

Bison get grazing space in Montana but settlement puts wolves in the crosshairs

MISSOULA, Montana—Montana Governor Brian Schweitzer on March 17, 2011 authorized bison wandering out of Yellowstone National Park to graze within the Gardiner Basin, flanking the Yellowstone River on either side for about 13 miles north of Yellowstone. Bison who wander farther, into the Paradise Valley south of Livingston, will be shot, said Montana gubernatorial natural resources advisor Mike Volesky.

The March 17 order was Schweitzer's second attempt in 2010 to resolve the annual winter conflict between the instinct of bison to migrate out of Yellowstone to lower elevations in search of forage, and the hostility

of ranchers to the presence of bison from fear that they may transmit brucellosis to domestic cattle—which has in fact never happened.

Brucellosis, a bacterial disease which causes still births in hooved animals, is also carried by elk in the Yellowstone region, who are encouraged to roam freely as coveted targets of hunters.

Earlier Schweitzer allowed 25 bison to enter a 2,500-acre pasture within the Gallatin National Forest. The bison were removed when they repeatedly left the National Forest. Recommending that bison should be hunted within Yellowstone to reduce the pressure to migrate outside the park, Schweitzer on February 13, 2011 issued an executive order valid until May 15 against trucking bison through Montana for slaughter.

This obliged Yellowstone National Park staff to hold about 560 bison in corrals at Stephens Creek, after they were captured while leaving the park, with about 70 more bison in an "overflow" facility at Corwin Springs. The Stephens Creek site has a separate holding area for bison who test positive for exposure to brucellosis. The Corwin Springs site can only keep bison who test



Yellowstone bison, in winter. (Buffalo Field Campaign)

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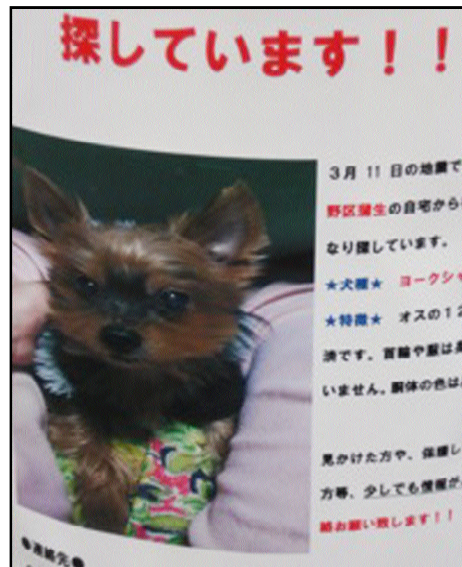
Animal rescuers respond to the crisis in Japan

If animals ran for high ground or took cover just before the Tohoku Chih earthquake hit Japan at 2:46 p.m. on March 11, 2011, accounts of their behavior did not reach **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. The catastrophe appears to have taken Japanese animals as much by surprise as humans, more than 27,000 of whom were dead or missing.

Rating 9.0 on the Richter scale, with an epicenter 20 miles below the sea off the northeast coast, the most powerful quake in recorded Japanese history was followed by a tsunami whose 33-foot wave hurled cars through third-floor windows. Already airborne, several news agency helicopters videotaped destruction resembling the rampages of the cinematic monster Godzilla.

One camera crew focused on a large dark-colored dog, racing the wave and the rubble it carried. The wave split, surging around either side of a levee to come at the dog from both directions. Rapidly reversing course, the dog kept ahead of the water until after the main force of the waves broke. The camera lost track of the dog then, but as the wave had diminished to surf-sized, the dog—if not bludgeoned by debris—had a fighting chance to swim to safety.

What became of most other animals in the path of the tsunami and subsequent



A missing pet poster in Sendai. (ARK)

radiation leaks from the damaged Fukushima nuclear reactor complex was as unclear as the fate of that dog.

About 510,000 people were displaced to emergency shelters in the immediate wake of the disaster. This number was cut in half during the next 10 days, as many displaced people found accommodation with family and friends. Realizing the difficulty for their hosts of housing more people in small apartments, displaced persons urgently sought boarding space for pets they had saved. Some surrendered animals to shelters, but government animal control shelters near the disaster area suspended their usually rigid 72-hour holding period before killing unclaimed dogs and cats, to avoid killing pets who might be reunited with survivors.

Based on Japanese average ratios of dogs and cats to humans, and one feral cat population survey done in 2006 in part of the tsunami-stricken region, and taking into account that almost all pets were home while their people were away at work or school, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** estimated that a minimum of about 42,000 pet dogs and about 45,000 cats, both pets and ferals, were killed outright in the devastated residential neighborhoods of Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, and Chiba prefectures.

Another 48,000 dogs, 51,000 pet cats, and up to 2,000 feral cats might have

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ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care About Animals

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Ohio reneges on veal calf deal

COLUMBUS—Can the Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board keep a promise?

Only 11 members of the 13-member board on March 2, 2011 voted on a proposed regulatory standard for raising veal calves, but six of the 11 approved of a standard which violates a June 2010 agreement brokered by former Ohio governor Ted Strickland that kept off the November 2010 ballot a proposal to ban veal crates, sow gestation crates, and battery cages for laying hens.

If the two Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board members who did not vote on March 2 oppose the veal standard on a re-vote, the Strickland agreement may hold up.

If not, the initiative proposed by the Ohioans for Humane Farms coalition may yet go before the voters—but apparently not before

withstanding a legal challenge from representatives of agribusiness who contend that the Strickland agreement did not allow Ohioans for Humane Farms to submit petitions signed in 2008 to place the initiative on the state ballot years later.

The Humane Society of the United States, Farm Sanctuary, and other members of Ohioans for Humane Farms had collected more than half a million signatures to qualify the initiative for the 2008 ballot. The coalition members understood that those signatures would be considered valid if the initiative were to be submitted later, should the Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board fail to uphold the Strickland agreement.

"I think the Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board is going to reverse itself on veal and meet all five farm animal welfare elements of the agreement," HSUS president Wayne Pacelle told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "The decision should happen on April 5th. Several thousand comments in our favor have already come in to the board on this issue," Pacelle added.

The language approved by the Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board on March 2 state that "Veal calves will be permitted to be tethered or non-tethered in stalls of a minimum 24 inches wide and 66 inches long until December 31, 2017. After December 31, 2017, tethering may only be used...to prevent navel and cross sucking and restraint for examinations, treatments and transit," which in effect means that veal calves may continue to be kept exactly as they are kept now.

The Strickland agreement "stipulated that all calves must be kept in group housing starting in 2017, which mirrors a pledge made in 2007 by the American Veal Association," Pacelle elaborated. "All parties to the agreement consented to that policy. But the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, which

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Egyptian Society of Animal Friends vet treats camel near the Giza pyramids. (ESAF)

Camel Rescue Centre in India is world's first

JAIPUR, India—Help In Suffering on March 13, 2011 opened a new Camel Rescue Centre at Bassi, on the outskirts of Jaipur. The announcement was of global humane significance because, as best **ANIMAL PEOPLE** can determine, the Help In Suffering Camel Rescue Centre is the first facility built specifically to help camels in humane movement history, and only the second dedicated camel hospital in the world.

The first was the Dubai Camel Hospital, opened in 1990 by Sheikh Hamdan bin Rashid Al Maktoum to treat the 3,000 racing and dairy camels "belonging to the Maktoum family and their friends and relatives," wrote BBC News science reporter Anna-Marie Lever in January 2009.

By then, after almost 20 years in service, the Dubai Camel Hospital workload had expanded to include treating "4,000 breeding camels, 2,000 racing camels, and doing research into common afflictions," founding veterinarian Jahangir Akbar told Zac Sharpe of the Dubai periodical *Al Shindagah*. "Young camels tend to suffer from sore shins and damaged knee joints;

older camels are admitted for lameness and arthritis," Akbar said.

Noted Lever, "Respiratory complaints caused by infection are also common, as are gastric problems, because trainers push carbohydrate down their camels in an attempt to give them more energy to race, leading to acidosis."

Help In Suffering sees mostly cart-pulling camels, treating them from mobile units before the completion of the Camel Rescue Centre. Much of the work of the Help In Suffering Camel Project involves undoing the harm done to working camels by folk remedies, and educating the camel drivers against using them, regardless of tradition.

"For example," explains the Help In Suffering Camel Project web site, "a common method of treating throat and cold infections, or lameness, has been to inflict a deep burn by means of an iron rod applied to the skin of the affected area," which "is not only useless but can threaten the life of the camel."

The Camel Project team also sees a lot of colic, "commonly caused by lack of

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Editorial feature

Art, nukes, & ethical energy

Chilean shock artist Marco Evaristti won global notoriety in February 2000 with an exhibit at the Trapholt Art Museum in Kolding, Denmark, consisting of 10 blenders containing live goldfish. Visitors were invited to puree a goldfish.

Friends of Animals/Denmark, not affiliated with the U.S. organization Friends of Animals, won an injunction ordering that the electricity supply to the blenders should be cut off. When two goldfish were pureed anyhow, FoA/Denmark pursued criminal charges against Evaristti and museum director Peter Meyer. The case against Meyer went to court in May 2003. Meyer was acquitted, but even in Denmark, whose national identity is intertwined with commercial fishing, whale massacres in the Faroe Islands, and the Copenhagen fur trade, public opinion clearly rejected the notion of pulverizing live fish as “art.”

Evaristti, however, took the show on the road. On April 20, 2006 the blenders and goldfish arrived in Dornbirn, Austria. That night four animal advocates broke into the art gallery, smashed the blenders, and took the fish.

The methodology of Evaristti’s exhibitions could be compared to the use of live maceration by agribusiness, in routinely killing unwanted male chicks and “spent” egg-laying hens by the multi-million. People who fish for sport cause more prolonged animal suffering just by impaling a worm or other live bait on a hook, then hooking and reeling in a fish.

From a traditional animal welfare point of view, which accepts the use of animals to satisfy human needs, the argument that Evaristti’s exhibits are uniquely depraved and cruel rests on their evident lack of redeeming purpose.

From a conservation point of view, Evaristti’s exhibits are without consequence.

But from an animal rights point of view, pulverizing a live fish would not be any less wrong if done for some socially acceptable pretext.

Stopping Evaristti is easy compared to stopping the practices of the poultry and fishing industries, but stopping the poultry and fishing industries are longtime acknowledged goals of the animal rights movement. Indeed, some of the activists who publicized the break-in at the Austrian museum saw it as a symbolic gesture of opposition to the entire spectrum of cruelties inflicted on fish killed for food, and hoped that the episode would help to promote public awareness about the capacity of fish to suffer.

Rocky alliance with enviros

Surveys of animal rights advocates have repeatedly demonstrated that upward of 90% also define themselves as environmentalists, yet most acknowledge a wide gulf between animal rights perspectives and the prevailing views among mainstream environmentalists.

Mainstream environmentalism, for example, accepts the paradox of the “hunter/conservationist,” who kills wildlife in the name of protecting wildlife. Mainstream wildlife conservation is funded in part by the sale of hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses—and, in consequence, wildlife conservation policies and priorities are often warped to suit the interests of hunters, rather than the needs of wild animals.

Mainstream environmentalism also accepts—and promotes—ecological nativism, a pre-Darwinian theory of habitat which holds that only the species who evolved in a particular geological location actually belong there. Thus mainstream environmentalism encourages the massacre of “non-native” species, regardless of how well-suited to the habitat they may be, and how integral to the ecosystems which have evolved as result of habitat change.

Mainstream environmentalism exempts much anti-animal activity from the ecological precepts it selectively advances, and is especially self-contradictory in opposing pollution from factory farms without opposing the products of factory farms.

However, despite the clear conflicts between the perspectives of animal advocacy and mainstream environmentalism, animal advocates mostly perceive parallel interests in protecting habitat and endangered species, preventing pollution, seeking to remedy effects of climate change, and pursuing the safest, least ecologically damaging forms of energy development. Emerging at about the same time in the mid-1970s, the contemporary animal advocacy and environmental movements have sometimes found themselves in awkward alliances despite often being at odds. Animal advocates have generally regarded environmentalists as accept-

able political partners, despite the tendency of mainstream environmentalists to prefer to keep company with hunters.

Along the rocky way, energy policy has been among the few areas of consistent agreement. No major animal advocacy group has an independent energy policy, but almost all of them frequently endorse energy-related legislation and policy statements originating with the major mainstream environmental organizations.

In all likelihood the alliance of animal advocates and environmentalists on energy policy will only strengthen in the radioactive aftermath of the apparent triple and possible quadruple meltdown at the Fukushima nuclear complex in northeastern Japan. Few people in either camp appear to favor expanded nuclear energy development, despite the acknowledged contribution of fossil fuels to global warming. Both animal advocates and environmentalists have reservations about wind power, as well, since wind turbines have become recognized as major killers of bats and birds.

There is considerable reason to regard both nuclear and fossil fuel generating stations as of concern from the animal welfare and animal rights perspectives, too—even if they run perfectly, with no catastrophic failures of technology, such as meltdowns, oil spills, and coal mining disasters. The greatest harm to animals occasioned by energy production occurs not as result of nuclear disasters of Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, or Fukushima magnitude, nor as result of oil spills as huge as the Ixtoc I, *Exxon Valdez*, and *Deepwater Horizon* debacles, but rather in routine operation of generating stations with “once through” water cooling systems—and amounts to repeating the Marco Evaristti exhibitions several billion times per year per plant. There are about 550 such plants in the U.S. alone, which together puree and boil alive more than one trillion fish per year. Though both nuclear and fossil fuel generating stations are culpable for sucking fish through their cooling systems, nuclear reactors are proportionately many times more so, because they use vastly greater quantities of water.

This is no more a new insight than the recognition that earthquakes and tsunamis can destroy nuclear reactors, yet has been surprisingly little recognized.

Fifty-three years ago the California jazz great Lu Waters (1911-1989) retired from performing, became a geology professor at Sonoma State University, and in 1962 became alarmed over Pacific Gas & Electric Company plans to build a nuclear reactor on Bodega Head, on the ocean side of Bodega Bay.

Waters’ concerns were twofold. First, he had mapped ancient tsunami activity in the area, and had discovered gigantic stones which had been thrown on top of the seaside cliffs by the waves. Waters knew that a seaside reactor anywhere near there would be vulnerable to earthquakes and tsunamis triggered by seismic activity along the San Andreas Fault. This was the concern that eventually stopped that particular nuclear development; but Waters also warned that pumping sea water into cooling towers and discharging warm water would destroy the aquatic wildlife of the region. Small fish and plankton would be sucked in through the screens meant to keep debris out of the cooling systems. Large fish, marine mammals, and birds would lose their food sources.

Though the latter concern has not been completely ignored, it has rated low among environmental objections to nuclear energy development, in part because similar occurs in cooling fossil fuel-burning generating stations, while hardly anyone has paid attention to the differing magnitudes of harm done by the different types of plant.

Energy Matters blogger Roger Witherspoon, who formerly made tiger conservation grants for Exxon, recently re-examined the impacts on wildlife of nuclear and fossil fuel cooling systems. Witherspoon found that “The most destructive power plant in New York State,” according to the state Department of Environmental Conservation, “is the coal and oil Northport Power Station in Suffolk County, along the north shore of Long Island Sound. That plant alone sucks more than 9.5 billion mature fish into its system annually.”

But the Nuclear Regulatory Commission found an impact on young fish that is magnitudes greater, Witherspoon continued, in an “environmental assessment of the twin Indian Point nuclear plants in Buchanan, New York, 30 miles north of Manhattan in the heart of the Hudson River tidal estuary. In determining that the overall impact on essential fish habitat is ‘small to moderate,’” Witherspoon wrote, “the agency noted approvingly that new screens installed in front of the 40-foot-wide intake pipes in 1984 had reduced the destruction of baby fish between 1984 and 1991 by 187 billion per year,” from nearly 500 billion per year, “to its present rate of just 300 billion.”

This not only causes enormous suffering to fish, but would be illegal for conservation reasons, if done by an individual. “In most states,” noted Witherspoon, “if you catch undersized fish you would be fined. But the Office of Management & Budget only sees value in the end product [of energy production] and the Environmental Protection Agency has applied this rationale when examining the thermal impact of cooling systems.”

Noted for filing lawsuits against factory pig and poultry farms under the 1972 Clean Water Act, the environmental organization Riverkeeper, headed by Robert F. Kennedy Jr., invoked the Clean Water Act in a recent federal lawsuit against “once through” cooling systems. Riverkeeper lost on April 1, 2010, when the U.S. Supreme Court refused to order the EPA to require Indian Point to use a closed cooling system, which would not kill fish. But the EPA in November 2010 settled further Riverkeeper litigation by agreeing to introduce new regulation of “once through” cooling by the end of March 2011.

At this writing, publication of the new regulations has already been delayed once, and may be delayed indefinitely, or scrapped, as result of the anti-EPA and anti-regulatory attitude of the Republican-dominated House of Representatives.

What if we talk about cruelty?

What if animal advocates were to decide that needlessly killing a trillion fish per year by methods every bit as grotesque as those of Marco Evaristti is an animal rights and welfare concern?

In legal terms, the U.S. and indeed most of the world is still far from ready to accept the idea that a person may be convicted of cruelty to a fish—though fatal neglect of fish has occasionally been successfully prosecuted. But what may be legally prosecuted tends to follow years and even decades behind general public recognition that a particular practice is unnecessarily cruel to animals.

In political terms, there may be value in promoting recognition that there are cruelty issues in our societal choices of energy generating systems—and in our choices about how much energy we use in the first place. Concern that a particular method of generating electricity kills fish, frogs, birds, and muskrats or sea otters is unlikely at this time to have the greatest influence when political choices are made; but where other considerations may be seen as having comparable weight, concern about which choice might cause the most harm to animals could tip the balance.

Animal advocacy organizations have in recent times been reluctant to raise cruelty to fish, crustaceans, cephalopods, and other invertebrate marine life as a humane issue—but this was not always the case. Specific concern about cruelty to fish and crustaceans was from 1952 until 1977 included in the proposed United Nations “Charter of Rights for Animals” promoted by the Dutch-based World Federation for the Protection of Animals. This language was lost only after the World Federation and two other organizations were merged to form the present World Society for the Protection of Animals, which debuted in 1981 and now promotes a revised version of the charter as the “Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare.”

ANIMAL PEOPLE and SHARK have each urged attention to the suffering of fish

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Published by Animal People, Inc.

President & Administrator:

Kim Bartlett – anpeople@whidbey.com

Editor: Merritt Clifton – anmlpepl@whidbey.com

Web producer: Patrice Greanville

Newswire monitor: Cathy Young Czaplá

P.O. Box 960

Clinton, WA 98236-0960

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Art, nukes, & ethical energy

(continued from page 3)

since each debuted in 1992. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals and the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society have each in recent years waged sporadic campaigns against cruelty to fish, more or less "testing the waters."

An encouraging hint of a "sea change" in public attitudes on behalf of fish, reported in the March 2011 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, was the favorable public and media response to a recent Mercy for Animals undercover investigation of live skinning at a Texas catfish farm, and subsequent unsuccessful effort to prosecute the proprietor for cruelty.

Emboldened by growing success in opposition to cru-

elty to factory farmed animals, after decades of despairing that the public could be brought to care about species slaughtered for food by the multi-millions and billions, the animal advocacy cause may be close to rediscovering cruelty to fish.

But despite the magnitude of fish suffering caused by energy plant cooling systems, fish are scarcely the only animals who are harmed by energy production. Though fish are by far the most numerous victims, the case for raising animal suffering as an aspect of the energy debate does not rest on harm to fish alone.

Neither does raising concern about animal suffering

as an aspect of the energy debate require politicians to become any more enlightened about fish suffering in specific and animal issues in general than they already are. Politicians merely must be brought to recognize that the considerable numbers of voters who care about animals perceive cruelty as a dimension of energy issues.

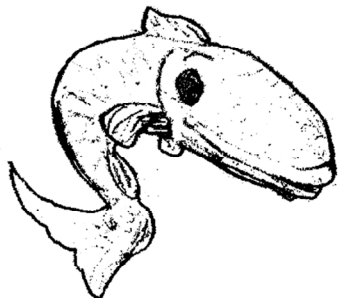
Politicians still like to be photographed in the act of fishing, especially while proclaiming interest in maintaining a healthy environment. This may not change soon. Few of those politicians, however, might like to be perceived as someone who would switch on Evaristi's blender.

LETTERS

Cruelty to catfish

This is just a quick note of thanks for covering Mercy for Animals' investigation at Catfish Corner ("Mercy for Animals exposes cruelty at a Texas factory catfish farm," March 2011). We appreciate you bringing this important issue to the readers of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

—Nathan Runkle, executive director
Mercy For Animals
3712 N. Broadway, Suite 560
Chicago, IL 60613
Phone: 937-470-9454
<nathanr@mercyforanimals.org>
<www.MercyForAnimals.org>



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Lifeforce lost Canadian charity status & opposes sled dog industry

Lifeforce is a Vancouver-based ecology and animal rights organization. The Canadian Revenue Agency also revoked our charitable status, as your March 2011 article "Canada Revenue Agency moves to muzzle animal charities" mentions was done to the Fur Bearers Protection Association and the Animal Defence League of Canada.

We were still negotiating with them when they issued a Notice of Revocation. They said it might have been premature, but once issued it could not be overturned. They claimed most of our work was not charitable, since we did not present both sides of the issues. I recall they mainly focused on vivisection and our opposition to the Vancouver aquarium.

Lifeforce was recently invited to be part of the British Columbia Sled Dog Industry Task Force review. Lifeforce has recently submitted a draft report entitled *The Case Against Sled Dog Industries*.

The history of the sled dog industries reveals that the reported inhumane slaughter of dogs in Whistler, British Columbia last year was not an aberration. Culling is inherent in the sled dog racing and tourism industries. We pointed out to the Task Force that there have been many, many cruelty investigations and charges laid.

There are thousands of dogs bred for this industry, but there are not humane retirement homes for all of the victims. The lack of veterinarians in the North isn't the real problem. The real problem is that in those communities many people treat dogs as commodities, not as companions. There is no Canadian culture involved to preserve, now that some sled

dog breeders are crossing huskies with greyhounds and other breeds in attempts to create faster breeds to win the lucrative prizes.

A compassionate society should not licence cruelty. As stated in our report, regulation will not eliminate the abuses. Enforcement is not possible in many cases. People can choose to race themselves under gruelling circumstances without further exploitation of dogs. So racers and tourism businesses must put on their skis, ride snowmobiles or run all terrain vehicles.

People can enjoy British Columbia without animal exploitation. The plight of these dogs must end!

—Peter Hamilton, founder
Lifeforce
P.O. Box 3117
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V6B 3X6
Phone: 604-649-5258

<lifeforcesociety@hotmail.com>
<www.lifeforcefoundation.org>



Editor's note:

Among the points made in *The Case Against Sled Dog Industries* is that the Iditarod dog sled race is promoted "as a commemoration of the 1925 Anchorage to Nome diphtheria serum run. However, there are very few similarities between the two events. Half of the 1925 serum run was done by train. Dogs ran in relays for the remaining 500 or 600 miles, with few dogs running over 100 miles. In the Iditarod, dogs run 1,150 miles over terrain far more gruelling than the terrain found on the serum run route."

Developing the 70% chemosterilant solution

Your September 2010 article "Papaya product and calcium chloride emerge as rivals to zinc sterilants," about chemosterilants for male street dogs, raises hope. It also raises an essential epidemiological question that merits investigation before we get too excited by any particular sterilization method, chemical or otherwise.

The question is what percentage of males in a street dog population need to be sterilized in a particular city before male dog sterilization has an effect on street dog demographics. For example, 70% is the oft-cited percentage of humans and wild or companion animals in an ecosystem who need to be vaccinated before one can stop the spread of a viral disease. Has that minimum percentage been well and properly established with regard to reducing street dog numbers via male dog sterilization? The minimum percentage for street dog sterilization could be, say, 82%, because dogs are eager breeders. So, if the steriliza-

tion success rate is 72%, the number claimed for one product described in your article, using that product would do nothing to control a street dog population.

In addition, there might be a different minimum percentage needed for success in different cities due to geographic conditions, such as obstacles to dogs roaming.

Is the minimum percentage for success so high that no intra-testicular chemosterilant can plausibly be expected to ever qualify? Not knowing the answer to this question, but still spending a lot of time and money developing a male chemosterilant may be putting the cart before the horse. Developers of male dog sterilants should have a scientifically established and reliable success rate as a target, so that we don't end up applying a male dog sterilant that has no chance of controlling a street dog population.



—Bruce Max Feldmann, DVM
Guanajuato, Mexico

The Editor responds:

Many studies have now shown that sterilizing 60% to 70% of a female street dog or feral cat population stabilizes the numbers of dogs or cats, while sterilizing more brings a steep reduction. The study data also indicates that sterilizing males as well as females tends to lower the number of females who must be sterilized to see the population decrease. As yet, however, there are no studies demonstrating that sterilizing males in any volume accomplishes population reduction if at least two-thirds of the females are not sterilized at the same time.

But the usual object of street dog and feral cat sterilization is not just to reduce their numbers. Most such programs, especially in the developing world, are undertaken to reduce the threats and nuisances that street dogs and feral cats are perceived as posing to the public, and sometimes to wildlife.

In that regard, while females give birth to puppies and kittens, unaltered males are usually responsible for most of the behavior that humans consider dangerous and obnoxious. The exceptions are when females are in heat or defending litters, and when dogs or cats of either gender become rabid.

Otherwise, male dogs and cats do most of the roaming, most of the chasing, most of the noisy fighting with each other, and are typically the leaders in pack attacks (although not always.) Male dogs and cats also do most of the territorial marking.

When only females dogs are sterilized, ever-growing packs of frustrated unneutered male dogs tend to follow the last females in heat, creating disturbances as they go. This activity typically increases opposition to the presence of any dogs, and sometimes leads to dogs being killed, including well-behaved dogs who have already been sterilized and are easier to catch than the alleged villains. The behavior of the unaltered male dogs thereby undoes whatever has been accomplished by sterilizing females.

The effects of not sterilizing male feral cats are less obvious, but still often infuriating to gardeners who find fresh scent mounds every morning, to cite just one irritant that often leads to cats being killed.

It is therefore essential to sterilize both males and females, right from the beginning of a street dog or feral cat sterilization program—because, for most people, the real issue is behavior, not just numbers.

Help Patch Heal from Severe Neglect.



The Animal League rescued Patch, a Shih Tzu, who came from a hoarder house, where he had been severely neglected. These hoarder animals usually lack medical care, proper nutrition and are often neglected.

The Animal League placed him in our life-saving Help Me Heal Program, which cares for animals that are injured or ill — animals that may not have survived elsewhere. The neglect Patch suffered caused extensive injuries, including a ruptured Achilles tendon. Patch's injury is in his left hind leg and we suspect that he suffered a severe trauma. Patch is uncomfortable and walks with his hock (the joint in the hind leg) on the ground.

Unfortunately, after thorough examination, Animal League veterinarians concluded that Patch's tendon is irreparable, and he will need to have his leg amputated. This will take months of treatment and recovery time as he will need bed rest, medication, restricted activity, physical therapy and constant monitoring.

Patch is very lucky to be alive. Many shelters would not have been able to give him a second chance.

To help continue the care for Patch and help other animals in our Help Me Heal Program, visit www.AnimalLeague.org/help-me-heal

"North Shore Animal League
America's Help Me Heal Program
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AnimalLeague.org



Selective Outrage in Ohio

HSUS Praises Livestock Board After Standards Allow Use of Gestation Crates *Beyond 2025* and Unlimited *Expansion* of Battery Cage Facilities

In June of last year, the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) announced that it had gathered enough signatures from voters in Ohio – over 500,000 – to place a factory farm initiative on the November 2010 ballot. Its central provision was a six-year phase out of battery cages.

What volunteer signature gatherers and others didn't know, however, was that the measure they were working on was little more than a bargaining chip for closed-door deal making between HSUS and the state's livestock industry.

Ultimately, after receiving promises of political favors from (then) Governor Strickland and the Ohio Farm Bureau, HSUS aborted the ballot measure. Still worse, it also agreed to *endorse* the agribusiness-controlled Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board.

Now, less than a year later, the grave consequences of this "Ohio agreement" are manifesting with increased frequency and severity.

Perpetuating Cruelty Through "Sincerity and Hard Work"

The Ohio egg industry confines an estimated **27 million laying hens** in battery cages. The HSUS-endorsed Ohio Livestock Board has drafted standards that not only allow the unlimited *expansion* of battery cages, but also painful mutilations such as debeaking.

The standards further allow out-of-state companies to build new cage facilities in Ohio – in violation of the often touted "moratorium" specified in the Ohio agreement.

Nevertheless, *following* the drafting of those proposed "standards," Wayne Pacelle appeared before the Livestock Board, complimented them for their "*sincerity and hard work*," and renewed HSUS's endorsement.

Next, there is the pork industry. There are currently an estimated **160,000 breeding pigs** in Ohio. In addition to drafting standards allowing a wide range of painful surgical procedures without any anesthetic or analgesic whatsoever – the Livestock Board voted to *continue the use of gestation crates beyond 2025*. That is yet another violation of the Ohio agreement.

But once again, despite these horrific standards, Wayne Pacelle went on record to praise the Livestock Board and enthusiastically renewed HSUS's endorsement.

Now, suddenly, HSUS says that it is shocked that the Ohio Livestock Board is accommodating the veal industry. This is akin to endorsing the National Rifle Association and then being surprised that they support hunting.

Veal "Standards" A Distraction — Farm Animals Sold Out by Ohio Agreement

There has been recent news coverage of the Livestock Board voting to continue the crating of veal calves* beyond 2017 – once again violating the Ohio agreement.

It's important to understand, however, that the *only* thing unusual about the Livestock Board disregarding the Ohio agreement was that they did it so overtly.



The Ohio "agreement" allows the unlimited use of battery cages – affecting an estimated 27 million hens each year. It also allows the continued use of gestation crates.



"I want to be clear that we don't think the people who confine animals in gestation crates are being willfully or intentionally cruel."

— Wayne Pacelle, HSUS

The Livestock Board's *usual* tactic is to employ carefully crafted euphemism and administrative code loopholes. By giving the *appearance* of reform, the Livestock Board has been able to **codify the status quo** – while simultaneously keeping **HSUS's full support and endorsement**.

The only glitch is that a handful of Ohio veal producers decided *not* to play along. They would rather not even give the *impression* that they're going to stop chaining calves.

And *that* is the problem for HSUS. There is certainly nothing new about the Livestock Board breaking the Ohio agreement. That deal has already been broken *multiple* times and was repeatedly followed by HSUS's renewed endorsement.

The only difference now is that veal producers are being *open* about breaking the agreement, thus creating a public relations dilemma for HSUS.

The fact is, it doesn't matter whether the Livestock Board reverses its recent veal decision. There are no criminal penalties associated with *any* of its

bogus standards, and its veal section – at best – merely *duplicates* the American Veal Association's pre-existing policy.

Most importantly, it is crucial to recognize that *any* issues regarding the Livestock Board's veal standards are dwarfed by the fact that literally millions of farm animals will be condemned to lifelong misery – as a result of the Ohio agreement being *followed*.

The only responsible and ethical course of action is for HSUS to immediately and unequivocally reject the "Ohio agreement" and *withdraw* its misguided endorsement of the Ohio Livestock Board.

*Currently, there are approximately 10,000 crated veal calves in Ohio. That number is dropping each year due to public awareness and boycott.

More letters

"Shoot, shovel, & shut up" in Serengeti

Re "Are Serengeti highway proponents practicing 'Shoot, shovel, & shut up'?" in the March 2011 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, I have just returned from a trip to Tanzania with Frankline Mukwanja of the Africa Network for Animal Welfare to identify organizations and individuals within Tanzania who are working to stop the proposed road through Serengeti National Park.

The government of Tanzania may be involved in siphoning millions of dollars by awarding contracts to ghost companies because there is no active movement to demand transparency and accountability. The government has not disclosed to the people of Tanzania who will fund the road through the Serengeti ecosystem, but individuals we met confirmed that the government does not have funds to build the road.

The 600-page Environmental & Social Impact Assessment Draft Report whose content **ANIMAL PEOPLE** summarized was leaked. We do not know when the National Environment Management Council will call for hearings on the report. We are developing a strategy with counterparts in Tanzania to sensitize local communities in Tanzania to reject the proposed road. The court case we filed in December 2010 in the East African Court of Justice

Get a coffee fix

It took a while, but we have finally managed to get the McKee Rescue Coffee project up and running. The idea behind it is to stimulate the local economy, add a sustainable component to our advocacy, and generate desperately needed revenue to fund outreach as well as spay/neuter.

We are looking to start small local coffee clubs in the U.S., wherever supporters are willing to help.

—Davide Ulivieri & Carla Ferraro

Alajuela, Costa Rica

Phone: 506-2440-3293

<info@mckeeemail.org>

<www.mckeeproject.org>



remains our best option at the moment. We hope that the court will grant an order to stop the project.

The Tanzanian government headed by President Jakaya Kikwete is determined to build the road, but the World Bank and other donors have expressed interest in helping the Tanzania to build the alternative southern route, not the northern route through Serengeti. But will the Kikwete government build a road to serve an opposition stronghold, and ignore party supporters in the north?

We are trying all we can to ensure that the Serengeti is preserved.

—Steve Itela, President

Youth for Conservation

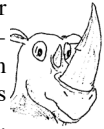
P.O. Box 27689, Nyayo Stadium

Nairobi 00506, Kenya

Phone: 254-733-617286

<itela@youthforconservation.org>

<www.youthforconservation.org>



Sees no problem with Canada nonprofit regulations

While I am a director of an animal charity, I hadn't perceived a problem in what the Canada Revenue Agency is saying in their new regulations governing animal charities, so after reading "Canada Revenue Agency moves to muzzle animal charities" in the March 2011 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, I checked with a couple of friends who are much more familiar with the legislation and involved in what it addresses than am I, and they confirmed what I thought, that the situation is not nearly as bad as implied in this article.

First and foremost, it is important to note that the CRA is not making any changes. They are merely clarifying what the court has already defined as charitable activities.

I think that this probably became an issue because a couple of years ago the CRA clarified the rules for charities with respect to lobbying. The good news is that charities were given greater rights to lobby. In other words, we have more, not less, freedom and fewer obstacles to lobbying the government on animal issues. No doubt this caused a lot of new complaints by animal users and abusers against animal charities, so now the CRA is clarifying their position to stop the erroneous complaints. I know that many complaints have been levied against an animal charity I'm associated with, but the legislation has always protected us.

In Canadian law, and I doubt that it is significantly different in most other countries, the rights of humans supersede everything else, including any rights of animals or the environment. That means that if an organization does something that the court deems to harm humans, it cannot be charitable. This is nothing new; it has always been the case. So the clarifications have cost no loss to animal charities.

Canada, like every other country I know about, has inherently speciesist legislation. We are able to have charities work for animals because such work can clearly be seen to aid human interests. As being compassionate and advocating for compassion is seen as being in the interest of humans, this is allowed as a charitable activity.

There is nothing to prevent animal groups from promoting alternatives to things that harm animals, or to promote

changes to industry. For example, we have had far more success than our American friends in preventing Canada goose culls, by being able to provide alternative solutions to real or perceived problems. We are having at least some similar successes with cormorant culls, although in that case American groups seem uninterested in the issue.

The problem with existing legislation comes when a charity seeks to outright ban an activity or cause quantifiable harm to an industry.

To give a theoretical (not actual) example, if a registered Canadian charity were to say it wants to close down, say, a legally regulated abattoir, that action would not be charitable (nor realistic at this point in time). However, if the same charity were to publicize how animals suffer in transit to the plant, or in the plant, then it can do so as a charity, even if, as a result of the response to such a campaign, the plant shut down. Another example is that if a charitable group is running ads promoting vegetarianism, that is fine; it is not asking to ban an industry, merely offering an alternative. It all comes back to how the charities position their work.

The sad reality is that for the most part animal charities in Canada do not have the public support to cause quantifiable harm to an industry. As the public becomes more aware of our issues and begins to support our ideals the law will follow.

Animal charities in Canada are aware that there is some good in the CRA clarification. I am particularly happy that it notes that zoos are not charitable.

I agree that many charities are frightened, and I think it is unfortunate to the degree that it may make them needlessly self-censor. When a group of us formed the Animal Alliance of Canada we opted not to make it a charity, and to further allow us to bring issues to the political forum, we formed a federal party which is free to support or oppose politicians. We don't expect ever to elect a candidate, but our candidates are able to bring issues to the fore during election campaigns.

—Barry Kent Mackay

Markham, Ontario

<Mimus@Sympatico.ca>



Proliferation of fighting dogs becoming critical issue for humane cause

The animal advocacy movement is at a turning point. Perhaps the most critical legislative issue we'll face over the next decade is how we will deal with the proliferation of fighting dogs in our daily lives.

The modern animal rights movement is often said to have begun in 1975 with the publication of Peter Singer's book *Animal Liberation*. Coincidentally 1975 was also the year in which pit bull terriers began visibly emerging from the fighting pits, into the mainstream pet population.

It was entirely natural that the emerging advocacy movement would come to the defense of these dogs who were, to advocates, refugees from a harsh history. Probably almost every animal advocate at the time thought that pit bulls were at heart like any other dog.

The animal advocacy movement has been so successful in sustained defense of pit bulls that the belief that pit bulls are like any other dog persists despite the preponderance of evidence amassed for more than 35 years that in some significant respects they are behaviorally quite differ-

ent. Much of the humane movement unequivocally continues to fight any form of breed-specific legislation, even leash laws which would only require heavier leashes for pit bulls.

Meanwhile, four people have died from pit bull attacks in the first seven weeks of 2011 alone; dozens have been seriously maulled. As Henry David Thoreau put it, "Some circumstantial evidence is very strong, as when you find a trout in the milk."

Animal shelters are at times overwhelmed with dogs, at least 25% of whom are abandoned and abused pit bulls. Dogs are transferred all over the country in an effort to avoid euthanasia. Vast human and financial resources have been exhausted in the process, yet there is little or no assurance that the dogs will avoid euthanasia in the end. Rescue groups and the humane movement are on a treadmill, desperately trying to keep ahead of the backyard breeders. Yet these are the same animal advocates who fight laws to ban backyard breeders of pit bulls.

With this letter we are launching a cam-

paign, requesting that the humane movement, advocacy groups, and legislators engage in a reappraisal of our collective views toward pit bulls and breed-specific legislation. I am optimistic enough to hope that within a few years someone will commission research to study why humans defend so tenaciously these dogs, when clearly such devotion is not beneficial to the breed itself, to the humane movement, to animals in general, or to humankind.

—Thomas Mair

Friday Harbor, Washington

<safeisland911@gmail.com>

<http://sruf-pitbulls.blogspot.com>



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Liked review of The Lady & Her Tiger by Pat Derby

I read your March 2011 review of the recent reprint of Performing Animal Welfare Society founder Pat Derby's book *The Lady & Her Tiger* and thought you did a great job. Thanks for putting it in **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. I hope it will

renew interest in the book, as well as educate more people about exotics' plight.

—Linda Faso

Las Vegas, Nevada

<linda_faso@msn.com>



Editor's note:

Then-Circus Circus employee Linda Faso was in 1972 the first person on record to try to stop former entertainer Bobby Berosini from beating his orangutans. Her complaints to Circus Circus man-

agement were ignored. Berosini was in 1989 exposed by film taken by dancer Ottavio Gesmundo, sent to Entertainment Tonight by Pat Derby. PETA sought to prosecute Berosini; Berosini sued PETA. The ensuing litigation effectively ended his career.

"Gaping flaw" in CRA case

The courts, according to the Canada Revenue Agency, have determined that "an activity or purpose is only charitable when it provides a benefit to humans. For some purposes and activities, including those relieving the suffering of animals, the courts have decided that the benefit is the promotion of the moral or ethical development of the community."

But don't try to argue that supporting animal welfare is a good thing in and of itself.

The gaping flaw in the CRA's argument is that it freezes—indeed, prevents—the evolution of the law. The law reflects the moral consensus of the community at a particular moment in time. When the consensus changes, the law must change as well. The law once decreed that women were chattel, slavery was fine, and petty theft warranted hanging. When society reversed its thinking on these matters, the law eventually reversed its position too.

CRA argues, in effect, that charitable purposes can only reflect the past—the decisions that the courts have already made. But the very phrase "the moral and ethical development of the community" concedes that moral and ethical attitudes evolve. That's what the word "development" means. And if moral attitudes have evolved, then someone who demands corresponding changes in the law is very precisely "promoting the moral and ethical development of the community."

A growing body of opinion now holds that we will not achieve our human potential—or even survive—unless we develop a respectful, ethical relationship with the rest of nature. The coyote, the cod and the chestnut have a right to live and flourish, and advocating on their behalf—with or without a benefit to humans—is a deeply moral activity and a legitimate charitable purpose.

—Silver Donald Cameron

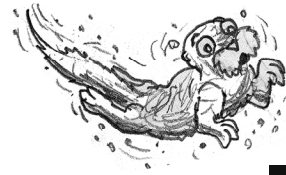
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The Green Interview

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

<sd@silverdonaldcameron.ca>

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Training opportunities

I read Bonnie Carolin's letter "Training curriculum needed for animal control personnel" in the March 2011 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. When the Palmetto Equine Awareness & Rescue League was first conceived in 2005, we quickly realized that there was no affordable training available to law enforcement or animal control officers in South Carolina. The state criminal justice academy currently does not address animal cruelty.

Putting such a program together was not as simple as we thought. However, our Large Animal Cruelty Investigations class at last premiered on March 2-3, 2011, presented in collaboration with the Anderson County Sheriff's Office. We had 37 students and 25 more on a waiting list. We have been asked to present the class elsewhere in South Carolina and in other states. We hope to have the classes pay for the costs of travel, presenters' fees where applicable, and materials, and to donate part of the receipts to local rescue groups that host us. We are approaching an accredited university to discuss a partnership, and offered continuing education units for this first class.

—Nicole Walukewicz, chair
Palmetto Equine Awareness & Rescue League
P.O. Box 362

Sandy Spring, SC 29677

Phone: 864-269-2281

<admin@pearlsc.org>

<http://equinerescuesc.org>



Yellowstone bison need habitat

The last wild population of American buffalo—the Yellowstone herds—are in dire straits and need your voice. Yellowstone National Park holds prisoner six hundred and fifty nine wild buffalo, captured for following their natural instincts to migrate, so that they may eat, give birth, and survive. The lands they need and seek are outside of Yellowstone's ecologically meaningless boundaries, in the state of Montana.

Buffalo Field Campaign is in the field, every day, with the buffalo, as they migrate into Montana and consequently into a battle zone. We document every move made against them by state and federal agencies, and we have every reason to believe that Yellowstone National Park will bend to pressure from Montana's cattle industry and send hundreds of captive wild buffalo to slaughter.

The wild buffalo of the Greater Yellowstone region are the last continuously wild population left in America and the last ones to hold their identity as a wildlife species. Fewer than 3,600 exist. Because of livestock industry-driven mismanagement schemes that block them from accessing available habitat, they are ecologically extinct throughout most of their native range. The wounded land cries out for the healing that will come with the return of wild buffalo to their native homelands. But, the same

forces that nearly drove them to extinction in the 19th century are still at work.

Montana's cattle industry claims that wild buffalo "threaten" their cattle with brucellosis. But, outside of a laboratory setting, there has never been a documented case of buffalo transmitting this cattle disease back to the cows they got it from.

The truth is, the war against wild buffalo is about grass and control. Livestock interests—ever eager to place burden and blame on wildlife—want to hoard land for their cattle, even our public lands. Yellowstone's authority and integrity has been trumped by livestock industry politics, as park administrators abandon the very mission and principles upon which the world's first national park was established.

These buffalo are self-willed, wild born, and unfit for cages or confinement. Habitat is the only solution to the buffalo question, and it is everywhere, all around us, just waiting for the human mind to change and embrace wild buffalo roaming free upon the landscape.



—Stephany Seay
Buffalo Field Campaign
P.O. Box 957

West Yellowstone, MT 59758

Phone: 406-646-0070

<bfc-media@wildrockies.org>

<www.buffalofieldcampaign.org>

Animal Welfare Board of India bans forced molts

CHENNAI—The Animal Welfare Board of India on March 9, 2011 ordered all egg producers in India to cease starving hens to induce forced molts. The AWBI advised egg producers that forced molts violate the 1960 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

Forced molts simulate winter by depriving hens of food for as long as two weeks, while keeping them in darkened barns. Water may be withheld for up to two days. When food, water, and light are restored to normal, the hens who survive the ordeal—in which they typically lose a third of their weight—respond by starting a new egg-laying cycle.

While the AWBI claims the statutory authority to enforce the edict against forced molts, it will require state-level cooperation to implement it.

The first move in that direction came on March 10, when the Committee to Monitor Animal Welfare Laws in Maharashtra state, appointed by the Bombay High Court, directed the Maharashtra Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries to enforce the AWBI order.

India ranks third worldwide in egg and poultry meat production, raising about 490 million chickens per year, with output of about 532 billion eggs per year.



Ohio Farm Bureau's Jack Fisher and HSUS's Wayne Pacelle announcing last year's Ohio Agreement.

"All of you have demonstrated great diligence on these issues. I really do see, now more than ever, the value of this body. I extend my thanks to all of the Board members."

"Animal agriculture is going to be made stronger and better with outcomes like this. It's going to be made more defensible. It's going to be more pertinent to the consumer."

—Wayne Pacelle, January 2011
Ohio Livestock Board Meeting

Wayne Pacelle and the Ohio Livestock Board

Legitimate political action for farm animals *begins* with the recognition that **Agriculture Departments are extensions of the livestock industry**. No responsible activist would ever endorse having the meat industry itself determine what does and does not constitute cruelty to farm animals.

The central issue, which HSUS is going to great lengths to obscure, is one of *jurisdiction*. The question is, *who* should have the right to decide how farm animals are treated. Will that be decided by society at large? Or will that be decided by the livestock industry itself? One path is hopeful; the other is *hopeless*.

Here's what is *not* in dispute:

1. The Ohio Livestock Board (an adjunct of the Ohio Department of Agriculture) was created for the expressed purpose of *stopping* farm animal protection measures.
2. Until June 29, 2010, HSUS's Wayne Pacelle correctly dismissed the creation of the Livestock Board as **"a public relations stunt designed to give the appearance of reform."**
3. On June 30, 2010, Pacelle abruptly aborted the Ohio ballot measure – and publicly *endorsed* the Livestock Board.

4. Ever since, HSUS has been praising the *"sincerity and hard work"* of the Ohio Livestock Board, even to the extent of asserting that its framework serves as a *"model for the rest of the nation."*

5. Just this year, Pacelle *renewed* his support of the Livestock Board. Not only was this *after* the Board had drafted standards allowing the unlimited *expansion* of battery cages – it was also *after* the Board drafted standards allowing the continued use of gestation crates *beyond* the absurd 2025 "phase out" specified in the Ohio agreement.

Here's what *is* in dispute:

1. Whether sealing the fate of *millions* of farm animals in Ohio is worth what HSUS claims to have gained in exchange.

The Ohio Livestock Board has been, and continues to be, an unmitigated disaster for farm animals and all those dedicated to their protection.

It is our sincere hope that HSUS will immediately and unequivocally reject the "Ohio agreement" and *withdraw* its misguided endorsement of the Ohio Livestock Board.

Ohio Livestock Standards Board reneges on veal deal *(from page 1)*

had been a leader in the effort to push the agreement forward, modified its position and urged the Livestock Board to change course on the veal issue.

“A phase-out of veal crates is a core element of the eight-point animal welfare agreement,” Pacelle said, “and if the Livestock Board guts that provision by allowing calves to be immobilized for more than half of their lives, we will have little choice but to renew the effort for a ballot initiative.”

The Strickland agreement also called for banning the use of new sow gestation stalls after December 31, 2010; requiring existing pig farms to stop using gestation stalls by 2025; imposing a moratorium on issuing permits to build new battery cage facilities for laying hens; banning the transport of downed cattle to slaughter; and banning methods of culling farm animals that do not meet the American Veterinary Medical Association standards for humane euthanasia.

In addition, the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and other representatives of agribusiness agreed to support the passage of a bill to make cockfighting a felony, and of legislation to increase regulation of puppy breeders. Bills on these subjects remain stalled.

Finally the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation *et al* were to support an administrative order that Strickland issued against keeping or selling exotic and/or dangerous species as pets, including nonhuman primates, bears, lions, tigers, constricting and venomous snakes, and crocodilians. The order took effect as Strickland, a Democrat, left office, and has not been enforced by his successor, John Kasich, a Republican.

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals on March 1, 2011 asked Kasich to enforce the law, and asked that homicide charges be filed against bankrupt animal exhibitor Sam Mazzola, of Columbia Station, Ohio. On August 19, 2010 one of Mazzola’s bears inflicted 658 puncture wounds with teeth and claws while mauling volunteer helper Brent Kandra, 24. Kandra escaped from the bear’s cage, but died minutes later, according to a recently released coroner’s report.

Mazzola was notorious from the mid-1980s until 2006 for promoting a bear-wrestling act in Ohio and upstate New York. He later operated a chain of three pet stores.

“I think Kasich may backtrack on exotics,” Pacelle said. “We are still trying to find out exactly what’s going to come from his mouth. I am setting up meetings with Ohio

house and senate leaders on cockfighting and puppy mills,” Pacelle added.

“The other part of the [Strickland] agreement, which we think is as important [as the animal welfare provisions],” Ohio Farm Bureau senior vice president of public policy Keith Stimpert told Alan Johnson of the *Columbus Dispatch*, “is that all parties must respect the authority of the Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board.” This provision of the Strickland agreement will apparently become the basis of an attempt to invalidate the Ohioans for Humane Farms petitions, if the coalition pushes to take the initiative to Ohio voters.

“We’ll see if they’ll reverse the vote on veal crates, and if not, go forward with initiative,” Farm Sanctuary cofounder Gene Baur told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “I believe the agreement requires veal crates to be outlawed,” Baur said, “and that the initiative can legally proceed,” probably to appear on the November 2012 ballot.

HFA warning

Humane Farming Association founder Brad Miller, after the announcement of the Strickland agreement, told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that it was “worth less than the paper it was written on,” and was “likely to be added to and subtracted from for weeks, months, and/or years to come. And you can be damn sure that it won’t be for the better,” Miller said.

“It doesn’t matter whether the Livestock Board reverses itself again on the veal issue,” Miller commented after the March 2 vote. “The veal standards are worthless in any event. There are no criminal penalties associated with *any* of these flimsy standards. What this entire episode highlights,” Miller said, “is that all of these administrative code standards are written in sand, and can change at any given moment depending on the whim of a handful of non-elected livestock industry appointees.” The Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board rules for the use of sow gestation stalls also violate the Strickland agreement, Miller continued. The regulatory language allows sows “to be housed in breeding/gestation stalls for a period of time that seeks to maximize embryonic welfare and allows for the confirmation of pregnancy.”

Charged Miller, “Livestock board members noted in discussions that the length of this period of time will be left entirely up to the producer to determine. They casually estimat-

ed that it could range anywhere from one to two months, but acknowledged that it could be longer.

Continues the regulatory language, “Individual stall housing will be allowed for special circumstances...Including but not limited to injured, frail, thin, or aggressive swine.”

Pointed out Miller, “Those are among the current rationales for keeping them locked in crates. This all constitutes a far worse violation of the Strickland agreement and affects far greater numbers of animals than the veal standards.

“Then there are the poultry standards,” Miller added. “Under the terms of the agreement, Ohio egg factories can expand battery cage operations until the end of time. The agreement calls for a moratorium on permitting out-of-state companies to build new battery cage operations in Ohio. But even that part of the agreement has been violated. Key loop-hole language to look out for is in the ‘definitions’ section. According to the standards, an ‘enriched cage’ is the same as a conventional cage, but with features in addition to food and water such as areas for nesting, scratching, perching and/or dust bathing. Add just one of those features, or one of some other unnamed feature to a conventional battery cage, and presto, it magically turns into an ‘enriched cage’ and out-of-state companies can build new factories full of them, even if the hens are just as tightly packed.”

California & Washington

Though Pacelle and Baur have not addressed the Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board hen housing standards, both have denounced similar regulatory language proposed in California and Washington. Proposition Two, passed by California voters in November 2008, required that by 2015 whole eggs sold within the state must come from hens who are able to stand up, turn around, and fully extend their limbs. To most animal advocates, this means birds who are cage-free, though it is possible for birds to be physically comfortable in spacious cages with perches and nest boxes. In June 2010, however, the American Humane Association endorsed the use of “enriched” cages in California, contending that these will also meet the Proposition Two requirement.

With interpretation of the California law simmering, HSUS and Farm Sanctuary in January 2011 introduced an initiative petition seeking to pass a similar ballot measure in Washington. The Washington state senate then passed SB 5487, a bill which would require that “Any new cage system installed between January 1, 2012, and July 1, 2018, must have achieved American Humane Association approval as an enriched colony housing system under the approval guidelines in existence on January 1, 2011, or be capable of modification to achieve such approval.” Thus SB 5487 requires only that new egg barns must have cage shelving which, if holding conventional battery cages, could hold “enriched” cages instead.

“Like many bills backed by the animal agriculture industry,” said Baur, “SB 5487 merely gives the illusion of reform. The bill codifies inhumane industry norms.”

The Washington house companion bill, HB 1813, remained in committee as the April 2011 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press.

Kentucky

A situation more directly parallel to Ohio is brewing in Kentucky, where the state assembly in 2010 created the Kentucky Livestock Care Standards Commission, with authority parallel to that of the Ohio Livestock Care Standards Commission. “We need to guard against trying to extrapolate human comfort levels to animals,” state veterinarian Robert Stout told Janet Patton of the *Lexington Herald-Leader*.

Added Patton, “A new bill, moving through the Kentucky house, would alter the makeup of the Agriculture Board, which is appointed by the governor. The legislation would lock in seats for the Kentucky Farm Bureau, as well as representatives of the seven largest commodities.”

—Merritt Clifton

Anti-animal legislation in Iowa, Florida, Virginia

DES MOINES, TALLAHASSEE, RICHMOND—Stealth bills to rescind or handicap animal protection flew through the Iowa and Virginia legislatures in early 2011 and appeared to be close to passage in Florida too as the April 2011 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press.

Iowa governor Terry Branstad on March 24, 2011 signed into law a bill rescinding the state prohibition on hunting mourning doves, which had stood since 1918. Branstad had sought to open an Iowa mourning dove hunting season since 1973, during his first term in the Iowa legislature.

Iowa state senate natural resources and environment committee chair Dick Dearden of Des Moines introduced the bill to hunt mourning doves on the last possible day of the Iowa legislative session. “He apparently rushed it through without even consulting some fellow committee members,” noted Humane Society Legislative Fund president Mike Markarian.

Approved by the state senate on March 22, the dove hunting bill “was sent to the House the very next day without any committee consideration or serious vetting of the issues,” Markarian continued. “An unrelated bill on raccoon hunting was stripped completely and the mourning dove language was substituted in its place. The House approved the bill on March 23 by a vote of 58-39.”

“The whole idea was to get it through the Senate and to get it through the House as quickly as possible so the public could not weigh in,” Iowa City house member Mary Mascher told the *Des Moines Register*. Mascher and Dubuque house member Charles Isenhardt sought unsuccessfully to amend the bill to prohibit hunting doves over baited fields and shooting them with toxic lead shot.

The dove hunting bill became law while Iowa house bill 589 remained pending. This bill would create penalties of up to five years in prison plus fines of up to \$7,500 for anyone who acts “without the consent of the owner of an animal facility to willfully...produce a record which reproduces an image or sound occurring at the animal facility,” or distributes such a record. Introduced by rancher Annette Sweeney, the bill cleared the Iowa house, 65-27, and was unanimously approved by the Iowa senate agriculture committee. The bill targets undercover video investigations such as one conducted by two PETA operatives at a pig farm near Bayard, Iowa, in 2008. Six workers were eventually charged with either livestock abuse or cruelty to animals.

“Two were given two-year suspended prison terms. The others received probation or deferred judgments,” recalled Jennifer Jacobs of the *Des Moines Register*.

Florida state senator Jim Norman introduced a similar bill, SB 1246, on February 21, 2011.

“The Florida Senate Committee on Agriculture approved the bill,” reported Alicia Calzada of the National Press Photographers Association on March 21, but before they did they passed two amendments to the language of the bill. The first amendment changes the language of the bill so that it only applies to trespassers who enter the property, and exempts law enforcement and agents of the Department of Agriculture. The second amendment changes the crime from a felony to a misdemeanor. While we still don’t like any law that targets photography, these amendments have addressed our primary concerns,” Calzada said.

Opposition to both the Iowa and Florida anti-undercover videography bills has been led by journalists and civil libertarians. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press executive director Judy Dalglish called them both, “Just flat-out unconstitutional not to mention stupid.” Drake University law professor Ian Bartrum pointed out to Jacobs of the *Des Moines Register* that the U.S. Supreme Court in April 2010 recognized undercover videography meant to expose cruelty as a protected category of free speech when it struck down law that banned the distribution of so-called “crush videos.”

Humane Farming Association founder Brad Milller denounced the legislation as “The epitome of special interest legislation on steroids. The public has a right to know how its food is being produced. The industry is concerned about being held accountable. We don’t believe that they deserve special protections.”

Virginia HB 1541, passed by both houses of the state legislature and awaiting signature by Governor Bob McDonnell as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, “Provides standards of care specifically for agricultural animals that ensure accommodation for customary farming activities,” according to the official bill summary, but the care standards are merely that, “An owner of an agricultural animal is required to provide feed to prevent malnourishment, water to prevent dehydration and veterinary treatment as needed to address impairment of health or bodily function when such impairment cannot be otherwise addressed through animal husbandry.”

In addition, “The bill also clarifies certain procedures for the seizure and impoundment of agricultural animals,” by inhibiting transfer of impounded animals to rescue organizations and encouraging that they be auctioned instead.


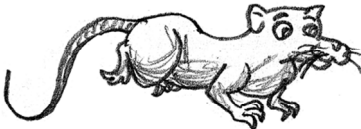
In effect, HB 1541 exempts farmed animals from the Virginia anti-cruelty statute.

Charged United Poultry Concerns founder Karen Davis, of Machiapongo, Virginia, “Farming interests will be free to starve and otherwise mistreat, neglect and abandon their animals as revealed in recent cases of horrific cruelty to pigs by Smithfield Foods in Waverly, Virginia and to thousands of “organic” egg-laying hens by Black Eagle Farm in Nelson County, Virginia, whose management starved the hens in its care repeatedly in 2009 before sending them to slaughter.”

TRIBUTES

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Dolphins to be freed from traveling shows

JAKARTA—"We have identified 73 'blood dolphins' who were captured illegally from the Indonesian national parks," Dolphin Project founder Ric O'Barry e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on March 26, 2011. Working with the Indonesian Forestry Ministry, O'Barry said, "We will confiscate them in groups of three to five."

The Jakarta Animal Aid Network and the Dolphin Project, working in recent years under the auspices of Earth Island Institute, expect to release back to the wild 70 dolphins from Karimun Jawa National Park in Central Java and three more from Ujung Kulon National Park in Banten.

JAAN and the Dolphin Project have completed a sea pen the size of a baseball infield in Karimun Jawa National Park where the dolphins will be re-acclimated to the ocean.

The illegally captured dolphins were discovered, reported Ismira Lutfia of the *Jakarta Globe*, after JAAN was told about a five-troupe traveling circus featuring dolphins.

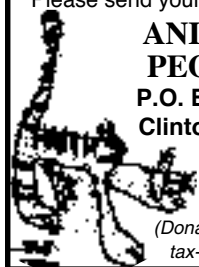
"Other dolphins were found in five institutions operating under the guise of doing conservation, education, and therapy, which had allegedly obtained the animals illegally from poachers on the northern coast of Java," wrote Lutfia.

Said O'Barry, "This is the last traveling dolphin show in the world and Indonesia is the only country to have such a show. Our goal from the beginning was to stop all dolphin captures in Indonesia," O'Barry noted. "We have already accomplished that goal. Everything else is a bonus."

O'Barry led the campaign to close the last traveling dolphin shows in the U.S. between 30 and 40 years ago. He later led efforts to close the last traveling dolphin shows in Central and South America.

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Ecuador to hold referendum on cockfighting & bullfighting

QUITO—Ecuadoran president Rafael Correa has included among a list of 10 referendum questions to be submitted to voters as early as May 2011 a proposal to ban blood sports, including cockfighting and bullfighting.

Both cockfighting and bullfighting were introduced to Ecuador by Spanish conquistadors more than 400 years ago. "The more well-heeled in the Andean nation, as in Mexico, favor the stylized rituals of the bullfight in colonial-age 'plazas de toros,' where the animals are killed by celebrated Spanish matadors," wrote Dolores Ochoa of Associated Press. "In Ecuador, as in neighboring Colombia and Peru, the rings are a place to see and

be seen, fixtures in the society pages."

But bullfighting and cockfighting have historically been shunned by native Andeans, as antithetical to central teachings of Andean culture and symbols of cultural and ethnic repression.

"Some of the key fault lines on Ecuador's political landscape are rising dissatisfaction among both the elite, mainly of European origin, and the indigenous population, which blames a succession of governments for reneging on promises of political and social reform," assessed United Press International.

Correa, said UPI, "is planning to tighten his grip on political power" through the referendum,

"combining populist measures," which are expected to attract voters, "with strategies for a more active role in both the executive and judiciary."

Proposing the referendum in January 2011, Correa in mid-February won approval of the draft questions from the national constitutional court. Voters are also to decide whether they wish to limit banking activity by financial service firms, prohibit ownership of news media by non-media companies, and prohibit casinos and gambling.

Opponents allege that Correa "is using the referendum to concentrate power, control private media, and paves the way for political persecution," reported NewsAmerica.

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Neytiri, a Spider monkey at Primarily Primates:
Photo by Jane Seymour

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High-profile cases not criminally prosecuted

BROOKLYN, N.Y.; **SAN ANDREAS, Calif.;** **WARMINSTER, Pa.**—Prosecutors around the U.S. have warned in recent months that steep budget cuts would result in more cases being dropped instead of testing evidentiary issues by going to trial.

Three controversial dispositions of politically sensitive animal-related cases in mid-March 2011 officially had nothing to do with budget, but may be illustrative of how cases can be shunted aside.

Monique Smith, 19, was arrested in Brooklyn on March 9 on charges of felony and misdemeanor animal cruelty for killing a hamster on June 7, 2010 as an alleged act of retaliation against her brother Aaron, 25, who had allegedly killed her own hamster by kicking a ball as the hamster played inside it.

Monique Smith was further charged with three counts of endangering the welfare of a child for allegedly plucking the hamster's whiskers out in front of three younger siblings, before crushing the hamster to death in her hand. A younger brother called the American SPCA, but Monique Smith evaded arrest for nine months.

Aaron Smith was not charged, due to lack of evidence that he knew the hamster was inside the ball when he kicked it.

The case drew national publicity and much mocking commentary.

The Brooklyn District Attorney's

office dropped all charges against Monique Smith on March 11, "because there were inconsistent statements from the various witnesses," reported *New York Daily News* writers Irving DeJohn and Corky Siemaszko.

"If I saw a hamster in this filthy place, I'd kill it," Monique Smith told DeJohn and Siemaszko from her jail cell before her release. "I didn't kill that hamster, but I'd kill one right now because that's what I'm in here for—a BS rodent...a rat!"

Calaveras County Superior Court Assigned Judge Thomas A. Smith on March 22, 2011 ruled in San Andreas, California, that Sheryl Sellers, 49, would not face felony prosecution for the August 22, 2010 fatal mauling of her landlord, Jerry Yates, 69, by her two pit bull terriers, even though Sellers reportedly told witnesses that her pit bulls were capable of killing someone, and even though Judge Smith noted that she did not keep them securely confined.

The dogs killed Yates just outside his workshop. No one actually saw the killing occur. Yates, a gas station owner, was prominent in local philanthropy.

"The law under which Sellers was charged—California Penal Code Section 399—requires prosecutors to prove that the person killed by vicious dogs took reasonable precautions to avoid harm," explained *Stockton Record* staff writer Dana M. Nichols.

"There's a failure of any actual evidence as to what precipitated the attack," Smith said in his ruling. "What reasonable conduct did he engage in?"

Yates' daughter, Jami Southard, "is considering filing a civil suit against Sellers," Nichols reported.

Showing Animals Respect & Kindness founder Steve Hindi anticipated felony charges against Robert Olsen, 61, of Warminster, Pennsylvania.

Olsen on February 22, 2011 allegedly tried to physically obstruct SHARK member Janet Enoch from videotaping him in the act of accosting Hindi after a demonstration against pigeon shooting. Olsen was then videotaped by Enoch as he pointed a handgun at Hindi.

Olsen is an employee of Carlton Pools, owned by Joseph Solana, who also owns the Wing Pointe hunt club where the pigeon shoots are held. Other Carlton Pools employees were shown in Enoch's video, also videotaping the confrontation. However, after Hindi and Enoch called the Warminster police, only Enoch's video camera was known to have been impounded as evidence, along with Hindi's laptop computer. The video camera and laptop were held for 12 days. After they were returned to Enoch and Hindi, SHARK posted the video to YouTube.

Instead of filing criminal charges, Warminster Township on March 22, 2011



issued four summary citations against Hindi, two against Enoch, and two against Olsen, each having about the same legal weight as a parking ticket. Each person was fined \$44.00.

"District Attorney David Heckler has a history of protecting pigeon shooters," alleged SHARK spokesperson Stuart Chaifetz. "He has repeatedly ignored offenses ranging from animal cruelty, to shooters covering their license plates, to shooters using their vehicles to threaten and intimidate, to weapons being knowingly discharged in the direction of protesters, and in some cases hitting them."

Hindi pledged to fight the citations in court, a rarity in a summary case.

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Sheila D'Arpino, DVM, DACVB, Animal Rescue League of Boston; Barbara Hanek, DVM, PAWS Chicago
- **How Erie County, New York, saved 65% of treatable shelter pets in one year.**
Barbara Carr, Executive Director, Erie County SPCA
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Events

April 10: *Touched By An Animal* Benefit Brunch, auction & gift boutique, Skokie, Illinois. Info: 773-728-6336 or <tba@touchedbyananimal.org>.

April 12, 16, 17: *Natl. Institute for Animal Advocacy* 90-minute online live workshops. Info: <jlwin@nifaa.org>; <www.nifaa.org>.

April 27: *National Free Feral Cat Spay Day*. Info: <www.saveacat.org/programs.html>.

April 28-29: *The Purebred Paradox: On the Health and Welfare of Pedigree Dogs* conf., Washington, DC. Info: <www.humanesociety.org/about/departments/hsisp/>.

May 2-4: *Intl Veterinary Forensic Sciences Annual Conf.*, Orlando. Info: <vmaloney@pathology.ufl.edu>.

May 2-4: *Pan African Sanctuary Alliance Management Workshop*, Kent, U.K. Info: <www.pasaprimates.org>.

May 4: *Int'l Respect for Chickens Day*. Info: <www.upconline.org>.

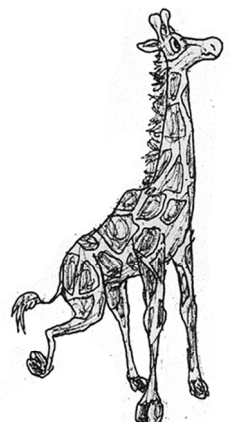
May 15: *Veggie Pride Parade*, New York City. Info: <pamela@vivavegie.org>; <www.vegieprideparade.org>.

May 19-22: *Intl. Animal Rights Conf.*, Luxembourg. Info: <<http://ar-conference.com/>>.

May 21: *Bark In The Park*, St. Louis. Info: Humane Society of Missouri, 314-647-8800; <info@hsmo.org>.

May 21: *Mutt Strut* dog walk benefit for Animal Care Sanctuary, East Smithfield, PA. Info: 570-596-2200; <www.animalcaresanctuary.org>.

(continued on page 11)





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Bison get more grazing space but settlement puts wolves in the crosshairs (from page 1)

negative. Those who test positive are expected to be trucked to slaughter in May, while the rest are released back into the park.

The pro-bison organization Buffalo Field Campaign pointed out that the crowded holding conditions increase the risk that any bison who have brucellosis may spread it.

The bison issue simmered parallel to conflict over the presence outside Yellowstone of gray wolves, their major wild predators, who were reintroduced to the region in 1995. There are now about 1,700 wolves in the park and surrounding states.

Ten conservation groups on March 18, 2011 announced a settlement with the U.S. Department of the Interior which would remove gray wolves in Idaho and Montana from Endangered Species Act protection, meaning that wolf hunting would resume in Idaho and Montana. Wolves would remain protected in Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, and Utah.

"If accepted by U.S. District Judge Donald Molloy of Missoula, the settlement could short-circuit efforts in Congress to force the wolf back to state control," assessed Rob Chaney of *The Missoulian*. "But it also fractured the wolf supporters' legal coalition, with some groups charging they're giving up a vic-

tory they'd already won in court."

After the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service previously allowed Idaho and Montana to hunt wolves, recalled Chaney, "A coalition of 14 environmental groups sued in 2009 to keep wolves under federal protection, arguing the agency couldn't manage free-ranging wolves by state boundaries. They also claimed state management plans didn't allow enough wolves to keep the population healthy. Molloy agreed in August 2010, saying it was illegal to put Montana's and Idaho's wolves under state control while keeping Wyoming's wolves under federal protection."

Agreeing to the settlement were Cascadia Wildlands, the Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, the Greater Yellowstone Coalition, the Hells Canyon Preservation Council, the Jackson Hole Conservation Alliance, the Natural Resources Defense Council, Oregon Wild, the Sierra Club, and the Wildlands Network.

Opposed were the Alliance for the Wild Rockies, Friends of the Clearwater, and the Western Watersheds Project.

The 14th coalition member, the Humane Society of the U.S., "was not listed on either side," Chaney noted. "Both sides of the coalition said congressional meddling was

a motivator to reach a deal. Montana Representative Denny Rehberg has introduced a bill to remove wolves from any endangered species protection, while U.S. Senators Jon Tester and Max Baucus put a rider in the government budget bill that would reinstate the 2009 delisting decision. Neither measure has been acted on yet."

"If that's a settlement," responded Friends of Animals president Priscilla Feral, "how bad could losing the lawsuit be? At least one could say they objected to the ruling and would get back to wrangling with Congress. Friends of Animals will stand firm for wolves, and the biocommunities of Yellowstone and the Northern Rockies," Feral pledged. "We support wolves roaming free from Alaska across the northern U.S. border to the southern border and beyond. And to our members and supporters who do not support the products of animal agribusiness," Feral added, "thank you for your big-picture awareness. Rather than pay to compensate and appease ranchers for losses by predation, you help us to erode the competition over land."

Said WildEarth Guardians executive director John Horning, "The multitude of species affected when bad legal precedent is set results in a loss for all of us. If wolves are

sacrificed for politics, who's next? Grizzly bears? Polar bears? Prairie dogs?"

The settlement came a week after the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service released its Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery 2010 Interagency Annual Report. Wolf predation on the five million cattle and half million sheep inhabiting the Yellowstone region dropped to about 200 cattle and 250 sheep, down from 454 cattle and 776 sheep in 2009.

Unimak wolves

In Alaska, meanwhile, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service on March 7, 2011 dropped a recommendation that wolves should be killed to limit predation on the Unimak Island caribou herd in Western Alaska.

"The Fish & Wildlife Service said the science just doesn't support a wolf kill at this time," wrote Craig Medred of the *Alaska Dispatch*. "The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has lobbied for a wolf hunt, saying it is one of the few ways to increase the size of the caribou herd. Wolf control would have provided more caribou for subsistence hunters," of whom fewer than 50 inhabit Unimak Island, "but with impacts upon both the natural diversity and wilderness character of Unimak Island," the press release said."

More events

(continued from page 10)

June 4-5: Maddie's Matchmaker Adoptathon. Info: <www.maddiesadoptathon.org>.

June 10-14: Asia for Animals conf., Chengdu, China. Info: <afa@animal-sasia.org>; <www.asiaforanimals.org>.

June 13-17: Role, Impact, & Welfare of Working Animals, Rome. Info: <Working-Animals@fao.org>.

June 20-23: Dogs Trust Intl Training Program, London. Info: <davidnewall@dogs-trust.org.uk>.

June 25-26: Anti-Fur Society Conf. on Fur Bearing Animals, Alexandria, Va. Info: <www.AFSConference.org>.

July 15-18: Taking Action for Animals conference, Washington D.C. Info: <www.humanesociety.org>.

July 30-31: No Kill Conf., Wash., D.C. Info: <www.no-killadvocacycenter.org>.

August 8-11: 5th Intl. Workshop on Assessment of Animal Welfare at the Farm & Group Level, U. of Guelph, Ontario. Info: <ccsaw@uoguelph.ca>.

Sept. 12-15: Dogs Trust Intl. Training Program, London. Info: <davidnewall@dogs-trust.org.uk>.

Sept. 25: Puttin' On The Dog fun dog show to benefit Adopt-A-Dog, Greenwich, Conn. Info: 203-629-9494; <www.adoptadog.org>.

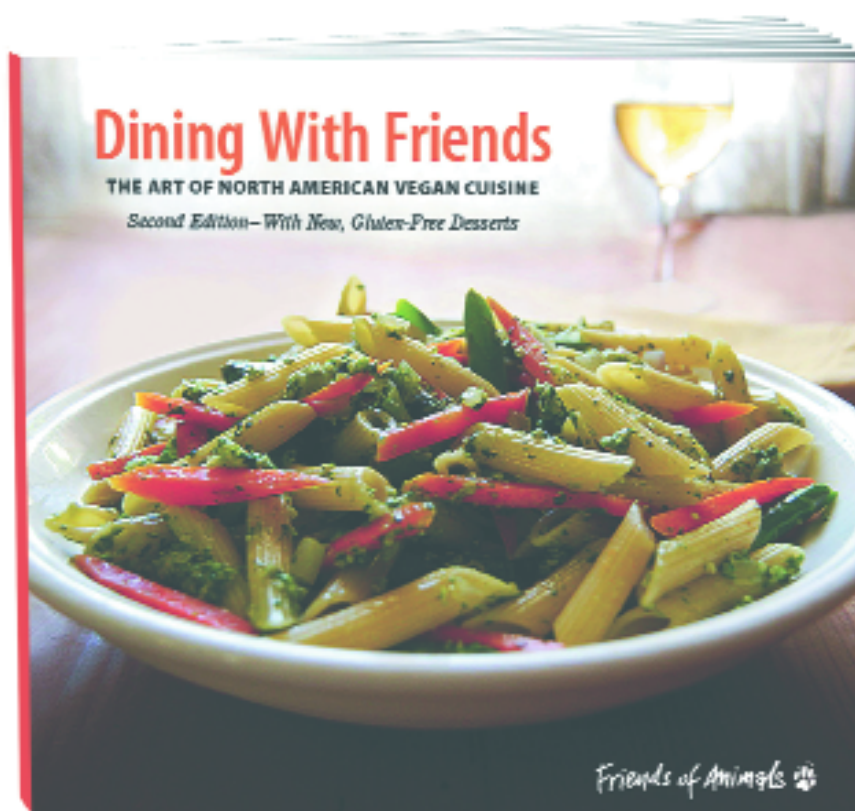
Sept. 28: World Rabies Day. Info: <www.world-rabiesday.org>.

Oct. 15: Adopt-A-Dog 30th Anniv. Gala, Greenwich, Conn. Info: 203-629-9494; <www.adoptadog.org>.

Oct. 21-23: No More Homeless Pets, Las Vegas. Info: 435-644-2001 x 4478; <conferences@bestfriends.org>; or <<http://events.bestfriends.org/Upcoming/nmhp>>.

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Creamy Cucumber Gazpacho • Page 38



Stuffed Peppers with Tofu & Vegetables • Page 85



Fresh Ginger Cake • Page 117

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drinking water, poor quality fodder mixed with large amounts of sand, or by intestinal parasites. Skin conditions caused by ticks and mites are common,” says the web site. More difficult afflictions to treat include trypanosomiasis, caused by a blood parasite, and lameness and foot injuries. Foot and leg problems are especially common when camels, who have soft padded feet rather than hooves, are worked on paved roads.

The most frequent problem that the Camel Project sees, however, is that “Camels have traditionally been controlled in India by wooden nose pegs inserted through the external nares, to which the reins are attached,” the web site explains and illustrates. “Friction caused by the nose peg results in suppurating, non-healing wounds which attract flies, becoming infested with maggots. Parts of the nose and face can then be eaten away.”

Help In Suffering promotes the use of smooth plastic nose pegs instead, and of longer pegs, to prevent the peg ends from chafing the camels’ noses. “In March 2002, the first month of the Camel Project,” records the web site, “26.6% of 45 camels treated had nose peg injuries. In March 2005 this had been reduced to 13.5% of 223 camels treated.”

The greatest part of the Camel Project workload is preventive. The first 37,350 treatments included deworming 15,500 camels, and affixing 11,000 reflectors on camel carts to keep motor vehicles from colliding with them at night.

Though Help In Suffering is the only Indian humane society with a full-time camel clinic, many others aid camels when they can.

There are only about 170 camels in Hyderabad, Blue Cross of Hyderabad founder Amala Akkineni told S. Sandeep Kumar of *The Hindu* in October 2008, but the Blue Cross of Hyderabad nonetheless conducts camel health camps to mark World Animal Day, treating about 30 camels per year.

More often, Indian humane societies pursue litigation to confiscate camels from Muslims who buy them for sacrifice at the Feast of Atonement. Results are mixed, depending on the sympathies of the local courts and the extent of violation of animal welfare laws documented by the societies. Each year several dozen camels are rescued, while as many as 100 are slaughtered despite legal appeals filed on their behalf.

International charities

Working from a mobile unit, ranging as far as 30 miles from Jaipur, veterinarian Devi Shankar Rajoria and British volunteer vets Richard and Emma Morris started the Help In Suffering Camel Project in June 2001. Now headed by Pradeep Singhal, DMV, the Camel project is funded by Animaux Secours of France, the Marchig Trust of Switzerland, and the Carpenter Trust of Britain.

The Camel Rescue Centre was funded by a second Swiss organization, the ELSU Foundation.

The involvement of Animaux Secours, the Marchig Trust, the Carpenter Trust, and the ELSU Foundation on behalf of camels contrasts with the perspective expressed by Brooke Hospital for Animals publicist Kirsty Whitlock in February 2011, after Egyptian Society of Animal Friends president Ahmed al Sherbiny and volunteer Dina Zulfikar objected that camels were not included in the Brooke fodder distribution to working animals near the Giza pyramids. The

Brooke mobilized to feed horses, mules, and donkeys after becoming aware that dozens had allegedly starved to death, along with at least three camels, when the uprising that deposed former dictator Hosni Mubarak halted tourism to Egypt, leaving many working animal keepers without means to buy fodder.

“The Brooke’s efforts are focused on working horses, donkeys and mules,” Whitlock told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, from London. “Whilst we recognize that camels are in need too, our mission is to help equines.”

Humane Society International veterinarian Hassan Al Maraghy eventually arranged for the camels to be fed.

Founded in 1923 by self-taught homeopathic veterinarian Kate Hosali and her daughter Nina, who were horrified by the cruelty they had seen during a two-year trek across North Africa, the Society for Protection of Animals in North Africa has always treated camels—but quietly. Now working in 30 nations, most of which have working camels, SPANA mentioned camels just twice in its 2008 annual report, and not at all in the 2009 annual report. Of the 691,000 animals SPCA treated in 2008-2009, 533,000 were equines. Camels were lumped together with dogs, cats, cattle, sheep, goats and “others,” as animals of presumed lesser interest to donors.

Still heavily used

Despite the apparent indifference of most major international animal charities toward camels, only equines are used more for work in Asia and Africa.

Globally, United Nations Food & Agricultural Organization figures show 59 million horses in domestication, 44 million donkeys, and 11 million donkeys, compared to 25.4 million camels. But there are 21.5 million domesticated camels in Africa, about equally distributed between North Africa and East Africa, compared to just 18.9 million donkeys, who are the most abundant equines.

In addition to camels, including dromedaries, about 7.8 million other camelids are in human service, according to FAO data. Most of these are llamas and alpacas used for transportation, meat, and fiber production in the Andean regions of South America.

Camels have fallen into disfavor in many places where they were formerly used.

“The grunting camels used for 35 years to ferry salt from Mali’s northern mines to Timbuktu are gone,” *Washington Post* staff writer Karin Brulliard reported in September 2009. Traders are instead making the 400-mile journey by truck, Brullard explained, cutting the travel time from three weeks to two days, and increasing the number of trips a salt trader can make from two a year, limited by the seasonal availability of fodder along the route, to two per month.

Thus the working camel population has substantially fallen. The decrease was especially marked in Asia from 1994 to 2004, according to the FAO, which began tracking camel numbers in 1960. Camel use fell 38% in India, and 20% across Asia as a whole.

But the Asian working camel population is again growing, despite mechanization. There were 300,000 more working camels in Asia in 2009 than in 2004, apparently because rising affluence in remote parts of China, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Central Asia has allowed people who never before could afford working animals to buy camels.

Along with vastly greater and faster



Camel alongside a road in India. (Kim Bartlett)

growing populations of sheep, goats, and cattle, domesticated camels and equines compete for fodder with wild Asian camels. From 600,000 to 1.4 million Bactrian camels are in captivity, according to various estimates, but no more than 850 remain in the wild, half of them persisting in a nature reserve created from a former nuclear test area in the Lop Nur region of western Xinjiang province, China, while the rest are in Mongolia.

Most Bactrian camel conservation schemes focus on expanding the camel meat industry, which has traditionally existed mainly to make use of surplus and disabled working camels. “We need to provide an income for Mongolian herders. Only in this way can we protect the grasslands,” Inner Mongolian camel conservationist Namujileicemu [who uses only one name] told Reuters in 2008.

Would-be Mongolian camel meat exporters may have to compete with Australians, however. A succession of Australian governments have explored a variety of schemes to slaughter the estimated one million feral camels roaming the Outback for meat. Though a sizeable Australian camel meat trade has yet to develop, Australian protocols for exporting live animals to slaughter in eight Middle Eastern and North African “cover cattle, sheep, and goats for slaughter and breeding, as well as horses and camels,” acknowledged then-Australian agriculture Peter McGauran in May 2007, after extending the arrangements to Libya.

Currently Australian camels are culled from aircraft. The remains are either left to lie, collected for rendering, or sold to farms that produce crocodile leather.

Despite the lack of evident demand for camel meat, Sri Lankan deputy minister of livestock H.R. Mithrapala announced a government plan to raise camels for milk and meat, ostensibly for sale to Arab tourists. Linked to a parallel plan to raise ostriches, the actual market appears to be a pyramid scheme speculating in breeding stock.

Teachings

Horses are believed to have been domesticated about 5,000 years ago in the Ponto-Caspian steppe region, stretching from Romania through Russia to Kazakhstan, according to genetic data published in *Science* in 2009 by Arne Ludwig of the Leibniz Institute for Zoological Studies in Berlin.

A bone believed to be from a wild dromedary has been recovered from a 9,000-year-old human settlement site in Yemen. Evidence that Bactrian camels were domesticated by about 4,600 years ago has been found at Shar-I Sokhta, Iran.

Thus humans have apparently kept camels for almost as long as horses, perhaps longer. Horses during this time have risen to companion animal status in much of the world. But “Camels do not have same appeal in the mind of public as our companion dogs and cats,” observes Zeba Jawaid, managing editor of the Pakistani news magazine *SouthAsia*.

Possibly this is in part because the regions where camels are most used are also historically impoverished, with little humane activity—but some have had humane organizations for as long as anywhere.

A larger issue may be that most of the places where camels are still used are predominantly Islamic. Camels figure prominently in both the Q’ran and the Hadiths, in which Mohammed’s disciples recite the sayings of Mohammed, but while Mohammed urged kind treatment of animals as a general principle, he said little on specific behalf of camels. Moreover, far more passages record Mohammed sacrificing camels, ordering that camels be slaughtered for meat, racing camels, and urging a companion’s tired camel to go faster

than document concern for camel welfare.

Just one Hadith appears to disapprove of overdriving camels. In Bukhari 2:26:731 Ibn Abbas recalls that, “I proceeded along with the Prophet on the day of Arafat. The Prophet heard a great hue and cry and the beating of camels behind him. So he beckoned to the people with his lash, ‘O people! Be quiet. Hastening is not a sign of righteousness.’” As Mohammed himself was apparently riding a camel and carrying a lash, his objection was evidently to driving the camels aggressively, not to the use of the lash *per se*.

One other Hadith praises companions who attend camels, but in the context that the camels were subsequently used to fetch water for humans. Recalled Anas in Bukhari 4:52:140, “We were with the Prophet and the only shade one could have was the shade made by one’s own garment. Those who fasted did not do any work and those who did not fast served the camels and brought the water on them and treated the sick and (wounded). So, the Prophet said, ‘Today, those who were not fasting took the reward.’”

Another Hadith, Bukhari 7:62:19, implies that learning to ride and care for camels teaches kind and careful behavior. Recalled Abu Huraira, “The Prophet said, ‘The best women are the riders of the camels and the righteous among the women of Quraish. They are the kindest women to their children in their childhood and the more careful women of the property of their husbands.’”

Camels sometimes spit at humans to whom they take a dislike, and can be balky and dangerous—but relative to total use, camels kill and injure far fewer of their drivers, riders, and caretakers than horses.

As with donkeys, who are numerically probably the most abused working animals worldwide, camels may be mistreated and overlooked chiefly because of their hardness, patience, and stoicism.

Plaint of the Camel

New York stockbroker and author of children’s verses Charles Carryl, 1841-1920, had no known direct acquaintance with camels. He was known as a humanitarian chiefly through familial associations. Carryl’s father-in-law, Apollos Russell Wetmore, founded the New York Juvenile Asylum in 1865 and was an acquaintance of American SPCA founder Henry Bergh. Carryl’s son Guy Wetmore Carryl, was a poet who wrote at times on animal subjects.

But Charles Carryl himself in 1884 wrote *The Plaint of the Camel*, mentioning a litany of common camel welfare issues:

...there's never a question
About my digestion—
Anything does for me!

...no one supposes
A poor Camel dozes—
Any place does for me!

Lambs are inclosed where it's never exposed,
Coops are constructed for hens;
Kittens are treated to houses well heated,
And pigs are protected by pens.
But a Camel comes handy
Wherever it's sandy—
Anywhere does for me!

People would laugh if you rode a giraffe
Or mounted the back of an ox;
It's nobody's habit to ride on a rabbit
Or try to bestride a fox.
But as for a Camel, he's
Ridden by families—
Any load does for me!

From Carryl’s day to this, for most camels in most of the world, *The Plaint of the Camel* is still the status quo. —Merritt Clifton



Working camels near the Giza pyramids. (Dina Zulfikar)



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.

Thoroughly troubled Thoroughbred Retirement Foundation

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.—The Thoroughbred Retirement Foundation “has been so slow or delinquent in paying for the upkeep of the more than 1,000 horses under its care that scores have wound up starved and neglected, some fatally,” charged *New York Times* horse racing writer Joe Drape on March 18 2011.

Founded by New Jersey advertising executive Monique Koehler in 1983 to supervise a retired race horse rehabilitation program at the Wallkill Correctional Facility in upstate New York, TRF is headquartered near the Saratoga Raceway in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., which annually hosts the Belmont Stakes, the climactic leg of the horse racing Triple Crown series. TRF donors and board members include some of the biggest names in thoroughbred racing, but TRF has no official connection with the governing bodies of racing and breeding, and has often been at odds with much of the horse racing world over leadership criticisms of speculative breeding and selling horses to slaughter.

The prison program proved successful, and was gradually extended to prisons in Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Virginia. The prison programs have helped TRF to place more than 650 rehabilitated thoroughbreds in adoptive homes—but many retired race horses are retired because they have suffered injuries on that preclude use for recreational riding. Board members and family of board members took in some of the more problematic horses, but eventually TRF established an ever-widening network of private subcontractors to board horses in greater numbers.

In 2001 the estate of banking magnate Paul Mellon endowed TRF with \$5 million, and later added another \$2 million to the endowment. The son of former U.S. Treasury Secretary Andrew W. Mellon, Paul Mellon was one of the leading art philanthropists in the U.S. throughout his life (1907-1999), and from 1948 to his death owned Rokeby Stables, one of the most successful U.S. thoroughbred breeding operations.

The Mellon endowment enabled TRF to increase the number of horses in care from 300 in 2001 to more than 1,250 in 2005. At peak TRF boarded horses at 32 locations. Altogether it has served more than 3,000 horses.

The rapid expansion brought immediate results. A decade ago about 6,000 former race horses per year were sold to slaughter, according to industry estimates. This has been reduced, then-TRF executive director Diana Pikulski told Janet Patton of the *Lexington Herald-Leader* in May 2010, to about 1,500 per year, who “come off the track, need a place to go, and end up going into a livestock auction.”

Finished Patton, “For them, the next stop often is a slaughterhouse in Canada or Mexico.

Over-extended

But by 2007 TRF had become overextended, recalled racing journalist Ray Paulick, editor of *The Paulick Report*.

“A half-dozen or more members of the TRF’s board of directors quit. One was thrown off,” wrote Paulick. “Ex-board members were poisoning the organization through calls to the news media undermining remaining board members and management. I reached out to TRF founder Monique Koehler to see if there was anything I could do to help. I was elected to the TRF board of directors,” Paulick acknowledged.

“Most businesses with excessive inventory would look for ways to reduce that inventory,” Paulick said, “but while thoroughbreds may be dispensable to many owners and breeders, they are not to TRF. Whether it was wise for the TRF board and management to admit so many horses into the program, we were and are responsible for them.”

TRF appeared for a time to have stabilized, with the help of a \$500,000 loan from the Mellon trust. Donations dipped from \$1.7 million in 2007 to \$1.65 million in 2008, but rose to \$1.8 million in 2009. Investment revenue, chiefly from the Mellon endowment, generated \$750,000 in 2007, and \$719,000 in 2008. But then the 2008-2009 national economic collapse cut investment income to just \$60,000 in 2009.

TRF assets fell from \$9.1 million to \$7.1 million, of which \$7 million was the permanently restricted Mellon endowment. According to the terms of the endowment, only 5% of it may be used in any one year. Program service expense meanwhile edged up from \$2.5 million to \$2.6 million.

Pikulski, who is still raising funds for TRF but

stepped down as executive director, was paid \$81,907 in 2007, and \$95,000 in 2008. Her pay was not increased in 2009. The total TRF administrative payroll was cut by 40%, from \$555,797 in 2008 to just \$341,320 in 2009. TRF nonethelss ran deficits of \$432,000 in 2008 and \$2.2 million in 2009.

“As a result,” Drape alleged, TRF “has not reliably paid the 25 farms it [now] contracts with. For example, at the 4-H Farm in Oklahoma, inspectors last month could find only 47 of the 63 retired horses that had been assigned to it. Many were starving. The rest had died, probably of neglect, inspectors concluded. At a Kentucky farm that is also supposed to receive money from the foundation, 34 horses were found in ‘poor’ or ‘emaciated’ condition. One horse had to be euthanized because of malnutrition.”

Funder investigated

Hearing complaints from some of the horse caretakers, the Mellon estate in December 2010 hired veterinarian Stacey Huntington, of Springfield, Missouri, to evaluate the TRF herd. By mid-March 2011, Drape wrote, Huntington, “along with a local veterinarian in each location,” had examined “more than 700 horses.” Huntington’s findings, Drape said, “moved the estate’s trustees to send the farms money for things as basic as food. She found that some 25% of the horses have required some kind of urgent care, which the Mellon estate has provided, costing it ‘tens of thousands’ of dollars,” according to Mellon trustee Ted Terry.

“Inability to pay the agreed costs for the care of horses severed a number of relationships with farms,” Drape continued, “including Claybank Farm in Lexington, Kentucky, which cared for up to 80 horses. Interviews with farm owners, as well as e-mail correspondence they provided, showed the foundation was aware of its deepening financial straits—occasionally taking horses from farms where they had been well cared for and placing them elsewhere on the cheap.”

In September 2010, Drape charged, “TRF owed Out2Pasture Farms in Jamestown, Missouri more than \$43,000.” When owners Zachary and Robin Hurst-March pressed for payment, Draper said, “TRF eventually removed 13 horses.” When Gayle England, of Stroud, Oklahoma “complained not only of the chronic slow pay but about the general lack of regard for the farms and the horses,” Drape said, “26 TRF horses were taken from her.

“Last month some of the horses in the worst shape were taken from other foundation farms,” Drape added, “and were returned to the Hurst-Marsh farm and Ms. England.

“Beam Us Up, bred by Richard Santulli, the former chief executive of NetJets, was recently removed from one of the contract farms because of neglect. Santulli’s wife Peggy, is on the TRF board,” Drape continued.

“At the 4-H Farm in Okmulgee, Oklahoma,” Drape wrote, “owners Alan and Janice Hudgins would not let Huntington onto their property to inspect the TRF horses until the foundation gave them \$20,000, a partial payment of what was owed them for taking care of 63 horses since 2005. They also forced the foundation to sign a pledge not to prosecute them for the condition of the horses. When the horses were released, the 47 survivors were in such poor condition that Huntington filed a report with the Okmulgee County sheriff’s office. Her report included photographs of the malnourished horses, three of them considered starving. Nearly all of them needed urgent care.”

Responded TRF board chair Tom Ludt, “T.J. Loafman, who is an independent veterinarian, supervised the load and unload of the 4-H Farm herd and disputes the allegations in the story.”

Added TRF board member Patty Hogan, DVM, in support of Ludt, “TRF had been trying to gain access to that ranch for weeks and was continuously denied—even showing up and the gates being locked. The reason why an ‘intent not to prosecute’ was signed was to allow us to have the cooperation of the ranch owner and get onto the premises as soon as possible. If we went through legal avenues at a snail’s pace, we would have wasted precious time and resources, rather than having the chance to immediately retrieve our horses and move them to another location. This also allowed us to send in a team of horsemen and a veterinarian to the ranch after we removed our horses, in order to personally inspect all 4,000

acres and be sure there were no horses left behind or unaccounted for. We were advised by the sheriff’s department to proceed in this manner.”

Ludt said TRF took Huntington’s allegations, “very seriously,” but “TRF told its farms to prohibit Huntington or any other unauthorized veterinarian from inspecting its horses unless the veterinarian is a farm’s regular veterinarian,” Drape reported a day after his first exposé appeared.

“There were serious questions about her objectivity,” TRF president George Grayson said. “We want the vet inspections to continue, and we are putting together a list of the many qualified vets available.” Grayson reportedly ascended from the TRF board to the presidency in January 2011, after the previous president resigned.

“While we cannot comment on potential or ongoing matters before our office, we take these complaints seriously and will review them,” the New York Charities Bureau spokesperson Lauren Passalacqua told Drape.

Ludt argued that TRF had already taken appropriate measures “in advance of publication of the *New York Times* article,” he posted to the TRF web site. Ludt cited “daily communications with staff by TRF officers, and, at minimum, weekly executive committee meetings.” Ludt also promised “more aggressive oversight by the herd management committee, chaired by prominent New York [horse] owner John Moore,” one of three TRF board members who have loaned TRF a total of at least \$345,000 to help make ends meet.

TRF board veterinary member Hogan now chairs a newly created veterinary liaison committee, Ludt said, “working to get commitments from regional veterinary clinics for free or discounted services to all horse retirement organizations.” Ludt also mentioned “improved financial reporting and controls, which have been in effect for more than a year,” he said, “and have led to a more stable financial outlook for TRF.”

But, wrote Paulick in *The Paulick Report*, “In recent months, the executors of the Mellon endowment have refused to meet with the TRF executive committee to discuss financial issues, have withheld funds from TRF, and directed the TRF board to make decisions that went beyond what I understood the realm of their authority to be, including personnel matters. It was confounding to me, and I came to the conclusion that the Mellon trustees seemed to have a death wish for the TRF. So almost exactly four years after the TRF’s internal problems came to my attention, the organization faces exactly the same challenges: too many horses, not enough money, and not enough people willing to act on behalf of retired racehorses.”

ASPCA funding

Meanwhile, TRF “was told last week that it was losing funding from the American SPCA,” reported Drape on March 20, 2011.

In March 2010 the ASPCA granted \$175,000 to TRF as part of the Million Dollar Rescuing Racers Initiative—“a major initiative made possible by a generous donor,” the ASPCA announced, “that will aid in the rescue of retired racehorses from neglect, abuse, and slaughter. Six equine rescues and sanctuaries across the country were selected to take up the challenge of saving more thoroughbreds than ever before.”

Wrote Drape, “Jacque Schultz, senior director of the ASPCA Equine Fund, said the foundation was told that to be considered for another \$175,000, it had to obtain accreditation from the Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries.” TRF requested GFAS application materials, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** learned, but never followed up.

TRF continues to receive \$100,000 a year from the Jockey Club, from a voluntary checkoff donation to race horse retirement made by breeders when they register thoroughbred foals. The Jockey Club checkoff fund also gives \$100,000 a year to Thoroughbred Charities of America, a similar but unrelated project based in Middletown, Delaware. The TCA web site acknowledges that it “is the charitable arm of the Thoroughbred Owners & Breeders Association.”

Despite the stresses of recent years, and philosophical conflicts with some thoroughbred owners and breeders, TRF has enjoyed a stellar reputation in elite racing circles.

Jan du Pont, whose thoroughbred Kelso was a five-time Horse of the Year, dispersed her Hexonia racing stable and founded the Greener Pastures sanctuary in Maryland in 1991 to affiliate with TRF.

The New York Racing Association in partnership with TRF created the Ferdinand Fee, a program to support race horse retirement, in memory of the 1986 Kentucky Derby winner Ferdinand, who in 2002 was slaughtered in Japan.

Employees of Churchill Downs Inc., owner of seven race tracks, raised \$240,000 for TRF in 2002-2005, according to James R. Carroll of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

In 2009 TRF took in nine of 177 horses who were seized from breeder Ernie Paragallo, 52, who was in March 2010 convicted of 33 counts of neglecting horses at his farm in Cocksackie, New York.

Drape praised TRF in August 2009 for rescuing Tour of the Cat, 11, who earned more than \$1.1 million over a nine-year racing career,” but finished next-to-last in his 79th start, running on a bad ankle.

—Merritt Clifton

NJ HORSE ANGELS AGREES TO DISBAND & REPAY MISUSED FUNDS

NEWARK—The New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs on March 24, 2011 announced that an entity called NJ Horse Angels and founders Sharon Catalano-Crumb, 54, and Frank Wikoff, 55, both of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, “will repay \$57,129 in misused donations to the Division of Consumer Affairs. The Division in turn will donate the funds to registered non-profit horse rescue organizations.”

The amount to be repaid was found by the Charities Registration & Investigation Section of the Division of Consumer Affairs to have been “misappropriated by Catalano-Crumb and used by her for trips to Atlantic City casinos, personal shopping, meals, pre-paid phone cards [and] also diverted in the form of cash withdrawals. Some donations were used for horse rescue,” the Division acknowledged.

“Both Catalano-Crumb and Wikoff are permanently barred from soliciting charitable donations in New Jersey,” the Division added. “NJ Horse Angels will cease operations and take down web pages that were used for soliciting donations, under the terms of the Final Judgment and Consent Order between the defendants and the Division of Consumer Affairs.”

In addition to repaying the \$57,129, Catalano-Crumb and Wikoff “are required to pay \$23,299 in costs attributed to the investigation,” and face \$500,625 in suspended civil penalties, which “will be vacated after five years if the defendants do not violate the settlement terms,” the Division said. NJ Horse Angels also operated as NJ Horse Angels Rescue, NJ Killpen Horses, Horse Angels of Facebook, Camelot Auction Horse Angels, and The Forgotten Angels.

How Japanese zoos & aquariums fared

TOKYO—Fourteen zoos and aquariums were hit by the Thoku Chih earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear disaster, Japan Association of Zoos & Aquariums chair Shigeyuki Yamamoto confirmed on March 18, 2011, but for most the earthquake and tsunami were much less problematic than trying to keep animals alive amid the shortages of supplies, electricity, and transportation that followed.

“Due to the inability to distribute resources, including feed, water, electricity, and other basic necessities,” Yamamoto said, “zoos and aquariums have suffered greatly in their ability to acquire the proper commodities for the animals. JAZA, in cooperation with our member institutions, has already been cooperating in supplying as many resources as possible to those members affected.”

Details were collected for JAZA by veterinarian Kazutoshi Takami. “The Aquamarine Fukushima aquarium was flooded to the second floor. The life support system failed, and fish died, but marine mammals survived,” Takami wrote. Surviving animals including walrus, sea lions, Eurasian otters, common murre, and tufted puffins were on March 17 evacuated to the Ueno Zoo in Tokyo, Kamogawa Sea World in Chiba,

Kasai Sea Life Park, Enoshima Aquarium, and Izu Mito Sea Paradise.

“The Marinepia Matsushima aquarium,” in Miyagi, “was completely flooded,” Takami continued, “but miraculously all of the staff and animals are fine.” A backup generator kept the facilities operational.

The Yagiyama Zoological Park, at the top of Mount Yagiyama near the center of Sendai, kept 550 animals of 145 species high and dry, but was left short of food and staff, due to the destruction of the surrounding region. The Yagiyama Zoo was the first to receive relief supplies from JAZA, arriving on March 18 after a 230-mile haul from Tokyo that took all day.

The Yagiyama Zoo was also without electricity for a prolonged time, along with the Akita Omoriyama Zoo, Morioka Zoo in Iwate, Aomori Asamushi Aquarium, Hitachi Kamine Zoo, Ibaraki Oarai Aquarium, and the Oga Aquarium in Ojika.

Mammals and birds can be kept alive without electricity, but fish in tanks depend on working aeration systems to get oxygen.

The South Carolina Aquarium, in Charleston, scheduled an April 6 reception and silent auction to benefit JAZA and the American Red Cross.

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Animal rescuers respond to the crisis in Japan (from page 1)

survived the tsunami, but perhaps not the aftermath, if not rescued. The World Society for the Protection of Animals estimated that at peak about 30,000 dogs and cats wandered or hid in the rubble. Based on licensing norms, about half of the dogs might have been identifiable, but few if any of the cats.

“Animals who are loose and have foraging habits will have plenty to feed on,” observed Animal Rescue Kansai founder Elizabeth Oliver. “Our staff passed a huge destroyed warehouse where sides of beef were strewn around, and a lot of unrecovered human bodies. It’s the animals who were tied or left in houses whom I worry about. Also many horses, cattle and pigs were left to starve.”

ARK, opened in 1990, is the largest and oldest continuously operating western-style humane society in Japan, with a staff of 30 and kennel capacity for more than 300 dogs plus 300 cats. The ARK facilities were temporarily expanded to rescue more than 600 dogs after the 1995 Hanshin earthquake. Oliver anticipated less need to house animals after the March 11, 2011 disasters, being much farther from the worst hit region this time. “We may receive animals if the local facilities get overloaded,” Oliver said. “We think it is better if pets can stay close to their owners, where possible.”

Though horses, dairy cattle, poultry, and pigs were all raised in parts of the stricken region, no data was available from which to project the numbers of these species who might have survived the initial catastrophe.

Thoroughbred training farms in the hills safely distant from the tsunami “decided to move their horses to other areas because of the radiation leak at the Fukushima nuclear power plant,” learned Ray Paulick of *The Paulick Report*, a horse racing web site. “Three riding clubs in Miyagi, one of the worst-hit regions, were submerged,” Paulick added.

“Thirty-three riding horses belonging to these riding clubs were rescued,” Fumiaki Mizobe of the Japan Racing Association told Paulick, “but four horses were reported dead, and at least 18 horses were reported missing.”

Animal rescue organizations in India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Indonesia began contacting **ANIMAL PEOPLE** within minutes to hours after the Indian Ocean tsunami struck on December 26, 2004, but the Thoku Chih disaster knocked down microwave transmission towers in about a third of Japan and blacked out electricity to much of the nation. Twenty-four hours and 15 minutes elapsed before Animal Rescue System Fund founder Hiro Yamasaki, of Kobe, on March 12 became the first humane worker to respond to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** inquiries. “I’m alive!” e-mailed Yamasaki. “No quake and tsunami here in the west. No animal info has come yet, but big animal relief work will be needed. What shall we do?”

Cataclysmic as the earthquake and tsunami were, they proved to be just the start of the disaster. Shortages of every sort had only begun. The destruction of almost every means of transportation and communication frustrated relief

efforts. Evacuating residents from within a 30-kilometer radius of the overheated Fukushima nuclear reactors increased the human and animal displacements.

The first hint that any animal rescuers within the disaster area had survived came on March 15, when an organization called Inochi no Kai in Iwate appealed for food and cages.

Also on March 15 news media throughout the world aired a video clip showing a dog who remained beside an injured dog amid the rubble, instead of departing to seek food and water. Videographer Kenn Sakurai relayed through Carey Vail, founder of the Japan Earthquake Animal Rescue & Support page on Facebook, that the injured dog was taken to a veterinarian in Mito. Sakurai took the other dog to an unnamed shelter, also in Mito. “Since those two dogs were rescued,” added Vail, “Sakurai and his team have rescued dozens more.” Vail and JEARS on March 17 added that the cats of Tashirojima, also known as Cat Island, were safe. The island is famous for having more cats than human residents. “The people and cats are safe but short of food,” Vail posted.

Few shelters

Humane organizations outside the disaster area, including ARK, kept busy trying to house the animals of the displaced—first expatriates who fled Japan on short notice, leaving pets behind; then refugees who had saved their animals, only to find nowhere to live where they could keep the animals. “One of the biggest problems we are facing,” observed the Japan Cat Network on Facebook, “is the extreme lack of existing shelters. Most animal welfare groups here work informally at a local level, and rely entirely on fostering. It will be a real challenge to find places to put the large numbers of animals who are now in need of rescue.”

WSPA personnel arriving in Japan on March 15 announced that “A coalition including the Japanese Animal Welfare Society have developed a plan for the next three months. WSPA will establish 30 temporary animal shelters near human evacuation centers,” where WSPA will “supply food, water, cages, bedding, litter and veterinary supplies, so that families can visit and help care for their pets.”

Added Humane Society International representative Bernard Unti, “HSI has made a \$50,000 grant to the Japan Animal Welfare Society, arranged for the purchase and shipment of \$120,000 in supplies, and helped to set the stage for emergency sheltering. In the coming days,” Unti pledged, “HSI will give and do more.”

The Japan Animal Welfare Society and the Japan SPCA jointly reported, “We have secured locations in three cities and are preparing to transport pet supplies. We’re communicating with local vet groups and municipal governments. We hope to be able to send rescuers to the disaster zone.”

“PETA Asia-Pacific campaigner Ashley Fruno has been in Japan with Isabella Gallaon-Aoki of Animal Friends

Niigata since the day after the devastation,” said the PETA web site, “providing food, water, and care to animals abandoned when their guardians fled, and are also providing food to animals whose guardians are having a hard time getting supplies.” The North Dakota-based organization World Vets also sent trained personnel.

The most consistent source of information about animal rescue operations was, however, Elizabeth Oliver, who e-mailed daily updates, beginning on March 18, when she noted the threat to surviving humans and animals from “cold winds and snow in the north. Influenza is spreading,” she added. An H5N1 outbreak in Chiba prefecture [see below] was not known to have crossed into humans, but the potential for an epidemic was recognized. “Am writing this at Haneda airport,” Oliver mentioned, “where hundreds of people are trying to leave Tokyo for safer places, many with pets.”

Animal Refuge Kansai that evening sent a team to Sendai to distribute animal supplies at evacuation centers. Oliver meanwhile directed workers building a new ARK shelter in Sasayama, Hyogo Prefecture, to build temporary housing for animals who had nowhere else to go.

Accommodations offered by the Guide Dog Association for the ARK crew in Sendai turned out to be just a parking space, obliging the ARK crew to sleep sitting up in the van. Oliver sought to obtain additional vehicles, to send more supplies and help, but “There are no rental trucks available now,” she learned, “and the only one we had a chance of renting would not allow us to carry pets.” Next Oliver tried to buy a new four-wheel drive vehicle, only to find that “Even new vehicles are unavailable until May or later,” because of loss of inventory when the tsunami hit major vehicle assembly plants.

By March 24, ARK personnel from Osaka and Tokyo had partnered to evacuate animals with Niigata Animal Garden, the Japan Cat Network, Heart Tokushima, and Hearing Dogs for Deaf People, of Nagano.

“We are concentrating on the area of Ishinomaki in Miagi Prefecture,” Oliver wrote, where 200 evacuation centers housed as many as 1,000 people each. “At present people keep their pets in cars outside. But these centers will close at the end of March, so we worry where people will move to and what will happen to their pets,” Oliver said.

ARK staff were unable to get near Fukushima, Oliver said, but they learned that “There are many animals within that area,” while nearby animal control shelters had empty cage space for any who could be recovered.

Oliver’s last report before **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press came on March 28. “Although quite a few animals were seen [in the disaster areas] after the quake, there are none to be seen now,” she said. “It is thought that they died from trauma, shock or stress.” Oliver preferred talking about pianist Rika Zayasu, who held a pair of concerts in London, England, to benefit the Japanese Red Cross and ARK.

Earthquake, tsunami, nuclear disaster, & H5N1 avian flu, too

CHIBA, Japan—Chiba prefecture Governor Kensaku Morita told a March 13, 2011 press conference that the earthquake and tsunami-ravaged region is also fighting an outbreak of H5N1 avian flu—potentially lethal to humans.

Chiba, second among Japanese prefectures in egg production, lies between Tokyo and the prefectures to the northeast that had the most displaced people and animals. Living in severely crowded conditions, with disrupted sanitation, inadequate food, and often little protection from the elements, many victims—both human and animal—were already in weakened health due to effects of the tsunami and, in some cases, perhaps exposure to radiation from the malfunctioning Fukushima nuclear complex.

Four of seven dead chick-

ens found at a Chiba egg farm in the two days after the earthquake and tsunami tested positive for H5N1, Associated Press reported. “Local authorities began culling about 35,000 birds at the farm and restricted movement of another 869,000 birds raised within a 10-kilometer radius of the farm in question,” Associated Press added.

H5N1 has repeatedly hit Japan since 2003. Officials believed they had eradicated H5N1 in 2004, but it reappeared in 2007. H5N1 was again believed to have been eradicated in February 2009, but re-emerged in Shimane prefecture in November 2010.

Little information about the latest outbreak was available from Japanese sources, but Taiwan Animal & Plant Health Inspection & Quarantine Bureau director Hsu

Tien-lai on March 13, 2011 told media that World Organization for Animal Health records showed that H5N1 had afflicted 22 farms in eight prefectures in Japan between January 1, 2011 and the March 11 earthquake and tsunami. A parallel and possibly related outbreak hit 48 farms across four provinces in South Korea. More than 1.77 million chickens in Japan and 1.14 million chickens and ducks in South Korea had been culled in efforts to keep the outbreaks from spreading.

“In the greater scheme of things this outbreak is a distraction from the problems associated with the recent earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear power station fires,” opined epidemiologist Martin Hugh Jones, monitoring the outbreak for the International Society for Infectious Diseases. But Chiba governor Morita took a different view. “This is a very severe situation, as damage from the huge earthquake is also serious,” Morita emphasized to reporters.

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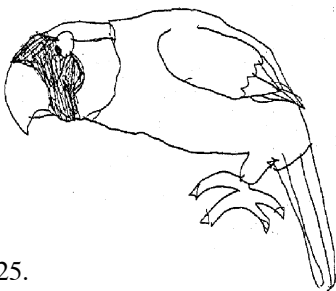
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Effects of the Fukushima nuclear disaster on animals will be bad, but how bad?

FUKUSHIMA—Humans were evacuated from within a 20-kilometre radius of the earthquake-damaged Fukushima nuclear reactor complex soon after the overheated reactors and spent fuel ponds began leaking radiation. Most who left homes that escaped destruction from the ensuing tsunami are believed to have taken their pets—but wildlife, farm animals, and pets left amid the rubble of shattered seaside communities remained exposed.

What may become of animals downwind of the Fukushima reactors will ultimately depend on the yet-to-be-determined severity of the incident. What was known, as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, was only that nuclear experts rated Fukushima somewhere in seriousness between the near-meltdown in Three Mile Island in 1979 and the meltdown at Chernobyl, Ukraine, in 1986, with potential to exceed Chernobyl in the worst-case scenario of a triple meltdown.

The Three Mile Island and Chernobyl incidents both occurred in rural areas, with relatively little effect on pets. While the radioactive plume from Fukushima has mostly blown out to sea, any that drifts over nearby land will be exposing pets as well as humans in densely populated cities, from Sendai to Tokyo.

The largest body of research pertaining to the effects of nuclear radiation on dogs was produced by Leo K. Bustad, 1920-1998, better remembered for establishing the National Service Dog Center during his 15 years as president of the Delta Society. Bustad from 1948 until 1965 did invasive radiation research on animals at the Hanford National Laboratory in Washington state, trying to project the outcomes from using nuclear weapons. He continued his studies from mid-1965 to 1973 as head of the radiobiology and comparative oncology labs at the University of California in Davis. The radioactive remains of 1,200 beagles used in his experiments were stored at an off-campus location which became a top-priority Superfund toxic waste cleanup site.

The experiments that Bustad began ended in 1986, when the last beagle died. The dogs' remains were removed to Hanford in 1990. Most of the research merely confirmed that what was already known or suspected about the effects of

nuclear radiation on humans also pertains to dogs, and probably to any mammal.

The major sources of information about effects of radiation on wildlife are ongoing studies in the Chernobyl region—where scientific perspectives have nearly reversed during the past five years.

Research published in April 2006 indicated, as Stephen Mulvey reported for BBC News, that “The exclusion zone around the Chernobyl nuclear power station is teeming with life. As humans were evacuated from the area 20 years ago, animals moved in. Existing populations multiplied and species not seen for decades, such as the lynx and eagle owl, began to return. There are even tantalising footprints of a bear,” Mulvey noted, “an animal that has not trodden this part of Ukraine for centuries.”

Said radioecologist Sergey Gaschak, “A lot of birds are nesting inside the sarcophagus,” the steel and concrete shield built to contain the reactor.”

“There may be plutonium in the zone,” wrote Mulvey, “but there is no herbicide or pesticide, no industry,

no traffic, and marshlands are no longer drained. There is nothing to disturb the wild boar—said to have multiplied eight-fold between 1986 and 1988—except its similarly resurgent predator, the wolf.”

In 2007, however, Anders Moller of the Université Pierre et Marie Curie in France and Tim Mousseau of the University of South Carolina, found in a more exhaustive study that, “Species richness, abundance and population density of breeding birds decreased with increasing levels of radiation.”

Counting 1,570 birds from 57 species, Moller and Mousseau found that the number of birds in the most contaminated areas was only a third of the population found at sites with normal background radiation levels. The number of bird species found in the most contaminated areas fell by half.

A follow-up study reported in August 2010 that radioactive contamination appeared to most harm brightly colored birds and birds who migrate from far places.

“One explanation may be that these species have, for whatever reason, less capable DNA repair mechanisms,” Mousseau told BBC News science reporter Victoria Gill.

Tsunami hit sea birds' nests at Midway Atoll

MIDWAY—The farthest reported animal impact of the March 11, 2011 Thoku Chih earthquake came at Midway Atoll, more than 2,000 nautical miles from the epicenter. More than three million sea birds inhabit Midway Atoll, including about 2,220 Laysan albatross—two thirds of the world population.

While the most devastating tsunami following the earthquake surged west, hitting Japan, a tsunami racing eastward completely submerged one of the smaller Midway islands, and covered 60% and 20%, respectively, of the two largest islands.

Hawaiian and Pacific Islands National Wildlife Refuges project leader Barry W. Stieglitz told Associated Press that at least 1,000 adult and adolescent Laysan albatross were killed, along with thousands of chicks. The tsunami probably also drowned thousands of ground-nesting bonin petrels,

though most of the Midway petrel population would have been away on feeding flights when the tsunami hit.

The loss of Laysan albatross amounts to the entire year's reproduction. There was no word as to the fate of a 60-year-old Laysan albatross who was banded at about age five in 1956. She was seen with a chick in February 2011. North American Bird Banding Program chief Bruce Peterjohn told media then that the 60-year-old bird was the oldest wild bird ever documented in the 90 years that the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and Canadian Wildlife Service have collaborated to band and study birds.

In January 2011 the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service reported the hatching of a short-tailed albatross at Midway. Short-tailed albatrosses were previously known to nest only at Torashima Island, off Japan, and at an island cluster called Senkaku in Japan, Diaoyu in China, claimed by both nations.

Dolphin defenders have a close call while in Iwate monitoring port activity

IWATE—Save Japan Dolphins founder Ric O'Barry and Sea Shepherd Conservation Society founder Paul Watson spent two frantic days trying to reach six missing volunteers.

“Brian Barnes, one of our SaveJapanDolphins.org volunteers,” O'Barry told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “was monitoring the Dall's porpoise hunts in Iwate Prefecture, near the epicenter of the quake. He was with Sea Shepherd volunteers Scott West, Mike

Vos, Tarah Millen, Carisa Webster, and Marley Daviduk.”

Reported West, when the six were finally able to connect with O'Barry and Watson on March 13, “The day started out as normal as can be when you are working on exposing and stopping the largest cetacean slaughter on the planet. The six of us headed into town to check to see if any of the harpoon boats had gone out in the windy conditions. Two had.”

West knew immediately that the earthquake was unusually strong. “I lived in the San Francisco Bay area for a number of years. This was like nothing I have ever experienced,” West said. “The vehicles were hopping around and it was difficult to stand. I suggested we leave and no one needed coaxing. The police, who had taken up a post at the only place we could pass, were frantically motioning for everyone to get through the gates in the tsunami wall. We knew about a small road that hugs the coast heading south out of town, from which we can see the porpoise processing area. We went there,” West continued. “It was not long before the water drained from the harbor and then rapidly rose right up to inundate all of the areas on the water side of the wall. It drained again, this time almost down to the mud. Then the returning water pushed past, rose even faster, and topped the wall. It kept rising up the hillsides, filling the valleys and crevices beyond. Several times this happened and all the while aftershocks were happening.”

Summarized O'Barry, “They watched in horror as the tides receded and then came back with such velocity that the city was submerged. When it ended, they descended into absolute turmoil. By all accounts, it was apocalyptic. At one point they spent hours trying to save a woman they were never able to reach. Floating on a piece of debris in the harbor, she was too far out and they didn't have rope or any other equipment. The two teams then ‘borrowed’ an abandoned fire truck, called for authorities and used the loud speaker to call out to boats in the distance. At one point, two boats came close, but then abandoned the effort. She floated off, out of sight. We pray one of the boats found her. It was impossible to drive, so the teams opted to walk to Tono, roughly 30 miles away. Locals, in the midst of their own nightmares, went out of

their way to help, offering food, shelter, and complete compassion.”

Agreed West, “I cannot begin to describe the amount of kindness and generosity shown to us this day. It confirms my beliefs that Japanese people are warm and kind. The activities of the dolphin molesters in Taiji and the porpoise molesters of Iwate are aberrations and absolutely not the rule.

“Speaking of Taiji,” West said, “we learned today that the tsunami hit there too. The fishing boats took to sea to ride out the wave. No thought was given to the dolphins trapped in pens in the harbor. Six times the water receded and returned, but did not flood the town. Six times, the captive dolphins were smashed against the rocks. At least 24 dolphins perished.”

The Thoku Chih earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear disaster hit while the Japanese whaling fleet was *en route* back to port in the Miyagi area, after ending the Antarctic “research” whaling season early because of Sea Shepherd pursuit.

“Due to the whalers' early retreat,” blogged Watson, “the Japanese *Nisshin Maru* factory ship arrived in Tokyo Bay a month earlier than normal, on March 21. Japanese authorities immediately commandeered the ship to deliver aid to northern Japan. The *Nisshin Maru* will be taking kerosene, charcoal, instant noodles, rice, and other supplies to the northern coastal communities hit hardest by the tsunami. Bringing aid and comfort to the victims of this disaster is a far more positive role for the *Nisshin Maru* than slaughtering whales in the Southern Ocean, which is where the fleet would still be if not for the Sea Shepherds.”

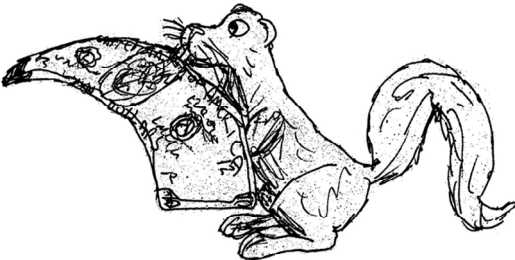
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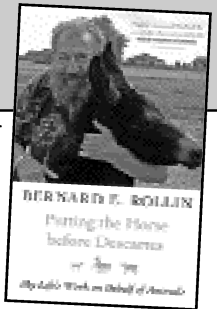
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Putting the Horse before Descartes: *My Life's Work on Behalf of Animals*

by Bernard E. Rollin • Temple University Press (1852 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, PA 19122), 2011. 283 pages, hardcover. \$35.00.



Bernard Rollin offers, in the 16 chapters of *Putting the Horse before Descartes: My Life's Work on Behalf of Animals*, two chapters of autobiography plus random vignettes; a concluding chapter of tributes to colleagues and scattered thoughts; and thirteen chapters adapted from his favorite lectures and essays.

Rollin has for more than 40 years taught ethics to animal husbandry and veterinary students at the University of Colorado in Fort Collins. Along the way Rollin has also taught ethics, as applied to animals, to legions of policymakers, animal industry executives, biomedical researchers, and anyone else willing to listen. Most of his work has consisted of lectures and essays, delivered in the persona of a philosopher who looks and usually speaks like a wise and kindly rabbi, yet also is a power-lifting Harley Davidson rider who occasionally detonates fusillades of obscenities and makes a public issue of rather unwisely refusing to wear a motorcycle helmet.

Both in speaking and in writing, Rollin is predictable primarily in always "putting the horse before Descartes," distinguishing authentic ethical considerations from mere ideology. Rollin has little use for the sort of philosophy that can be logically extended into absurdity, such as the exercises in abstraction for which the 17th century vivisectioner Rene Descartes is lastingly known.

The philosophical idea that appears to interest Rollin most is *telos*, the Aristotelian notion that each animal has "a unique set of functions, needs, and interests," which together create "the 'pigness' of a pig, the 'dogness' of a dog," summarized in the expression, "Fish gotta swim, birds gotta fly."

Rollin's bottom-line ethical conclusion is that "If human nature determines human rights, i.e. the aspects of humanity that are protected by our legal/moral system...animal *telos*, and the fundamental aspects of the animal's life flowing from that nature, should determine the features of an animal's nature we protect."

Rollin finds that most people agree,

including about 90% of the western ranchers he often addresses in his local speaking appearances. Thus recognizing the *telos* of animals might be a part of the *telos* of humanity, from which veterinarians, scientists, and agribusiness exempt themselves at risk of becoming seen as monsters, if not actually becoming moral monstrosities.

A chapter entitled "Pain & ideology" opens with an extended discussion of how surgery on infants was usually done without anesthetic until under 25 years ago. The chapter moves from there into the frequent "scientific" denial of animal suffering in research—and discovers the origin of the scientific dogmas governing the non-use of anesthesia in the cultural values of the 19th century, not scientific evidence.

"It took me until the mid-1980s," Rollin recalls in an earlier chapter, "to understand how scientists could deny the relevance of ethics to science and deny the reality of consciousness [in animals]...I became aware that, as an undergraduate, I had been taught precisely the patterns of thinking I was now criticizing...I had learned—and believed—the mantra 'Science is value-free in general and ethics-free in particular.' I realized that scientists were learning a set of beliefs along with the data of the science, even as people learn logically questionable precepts in their religious education...I saw that these beliefs were very much like religious belief, and that no amount of rational argument could dislodge them—in other words, that an *ideology of science* was taught to nascent scientists from the beginning of their education."

Rollin then cites 10 examples from his own experience in which scientists sabotaged their own work and careers by placing the ideology of science, especially as regards denial of animal pain, ahead of what should have been obvious if they had applied scientific observation to their learned assumptions.

Rollin emphasizes the need for scientists and other animal users themselves to introduce ethical discussion of what they do—and to respect the ethical conclusions of

an informed public. Asserts Rollin, after reviewing the evolution of the U.S. Animal Welfare Act from 1965 to the present, "The issue of research that oversteps the bounds of decency is a social issue concerning which current laws are silent...The next reasonable step in creating morally sound laws governing the use and treatment of laboratory animals would be to allow the decisions for which invasive animal research is to be done or not done to fall on those who allegedly will benefit from it, rather than on those who clearly stand to gain from doing more research."

The first three-fourths of *Putting the Horse before Descartes* focuses on scientific issues, including the introduction of biotechnology. Rollin arrives at the realization that the enduring popularity of the *Frankenstein* story, told first by Mary Shelley in 1818 and now retold at least 2,666 times by Rollin's count, is that it expresses the anxiety of the public about change introduced by scientists without adequate ethical discussion and appropriate restraints on the possible catastrophic consequences. Though this has been recognized by literary critics for nearly 200 years, including by Mary Shelley herself, versions of *Frankenstein* and similar stories are still not usually incorporated into the formal ethical education of scientists.

The concluding fourth of *Putting the Horse before Descartes* explores how the ethical mistakes of science are echoed and amplified many times over in factory farming.

Along the way, Rollin gets so much right that his errors are especially jarring.

Rollin recounts, for example, that at the 1978 American Humane Association conference he "criticized the more-than-50-year-old mantra of spay and neuter, which was ineffective," he claims, in reducing shelter admissions and killing. In truth the AHA had grudgingly approved of dog and cat sterilization only five years before, after 50 years of vehement opposition to the procedures as "vivisection," though the AHA had rescinded opposition to scientific vivisection 20 years earlier. The AHA originally opposed dog and

cat sterilization, after the American Veterinary Medical Association approved the surgical methods in 1923, because the AHA was then fighting eugenicists who sought to forcibly sterilize girls who were consigned to orphanages, and felt that endorsing dog and cat sterilization would set a bad precedent.

At the same AHA conference that Rollin addressed, Robert Wilbur of the Pet Food Institute presented data showing that about 41% of the female dogs in the U.S. and 31% of the female pet cats had been spayed—not half enough to begin reducing shelter admissions and killing. Wilbur also presented evidence that the numbers were going down where the sterilization rates approached 70%. Since then, the U.S. dog sterilization rate for both genders has risen to more than 70%, the pet cat sterilization rate for both genders exceeds 85%, and the volume of shelter killing has fallen by more than 80%.

A related fumble comes in Rollin's concluding pages, where he describes his role in efforts to replace the use of carbon dioxide to kill laboratory rodents with decompression, then projects that decompression might be a better way to stun pigs than carbon dioxide, now the usual method in Europe and Australia.

Rollin's critique of carbon dioxide gassing is accurate. Compassion In World Farming has called for the abolition of carbon dioxide stunning for these very reasons. Rollin also accurately summarizes the two most common problems in decompression: that decompression chambers leak and repressurize, and decompression is often done too rapidly. Either problem results in great pain to the victims.

But Rollin hopes that improved technology can make decompression acceptable.

This was also the hope of the AHA from 1950, when it introduced the technique to the humane community, until 1985, when after every animal shelter in the U.S. had already quit decompressing animals, the AHA quit pushing it—until 2010, when it resumed promoting decompression, now as a way to kill chickens.

If societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals could not make decompression acceptably humane in 35 years of trying, even given the weaker humane standards of that era, there is no reason to believe the meat industry can do any better, since the sole object of meat slaughter is simply making animals dead.

Neither is there any reason to expect good faith effort from the slaughter industry, in view of more than 50 years of frequent slaughter industry noncompliance with the never well-enforced and eventually legislatively weakened Humane Slaughter Act.

—Merritt Clifton

Kids & Animals: *Drawings From the Hands and Hearts of Children & Youth*

by Marc Bekoff, Ph.D. • 70 pages, free to download from:

<<http://www.ucdenver.edu/academics/colleges/ArchitecturePlanning/discover/centers/CYE/Publications/Pages/Books.aspx>>

Animal behavior researcher Marc Bekoff was inspired to assemble *Kids & Animals* by Ellen Mackey, a third grade teacher at Foothill Elementary School in Boulder, Colorado. Mackey had organized a Roots & Shoots group among her class. Roots & Shoots is an international educational project founded by primatologist Jane Goodall in 1991, along with a group of Tanzanian children. Now operating in more than 120 nations, Roots & Shoots identifies local animal and environmental issues, and encourages children to take action in response to them. *Kids & Animals* is a collection of drawings about animals from Roots & Shoots partici-

pants around the world. The messages are simple but powerful, illustrating children's creativity, fears, disappointments and hopes about the animal world around them.

Six short chapters each focus on a specific subject, including safety, peace, love and families, homes and habitats, co-existence and cooperation, and lastly celebration.

Darwin in chapter one dreams that "all the animals are safe from people." Makena dreams that her departed dog is "safe in heaven." Drew wants bugs to be safe. Other children offer thoughts ranging from thankfulness for bees "because they give us honey" to dreaming "that cats will be happy."

Each chapter ends with suggestions for activities that children can do, such as gathering food for dogs and cats as part of food drives for the needy. Each chapter also profiles children who have made a difference, such as a teen group in Barcelona who cleaned up litter in a forest, and children in the Congo who helped orphaned primates at a sanctuary.

Kids & Animals is an outstanding example of children tackling animal suffering, habitat loss, and environmental destruction. It should be mandatory reading for government leaders around the world. —Debra J. White

The Beekeeper's Bible

by Richard A. Jones & Sharon Sweeney-Lynch

Stewart Tabori & Chang

(c/o Abrams, 115 West 18th St., New York, NY 10011), 2011.

412 pages, hardcover. \$35.00.



Reputedly living on a diet of milk, honey, and locusts, commonly interpreted to mean locust beans rather than the insects, John the Baptist was for centuries regarded as a proto-vegetarian, beginning long before the word "vegetarian" existed. The definition of "vegetarian" is "one who eats no animals," not "one who eats no food of animal origin."

The emergence of veganism, meaning eating no food of animal origin, has occasioned considerable rethinking of the tenets of vegetarianism, as well. Most traditional vegetarian diets, for instance those of India, include milk products and honey, and even older vegan cookbooks often taught the use of honey as a sweetener.

For vegetarians and vegans who care about animals, the fundamental question about any food is whether producing it results in animal suffering. Milk products have fallen into disfavor because the issues of how cows are treated in the commercial dairy industry and what to do with surplus calves are relatively obvious.

To eat or not eat honey is a more perplexing problem. Pollen availability permitting, bees normally produce prodigious surpluses of honey, in anticipation of heavy loss-

es to honey-loving wildlife, from birds to bears. A conscientious beekeeper can collect honey with little or no harm to bees, and no exploitation that would not be a normal aspect of wild bee life—but commercial beekeepers often simplify their work by killing honey predators and poisoning bees by the million before gathering honey or moving batteries of hives to new locations.

The Beekeeper's Bible favors a gentler approach. Practices that may harm bees are recommended chiefly in response to disease outbreaks which are already killing whole hives. Poisoning bees for convenience is not mentioned at all. Non-lethal exclusionary techniques are taught for deterring honey predators; nothing is said about killing them.

Only 114 of the 412 pages of *The Beekeeper's Bible* are actually about the practical aspects of beekeeping. Nearly as much pertains to the biology, natural behavior, and evolution of bees. The first 25% of *The Beekeeper's Bible* traces bees and beekeeping in human culture: beekeeping appears to have already been an established occupation long before the emergence of written history. The concluding 25% describes uses of honey and beeswax. —Merritt Clifton

Your Dog is Your Mirror:

The Emotional Capacity of Our Dogs and Ourselves

by Kevin Behan

New World Library (14 Pameron Way, Novato, CA 94949), 2011.

304 pages, hardcover. \$23.95.



Dog trainer Kevin Behan draws from his lengthy training career to present *Your Dog is Your Mirror: The Emotional Capacity of Our Dogs and Ourselves*, his second book.

Behan has spent his whole life around dogs. His father, John Behan, founded Canine College in Manhattan during the 1930s, popularized the idea of having dogs professionally trained by teaching an old dog a new trick each week for the radio show *Borden County Fair*, and wrote a book, *The Dogs of War*, about his experiences training dogs for the U.S. Army K-9 Corps in World War II. Post-war, John Behan relocated Canine College to West Redding, Connecticut, and renamed it New Tricks for Old Dogs. He continued training dogs until two years before his death in 1991.

Kevin Behan founded his own training kennel, Canine Arts in Brookfield, Connecticut, and now trains dogs on a 60-acre farm near Newfane, Vermont. He has developed numerous theories about dogs, some well-known and some perhaps oversimplifications of the many influences on dog behavior. For example, Kevin Behan writes that dogs are able to sniff out cancer because the victims are "leaking" energy. According to Kevin Behan "dogs are extremely attracted to poten-

tial energy that radiates from any being."

Behan also says dogs defend their people if strangers attack them, and are unsettled if family members roughhouse, because they are reacting to "ungrounded energy."

Behan apparently also credits some dogs with learning to tell time. On one occasion, for example, his alarm clock failed but his German shepherd nudged him out of bed about when the clock was supposed to ring.

Some aspects of Behan's teaching should be of concern to the humane community. Earlier in his career, he imported German shepherd puppies from Germany. German shepherds and German shepherd mixes were at that time the dogs most commonly available from animal shelters.

All animal shelters and many veterinarians recommend that dogs and cats be sterilized, not only to reduce pet overpopulation but also to improve the animals' health. Among male dogs, for instance, neutering reduces the chances of the dog contracting prostate cancer, wandering, and behaving aggressively. Spayed females are at a lower risk of contracting breast cancer. Behan, however, believes male dogs should not be neutered, setting him on a collision course with the shelter community, including veterinary and training partners. —Debra J. White

Anna Briggs, 101, lived an animal rights lifestyle before there was a movement

Anna Catherine Briggs, 101, died on February 15, 2011 in Berryville, Virginia. Co-founder in 1948 of the National Humane Education Society, Anna Briggs was the youngest and last living representative of a minority faction within early 20th century humane work who demonstrated an “animal rights” philosophy more than 50 years before the emergence of the animal rights movement.

Leaders of the proto-animal rights faction included David and Diana Belais, who founded the Humane Society of New York in 1893, the New York Anti-Vivisection Society in 1908, and the short-lived First Church of Animal Rights in 1921; Flora Kibbe, who founded the Bide-A-Wee Home in 1903; and James J. Briggs, prominent within the cause in the Washington D.C. area long before he met Anna, who was then Anna Reynolds.

The proto-animal rights activists often found themselves in conflict with the views of American Humane Association, the American SPCA, and other mainstream humane societies. But longtime AHA executive Sydney H. Coleman had personally known ASPCA founder Henry Bergh, Massachusetts SPCA founder George Angell, and Carolyn Earle White, founder of five organizations including the Women’s Humane Society and American Anti-Vivisection Society. From that perspective, Coleman in *Humane Society Leaders in America* (1924) deemed David and Diana Belais, Kibbe, and Briggs to all be worthy of transient mention, among many others, for “excellent work” in the spirit of Bergh, Angell, and White.

Orphanage

Born in 1909, Anna Reynolds lost her father, Robert Reynolds, “when I was four,” she remembered in her 1990 autobiography *For The Love of Animals*. This left her mother, Marie Hahn Reynolds, “with four children to support. She struggled to keep the family together,” Anna wrote, “but finally took the advice of relatives and placed us in orphanages. My sister Margaret and I were sent to St. Vincent’s in Washington D.C.”

At age eight Anna left St. Vincent’s to work for four harsh years as a domestic servant to an aunt and uncle. The first animal in her life, and the light of her life at the time, she recalled, was their caged canary, whose cage she cleaned. Her sister Margaret was given a puppy named Tut after the Reynolds family was reunited at Christmas 1922, but within a year Anna was obliged by their mother to find a new home for Tut because she was female and might have puppies. Grieving for Tut, Anna in February 1924 became a shelter volunteer for the Washington Animal Rescue League. On Palm Sunday 1924 Anna adopted her own first dog, Sport, from the Washington Animal Rescue League. In January 1925, however, her mother compelled her to find a new home for Sport because he refused to hunt rats.

James P. Briggs

Knowing that Sport would almost certainly be killed if returned to the Washington Animal Rescue League, Anna wrote to James P. Briggs. An attorney, Briggs had founded an early no-kill shelter, the Be Kind to Animals Rest Farm, at Potomac, Maryland, in 1920. James P. Briggs did not respond, and later said he never received the letter, but Anna met him anyway in a chance encounter when both noticed a lost collie on a busy street. James P. Briggs took and rehomed Sport.

Elected to the Washington Humane Society board of directors in 1919, James P. Briggs started the Be Kind to Animals Rest Farm to demonstrate an alternative to killing homeless animals, under the auspices of the Washington Humane Education Society, for which he was president. Maintaining a downtown office as well as the rural shelter, for about 10 years the Be Kind to Animals Rest Farm raised funds by hosting card parties. Participants included presidential wives Grace

Coolidge and Helen Taft, and actress Minnie Maddern Fiske, a longtime patron of many humane organizations.

James P. Briggs remained on the Washington Humane Society board for at least another dozen years. Anticipating that larger, stronger humane organizations would have more political influence, James P. Briggs in July 1927 sought unsuccessfully to broker a merger of the Washington Humane Society with the Washington Animal Rescue League.

Anna became a driver for the Washington Humane Education Society in 1925.

Vegetarians

James P. Briggs “inspired me, nurturing my childlike love for animals into an adult commitment, encouraging me to be a vegetarian, as he was,” Anna wrote in 1990. “Until then, I had never heard of a vegetarian, but in practice I had just about become one. For Mr. Briggs, being a vegetarian followed out of his commitment to animals. He told how cattle and sheep on trains and in slaughterhouses suffered miserably,” and later took Anna to personally witness cattle slaughter. “From that day on, I have never eaten flesh, and I have never missed it,” Anna recounted. “Nor did my children eat meat or fish. Yet, contrary to popular belief, we were all healthy, able to out-work many of our meat-eating counterparts!”

James P. Briggs, then 52, married Anna on December 9, 1927, her 18th birthday. They had four children together during the next 10 years, whom Anna raised while running a candy store to try to fund the Be Kind to Animals Rest Farm.

James P. Briggs vigorously lobbied for animals, achieving the repeated introduction into Congress of unsuccessful bills seeking to prohibit Washington D.C. from selling pound dogs to the Edgewood Arsenal for use in experiments. He also wrote frequent letters to newspapers on behalf of animals and human victims of biomedical research.

The arrival of the Great Depression in 1929 brought trouble on multiple fronts. James P. Briggs and three other members of the Washington Humane Society board were charged in early 1931 with violating an injunction against conveying funds to the Humane Education Society, which had become the Humane Education Society of Maryland. The charges were dropped, but in July 1931 James P. Briggs was fined \$50 because the Be Kind to Animals Farm Rest Home was deemed to be “maintaining a nuisance,” according to the *Washington Post*.

The Be Kind to Animals Rest Farm property was foreclosed in 1932, “for want of \$6,500,” Anna wrote. But before it closed in October 1933, she remembered—and the *Washington Post* archives confirm—Anna and James P. Briggs found new homes for all of the more than 250 animals who had been in their care. Bide-A-Wee Home founder Flora Kibbe took 150 of the displaced animals to the shelters she operated in New York City, Wantagh, and Westhampton for successful rehoming. This appears to have been the first major transport of animals from the South for adoption in the Northeast, a modus operandi popularized more than 50 years later by the North Shore Animal League. Kibbe died in 1943. Inspired by her example, Marianne H. Sanders formed the North Shore Animal League in 1944 in the Town of West Hempstead, just beyond the area that Bide-A-Wee then served.

With all the Be Kind to Animals Rest Farm animals placed, Anna closed the candy store and took a government job. She remained involved in humane work as a volunteer for the Animal Relief & Humane Education League, later known as the Animal Protective Association. This organization was headed for at least 20 years, 1934-1954, by Virginia W. Sargent. Volunteering for Sargent during some of the same years, pioneering humane journalist Ann Cottrell Free (1916-2004) remembered Sargent in a 2003

oral memoir as one of the people who most inspired her work many years later.

In honor of Sargent, Anna Briggs named her youngest child Virginia. Virginia and her husband Earl Dungan followed Anna into humane work.

Because James P. and Anna Briggs both worked six-day weeks, they hired nanny Ruby Brown to help with their children. That was the start of a 50-year association.

First was another crisis. “Briggsie,” as Anna called her husband, “was working harder than ever to spare dogs from vivisection, pushing for the passage of the Dog Exemption Bill by Congress,” Anna recalled. “On September 8, 1945 he traveled to Philadelphia to talk with colleagues there about the proposed legislation. I picked him up upon his return, noticing how very tired he looked and how slowly he walked toward the car. He did not say much and I did not press him for details of his visit. We had gone only a few blocks when he asked me to stop. I wanted to take him to a doctor, but he said no. I soon realized that he was going into a coma. I rushed him to a hospital, but the shot of adrenalin he was given did not revive him.”

Suffrage leaders

Apparently through Sargent, Anna became acquainted with Alice Morgan Wright, originally of Albany, New York, and her life-long companion, Edith J. Goode, a native Virginian. Both are remembered today for the animal foundations that bear their names, formed after their deaths in 1975 and 1971, respectively. Both were vegetarians, dedicated to animal welfare since childhood, but were best known for other reasons.

Wright was a senior at Smith College in Massachusetts when she met Goode, then a freshman. Both inherited considerable estates. While Goode worked quietly in the background, Wright rose to prominence with the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League, and by 1909 was also recognized as a sculptor. Sent to Paris to study, as recipient of two major art awards, Wright became involved in both the French and British suffrage movements.

Most notably, Wright arranged speaking appearances in Paris, the U.S., and London for suffragist orator Emmeline Pankhurst in 1910-1912. After the London appearance erupted into the riot remembered in the 1964 film *Mary Poppins*, Wright and Pankhurst served two months together in the Holloway Gaol. Wright went on to become recording secretary for the New York State Women’s Suffrage Party, one of the organizations most influential in winning passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920. Goode and her mother Jane McKnight Goode meanwhile became founding members of the National Women’s Party. Begun in 1913, it promoted legislation until 1997, and still exists as an educational foundation and museum.

Wright resumed sculpting, winning enduring distinction, until 1945, when she and Goode participated in forming the United Nations. Attempting to promote a proposed global charter on animal welfare which was initially presented to the League of Nations in 1922, and is now advanced by the World Society for the Protection of Animals as the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare, Wright and Goode in 1945 cofounded the National Humane Education Association.

This morphed into the National Humane Education Society when Anna Briggs became involved in 1948.

Racial integration

Funded by Wright, Anna Briggs and her sons built the first of the National Humane Education Society’s Peace Plantation no-kill sanctuaries at Sterling, Virginia. It opened on July 1, 1950. Briggs hired Ruby Brown as full-time live-in shelter manager, making Brown apparently the first African-American shelter manager in U.S. humane history. Brown remained in that capacity until her death on September 8, 1984.

Morgan in 1963 drafted the National Humane Education Society statement of “12 Guiding Principles,” which call for opposing “cruelty in all its forms,” including “To strive for an end to bullfighting, rodeo, and all cruel sports wherever performed and wherever represented as art or as entertainment; to strive to abolish cruel trapping; to discourage hunting, especially as a sport; to oppose all poisoning of wildlife; to protect and conserve wildlife for its own sake and not as a resource for exploitation; to aid or initiate programs for slaughter reform; to teach humane handling

and care of work animals and food animals; to advance programs for the humane sterilization of cats and dogs in order to reduce their overpopulation; to provide for the rescue, housing and feeding of lost, stray or abandoned animals, until suitable homes are found; to urge that when it is necessary to put any tame animal to death, unless some better method of euthanasia is available, it be so arranged that the animal be held in the arms of some human friend while it is being given a painless, preliminary anesthetic, to be stroked and comforted with reassuring words until it loses consciousness, after which the lethal agent should be quickly administered; and “to recognize in animals their capacity for friendship and their need of friends. To befriend all Earth’s creatures, of the land, the sea and the air; to defend them against ravages by mankind; and to inspire in human beings compassion for all.”

The original Peace Plantation moved from Sterling to Leesburg in 1965. Anna Briggs’ daughter Virginia Dungan opened the second Peace Plantation at Walton, New York in 1983, eight years after the National Humane Education Society inherited and sold Wright’s Albany home to fund the expansion.

The Edith J. Goode Residuary Trust for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals meanwhile funded the National Humane Education Center, built and briefly operated by the Humane Society of the U.S. at Waterford, Virginia. Soon after Wright’s death in 1970 the facility was transferred to Loudoun County Animal Control. The Goode Trust continues to make grants to other humane projects.

National Humane Education Society projects while Goode and Wright were alive included rescuing about 50 animals who were left in Willard, Virginia, after the town was expropriated and demolished to make way for Dulles Airport, opened in 1960. Wright also lived to see Briggs evacuate more than 300 cats from the railway tunnels beneath Grand Central Station, beginning in 1972. Long fed by two New York City subway workers, the subterranean cat colony was featured in the September 1953 edition of the *National Humane Review*, published by the American Humane Association, but when the workers retired, other humane societies were unwilling to offer the cats more than a quick death.

Pioneered sterilization

Exactly when the National Humane Education Society began sterilizing all animals on arrival, not just when adopted, is unclear, but Anna Briggs in *For The Love of Animals* acknowledged the example of Friends of Animals’ original low-cost sterilization clinic in Neptune, New Jersey, opened in 1957. News coverage mentioned in 1974 that all National Humane Education Society animals were sterilized, then still a rarity, but this had apparently already long been Briggs’ practice.

In *For The Love of Animals* Briggs outlined a vision for the future of animal sheltering that centered on partnerships of no-kill nonprofit adoption centers with tax-funded animal control agencies and subsidized dog and cat sterilization programs. Her ideas were essentially the core philosophy of the no-kill movement, offered five years before the first No-Kill Conference, held in 1995.

Briggs attended the third No-Kill Conference in 1997, with her grandson James Taylor, who is now the National Humane Education Society chief executive, yet her organization has not emerged as a leader of the no-kill movement. Partly this is because National Humane Education Society direct mailings begun in 1986 antagonized much of the humane community. The typical National Humane Education Society appeal format for many years opened, “The National Humane Education Society is now conducting its (year and name of city) Annual Fund Drive.” Prevailing belief among executives of other humane organizations was, and is, that such a format is often misidentified by recipients as requests for money which will be used to assist local shelters. In addition, the National Humane Education Society for more than 15 years had an unusually high ratio of direct mail to program expense. This has dropped in recent years into the normal range.

The National Humane Education Society in 2000 closed the Leesburg shelter and opened the Briggs Animal Adoption Center in Charles Town, West Virginia, where it formerly operated a small satellite shelter. It also operates Spay Today, a sterilization program which performs about 5,000 surgeries per year, and makes grants to other humane organizations. —Merritt Clifton

Northern Ireland gets new anti-cruelty law

STORMONT, Northern Ireland —The first update of the Northern Ireland Welfare of Animals Act since 1972 cleared the Northern Ireland Assembly on February 22, 2011. It is expected to take effect in April 2011, after the formality of royal assent.

Ulster SPCA director Stephen Philpott called the update “A complete sell-out,” because it gives law enforcement authority for non-farmed animals to local councils, as in Britain. Such authority had by default devolved to the Ulster SPCA.

By creating a duty of care, said Sally Burnell of the British Veterinary Association, the new law “shifts the emphasis from taking action when cruelty has occurred to preventing cruelty and suffering in the first place. However,” Burnell added, “the bill is not perfect. Minister for agriculture and rural development Michelle Gildernew originally set out to ban tail-docking dogs,” consistent with BVA policy, but “Opposition to a complete ban at the committee stage resulted in a wide exemption for working dogs.”

World Without Fish by Mark Kurlansky

Workman Publishing (225 Varick St., 9th floor, New York, NY 10014), 2011. 181 pages, paperback. \$16.95.

No sharks, or catfish or major fish predators such as dolphins? It's possible, says Mark Kurlansky in *World Without Fish*, produced for a young adult audience.

The threats to fish are many. Fishing fleets, including those of the U.S., have depleted the oceans through over-fishing to meet increasing demand from the growing human population. Long gone are the days when fishers mostly worked from small boats that set out at dawn and returned to harbor at dusk. Trawlers have for decades now dragged the ocean floor with giant nets that sweep up tons of sea life besides fish—for example, destroying the coral reefs where fish breed and find food. Countless young and immature fish die in the nets too. The effects of overfishing have been increasingly recognized for more than 40 years, but little has been done to stop the harm. As fishers deplete targeted species and regions, they move to catching other species, in other areas.

Pollution has also increasingly harmed marine life. Awareness of catastrophic oil spills was renewed by the April 2010 *Deep-water Horizon* sinking in the Gulf of Mexico, but the effects of such mega-disasters may be matched by the cumulative harm from smaller incidents, like the 1969 break-up of the barge *Florida*, which dumped 200,000

gallons of diesel fuel near Cape Cod—a mere 4% of the 4.9 million gallons spilled by the *Deepwater Horizon*—but still having visible ecological effects.

Warmer ocean temperatures cause rising sea levels and increasing oceanic acidity as result of more carbon dioxide forming than the natural alkalinity of sea water can buffer. Fish prefer cooler waters, Kurlansky explains. Entire fish species are now on the move in search of more temperate climates. Some species may not acclimate to the changes overtaking them. More acidic waters can actually dissolve the shells of shellfish faster than the shellfish can grow them, an effect altering much of the oceanic food chain.

Governments and the fishing industry must cooperate to halt harmful fishing practices, Kurlansky rather predictably recommends. Kurlansky also mentions avoiding consumption of species at risk, such as bluefin tuna. Kurlansky further notes that just as some people eschew eating meat or dairy products from land animals for ethical reasons, giving up eating any fish at all would help.

The illustrations in *World Without Fish* add to the book's theme that "kids can get the planet back on the right track, one fish at a time."

—Debra J. White



Amteshwar Anand, mother of Maneka Gandhi

Amteshwar Anand, 77, died on February 28, 2011, in New Delhi. The daughter of Sir Sardar Datar Singh, Amteshwar Anand was mother of People for Animals founder Maneka Gandhi and her almost equally outspoken younger sister, longtime PFA director Ambika Shukla.

Widowed at 44 by the 1977 death of her husband, Colonel T.S. Anand, Amteshwar Anand spent the rest of her life working for animals, joining her daughters in founding People for Animals in 1984.

"My mother was our main support and she built and managed all of our animal shelters—the Sanjay Gandhi Animal Care Centre, People for Animals Sadhrana, Hanuman Vatika, and now a new one we have opened in Yusuf Sarai Delhi," Maneka Gandhi remembered to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "so that we could go forward and help everyone else. Her birthday was on October 4th, World Animal Day," Mrs. Gandhi noted.

Sir Sardar Datar Singh is remembered as founder of the first modern dairy farm in India, and as first president of the Indian Dairy Science Association, which he headed from 1948 to 1955 by appointment of

the first Indian prime minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, ar recommendation of Mohandas Gandhi. Maneka Gandhi is noted for militant vegan advocacy, including caustic criticism of the dairy industry. But Amteshwar Anand in a 2008 interview with *Indian Dairyman* argued that Mrs. Gandhi's activity is a direct continuation of her grandfather's uppermost concerns.

"A story told about his feeling for animals recounts how as a child, he threw a silver coin into the well because he wanted that the fish should be cared for," Amteshwar Anand remembered. "As head of cattle utilization, he saw it as his duty to see that cattle were not overlooked during famine." During the 1949 Kutch famine and the 1952 Hisar famine, which threatened the stability of post-colonial India, "He had trainloads of fodder sent into the famine areas and got tanks dug to water the animals," Amteshwar Anand continued. "He understood the relevance of cattle to the national economy and was driven both by compassion and practicality."

Earlier, Amteshwar Anand said, "Their common interest in cattle welfare drew him closer to [Mohandas] Gandhi ji, who came to look upon him as a son. In 1946 at Gandhi's request he came to Delhi where Gandhi ji told him of the impending partition and requested him to take charge of cattle utilization for the whole of India. But as unhappy as he was then with disorganized dairies," Amteshwar Anand emphasized, "he would have been more troubled by today's so-called management of dairies, where there is a great deal of cruelty to the animals. He would have been appalled at the lack of care for old and dry cows and the increasing amount of illegal cow slaughter. Sir Datar Singh would have been especially pleased to know that his granddaughters have carried his work forward and that Maneka has made a name for herself in the field of animal welfare internationally. Although Sir Datar Singh was not vegetarian, he would have approved of her campaign to promote cruelty-free alternatives in food."

Mrs. Gandhi's criticisms of the dairy industry have been issued on behalf of cattle, Amteshwar Anand noted. "In Delhi it was at Maneka's instance that the government set up 8 *gaushalas* to take in cows off the capital streets. She herself ran one of these *gaushalas* that took in some 10,000 cows," Amteshwar Anand reminded *Indian Dairyman* readers.

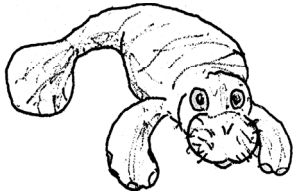
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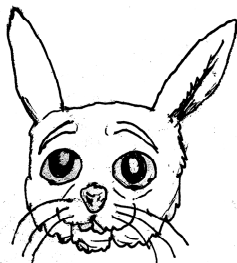
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ANIMAL OBITUARIES

Knut, 4, a polar bear who was rejected by his mother soon after birth at the Berlin Zoo on December 5, 2006, but was raised by his keepers, died suddenly on March 19, 2011 from unknown causes. "He was by himself in his compound, he was in the water, and then he was dead," bear keeper Heiner Kloes told Associated Press. "He was not sick. We don't know why he died," pending a necropsy that was to be done on March 28. Knut's first chief keeper, Thomas Doerflein, 44, was found dead in his apartment of a heart attack on September 22, 2008. A 25-year Berlin Zoo employee, Doerflein from March 2007 to July 2007 exhibited Knut to the public in a popular play-wrestling act. The act ended when zoo management decided that Knut had become too large for Doerflein to play with safely. The "Cute Knut" phenomenon reportedly boosted Berlin Zoo attendance by 27% in 2007, and increased revenues by \$10 million.

Fred, alpha baboon of the Smits-winkel troupe near Cape Point, Cape Town, South Africa, "was killed by the authorities" on March 25, 2011, "despite our efforts to get him a stay of execution," e-mailed baboon advocate Lynette Johnson. "About 420 baboons in 17 troupes roam the Cape Town outskirts," reported Courtney Brooks of Associated Press. Among them, Fred won individual notoriety when on November 19, 2009 he led a videotaped 29-baboon raid on four carloads of tourists outside Simon's Town. Johnson expressed concern for "two other male baboons facing the same fate." Gandhi, "the alpha male from the Da Gama troop," apparently attacked a woman holding a child. "He is a habitual raider, stealing stuff from the local convenience store in Da Gama Park on a daily basis," Johnson said. "The other baboon, Oswald, is a house raider in the Constantia area."

OBITUARIES

"I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones." —William Shakespeare

Fateh Singh Rathore, 79, died on March 1, 2011, two weeks after receiving a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Worldwide Fund for Nature in recognition of 50 years of work to protect Indian tigers. The son of a police officer, "Tiger Man" Rathore became a forest ranger at the Alwar Game Reserve, now Sariska National Park, circa 1955. In January 1961 Rathore was sent to the nearby Sawai Madhopur Game Sanctuary to organize a tiger shoot for Queen **Elizabeth II of Great Britain** and her husband Prince Philip. This experience inspired his interest in saving tigers. When then-Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi founded Project Tiger in 1973, Fateh Singh Rathore was sent to the scene again as assistant field director for what is now Ranthambhore National Park. Rathore initiated habitat restoration to attract tiger prey, including persuading villagers to relocate outside the area likely to be favored by tigers. About two years later, in 1975, Rathore finally photographed a tiger and her cubs. He was promoted to head Ranthambhore in 1977, holding the post until his retirement in 1996. Foes of his work badly beat him and left him for dead in 1981, but Rathore returned to physically confront them. He later formed an organization called Tiger Watch whose activities include photographically tracking and documenting the Ranthambhore tiger population, exposing poachers, and finding other work for the nomadic hunter/gatherers of the Mogya tribe who have been displaced by tiger habitat protection. A parallel charity, the Praktik Society, begun by Rathore's son Goverdhan, provides schooling and medical services to the Mogya. Tiger Watch biologist Dharmendra Khandal was instrumental in 2003-2004 in showing that the Indian Forest Department had grossly inflated the numbers of tigers left in the wild. "The field directors are responsible. They are not trying. They are too busy showing VIPs around to spend time on protection," Rathore told Sunny Sebastian of *The Hindu*. "The directors know they are posted for two years and then will go somewhere else. No one is being punished for tigers who are lost."

Nitul Dutta, 28, a forest guard at the Mohkhuti forest camp in Kaziranga National Park, India, was fatally gored by a rhinoceros on February 6, 2011. Dutta was the fourth Kaziranga forest guard to be killed in a similar incident in less than three months. The three previous victims were killed in separate changes by wild buffalo.

Madhavan, 52, a temporary forest fire line watcher, was trampled by an elephant on February 13, 2011 in the South Wayanad Forest Division of Kerala state, India.

Barb Abramo, 68, of West Yellowstone Montana, died on March 13, 2011, after a five-year struggle with cancer. Born in Sicily, raised in Brooklyn, Abramo was longtime volunteer office manager for Buffalo Field Campaign. Abramo "was surrounded by eight members of her buffalo family" at her death, wrote BFC media and outreach director Stephany Seay.

JoGayle Howard, DVM, 59, died on March 5, 2011 in Washington D.C. from a malignant melanoma. Arriving at the National Zoo in 1980 as a paid intern, Howard became known as "The Sperm Queen" for her success in using artificial insemination to breed rare wildlife. Her most prominent accomplishments were with giant pandas, clouded leopards, and blackfooted ferrets, of whom only 18 were known to exist, all in captivity, when she began working with them. Howard helped to breed about 6,500 known descendats of those 18. Earlier blackfooted ferrets had been declared extinct. Blackfooted ferrets were reintroduced to the wild in 1991 in part due to her work. Endangered Species Act protection of blackfooted ferrets also protects prairie dogs, their primary prey, wherever the ferrets are known to exist.

Lance Corporal Liam Tasker of the British Royal Army Veterinary Corps "was killed in a firefight with insurgents in Helmand Province, Afghanistan, on March 1, 2011 as he searched for explosives with **Theo**, a 22-month-old bomb-sniffing springer spaniel mix. The dog suffered a fatal seizure hours later at a British army base. Military officials won't go so far as to say Theo died of a broken heart," reported Jill Lawless of Associated Press, "but that may not be far from the truth." Tasker, a Royal Army dog handler since 2007, had worked with Theo for six months. Theo, the sixth British military dog to be killed in Iraq or Afghanistan since 2001, had found 14 hidden bombs and concealed weapons caches in six months together. Tasker's tour of duty had just been extended for a month so that they could continue working together.

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