay.

From communities lacking TNR (Trap/Neuter/Return) programs to control the reproduction of street dogs and feral cats, we are hearing of overcrowded shelters and exhausted, demoralized animal control staff, to whom it is no comfort that shelter killing rates have plummeted over the past several decades when they themselves, right this minute, may feel obliged to kill an animal for whom there is no adoptive home and no cage space.

From communities that do have TNR, we are hearing far too often of increasingly militant organized resistance.

An election campaign underway in India, for instance, has encouraged demagogues in Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad, Sringer, and Cochin to blame street dogs for disease and filth, and to pledge that if elected, they shall hire the unemployed to purge the dogs. Many of the dogs who might be killed are sterilized and vaccinated, and all of them are vital parts of the front line of Indian national defense against the consequences of poor sanitation.

Similar political ploys recently victimized street dogs in several parts of central and eastern Europe, including Athens, site of the 2004 Olympic Games.

In Australia, New Zealand, Britain, and parts of the U.S., feral cats fed by TNR volunteers are meanwhile commonly but erroneously blamed for the decline of rare bird species. The birds’ real enemies are habitat loss, lighted skyscrapers, microwave towers, pesticides, and—especially in the U.S.—deer populations that have been “managed” into excessive abundance for the benefit of hunters. While the deer devour the forest understory that the birds need to nest, cats take the rap—though like any predator, cats hunt primarily the sick, the injured, the old, and the very young, most of whom would have little chance of survival and only the prospect of longer suffering without predator intervention.

The common denominator among opponents of TNR for either dogs or cats, anywhere in the world, is that the TNR programs are conspicuously returning the animals to public habitat, in conflict with the interests of competing use groups.

Even where the defenders of street dogs and feral cats prevail politically, the animals often lose, because only one poisoner can kill hundreds of animals overnight.

“It grieves me beyond measure to think of the possibility of a resumption of slaughter of street dogs,” Compassionate Crusaders Trust founder Debasis Chakrabarti wrote from Kolkata (Calcutta) in June 2003.

“We impress upon all our people that the calls of municipal councillors, other government departments, hospitals and housing complexes, and other public places must get priority,” Chakrabarti continued. “This enables us to convince decision-makers that our program works. Then we remove sick and injured dogs from the roads, wherever our people see them. A concentrated effort makes the roads free of badly diseased dogs. This silences many of our critics,” since the remaining dogs do not look like a public health threat.

“We initially agree with dog haters when they call us to remove dogs,” Chakrabarti added. “Our people are tutored to soothe people who become indignant when dog lovers refuse to understand their fear or dislike of dogs threatening their children or soiling the common areas in a residential complex. After the irate person is calm, and confident of our cooperation, our people gently begin to ask with seeming casualness whether all the dogs in the locality threaten them or just one? Most often, people grow adamant due to a personal grudge against a neighbour who refuses to admit that their grievance has some validity,” Chakrabarti observed. “With some understanding and pampering, they begin to agree that they have no wish to harm an animal, but it is just this one dog who is a habitual nuisance. Then our people offer to sterilize and return the rest, removing just this one villain, and they usually agree.”

The Chakrabarti approach is equally applicable to sidestepping potential conflicts over cat TNR. Essential to doing TNR successfully with either street dogs or feral cats is understanding that even though the ecological precepts behind it appear to work anywhere, responding appropriately to the cultural environment wherever homeless dogs or cats exist is just as important as understanding the population biology.

ANIMAL PEOPLE was instrumental in introducing Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) to the United States, starting in 1991 with a seven-month trial of the method in northern Fairfield County, Connecticut. We had already been informally sterilizing and often socializing barn cats and wandering cats of unknown origin for 15 years, along with hundreds of other rescuers around the country, but only belatedly realized the importance of quantifying our experience so as to be able to teach the technique and respond to criticism of it, which in those days came primarily from within the humane community.

The prevailing view, espoused most vociferously by PETA and the Humane Society of the U.S., was that feral cats were miserable waifs who could never be tamed and could best be helped by “putting them out of their misery.”

Starting at the onset of the winter of 1991-1992, we captured 326 cats from eight

separate colonies in a systematic effort assisted by neighborhood volunteers. The most pathetic waif among these cats, whom we named Rosalba, is still among us, a shy but seemingly happy indoor pet. Forty-three cats, or 13%, arrived with health problems, of whom 24 were successfully treated, including Rosalba, while 19 either died or were euthanized.

Of the survivors, 237 (73%) already had regular feeders and safe habitat. After sterilization and vaccination, those cats were released where they were captured.

Seventy cats (22%) either had no reliable caretakers, were young enough to be easily socialized, or came from habitat we deemed unsafe. We were able to adopt out 47 of the 70 during the seven months of the project.

We relocated the remaining 23, among whom nine were picked off by wild predators soon after relocation. This, a severe shock and disappointment at the time, turned out to be typical of feral cat relocations when we compared results with others, and also turned out to be typical of wildlife relocations, which are considered successful if half of the animals survive for one year.

We kept our doors open to the survivors. Ten of them eventually became quasi-house cats. Only Becky/Louise—named after the founders of Alley Cat Allies—has rarely come inside for naps and visits.

Getting to zero

From the beginning, our goal was to reduce the feral cat population at our initial target sites to zero as rapidly as possible. We estimated that this would take from three to five years. Only one site, the location of the largest colony, still had feral cats after three years. It was down to zero cats by late 1996.

There are two preconditions for zeroing out a cat or dog population through TNR, and both were stringently observed:

1) At least 70% of the animals and preferably 100% must be sterilized. Before the 70% figure is reached, there will be no net reduction, because the reproductive capacity of the remainder will still exceed replacement. ANIMAL PEOPLE made every effort to trap and sterilize 100% of the cats at each site as rapidly as they could be identified.

2) Sites must be monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that all newcomers are identified, caught, and sterilized.

We learned the hard way that highly visible habitat, where feeding animals may encourage people to abandon their pets, should be considered unsuitable. The largest colony site was as big as it was due to frequent abandonment, and persisted as long as it did because abandonments continued until the feeder learned to keep his activity invisible.

We stipulated as fundamental humane considerations that all kittens who could be socialized for adoption would be, a rule we have also seen applied to puppies captured in successful TNR efforts on behalf of street dogs. Kittens and puppies are easily adopted, and are the most vulnerable animals if left at large.

We further required that no sick, elderly, or disabled animals should ever be released, not that we found many, because animals with infirmities are typically the first to be killed by predators.

Finally, as the Prime Directive for practicing TNR successfully without rousing politically problematic opposition, we determined right from the beginning that no animal should ever be returned or relocated into hostile or otherwise unsuitable habitat.

Hostile habitat is anywhere the animals will be at high risk of being injured or killed, whether accidentally or deliberately, whether by humans or other animals. Most especially, hostile habitat is anywhere the community is intolerant of the presence of homeless cats, or dogs, which puts the animals at high risk of being poisoned, beaten, shot, or subject to capture and extermination at the discretion of municipal agencies or other civil authorities.

Obviously we erred in our relocation of the nine cats who were killed by wild predators, but we did not err in removing them from their former habitats, characterized by heavy traffic and local opposition to their presence. If we had not removed them, most would have been killed sooner than they were.

Most situations in which vaccinated and sterilized animals are rounded up for extermination by local officials appear to result from disregard of the Prime Directive.

The outcome of trying to “save” animals by keeping them in unsuitable locations is an enormous waste of time and money, and often a net increase in the animal suffering.

ANIMAL PEOPLE found through our own experiment and two national surveys of cat rescuers that 80% to 90% of all of the places where feral cats take up residence should be considered unsuitable. Fortunately, the suitable locations tend to have about half of the cats.

Mention of the Prime Directive inevitably raises the question of what to do with the animals from unsuitable habitat. The conventional response is “euthanasia.”

ANIMAL PEOPLE does not consider population control killing or culling to be "euthanasia." The word “euthanasia,” literally meaning "good death," is most properly used to describe putting to death hopelessly suffering creatures in order to relieve their misery. Reflecting the contentiousness of the issue, there is internal disagreement within ANIMAL PEOPLE over whether or not the word “euthanasia” might accurately be applied to painlessly ending the lives of healthy animals who are in clear and present danger of experiencing a more miserable death. The humane community long ago began misusing the term “euthanasia” as a synonym for all use of lethal injections—and sometimes all killing done within animal shelters, by any method—in order to feel better about killing healthy animals from lack of alternatives. Some humane workers may still believe there are no viable alternatives for many of the animals who cannot be sterilized, vaccinated, and returned to suitable habitat—but with the U.S. feral cat population down by as much as 90% in a decade, and even the Indian street dog population visibly reduced in many major cities, the old argument that there will never be enough homes to adopt out all the animals in need is no longer the verity that it once was.

High-volume adoption has not even begun yet in any nation with abundant street dogs, but that is precisely the problem: when dogs are visibly abundant, they have little perceived value. When enough dogs are removed from problematic places, they are no longer omnipresent pests, their better qualities can be more effectively advertised, and rescuers can give former street dogs significant added value by housebreaking them and teaching them to obey basic commands.

Here in the U.S., pet dogs commonly wandered at large as recently as 1970. Shelters rarely adopted out dogs other than the cutest puppies—and often did not even try. Today few people allow their pet dogs to wander, and shelters have captured 21% of the total dog acquisition market, placing primarily full-grown adults.

The adoption potential for feral cats is even greater. Survey after survey has affirmed over the past 25 years that half of all household pet cats are acquired either from the cat just showing up on the doorstep or from an animal shelter or rescue group. When the U.S. had as many as 35 to 40 million feral cats, obviously there were not enough homes to accommodate them all, but today the number of homes becoming available each year is approximately equal to the feral cat population.

In theory, at least, there are enough homes now. The problem is matching the cats to the homes—and not all feral cats want to be matched.

Our experience was that among the 70 feral cats whom we tried to tame for adoption in 1991-1992, about one in five were hopeless cases. This suggests that 80% of the present U.S. feral cat population can find homes, if removing cats entirely from contested sites is necessary to avoid jeopardizing the cats, and to avoid conflicts that spill over to the thousands of other locations where TNR can be practiced quietly, discreetly, and without opposition.

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LETTERS

—Wolf
Clifton

Dogcatching in Campina, Romania

Further to your March 2004 article "Some good news from Romania, despite dog-killing," we are having a lot of problems in Campina at the moment.

As you mentioned in passing, the municipality has illegally cancelled the animal control contract negotiated with my Romanian foundation, FPCC, and instead contracted with Ploiesti municipality to clear Campina's streets of dogs, including the dogs we have neutered, vaccinated, and found guardians for.

So far they have caught over 100 dogs, all shot with tranquilizers, three of whom died as a result. Their dogcatchers have no affinity with animals and dart even the most placid dogs. There has been much resistance from animal owners and the public, but the catchers are protected by police.

Dog owners can reclaim their dogs for a fee of about \$10.

The mayor has refused to talk to protesters. One sobbing

handicapped lady was told by a dogcatcher that if she didn't shut up her dog would be fed to the lions at the Ploiesti zoo!

I have written to Tierschutzverein Munich, who are subsidising the Ploiesti (Bucov) shelter. Tierschutzverein Munich have promised verbally to try to dissuade the Bucov people from continuing their dog catching activities in Campina. The dogcatchers have not been back since February 25.

Their action is effectively sabotage, undoing all the work that we have done over the past three years, neutering more than 4,500 dogs in and around Campina. The municipality simply won't listen to the logic of neuter/return. They don't understand that their action will in the medium term make the stray dog problem worse.

We will take legal action against Campina municipality and against Ploiesti.

—Robert Smith

<robert.smith@tangofashions.com>

Arabic animal care mate-

The Egyptian Society of Animal Friends has produced a basic dog care booklet in Arabic with illustrations. Originally inspired by an Arabic brochure produced by the Society for Protecting Animals Abroad, it was developed in cooperation with our veterinarians to make sure it addressed local issues and questions. We found that many middle class Egyptians who might want to adopt a dog just didn't know the first things about dogs and needed basic information in Arabic. Pfizer helped to sponsor ours and gave copies to vets when Pfizer called on them or delivered vaccines to them. We are developing a basic cat care brochure in Arabic, and then we hope to do an illustrated donkey care brochure that targets illiterate donkey drivers/owners.

We have also produced a full color bilingual poster in

English and Arabic on the themes of "adopt a friend for life" and "support your local animal shelter." We would be glad to make the original Quark Xpress electronic versions available to anyone at no cost for use with or without credit to us—we just want to help get the message out. Users would be free to make any changes, replace our logo with yours, seek sponsoring advertisements, etc.

I have scanned the dog brochure into a Word document, with the English translation. This and a digital photo of the poster may now be downloaded from the "Important Materials" section of the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** web site, <www.animalpeoplenews.org>.

—Robert Blumberg
Egyptian Society
of Animal Friends

<rblumberg@attglobal.net>

Chapultepec

I live in Mexico City and have been an activist for some years. I met your webmaster Patrice Greanville last year, when he was filming a documentary in Mexico.

There is a large park here called Chapultepec. Within it is the Mexico City Zoo. As you know, Mexico is full of stray dogs, and some of them inhabit the park, along with squirrels, rats, pigeons, and other bird species. Some of the dogs are already protected by animal advocates, who feed and sterilize them. But these dogs, and others who are abandoned there, are not welcomed by the management.

Recently the authorities decided to restore the park with private funding. They intend to eradicate the animals, including the squirrels and even the fish in three small lakes, according to television reports, because the animals are seen as a purported disease threat.

Of course we are trying to stop this. If there is overpopulation of these animals, as the officials claim, it is due to humans leaving trash behind them, plus the poor work of the cleaning department.

—Cecilia Vega

Mexico City, Mexico
<cvegeleon@yahoo.com>

AV project

We at the New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance would like to extend our appreciation and gratitude to one of your readers, Olive Walker. Through her generosity and a grant from Society Against Vivisection we have established an ongoing anti-vivisection project to educate and motivate the public to help animals in labs.

We are addressing the public through billboards, bus ads, and rail ads, inviting them to visit our new anti-vivisection website, <www.AskUsWhy.com>.

This project is dedicated to the memory of Matt Fancera.

—Tara Naylor

N.J. Animal Rights Alliance
P.O. Box 174
Englishtown, NJ 07726
908-630-9807
<tara@nj-ara.org>

Matt Fancera, 49, an active member of the New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance and other pro-animal groups for more than 20 years, died from a heart attack on April 5, 2003.

"Carted" deer hunting—a pursuit unique to Ireland

Carted deer hunting was exposed on Irish national television during the first week of March 2004. The report included video footage captured by the Irish Council Against Blood Sports which showed an exhausted and injured deer at the end of a hunt.

Carted deer hunting is carried out by the Ward Union Hunt, based in Meath, Ireland. To our knowledge, it is the only hunt of its kind in the world.

Every Tuesday and Friday between November and March, two deer (stags or hinds) are taken out in a cart to a hunt location. The deer have their antlers sawn off to avoid causing injury to the dogs and the manhandlers who wrestle them to the ground at the end of the hunt.

One deer is turned out of the trailer and forced to run. The other is kept as a spare in case the first deer is caught too soon. During the hunt, the deer frantically tries to outrun mounted human pursuers and

the pack of dogs.

Being in unfamiliar terrain, the animal has an extremely hazardous route. Crashing through hedges, over walls, across busy public roads and even into lakes and rivers, the terrified creature does everything it can to stay ahead.

In a suppressed 1997 report (obtained by ICABS in fall 2003), a Department of Agriculture veterinary inspector concluded that the deer hunt was "inhumane." Yet, no action was taken to stop it.

The inspector wrote: "One stag was seen attempting to jump a very high fence and getting his front leg caught on a top strand of barbed wire and hanging, thus suspended, for some seconds before his struggles and/or weight tore him free."

The inspector also outlined how one deer died of an aneurism, while another was "accidentally" choked to death during capture.

We are trying to get carted deer hunting banned because of the

animal suffering involved. We also believe that the licensure of this hunt by the Department of the Environment is illegal under the 1911 Protection of Animals Act. since the deer are effectively domesticated—they are kept in captivity between hunts, fed by a deerpark manager, have constant human contact, etc.

A similar hunt was banned in Northern Ireland a few years ago because the deer were deemed to be domesticated and therefore illegal to hunt. However, the Irish government appears determined to continue issuing licences. We are encouraging as many people as possible to join us in our appeal to the government.

More information can be found at our website.

—Philip Kiernan

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"Must look at reality if we are to help pit bulls"

Thanks for addressing the need to address the burgeoning pit bull terrier problem realistically.

Trying to perpetuate the myth that pit bull terriers are "just another dog" is not only naive, but is a buy-in to the dog fighters' agenda.

Organized fighters have historically openly paid attorneys and lobbyists to assure that only generic "dangerous dog" legislation is passed. That way no one interferes with their breed-specific "sport," and they continue to exploit pit bulls as their victims.

It is untrue that other breeds would automatically take the place of pit bulls in dogfighting. No other breed has the "gameness" and blind loyalty of the pit bull. No other breed will drag his bloody body on three broken legs across a ring to continue combat. No other breed will continue to try to attack when his face is completely ripped down to the dental structure or his entrails are falling from his belly.

No other breed has the stoicism that will keep him from biting a human in the pit when his flesh is hanging from its body, and he is screaming in agony.

Also, no other breed will live (often by the dozens) at the end of a chain, trained not to bark or cry, hidden and frequently starved to death in dark tenement basements or in backyards, without complaint. No other breed will lick his owner's hand as he is set on fire or skinned alive because he lost a fight.

This is the real truth about the lives of most pit bulls. Yet they remain the victims of the misplaced

emotions of a "humane" movement that refuses to look at what is really happening to pit bulls because responding might require politically incorrect courage and action.

Do we prefer to continue to let pit bulls suffer by the thousands so that we can publish an occasional warm and fuzzy "rescue" story to boost our own egos?

The truth is that this breed of dog is genetically animal-aggressive and is now being deliberately bred to be human-aggressive. Unlike other breeds, pit bulls do not stop an attack when the victim surrenders. No other breed has a statistical record of killing 15 human caretakers in one year, exclusive of the actions of dogs specifically trained to fight, and it would be very hard to find a golden retriever who would chew the arms off a 91-year old woman who was trying to feed him, as recently occurred here in Los Angeles.

The "humane" world must look at reality if we are to help pit bulls. Curtailing the endless flow of pit bull puppies might not stop every dogfighter, but it would certainly make a major impact on the overall problem.

For once let us act cohesively and without compromise to demand local and nationwide special protection permits for pit bulls: require spay/neuter, plus mandatory microchipping and regular inspections of how they are kept.

Let us stop the increasingly costly liability to shelters caused by insisting upon the adoption of dogs with aggressive temperaments. We

must do this for both the breed and for the public. If we continue to insist that all dogs are the same, the insurance and mortgage companies are justified in not accepting the liability for any dog, and all breeds will suffer—as is already occurring—from the resulting shortage of homes.

We have no problem being specific when there is "species" endangerment. We now have a growing problem of "breed endangerment." Easily 90% of pit bulls who are owned are kept under inhumane or at least neglectful conditions. The average life expectancy for this breed is less than two years.

Pits and their mixes constitute easily up to 70% of the incoming dog population at many animal shelters all over the U.S., where they wait to be euthanized or possibly adopted into further abuse or fighting.

There is no reason not to be breed specific, for the protection of pit bulls as well as other animals and the public. We don't have to get into identification wars—if a dog looks like a pit bull, let us protect it. The rules for owning and maintaining pit bulls should be strict, specific, and responsible.

That certainly should be acceptable to all who truly love the breed. It would definitely bring out the dog fighters and abusers in opposition. They are very "breed specific."

—Phyllis Daugherty, Director
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Hog/dog rodeo

Thank you for your March 2004 article "Hog/dog rodeo like porn, says prosecutor," about the struggle to end hog/dog fighting in Alabama.

Here in Louisiana we have the Feliciana Hog Dog Festival, recently held near Buff Creek. Dogfighting is a felony in Louisiana, but the legality of hog/dog fights is up for debate. The Louisiana SPCA believes that it is clearly illegal under the definition of cruelty to animals in the state code. However, 20th Judicial District attorney Sam D'Aquila, who has jurisdiction, denies that hog/dog rodeo is cruel.

Most animal lovers cannot imagine the desire to intentionally harm an animal, or to watch the suffering, simply for human entertainment. But, Louisiana is also one of two states where cockfighting is still legal.

—Laura Maloney
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HFA

Humane USA claims primary election defeat of California bear hounder Rico Oller

Humane USA claimed its first win of the 2004 federal election campaign in the March 2 Republican primary for the open California 3rd Congressional District seat in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Three candidates were entered: California state senator Rico Oller, former California attorney general Dan Lundgren, and Mary Ose, sister of retiring Republican incumbent Dan Ose.

“Humane USA has endorsed Mary Ose, and is targeting Oller with mailings, radio advertisements, and going door-to-door in the district,” Humane USA announced a week before the voting.

Humane USA targeted Oller, the announcement explained,

because “He has sided against humane advocates time and time again during his tenure in the state legislature. He has sided with dog-fighters, cockfighters, and puppy mill operators. He has even opposed legislation to add a bittering agent to antifreeze, toxic to companion animals and children. Oller hunts bears with hounds,” Humane USA charged, “and has been the leading voice in the state legislature against efforts to ban this practice.”

Ose lost, despite reportedly investing \$800,000 of her own money in the campaign.

Lundgren, however, was declared the winner over Oller, 34,978 to 32,194, after eight days of ballot counting and recounting.

Evacuations of Greek dogs & cats for adoption are halted by rumors

ATHENS—Two activists taking advantage of the publicity surrounding the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens to promote adoptions of street dogs and cats from Greece were accused in a heavily publicized March 11 confrontation at the Eleftherios Venizelos Airport near Athens of covertly supplying dogs and cats to laboratories.

Greek Animal Welfare Society representative Carol McBeth rushed to the airport to refute the spurious charge, on behalf of the less well known people and organizations who were accused. Greek Animal Welfare Society president Vesna Jones also vouched for the rescuers in subsequent correspondence. Nonetheless, airport officials did not allow the export of six puppies who already had adoptive families waiting in Belgium, and as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, had clamped down on all dog and cat exports by organizations which do not operate licensed animal shelters in Greece.

The incident reportedly started when Iris Roussi, vice president of Zoofiliki Ilioupolis, and Mieke Schuddinck, founder of the Belgian organization Poezenboot Caprice, were intercepted at the airport by Greek Animal Lovers Organization president Ioannina Karagouni, an attorney who accompanied her, and Alpha-TV reporter Spyros Lambrou. Lambrou and H. Anastasaki of the newspaper *Espresso* then extensively amplified Karagouni’s claims.

The allegations by Karagouni paralleled the content of a recent open letter to Greek agriculture minister Georgios Drys by Greek writer Maria Tsatsou, co-signed by four lawyers, bookseller Evi Tziouda, and publisher Giorgos Chronaw.

Neither Karagouni nor Tsatsou *et al* appear to have presented any documented instances of Greek animals coming to grisly fates abroad, but both hinted that Greek animals might be used not only in labs but also for meat and pelts.

Both appear to have based their innuendo on a combination of unsubstantiated tabloid claims and Internet postings about alleged dog and cat production for meat and fur in Belgium and Switzerland, Greek

incredulity that foreign rescuers are willing to spend money to export animals without the expectation of significant profit, and national pride outraged by more than a year of frequent calls by foreign animal advocates for a boycott of the Olympics.

Among the most furious critics of foreign efforts are some Greek rescuers whose own overcrowded facilities have been targets of exposes, and whose hopes that the Athens Olympics might bring them government funding or large foreign grants have come to nothing.

With construction now far behind schedule and the entire Olympic effort reportedly in financial trouble, some planned facilities have been cancelled, others have been scaled back, and Greek news media are increasingly preoccupied with questions about where all the money spent so far has gone, including money spent in anticipation of foreign investment that never materialized.

Skeptical of baby rhino rescues

Increasingly we see magazine features and TV documentaries showing pathetic-looking orphaned and abandoned baby rhinos, usually with solicitations for funds to help care for the poor creatures.

The huge quantities of formula these rhinos need obviously costs a lot of money, and tremendous emotional input is required day and night to care for each of these very valuable and rare animals.

Here is where the business part comes in. With a commercial trading and hunting value of \$30,000 for white rhinos and \$53,000 for black rhinos, every effort is made to protect the investments of the owners. This is big business. Not only the South African national parks are very profitably dealing in rhino. Many commercial game farmers long ago realized that rhino farming is an investment with a huge return.

The higher the value of an endangered animal, the more likely it is that commercial breeders will be attracted.

When big money is involved, ethics usually are a very low priority. Even the rehabilitators who often point fingers at everyone

Why You Should Vote in November

by Julie E. Lewin

President, National Institute for Animal Advocacy
President and Lobbyist, Animal Advocacy Connecticut

How painful the presidential campaign is! Again our noses are publicly rubbed in our political irrelevance. John Kerry, now the Democratic nominee, found time in his frantic primary campaign schedule to “hunt,” for all of five minutes, posturing to win votes from hunters.

Vice President Dick Cheney and Chief Supreme Court Justice Antony Scalia soon afterward participated in a bird-killing spree. News media questioned not their thrill-killing, but rather the impropriety of such *ex parte* contact between a judge and a litigant in a pending case.

As in other election years, some animal advocates angrily contemplate sitting out the presidential election as a mute form of protest. That would be self-indulgent. Of course we should vote. The presidential candidates vary greatly in whom they would nominate to the U.S. Supreme Court, a life appointment, and to the Federal bench. The judges they select will determine whether animal rights and environmental groups achieve standing to sue on behalf of animals, as well as the outcomes of actual cases. The candidates would likely appoint very different commissioners of agencies that impact the environment, wildlife, and the care of animals in factory farms, laboratories, and circuses. The values and attitudes expressed by the President will also set the tone and themes of future Presidential and Congressional campaigns.

We should, however, ask ourselves why we are politically irrelevant, despite representing a cause that receives donations from one household in four, nationwide, and we should work to change this.

Hunters were not born with political power. They created it by organizing into national and state voting blocks, which lawmakers know can determine the outcome of many elections.

Conversely, it is the shame of the animal rights and animal welfare movements that for more than 130 years we have clamored for laws and policies on behalf of animals, yet have avoided the political arena.

Why don’t more animal charities form auxiliary political organizations?

Why do we not take a stand, role up our sleeves, and set about the hard but necessary work of forming state, county and municipal voting blocks for animals?

A voting block of just a few thousand voters can swing a Congressional election. Many statehouse elections are won or lost by 100 or even a dozen votes,

as are municipal elections. Lawmakers’ fear of such elections gives organized minorities their power.

In Connecticut, my state, approximately 2.5 million people are eligible to register to vote. Barely two million have registered, meaning that 20% of the potential electorate has yet to be mobilized.

Only slightly more than one million people voted in 2002 for Governor, for our members of Congress, and for state legislative representatives. Sixty percent of the public failed to express any political choice.

Surveys indicate that women and young voters, the very populations most likely to hold pro-animal views, were among the people least likely to vote, even though their votes could have ousted several incumbents with negative records on animal issues and enough accumulated seniority to hold disproportionate influence on key legislative committees.

Forty percent of Connecticut voters failed to cast a ballot in the exceptionally closely contested 2000 Presidential race, and did not express their views about who should control Congress and the Statehouse, either. Only 722,000 people voted in our 2003 municipal elections. Seventy-one percent of Connecticut voters allowed as few as 15% to determine critical issues involving animal control and wildlife habitat, among other topics, without even expressing a choice.

At the municipal level, anyone who could mobilize even 5% of the voters would direct a force that no politician could ignore.

Contact your state elections agency and your local city hall or county seat to get the voter turnout statistics for your own location. The potential for animal advocates to quickly alter the political arithmetic should quickly become evident.

As the late U.S. Senator Paul Well-stone put it, “Dare to imagine what politics can be!”

And in the last words of early U.S. labor activist Joe Hill, “Don’t mourn—organize!”

[Julie Lewin founded the National Institute for Animal Advocacy in 2002 to teach political skills to animal advocates. The next two NIFAA training seminars are to be held in Connecticut on May 23 and July 24. Contact Lewin c/o <jlewin@igc.org>; 203-453-6590. Get further information about NIFAA at <www.nifaa.org>, and about Animal Advocacy Connecticut, founded earlier by Lewin, at <www.aact-online.org>.

“Don’t waste votes again.”

Animal people who say they can’t support a hunter (John Kerry) for president scare me.

Yes, I was deeply disappointed to learn about Kerry’s hunting. It was a reminder that no pedestal is strong enough to hold any person for long.

I fear this single perceived fault could cost America four more years of Bush—a disaster for the environment, international relations, civil liberties, women, children, the economy, our security, the military, working people, old people, sick people, and animals.

It is dangerous to suggest there are “worse” forms of hunting than others. But if you despise trophy and “sport” hunting (canned or otherwise) as much as I do, you want Bush and Cheney gone. They both engage in these despicable activities and support them worldwide through their close ties with Safari Club International.

After working to save mourning doves from target practice, I was shocked to learn Kerry had hunted them, as well as pheasants. I’m unaware of other animals

Kerry may have hunted. That is beside the point.

Like it or not, many Americans have grown up in a “hunting culture.” Hunting is a part of the American psyche that we must acknowledge and learn to understand while we discourage it.

To those who insist that vegan Kucinich is “the one,” I reply, “Wouldn’t that be great?” He won’t be. Neither will Nader.

We must not throw the baby out with the bath water. It will likely be Kerry vs. Bush (and now—damn it!—vs. Nader). Could you take a repeat of election 2000?

Wake up to the American political system. Don’t waste votes again. Votes not cast for Kerry can be considered as being given to Bush—and against all forms of life not boasting a large bottom line.

—Judy Reed
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USDA puts Hawthorn Corp. out

RICHMOND, Illinois—Hawthorn Corporation owner John F. Cuneo Jr., 73, on March 7, 2004 agreed to a 19-point consent decree in settlement of 47 Animal Welfare Act charges that requires him to divest of his remaining 16 elephants and have them removed from his property near Richmond, Illinois by August 15. Cuneo is also to pay a civil penalty of \$200,000.

The consent decree, finalized on March 15, marks the first time that the USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service has ordered a circus to cease exhibiting elephants.

Hawthorn Corporation will be allowed to keep 60 white tigers, 27 conventionally colored tigers, and an African lion.

None of the elephants’ destinations have been determined. Dehi, 57, whom the USDA removed from the Hawthorn premises in November 2003, was sent to the Elephant Sanctuary at Hohenwald, Tennessee. A 200-acre facility with seven Asian elephants and three African elephants at present, the Elephant Sanctuary plans to expand up to 2,700 acres soon, divided between Asian and African elephant habitats.

The most recent arrival, in March 2004, is Flora, the 17-year star performer of the single-elephant Circus Flora, for whom circus owner David Balding tried unsuccessfully to found the Ahali Sanctuary in South Carolina.

Hawthorn history

Cuneo started the Hawthorn Corporation as a traveling circus in 1957, but discovered a more profitable business niche in leasing animals to other circuses and boarding exotic animals.

The Milwaukee County Zoo in 1990 transferred a 35-year-old elephant named Lota to the Hawthorn Corporation. A television camera caught Lota collapsing as she was loaded into a Hawthorn trailer. Removing Lota from Hawthorn became an activist *cause celebre*. The Milwaukee County Zoo eventually tried unsuccessfully to retrieve her. Cuneo declined an offer of \$230,000 for Lota from actor Kevin Nealon, who wanted to send her to the Elephant Sanctuary.

Lota is among the elephants who are now to be relocated.

More trouble followed. “On August 20,

1994, Cuneo exhibited an elephant named Tyke in a circus show in Honolulu, Hawaii. While waiting to perform, Tyke attacked one handler and fatally wounded his trainer [Allen Campbell, 37]. As Tyke ran out of the building where the performance was to have occurred, Honolulu police killed Tyke. Cuneo neither admitted nor denied violating Animal Welfare Act regulations, but agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$12,500,” the USDA summarized in announcing the 1997 fine.

Two years later, in August 1996, a Hawthorn elephant named Joyce collapsed and died from tuberculosis during dental treatment, shortly after performing for the Circus Vargas in Los Angeles, 10 weeks after the USDA rejected a Performing Animal Welfare Society request that she be taken out of performances due to apparent illness. A week later, Joyce’s companion elephant Hattie also died of tuberculosis, en route from Los Angeles to the Hawthorn headquarters. The Occupational Safety & Health Administration fined Hawthorn \$37,000 afterward, for failing to properly protect workers from the risk of infection.

Cole drops elephants

Cuneo and the Hawthorn Corpora-tion agreed to get out of the elephant business on the same day that the Clyde-Beatty Cole Bros. Circus announced that it is retiring Tina, 38, and Jewel, 40, from big top performances, and is renaming itself The New Cole Bros. Circus. Tina and Jewel were the last elephants belonging to the circus, formed by mergers of circuses whose first acts began touring in 1884. The component circuses once had 80 elephants, wrote *Daytona Beach News-Sentinel* staff writer Christine Girardin.

“Tina and Jewel will be working at smaller fairs, special events, and will be available as rental mascots for Republican Party events during this year’s election season,” Clyde-Beatty Cole Bros. Circus senior marketing director Chuck Werner told Girardin.

“In 2003 the USDA fined the circus \$2,750 after a handler hit an elephant twice with a broom handle. The handler was fired,” Girardin wrote, adding that the USDA is still investigating a

Return of Long’s lost tiger ordered

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Mahoning County Common Pleas Court Magistrate Eugene Fehr on March 25, 2004 ruled that the Noah’s Lost Ark sanctuary in Berlin Township, Ohio, must return a lion cub named Boomerang to animal advocate Bill Long, of Upper Arlington, Ohio.

Helping *New York Post* reporter Al Guart to develop an expose of exotic cat trafficking, Long on October 11, 2003 bought Boomerang from a breeder in Wapakoneta, Ohio. Long and Guart planned to take the cub to the Shambala sanctuary near Los Angeles, operated by actress Tippi Hedren, to dramatize why the “Shambala Bill” Hedren was then pushing through Congress was needed. Formally called the Captive Wildlife Protection Act, the bill is now in effect.

American Sanctuary Association director Vernon Weir on October 15, 2003 wrote to the *New York Post* that when the eight-day-old cub turned out to be “too young and fragile to transport, ASA suggested to Guart that perhaps Noah’s Lost Ark would be willing to provide temporary care. We had no reason to believe that Noah’s Lost Ark would decide that they wanted to keep this cub,” as happened, soon after Noah’s Lost Ark enjoyed a publicity bonanza from taking in a tiger named Ming who had attacked his owner, Antoine Yates, in a Harlem apartment.

Noah’s Lost Ark founders Ellen and Douglas Whitehouse held that Long and Guart had abandoned Boomerang. Their attorney, Michael O’Shea, said they would appeal the Fehr verdict, and asked that the cub not be moved pending resolution of the case.

In July 2003 the Better Business Bureau Wise Giving Alliance cited Noah’s Lost Ark for failing to meet four of the 16 Wise Giving Alliance accountability standards and failing to supply information adequate to determine if six other standards were met.

Long, who has lobbied on behalf of the Fund for Animals, Humane Society of the U.S., and other animal advocacy groups for more than 15 years, in 1968 as a backup quarterback for Ohio State University ran for the touchdown that clinched a championship win over Purdue and started the Woody Hayes football dynasty.

Tigers Only

Superior Court Judge Eugene Serpontonelli, of Toms River, New Jersey, on March 19 ordered **Joan Byron-Marasek** to pay \$133,555 of the estimated \$290,000 cost of relocating 24 tigers to **Wild Animal Orphanage**, near San Antonio, Texas. A former circus performer, Byron-Marasek founded the **Tigers Only Preservation Society** in Jackson Township, New Jersey, in 1975. In January 1999 a tiger was found wandering nearby and was killed by police. While the identity of the tiger was never firmly established, Tigers Only was closed in November 2003 after a five-year legal battle.

Tiger Rescue

The Fund for Animals announced on March 9, 2004 that construction of a 10-acre tiger habitat has begun at the **Performing Animal Welfare Society** sanctuary in San Andreas, California, to house the 39 remaining tigers of 54 who were seized in November 2002 from **Tiger Rescue**, operated for 30 years by **John Weinhart**, 62, at sites in Glen Avon and Colton, California. Thirty dead adult tigers and 58 dead cubs were also found at the Tiger Rescue premises.

Weinhart is now facing multiple related felony charges. Fifteen of the Weinhart tigers were previously placed at other sanctuaries. The Fund has paid more than \$500 per day for the upkeep of the tigers, and is contributing \$250,000 toward the cost of the PAWS facility, Fund president Mike Markarian said.

ASPCA

Conservationists seek to bring back banned Compound 1080 poison (from page 1)

our house. The Endangered Wildlife Trust extermination campaign seems to us to be a wholly unnecessary, utterly destructive attempt to shield unscientific farmers from themselves.”

Poison Working Group of the Endangered Wildlife Trust chair Gerhard H. Verdoom explained in 1999 that his organization endorses Compound 1080 as an alternative to the use of carbofuran. The latter, wrote Verdoom, is “extremely toxic and often causes the death of innocent scavengers such as vultures.” Compound 1080, Verdoom argued, “is lethal to animals such as jackal and caracal, but is much less toxic to birds of prey. Owing to its instability, the product most probably does not cause secondary poisoning.”

Mercer and South African National Council of SPCAs spokesperson Christine Kuch have often clashed over other issues, but Kuch rebutted Verdoom’s claims.

After opposing use of Compound 1080 because “it causes a prolonged and agonizing death in carnivores,” Kuch listed the risk of secondary poisoning as the second of 10 reasons why Compound 1080 should remain banned. “Compound 1080 is highly poisonous to birds,” Kuch wrote. “This includes the consequences of a vulture, for example, ingesting a poisoned jackal.”

The *Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances*, published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health, lists results from LD-50 tests of sodium monofluoroacetate performed on chickens, ducks, quail, and unspecified other bird species between 1947 and 1971. All were killed with exposure to no more than five milligrams per kilogram of body weight: the same dose ratio that killed human beings in Nazi experiments during World War II.

Kuch also cited “potential illegal possession and misuse of the substance to kill pets. There is a current crisis involving widespread illegal use of the agricultural poison Aldicarb to poison dogs to leave the way open for criminals to break into domestic properties,” Kuch wrote, noting that Compound 1080 is easier to use and harder to recognize.

Nixon halted the use of Compound 1080, but not possessing or making it.

Sold since 1956 as Compound 1080, sodium monofluoroacetate is produced by Tull Chemical of Oxford, Alabama. Charles Wigley, identified by Charlotte Tubbs of the *Anniston Star* as “the owner and sole operator of the plant,” reportedly makes each batch specifically to order, ships it immediately, and does not store any on site.

Tubbs interviewed Wigley after U.S. Representative Peter DeFazio (D-Oregon), writing as a senior member of the House Select Committee on Homeland Security, in early March 2004 urged EPA chief administrator Mike Leavitt to close Tull Chemical.

“The potential for abuse of Com-

pound 1080 in this age of terrorism is obvious,” DeFazio said, after briefings by Brooks Fahey of the Predator Defense Institute and Camilla Fox of the Animal Protection Institute.

Fahey has been fighting expanded use of Compound 1080 since the early 1980s, when former U.S. President Ronald Reagan amended Nixon’s partial ban to allow the agency then called Animal Damage Control and now called USDA Wildlife Services to use 1080-coated sheep collars to kill coyotes as they bite the throats of the sheep. Compound 1080 collars were used to kill 27 coyotes in 2001. According to DeFazio and Fahey this was close to the annual average.

Developed in Germany as a rodenticide, Compound 1080 is odorless, has no taste, and is lethal if ingested, inhaled, or absorbed through skin contact.

Apart from the Nazi experiments, at least 13 humans have been killed by Compound 1080 accidents and use as a murder weapon. Three children were killed in an Oklahoma City incident in which Compound 1080 was spread on vanilla wafers.

However, Compound 1080 rapidly biodegrades, and Wigley told Tubbs that poisoning a water supply with it would take more than he has ever made in a year. His biggest customers, Wigley said, are the New Zealand Department of Conservation and Department of Agriculture. New Zealand reportedly uses 90% of global production of Compound 1080 to kill bush possums and other non-native mammals. Australian government agencies are the next biggest purchasers.

Applied Down Under

While the Royal Forest & Bird Society and many other conservation groups in New Zealand and Australia endorse the use of Compound 1080 against non-native species, the Tasmanian Conservation Trust, founded in 1968, disapproves of it under any pretext.

“Currently around 80 metric tons of carrot bait impregnated with 1080 poison are laid in Tasmania annually to kill wallabies and possums,” says the Tasmanian Conservation Trust web site. “Tens of thousands of animals suffer protracted and distressing deaths simply to maximise profits for forestry companies and a small percentage of farmers and graziers. The public has no recourse to stop a 1080 drop in their neighbourhood despite the fact that many pet dogs are killed every year by secondary poisoning. Secrecy surrounds the use of 1080 and its administration by the Tasmanian government. There is no public record of who uses 1080 or where.”

The Tasmanian Conservation Trust cites a 1989 Tasmanian government Wildlife Advisory Committee finding that native non-target species afflicted by incidental

Compound 1080 poisoning include “wombats, potoroos, bandicoots (including the threatened eastern barred bandicoot), the Tasmanian bet-tong (extinct on the mainland), cockatoos, parrots, the broad-toothed rat, the New Holland mouse, and the long-tailed mouse. Contract workers who collect the dead animals for disposal,” the Tasmanian Conservation Trust continues, “report picking up ringtail possums, eastern quolls, shrike-thrushes, forest ravens, herons, hawks and owls. Any creature who eats carrots, meat, or invertebrates who feed on carrion is at risk.

“In Western Australia,” the Tasmanian Conservation Trust acknowledges, “sodium monofluoroacetate occurs naturally in some native plants, and as a result, native animals have evolved some tolerance to it. To save threatened marsupial species from extinction in Western Australia, Compound 1080 has been used to to eradicate foxes and feral cats. In other parts of Australia 1080 is used, in spite of growing opposition, to poison rabbits, pigs, wild dogs, and dingos. But even where Compound 1080 is used for conservation purposes, its use is contentious because of its excessive cruelty to victims.”

Chrissy Hynde, lead singer for the Pretenders, on March 22, 2004 represented PETA in asking tourists to boycott Tasmania until the use of Compound 1080 stops.

Ironically, use of Compound 1080 may end relatively soon simply because it is losing market share to Feratox, a cyanide-based poison developed by Feral R&D, of East Tamaki, New Zealand.

“Feratox already kills an estimated eight million possums a year in New Zealand,” wrote Simon Collins of the *New Zealand Herald* in January 2004. “Feral R&D is now working on versions of the poison to kill foxes, wild dogs, and pigs in Australia, and foxes, wolves, and pumas in Peru and Chile. The company claims a world-first process for encapsulating cyanide in resin. The coating stops the poison from converting instantly into a gas,” Collins explained.

Feratox was invented with financial

support from the New Zealand Animal Health Board and Technology New Zealand. “The poison is now made by another East Tamaki company, Connovation, a name taken from the words ‘conservation by innovation,’” Collins said.

Since Feratox was introduced in 1997, Feral R&D managing director Jeremy Kerr told Collins, it has captured “about 40% of the New Zealand possum poison market.”

U.S. opponents of Compound 1080 are unable to find out exactly where Compound 1080 is used because of an injunction obtained by the Texas Farm Bureau Federation and the American Farm Bureau Federation in February 2000, responding to a 1998 Freedom of Information Act request filed by AWI. The Farm Bureaus argued that releasing the information might expose ranchers to “terrorism.” AWI appealed, but the appeal was denied on September 30, 2002 by U.S. District Judge Walter Smith, of Waco, Texas. Smith had also issued the preliminary injunction.

Use of Compound 1080 was meanwhile banned in California as part of an anti-trapping ballot initiative approved by the voters in 1998. The initiative was weakened in 2002 by a lawsuit brought by the National Audubon Society and California Waterfowl Association, who successfully contended that the state prohibition cannot apply to activities of federal agencies undertaken on behalf of endangered species. The initiative has also been jeopardized by repeal bills repeatedly introduced by pro-trapping state legislators.

“We continue to work to defend the ban on Compound 1080 in California,” Fox told ANIMAL PEOPLE.

Compound 1080 is not legal for private use in the U.S., but illegal use still occurs. On January 16, 2004, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service confirmed that Compound 1080 was used to kill radio-collared wolf B-143 in mid-May 2003, six miles northwest of Clayton, Idaho, and posted a reward of up to \$2,500 for “information leading to an arrest or conviction of the person or persons responsible for the poisoning.”

—Merritt Clifton

SPAY/USA

Canadian seal hunt underway

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island—”The International Fund for Animal Welfare is out on the ice to monitor sealing and document hunting violations,” IFAW communications coordinator Kerry Branon e-mailed on March 24, the first day of the 2004 Atlantic Canada offshore seal hunt.

The sealing season opened on November 15, 2003, but the killing does not start in earnest each year until a new generation of seal pups become accessible on the Gulf of St. Lawrence ice floes.

“The hunt, which is heavily subsidized by the Canadian government, is expected to take as many as 350,000 seals over the next few weeks,” Branon continued. “Seals may be killed once they begin to moult their fluffy white coats—as young as 12 days old. Ninety-five percent of the seals killed in the hunt are under three months of age.

“In the last five years,” Branon charged, “IFAW has submitted video evidence of more than 660 probable violations of law to the Department of Fisheries & Oceans. Not one has been investigated. These abuses include skinning live seals, dragging live seals across the ice with hooks, and shooting seals and leaving them to suffer.

“Sealers are required to perform a simple test to determine if a seal is dead before skinning it,” Branon said. “[Last year] IFAW observers did not witness any sealers performing this test.”

But despite the videography that IFAW sent to the DFO to document this allegation, Branon added, “Last month a DFO representative contacted IFAW to say they would not be pressing charges.”

Overall, Canadian authorities have prosecuted only 71 cases of alleged violations of sealing regulations since 1998, winning 47 convictions.

The sealing quota has meanwhile been jacked up to near peak levels to placate unemployed fishers. More than a decade after the Atlantic Canada cod stocks collapsed from overfishing, fishers still tend to blame seals, with scant evidence that seals are even a major cod predator, and balk at recognizing that the cod may never recover.

The influence of Atlantic Canada in determining the balance of national political power is such that Canadian federal governments of any party have rarely opposed the so-called Maritime provinces—Newfoundland in particular—on sealing and fishing issues.

Canadian federal support for sealing has accordingly continued even when the cost of support services for the sealers and efforts to keep protesters from obtaining fresh video of the killing has exceeded the economic value of the seal products obtained. Seal pelt prices were reportedly up last year, but in some years the genitals of seals, consumed in parts of Asia as aphrodisiacs, were the only seal products sold profitably.

ponents of religious animal sacrifice brought the ouster of People for Animals founder Maneka Gandhi from her position of five years as minister of state for animal welfare.

The first two sentences of the Adlakha paper stated, "USDA regulations exclude rats, mice, birds, and farm animals used in agricultural research. We can also exclude these animals, as well as clinical trials on sick animals brought to the clinics of veterinary colleges, from our regulations."

Later Adlakha noted that, "International standards are very high, and we are not able to modernize animal housing within a limited time frame...Most institutions use small animals, which require less stringent but adequate provisions at affordable cost."

Exempting rats, mice, birds, and farm animals from the CPCSEA guidelines for animal care would in effect exempt most Indian laboratories from having to meet either the existing CPCSEA standards or the standards of other nations.

Adlakha advised establishing a laboratory accreditation program modeled after that of the U.S.-based Association for the Assessment & Accreditation of Laboratory Care International. This would provide the appearance of supervision of animal welfare without guaranteeing the level of public accountability that the CPCSEA was constituted to provide.

"Since the United Kingdom lab animal regulations cover rats and mice," and since the European Union is believed to be leaning in that direction, "it could be argued that global harmonization of standards will require the U.S. to improve our standards and

cover rats and mice," responded Humane Farm Animal Care founder Adele Douglass.

"All laboratories should be accredited," Douglass continued. "Adlakha mentioned several times the need to use contract laboratories. They must be accredited as well. In the U.S., if laboratories are not AAALAC-accredited, they will get no funding from the National Institutes of Health."

Aesop Project founder Linda Howard pointed out that the present exclusion of rats, mice, and birds from the U.S. Animal Welfare Act was done by an act of Congress, solicited by the biomedical research industry, against the views of many regulators.

"In 2000," Howard recounted, "the USDA settled a lawsuit [brought by a subsidiary of the American Anti-Vivisection Society] by agreeing to begin the rulemaking process to protect rats, mice, and birds under the Animal Welfare Act. The American Association for Laboratory Animal Science stated that they were 'convinced that all vertebrate animals used in research, education, and testing should be afforded protection under the AWA.'"

Indicating that Adlakha did not intend that his paper should get the quick and broad distribution among Indian animal defenders that it did, he wrote that "We should avoid animal activists with religious leanings who oppose all animal experimentation and bring a bad name to the CPCSEA."

This was an apparent direct reference to Brahmins, Jains, and others who observe faiths with strong teachings about being kind to animals.

Adlakha outlined his apparent pri-

mary concern under the subheading *Ethics in Animal Experimentation*.

"We are nearing the January 2005 deadline when the World Trade Organization patent regime will become operative in India," Adlakha said, "and Indian pharmaceutical companies will have to compete with multinational corporations in new drug discovery research to establish a global position."

Therefore, Adlakha wrote, "routine diagnostic and testing" should be excluded from the categories of experimentation that require review by institutional animal use ethics committees.

Exemptions

Further, Adlakha said, "Use of animals for the production of serums and vaccines is an important component of health care. As these are not experiments they should be outside the purview of the CPCSEA."

The Indian pharmaceutical industry began their concerted effort to oust Maneka Gandhi from the animal welfare ministry and purge the CPCSEA after Mrs. Gandhi in January 2002 won a series of rulings from the Supreme Court of India enabling her to close the King Institute, at Guindy, Chennai; Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceuticals, of Pune; Vin Bioproducts, of Hyderabad; the Central Research Institute, of Kasauli; and Bengal Chemicals, of Kolkata.

The King Institute and Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceuticals produced snakebite antivenin by injecting snake venom into horses and mules. If properly done, the procedure should not harm the equines, whose capacity

for resisting the effects of snake venom is many times that of a human. But 77 horses died at the King Institute and 84 at Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceuticals during 2000, allegedly from overbleeding, underfeeding, and general neglect.

ANIMAL PEOPLE personally verified the poor care standards at the King Institute, where the supervising veterinarian insisted that the horses could eat moldy hay because they have four stomachs, like a cow, and did not know that horses' hooves need to be trimmed.

Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceuticals and the Central Research Institute were also makers of anti-rabies vaccines cultivated in the brains of live sheep, using a process invented by Louis Pasteur in 1875. Use of the Pasteur vaccine, instead of newer vaccines cultivated in egg yolks, has been discouraged by the World Health Organization for more than 30 years. Not as effective or safe to handle as the newer vaccines, the Pasteur vaccine can have paralytic side effects, and was already considered obsolete when the Haffkine plant was built in 1975.

Animal sourcing

Adlakha emphasized broad relaxation of regulations pertaining to lab animal acquisition.

"Research institutes engaged in experiments on animals may be requested to increase their breeding facilities to meet the requirements of animals for experimentation," Adlaka suggested.

(Continued on page 10)

Events

Noah's Wish National Disaster Response Team training schedule: 530-622-9313; <info@noahs-wish.org>; <www.noahs-wish.org>.

April 17-25: World Week for Lab Animals. Info: In Defense of Animals, 202-3 2 8 - 0 7 3 6 ; <lydia@idausa.org>.

April 18: Animal Rescue Fair, Alpharetta, Georgia. Info: Save The Horses, 770-886-5419 or <Horse-inc2@aol.com>.

April 18-21: Animal Air Transport Assn conf., Vienna, Austria. Info: <www.aata-animaltransport.org>.

April 23-25: No More Homeless Pets conf., Las Vegas. Info: Best Friends, 435-644-2001 x129; <n m h p @ -bestfriends.org>.

April 24: Bark in the Park, Knoxville. Info: H.S. of the Tennessee Valley, 865-573-9675.

April 25: Touched By An Animal & Cats-Are-Purrs-sons-Too Benefit Luncheon, Chicago. Info: 773-728-6336.

April 25: In Their Own Words, lecture by Gloria Grow, founder of the Fauna Sanctuary for ex-lab chimps, Boston. Info: NEAVS, 617-523-6020 or <info@neavs.org>.

April 25-27: Texas Federation of Humane Societies conf., Austin. Info: 512-282-1277; <federation@-austin.rr.com>.

April 26: Romania Animal Rescue Inc. charity Golf Tournament. Clayton, Calif. Info: Rory Janes, 925-672-5908.

May 2: Walk for Paws, West Chester, Pa. Info: <www.ccspca.org>.

May 17-19: Natl. Animal

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



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Library and Resources In-depth reports such as *Canned Hunts: Unfair at Any Price* and *Crossing the Line: When Hunters Trespass on Private Property*. Fund Fact Sheets on everything ranging from entertainment to agriculture, state agencies to student activism, and solving common problems with urban wildlife.

Humane Education Free publications for teachers, as well as curriculum units on hunting, circuses, companion animals, and much more. Kids can order free comic books and coloring books on animal protection issues, and can enter The Fund for Animals' annual essay contest.

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Global effort exposes bid to dismantle

Noting that two “large-scale breeding facilities are being developed in Mumbai for primates,” Adlakha opined that “The Indian Veterinary Research Institute has tremendous potential of being developed as a major supplier of experimental animals, both small and large.

“There are no breeders for small animals like frogs, fish, chicks, etc., and all large animals [such as] cats, dogs, goats, horses, monkeys, etc.,” Adlakha went on. “Hence it is impossible to obtain such animals from registered breeders...Mongrel dogs and cats are used...Provision should be made for limited trapping of such animals in approved numbers by registered vendors from approved locations.”

This would in effect introduce to India an equivalent of the “Class B dealer” system that was codified as the U.S. status quo by the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966, and incorporated into the present Animal Welfare Act in 1971.

Long defended as necessary by U.S. biomedical researchers, the Class B dealer system is now almost abandoned, chiefly because researchers themselves came to recognize the unreliability of experiments done on animals of uncertain genetic and veterinary history. U.S. laboratory use of dogs has fallen by two-thirds since 1979; use of cats has fallen 70% since 1974. While more than 300 Class B dealers sold random source dogs and cats to laboratories 20 years ago, fewer than 25 continue to supply labs.

Most of the remaining market is for educational use, but educational exercises using live animals are also in steep decline.

A 2002 survey by University of California at San Diego professor of neuroscience and pathology Lawrence Hansen found that since 1985 the use of live mammals in teaching physiology had dropped by more than two-thirds, in teaching surgery had dropped by more than half, and in teaching pharmacology had fallen by 90%.

On February 27, 2004, the University of Virginia medical school became the latest of many to discontinue using dogs in teaching emergency surgical technique.

Claimed Adlakha, “The non-availability of large animals, especially monkeys and cats, is becoming a big stumbling block for some crucial research work, for which these are the only experimental models...It is

suggested that for a period of 10 years, trapping of a fixed number of monkeys from defined localities should be allowed to registered suppliers for laboratories identified by CPCSEA.”

“No one knows the history or health issues of those monkeys,” said Douglass. “This recommendation is not good science.”

India until 25 years ago led the world in capturing monkeys from the wild and selling them to laboratories—but that was long before scientists were fully aware of the many viruses endemic among nonhuman primates that are seriously harmful to humans. The HIV virus, for example, is widely believed to have infected humans from green vervets, who were either eaten or used in vaccine research in central Africa, depending on whose theory one accepts, between 40 and 50 years ago.

In 1977, appalled by the suffering of rhesus macaques in labs, as documented by the Blue Cross of India and the International Primate Protection League, then-Indian prime minister Morarji Desai banned the export of nonhuman primates.

Capturing wild primates for laboratory use within India has continued, but was officially discouraged during the past 15 years while Maneka Gandhi served different governments as minister of forests, the environment, and animal welfare.

Market share

Adlakha warned that without the regulatory changes he recommended, there might be a “possibility of pharmaceutical companies relocating their drug discovery activities outside the country.”

“This is the same stuff the research community in the U.S. said 15 years ago about the changes we wanted,” Douglass observed.

Since the 1990 Animal Welfare Act amendments that Douglass won took effect, the U.S. share of the global pharmaceutical market has increased from 34.7% to 51%.

“Basically, the Adlakha paper says to me that the Indian pharmaceutical industry wishes to ‘harmonize with international norms’ only when they can find regulations which would allow them to decrease standards,” concluded Howard. “Note: I did not see any reference to the regulations of any country except the U.S., which is not the stan-



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dard for ‘international norms.’”

Adlakha further called for an effort to “Educate the CPCSEA nominees and animal activists about the importance of animal experiments”; for limiting CPCSEA membership to “qualified veterinary scientists, with some...record of caring for experimental animals and also promoting scientific research”; for promoting “research on development of experimental animals including transgenic animals, and also alternatives to animal experimentation”; and for establishing “a centralized National Experimental Animals Breeding and Supply Center.”

Growth prospects

While Adlakha pushed to relax Indian lab animal regulation on behalf of the pharmaceutical industry, scientific opinion is divided as to whether most branches of animal testing really are likely to expand.

The European Union in January 2003 approved a phase-out of the sale of new cosmetic products which have been tested on animals, to take effect by 2009. While that will eliminate an entire category of animal testing, the EU Registration, Evaluation, & Authorization of Chemicals program could potentially require Britain to perform tests on as many as 6.5 million animals, British rural affairs minister Alun Michael told Conservative member of the Parliamentary Select Committee for Science & Technology Bob Spink on March 5, 2004.

The EU testing program, called REACH, parallels the High Production Volume testing program underway in the U.S., and as in the U.S. it is possible that much of the required information can be extrapolated from previous test data. In addition, some data may be shared between the REACH and HPV programs.

Sequencing the 30,000 genes that form the human genome, completed in 2001,

has stimulated experimentation on mice who have been modified to carry human genes, and nonhuman primates, especially monkeys.

Swiss lab animal use increased 5.6% in 2001, the first rise since 1983, according to the Federal Veterinary Office. 446,654 animals were used in all, more than 90% of them rats and mice. About 75% were used by private industry.

British lab animal use rose to 2.73 million in 2003, from 2.62 million in 2002—but the 2002 million were the fewest used in any year on record, half has many as the highs reached more than 30 years ago. In both 2002 and 2003, between 84% and 85% were rats, mice, and other rodents. About 15% were fish and birds. Below 1% were dogs, cats, horses, and nonhuman primates.

About 28% of the rats and mice were genetically modified.

Use of rats and mice by the University of Iowa increased during the 2001-2002 academic year from 16,400 to nearly 100,000, according to the university office of animal resources. The combined numbers of cats, dogs, and monkeys fell from 2,293 to 210.

Massey University in New Zealand used 263,684 animals in 2002. Animal ethics committee chair Hugh Blair predicted in February 2004 that the total might soon quadruple.

Anticipating similar growth in mouse research, Ohio State University in July 2003 announced plans for a \$30 million expansion of animal care facilities, chiefly to accommodate more mice. OSU animal research chief William Yonushonis told reporters that the university currently uses 75,000 animals per year, 92% of them mice.

Where animal lab expansions have encountered resistance in the U.S. and Britain, the work is often jobbed out to other nations.

Intensive protest, for example, on

(Continued on page 11)

No More Homeless Pets Conference

April 23-25, 2004
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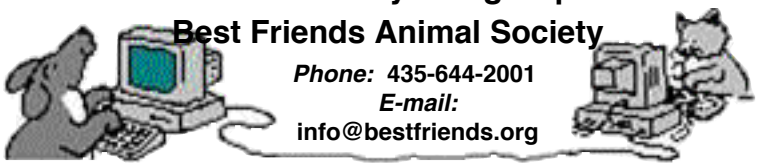
Coming topics—

- April 5-9: E-mail, the Internet and Technology**
How can technology help your shelter? How do you use it if you are not a high-tech guru? Kate Schnepel of No More Homeless Pets in Utah and Joy Jett, Gail Berrigan and Paul Berry of Best Friends will answer your questions about managing e-mail, creating a website, computerizing your records, and anything else you ever wanted to know about using technology to help the animals.
- April 12-16: Developing a Successful Program for Feral Cats**
How do you get started? Manage volunteers and equipment? Find local vets to help? Get the word out? Jan Raven of AzCATs and Chris Whyle of the Homeless Cat Management Team will answer your questions about how to launch and manage a successful program to help feral cats where you live.
- April 18- 23: Week off for No More Homeless Pets Conference**
- April 26- 30: Week off for No More Homeless Pets Conference**
- May 3-7: Why Pets Are Relinquished, and What to Do About It**
Karen Green of Best Friends will answer your questions and share insights into the underlying reasons animals end up in shelters and what can be done to keep animals in their homes.

To join, visit the Best Friends website:
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Best Friends Animal Society

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Cock & bull stories

Oklahoma cockfighting ban upheld

The Oklahoma Supreme Court on March 30, 2004 upheld the constitutionality of the initiative ban on cockfighting that was approved by state voters in 2002. Chief Justice Joseph M. Watt and six other justices ratified the verdict, while two abstained.

The ban passed by a margin of 125,000 votes, but local judges in 27 counties then ruled that the initiative was “unconstitutionally vague” and “unjustly deprived cockfighters of their property.” The Oklahoma Supreme Court rejected both contentions.

"Next it will be hunting, fishing and rodeos," complained state senator Frank Shurden. Shurden for the past two years has pushed a bill to reduce the penalties for cockfighting from felonies to misdemeanors.

Bullfight protesters beaten by cops

Members of Corporacion RAYA, also known as Red de Ayuda los Animales, of Medellin, Colombia, were on February 28 beaten by police during a protest against bullfighting for the second time in a month.

“As happened on February 7, the anti-riot squad took advantage of their jobs and hit the marchers,” an

activist calling herself “Girl From Mars” e-mailed to <www.hsi-animalia@lists.hsus.org>, an electronic bulletin board maintained by the Humane Society of the U.S.

“A 15-year-old boy was seriously injured in his eye and was kept prisoner for about five hours, and so was a 17-year-old girl,” the report added.

Bullfighting arena built in Beijing

South China Morning Post correspondent David Fang on March 13 reported that “A 3,000-seat bull ring, Asia’s biggest, is nearing completion in the Daxing district of Beijing, next to the Beijing Wildlife Park.”

Jiao Shenhai of the Daxing tourist bureau told Fang that the ring was to host both Spanish-style bullfights and U.S.-style rodeo, but outbreaks of mad cow disease in Spain had blocked the import of Spanish fighting bulls.

“Communist China is quick to adopt any vice from any culture,” commented Chinese animal advocate Peter Li, now teaching at the University of Houston.

Disagreed Peking University School of Journalism & Communication professor Guan Sijie, “Chinese see the bull as industrious, honest, and good friends. I don’t think Chinese people will accept bullfighting.”

Charles River Laboratories, however, seems to be betting that animal research is not the direction of the future. Headquartered in Wilmington, Massachusetts, Charles River is still believed to be the largest supplier of animals to laboratories in the world, and the Charles River lab animal division is still reporting annual sales increases—but it has also expanded promotion of non-animal testing technology. Circa 1996, sales of lab animals reported-

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More events

Control Assn. Conf., Daytona Beach, FL. Info: <naca@interserv.com>.

(continued on page 11)

May 18-19: Intl. Companion Animal Welfare Conf., Warsaw. Info: <www.icawc.org>.

May 20-23: Caribbean Animal Welfare Conf., St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Info: 340-719-4190 or <aostberg@pegasusfoundation.org>.

May 23: Political training seminar, Natl. Institute for Animal Advocacy, Madison, Connecticut. Info: 203-453-6590, or <jlewin@igc.org>.

June 3: Chicken Walk protest against battery caging, Vancouver, B.C. Info: <www.chicken-out.ca>.

June 24-27: Intl. Symposium on Non-Surgical Methods for Pet Population Control, Breckenridge, Colorado. Info: <www.vet-med.vt.edu/ACCD>.

July 7-10: Let-Live Canada conf., Vancouver. Info: <catbuddy@sasktel.net> or <www.jaz-zpurr.org>.

July 8-12: Animal Rights 2004, Wash. D.C. Info: 1-888-FARM-USA or <www.AR2004.org>.

July 24: Political training seminar, Natl. Inst. for Animal Advocacy, Madison, Connecticut. Info: 203-453-6590, or <jlewin@igc.org>.

August 19-22: Conf. on Homeless Animal Management & Policy, Orlando, Fla. Info: 516-883-7767; <www.champconference.org>.

August 23-27: Intl. Symposium on Animal Welfare, Beijing, China. Info: <bekoffm@spot.colorado.edu>.

Sept. 12: PetRock 2004, Worcester, Mass. Info: <www.petrockfest.com>.

October 1-3: 19th Intl. Compassionate Living Festival, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Info: <Tom_Regan@ncsu.edu>.

October 6-9: 10th Intl. Conf. on Human/Animal Interactions, Glasgow, Scotland. Info: <www.glasgow2004ad.com>.

November 8-15: World Vegetarian Congress,

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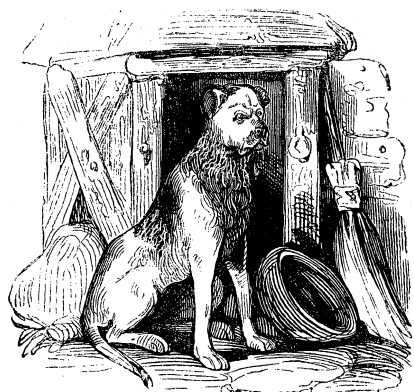
The coalition’s lead agency is the Arizona Animal Welfare League. Partners for Year Two include Arizona Animal Rescue & Sanctuary, Foothills Animal Rescue, H.A.L.O Animal Rescue, Pause 4 Paws, Second Chance/SOAR, Sun Cities 4 Paws Rescue, Sun Cities Animal Rescue, the Arizona Humane Society and Maricopa County Animal Care and Control.

For more information about Maddie’s® Pet Rescue Project in Maricopa County, go to www.maddiesfund.org/projects/maricopa.html.



Maddie’s Fund®, The Pet Rescue Foundation (www.maddiesfund.org), is a family foundation endowed through the generosity of Cheryl and Dave Duffield, PeopleSoft Founder and Board Chairman. The Foundation is helping to fund the creation of a no-kill nation. The first step is to help create programs that guarantee loving homes for all healthy shelter dogs and cats through collaborations with rescue groups, traditional shelters, animal control agencies and veterinarians. The next step will be to save the sick and injured pets in animal shelters nationwide. Maddie’s Fund is named after the family’s beloved Miniature Schnauzer who passed away in 1997.

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



The Watchdog

The Watchdog monitors fundraising, spending, and political activity in the name of animal and habitat protection—both pro and con. His empty bowl stands for all the bowls left empty when some take more than they need.

Charity Action Team hits charity status of Canadian hunting groups

OTTAWA—"The Charity Action Team is calling for immediate action from the Canada Revenue Agency to investigate sport hunting and fishing clubs and potentially revoke their status," CAT cofounders Nancy Zylstra, Anita Krajnc, and Marisa Herrera jointly declared on March 1, 2004.

"Numerous clubs and federations devoted to hunting, fishing, and trapping have been awarded the benefits of charitable status, yet their activities stretch the bounds of what most Canadians can be reasonably expected to consider charitable," charged CAT in an investigative report entitled *Conservation or Contradiction: Should Hunting and Fishing Clubs Have Charity Status?*

"We question the validity of these organizations as 'charities' in a number of areas," CAT continued, looking in depth at the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters, the British Columbia Wildlife Federation, the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, the Canadian Wildlife Federation, and Ducks Unlimited Canada.

Also identified were the Alberta Fish and Game Association, Manitoba Wildlife Federation, New Brunswick Wildlife Federation, Newfoundland and Labrador Wildlife Federation, Nova Scotia Wildlife Federation, Ontario Wildlife Foundation, and the Prince Edward Island Wildlife Federation.

"When soliciting donations," CAT elaborated, "some hunting and fishing conservation organizations downplay hunting, even to the point of misleading the public, perhaps because they are fully aware that killing animals for sport is not popular with the majority of Canadians. In their literature, these groups insert words which can reasonably be expected to confuse the misinformed, i.e. 'conservation,' 'management,' 'heritage,' 'wise use,' 'outdoor,' 'enhancement,' etc.

"Some hunting and fishing groups will use the words 'conservation' and 'wildlife management' interchangeably with 'hunting,' depending on the audience. When terms such as 'wildlife management' are used to imply hunting," CAT asserted, "it is not always apparent to the uninformed public.

"Most of the organizations we reviewed filed their returns using the category code: '54 - Protection of Animals.' Perhaps, given our research, the category would be more accurately reflected as 'Protection of the Hunting of Animals.' These organizations' conservation efforts focus on ensuring that there is game for them to hunt and fish. Manipulating wildlife populations to meet this goal is not only acceptable but applauded by these groups. The modern environmentalist's vision of conservation is quite different and includes a naturally balancing ecosystem, not a stocked and manipulated environment solely for the enjoyment of sport hunters."

CAT argued that the pro-hunting charities it investigated not only mislead the public but also fail to fulfill the governmentally required duties of charities. "The charities that we cite in this report often claim education as one of their charitable activities," CAT observed, objecting that their "educational materials" are "biased in favor of promoting hunting and fishing," and that the courses some of them teach are oriented toward getting more Canadians to hunt, trap, and fish.

"The Canada Customs and Revenue

Agency guidebook, *Registering a Charity for Income Tax Purposes (T4063)*, states that an organization will not qualify," CAT noted, if the organization focuses upon "Persuading the public to adopt a particular view," or "Bringing about or opposing change in the law."

Pointed out CAT, "Some of these charities are very politically active. The Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters recently sued the Ontario government over the cancellation of the spring bear hunt," and also provided an "example of partisan politics" in hosting a "Conservative Candidate Forum" at its 2002 annual general meeting.

The CAT claims were documented with 136 footnotes.

CAT released *Conservation or Contradiction* to news media ten months after submitting it to the Canada Revenue Agency.

"There is little evidence the agency has taken action," said Zylstra.

The CAT position was immediately denounced by former British Columbia prime minister Bill Bennett, who still serves in the B.C. legislature, but was praised by the ProNature Network, of Boulder, Ontario, whose web site added criticism of the pro-hunting positions of the World Wildlife Fund.

"We actively oppose hunting for sport and all hunting in our parks and so-called 'protected' spaces," the ProNature Network web site elaborated. "The ProNature Network began in 1996 in response to the Ontario Lands for Life/Living Legacy initiative and as a result of unpleasant encounters with hunters. Through a long and painful education, we discovered our naivete regarding the state of wildlife in Ontario. We were not aware of the death grip that the hunting industry has on government and wildlife 'management.' For example, less than 3.5% of Ontarions hunt. According to a poll conducted by the hunting industry itself, 8% of Ontarions want an outright ban on hunting in Ontario. Even so, our legislature recently enshrined the 'right to hunt.'"

Conservation or Contradiction is in effect a counterattack against more than a decade of efforts by pro-hunting and trapping organizations to impeach the nonprofit status of animal and habitat advocacy groups.

In December 2001 the CBC public affairs program *Disclosure* revealed that "Charity Watch, the organization responsible for a rash of complaints that has left environmental and animal rights charities reeling, is the work of a single Toronto agitator funded by the gun lobby," summarized Mitch Potter of the *Toronto Star*.

Said the *Disclosure* report, "George Barkhouse, the president of Charity Watch, could be considered political himself...Barkhouse was also the president of two online hunting groups: Hunt Action Canada and Hunt Action United States. He resigned from the positions

shortly before we interviewed him."

Disclosure reported that the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency routinely targeted charities that Barkhouse denounced for audits, including the Schad Foundation, which helped to halt spring bear hunting in Ontario and British Columbia; the Sierra Club of Canada Foundation; the Federation of Ontario naturalists, the World Society for the Protection of Animals, the Toronto Wildlife Centre, Ecotrust Canada, and the David Suzuki Foundation.

The *National Post* reported in November 1999 that the audit of the Schad Foundation followed "a call by the Canadian Outdoor Heritage Alliance, a non-profit group for hunters, anglers, and trappers."

COHA, an umbrella for other pro-hunting organizations, was formed earlier in 1999 by Jim Lawrence. Lawrence was a pro-hunting columnist for the *Sherbrooke Record*, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, during the same years (1978-1986) that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton handled the western half of the environmental beat for the *Record*, Whether Lawrence worked in coordination with Barkhouse is unknown.

Barkhouse, meanwhile, had earlier history of note. Enzo DiMatteo of *Now* magazine in April 1997 exposed his record of activism against anti-racism and pro-social justice groups. In at least one instance, DiMatteo reported, Barkhouse tried to steer members of an organization called Anti-Racist Action "toward right-wing think tanks like the Mackenzie Institute."

Toronto Globe and Mail columnist John Barber reported in February 1995 that, "If a reporter phones Toronto Humane Society spokesman Jack Slibar to ask what's happening, the prime information they receive is a fax entitled 'Mackenzie Intelligence Advisory: The Animal Rights Movement in Canada.' Mr. Slibar is a research fellow of the

Mackenzie Institute."

Slibar became the most visible influence at the Toronto Humane Society in 1991, after the Fur Institute of Canada and the Fur Trade Association of Canada used the threat of seeking revocation of charitable status and the Toronto pound contract to force the society to rescind bylaws that barred from membership anyone working in the fur, animal research, meat, pet, and animal entertainment industries, along with people who recreationally hunt, trap, or fish, and their spouses.

In 1992 Slibar persuaded the Toronto city council to cease trying to enact a ban on leghold trapping within city limits.

The Slibar administration ended in 2002, but the Toronto Humane Society has yet to return to the activist profile it had before 1991, when it employed a virtual Who's Who of the Canadian animal rights movement.

The Toronto Humane Society takeover by the Slibar faction may have become the blueprint for further hits by hunters and trappers against pro-animal charities.

Later in the 1990s Revenue Canada, as the Canada Revenue Agency was then called, took away the charitable status of the Animal Defence League of Canada, the Fur-Bearers Protection Association, and Friends of Clayoquot Sound, all for allegedly spending too much money on "political" activity.

"Revenue Canada's threat of cancelling any group's charitable status if they criticize the fur industry has effectively silenced all of the big groups in eastern Canada. They are now afraid to speak out," Fur-Bearers cofounder George Clements charged in an April 2003 letter to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Fur-Bearers had been nonprofit since 1952. After it could no longer issue receipts for tax-exempt donations, Clements told Colin Perkel of Canadian Press, "We lost a lot of members. We lost thousands and thousands of dollars because we lost our charitable status."

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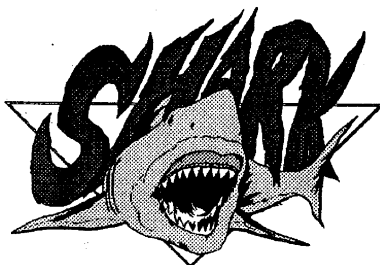
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U.S. SENATE NATURE CONSERVANCY PROBE CONTINUES

WASHINGTON D.C.—The U.S. Senate Finance Committee on March 3 “asked The Nature Conservancy to submit information about land transactions, program fees and profits, tax advice offered by attorneys and accounts, and salaries paid to contractors,” Associated Press reported. “The letter unveiled a prong of the committee’s broad investigation into donations of land, art, drugs, automobiles, and other gifts,” Associated press continued. “It also asks the organization to prove it followed the rules that let nonprofit organizations and charities avoid taxation.”

In November 2003 *Washington Post* writers Joe Stephens and David B. Ottaway reported that U.S. Senate Finance Committee had become “particularly interested in the ‘valuation of land donations and the conservation-buyer program,’” according to committee chair Charles E. Grassley (R-Iowa).

“The Senate inquiry began,” Stephens and Ottaway continued, “after a *Post* series in May 2003 detailed how the charity had sold scenic properties to its state trustees, who reaped large tax breaks. Other stories disclosed that the charity engaged in multi-mil-

lion-dollar business deals with companies and their executives while they sat on the charity’s governing board and advisory council. The Conservancy responded by banning a range of practices.”

The issues under investigation surfaced after longtime president John Sawhill died in 2000 and was succeeded by avid hunter Steven J. McCormick, but many originated under Sawhill’s tenure.

Although The Nature Conservancy does not list promoting hunting as part of its mission, it does not accept gifts of land that come with anti-hunting, anti-trapping, and anti-fishing caveats. Some small Nature Conservancy holdings are posted against hunting to protect endangered species and/or surrounding properties, but the Nature Conservancy leases other holdings to canned hunts.

The Nature Conservancy actively tries to purge “non-native” species from many holdings, including via trapping, shooting, poisoning, and burning.

Olson heads Morris Animal Foundation

ENGLEWOOD, Colorado—The Morris Animal Foundation on March 17 announced that Patricia N. Olson, DVM, will succeed Robert Hilsenroth, DVM, as executive director.

Olson joins the Morris Animal Foundation after six years as director of canine health and training for Guide Dogs for the Blind, Inc., following previous appointments at the American Humane Association, the University of Minnesota, Colorado State University, Cornell University, the International Air Transport Association, and a stint as U.S. Senate Congressional Fellow for the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Hilsenroth, who succeeded founder Mark Morris, DVM, is retiring after 12 years.

One of the first small animal specialist vets in the U.S., starting practice in New Jersey in 1925, Morris in 1933 cofounded and was elected first president of the American Animal Hospital Association. Twenty-eight years later, in

1961-1962, Morris served as AVMA president.

In between, Morris developed the first health specialty pet foods sold in the U.S., sold the formulas to the Hill Packing Company in 1948, and used the proceeds to set up the Buddy Foundation, to fund animal health research. The Buddy Foundation became the Morris Foundation in 1956.

With assets of \$53 million, the Morris Animal Foundation has funded more than \$32 million in veterinary research to date. It currently grants about \$4 million per year.

Because the Morris Animal Foundation funds animal studies, it was briefly targeted for protest in 1988 by the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, but Morris pointed out that the foundation has formally opposed cruel experiments since 1959, funds the development of non-animal-based research methods, and encourages researchers to work chiefly with animals who already require treatment for disease or injury.

Wildlife institute loses funding for chief

DEHRA DUN, India—The Wildlife Institute of India, formed by the government of India in 1982 to train wildlife managers and field biologists, and designated the South/Southeast Asia regional training center for UNESCO staff, “has been without a fulltime director for so long that the post has been deemed abolished” under a federal law meant to prevent agencies from collecting funding for “ghost” positions, the *Times of India* reported in January 2004.

The institute has been leaderless for nearly two years, the *Times of India* indicated, because of internal conflict, including a court case among faculty members over “the rules of consultancy money sharing.”

DePaul “pulls plug” on tiger sanctuary

CHICAGO—*Chicago Tribune* higher education reporter Robert Becker wrote on March 14, 2004 that after spending \$1 million to buy 55 acres for a tiger sanctuary at a southeastern Missouri site called Discovery Ridge, and spending \$800,000 more for fencing and the care of five tigers during the past two years, DePaul University “is quietly pulling the plug on the project.”

Situated 400 miles from the DePaul campus in Chicago, the Discovery Ridge project started after DePaul ended a short-lived association with the Turpentine Creek Wildlife Refuge & Foundation in Arkansas. DePaul president Jack Minogue served for a time as Turpentine Creek board chair.

“DePaul subsequently lent the refuge \$120,000 and allowed a DePaul employee to help part-time with fundraising,” Becker wrote. “DePaul ended its affiliation with Turpentine Creek in 1998 over ‘unresolved concerns’ about the facility’s management, university officials said.”

The five tigers at Discovery Ridge belong to site caretakers Judy McGree and Keith Kinkade, wrote Becker, adding that “McGree and Kinkade are negotiating to purchase the property.”

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MARINELAND OF CANADA SUES NIAGARA ACTION FOR ANIMALS

ST. CATHERINES, Ontario—Niagara Action for Animals has appealed for financial help in defending against a lawsuit brought against it by Marineland of Canada.

Opened in 1961, Marineland of Canada was the first oceanarium residence of Keiko, the orca star of the *Free Willy!* films. Captured off Iceland in 1979, Keiko lived at Marineland of Canada for approximately two years before he was sold to El Reino Aventura in Mexico City, where the first of the *Free Willy!* films was made in 1993. Keiko died in a Norwegian fjord in December 2003 after an only partially successful return to the wild.

The Niagara Action for Animals web site and published references to the group indicate that it is chiefly involved in sterilizing dogs and cats.

Niagara Action for Animals has been involved in protests against Marineland of Canada for approximately 10 years, coordinator Daniel K. Wilson said, but the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** files indicate that it neither started the protests nor was particularly prominent in leading them until 2001.

“In October 2001, Niagara Action for Animals learned of a local auto dealership,” AutoLand Chrysler, “that was planning a staff Christmas party at Marineland,” Wilson said. On behalf of Niagara Action for Animals, Wilson wrote to AutoLand Chrysler, “requesting a meeting with the Christmas Social Committee to discuss concerns we had about the marine park. The committee declined to meet with us,” Wilson continued, “and the Christmas party took place at Marineland as planned.”

Niagara Action for Animals was sued over the letter in July 2003.

“Marineland is claiming damages for libel, intentional interference with economic relations, aggravated damages, punitive damages, and [seeking] an injunction preventing us from republishing any of the alleged libels,” Wilson said.

Friends of the Dolphin

Friends of the Dolphin founder Cara Sands appears to have been first to draw activist attention to Marineland of Canada, issuing critical reports about the facility after visits in May 1989 and January 1990.

In November 1991 Sands arranged a group visit to Marineland of Canada by former

trainer Dan Long, who worked there nine years earlier; Dolphin Project founder Ric O’Barry, an anti-cetacean captivity crusader since 1970; and Stephen McCulloch, then a Dolphin Project staff member. McCulloch is now marine mammal program director for the Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute in Fort Pierce, Florida.

Sands, Long, O’Barry, and McCulloch paid their way in, like other visitors, and only made their presence known after their initial inspection.

“We observed the very squalid conditions the animals live in,” McCulloch told *Niagara Weekend* staff writer John Lane. “There was no educational value to the show.”

Wrote Lane, “The group, with a video camera, then confronted the park’s head trainers, and world was sent to Marineland president John Holer. When Holer arrived, McCulloch recalled, he was very upset.”

Said McCulloch, “He literally ripped the video camera from my hands and demanded that I surrender the tape. He told me that as an American, I should go back home and mind my own business.”

Holer in November 1992 wrote to a Philadelphia activist that “the literature about Marineland distributed by Ms. Sands and her organization, that I have seen, is so inaccurate that its use could be considered slanderous,” and mentioned a defamation suit filed against three animal rights groups by the New England Aquarium “for making false statements about the aquarium’s treatment of dolphins in order to promote their fundraising activities.”

The New England Aquarium case was actually a countersuit filed in response to litigation by Citizens to End Animal Exploitation and Suffering, the Animal Legal Defense Fund, and the Performing Animal Welfare Society. All claims on both sides were dismissed in October 1993.

Unable to raise enough money to sustain Friends of the Dolphin, Sands dissolved the group in 1998. By then, however, Marineland of Canada had many other critics.

Renowned British Columbia whale researcher Paul Spong told Doug Draper of the *St. Catherine’s Standard* in December 1992 that facilities like Marineland of Canada should be banned. SHARK founder Steve Hindi and Ben White, then handling marine mammal issues for Friends of Animals and

handling marine mammal issues for the Animal Welfare Institute since 1997, were both arrested during a 1996 protest against Marineland of Canada. Humane Society of the U.S. marine mammalogist Naomi Rose in 1997 criticized Marineland of Canada in terms similar to Spong’s.

Zoocheck Canada and the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies in August 1996 sent a 16-page brief to the Canadian Department of Fisheries & Oceans, the U.S. Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, arguing that Marineland of Canada should not be allowed to acquire any dolphins or whales from the U.S. because the facilities do not meet U.S. size standards. Marineland of Canada had, however, begun construction of a new orca tank.

Zoocheck Canada in May 1998 produced a more extensive critique entitled *Distorted Nature: Exposing the Myth of Marineland*, based on testimony from 13 zoological conservation experts, and in 2002 followed up with a paper entitled *Commentary on the Canadian Association of Zoos and Aquariums (CAZA) accreditation process: Marineland of Canada, Niagara Falls*. Both Zoocheck Canada reports include perspectives from representatives of the World Society for the Protection of Animals. Both are accessible at the Zoocheck Canada web site.

Paraphrasing

The Marineland of Canada lawsuit against Niagara Action for Animals asserts that six sentences in Wilson’s letter to AutoLand Chrysler that gave directions to the Zoocheck Canada web site and briefly discussed their content were libelous. Wilson paraphrased a Zoocheck Canada summary of the Marineland of Canada import of 14 beluga whales and six dolphins from Russia since 1999, paraphrased a Zoocheck Canada mention that “the imports occurred after the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans denied Marineland of Canada permission to capture six beluga whales from Canadian waters in Hudson Bay,” and also paraphrased a Zoocheck Canada statement that, “Clearly, there are many legitimate scientific arguments against cetacean captivity.”

Marineland of Canada does not appear to have challenged the factual accuracy of the Zoocheck Canada statements. Although

the Marineland of Canada lawsuit against Niagara Action for Animals does not specify exactly why Marineland is challenging the Wilson paraphrasing but not the Zoocheck Canada version, the basis for the claim of libel may be a contention that Wilson did not adequately distinguish between the facts cited by Zoocheck Canada and opinions or inferences that he incorporated into his summary.

Holer has at least twice been taken to court by animal advocates, but was acquitted both times. In 1991 the Lincoln County Humane Society charged Holer with cruelty in connection with the death of a newborn fallow deer. Holer was acquitted by Ontario provincial court judge Donald Wallace in June 1992. In 1996 Holer was charged with careless driving after allegedly striking Zoocheck Canada director Holly Penfound with his truck as she leafleted outside Marineland of Canada. Penfound was transported to a hospital by ambulance with injuries described by police as “very minor.” Holer was acquitted of the careless driving charge in July 1997.

Holer lost a round in 1998, when the Ontario Natural Resources Ministry removed two orphaned bear cubs from Marineland of Canada in settlement of a lawsuit brought by Zoocheck Canada, the Animal Alliance of Canada, and the Bear Alliance.

“So far our statement of defence has been filed and we have requested a dismissal of the action against us,” Wilson told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “as we feel there is no case. We committed no libel, and since the auto dealership went to Marineland anyway, there was no economic loss. All statements made were ‘true in substance and fact, [and were] ‘pleas of fair comment and justification.’ Our legal team [in response] has asserted that ‘Marineland has not brought this action for the purpose of recovering any damages. Marineland has brought this action for the purpose of intimidating the defendants and silencing public discussion and debate upon matters of public interest,’” Wilson added.

“Our lawyer has generously given us a substantially reduced rate,” Wilson said. “Nevertheless, even with the discount, we owe almost \$14,000 in services thus far.”

[Contact Niagara Action for Animals c/o P.O. Box 29002, 125 Carlton St., St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada L2R 7P9; <arcadia@vaxxine.com>.]

PETSMART

2 charities, 1 name: National Humane Society, Care For The Wild, Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund

National Humane Society

The Council of Better Business Bureaus Wise Giving Alliance has advised donors and news media that “Despite written requests in the past year, the National Humane Society has not provided current information about its finances, programs, and governance. The BBB Wise Giving Alliance reports on national charities and determines if they meet 23 voluntary standards on matters such as charity finances, appeals, and governance. Without the requested information, it cannot verify if the charity meets these standards.”

The National Humane Society discussed by the Wise Giving Alliance was incorporated in Boca Raton, Florida, in 1998 by four people including brothers Glenn and Randy Kassal, plus Barbara May and Lillie Gara. IRS Form 990 filings do not indicate any subsequent changes in board composition. This National Humane Society raises funds primarily by raffling luxury cars. It has used an address in Newark, Delaware since 1999.

Earlier, Glenn and Randy Kassal were prominently involved in a Boca Raton-based entity called American Animal Protection Charities Inc.

On March 18, 1998, the *Palm Beach Post* reported that, “The Florida Attorney General’s Office has sued American Animal Protection Charities Inc. and the two brothers who run the nonprofit organization. The law-

suit alleges that the organization falsely advertised a raffle and did not contribute money to known animal charities. Court records show the winner received \$13,000 instead of the \$60,000 or new car promised. The suit, filed in Palm Beach County Circuit Court, asked the court in part to order brothers Glenn and Randy Kassal to refund \$99.95 each to 300 ticketholders and bar any future raffles. The Kassals’ attorney, Curt Levine, said Tuesday there was no intent to do anything improper.”

There was no follow-up, but earlier, on January 22, 1998, *Palm Beach Post* staff writer Dina Nelson mentioned that American Animal Protection Charities, “owned by brothers Randy and Glenn Kassal, sued Attorney General Bob Butterworth to bar investigators from obtaining records.”

Bob Bomwell, speaking for the now Delaware-based National Humane Society, did not respond to the question from **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “What became of American Animal Protection Charities Inc.?”

Bomwell also did not respond to the question when **ANIMAL PEOPLE** asked why <www.WhitePages.com> traced the contact telephone number listed on the Delaware-based National Humane Society web site to an entity called “Human Services Sex Related.”

The five available IRS Form 990 filings of the Delaware-based National Humane Society each declare that it had no fundraising costs in the preceding year. The raffle costs, including buying the vehicles, are apparently claimed as “direct expenses other than fundraising” in connection with gaining revenue.

This is not how other animal charities whose IRS Form 990s **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has monitored during the past 14 years have interpreted the Form 990 disclosure requirements pertaining to raffles.

If the apparent cost of running raffles is considered fundraising expense, then the Delaware-based National Humane Society has spent 77%, 71%, 69%, 73%, and 75% of its annual budget on fundraising plus administration during the past five fiscal years. The Wise Giving Alliance and **ANIMAL PEOPLE** recommend that combined fundraising plus administrative expense should not exceed 35% of the expenditures of a charity.

Of the claimed program spending, 92%, 98%, 92%, 89%, and 74% has been declared as having been spent for “public education on animal overpopulation and importance of neutering and spaying their pets.” No detail is provided about how this is done that permits either the Wise Giving Alliance or **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to determine the extent to which this activity might have overlapped promoting the car raffles.

The Kassal brothers were each paid \$30,000 in the fiscal year ending on May 31, 2003, for workloads of 25 hours per week apiece, according to the most recent IRS Form

990 filing of the Delaware-based National Humane Society. May and Gera were also said to have worked 25 hours per week apiece, without pay.

“Our CPA fills out our form 990 in the way that he feels is appropriate,” said Bomwell, who is not listed on IRS Form 990.

There is another nonprofit National Humane Society incorporated in Florida. Using a Tampa address, it lists four board members including longtime Florida humane worker and former Montessori educator Carol Childs. Childs has also headed the Florida Humane Society in Deerfield Beach since 1993. The other board members are Childs’ daughter, Tampa attorney Kellie Lightbourn; Lightbourn’s husband, Nick Exarhos; and Mary Curcio.

Lightbourn, 28, was Miss Virginia in 1999. News coverage confirms her long-time volunteer work on behalf of animals.

Lightbourn and Childs both told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that they had no prior knowledge of the National Humane Society now located in Delaware.

The name “National Humane Society” was also the original name of the Humane Society of the U.S., when it formed in 1954. The name was changed in settlement of a lawsuit brought by the American Humane Association, founded in 1876.

Care For The Wild

Care For The Wild USA is “no longer affiliated with Care For The Wild International in the United Kingdom. We are now affiliated with the Bill Jordan Wildlife Defence Fund in the U.K.,” Care For The Wild USA spokesperson Rachel Adams wrote to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on March 20.

Jordan founded Care For The Wild International in Britain in 1984, with the head office at his home in Rusper, West Sussex. A longtime wildlife veterinarian, who had worked on every inhabited continent for other conservation and animal welfare organizations,

Jordan intended for Care For The Wild to pursue conservation from a welfare perspective, meaning that animals should never be hunted, trapped, culled, harassed, captured, or bred for exhibition.

In 1991 Jordan’s daughter Sheena Bliss incorporated Care For The Wild USA to assist in fundraising, with an office in Madison, Wisconsin.

Jordan left Care For The Wild International after a 2002 split that also included the departure of his son Chris Jordan, who had been general manager. Now headed by Barbara Maas, Care For The Wild International relocated to Kingsfold, West Sussex.

In early 2004 Jordan started the Bill Jordan Wildlife Defence Fund from the old Care For The Wild International headquarters.

Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund

The existence of two separate non-affiliated Care For The Wild organizations is reminiscent of the much older rift between the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International and the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Europe.

The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International, of Atlanta, and the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Europe, of London, U.K., both purport to continue the work begun in 1967 by the late Dian Fossey at the Karisoke Research Center, Volcano National Park, Rwanda.

“We are the original Digit Fund established by Dian Fossey in 1978,” says Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International director of development Elyese Christensen. “Our name was changed in 1992. The other fund is completely separate.”

The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Europe web site states that it was, “Founded by the late Dr Dian Fossey, after her favourite gorilla Digit was speared to death by poachers in 1979.” Fossey was murdered at Karisoke in 1985. Her will, written to endow the Digit Fund, or one of them anyhow, was overturned in 1988. Which organization best represents her intentions remains in dispute.

Cash for Critters

L.A. city animal control chief Greenwalt retires

LOS ANGELES—Mayor James K. Hahn on March 2 announced that Los Angeles Animal Services general manager Jerry Greenwalt, 63, a 33-year city employee, is to retire on April 12.

Greenwalt had headed L.A. Animal Services since October 2001. During his tenure, coinciding with the tenure of Los Angeles County Animal Services chief Marcia Mayeda, Los Angeles city and county dropped their rate of shelter dog and cat killing to just 8.7 per 1,000 residents, by far the lowest since L.A. records have been kept and about 40% better than the California and U.S. norms.

Since June 2003, however, wrote *Los Angeles Times* staff writer Jessica Garrison, the Animal Defense League “waged a relentless, bitter campaign against Greenwalt that included demonstrations at his home, City Hall, local animal shelters, and Hahn’s home.”

Greenwalt previously was interim director of the Los Angeles Zoo.

SPCA/LA president Madeleine Bernstein was named to head a committee to seek Greenwalt’s successor.

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Pricing, politics, & the race to perfect animal birth control (from 1)

terday to finalize a large comprehensive dog population control and vaccination program in a pilot province.” Wilde e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “The project will involve us, the ministry of health, and the agriculture ministry. The use of a locally made zinc compound [injected] intratesticularly will be part of this study. One problem,” Wilde said, “will be how to immobilize stray dogs for the short time needed to inject the zinc in small volume with a very small syringe. Any suggestions would be appreciated.”

While many street dogs are “community pets,” easily caught and handled, those who have been stoned, shot at, or otherwise mistreated can become extremely evasive. To catch these, opined Visakha SPCA founder Pradeep Kumar Nath, of Visakhapatnam, India, “The only way lies in using tranquilizer darts. For this, skilled persons are needed.” Nath recommended taking the dogs to a shelter or animal hospital rather than just injecting them where they drop, so that they could be treated for parasites and any other health problems as well as being sterilized.

“The Blue Cross of India had a fairly large chemosterilant program in the late1980s,” recalled Chinny Krishna, whose parents founded the organization in 1959.

“While injections in the *vas deferens* have been tried experimentally for many years,” Krishna continued, “we were given to understand by the Indian government’s National Institute of Immunology that the chemosterilant we used, called Talsur after formulators Drs. Talwar and Suri, was a great step forward and had been used successfully on ‘thousands and thousands of dogs and hundreds of monkeys with 100% good results.’

“Over 400 street dogs were injected by Dr. Suri himself, or under his direct supervision in our shelters. More than 35% had massive scrotal swelling and, in a few cases, ruptures of the scrotum. More than 140 animals were then surgically castrated.

“We goofed in not trying it on smaller numbers, but Dr. Suri had convinced us that the injection was perfectly free of any side effects. Talsur was even commercially marketed by Karnataka Antibiotics Ltd., at government instigation, and was a total flop.

“We are aware that Neutersol is said to have minimum side effects, and there may be other sterilants available today which are acceptable,” Krishna added hopefully. “I only thought I should share my experiences,” lest any old mistakes be repeated.

Free seminars

Addison Laboratories meanwhile announced “a free educational seminar” to be offered to “support the work of shelters, humane and rescue organizations in reducing pet overpopulation.”

The seminar is to be conducted at selected institutions by Cord Harper and Addison Laboratories animal welfare specialist Kerri Burns, who is well-known within the humane community from her previous job rep-

resenting PETsMART Charities.

According to the promotional announcement, “Seminar participants will examine the Neutersol clinical studies, learn how Neutersol saves facility costs and staff time, find out effective ways to integrate Neutersol and microchipping into their practice, and evaluate the impact of change on the organization. A cost analysis and additional educational literature will be supplied.”

Said Burns, “Avoiding the risks of surgery, anesthesia, stitches, and wound healing, the Neutersol injection approach is a much easier humane alternative. Neuter-soled dogs can walk immediately after injection and can be placed immediately afterward.”

Burns asked interested organizations to contact her at <kburns@addisonlabs.com>, or 623-628- 3647.

Dog meat industry

Because the use of Neutersol could virtually eliminate post-operative infections and necessary follow-up care, which may be the biggest problem in high-volume sterilization surgery in underdeveloped nations, the sales points that Burns outlined are even more attractive in Thailand, India, *et al*. Expediting rabies control by more rapidly reducing the dog population is a point of particular interest to Wilde, and reducing the supply of dogs available to the illegal dog meat industries of Thailand and the Philippines should interest law enforcement as well as animal advocates.

The dog meat industry in the Philippines is closely associated with political corruption and organized crime, according to journalist Freddie Farres. Starting the organization Linis Gobierno three years ago to fight corruption in and around Baguio City, Farres soon found that the relationship between corruption and the dog meat trade much resembles the relationship of mobsters and the trade in illegal drugs.

The dog meat industry in Thailand is a frequent source of friction between the Buddhist majority of Thais, who do not eat dogs, and ethnic Chinese refugees from Vietnam and their descendants, who not only eat dogs themselves but have also developed a dog meat export industry based on the ready availability of street dogs, “free to good home” litters, and free-roaming pets. Some ethnic Thais have also taken advantage of the chance to sell “livestock” whom they do not have to raise.

Activist Rossukhon Jarassri told *The Nation* of Bangkok in late 2003 that as many as 30,000 dogs had been captured by dog meat traffickers for winter slaughter.

Less than a week later police and agricultural officials seized 802 dogs from cages aboard four fishing boats anchored in the Mekong River in Ban Phaeng district. Seven alleged bunchers were arrested just as they were about to shove off for the short crossing to Laos. The dogs, many of them injured or ill, were to have been hauled through Laos to



Street macaques—increasingly problematic in Asia as dogs’ numbers decline. (Bonny Shah)

Vietnam, livestock inspector Apai Sutthisang told reporters.

That seizure was recalled on March 18 when police in Nakhon Phanom intercepted a truck hauling 511 dogs to a ferry landing in Tha Uthen district, for transport to Laos.

“The driver, Somboon Khandee, 58, and his son Weerasak, 28, from Na Wa district, were arrested,” said *The Nation*. “They said they were hired by a man known only as Kraleum.”

Deer contraceptives

Politics of a different sort are involved in the introduction of chemosterilants to control the U.S. whitetailed deer population, as SHARK founder Steve Hindi spent much of March trying to expose.

The issue, succinctly, is that after investing more than 40 years in rebuilding whitetailed deer numbers to pre-settlement abundance, in anticipation of selling ever more hunting permits, wildlife agencies are reluctant to cooperate with efforts to undo their work. Hunters are equally opposed to the use of a technology which could quickly erase their pretext of hunting to keep wildlife populations “balanced”—although the net effect of decades of shooting up to 85% of all the bucks in the woods is that few states have anything resembling a natural buck/doe ratio, while the abnormally high percentage of females in the herd surviving each winter virtually guarantees continued explosive population growth.

Because deer have learned that they are generally safer in suburban parks than in the often heavily hunted countryside surrounding big cities, deer tend to become more concentrated in some of the most limited habitat—like the Cascade Valley Metro Park in Summit County, Ohio, near Akron.

Since such locations cannot be opened to recreational hunters without considerable political controversy, local governments seeking to reduce deer/car traffic accidents and complaints about nibbled yard plants have increasingly often over the past decade turned to hiring professional sharpshooters, who work at night, when the parks can be closed and witnesses kept away.

One sharpshooter, Anthony DeNicola of Hamden, Connecticut, has developed lucrative employment for himself as a more-or-less fulltime deer shooter, through a nonprofit organization he formed called White Buffalo. Hired by municipal governments to cull deer, DeNicola has within the past four years reportedly killed as many as 590 deer in Iowa City, Iowa; 582 in Fairmount Park, Pennsylvania; and 875 in Princeton Township, New Jersey. Those are just a few of his shooting locations.

DiNicola is on record, many times, speaking against contraceptive means of controlling deer.

Yet DeNicola has also been hired to test deer contraceptives in Princeton Township, where he reportedly injected 20 does with an immunocontraceptive called SpayVac in 2003, and injected 35 in early 2004.

During late February and early March 2004 DeNicola alternated between shooting 119 deer by night at the Cascade Valley Metro Park, assisted by other personnel, and heading a deer birth control research project by day at the Ohio & Erie Canal Reservation and Southerly sewage treatment plant, funded by Cleveland Metroparks.

Unknown to DeNicola until March 1, Hindi monitored his shooting with multiple battery-operated hidden video cameras.

“Our footage shows numerous deer who continue to move after being shot,” said Hindi. This movement continues not just for seconds, but for some minutes, until the deer are removed from camera view. There was

one particular deer who will be the litmus test for integrity, honesty, and dignity in Akron. The deer went down when shot, but continued to struggle. Instead of shooting the deer again, the killers allowed the animal to writhe in pain, and the struggling increased as four members of the killing team approached the victim. A minute and a half after the deer was shot, one of the killers grabbed the deer by an ear, pulled her head up, and put a plastic bag over her head. He then tightened the bag around her neck. Understandably, the deer struggled more. At two and a half minutes after she was shot, another killer grabbed the deer by a hind leg, and she went ballistic. His reaction was to retighten the bag. Then, with the deer still moving, the killer grabbed her by the neck and pulled her out of view.”

Fox Channel 8, WKYC Channel 3, and PAX Channel 23 all reported on the video. Metro Parks chief of natural resource management Michael Johnson said he saw “nothing disturbing.”

“It must be mentioned that the footage of the deer is so disturbing that all three televisions refused to show it in entirety, and said so in their reports,” Hindi continued. “The TV crews included present and former hunters, all of whom were appalled and outraged at what they saw, recognizing the treatment of the deer as incompetent, unethical, and totally unacceptable.”

The next night, Hindi said, the Metro Parks rangers found and seized eight of the SHARK cameras, worth about \$5,000. Purportedly held as evidence while the possibility of filing charges against Hindi was under investigation, five of the cameras were returned on March 30, Hindi said, with the video footage on all of them erased, and with other physical damage. Metro Parks personnel denied having ever had the other three.

Unknown to them, Hindi told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, the Metro Parks rangers did not find all of the cameras, and some of those they missed captured “damning footage.”

Concluded Hindi, “We will tell them and White Buffalo that they will tangle with us again, and again, and again.”

Around the world

Wildlife contraception in lieu of culling is under active investigation in many other parts of the world.

In **Australia**, Victoria state environment minister John Thwaites announced in January 2004 that “Trials have shown that use of hormone implants has prevented conception for six years in a population of wild koalas.” The technology is ready, Thwaites indicated, for use with “thousands” of koalas in places where they may be eating themselves out of their eucalyptus forest habitat.

In Chengdu, **China**, the Sichuan Provincial Disease Prevention & Control Centre in January 2004 won authorization to begin production this spring of an oral contraceptive for rats. Shanghai officials reportedly plan to deploy 10 tons of the contraceptive bait at 300,000 sites during a three-month test to

(continued on page 17)



The natural buck/doe ratio is 1/1, but in many states it is now 1/10 or higher. (Carroll Cox)

Along with almost every article from back editions, the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** web site offers translations of key items into French and Spanish...the Lewyt Award-winning heroic and compassionate animal stories... veterinary info links... handbooks for downloading... fundraising how-to ...our guide to estate planning... short biographies and photos of the people behind **ANIMAL PEOPLE** ... and more items added monthly!
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Pricing, politics, & the race to perfect animal birth control (from page 16)

see if it reduces the rat population more effectively than poisoning, which typically achieves only short-term results and causes severe suffering, at much risk to other species.

“These pills will do little harm to human beings and pets,” developer Wang Qiuzhi told the *People’s Daily*.

Hong Kong Agriculture, Fisheries, & Conservation Department representative C.L. Wong on March 14 told the members of the Asian Animal Protection Network that the results from a year-long test of SpayVac in 20 female wild monkeys “seem encouraging. Although the catching part is hard,” he said, “birth control appears to be an effective method to control monkey populations and to reduce human/wildlife conflict, especially in large Asian cities. Ten treated female monkeys and four conventionally vasectomized male monkeys were seen again in field visits,” Wong continued. “None of the treated female monkeys were seen pregnant in the birth season. Normal sexual characteristics were observed. Mating activities

for both treated male and female monkeys were observed to be normal as compared to other monkeys. No obvious change of social status of the treated male monkeys was detected,” and the monkey troupes tended to remain bonded, instead of breaking up as often occurs when male monkeys are castrated.

In **Germany**, the Berlin Institute for Zoo & Wildlife Research in October 2003 began experimentally feeding a once-a-year oral contraceptive to some of the estimated 20,000 wild boars who inhabit the Grunewald forest that rings the city. The contraceptive is meant to sterilize either male or female boars, spokesperson Katarine Jewgenow told *Guardian* correspondent Luke Harding.

New Zealand is reportedly considering a second round of contraceptive experimentation to attempt to limit the wild horse population of the Kaimanawa range to about 500. An effort by Massey University failed several years ago, but since then the methodology has been refined and is credited

with stabilizing the wild horse population on Assateague Island, off Virginia, at about 150.

Even the U.S. beef industry is interested in chemosterilants, to sterilize bull calves less stressfully than by performing traditional castration and to suppress estrus in heifers. Related research is underway at the University of California at Davis, Washington State University, and the Lethbridge Research Centre in Alberta, Canada, Heather Smith Thomas and Clint Peck reported for *Beef* magazine in August 2003.

National Wildlife Federation

However, while the beef industry seems to welcome the technology, the pro-hunting National Wildlife Federation in August 2003 alleged that a USDA-sponsored bison birth control experiment underway near Gardiner, Montana, might be problematic because the South Dakota bison at the research station might mix with Yellowstone bison.

The National Wildlife Federation during the 1980s obstructed the introduction of oral rabies vaccines to the U.S., on the pretext that their use constituted a release of a genetically engineered organism into the environment. By the time Raboral was finally deployed to combat the spread of raccoon rabies up and down the east coast, and as far west as Ohio, oral rabies vaccines had already been used for 20 years in Europe, and had already eradicated fox rabies west of the former Iron Curtain.

The mid-Atlantic raccoon rabies pandemic started in 1976 when a group of West Virginia raccoon hunters and trappers translocated 3,500 raccoons from a rabies-endemic part of Florida, trying to rebuild the hunted-out local population. From 1977 through 1987, trappers in West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey killed more than 500,000 raccoons per year. Hunters killed as many more. Yet rabies kept spreading at about 50 miles per year, and continued to spread until Raboral was introduced.

The Cape Cod Rabies Task Force, formed in 1994 by the Tufts University Veterinary School, demonstrated the efficacy of Raboral by using it to keep raccoon rabies from crossing the Cape Cod Canal. The first breach of the vaccinated rabies barrier was detected in early March 2004, when two rabid raccoons were found near Monument Beach. Volunteers distributed 23,000 Raboral doses during the next two weeks. Observation of local wildlife to ensure that the outbreak is eradicated will continue for the next year—but the emergency vaccination effort, at \$1.27 per dose, exhausted the task force budget. Once allocated as much as \$209,000/year in state funding, the task force received only \$60,000 for fiscal year 2004.

—Merritt Clifton

ARIZONA, NEW JERSEY, AND ALASKA GOVERNORS & WILDLIFE

TUCSON, TRENTON, FAIR-BANKS—Arizona Governor Jane Napolitano asked the Arizona Game & Fish Department to stop hunting four pumas in Sabino Canyon, near Tucson, even after the department agreed to live-trap instead of kill them, refused to authorize use of a National Guard helicopter to help in the hunt, and told media that she might ask the legislature to authorize her to hire and fire the Game & Fish Department head, to make the agency more accountable. Currently the head answers only to the five-member Game & Fish Commission. Naming one member per year, newly elected Arizona governors are in the last year of their first term before they have named the majority.

Two weeks after closing Sabino Canyon on March 9, 2004 because the pumas purportedly posed a threat to hikers, the Game & Fish Department had yet to bag a puma, but nabbed convicted Animal Liberation Front arsonist Rod Coronado and *Esquire* writer John H. Richardson for allegedly trespassing in the canyon while the hunt was underway.

New Jersey Governor James E. McGreevey, via environmental commis-

sioner Bradley M. Campbell, meanwhile asked the New Jersey Fish & Game Council to refrain from authorizing another bear hunt, after 328 bears were killed in the first New Jersey bear hunt since 1970. Wildlife officials had estimated that there were 3,200 bears in New Jersey. Further study found that there are fewer than 1,500.

But Alaska Governor Frank Murkowski packed the Alaska Board of Game with predator control proponents, then praised their work in March as they expanded wolf and grizzly bear culling and hunting to make more moose and caribou available to human hunters. The Board of Game also voted for the second year in a row to allow moose calf hunts.

Lieutenant Governor Loren Leman on March 8 certified that proponents of a ban on hunting bears over bait had obtained enough petition signatures to put the ban on the November 2 ballot. The Board of Game then allocated “at least 1,000 bears to bear baiters for harvent in 18 Game Management Units,” denoting an area larger than Texas. “Alaska is one of the few remaining

states that allows bear-baiting,” said Alaska Wildlife Alliance biologist Paul Joslin. “The Yukon and British Columbia banned it years ago.” “Under Murkowski, Alaska is killing more than twice as many wolves as in the bad old days of predator control a quarter century ago,” added Alaska Wildlife Alliance director Maury Mason as the Board of Game meeting adjourned on March 17. “For the first time in 30 years members of the public are allowed to shoot wolves from the air. It is now legal to chase wolves on a snowmobile, run them to exhaustion, and shoot them. Private bounties are legal. The voters of Alaska have told the legislature twice that they oppose the use of aircraft to kill wolves, once through an initiative and again through a referendum, but the government continues to ignore them.” Alaska senate minority leader Johnny Ellis (D-Anchorage) in February 2004 introduced a bill to rename and reconstitute the Board of Game, but it is rated little chance of passage while Republicans control both houses of the legislature and the governor’s mansion. The pro-hunting World Wildlife Fund meanwhile booked tours of Alaska as

Defending Farm Animals ad

FAO includes animal welfare *(from 1)*

separation, as much as possible, should be attempted.”

The FAO recommendations were published one day after the Hong Kong government yielded to pressure from the World Wildlife Fund and reopened the Mai Po nature reserve after a three-month closure. Income from operating the reserve was to help finance a WWF-sponsored \$8 million marine life education center in Sai Kung.

Built on stilts above a coral reef, the center was to have opened on April 1, but completion was delayed, WWF-Hong Kong chair Markus Shaw complained to Simon Parry of the *South China Morning Post*, due to cash flow problems resulting from the Mai Po closure.

An embargo on importing live poultry into Hong Kong from Guangdong remained in effect despite intensive protest from wholesale marketers. The embargo is expected to be lifted when H5N1 is deemed no longer a threat.

Cockfighters & outbreaks

Through March, eight afflicted Asian nations had either killed or lost to H5N1 as many as 100 million chickens and other poultry since December 2003. Spreading to humans in Vietnam and Thailand, H5N1 killed at least 24 people, primarily Vietnamese children who lived in proximity to chickens and members of Thai families who were involved in cockfight-



Indian hen. (Kim Bartlett)

EU adopts transport limit

BRUSSELS—The European Parliament on March 30, 2004 endorsed a nine-hour limit on how long animals may be trucked *en route* to slaughter.

“It is now up to the Agriculture Council,” now headed by Ireland, “to finalize the regulation,” said the Eurogroup for Animal Welfare in a prepared statement.

The nine-hour recommendation was introduced in July 2003 with the backing of Eurogroup, a consortium representing numerous leading animal welfare organizations.

“Compassion in World Farming welcomes today’s vote,” commented CIWF president Joyce D’Silva. “However CIWF still has grave concerns about the exclusion of animals destined for further fattening from this limit and the lack of provision for these animals to rest off the vehicle.”

The nine-hour limit was approved three weeks after the European Parliament on March 9 voted 287-194 to include animal welfare considerations in proposed improvements to the European Union food safety standards.

Ahead, CIWF anticipates a struggle over whether the EU livestock transport rules override a 70-year-old British ban on exporting live horses to slaughter. Conservative countryside spokesperson James Gray warned on March 21 that exports of horses to slaughter might replace the British horse slaughter industry, which currently kills about 10,000 equines per year, exporting many of the carcasses to France and Italy.

Controversy over live exports for slaughter continues to simmer as well in Australia. Facing trial for trying to block a sheep shipment to the Middle East in November 2003 by putting shredded pork in their water, activist Ralph Hahnheuser charged on March 16 that 75 sheep per day died aboard the Corno Express last fall after Saudi Arabia rejected the cargo of 57,000 sheep because some were ill.

ing. At least 38 million chickens were culled in Vietnam and 35 million in Thailand.

Thai efforts to eradicate H5N1 continued to meet resistance from cockfighters. Thai agriculture minister Somsak Thepsuthin, himself a cockfighter, on March 17 vetoed a proposal by deputy agriculture minister Newin Chidcob to require that gamecocks be microchipped so as to be better able to trace the movements of infected cocks. Newin Chidcob and staff had already begun microchipping gamecocks three days earlier, wrote Piyaporn Wongruang of the *Bangkok Post*.

Somsak Thepsuthin reportedly opposed the microchipping partly because of the cost, which he said was exorbitant compared to the short life of the typical gamecock, and because the chips “tickle them and that could slow them down when charging at the opponent during a fight.”

Somsak Thepsuthin suggested trying to identify gamecocks with photographs of the skin patterns on their legs.

Vietnam reportedly planned to declare itself free of H5N1 on March 30 despite the March 15 death of a 12-year-old boy from the disease in Tay Ninh province. Experts from other nations cautioned that similar announcements by other nations had repeatedly been belied by new outbreaks.

South Korea went six weeks between cases, after killing nearly three million chickens and ducks to contain H5N1, starting on December 15, but killed another 400,000 chickens and ducks on 20 farms in Yangu, north of Seoul, after a new outbreak was detected in late March.

Japan, which had avoided avian flu for nearly 80 years, had apparently extinguished H5N1 three times, only to have it reappear among gamecocks, wild crows, and more than 130,000 chickens at the Asada Nosan poultry farm in Tamba, Kyoto prefecture. The farm was started by Hajimu Asada, 67, in 1973. Asada, deputy chair of the Japan Poultry Association, concealed the outbreak until after 18,000 chickens died and the deaths were exposed by the author of an anonymous letter to the authorities. Threatened with prosecution, Asada and his wife Chisako, 64, on March 7 hanged themselves.

Vaccination controversy

Indonesia and China have opted for high-volume vaccination instead of prophylactic killing, limiting poultry culling to the immediate vicinity of birds known to have H5N1. Otherwise, their strategy is to try to isolate both outbreak sites and especially vulnerable locations through “ring vaccination.”

For example, to protect 184 wild bird species including seven that are considered internationally endangered, Chinese officials vaccinated all poultry within 10 kilometres of Caohai Lake in Guizhou province.

This approach is controversial, not least because some experts believe H5N1 emerged in the first place because of flawed vaccination efforts in southern China.

The argument against vaccination is that even the best flu vaccines do not prevent all strains of the disease. They can merely prevent illness among infected animals, who become incubators for vaccination-resistant mutant strains. The weaker the vaccine, the more readily this occurs.

Only once, in Mexico in 1995, has vaccination succeeded as the first line of defense against avian flu. Even there, warned *New Scientist* writer Debora MacKenzie on March 24, “The virus is still circulating silently,” just as “The H5N1 virus is almost certainly still circulating among the vaccinated birds” in Asia. The fear is that in this abnormal setting, it may evolve into a form that is not only fatal to people, like the current form, but can also spread from person to person. Research in Mexico,” MacKenzie said, “has shown for the first time that under these conditions bird flu evolves at an unprecedented rate, with unpredictable consequences.”

The data, compiled by USDA scientist David Suarez, is to appear soon in the *Journal of Virology*, wrote MacKenzie.

U.S. and Canadian authorities are meanwhile struggling to contain outbreaks of other avian flus in Maryland, Delaware, and British Columbia, before they spread or mutate. The outbreak in Maryland and Delaware, among farms that supply live markets in New York and New Jersey, appeared to have been suppressed in mid-March, but re-emerged after four weeks, bringing the slaughter of 328,000 chickens at two locations. Almost as many chickens were killed at five locations in the Fraser Valley region of B.C., where at least one poultry worker was infected with the H7 strain of avian flu.

Of background concern to public health officials



Hong Kong live poultry market. (Kim Bartlett)

worldwide, and likely to get increased research attention following the H5N1 pandemic, is a warning by Tulane University epidemiologist Eric Johnson that viruses which cause cancer in chickens and turkeys might also be responsible for elevated rates of cancer in the lungs, kidneys, pancreas, blood, and lymphatic systems of poultry workers.

Johnson published findings from a study of Baltimore poultry workers in 1997, and followed up with a study of Missouri poultry workers published in October 2003. The Baltimore poultry workers contracted the suspect cancers at rates four times as high as the general public. The Missouri poultry workers contracted the cancers more often than the general public, but below the threshold for statistical significance.

The cancer-causing viruses and H5N1 are not related. The central part of Johnson’s argument, however, is that avian viruses in general may be afflicting humans far more often and more subtly than is commonly supposed, and may produce longterm effects even when no short-term effects are evident.

How it happened

H5N1 hit Southeast Asia after regional poultry production increased 3% in 2003, half again faster than the world increase of 2%. Global poultry slaughter in 2003 came to 50 billion, according to *Watt Publishing’s Executive Guide to World Poultry Trends*, with about 53 million hens in egg production at any given time.

Avian disease epidemics typically involve three separate and distinct bird populations. Outbreaks usually begin among wild birds, and would burn themselves out if the afflicted flocks had no contact with domestic birds. Occasionally, however, wild birds infect populations of highly mobile domestic birds such as gamecocks, birds raised for shooting, or racing pigeons, all of whom spend time outdoors yet are raised in unnaturally close concentration. The human handlers of these birds then infect wholly confined domestic poultry.

Wild bird trafficking may have brought H5N1 into proximity to gamecocks at marketplaces. The magnitude of the illegal Thai traffic in wild birds was illustrated by the March 14 arrest in Kabin Buri of Ousamarn Pongsri, 49, and Suthipong Sriwilai, 34, who were reportedly caught with more than 10,000 wild-caught birds in their truck. The two men intended to sell the birds for release by the devout at Buddhist temples.

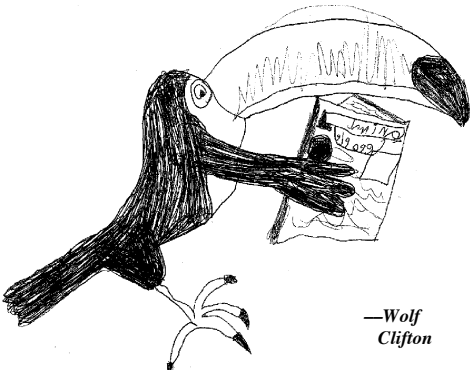
Pigeon racing may have been a factor in spreading H5N1 beyond the mainland. A hint at the scale of illegal international pigeon racing in Southeast Asia came on May 7 when cages holding more than 5,000 pigeons slid off the deck of a cargo vessel in the Bashi Channel between Taiwan and the Philippines. Agence France-Presse reported that the pigeons were among about 30,000 entrants in a seven-stage race with about \$3 million U.S. wagered on the outcome. —M.C.

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Humane education materials from South Africa

Animals In Religion: Our relationship with animals in a Multi-Faith Society
Shopping with CARE: A Classroom Guide to Ethical Consumerism
New Words for a New World • We Care About Cats • We Care About Dogs
Goosie's Story • Heroes & Lionhearts — all from The Humane Education Trust:

Long before South African education minister Kader Asmal endorsed the addition of humane education to the national curriculum, beginning this year, Louise Van Der Merwe formed the Humane Education Trust and began developing materials in hope of such an eventuality.

The South African introduction of humane education is much too young yet to begin to assess outcomes, or even which materials will gain the most classroom favor. The All-Africa Humane Education Summit hosted by Van Der Merwe in Cape Town in September 2003 was only the beginning of the in-service training that will be necessary to inspire and enable South African teachers to fulfill the new mandate.

To be remembered as a lost opportunity and a precaution is that similar mandates for humane education were introduced in 20 of the then 48 U.S. states by 1922, and largely came to nothing. The mandates, as adopted, were forthright in equating humane education as moral education and in expecting the curriculums to challenge students to think—but by 1930 the onset of the Great Depression and shrinking budgets both for education and for humane work brought the collapse of the youth groups and visiting teacher corps who had been entrusted with doing humane education, and the whole notion vanished from most U.S. schools for decades.

The major animal use industries organized defense cadres in the interim. By the time animal advocates rediscovered the old humane education mandates and began trying to re-implement them, animal use industry opposition was able to reduce the lessons to no more than basic discussion of dog and cat care, often without even a mention of pet overpopulation and the need to sterilize pets. Even today, despite the weight of many court verdicts in favor of classroom debate and dissent, teachers who try to host forthright debates over meat-eating, fur-wearing, and vivisection are often putting their jobs at risk.

The U.S. disappointment could recur in South Africa, but not if Van Der Merwe can help it. Developed on a budget of next to nothing, her materials have none of the gloss of humane education materials distributed in the U.S., yet some go well beyond U.S. norms in addressing many of the most genuinely difficult issues involving humans and animals.

Just the title of the Humane Education Trust workbook *Animals In Religion: Our relationship with animals in a Multi-Faith Society* could scare many U.S. teachers away from it. Included are discussions of the attitudes toward animals embodied in traditional African religions, Christianity, Hinduism, and Islam, with special attention to the works of pro-animal Mozambiquan author Credo Mutwa and Mohandas

Gandhi, who spent much of his early life in South Africa.

We Care About Cats and *We Care About Dogs* are Africanized versions of the typical U.S. humane education curriculum, while *New Words for a New World* and *Shopping with CARE: A Classroom Guide to Ethical Consumerism* repeat the tendency of humane education materials prepared by U.S. animal rights groups to be such obvious propaganda that they would seem to have little chance of winning favor, just on that account. *Goosie's Story*, “about a battery hen who is given a chance to lead a normal life,” likewise leans toward the preachy and predictable.

Yet *Heroes & Lionhearts*, originally issued by Gecko Books in 1966, is a story collection that will be read to tatters, recounting the deeds of many of the winners of the National Council of SPCAs’ “Animal of the Year” and “Bravery in the Service of Animals” awards. The collection is written at the level of fourth through sixth graders, but will also be enjoyed by the many adults who devour the stories accompanying the presentations of the Lewyt Award for Heroic & Compassionate Animals inside the back cover of many editions of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

The *Heroes & Lionhearts* workbook, developed by C. Stanley & R. Visser of Vista Publications, should slip easily into classroom use almost anywhere.

The *Heroes & Lionhearts* materials echo in theme the most successful humane education materials ever used in the U.S., developed around the 1905 Jack London novel *White Fang*. London in *White Fang* addressed pet theft, dogfighting, sled dog racing and pulling, and the animal/human bond, among other still current topics. *White Fang* brought London to the notice of Massachusetts SPCA and American Humane Education Society founder George Angell and his successor, Frances Rowley. Angell had started the Bands of Mercy for grade schoolers, which by 1912 claimed 265,000 graduates. Rowley and London started the Jack London Clubs for older youth. As proto-animal rights groups, the Jack London Clubs drove dogfighting out of the sports pages of respectable newspapers, and before their dissolution, after London’s death, began fighting abuse of circus animals. Eastern European counterparts, called the White Fang Societies, were almost the only humane institutions to survive Communism.

I felt the *White Fang* influence as late as 1964 when I was issued a tattered copy that had been donated to my junior high school by a defunct humane education society decades before, along with the 1941 novel *My Friend Flicka*, by Mary O’Hara, about a young man’s efforts to tame a wild horse. My



Louise & Ivan Van Der Merwe. (Kim Bartlett)

teacher, Miss Laurens, who appeared to be in her seventies, was the last to teach these remnants of the onetime California state humane curriculum. She retired two years later and her venerable textbooks were incinerated.

Ten years later, in Kharkov, the Ukraine, future Center for the Ethical Treatment of Animals/Leo Tolstoy Chapter founder Igor Parfenov had a comparably inspiring encounter with a Russian translation of *White Fang*.

For each of us, an unforgettable dog story was part of our introduction to a calling. For each, I suspect, the story itself was what taught whatever we learned. Neither of us was a great student. We may not have even done whatever worksheets went with *White Fang*.

Memorable humane education needs to be story-centered. While *White Fang* would be incomprehensible to children who have never seen snow, the works of Credo Mutwa and the *Heroes & Lionhearts* stories fill the requirement appropriately for South Africa. So long as the South African curriculum incorporates these items, it will incorporate the most essential elements for success.

On March 24, 2004 meanwhile, longtime Wet Nose Animal Rescue Centre spokesperson Beatrice Wiltshire founded the first of a projected national string of Ubuntu Clubs at the Bainsvlei Combined School, Bainsvlei district, Bloemfontein. “Ubuntu” is a word meaning “compassion and kindness,” and is also the name given to the calf featured in the 15-minute humane education video *Saving Baby Ubuntu*, produced by the Humane Education Trust in 2003 and distributed by Compassion in World Farming.

The Ubuntu Clubs too are in the spirit of George Angell. —Merritt Clifton



All-Africa Humane Education Summit delegates, left to right: Azevedo Nhantumbo, Mozambique; M.H. Nthaga, Botswana; Amina Abaza, Egypt; Chris Mercer, South Africa; Josphat Ngonyo, Kenya; Karen Menczer, U.S.; Mukasa Kyazze, Uganda; Mustafa Bakrawi, Sudan. (Kim Bartlett)

The Ivory Markets of East Asia by Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles

Save the Elephants (POB 54667, Nairobi, Kenya), 2003. 112 pages, paperback.

A week-long meeting of the 50th Standing Committee for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species concluded on March 19, 2004 in Geneva, Switzerland, without authorizing South Africa, Namibia and Botswana to sell 60 tons of stockpiled elephant ivory.

CITES in November 2002 approved the sales in principle, but required that the ivory not actually go to the auction block before May 2004, and not then unless a control system called Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants could be shown to be working properly. The goal of MIKE is to prevent elephant poaching by identifying and intercepting sales of ivory other than from the authorized stocks.

Uganda, Ethiopia, Mali, Cameroon, Tunisia and Ghana joined Kenya in successfully resisting pressure from South Africa, Namibia, and Botswana to allow the sales. Among the many Kenyans who had a distinguished part in the successful outcome for elephants were Esmond Martin and Daniel Stiles. Martin has been investigating illegal wildlife trafficking in Kenya and Tanzania for nearly 40 years. *The Ivory Markets of East Asia* is at least his fifth book about the rhino horn and elephant ivory traffic. Stiles’ relevant experience spans more than 30 years.

Their belief is that the global embargo on ivory sales initially imposed 15 years ago to protect African elephants is now especially needed to protect Asian elephants, too.

“The 1990 CITES ivory ban had an immediate and profound effect on elephant populations in

both Africa and Asia,” Martin and Stiles conclude. “International ivory trading plummeted from 1990 to 1995, with initial steep falls in the price of raw ivory in Africa. Elephant poaching in Africa fell off dramatically in most places. However, as African elephant populations in the eastern and southern regions grew, populations in most of South East Asia declined, in some countries by more than 80%.

“It appears that demand for ivory rose in Asia in the 1990s, stimulated by economic development, motivating Asian elephant poaching,” Martin and Stiles summarize. “Political instability in some Asian elephant range states also contributed to poaching. The decline in African ivory supplies prompted raw ivory prices to rise in Asia around 1994/95. This price rise and renewed demand for ivory motivated traders to smuggle more ivory from Africa to Asia. Where data are available, they indicate that raw ivory prices and domestic markets in parts of Africa began to rise from about 1995 as well.”


The rise in ivory prices, trafficking, and poaching coincided with the first serious effort by

would-be ivory exporting nations to relax the CITES embargo—and presaged a trend. The primary demand for ivory is not, after all, for use in producing consumer goods. Rather, ivory is purchased primarily in speculation, which as yet has been little influenced by the evidence Martin and Stiles have collected from Japan, China, Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan that the quality of ivory carving skill has substantially declined. Ivory acquisition at all levels appears to be motivated less by desire for ivory goods than by desire to possess contraband which at some future date may gain value precisely because it is inaccessible—either because it is contraband or because wild elephants are extinct.

“I found 35,000 pieces of ivory for sale in Hong Kong,” Martin told Julianna Kettlewell of the BBC News Online science staff in October 2003. “But it wasn’t in the back street markets. It was in all the major tourist areas, the expensive hotels. People are buying it.”

Stiles estimated that 27 metric tons of ivory remain in circulation, despite the CITES embargo. At least 80% appears to be from poached elephants.

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Prosecuting Animal Cruelty & Illegal Animal Fighting

AIM Reality Training video, featuring Captain Ken “Beau” Beauregard & Dena Mangiamele, DVM.

(POB 26593, Los Angeles, CA 90026; 213-413-6428; <help@realitytraining.com>; <www.realitytraining.com>), 2004.

Two hours. Available on DVD disk or in VHS format. Free to law enforcement agencies and *bona fide* humane organizations.

The Sheriff’s Department in Newton County, Alabama, during the last week of January 2004 apprehended 120 suspects in connection with a dogfight in Covington. This one raid resulted in more arrests than all dog-fighting raids around the U.S. combined did as recently as 1997.

The Sheriff’s Department in Indian River County, Florida, during the last week of February 2004 seized 1,500 gamecocks: more than the total number seized nationally in any year for which statistics are available prior to 2001.

In the first week of March 2004, *Sporting Dog Journal* publisher James Fricchione, 34, was convicted in Goshen, New York, of six felonies and five misdemeanors for allegedly promoting dogfights.

Sporting Dog Journal, supported by paid subscriptions and kennel advertising, “has about 6,000 subscribers nationwide,” wrote Oliver Mackson of the *Middletown Times Herald-Record*.

Said prosecutor David Hoover, “To the dogfighting world, this is like taking down Al Capone.”

Animal fighting, stereotypically associated with backwoods rednecks, migrant workers, and inner city youths, has re-emerged after almost a century of successful repression as a major branch of organized crime. Police, animal control officers, and humane investigators need all the help they can get to bring it to heel.

In early 2003 the law enforcement training film production company In The Line of Duty released a 35-minute video called *Animal Abuse: Why Cops Can & Need To Stop It*, priced at \$95 per copy. Animal Issues Movement founder Phyllis Daugherty, of Los Angeles, appreciated that it was a well-meaning attempt to fill a gap in police officer training, and obtained a grant to distribute free copies to law enforcement agencies.

Daugherty bought and distributed 150 copies before deciding she could and should do better.

Daugherty, a 20-year veteran of animal advocacy, in 1989 produced an influential training video featuring Marvin Mackie,

DVM, teaching early-age dog and cat sterilization surgery, and in 2001 produced a video documentary on overcrowding in animal shelters entitled *Standing Room Only*.

Having an idea what was really needed, but only the remainder of her grant to work with, Daugherty simply set up a video camera on a table and invited two friends over to practice show-and-tell.

One participant was Captain Ken “Beau” Beauregard, a former police officer who retired due to medical disability and went on to do investigative work for the San Diego County Public Defender’s Office and the San Diego Humane Society. In recent years he has primarily taught law enforcement technique.

The other participant was Dena Mangiamele, DVM, who was formerly animal control director for San Diego County, and before that was chief veterinarian for the Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation. Also trained as a law enforcement officer, Mangiamele may have the most praised television presence of any veterinarian since “James Herriot,” a fictional character created in autobiographical novels by British veterinarian James Alfred Wright and played by professional actor Christopher Timothy.

Beauregard is particularly distinguished for his work on cockfighting cases, and has also developed expertise on dogfighting and animal hoarding. Mangiamele has more experience with dogfighting, and testified as an expert witness for the Fricchione prosecution, but also is familiar with animal hoarding and has handled cockfighting cases.

Daugherty started the camera and the conversation, she told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, then stepped aside as Beauregard and Mangiamele “discussed what actually happens when you arrive at the scene of a dogfight or cockfight: how to protect the officers, detain the suspects, safeguard spectators (including children), identify, gather and preserve evidence, identify the animals for care, and photograph and videotape wounds for future reference—all the details of how to prepare for court and handle the animals, done in a brainstorming atmosphere,” with some use of props and illustrative material from past cases.

“We bought a second-hand Mac, and some editing programs, and cut down seven hours of rambling discussion,” Daugherty continued. “It’s not going to win an Academy Award, but I think most law enforcement officers will find it helpful, and all the material is free. We are going to continue interactive training online with anyone who wants to log on. AIM is doing this with <www.Pet-Abuse.com>, so their data bank will also be available—again, at no charge to the officers.

Cruelty case data

Alison Gianotto, founder of <www.Pet-Abuse.com>, makes a cameo appearance to conclude *Prosecuting Animal Cruelty & Illegal Animal Fighting*. She describes her project as “the only international searchable online database of convicted animal abusers with information provided by law-enforcement, animal control/humane organizations and prosecutors around the world.”

ANIMAL PEOPLE and the Animal Legal Defense Fund had the same idea more than 10 years before Gianotto started, beginning with a joint study of cruelty case sentencing patterns and working in a pre-World Wide Web data compilation format oriented toward fax-on-request usage.

After the first abstract of findings appeared in 1992, the ALDF and **ANIMAL PEOPLE** projects took different paths.

The ALDF side of it grew into an online data base of noteworthy animal-related court cases.

The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** side expanded into paper files on thousands of cases, often used in statistical reviews to topics of interest, but the files have never been converted into an online searchable data base despite our long-held ambition of doing so. Our files on approximately 1,000 animal hoarding cases were almost ready for web formatting on October 20, 1998, when an ill-timed lightning flash that hit a wire during a backup operation destroyed our newsroom computer and our external hard drive, and severely damaged our laptop as well. Only the abstract of the first 688 cases could be recovered. The mission is now Gianotto’s, may her luck be better and her project more enduring.

As to Academy Awards, there is none for law enforcement training videos, but *Prosecuting Animal Cruelty & Illegal Animal Fighting* will help even seasoned veterans of humane investigation.

Daugherty deserves an award not only for the quality of the information shared, but also for observing on camera that, “The fact that an abusive behavior has persisted for several generations within the same family does not make it a part of their ‘culture.’”

Prosecutors, healers, and law enforcement are mostly now agreed on that point as regards child abuse and spousal abuse, despite some continuing confusion involving ethnic customs. It is time to extend that recognition to animal abuse, which precedes other forms of family violence, as Beauregard points out, in approximately 70% of all documented cases.

ANIMAL FIGHTING, 1997-2003

Dogfighting

| Year | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Headline busts | 11 | 24 | 54 | 66 | 75 | 48 | 48 |
| Related drugs/homicide | 3 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 5 |
| People involved | 76 | 136 | 237 | 297 | 282 | 306 | 426 |
| Dogs seized | 95 | 365 | 791 | 896 | 869 | 428 | 549 |
| Felony convictions | 1 | 2 | 7 | 25 | 18 | 14 | 35 |

Cockfighting

| Year | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Headline busts | 10 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 35 | 32 | 32 |
| Related drugs/homicide | 0 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| People involved | 350 | 498 | 389 | 874 | 1508 | 497 | 458 |
| Birds seized | 725 | 763 | 1023 | 876 | 7995 | 3390 | 4113 |
| Felony convictions | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 8 |

Data collected by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on dogfighting and cockfighting arrests during the past seven years offers hope that the boom in animal fighting of the past two decades may have crested—but only just barely, and only in response to increasingly effective law enforcement. The trends indicate a leveling off at somewhat less than the peak volume of activity, yet still a very high volume compared to the pre-peak years.

A World of Butterflies

*by Brian Cassie, with photos by Kjell Sandved
and extended preface by Robert Michael Pyle*

**Bulfinch Press (c/o Times Warner Book Group,
1275 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020), 2004.
420 pages, hardcover. \$22.50.**

A World of Butterflies is an odd hybrid of field guide and coffee table book, pocket-sized and consisting chiefly of illustrations, but having the feel of being something to be paged through indoors, not a quick reference to be packed along on hikes. It comes with a dust-jacket, sure to be shredded on any field expedition, and locating any particular butterfly seen on the wing without already knowing the name of it will be slow going, since the specimens are not grouped in any manner lending itself to quick reference.

The girdled silk moth and the giant silk moth appear next to each other, for example, with some superficial logic, but since they live on different continents and look nothing alike, there is little risk of them being confused in observation. What they have most in common is frequently meeting their demise in boiling water, the most common method of separating their silken cocoons from the insect larvae within. Waiting until the larvae have hatched and left is perfectly possible, but few producers exercise that much patience, because few buyers insist that they must.

Ahimsa Peace Silk

Rayon and nylon so thoroughly extirpated insect silk from the U.S. market half a century ago that silk today claims less than 2.5% of the total U.S. market for imported natural fibres. But silk is still among the most commonly used fibres in Asia, and the treatment of silk worms is accordingly a moral concern for Jains, Brahmin Hindus, and strict Buddhists, among others, as well as for secular vegans and other animal advocates who extend practicing *ahimsa* to insects.

“For the last two years People for Animals has been developing Ahimsa Peace Silk for people who want to wear silk but won’t because of the cruelty involved,” People for Animals founder Maneka Gandhi wrote to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** just two days after *A World of Butterflies* arrived. “We have finally developed it and have a wonderful product range. Now I need people to buy the products!”

The product list is at <www.ahimsapeacesilk.com>.

“We are looking for people not to buy one piece at a

time,” Mrs. Gandhi continued, “as this becomes very expensive for us to ship, but for people who run boutiques etc., who would like to buy it for resale.

“The purpose of the exercise was not just to develop the silk,” Mrs. Gandhi said, “but also to turn it into a viable business, so that my 21 animal hospitals can get their own source of funding.”

Collecting

A World of Butterflies, like most field guides and most coffee table books, omits any discussion of either humane or ecological issues. In part this may be because the potential buyers include butterfly collectors, whose often illegal depredations have driven so many rare species to the verge of extinction that entomologists today zealously guard knowledge of the specific sites where remnant populations may persist. Some butterfly species may have been hunted to death, though this is uncertain because in recent years many species formerly believed to have been extinct have turned up in other locations, especially in the British Isles and Japan, the global hubs of butterfly collecting.

The absence of even a few words of admonition about admiring butterflies alive rather than killing them would severely disappoint several **ANIMAL PEOPLE** readers at the Kharkov pedagogical university in the Ukraine. Ph.D. candidate Juri Boychuk and freshmen Darina Tsupko and Viktoriya Shchelglova recently submitted a guest essay on that subject.

“Entomological collections are part of the main cultural heritage of the Ukraine,” they argued. “Nowadays these collections need state protection,” lest the rare specimens be stolen and sold. Boychuk, Tsupko, and Shchelglova urged that the existing collections be much more thoroughly catalogued and registered, to permit more

efficient study and discourage theft.

Then they went on to recommend that if butterflies are to be collected, only farmed specimens should be used. Their conclusion, however, was that photography provides a nicer trophy for both the hobby collector and most scientific purposes, better preserves the colors of the animals, and should replace specimen-collecting in almost all circumstances.

ANIMAL PEOPLE did not publish the essay because few of our readers are ever likely to collect butterflies. We did, however, accept the Bulfinch Press offer of a review copy of *A World of Butterflies* in hopes of finding a revolution of conscience underway among insect hobbyists since the era when sticking pins through butterflies rather than computer-hacking was the most caricatured pastime of science geeks.

Boychuk, Tsupko, and Shchelglova attested that something of the sort is happening in Kharkov. Unfortunately, it does not seem to be happening yet at the Times-Warner Book

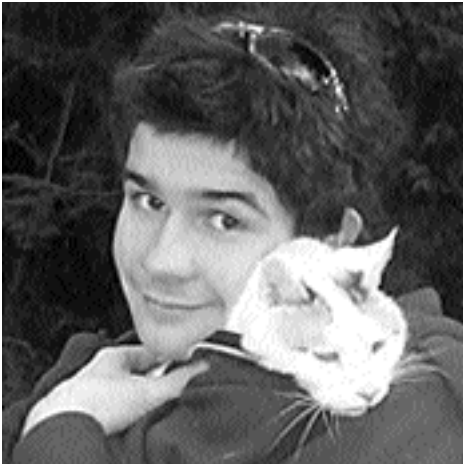


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ANIMAL OBITS

Voltaire, 20, the cat who inspired **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett to become involved in cat rescue, was euthanized on March 2 to ease a passage which had already begun. "I adopted Voltaire from the Animal Rescue League animal shelter in Houston, founded by the late George Huebner, a legendary animal cruelty prosecutor who was very supportive of my entry into animal welfare work," recalled Bartlett. "At the time I had two dogs, but was feeling an urge to experience a cat in my life. I was admiring a long-haired grey kitten who was hissing and spitting at everyone, including me, when a woman and her son came up beside me, opened a cage door, and plucked out a skinny white kitten with blue eyes and a bit too much pink trim. She said, 'Look at this kitten...see how calm he is,' and handed him to me. Indeed he was calm. He didn't even extend his claws to get a grip on me as I held him. He had charisma, and I said, 'Okay, I'll take this one.' Voltaire was truly a remarkable cat, out of hundreds I have known. He weighed 23 pounds in his prime and was acknowledged by as many as 40 other cats in our household to be the almighty tom, but he never abused his power, never



Voltaire with Wolf Clifton.

picked on the other cats, was slow to anger when challenged, and never failed to welcome new cats into his kingdom. He was even affectionate toward the dogs. We called Voltaire the 'Buddha cat' because of his serene nature."

Spot, 15, English springer spaniel companion to U.S. President George W. Bush and family, was euthanized on February 21 after suffering a series of strokes. Spot was born at the White House in 1989 to Millie, pet of former U.S. President George H. Bush and his wife Barbara.

Jabari, 13, a male lowland gorilla, escaped by unknown means from the Dallas Zoo gorilla habitat on March 18, and was shot by police after pummeling Cheryl Reichert, 39, and biting Keisha Thomas Heard, 31, and her son Rivers Noah Heard, 3. Considered escape-proof when built in 1990, the exhibit was honored by the American Zoo Association for innovative design in 1992—but a gorilla did escape in 1998, injuring a keeper, for which the zoo was fined \$25,000 by the USDA, and in 2000 a chimpanzee named Mary was accidentally electrocuted when she fell on a live wire after she was tranquilizer-darted after an escape.

Calle, 37, a female African elephant, was euthanized on March 7 at the San Francisco Zoo several hours after an attack by her companion Tinkerbelle, 38. The *San Francisco Chronicle* disclosed two days earlier that Calle was soon to be euthanized due to a degenerative leg injury suffered prior to 1994, when the Los Angeles Zoo acquired her from a traveling circus. Transferred to San Francisco after injuring handler Ronald Cotter in 1997, Calle was found to have tuberculosis soon after her arrival, but was considered recovered after 18 months of treatment. More than 100 people turned out on March 7, some to say goodbye and some to protest the euthanasia decision. San Francisco Zoo spokesperson Nancy Chan told reporters that the elephants were agitated by the protest activities before Tinkerbelle abruptly pushed Calle down.

Apache, 19 months, a wolf who escaped from the Binder Park Zoo in Michigan with two other wolves on January 3, was hit by a train 20 miles away circa March 6. The other two wolves had been recaptured.

HUMAN OBITUARIES

Shelby Dow, 56, died on December 24, 2003 in Teaneck, New Jersey, of a coronary occlusion. Starting as a sheriff's deputy in Salt Lake County, Utah, Dow transferred to animal control and in 1978 became animal control director. "Shelby and I worked together when the National Animal Control Association was getting organized, and collaborated on a 1981 research study of why people relinquish animals to shelters," recalled longtime friend Phil Arkow. After a stint as vice president of NACA, Dow spent two years with the American Humane Association. "In 1985, he was recruited as vice president of the American SPCA in New York City," the *Salt Lake City Deseret News* recalled. "There he oversaw operations in all five boroughs." Dow eventually left employment in animal welfare, but his "commitment to animals continued until his death," the *Deseret News* continued. "He was a consultant to Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, and had just organized Animal PAC," to promote pro-animal candidates. "His family will continue Animal PAC in his memory," the *Deseret News* said.

John Werler, 81, died of cancer on March 21 in Houston. Born in Germany, Werler emigrated to New Jersey with his family in 1926. Seeking to discourage Werler from zoo work, his father burned his books about animals, but Werler took a job at the Staten Island Zoo anyway. After Coast Guard duty during World War II, Werler spent nine years at the San Antonio Zoo, moved to the Houston Zoo in 1956, and directed the Houston Zoo from 1963 to 1992. *The Houston Chronicle* credited Werner with introducing professional staff in place of hiring through political patronage. "He allowed me to organize animal rights events at the zoo entrance in the early 1980s," **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett recalls. Credited with discovering 12 reptiles and amphibians previously unknown to science in Central America, Werler and Texas A&M University professor emeritus James Dixon co-authored *Texas Snakes: Distribution, Identification, and Natural History* (1992).

David Quigg, 52, of Lexington, Massachusetts, died on March 8 from complications of major surgery. Quigg was remembered by the *Boston Globe* as "an animal activist, environmentalist, and vegan," who often tabled on animal issues with his wife Holly Pearson.

Robert L. Fischer died of a heart attack on October 27, 2003. "He was the founder and executive director of the Golden State Humane Society in Long Beach and Garden Grove, California, for 30 years," wrote assistant director Terry Fitzpatrick. Despite the loss, Fitzpatrick said, the two Golden State clinics achieved Fischer's 2003 goal of sterilizing 10,000 dogs and cats.

Patt Davis, 77, died in her sleep on March 22 in Dallas. Born Patricia Lundstrom in Manistique, Michigan, she arrived in Dallas to attend flight school during World War II. "While in Dallas, she met and later married her flight instructor, R. McCree Davis, of the pioneer Texas banking family," recalled the *Dallas Morning News*. She founded the Garland Humane Society in 1971, which became the Humane Society of Greater Dallas; cofounded the Texas Humane Information Network; cofounded The Association of Sanctuaries; and was a longtime board member and volunteer with many other humane organizations. Her second of three children, Cile Holloway of Frisco, Texas, followed her in a lifelong commitment to humane work in a variety of roles with numerous organizations.

Ruth Violet Hogan, 87, died on November 23, 2003, in New Port Richey, Florida. As a member of the Humane Committee of New Jersey, Hogan circa 1957 coined the phrase "ABC for Animal Birth Control" to promote dog and cat sterilization. Relocating to Florida in 1968, Hogan continued in humane work as a volunteer for Friends of Animals and the SPCA of Pinellas County until 2001.

Father Jerome Charles Britt, 47, died in his sleep on March 27 in Burlington, Ohio. Britt, pastor of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Church, was known for his four dogs, three of them pound rescues, and for his blessings of animals.

Mary Hanmer, 88, died on March 19 in Palmetto, Florida, her home for seven years. Hanmer was involved in dog rescue for about 40 years in Hart, Michigan, longtime friend Alice Suzhai told the *Oceana Herald Journal*. From 1972 until circa 1995 Hanmer operated the now defunct K9 Halfway House Adoption Center in Hart.

Ross Witham, 86, the "Turtle Man of Martin County, Florida," died on February 27. Witham began hatching baby green sea turtles in 1957, as a Florida Department of Natural Resources marine biologist stationed at the House of Refuge Museum on Hutchinson Island. Supplied with eggs by sea turtle conservationist Archie Carr, Witham restored green sea turtles to the region by releasing more than 18,000 hatchlings. By 2000, 471 green sea turtle nests were found on Hutchinson Island, up from just one when Witham started.

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|---|
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| In memory of Katie, beloved cat of Teresa. |
| In memory of Dam, a Phuket street dog. —John Dalley |
| In memory of Robert Fischer. —Terry Fitzpatrick |
| In memory of Voltaire. —Lindy and Marvin Sobel |
| In loving memory of Voltaire. Bless you and your work on behalf of all animals. —Diana and Bob Weners |
| In loving memory of Tess, the quintessential cat. —Nicole Clifton, Phyllis and Jack Clifton |
| In memory of Purr Box (12/3/87), Prometheus (3/21/81), Friendl (10/30/87), Lizzie (5/8/84), Boy Cat (12/26/85), Miss Penrose (11/18/98), Duke (11/1/98) and Blackie (9/9/96). |

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"How to Build a Straw Bale Dog House" video. Tapes and shipping free. Animal charities and agencies may qualify for free tapes for community distribution. Call D.E.L.T.A. Rescue at 661-269-4010.

MOBILE SPAY/NEUTER CLINIC
After 70,000 surgeries, we've outgrown our 1997 Dodge gas V-10, 22-foot spay/neuter vehicle. 83K miles, many extras, very good condition. \$35K. Call TEAM 860-399-7142 or e-mail office@everyanimalmatters.org.

SEA TURTLES AND STORKS ON THEIR NESTS—MONKEYS, JACKALS, JUNGLE CATS, sometimes a tiger! See the wildlife of Visakhapatnam, **INDIA**, with an expert guide from the **Visakha SPCA**. Proceeds help the VSPCA, including our street dog rescue project, which ended the electrocution of street dogs. **Info:** <vspcadeep@yahoo.co.in>

RAINFOREST REPTILE REFUGE
www.rainforestsearch.com/rrrs

ELEPHANTS, RHINOS, LIONS, AND THE GREAT WILDEBEEST MIGRATION — See the wildlife of **KENYA** with an expert guide from **Youth For Conservation**. All proceeds benefit animal protection, including our anti-poaching snare removal project, which in 2000 saved the lives of more than 2,500 animals. **Info:** <yfc@todays.co.ke>

Take time to smell the flowers and to visit: <http://humanelink.org>

SIGN PETITION TO END CRUEL DOG AND CAT SLAUGHTER IN KOREA: Intl. Aid for Korean Animals/ Korea Animal Protection Society, POB 20600, Oakland, CA 94620; <www.kore-animals.org>. Donations are desperately needed to buy supplies for KAPS shelter in Korea. Long-term support needed for humane education. We are Korean - please help us stop the terrible suffering of dogs and cats in Korea!

| ORGANIZATION | TYPE | GIVEN/EARNED | BUDGET | PROGRAMS | OVERHEAD | % | ADJ | NET ASSETS | TANGIBLE | ASSETS |
|---------------------------------|------|--------------|--------|------------|----------|------------------------|-----|------------|----------|---|
| FUNDS/INVEST NOTE | | | | | | | | | | |
| American Anti-Vivisection Soc V | \$ | 3,057,963 | \$ | 1,308,987 | \$ | 1,150,713 | \$ | 158,274 | 12% 15% | \$ 12,907,038 \$ 46,074 \$ 9,553,282 |
| American Bird Conservancy | AE | \$ 1,971,002 | \$ | 1,997,777 | \$ | 1,651,839 | \$ | 345,938 | 17% 17% | \$ 1,431,458 \$ 20,684 \$ 407,989 |
| American Humane | AE | \$ 8,558,927 | \$ | 10,366,805 | \$ | 8,405,154 | \$ | 1,961,651 | 26% 26% | \$ 7,841,291 \$ 2,441,628 \$ 1,505,160 |
| Defenders of Animal Rights | S | \$ 833,836 | \$ | 622,081 | \$ | 545,964 | \$ | 76,117 | 12% 28% | \$ 2,287,668 \$ 1,345,192 \$ 1,207,360 |
| DELTA Rescue | S | \$ 6,253,569 | \$ | 5,112,995 | \$ | 4,593,697 | \$ | 519,298 | 10% 19% | \$ 6,599,766 \$ 2,583,200 \$ 4,018,987 |
| Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Intl | | \$ 1,907,561 | \$ | 1,594,565 | \$ | 1,222,300 | \$ | 372,265 | 23% 23% | \$ 462,382 \$ 49,795 \$ 132,959 |
| Marine Mammal Center | S | \$ 7,456,189 | \$ | 4,188,538 | \$ | 2,911,317 | \$ | 1,377,221 | 33% 35% | \$ 11,520,300 \$ 2,511,983 \$ 5,499,232 |
| Wildlife On Easy Street | S | \$ 615,709 | \$ | 324,745 | \$ | 324,745 (none claimed) | | | 27% | \$ 896,945 \$ 551,161 \$ 261,847 # |

TIM O’BRIEN *CEO/Pres* AmerHumane \$211,013 #
ARTHUR G. SLADE *Pres* ARL/Boston \$202,582
Karen Goschen *Screen* AmerHumane \$198,182
Charles Molloy *VP* AmerHumane \$134,604
Edward Powers III *ARL/Boston* \$120,120
Bob Roth *Mrkt/Comm* AmerHumane \$118,791 #
Sharon O’Hara *VPProg* AmerHumane \$113,567
Jenny Lindmood *Cntrlr* ARL/Boston \$ 95,523
B.J. Griffin *ExeDr* MarineMammal \$ 95,000
Bosmat Gal *DirVet* ARL/Boston \$ 94,968
GEORGE FENWICK *Pres* AmerBirdCons \$ 94,791
CLAIRE RICHARDSON *Pres* Fossey \$ 92,953
Angelo Colace *DirIT* ARL/Boston \$ 91,992
Amy Marder *Behavior* ARL/Boston \$ 88,174
ALAN BERGER *ExDir* AnmlWelfInst \$ 83,640 #
TINA NELSON *ExecDir* AAVS \$ 75,932
David Pashley *VP* AmerBirdCons \$ 73,693
Gerald Winegrad *VP* AmerBirdCons \$ 73,593
MARY JO KOVIC *Pres* DefAnRghts \$ 71,645
Dieter Stklis *Scientist* Fossey \$ 66,455
CAROL ASVESTAS *Pres* AnmlSanctUS \$ 47,200
Tim O’Brien and **Bob Roth** are no longer with **American Humane**.
- **Alan Berger** is no longer with the **Animal Protection Institute**.
Now called **Big Cat Rescue Corp.**

ly accounted for 80% of Charles River income. By 2001, sales of non-animal tests accounted for 60%, according to a company profile authored in 2002 by *Boston Globe* staff writer Naomi Aoki.
—*Merritt Clifton*

Florianopolis, Brazil. Info: <www.ivu.org/congress/2004>.
Nov. 11-14: ***Spay/USA South. Reg. Leadership Conf.***, New Orleans. Info: 1-800-248-7729.