

When the dogs are away, the monkeys will play

HONG KONG, BANGKOK, KUALA LUMPUR, BUCHAREST, NEW DELHI— Celebrating 99 years as the first and biggest humane society west of San Francisco and east of Mumbai, the Hong Kong SPCA will go no-kill in June 2002, executive director Chris Hanselman announced on January 1.

The Hong Kong SPCA has handled dog and cat sheltering and population control killing for much of the city since 1921—like the San Francisco SPCA, which held the San

Francisco animal control contract from 1895 until 1984, when it began a five-year phase-out while the S.F. Department of Animal Care and Control geared up to take over.

Following the San Francisco model, the Hong Kong SPCA will cede all animal control responsibility to the Hong Kong Agriculture, Fisheries, and Conservation Department. After June 2002, Hanselman said, the Hong Kong SPCA will concentrate on sterilizing dogs and cats, rehoming adopt-



Hanuman langurs on patrol in Agra, India. (Kim Bartlett)

able animals, and doing the humane law enforcement and public education that were the original focus of the organization.

As in San Francisco, the transition to no-kill has been long in planning. Hanselman told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** he was working toward it at the 1999 International Companion Animal Welfare Conference in Sofia, Bulgaria. He later visited the San Francisco SPCA and hosted a return visit from SF/SPCA president Ed Sayres to help visualize the necessary changes in the Hong Kong SPCA *modus operandi*.

The transition, though still under wraps, was the chief topic of discussion when **ANIMAL PEOPLE** visited the Hong Kong SPCA and the future site of the Agriculture, Fisheries, and Conservation Department pound in November 2000.

Hanselman explained then that the Hong Kong SPCA would only go no-kill when he was satisfied that the pound had adequate facilities, budget, personnel, and training to properly handle the workload.

On January 1, however, Hanselman let others take the credit.

“The society’s 15 vets have told

management that they no longer want to kill healthy animals,” reported Ella Lee of the *South China Morning Post*.

But that perspective is what Hanselman wanted when he hired them, emphasizing expansion of pet sterilization capacity and recruiting vets with the promise that population control killing would be phased out as rapidly as practicable.

The AFCD pound and the Hong Kong SPCA combined to kill 23,000 dogs and cats in 2001—about half the volume of New York City, in a metropolis of closely comparable human population and density.

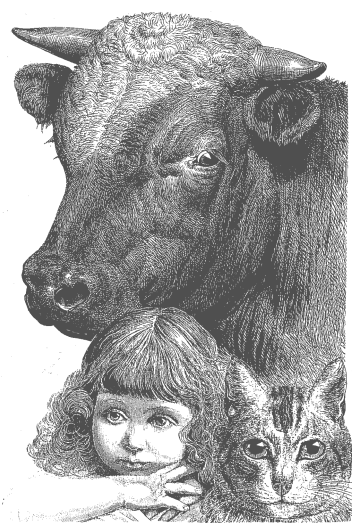
However, the rate of petkeeping in Hong Kong is believed to be far lower than in New York City, where the rate of petkeeping is about half the U.S. norm. New York City sells about 140,000 dog licenses per year; Hong Kong sells 94,000, and almost certainly has a higher rate of licensing compliance.

Conversely, the Hong Kong feral cat population is larger. Heavy traffic, frequent garbage collection, and buried sewers have combined to almost eliminate street dogs from the busy parts of Hong Kong during the past 20 years, but cats took quick advantage of

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ANIMAL

News For People Who



PEOPLE

Care About Animals

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Japanese mobilize to save whales their government wants to kill

TOKYO—Thousands of Japanese volunteers worked around the clock from the morning of January 22 into mid-day on January 24 in a futile effort to save 14 whales who ran aground near the town of Ouracho on the southern island of Kyushu. Thirteen whales suffocated before they could be towed back to sea, but the newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun* reported that one whale survived.

Yomiuri Shimbun identified the victims as Bryde’s whales, but BBC News reported that they were sperm whales. Either way, they were among the species that the Japanese “research” whaling fleet killed during 2001 in the north Pacific.

Kagoshima University biologist Akihiko Shinomiya told the BBC that the dead whales would not be eaten. Whale meat consumption is reportedly down 30% in Japan during the past year, despite a mad cow disease scare that caused beef consumption to crash.

Legalizing a practice long common but officially forbidden since Japan belatedly ratified the International Whaling Commission moratorium on commercial whaling in 1988, the Japanese ministry of fisheries in June 2001 authorized fishers to butcher any whales found dead in fixed-site fishnets. The remains of 52 minke whales were scavenged and sold by the end of the year.

But the whale-saving effort at Ouracho was presaged in March 2001 when local residents and beach-going tourists teamed up to save the lives of 127 small whales who became stranded at Tanegashima Island, 610

miles southwest of Tokyo, by pushing them back into open water. Forty-four whales who died were ceremonially buried.

Both the Ouracho and the Tanegashima Island whale-saving efforts were heavily covered by Japanese news media.

The Japanese government has reportedly gambled \$323 million that the IWC moratorium on commercial whaling will be breached at the May 2002 IWC annual meeting, to be held in Shimonoseki, Japan.

Yet Japanese public opinion about the wisdom and morality of breaching the moratorium appears deeply divided, even as the long sought government goal seems to be almost within reach.

“If governments do not act immediately to stop vote-buying in the IWC, Japan is only three or four votes away from modifying the moratorium,” reported Selma Milovanovic of the *Melbourne Age* on January 17.

Lifting the moratorium would presently require winning a 75% majority. Of the 43 IWC nations, 21 are considered firmly against commercial whaling, with 18 nations either aligned with Japan or unpredictable—but with a simple majority, the rules for lifting the moratorium could be amended to remove the requirement of a 75% majority, according to Australian IWC observers.

Milovanovic based her report on information received from Greenpeace expedition leader Kieran Mulvaney and the crew of the Greenpeace ship *MV Arctic Sunrise*, which

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“Endangered Prayer,” grizzly bear portrait by Richard Piliero.

B.C. grizzly hunt is “difficult to defend,” warns biologist hired by the Safari Club

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Animal rights groups, a European Union scientific panel, and a top bear biologist hired by Safari Club International are agreed: British Columbia grizzly bears could disappear if hunters keep killing them at the current rate.

But, aligned with the hunting and guiding industry, the governments of Canada and British Columbia are still determined to keep grizzly bear hunting open.

The European Union suspended issuing import permits for B.C. grizzly bear trophies in November 2001.

Responded Environment Canada wildlife traffic expert Bertrand von Arx, to Kate Jaimet of the *Ottawa Citizen*, “I’m going to send a reply to explain the situation and provide all the scientific information. Then hopefully the scientific authorities in the E.U. will change their opinion. If they don’t, we’re not talking about science any more; we’re talking about politics.”

The European Union scientific panel concluded last year that, “The hunt does not appear to be based on sound biological data, and it is not clearly demonstrated that the harvest level is sustainable.”

Preparing to help defend the hunt,

Safari Club International hired Nunavut polar bear biologist Mitchell Taylor to review the available data.

Safari Club International, based in Tucson, claims to represent 45 million hunters worldwide. Nunavut is a Native American-controlled Canadian territory whose economy is heavily geared to sport hunting. Taylor is himself a “bigtime” hunter, he told Nicholas Read of the *Vancouver Sun*.

But Taylor concluded that B.C. grizzly bears are indeed in big trouble. B.C. Ministry of Water, Land, and Air Protection large carnivore expert Matt Austin estimates that B.C. has 14,000 to 19,000 grizzly bears, while other investigators believe the population is down to 4,000 or fewer.

In the early 1990s, trophy hunters killed 400 to 500 B.C. grizzlies per year, but the toll since 1996 has reportedly fallen to an average of 95 grizzlies killed per year by foreigners and 135 killed by Canadians.

The B.C. government does not “have the financial resources to set aside areas for conservation, or even to conduct the research required to manage the ongoing activities,” Taylor explained to Read. “So

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POB 960, CLINTON, WA 98236-0960
[ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED.]

This is
“Heart,”
three
years after
his emer-
gency res-



Dear Partner,

It was a cool morning. I had just rescued two wet dogs who were abandoned in the forest days before. I trapped the first dog by a stream

. . . he was too skittish to come near me.

Half an hour later, the second dog . . . his pal . . . walked into my rescue van from the rear steps to visit him. I couldn’t believe my luck! I slammed the door behind them!

That was one of our “video days” . . . when a friend of mine takes a video camera and follows me into the wilderness to document some of my rescues . . .

. . . so that I can show them to you on tape!

But with one dog loose inside the van, I would have to drive to our shelter, unload them safely, and return a couple of hours later to replenish our feeding stations in that area.

Then, just as I began to pull onto a main road, a forest ranger flagged me down with an emergency.

“You’ve got a dog in a ditch, looks like he’s dying,” he said. “Coyotes tore him up pretty bad last night and he’s not moving.”

I looked at my friend in disbelief. I couldn’t stop now. If I opened the driver’s door the loose dog could get out again. And I had already tried crawling back to the cargo area, but that didn’t work.

I had to play it safe, I was responsible for him now.

But there was another dog who needed immediate help . . .

. . . so I asked my friend to drive over with the forest ranger and see if he could rescue the injured dog, or whether he felt he could wait for my help . . . in 2 hours.

Meanwhile, I sped off to our shelter.

Half way there, I got a call on my mobile phone . . . the dog was in terrible shape, and my friend felt he could not wait for me to return.

“This guy is all torn up and I thought he was dead,” he said.

“But when I got close to him, I could see he was still breathing, barely. He can’t wait for you to get back here. What can I do?”

I told him to wrap the dog in a blanket and put him in the back seat of his car. If he kept his heater on the dog, and raced to our hospital . . . the closest vet clinic to this site . . . we would be ready the moment he got there.

He said he would. Then, “Oh, yeah, and there’s this puppy who is laying there with him, all wet and muddy too. She’s okay, but she won’t leave him. I can grab her too, she seems friendly.”

When I got to our shelter, I drove to a safe area with security gates and I unloaded the two dogs. My instincts were right. As soon as I opened the driver’s door, the loose dog bolted for freedom . . .

. . . right into a waiting holding cage so we could transport him to our isolation ward for new arrivals.

Then I drove up the road to our hospital to get everyone ready for our emergency.

Luckily, our veterinarian was just finishing up a spay. He would be able to work on the wounded dog as soon as he got to the shelter. My wife, who runs our hospital, gave instructions to our medical team and everyone was on stand-by for the dog’s arrival.

When my friend pulled his car up to our hospital entrance, the whole team kicked in. He opened his doors and I picked up the wounded dog into my arms and ran for surgery. He was bleeding badly and in shock. One of our helpers picked up the pup and brought her in too.

When I put the injured dog on the surgical prep table, his temperature was 103.5 degrees . . . he had a fever from his pain. His rear legs and abdomen were sliced open. His chest had puncture wounds and his neck was a mess too.

Piecing it all together, this brave dog was abandoned along with his four-month-old daughter. I mean, one day they’re playing in a yard somewhere and that night they’re thrown out in the woods!

When they found themselves in the cold wilderness, they walked around searching for food and a place to get warm. Then they came upon a coyote pack, also searching for food.

From the paw prints in the mud, which were dried and clearly visible days later . . . the dog we named “Heart” defended his daughter “Soul” from the hungry coyotes.

Knowing Heart as I do now, he probably lured the coyotes away from Soul so she could hide. He’s such a good father. When they circled him and cut off his escape . . . he fought hard.

And he fought so hard, he injured the poor coyotes too. And when the coyote family ran off to nurse their wounds, Heart collapsed in a ditch behind some brush.

Water seeped into the ditch from a nearby drain, and he was covered in mud. Soul came over and lay down next to him.

I know Heart expected to die there, with his daughter by his side. But thanks to people like you, who support this mission, we were there for Heart & Soul in their most needy hour.

As the anesthesia took effect and he relaxed into a sound sleep, we could all see what a battle he waged. Everyone fell in love with this brave dog . . . who sacrificed himself to save his little girl. He could easily have outrun the coyotes, but Soul could not. So he let them attack him instead.

After a long surgery, we put Heart into a heated recovery unit. He was full of drains and had an IV line and two bags running into his arm. When she saw him lying there . . .

“It’s okay daddy, I’ll stay with you.”

Soul went bravely, and begging him an orphan.

Then she lay down and she fell asleep.

Within a week, Heart can’t believe his daughter, Soul, who I first told you about, reminding you about them because I want you to know something very special . . .

. . . that all these years, Heart & Soul have been safe and happy thanks to people like you. And they are only two of our over 1,400 dogs & cats living at our sanctuary.

You see, your donations not only help rescue animals who are abandoned in the wilderness . . . but they support those animals at our shelter FOR LIFE! And it is YOUR support every month that makes this possible.

Other people have other missions, but we have this one. Please send your best gift today so all the animals we rescued together will have a safe, loving, long life at our shelter.

For the animals,

Leo Grillo, founder

D.E.L.T.A. Rescue

PO Box 9, Dept AP, Glendale, CA 91209



Editorial

Humane nation-building

Flying into Afghanistan on January 13, World Society for the Protection of Animals international projects director John Walsh drove straight to the Kabul Zoo with two colleagues and several suitcases of veterinary supplies.

Few if any humane workers have helped more animals in more places, under more dramatic circumstances, than John Walsh. A former field officer for the Massachusetts SPCA, Walsh transferred to the International Society for Animal Protection when it was spun off as a subsidiary in 1964, and was soon literally immersed in helping to carry an estimated 10,000 animals to safety from the floodwaters behind a new dam in Surinam.

Walsh remained with ISAP after it merged with programs of the Humane Society of the U.S. and Royal SPCA in 1981 to become the World Society for the Protection of Animals. Walsh was the last previous humane worker to visit the Kabul Zoo, back in 1993. His other adventures on behalf of animals could probably fill a few more books.

But after unsuccessfully treating Marjan, the elderly lion who was blinded by a *mujadin* grenade in 1995, teating the little black bear whose nose was painfully infected by Taliban soldiers who tortured him with a pointed stick, and trying to help as many of the 40-odd other Kabul Zoo animals as possible, Walsh and the other two will be gone.

They will have given the world many warm-and-fuzzy feel-good news clips. They may help revive a once promising local rabies vaccination program that the Taliban crushed for no reason ever explained. Mostly, however, Walsh and crew will have rebuilt WSPA credibility just as program failures, misrepresentations, and non-starts around the world had begun to attract attention. Their most tangible contribution to building an Afghan humane movement may be that they paid the overdue back wages of the Kabul Zoo keepers, to ensure that they stay on the job, protecting the animals, instead of moonlighting to eke out survival.

Walsh probably knows quick in-and-out gestures are not the way to build the humane movement in the developing world. Yet his bosses know that symbolic gestures are the way to build name recognition and a donor base in the U.S. and Britain, among people who like to see TV clips of WSPA intervening in catastrophic situations, but allow their attention to wander as soon as another crisis erupts somewhere else.

Essentially, WSPA fights for animals the way the U.S. since the Vietnam War has fought shooting wars, striking from a distance with a strategy meant to minimize losses. Where WSPA has tried what might be called “humane nation-building,” setting up programs with promised longterm commitments, it has often withdrawn prematurely.

Thus any longterm animal aid programs begun in Afghanistan are likely to get their enduring impetus from other institutions, notably the Brooke Hospital for Animals, of London, which has been helping the equines of Afghan refugees throughout the decades of strife in the region, and the Kabul Zoo Fund and Afghan Animal Fund set up by North Carolina Zoo director Davy Jones. As of January 11, Jones and American Zoo Association colleagues had raised \$352,000 to help the Kabul Zoo animals, and \$105,000 to help all of the other animals in Afghanistan, from cats and dogs to wildlife. British newspapers had raised about as much, and animal protection groups from Australia, Germany, and even the Hong Kong-based Animals Asia Foundation had contributed.

The money is enough to do a lot of good work. Yet whoever manages the funding must ensure that it is actually spent in Afghanistan. Organizations formed decades ago expressly to help the animals of the Islamic world, including some of those now involved in Afghanistan, already have investments and cash reserves of more than \$37 million, little of which does much beyond collecting interest and dividends.

The organizational infrastructure is thus perpetuated, and salaries are paid, but the ratio of office staff in developed nations to field personnel actually doing things to help animals is reminiscent of the ratio of ground personnel to astronauts at Cape Canaveral.

Similar disconnects are evident in programs formed to help animals elsewhere throughout the world, as if the administrators in the U.S. and Europe really do see other continents as outer space, and view the people of other nations as largely having no more capability than moon rocks of running their own humane programs.

If **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has covered one encouraging trend outside the U.S. during the past decade, it has been the explosive growth of indigenous humane groups in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, typically with almost no funding or recognition from the wealthier parts of the world. The preconditions for starting seem to be little more than the idea that the plight of animals can be bettered, combined with the political freedom to organize.

Often these young groups find ways to help before they have any funding at all.

Josphat Nyongo, Isaac Maina, and the other cofounders of Youth for Conservation in Kenya have for several years now coordinated risky but highly successful desnaring patrols around the borders of national parks. The job requires mainly walking and vigilance.

Zegeye Kibret, Efreem Legesse, and Hana Kifle of the newly incorporated Homeless Animals Protection Society in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, were doing humane education and promoting pet sterilization as concerned individuals long before they had any idea that they could

form a group and get outside assistance.

Debasis Chakrabarti of the Compassionate Crusaders Trust in Calcutta and Pradeep Kumar Nath of the Visakha SPCA, among others of note in India, have built impressive multi-service humane societies after starting nine and seven years ago, respectively, with nothing but a few sympathetic family members and loyal friends.

Often the young upstarts have worthwhile new ideas, which—when combined with adequate funding—have the potential to revolutionize humane work.

For instance, around Istanbul, Turkey, and Bucharest, Romania, several women determined to save the street dogs and cats of their villages from poisoning were fortunate enough to connect with British clothing manufacturer Robert Smith, whose chief virtue as a backer may be his appreciation of original thinking. Smith *et al* are still perfecting their “forest shelter” concept, but from what we saw of it in Turkey last spring, it already seems to be the best approach yet to care-for-life of dogs for whom there are no homes.

In December 2001, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** reported from Costa Rica about the success of the “No-kill, no shelters” approach advanced by Gerardo Vicente, DVM. His idea, in gist, is that spending money to build shelters to deal with pet overpopulation makes no sense when less money can be spent to prevent the need for shelters by sterilizing dogs and cats.

In 1998, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** introduced Mina Sharpe, who while living in Taiwan from age 12 to age 18 saved the lives of hundreds of street dogs by sterilizing them and adopting them out—which WSPA, PETA, and the Humane Society of the U.S. insisted could not be done in Taiwan. Sharpe also found ways to fly many dogs to the U.S. for adoption, usually via tourists’ excess baggage allowances. (We adopted one.) Now back in the U.S., Sharpe continues her rescue program by visiting Taiwan from time to time to bring back dogs.

The most important aspect of Sharpe’s work is that it tells Taiwan that dogs’ lives have value—a lesson also helpful to Thai animal advocates, when Sharpe rescued a dog on a 1998 visit to Thailand and received extensive local publicity.

These and countless other success stories render all the more frustrating the fixation of international animal protection groups and donors on the use of figurative unguided high-altitude bombing against dog-and-cat-eating in South Korea.

Beginning more than 15 years ago, the International Fund for Animal Welfare and WSPA led a global campaign that used the 1988 Seoul Olympics as an opportunity to try to shame South Korea into outlawing dog-and-cat-eating. Eventually, in 1991, an unenforced and probably unenforceable law against selling “unsightly” foods in public was passed. The big groups declared victory and went home. Dog-and-cat-eating continued unabated, if much less visible. Korean Animal Protection Society founder Sunnan Kum and her sister, International Aid for Korean Animals founder Kyenan Kum, struggled for the next eight years to revive the campaign—and succeeded, after we gave their work prominent attention in 24 of the most recent 26 editions of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

In the interim, as we confirmed during a May 2001 visit to South Korea, a small but dynamic indigenous Korean animal activist community emerged, a generation younger than the Kum sisters. With adequate funding to engage in advertising and direct mailing to fellow Koreans, demographics indicate that the Korean activists could quickly build a support base larger and more influential than the mere 3% of Koreans who still eat dogs and cats.

Instead, the same U.S. and British groups and strategists who engineered the 1988-1991 fiasco are building an almost identical campaign, using some of the same literature and photographs, around the World Cup soccer tournament to be held in July 2002.

This gives the Korean government the same opportunity to pass meaningless legislation, misleading outside protesters into believing something has been done while further entrenching the unacceptable status quo. After the World Cup, the donated funds will have been spent, U.S. and European attention will wander, and the Korean humane community will be left once more to cope with the aftermath, including irate fellow citizens who do not eat dogs or cats, have not been shown the atrocities that we saw in the dog and cat meat markets because they do not go there, and may have gotten the idea, therefore, that the whole campaign was really just about foreigners hating them.

In Korea, Afghanistan, or anywhere else, humane nation-building cannot be accomplished through quick hits against symbolic targets. Workers on the ground must be identified and given the wherewithal they need to do whatever they see the opportunity to do to improve the lot of animals and strengthen humane values.

Shots heard around the world

Looking from that angle, a more auspicious sign of change in Afghanistan than John Walsh’s visit to the Kabul Zoo may have been the shots police fired into the air over Kandahar on January 19 as they disarmed two guards and broke up an illegal dogfight.

Wrote Raz Mohammad of Associated Press, “Dogfighting, an Afghan tradition, was revived after the fall of the puritanical Taliban last month, but was then banned again by Kandahar’s new governor, Gul Agha. Thirty dogs were scheduled for the entertainment of about 500 men and boys, who bayed for blood as the animals were led out and unleashed. Only six pairs of dogs fought before the police appeared.”

The police response was not necessarily humanely motivated, Mohammad explained. “Afghanistan’s new interim government has been trying to restore order in the wake of the Taliban’s collapse,” Mohammad continued, “and dogfighting has been outlawed less out of concern for the animals than to avoid bloodshed among the spectators.”

It is bad news that 500 men and boys still want to watch dogfights in Kandahar, which like most of Afghanistan has already seen 20-plus years of almost nonstop violence.

Yet it is worth remembering that baiting bears and other animals by setting dogs upon them was the national sport of England for centuries, until prohibited by Puritan dictator Oliver Cromwell circa 1654. Cromwell banned baiting for the same reasons that the Taliban halted dogfighting, from a perception that it distracted the citizenry from prayer.

As with the Taliban, the Cromwell regime collapsed after just five years in power.

However, recounts humane movement historian Richard Ryder in *Animal Revolution*, “After 1660, baiting did not experience the revival that some may have anticipated. The theatre, which had threatened to usurp the affection felt for baiting in the previous century, had also been suppressed by the Puritans, and after 1660 its popularity soared, along with that of horse racing, while baiting continued to languish.”

After a mere five years without public displays of animal fighting, mainstream British culture was able to recognize the morally degrading effects of staged animal fights, was ready to move beyond it, and was unwilling to allow it to resurface with any prominence.

Illegal dogfights and cockfights persist in England to this day, as elsewhere, but since 1660 have been considered low-life pursuits by British opinion-makers.

The first British humane societies were not founded until 1802, 1809, and 1824, respectively, when the Royal SPCA became the first to endure. Now that the humane movement has 200 years of developmental experience to build upon, we hope that the first successful Afghan humane society can be formed by the end of 2002.

Meanwhile, it is also good news that the Gul Agha administration has already seen that tolerating exhibitions of violence among animals can fuel violence among humans. This is a foundation to build upon.

Indeed Gul Agha, though scarcely a saint, may be more morally advanced in that respect than the promoters of the Command Performance Rodeo as part of the Cultural Olympiad in Salt Lake City, or the cockfighting defenders among the Louisiana and Oklahoma elected representatives.

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LETTERS

Argentina crisis

Argentina is enduring a very bad time because of 20 years of governmental mismanagement. Our economy has been hurt further by floods hitting several provinces. For the last four years, cruelty toward animals has been growing. The population of stray dogs and cats is alarming, the wildlife protection societies are cutting back their campaign budgets, and the horses used by the poor people who gather recyclable trash show the signs of daily abuse. We are the only group even trying to help farm animals, while trying to help all other animals too. We are in despair, as many of our members can no longer pay dues, and we cannot raise the money to remind our nation of the human duty toward nonhuman animals.

For 16 consecutive years the *Asociacion para la Defensa de los Derechos del Animal* waged national campaigns using twice-a-day 30-second TV and radio spots given to us occasionally by the government. Now, even though the government would give us the same opportunities, we lack the resources to buy the essential materials: an original video, made in Argentina by a specialist, plus 100 copies to circulate among the stations, total cost \$2,000.

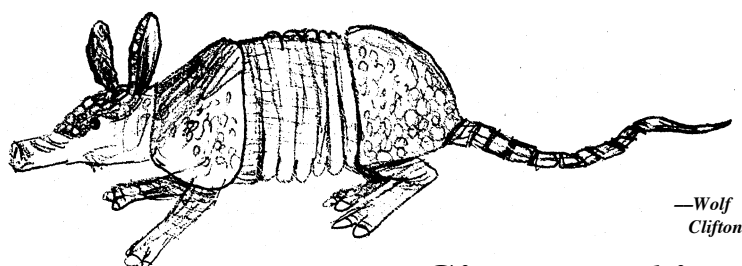
Because animal welfare in Argentina is diminishing with our absence from the air waves, we are soliciting donations from our colleagues in the U.S. and Europe.

None of us receive salaries, and we would work in the campaign as we always did, on an honorary basis.

This is the time of the year to fill the forms to request the spaces for the campaign to the Government if we want to start in March.

—Martha Guti rrez
President

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—Wolf Clifton

Afghan donkeys

I have visited the Donkey Sanctuary in County Cork, Ireland, several times, and have been impressed by the care given to the donkeys. I think about the rescued Irish donkeys when I see photos or TV reportage about the Afghan situation. In the background are little donkeys trudging along, loaded up, anonymous in their struggle to live.

—Louise Coleman
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Give your shirt

Please ask animal protection organizations with extra t-shirts, and individuals who receive t-shirts that they do not want, to send them to me. Any sizes are welcome. T-shirts have turned out to be the best money-making item in our inventory of U.S. give-away items sold to fund dog and cat sterilization in India. They sell fast, and we net enough from each sale to cover the cost of sterilization surgery on a dog or cat.

—Bonny Shah
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The Congo

Last night on the Ethiopian TV program *Weekly Journal*, we saw the incredibly cruel murder of a weak and pitiful dog in Kinshasa, the Congo. A man pulled the dog with a rope around her neck, then hammered her to death. He put the body of the dog on firewood to remove her hair. Then he cut the body into pieces for cooking. Other people gathered around the fire. As they shared the meat on their plates and began eating, one man said, “Eating dog meat is essential for the health,” and another one said, “I won’t stop eating it because it is delicious.”

The Congo butchers are also prepared to slaughter dogs, the program said, because dogs are cheaper than sheep and goats. We saw young children breeding dogs to sell. We couldn’t believe our eyes and ears, and were sleepless after we heard someone from a wildlife conservation organization in the Congo say that eating dogs helps to reduce the threat to wild animals from poaching bushmeat.

What can we do?

—Efred Legese
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RSPCA position

I would just like to clarify one point about the Royal SPCA stand on dog meat.

Your assertion that “the Kim Hong-shin and Song Seok-chan positions [that legalization of dog meat in Korea would permit inspection which would prevent cruelty] have been echoed in recent statements by representatives of the World Society for the Protection of Animals and Royal SPCA of Britain” is not an accurate view of the RSPCA policy. WSPA will have to speak for themselves.

The RSPCA is unequivocally opposed to the legalisation of the dog meat trade. We do not believe that legalisation would lead to improved conditions of rearing and slaughter. I have gone on record as saying this and I drafted the original joint letter of protest co-signed by WSPA, the International Fund for Animal Welfare, the Humane Society of the U.S./Humane Society International, and the RSPCA in response to Kim Hong Shin’s first attempted bill in 1999. The basic line has not changed.

—Paul Littlefair
East Asia Programme Manager
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The Editor replies:

Telling the world about dog-eating in the *Congo* and raising your voices against it, as humane workers and fellow Africans, is a first step toward abolishing it, especially if you can inspire Congolese who care about animals to make their own voices heard.

Cruelty toward animals and humans alike has unfortunately characterized much of the short recorded history of that region, which is still engulfed in civil war. Yet how humans treat each other tends to reflect what is done to animals. Raising the status of animals improves the status of abused and exploited humans, too.

Meanwhile, your work on behalf of the homeless dogs of Ethiopia will help to prevent dog-eating from spreading. You are teaching fellow Ethiopians that the dogs’ lives have moral value; and by sterilizing as many as you can, you are preventing the growth of a dog surplus which might otherwise tempt some people to seek ways to exploit them.

The Editor replies:

“The position of the RSPCA,” Littlefair told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in May 2001, “is that we are not going to tell people which animals they should eat. Our position is that we exist to advocate for how all animals should be treated. If animals are going to be eaten, our position is that they should be raised and slaughtered humanely.”

If South Korean officials insist that dogs and cats can be slaughtered humanely in a manner which leaves the remains fit for human consumption, Littlefield told us, the onus is on those officials to explain how. Current internationally accepted guidelines for humane animal killing, such as the 1993 Report of the American Veterinary Association Panel on Euthanasia, do not list an acceptable method for killing dogs and cats which would be practicable in a commercial setting and would not contaminate the meat with drugs potentially injurious to human health.

Value of dogs

I’m in Kalimpong at the moment. A wonderful thing has happened. The dogs who lived in this town and surrounding areas were the most pitiful I had ever seen, starving, most without hair, many with contagious genital cancer, many with bad injuries. Now, 4,000 dogs and three years later, you cannot see a sick dog on the streets. The population of dogs is less and those who remain seem very healthy. Also, my personal observation is that the incidence of cruelty to dogs seems to be reduced. Perhaps this is because over the years the residents of this town have seen our staff picking up the suffering dogs, and have realised that there is some value to their lives.

—Christine Townend
Darjeeling Goodwill Shelter
S.P.M. Bong Busty
Kalimpong District
Darjeeling, W. Bengal
734 301 India
<hisjpr@datainfosys.net>

Zoo management

In your review of the Marc Bekoff book *Strolling With Our Kin* you cited the Point Defiance Zoo in Tacoma and Northwest Trek as zoos where animals might be happy. The Northwest Animal Rights Network has staged protests at both. We protested at Point Defiance because it kept beluga whales captured in Manitoba for the Shedd Aquarium until the Shedd facilities were expended to receive them. We protested at Northwest Trek because they annually cull deer and other animals whom they deem expendable because of alleged space limitations.

—Wayne Johnson
Seattle, Washington
<waynej@iopener.net>

The Editor replies:

As author of the review, I was aware of the protests, and sympathetic with the reasons for them. However, one need not endorse everything that an institution does to appreciate what it does well.

The beluga captures were 12 years ago, and although **ANIMAL PEOPLE** does not approve of culling zoo animals, it is only fair to point out that culling simulates the effects of natural predation, by taking the oldest, sickest, and weakest.

The usual practice at zoos that cull, including Northwest Trek, is to feed the culled animals to the resident carnivores, and is much healthier for them than feeding them meat from factory farms.

Basescu photo

We express our gratitude for your November cover feature about the plight of Romanian stray dogs, and our admiration for your entire work.

However, you published a photograph illustrating the outrageous cooperation between the dog-killing mayor of Bucharest, Trian Basescu, and Animal Planet TV, credited to Vier Pfoten.

In fact, that photo came originally from our web site, and in early October was e-mailed to the Discovery Network, as well as to most of the animal protection organizations of the world and British politicians.

We obtained the legal right to use the picture from Mediafax Foto, the photo department of the Romanian news agency Mediafax. The photographer was Lucia Efrim.

—Anca & Catalin Hristescu
Bucharest, Romania
<http://traian_basescu.tripod.com>

Wildlife traffic

Your December 2001 article “Diving mule man in hot water” mentioned that I had heard of the activities of Lazy L Exotics and the 5H Ranch when I went to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, to investigate the wildlife traffic after editing *Animals’ Agenda*, 1981-1986. Actually, I first learned about the exotic animal trade and visited one of the Hale Brothers/5H Ranch annual auctions in Cape Girardeau back in 1980. I still have lots of negatives and photos from that trip, which were published with my article about what I found in *Vegetarian Times* that year or the next. I thought the auctions were shocking, but I was disappointed in the disbelief and non-response of the animal rights, vegetarian, and environmental communities. The exotic animal trade could have been stopped, but we did not react in time. Now we have breeders and dealers all over, and the mess is out of control.

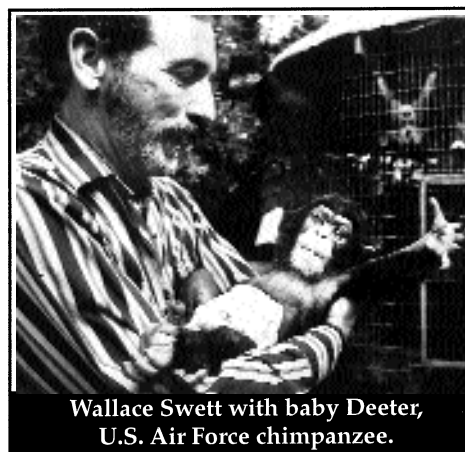
—Jim Mason
The Two Maids Foundation
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<jbmason@mntvernon.net>



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the vacated habitat, sleeping on balconies and rooftops by day, descending into the alleys to hunt and mate by night.

Dog-eating and cat-eating passed from vogue in Hong Kong so long ago as to be non-factors in the modern-day urban ecology. Other than western-style animal control pickups by the Hong Kong SPCA and AFCD animal control officers, the only evident brakes on the growth of the cat population before the recent advent of neuter/return were unauthorized and illegal poisonings by private parties. The Hong Kong SPCA investigations department thinks most recent poisonings have been the work of just one person, still at large—although the quest to bring him to justice gets as much attention from the Hong Kong media as the pursuit of human serial killers.

Private cat rescue groups, such as the Cat Salvation Army founded by psychiatrist William Fan, emerged during the early 1990s. They gained an ally when Hong Kong SPCA chief veterinarian Margaret Bradley and lieutenant director Pauline Taylor, DVM, began a “Cat Colony Carer” program to help insure that feral cats are sterilized and vaccinated. That program is now to be expanded.

The Hong Kong SPCA also recently opened a Kowloon satellite clinic, to do more sterilization and adoptions, including outreach into the New Territories, the less developed area directly adjacent to mainland China.

Role model

“Everything we do,” Hanselman explained to ANIMAL PEOPLE, “is done with the idea in mind that we are the most accessible role model for humane work in China. Right now, while China is just opening up to new ideas, is the time to teach. We can either get it right here and show the people

how it’s done, or maybe lose the chance and it won’t ever happen.”

Hanselman is keenly aware of the role of the Hong Kong SPCA and other humane societies in redefining the human relationship with dogs and cats, on terms kinder to the animals. Hanselman is also aware of how reshaping the human relationship with pets can influence the human relationship with other domesticated species and wildlife. The Hong Kong SPCA is actively pursuing plans to add an education-and-rescue center alongside the main route to the New Territories, to teach humane treatment of farm animals.

This would augment and expand upon similar work done in the New Territories by the Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Gardens. Founded in 1951 to do livestock education, Kadoorie Farm has focused on wildlife rehabilitation since 1995—including housing non-native primates of many species, confiscated from smugglers and sometimes found at large.

Monkeys

Wild macaques swinging through the trees to visit the captives represent a more subtle effect of success in curbing dog and cat reproduction, eliminating street dogs, ending monkey-eating, and encouraging green space.

Now Hong Kong has habitat for urban wildlife. The Agriculture, Fisheries, and Conservation Department believes about 1,400 macaques inhabit the New Territories, and that the macaque population is increasing at 5% to 8% per year. The carrying capacity of the habitat is completely unknown. Hoping to hold the macaque population at about 2,000, enough to occupy the larger parks without becoming an excessive nuisance, the Agriculture, Fisheries, and Conservation Department has begun experimentally treating

troupes of about 20 macaques at a time with injectible sterilants similar to some of those developed and reportedly soon to be available for treating dogs and cats.

Veterinarian David Burrows, heading the program, hopes that the injectible sterilants will limit macaque fecundity without the complications which make surgically sterilizing primates by the methods used with dogs and cats impractical. Among those complications, castrated males tend to be rejected by their troupes, so become dependent on humans for food and companionship, and therefore become more problematic. Spayed females no longer come into estrus. That isn’t a problem for them, but—if the females are also not sexually receptive—may send unaltered and vasectomized males wandering.

Baboons

Some of the Hong Kong technique is borrowed from the experience of Gibraltar, the British enclave in southern Spain, where baboons brought somehow from North Africa during the Moorish occupation of circa 700 to 1492 A.D. persist in a colony of about 250. There were barely 60 baboons left in 1993, when killing them was at last forbidden. After the colony quadrupled in the next five years, reoccupying a habitat niche kept open by the ongoing extirpation of free-roaming dogs, the baboons were in early 1998 placed on birth control drugs, using a combination of surgically implanted contraceptive devices and drugs administered with food.

If Hong Kong perfects a nonlethal approach to nuisance monkeys that works, it may soon be emulated in cities as far away as the Americas where declining dog populations also coincide with the possible beginnings of a



Olive baboon, Kenya. (Kim Bartlett) monkey population explosion. The Gibraltar experiment, meanwhile, may presage a change in the approaches to baboon control now used, without much success, from western South Africa to Saudi Arabia.

In Uganda, where what to do about baboons and vervets was an election issue in 2001, Uganda Wildlife Authority spokesperson Lilly Ajarova announced on January 17, 2002 that the UWA would soon authorize district vermin control officers to hunt the animals wherever found outside of designated national parks, forests, and game reserves.

The wisdom of that approach could be questioned, and not just because killing baboons tends to cause them to change tactics rather than abandoning habitat.

Unlike most other nonhuman primates, baboons fight back against humans—especially if they have humans outnumbered and surrounded, and the humans have not put on a convincing enough dominance display.

In February 2000, for instance, a troupe stoned Kenyan cattle herder Ali Adam Hussein to death when Hussein tried to keep them away from a pond during a drought.

In October 2000, John Oluka, 16, of Opuyo village in Soroti, Uganda, tried to drive a big male baboon out of his family’s garden with a stick. The baboon grabbed the stick away and flogged Oluka in front of numerous human witnesses.

In December 2000, a Saudi driver killed a baboon on the road from Mecca to Taif. When he returned along the same route three days later, a sentinel baboon identified the car and summoned the troupe, who stoned it as it passed, shattering the windshield.

Baboons, in short, do not concede human dominance—or, reputedly, recognize the species boundary in sexual relations.

Whether or not there is truth to stories about baboons raping human women, enough humans believe the stories that as James Hall of the Johannesburg Mail & Guardian recently reported, “Political opportunists in Swaziland want to use this to weaken a highly effective anti-poaching act,” by amending it to allow more people to carry firearms in wildlife areas.

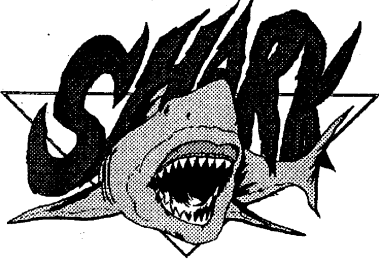
“Galile residents say the baboons speak English, not SiSwati,” Hall wrote. “‘The baboons scream and rip at our roofs,’ says Heather Shongwe. ‘We hear them shout for sex. That is all that is on their minds: sex, sex, sex.’”

Added Musa Mlonthswa, “All the women and girls are terrified. The baboons threaten us. They have shown they have the ability to take our women by force.”

Baboons will flee from dogs—but usually only if the dogs are more aggressive and have the baboons outnumbered. The typical innocuous street dog flees from a baboon onslaught. This may be among the

(continued on page 7)

SHARK AT THE WINTER OLYMPICS!



A Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association exhibition of calf-roping, bullriding, and other forms of violence against animals in the name of entertainment is scheduled to be part of the Cultural Olympiad at the 2002 Winter Games in Salt Lake City this February.

If the International Olympic Committee followed their own rules, these rodeo events could not happen. Section 2 of the Cultural Program guidelines in the Olympic charter stipulates that, “This programme must serve to promote harmonious relations, mutual understanding and friendship among the participants and others attending the Olympic Games.”

Further, Section 6 of the Fundamental Principles of the Olympic Games states:

“The goal of the Olympic Movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practiced without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play.”

That does not sound like electroshocking bulls and tail-raking and body-slamming calves to us. We have asked that the rodeo be cancelled.

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Steve Hinch



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reasons why dogs have traditionally not been esteemed in most Islamic nations, whose geography largely coincides with baboon distribution and also with the primary range for canine rabies.

Malaysia

Malaysia is among the Islamic nations that are most tolerant of dogs, with several active humane societies whose volunteers sterilize dogs, adopt some out, and educate against cruel treatment of dogs.

But Malaysia has relatively few dogs compared to mostly Hindu India, mostly Buddhist Thailand, and the mostly Catholic Philippines, because relatively few Malaysians keep dogs as pets, feed them, eat them, or for any other reason encourage them to hang around. In Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian capital, with 1.4 million people, the animal control department sold 16,000 dog licenses in 2000, believed to represent a high rate of licensing compliance, and killed 7,000 dogs, 2,500 fewer than in 1999, for a killing rate per 1,000 humans of just 5.0.

What Malaysia predictably has in growing numbers are urban monkeys, many of them escaped former work-monkeys and pets, whose occasional attacks on children and celebrities like Italian bicycle racing champion Paolo Bettini get about the level of media attention accorded to life-threatening dog attacks in the U.S.

Relatively few of the monkey attacks are life-threatening, but some are every parent's nightmare, as when a male monkey trained to pick coconuts broke off a tether in October 2001, snatched a month-old boy off the breast of Rosmani Lilawati Sharri, 24, of Kampung Chenok, and escaped with him. The monkey only cuddled the boy, who reportedly did not cry and suffered only scratches, and was returned after a 10-minute standoff, but the boy was hospitalized for three days to ensure that the scratches did not become infected. The monkey was also not harmed, but was given to another employer.

Thousands of monkeys, dogs, and cats have recently been massacred in governmental shows of force following rabies outbreaks and civil unrest in East Flores, Indonesia, with little word of local protest reaching **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Malaysians, however, vocally objected in June 2001 after Wildlife and National Parks Department personnel left monkeys they had captured in aluminum box traps out in the sun for hours. Criticism of Wildlife and National Parks Department handling of monkey problems intensified in September 2001, after soldiers and staff shot 97 monkeys and 15 squirrels in a contest held ostensibly to protect palm fruit and banana plantations.

Thailand

Thailand, sharing a border with Malaysia, has had relatively little reported monkey trouble as yet. This might reflect the Buddhist tradition of tolerance toward animals, practiced most faithfully by the Thais and Sri Lankans, and might just mean that monkey incidents go unreported because they are accepted as normal aspects of life.

But again, Thailand has long had visibly more street dogs. Dog sterilization drives have started and stopped repeatedly since 1994, waxing and waning with the often shaky Thai economy.



Calcutta rat patrol relaxes after dinner. There were leftovers. (Kim Bartlett.)

Despite several announcements that dog-killing would be abandoned in favor of sterilization and vaccination, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration killed 700,000 dogs between 1980 and 2000, according to Tunya Sukpanich of *The Bangkok Post*: seven times the current estimated street dog population, which doubled between 1994 and 1999.

Bangkok governor Samak Sundaravej has "stopped the killing of stray dogs, as it goes against basic Buddhist tenets of respect for life," wrote Sukpanich in December 2001. Instead, Sukpanich said, 42% of the city health department budget is spent on dog sterilization and vaccination—but the city is still only managing to treat about 12,000 dogs per year, making slow progress toward the target of sterilizing 70%, which must be achieved to stop population growth.

Bangkok deputy governor Prphan Kitisin on January 24 convened a panel of veterinarians and public officials to determine ways and means of reducing the stray dog population by 80% in two years.

If Bangkok can sterilize 70% of the free-roaming dogs this year, the goal can be met—just barely—through normal attrition.

Unless aggressive sterilization is also part of the strategy, killing 80% of the present dog population would not depress the numbers for long. The surviving 20% could breed back to the carrying capacity of the habitat within about three years—although the carrying capacity might by then be diminished by explosive growth of the feral cat and monkey populations. There is no data as yet as to the abundance of cats in Thailand, but as of early January 2002, rural drought was already forcing crab-eating macaques to move into cities.

Bucharest

If eastern Europe had monkeys, or raccoons, whose only European habitat is a small part of Germany, mayor Trian Basescu of Bucharest, Romania, might already be facing an invasion.

Rejecting an ambitious dog sterilization program funded from 1997 until 2001 by the Fondation Brigitte Bardot, Veterinarians Without Borders, Vier Pfoten, and other western European groups, Basescu in April 2001 opted instead to exterminate the entire Bucharest street dog population.

Data supplied by freelance correspondent and former Bucharest sterilization clinic volunteer Chuck Todaro indicates that the Basescu hit squads had killed more than 50,000 dogs through January 2002, from a street dog population estimated by the sterilization project directors at 80,000 to 100,000.

In November 2001, the Romanian national government passed legislation requiring animal control departments to hold dogs through a seven-day reclaim period before killing them, and to kill them only by lethal injection, instead of by the poisoning and bludgeoning methods that the Basescu hit squads reportedly favor.

Ignoring the new law, Todaro reported on January 31, 2002, the Basescu administration "has continued to practice mass extermination. The volume of killing has doubled to 500 dogs per day since the pound at Ciasna was reopened," following a temporary closure "after local television showed staff killing dogs with their hands and feet."

Since eastern Europe lacks monkeys and raccoons, the major effect of the

Bucharest dog killing on the local urban ecology is likely to be to encourage population explosions of rats and feral cats this spring.

Evolution

On the practical level, the emergence of monkeys as an urban animal care and control problem represents ecological change.

More subtly, it is almost an evolutionary reversal. We are going back in some ways to conditions resembling those of our distant past, before we shared our lives with dogs and tamed cats—except that now we believe our mastery of reproductive science and habitat is sufficient to live in safe proximity to many of the kinds of animals we once either fled from or drove away. We are losing our fear of the wilderness. Many humans now imagine it as a Garden of Eden.

For most of human history, our ancestors foraged and scavenged in often losing competition with the other great apes, protohumans, and baboons for habitat primacy in eastern Africa. Human ancestors might have had an edge in intelligence, but not in size, strength, speed, or bite. All of the big cats ate us. Eagles ate our young.

Humans were confined to Africa by the success of an earlier experiment of nature in creating a highly intelligent omnivore with the ability to stand on hind legs when necessary. Across the northern hemisphere the bear-and-raccoon family monopolized the food sources and natural shelter that primates might otherwise have used. Like the big cats, the larger species ate primates. The smaller species, whose opposable thumbs were as dextrous as those of humans, had thick natural fur that enabled them to outlast primates wherever snow fell.

Some argue that taming fire enabled humans to fan out across the globe. Fire certainly helped, but fire is a tool, not an ally. Fire is not easily contained, or carried, or kept burning throughout a time of peril, when fuel is scarce and gathering it is dangerous. Each of the other primal elements—earth, air, and water—can quickly snuff a flame, and

then a human who has fire but not a dog is alone in the dark, defenseless.

Whether humans befriended dogs first, or dogs befriended humans, the alliance made fire more useful. Humans could sit around a fire to work and talk, backs to the night, secure in their awareness that dogs kept vigil just beyond the light. Humans could weave, carve, and share knowledge because dogs stood guard.

Packs of dogs chased the menacing cats into the trees, roused the raptors from scavenged carcasses, helped humans herd and hunt, and even drove back the great cave bears as humans moved north into Asia and Europe. Canine territoriality protected crops from other animals, including fellow primates, among whom the prolific and aggressive baboons might have been the greatest threat to primitive agriculture.

Later, as humans pushed into North America and began growing corn as a dietary staple, dogs provided the decisive edge against crop-raiding raccoons.

No matter where humans went and what humans did, or did to dogs, dogs went with humans, and were loyal. When humans built great cities, dogs claimed only the refuse pits and the less trafficked parts of the streets—and remained on duty.

Today, in the largest and busiest cities, and in much of the rest of the developed world, dogs have been asked to stand down. They still serve humans at home and in the workplace, in countless ways, but are no longer welcome to patrol the streets.


Now the smaller cats who were never a threat to humans are descending from the rooftops that long have been their habitat in lieu of forest canopy. Baboons, macaques, and langurs are swinging in over fences, where the climate permits.

In North America, raccoons lead a proliferation of native urban wildlife, thriving in suburbs at densities never recorded in non-human-manipulated nature.

Humans made the choice of having
(continued on page 8)

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When the dogs are away (from page 7)

more than one friend when we relatively recently formed friendly relations with cats. Today, by taking dogs off our streets, we are inviting every highly adaptable species to come and live among us. With these others may come countless unforeseen benefits. But they also bring their own problems, including previously little known and potentially deadly parasites and diseases.

As humans learn to live and cope with new friends and neighbors, dogs—and cats—may have a new role in helping to ease the introduction. As well as protecting humans from wildlife threats, as they always have, and helping other species to learn human territorial boundaries, dogs and cats kept in homes, as pets, can teach humans to better understand and more patiently respond to the behavior of all species—if human are persuaded to pay attention.

Although free-roaming dogs and cats are often unjustly blamed for losses of native species, whose habitats have typically been diminished by urban expansion, the nations with the most fragmented urban ecologies tend to be those with the least tolerance of free-roaming animals of any kind.

Japan, for example, exhibits perhaps the least tolerance of dogs and cats at large of any nation outside the former Communist block, within which petkeeping was persecuted as “bourgeois.” Except for the ARK Kansai shelter founded by British immigrant Elizabeth Oliver, Japan has no big humane societies. Japanese animal control units typically kill virtually all animals received, offer none for adoption, kill owner-surrendered animals immediately or sell them to laboratories, and hold licensed strays only briefly for possible reclaim.

Not surprisigly, as the rest of the world became concerned about protecting endangered native species, the city of Arashiyama in 1972 exiled the entire local Japanese macaque [snow monkey] population to the South Texas Primate Observatory, now run by the Animal Protection Institute.

Little has changed since then. Japan is now officially trying to exterminate feral raccoons, as well as free-roaming dogs and cats, and Chiba and Wakayama prefectures in June 2001 announced plans to kill local populations of feral rhesus macaques, whose ancestors were imported as pets during the Japanese military occupation of Taiwan, 1895-1945.

The activist group All Life In a Viable Environment reported in June 2001 that 497 municipalities in 41 prefectures killed 10,161 monkeys altogether in fiscal 1999. About 20% of the municipalities made no effort to remediate conflicts with monkeys by other means, ALIVE leader Fusako Nogami said.

“In most cases, the monkeys were shot. However, two towns and villages starved the monkeys after capturing them, three others killed them by drowning, and seven beat them to death,” the newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun* reported.

The opposite approach

The whole of India is a subcontinent-wide demonstration of an entirely opposite approach, within which a flourishing urban wildlife ecology has coexisted with humans, work animals, pets, and livestock for more than thirty centuries.

The balance has always fallen well short of idyllic for many individuals, including rabies victims, mangy street dogs, overworked beasts of burden, aged and no longer productive cattle who are left to wander, and both domesticated species and captured wildlife who are subjected to tribal sacrifice.

Yet the agrarian nature of Indian society has afforded urban and suburban habitat rich enough to sustain even tigers, elephants, leopards, and jaguars without special effort to attract and protect them. More often, special efforts have been made to keep them at bay. The deaths of tens of thousands of Indians per year from snakebite, tiger attack, elephant stampede, and even rabid dogbite has been accepted with extraordinary equanimity. Wild animals who kill people are often neither killed nor removed from the habitat until they present an obvious ongoing threat.

Now the arrival of mechanization and the explosive human population growth of the past half century are transforming much of India into metropolitan habitat, heavily developed, within which some traditional habitat niches are squeezed while others expand. Conflicts are exacerbated, including with some species which were never before much of a problem, requiring the humans and animals of India to learn all over again how to live with each other.

Mrs. Gandhi vs. Korea



Animal Welfare Board of India, courtesy of the New Indian Express.

In official recognition of the importance of the animal/human relationship, Indian federal minister of state for animals Maneka Gandhi holds a post created in 1998, unique in all the world, as cabinet advocate for every species—not just those deemed endangered or useful.

Also the founder of the advocacy group People for Animals, Mrs. Gandhi has remarked that the challenge of her lifetime is helping India undertake an unprecedentedly rapid expansion of economic opportunity, social justice, and civil liberties, while living up to the obligations toward animals that are fundamental to the Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist religions, and were enshrined by request of Mohandas Gandhi in the Indian constitution.

Until November 2001, Mrs. Gandhi also held more traditionally influential cabinet positions, as minister for social justice and empowerment from 1998 into early 2001, and minister for culture thereafter. Her abrupt demotion in an apparent move by the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party to placate opposition party chief Sonia Gandhi, her sister-in-law and longtime bitter rival, was somewhat mysterious.

“Certainly the most unique theory blamed everything on the dogs,” offered *India Today*. “Some time ago Mrs. Gandhi dashed off a letter to the South Korean ambassador in Delhi in protest against his country’s practice of eating dogs. Mrs. Gandhi, sources in the prime minister’s office claimed, thereby caused a diplomatic incident.

“When contacted, Mrs. Gandhi confirmed that she had written the letter, but added that it was her third communication with the ambassador in recent weeks. The first was a phone call ‘when we discovered that a Korean-owned restaurant in Chennai was serving dog meat. I told him this was illegal,’ Mrs. Gandhi affirmed. Soon afterward, residents of the south Delhi neighborhood where Mrs. Gandhi lives complained that the food habits of a Korean diplomat were causing stray dogs to disappear. Mrs. Gandhi was again on the phone, and ‘The ambassador didn’t deny the allegations.’”

South Korean ambassadors have clout in India because South Korea is among India’s most important trading partners and sources of outside investment capital. Yet if demoting Mrs. Gandhi was meant as a message to South Korea, within the demotion was the further message that even if Mrs. Gandhi’s position in a traditional top ministry was politically awkward, her role as the official voice for the voiceless was more-or-less endorsed.

Hanuman has the last laugh

Word on the street is that the Hindu god Hanuman may have the last laugh, as son of a monkey and the god of the winds. An earthly incarnation of Shiva, who represents male energy, Hanuman is at the same time a liberator of women, as leader of a monkey army. Among the Hindu pantheon, Hanuman is rising in popularity. The nationwide proliferation of rhesus macaques and Hanuman languors is seen as symbolic of his ascendance in an age of individual empowerment and female emancipation.

Already the monkey army has stormed the Indian parliament, not just once but on many occasions.

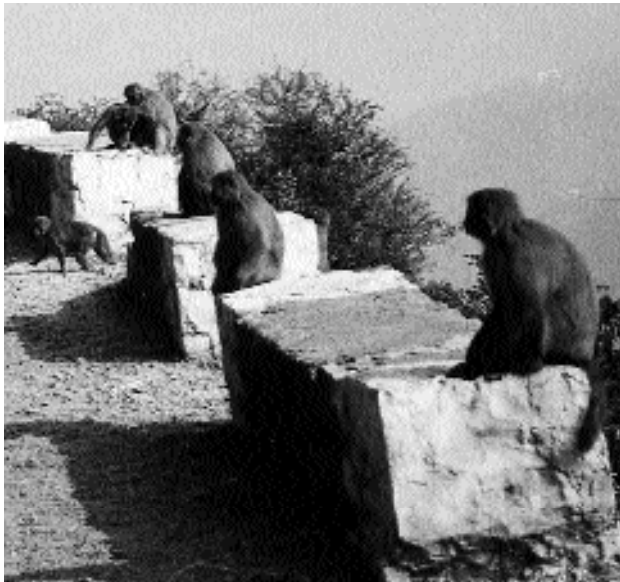
“At least 10,000 rhesus macaques have taken up residence in the South Block, the magnificent red sandstone complex that houses the defense, external affairs, and finance ministries, as well as the arm headquarters and Delhi’s main hospital,” recently reported *London Telegraph* correspondent Julian West. “The army chief and his officers, as well as senior civil servants at adjoining ministries, now sit in caged rooms after files containing top secret documents were found strewn in corridors and power cables to computers containing sensitive data were snapped. Visiting ambassadors have been threatened by screeching primates swinging down from the trees. An army major was hospitalized for rabies injections after a female macaque bit him, and staff at the foreign ministry contracted jaundice after a monkey drowned in the water tank.”

Throughout Delhi and surrounding suburbs, especially where the street dog numbers have been thinned, as in and around the South Block, macaques wreak similar havoc. All over India, macaques and Hanuman languors have taken over temples, which have traditionally been kept dog-free. Now they are expanding their range—invading the nearly dog-free college and university campuses, for example.

In Darjeeling, a troupe recently spread from the Mahakal Temple to attempt to annex Loreto College. The invaders were trapped and left at a forest refuge, but—urban-born and raised—they soon came back to town. An organization of Loreto College women were demanding at last report that the monkeys should be left alone.

At Lucknow University, macaques became so aggressive that in June 2001 the faculty and custodial staff threatened to go on strike if something was not done to evict them. The most notorious nuisance was reportedly a monkey who became an alcoholic after rowdy male students taught him to drink. If he didn’t get his daily beer, he went on a rampage.

The Lucknow police were sympathetic: on February 17, 2001, a lone monkey accomplished a singlehanded takeover of a neighborhood police outpost, and held



Macaques along road to Vishnoi Dev Jammu. (Bonny Shah)

it for three hours while the evicted officers tried to lure him out with biscuits and bananas.

Because monkeys are viewed as incarnations of Hanuman, who is himself an incarnation of one of the most powerful gods in the Hindu pantheon, killing them is politically unthinkable. A monkey-catcher in Hyderabad named Kutubuddin tried to keep several dozen in an improvised jail. Local People for Animals secretary Vasanthi Vadi reportedly led a raid that freed 45 monkeys after K. Kaladhar of *The Times of India* exposed overcrowding, starvation, and the alleged deaths of many monkeys.

Jailing monkeys is acceptable, but only after conviction for a serious crime—like 11 monkeys caught in various parts of northern Punjab, who now “glare and snarl at visitors from well-guarded and heavily barred cells in a corner of the Motibagh Bir Zoo in Patiala,” notes *Daily Telegraph* correspondent Rahul Bedi.

“All 11 monkeys are hard cases who have been apprehended by game wardens for thieving, terrorizing, and biting people. It is unlikely that any of them will ever be paroled,” chief monkey jailer Ram Tirath told Bedi.

Monkey heroes

Despite the trouble that monkeys bring, they are seen as having a helpful aspect. In Puri, for instance, near Bhubaneswar, burglars on November 11 seized and fled with icons of the Lord Madan Mohan and Lord Narayan from the 12th century Jagannath Temple complex. Thirty thousand mourners gathered at the temple to fast until the icons were found. As police combed the temple complex for clues, a monkey kept trying to attract the attention of supervising officer Ajit Vas, reported Hindu Press International. At last Vas allowed the monkey to lead him toward a well. The monkey pointed down it. The icon of Lord Madan Mohan, made from an alloy including gold and silver, was found at the bottom.

Earlier, one of the problematic Lucknow monkeys became a hero to police by finding and detonating a cache of homemade bombs.

The ascendancy of monkeys in urban habitat took on a psychological dimension in May 2001 when an alleged “monkey-man” wrought nocturnal havoc from rural Uttar Pradesh into inner Delhi.

“People who claim to have spied it say it leaps effortlessly across rooftops, scratches with long, poisoned metal claws, and vanishes into thin air,” wrote *New York Times* correspondent Celia W. Dugger. “Burglaries have simply stopped because so many people are not sleeping, but are standing guard at their homes, police say. A pregnant woman tumbled down the stairs of her home in Delhi as she fled in terror. In Noida, a man fell from his roof as he tried to escape the monkey-man. Both died. A man in Delhi leapt from a rooftop to his death after a slumbering man who thought he felt something yanking on his sheet cried out that the monkey had come.”

Of 379 police calls reporting monkey-man visits, police quickly eliminated 303 as mere manifestations of mass hysteria. Most of the rest described the normal behavior of urban monkeys and feral cats, who seem to be often mistaken for the more familiar monkeys in their incursions into shantytowns where dogs have long claimed every open habitat niche.

Absent from all the many “monkey-man” accounts that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** collected from Indian news media were any mentions of the once ubiquitous street dogs giving pursuit, or even so much as barking.

Already, immediately after completing a series of manuals on street dog sterilization, vaccination, and general care, Mrs. Gandhi and staff are rushing to print similar primers about cats, plus the first known manual on the humane control of street monkeys.

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SYDNEY, Australia—In the name of regulating hunting and eradicating introduced species, the Labor government of New South Wales, Australia, is positioned to pass a new Game Bill in February 2002 which would repeal the suspension of duck hunting won in 1995 by Green Party legislator Richard Jones, put hunters in charge of implementing hunting policy, and exempt hunting from humane laws.

Introduced in November 2001, the Game Bill appears to be opposed by most and perhaps all humane groups in Australia, but is eagerly sought by hunters and the NSW Farmers' Association.

Modeled after typical U.S. state hunting statutes, "The Game Bill will legalise hunting with bows and arrows, clubs, knives, dogs, wire snares, or any other means except poison," Animal Liberation representative for introduced species Frankie Seymour charged in an internationally distributed series of alerts.

"It will be virtually impossible to use the NSW Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act to prohibit or prosecute any act of cruelty which hunters consider to be a normal part of hunting," Seymour continued. "A Game Council will be set up which must be chaired by a nominee of a hunting organisation, and at least half the members must be hunters. Through the Game Council, hunters will make their own rules, police their own adherence to the rules, and decide whether to cancel the licences of hunters caught breaching the rules.

"Game animals," said Seymour, "will be defined as including abandoned and mislocated animals. This means that straying

or lost dogs and cats, as well as pigs, goats, rabbits and foxes, will be available for recreational shooting."

The anticipated passage of the Game Bill coincides with the January 2002 decision of Australian federal environment minister David Kemp to increase the national kangaroo hunting quota from 5.5 million to 6.9 million, officially estimated at 12% of the total population. Wildlife Protection Association of Australia president Pat O'Brien said that this estimate would require that the official total of 25 million kangaroos before 2001 more than doubled in only two years.

Also in January, National Parks and Wildlife Service officials reportedly welcomed forest fires that devastated Royal National Park, near Sydney, as "a window of opportunity" to exterminate an estimated 2,700 feral Rusa deer, descended from specimens imported from Indonesia in either 1885 or 1907 (sources conflict) to promote sport hunting.

As well as expanding the hunting of non-native species and reopening duck hunting, the Game Bill would head off any attempt to ban British-style fox and dingo hunting by authorizing hunting with dogs on public land.

"This is likely to increase the feral dog population in NSW," said Seymour, noting the frequency with which dogs used in pack hunting go astray. "Hunters' dogs are the main source of feral dogs in Australia," Seymour claimed, "since there are not many other domestic dogs who have the ability to survive in the wild. These dogs will then themselves become targets for hunters."

Confirmed London [U.K.] *Sunday*

Telegraph correspondent Nick Squires, from Sydney, "Hunters use breeds such as Rottweilers and ridgebacks to chase wild pigs. Many of these dogs get lost and then mate with dingoes. The crossbreed dogs are much bigger than normal dingoes," and fiercer.

In mid-January 2002, reported Frank Walker of the *Sydney Sun-Herald*, "Police and rangers were called to rescue 16 teenagers who were on a bush excursion," when they were menaced at their campground in Bago State Forest by an animal identified by expedition leader Owen Fitzgerald as a hungry abandoned pig dog. Tumbaramba senior constable Allan Graham said his team "had no choice but to shoot the dog, who 'was growling and clearly aggressive.'"

Ironically, the Game Bill is promoted in part as a measure to control the wild dog and dingo populations, blamed for killing about 11,000 sheep in 1999 and 2000.

An NSW Farmers' Association press release issued six days after the association endorsed the Game Bill asserted that a December 2001 verdict by the Supreme Court of adjacent Victoria state, to award damages to a farmer whose sheep were killed by wild dogs, "sends a clear message to the NSW Government that it must control wild dog attacks or face similar court action."

Concern about feral dogs and dingoes has soared across Australia since Clinton Gage, 9, was killed by dingoes at a campground on Fraser Island, Queensland, in April 2001. Twenty-eight dingoes were shot nearby, but on January 23 a Fraser Island dingo bit a 26-year-old British woman.



Tasmanian devil. (K.B.)

British television researcher Sarah Challands, 28, meanwhile sued the Queensland government in December 2001 over injuries she suffered in a 1998 dingo attack on Fraser Island. The dingo also injured her companion, Kim Richings, 27. Thirteen-month-old Kasey Rowles was grabbed by a dingo at a nearby camp site two weeks later, but was recovered with only minor injuries.

Australian state governments formerly poisoned feral dogs and dingoes with Compound 1080, but the poisoning programs have been curtailed in recent years to protect endangered native marsupials, including tiger quolls and Tasmanian devils, who ingest the same baits. The poisoning also encouraged feral pigs to proliferate in absence of feral dogs and dingoes, who are their major predators. Less attracted to the poisoned baits, the feral pigs often take over marsupial burrows.

[Animal Liberation asks that e-mails about the Game Bill—the only communications likely to arrive in time—be addressed to NSW agriculture minister Richard Amery c/o <mountduitt@parliament.nsw.gov.au>, and NSW prime minister Robert Carr c/o <bob.carr@www.nsw.gov.au>.]

Events

February 15-17: *Student Animal Rights Alliance conference*, Washington, D.C. Info: 212-696-7911.

February 22-24: *Compassion for Animals symposium*, Gainesville, Fla. Info: Chas Ciodo, 904-454-4341.

March 2: *Save Our Strays* conference, Victorville, California, hosted by PAL Humane Society and Local Rescue. Info: <http://local-rescue.org/saveour-strays.htm>.

March 16-17: *Sowing Seeds* humane ed. workshop, U.C. San Diego. Info: 207-667-1025; <www.compassionateliving.org>.

March 20: *Great American Meatout*. Info: FARM, 800-Meatout.

March 23-27: *American Animal Hospital Association* conference, Boston. Info: 800-252-2242.

April 3-6: *Challenges of Animal Protection on Island Nations*, Miami. Info: <www.hsus.org/international/islandnations>.

April 4-7: *Florida Marine Mammal Health Conf.*, Gainesville. Info: <Larkin@mail.vetmed.ufl.edu>.

April 7-8: Farm Sanctuary Factory Farming Forum and Rally, Trenton, N.J. Info: www.farmsanctuary.org

April 7-11: *European Cetacean Society* conf. Liege, Belgium. Info: <t.jauniaux@ulg.ac.be>.

April 12-14: *TAOS Natl. Training Conf.*, Albuquerque. Info: 830-336-3000, or <taos@gvtc.com>.

April 19-21: *Intl. Symposium on Non-surgical Contraceptive Methods for Pet Population Control*, Atlanta. Info: <bakerhj@vetmed.auburn.edu>.

April 20: *Carolina Cat Conf.*, Asheville, N.C., hosted by CATMAN2. Info: 828-743-3558; <hsims@catman2.org>.

April 21-23: *Animal Care Conference 2002*, co-hosted by California Animal Control Directors Assn., CVMA, and State Humane Assn. of Calif., in Anaheim. Info: <www.AnimalCare-Conference.org>.

(continued on page 11)



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

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

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

Multimedia View streaming video footage of The Fund's Public Service Announcements featuring celebrities such as Ed Asner and Jerry Orbach. See trailers and clips from award-winning documentaries and view educational videos about humane ways to solve urban wildlife problems.

News and Updates See photos and read current updates about the rescued residents at The Fund's world-famous animal sanctuaries. Link to news articles about The Fund, as well as to other animal protection organizations and resources, and subscribe to a weekly email alert telling you what's new at The Fund.

Online Store Use The Fund's secure online server to order The Fund for Animals t-shirts, mugs, and companion animal items, and activist resources such as buttons, books, and videos.



PET THEFT CASES PLUMMETED IN 2001

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Allegedly smashing a stolen van through the door of a local pet shop at 5 a.m., grabbing two Chihuahuas and two exotic birds, and attempting escape with police in hot pursuit, Luis Antonio Bracero, 24, and Ramon Alberto Maldonado-Cruz, 20, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, on January 12, 2002 apparently exemplified most of the current trends in pet theft: they took both birds and dogs, took only animals of high resale value, and got caught.

Most other recent pet theft news of note has also involved alleged perpetrators getting caught.

On January 2, 2002, for instance, the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service filed eight felony counts each against former laboratory supplier and self-professed greyhound rescuer Daniel Shonka, 49, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and associate Heidi Dierks, 30, of Hudson, Wisconsin. Both were charged with Animal Welfare Act violations and racketeering for allegedly taking 341 dogs from racing kennel owners with the promise that they would be adopted into good homes, and then selling the dogs to the Guidant Corporation for a total of \$374,000. Guidant, of St. Paul, Minnesota, allegedly used the greyhounds to test heart implant devices.

Working the kennel area at the now-closed St. Croix Meadows dog racing track in Hudson, Shonka and Dierks took advantage of a 1991 Wisconsin law which requires that retired racing greyhounds must either be returned to their owners, sent to breeding facilities, or be adopted.

As the case was cracked in 2000, the 341 alleged thefts-by-deception are listed among the 2000 totals in the chart of “Verified U.S. pet theft cases,” at right.

No new cases of alleged pet theft for laboratory use surfaced in 2001, but **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was told by several people about disappearances of dogs in Tennessee in alleged proximity to a USDA-licensed supplier of dogs to labs, and Lexington *Herald-Leader* reporter Laura Yuen simultaneously investigated the alleged theft of 60 dogs in Kentucky. Some of the missing dogs were later found dead, apparent victims of dogfighters, individual sadists, and hit-and-run drivers.

FALSE ALARMS

False claims that a pet was stolen often come from people who seek to evade responsibility for losing or dumping a pet, especially a pet who has been abused or neglected, has been found at large, or has bitten someone. Rarely, however, have false claims about pet theft landed in court.

Two recently decided Pennsylvania cases were exceptions, of sorts. In late January 2002 a Fayette County jury ordered Tri-County Humane Protection Inc. to pay \$105,000 and the Fayette SPCA to pay \$96,000 to dairy farmer John Tabaj, of Dunbar, for alleged invasion of privacy in 1993 while investigating the purported theft of a dog and cruelty to a heifer reported by Tabaj’s former son-in-law during a messy divorce case. After a joint raid by six uniformed humane officers, four of them armed, Tabaj was charged with five counts of cruelty, but the charges were later dropped. The incident caused the Pennsylvania legislature to mandate in December 1994 that humane officers must be appointed by a judge.

The other Pennsylvania false report case began in 1998, when cat fancier Evelyn Rapp, of Dover, paid \$1,050 to breeder Kathy Robin Crocker of Coldwater, Michigan, for two Maine coon cats. Rapp then said the cats were unhealthy and returned them, demanding her money back. Claiming Rapp had neglected the cats, Crocker refused to make repayment. Rapp in 2000 purportedly invited Crocker to Pennsylvania to discuss a settlement, then had her jailed for alleged theft. On December 26, 2001, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge Jo Ann Stevenson ordered Rapp to pay Crocker damages of \$7,810 for the four days she spent in jail while her husband sought a bail bond.

Also in 2001, judges dismissed at least three cases in which cat owners accused neighbors of stealing cats who roamed at large until they were adopted as presumed strays.

In a case with a more sinister twist, Vermont State Police on January 15 announced that Topsham kennel owner Rebecca Osborne, 38, would be charged with making a false report for claiming that she was assaulted by a stranger who stole a Walker coonhound puppy.

“She was definitely doing it for some financial gain,” Trooper Edward Twohig said, without specifying how Osborne might have profited. Osborne was also to be charged with an earlier alleged false report of a burglary.

About half of all verified dog and cat thefts in 2001 were in evident connection with dogfighting, including about 60 of the 68 solved cases of theft for alleged violent abuse, and 61 other cases involving thefts of pit bull terriers who were held as evidence in dogfighting cases. The pit bull thefts, plus the theft of 14 alleged fighting cocks held as evidence at one shelter, drove the number of thefts from shelters in 2001 to a record 108.

Would-be rescuers allegedly stole 42 dogs and cats in 2001, mainly from shelters. Eleven dogs and cats allegedly stolen for resale were recovered. Of the 135 alleged dog and cat thefts in 2001 that remained unsolved at year’s end, most involved pricy purebreds.

Reported bird thefts soared—but all of the increase involved the alleged theft of about 400 racing pigeons from fanciers in the upper midwest. Only 41 parrots and 22 other pet birds were reported stolen.

Like Bracero and Maldonado-Cruz, moreover, most of the alleged parrot thieves in 2001 were swiftly captured. As 2001 ended, only one alleged parrot thief had been convicted, but eight others were facing charges and were expected to accept plea bargains. At least nine alleged dog and cat thieves were convicted, and one reptile thief.

However, the number of convicted perpetrators may actually be far higher than **ANIMAL PEOPLE** can confirm. As in past years, many cases involved juveniles, and many others may have been settled by plea bargain to lesser charges which were not reported as being in connection with pet theft.

ALLEGED FRAUD

Patricia Edmondson, 45, on August 13, 2001 rejected a plea bargain that would have sent her to New Jersey state prison for eight years on 15 counts of fraud. Edmondson allegedly took 27 pets, including many pit bull terriers, plus “placement fees” of up to \$250 per animal from patrons of a business she ran called “Save-A-Pet,” in Elmwood Park, New Jersey. The fate of the animals is unknown. Edmondson told the court that she had left New Jersey. She is due for trial in 2002.

William Arnold Muniz, 40, pleaded guilty on November 26 in San Francisco federal court to two counts of defrauding owners of missing pets. Nine other counts were dropped as part of the plea bargain. Muniz and his wife Catherine Ann Malandish, 31, of Reno, allegedly took a total \$10,000 from at least 16 people by promising to return animals whom they read about in lost pet ads. Posing as a French Canadian trucker or tourist, say investigators, Muniz would pretend to need the money for veterinary expenses, or to send the animal home from a distant location.

On parole for alleged embezzling while committing the “found pet” scam, Muniz since 1983 was previously convicted of at least 15 offenses, including pet theft, in Alameda County, California, and also reportedly had priors in Nevada. Muniz is to be sentenced on February 6. Malandish faces related Nevada state charges.

San Diego Union-Tribune staff writer Janice Zuniga on December 2, 2001 detailed a similar fraud scheme now under investigation by authorities in both the U.S. and Mexico. As in Muniz’ scheme, the swindler calls someone who has lost a pet—but calls collect, from Mexico, using telephone carriers whose minimum charge reportedly ranges from \$20 to \$60.

“Earlier in 2001,” wrote Zuniga, “consumers who were victims of a long-running collect call scam got refunds or credits after the Texas Attorney General’s Office

Verified U.S. pet theft cases, 1978-2001

Years	Perps	Convct	Dogs	Cats	Labs	Hurt	Save	Scam			
Unkwn	Bird	Herp									
1978/87	8	0	49	1	45	2	1	2	0		
1988/91	40	18	300	152	334	106	7	2	3		
1992/93	33	11	193	27	77	81	50	2	10		
1994/98	108	13	219	27	0	91	19	26	110	4683	88
1999	107	19	527	12	300	70	43	4	120	105	41
2000	134	15	548	15	341	31	11	11	168	282	35
2001	82	10	256	25	0	68	42	11	135	477	32

Between 1978 and 1987, 13 states repealed laws requiring public animal shelters to surrender animals to research institutions. Attention to pet theft soared from 1988 through 1991, after the first introduction of the bill which became the Pet Theft Act, adopted as part of the 1990 Farm Bill. The Pet Theft Act took effect on January 1, 1993. Vigorous USDA enforcement followed until April 19, 1995, when the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrow Federal Building in Oklahoma City killed Midwest Stolen Pet Task Force chief Richard Cummins and six of his staff. The rising numbers of verified dog and cat thefts for lab use during 1999-2000 may reflect a recovery of USDA ability to pursue cases; the drop in 2001 may reflect lab suppliers getting the word

Thefts of birds and reptiles are not included in the totals pertaining to perpetrators and motives. (Labs, Hurt, Save, Scam, Unknown) The only

investigated consumer complaints and filed a lawsuit against Southwest Telecom, based in Austin, Texas. According to complaints, people with Hispanic surnames were targeted by callers from Mexico pretending to be relatives. Investigations are ongoing in California and Texas. According to the Texas investigation, Southwest Telecom paid commissions of up to 72% to agents it hired to generate the bogus calls.

“The name ZPDI, Zero Plus Dialing, appeared” on the bills of the lost pet scam victims, Zuniga continued. “Southwest Telecom, long-distance carriers, and operator service companies hire ZPDI to process charges. ZPDI settled with the Texas Attorney General by agreeing to reimburse any customers who qualified as victims.”

ZPDI public relations director Rolf Gatlin told Zuniga that ZPDI would “look into the originating number and try to figure out if there is someone not doing the right thing,” Zuniga said. —M.C.



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India shuts cruel horse serum

CHENNAI, India—"We are now, with the help of the Supreme Court of India, closing down the wretched serum institutes," Indian minister of state for animal protection Maneka Gandhi e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on January 16, a year and six weeks after **ANIMAL PEOPLE** visited and photographed one of the oldest, the King Institute, at Guindy, Chennai.

A maker of snakebite antivenin, the King Institute injects snake venom into a resident herd of 140 to 150 retired Indian Army horses and mules, waits until the horses form antibodies to the venom, and then draws blood serum from which the antivenin will be extracted.

If properly done, the procedure should not harm the horses, whose capacity for withstanding the effects of snake venom is many times that of a human. But 77 horses—half the King Institute herd—died during 2000, allegedly from overbleeding, underfeeding, and general neglect.

Touring the King Institute with Shiranee Pereira and Prema Veeraghavan of the Chennai chapter of People for Animals, who won access via court order, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** documented underfeeding, underwatering, overgrown hooves, lack of exercise opportunities, and untreated wounds. The alleged veterinarian on duty told us that horses could safely eat moldy hay because, according to him, they have four stomachs, like a cow.

ANIMAL PEOPLE also inspected mules newly arrived from the military. All were in much better condition, despite having just come in trucks from the Himalayas.

The King Institute subsequently released 46 mules and horses to PFA for retirement in custody of the Blue Cross of India. The late Blue Cross cofounder S.V. Sundaram and his son and successor Chinny Krishna had sought since 1964 to

bring the King Institute under humane regulation and inspection.

Instituting other improvements during 2001, the King Institute is among four Indian serum production facilities which conditionally passed review late in 2001 by a six-member expert committee headed by Chinny Krishna in his capacity as deputy director general of the Indian Council for Animal Research.

Acting in response to a lawsuit brought by plaintiff O.P. Tehlan, the Supreme Court of India on January 18 ordered four other serum producers to show cause why they should not be immediately closed.

These four are Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceuticals, of Pune, where at least 84 horses died in 2000, 26 of them from alleged overbleeding; Vin Bioproducts, of Hyderabad; the Central Research Institute, of Kasauli; and Bengal Chemicals, of Kolkata.

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

Continued reliance on less effective locally made vaccines is widely believed to be among the major reasons why India still has as many as 10,000 human rabies deaths per year, even though India has almost the same number of reported dog



Neglected foal and dam at the King Institute in Chennai. (Kim Bartlett)

bites as the U.S. (about three million per year), and offers free post-exposure vaccination at government clinics.

The *per capita* rate of dogbites requiring medical treatment in India is only about 25% of the U.S. rate for a variety of reasons, including that the ratio of dogs to humans is 1-to-10 in India, compared to 1-5 in the U.S.; Indian dogs tend to be smaller and less aggressive; and Indian dogs tend to be free-roaming, which allows dogs to escape perceived threats.

The number of U.S. dogbite cases per year requiring medical treatment has tripled during the past 15 years. This has coincided with the advent of keeping dogs confined, contributing to territorial defensiveness, and has also coincided with the growing popularity of pit bull terriers and Rottweilers, which together account for about 75% of all dog attacks on humans resulting in serious injury or death.

Events (from page 7)

April 25-27: *Partnerships For Life 2002* conference, San Francisco. Info: 415-522-3569; <tracypore@sf-spc.org>.

April 26-28: *No More Homeless Pets* conference, hosted by Best Friends, Chicago. Info: 435-644-2001, x129 <info@best-friends.org>.

April 28-30: *Texas Federation of Humane Societies* conference, New Braunfels. Info: P.O. Box 1346, Manchaca, TX 78652.

May 18: *Veggie Pride* demonstration, Paris. Info: <www.veggiepride.free.fr/>.

June 1-2: *Pig Care Weekend Workshop*, Charles Town, West Va., hosted by PIGS, A Sanctuary. Info: 304-262-0080 or <pig-sanct@aol.com>.

June 28-July 3: *Animal Rights 2002* conf., Mclean, Virginia. Info: <www.animalrights2002.org>.

July 8-14: *35th World Vegetarian Congress*, Edinburgh, Scotland, hosted by Vegetarian Society of the U.K. Info: 44-161-925-2000; <www.vegsoc.org/congress>.

August 8-11: *Compassion-Fest 2002*, Cincinnati and Las Vegas. Info: 877-395-5268; <www.compassion-fest.org>.

August 22-25: *Conf. on Homeless Animal Management and Policy*, Reno. Info: <www.CHAMPconference.org>; 516-883-7767; fax 516-944-5035.

Sept. 27-28: *Criteraid Conf.*, Penticon, British Columbia, Canada. Info: <catbuddy@quadrant.net>.

October 18-21: *National Institute for Animal Advocacy* political training course. Info: 203-453-6590; <jlewin@igc.org>.

November 13-15: *International Companion Animal Welfare Conference*, Prague, Czech Republic. Info: <www.icawc.org>.

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

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Shelter dogs and cats are raving about the most exciting new report to come along in years—*yours after February 18!*

The report documents the first year results of the Maddie's Shelter Medicine Program at the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis.

The 27-page report has animal lovers and shelter personnel excited about **BREAKTHROUGH RESEARCH** that will have huge implications for dogs and cats in animal shelters. Studies are being conducted on feline URI, kennel cough, panleukopenia, parvo viruses, diarrhea in shelter dogs, ringworm, zoonoses and much more. And to think these serious maladies that adversely affect so many homeless and abandoned dogs and cats have never been scientifically studied in animal shelters before!

The report goes on to detail pioneering new work in veterinary student training, shelter resident training, shelter consulting, continuing education and work with core shelters.

See what all the barking's about. Download the report from the "Funded Projects" section of the Maddie's Fund website at www.maddiesfund.org, or email Maddie's Fund to get a report in the mail.



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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.

ARLINGTON, Va.—About one U.S.-based animal protection charity in five would probably flunk strict new accountability standards published for comment in January by the Better Business Bureau Wise Giving Alliance.

Newly added is a strengthened standard for spending funds on charitable service.

The requirement of a five-member board works fairly well for human service charities, which tend to involve large numbers of human constituents, but many smaller and/or highly specialized animal protection charities are formed by the only three people in a particular community with a deep interest in the work that the charity is to do, such as sterilizing feral cats, rescuing a particular breed of dog, or rehabilitating wildlife.

The requirement that only one director may be compensated forces the founders of charities with more than one founder to choose, as their workload grows, between being compensated and remaining in control of the organization. As founders working fulltime for a charity almost inevitably need to be compensated, founders often yield control at that point, and sometimes are actually thrown out of the charities they started by board-level *coups-d'etat*.

The Council of Better Business Bureaus formerly required that charities should spend at least 50% of their total annual income on program service. The NCIB required that fundraising plus administrative costs should not exceed 40% of the annual budget.

The Wise Giving Alliance, after a year of public opinion research, has proposed that 65% of total expenses should go to program service, exclusive of fundraising activity claimed as program service, such as direct mail solicitations declared as “public education.”

Among the best-known organizations that would have flunked were the Animal Legal Defense Fund, Defenders of Wildlife, the Humane Society of the U.S., Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue, the National Humane Education Society, Tiger Haven, Tony LaRussa's Animal Rescue Foundation, and PETA and the Physician's Committee for Responsible Medicine, if much of their fundraising expense had not been channeled through a little-known joint subsidiary, the Foundation to Support Animal Protection.

The Wise Giving Alliance invites response to their new standards c/o their web site, where all of the standards are posted, at <www.give.org>, or c/o Exposure Draft, Standards for Charitable Accountability, BBB Wise Giving Alliance, 4200 Wilson Blvd., Suite 800, Arlington, VA 22203.

OTTAWA—Health Canada, trying to reduce monkey inventory since 1997 and permitting no breeding since 1998, but balking at releasing monkeys to sanctuaries, may sell some to the U.S. Army Institute of Infectious Diseases in Fort Dietrich, Maryland, reported Margaret Munro of *The National Post* on January 21, 2002.

Munro said that U.S. Army smallpox research chief Peter Jahrling, M.D., told her that he now uses mostly wild-caught monkeys from Indonesia and the Philippines.

Said Jahrling, "The Canadian colony could prove a much more reliable source of animals."

An outbreak of simian foamy virus in the Health Canada colony has apparently been contained. Explained Kelly Egan of the *Ottawa Citizen*., "Simian foamy virus is a retrovirus common in nonhuman primates but extremely rare in humans." Testing in April 2000 found that 220 of the 275 monkeys kept at the Sir Frederick Banting Research Centre in Ottawa had been exposed. Forty-six of the 81 Banting Research Centre staff were tested next; two had been exposed.

At least 68 of the 81 staffers were further tested in mid-2001, but the results of that study were confidential, said acting Banting Centre chief of infectious disease control Paul Gully, M.D. "This is essentially medical information," Gully told Egan. "It is no longer research."

SALT LAKE CITY—"The Salt Lake Organizing Committee for the forthcoming Winter Olympic Games was expected to drop the scheduled February 9-11 Command Performance Rodeo from the Cultural Olympiad at a January 3 meeting with rodeo foes," **ANIMAL PEOPLE** reported in our December edition, citing coverage from both the *Salt Lake Tribune* and the *Deseret News*, and quoting rodeo protest leader Steve Hindi, who flew to Salt Lake City in anticipation of the announcement.

SLOC president Mitt Romney “suggested that if calf-roping is in, then SLOC is out,” Salt Lake City mayoral spokesperson Joshua Ewing told Brady Snyder of the *Deseret News*, but Romney was apparently blowing smoke, because Hindi *et al* learned on January 3 that the rodeo was to proceed as planned, with calf-roping included.

That was just the start of a difficult month for Hindi and SHARK, who kept their promises to SLOC and Romney by meeting the Olympic Torch Relay in Chicago with the SHARK video van [*photo on page 6*] and preceding the relay runners all the way to Salt Lake City, airing footage of rodeo violence on big screens facing in four directions, with digital signboards explaining why.

Sharing the driving and frequent alleged harassment from local police and rodeo fans were SHARK staff member Donna Hertel, Salt Lake City protest coordinator Colleen Gardner, and volunteer Don Hein. Hertel and Gardner were in the cab when the truck was pelted with hard objects, beer, and nail polish in San Luis Obispo, California.

Unanticipated nasty surprises *en route* included word on January 22 that Salt Lake Pro/Am Rodeo promoter Craig Mattice planned to follow the Command Performance Rodeo with another rodeo, having leased arena space from the Salt Lake County Equestrian Park & Event Center for February 10-13.

That was followed on January 29 with the news that Mattel Inc. is again marketing the “Spanish Barbie” doll dressed as a bullfighter, which was withdrawn from distribution in 2000 after a previous SHARK campaign.

While the SHARK truck traveled, Utah Animal Rights Coalition president Sean Diener on January 14 won reversal of a decision by Salt Lake City special events coordinator Shawn McDonough to deny the group permits to protest near Medals Plaza and the Delta Center. On January 24, Diener also won assurances from the Salt Lake City Council, city attorney Roger Cutler, and police chief Rick Dinse that a new ordinance against "wearing masks with intent to commit a crime" would not be used to prevent anti-rodeo demonstrators from wearing a Mitt-the-Cow costume or other costumes which might be used in sidewalk skits, and would also not apply to use of ski masks to keep warm during

anticipated sub-zero temperatures.

The anti-Olympic rodeo efforts of SHARK, UARC, and a simultaneous campaign by PETA are only loosely coordinated. The most visible activities by PETA in January were putting up an anti-rodeo billboard in Salt Lake City, and the January 23 arrest of PETA member Sean Gifford for creating a disturbance, after he chained himself to the door of the International Olympic Committee headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, while wearing a sign saying, "Don't Shame the Games—Stop the Olympic Rodeo!"

E-mailed Michael Mountain, cofounder of the **Best Friends Animal Sanctuary** in Kanab, Utah, and the **No More Homeless Pets in Utah** coalition, “The word came down from the high mucky-mucks of the **U.S. Olympic Committee**. ‘Cease and desist!’ they ordered. What could Fido and Fluffy have done? Maybe they had failed a drug test. Perhaps they had been caught placing bets on the giant slalom. In fact, the **Humane Society of Utah** had used the forbidden phrase ‘Go For The Gold’ in their promotion of licensed Olympic Pet I.D. tags. This, we were told, might upset the big sponsors like **Coca-Cola**.”

SLOC was more usefully engaged in trying to prevent animal/car collisions on the main roads to the Olympic venues and trying to avert animal stampedes, anticipated as a possible result of scheduled fireworks displays.

Electronic signs along the highway will alert drivers during the Olympics if animals are seen near the road," Associated Press writer **Debbie Hummel** reported. "**The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Department of Transportation,** and SLOC may also give written warnings to Olympic visitors as they pick up rental cars."

The road conditions were expected to be exceptionally hazardous because deep snow was causing moose, deer, and elk to move on ploughed roads, mostly at night, when moose in particular are notoriously hard to see.

To assess the effects of fireworks on wildlife, **Fireworks West** of Logan, Utah, detonated 10 test shots near the **Hogle Zoo** on January 4, at request of zoo director **Craig Dinsmore**. The giraffes, cheetahs, and bighorn sheep reportedly had the most stressed responses. Giraffes and cheetahs apparently evolved in the Rocky Mountains, but vanished about 15,000 years ago, just as bighorn sheep arrived across the Bering land bridge from Asia. Pronghorns are the closest relatives of giraffes still in North America; University of Idaho researcher **John A. Byers** postulates that they developed their extraordinary speed to evade cheetahs, since no living North American predator runs even half as fast.

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Muslim world

Fears are growing that the combined effects of a multi-year drought and the war in Afghanistan have severely hurt migratory birds. None at all came to Rawal Lake, near Islamabad, Pakistan, wildlife expert Masaud Anwar told BBC reporter Jill McGivering. The lake usually hosts tens of thousands. World Wildlife Fund representative Asheik Ahmed Khan said hunters told him that cranes were seen in flights of no more than three, down from the usual 50-plus. Just 1,500 storks, cranes, egrets, herons, and cormorants reached the Banganatittu Bird Sanctuary near Mysore, India, wrote Shankar Bennur of the Deccan Herald, while duck migrations from Siberia to Jammu-and-Kashmir, in northern India, were down 90%, said Gharana Wetland wildlife warden Tahir Shawal.

The Islamabad Marghazar Zoo in Pakistan is reportedly to complete an expansion from 25 acres to 30 by March 31. Included will be habitat for new species, a kiosk for the World Wildlife Fund, and a merger with an adjacent Japanese playland.

Bangladesh, India, UNESCO, and the United Nations Foundation have agreed to collaborate to protect biodiversity in the Sunderbans mangrove delta which forms the India/Bangladesh frontier, Sunderbans Tiger Project India director Pradip Vyas announced on December 16. Tigers have killed at least 30 people in the Indian Sunderbans during the past two years. The toll on the Bangladesh side is unknown.

Lebanon, which reportedly had no animal protection groups from closure of a French-run humane society in 1943 until 2000, now has two. In addition to the Animal Friends Without Borders/Animal Life advocacy and rescue group recently founded by Rosemarie Jaouhary, DVM, an animal welfare club has been started by Hadia Harb, dean of the School of Arts and Sciences at the Lebanese American University, assisted by English literature professor Jason Miller and actor/singer Sami Khayat, wrote Alexis Baghdadi in the

Serial & rampage dog attack data

Pit bull terriers and Rottweilers together appear to commit about two-thirds of the reported serial attacks on humans (65%), and more than three-fourths of the rampage attacks (79%), ANIMAL PEOPLE has learned, in a review of files on approximately 1,500 dog attacks in cases in which a person was killed or maimed, or police shot the dog.

Serial attacks are defined as instances of a dog injuring someone after having injured a person or an animal on a previous occasion. ANIMAL PEOPLE found that about 5% of the dogs involved in life-threatening or fatal attacks on humans, or shot by police while attacking, had attacked a person or killed a pet on an earlier occasion.

Among the 59 dogs who flunked a second chance after biting a person or killing a pet were 28 pit bulls (48%), 10 Rottweilers (17%), and 21 dogs of 10 other breeds.

The lopsided risk associated with giving pit bulls a second or third chance would be even greater if pit bull advocates are correct in asserting that pit bulls are more likely than other breeds to be killed after their first violent incident—which would mean that relatively few pit bulls get further chances, and that those who do are among the dogs considered least likely to be genuinely dangerous.

However, the rates of flunking second and third chances among pit bulls, Rottweilers, and other breeds were all closely comparable to their overall rates of involvement in life-threatening incidents, fatalities, and police shootings of dogs. This suggests that neither pit bulls nor Rottweilers are subject to statistically quantifiable discrimination in deciding which dogs get extra chances.

Rampage attacks are defined as instances of a dog attacking multiple people or animals during a single incident. About 10% of the dog attack cases in the ANIMAL PEOPLE files involve rampages in which a person is killed or maimed, and/or the dog is shot by police. Of the 153 dogs who rampaged, 89 (58%) were pit bulls; 32 (21%) were Rottweilers; and 32 (21%) were representatives of 14 other large breeds.

No dog smaller than a boxer was involved in a rampage attack, possibly because small dogs are more easily restrained after attacking their first victim.

The serial and rampage attack case accounts were extracted from the ANIMAL PEOPLE archives by volunteer Chrissy Deliyandis, of Freeland, Washington. ANIMAL PEOPLE editor Merritt Clifton did the data analysis.

ANIMAL PEOPLE was asked for data on serial and rampage dog attacks at the 2001 No-Kill Conference in Hartford, Connecticut, after presenting an abstract of information from a breed-specific log of life-threatening and fatal dog attacks committed since September 1982 within the U.S. and Canada by dogs who were kept as pets.

Attacks by guard dogs, fighting dogs, and police dogs are excluded from that log, but attacks by eight trained Rottweiler guard dogs were included in the analysis of rampage attacks because six of the dogs were specifically trained to guard family homes, in which they were also household pets, and two were trained to work at places of business in constant contact with the public.

Log totals

Through January 20, 2002, the log of life-threatening and fatal attacks showed that pit bulls had committed 592 (45%) of the 1,301 total attacks qualifying for inclusion, including 280 (21%) of the attacks on children, 222 (60%) of the attacks on adults, 51 (34%) of the fatal attacks, and 321 (45%) of the maimings and disfigurements.

Rottweilers had committed 291 (22%) of the attacks, including 24% of the attacks on children, 63 (17%) of the attacks on adults, 36 (24%) of the fatalities, and 159 (22%) of the maimings and disfigurements.

Combined, pit bulls and Rottweilers had committed 72% of all the attacks, 45% of the attacks on children, 77% of the attacks on adults, 58% of the fatalities, and 67% of the maimings and disfigurements.

In theory, more closely regulating pit bulls and Rottweilers could markedly reduce dog attacks. In practice, breed-specific

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legislation has rarely succeeded. In Reading, Pennsylvania, however, the city council in early January 2002 renewed an ordinance which requires a special permit to keep any breed of dog which accounted for 40% or more of the dog attacks in the city during the previous year. Pit bulls accounted for 48% of the attacks in 1998, the year the ordinance was first adopted, and accounted for 41% in 2001—but the total number of attacks has fallen from 113 to 56, and the number of pit bull attacks has declined from 54 to 23.

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Heart-jab killing illegal in Calif.

SACRAMENTO—California attorney general Bill Lockyer and deputy attorney general Gregory L. Gonot on January 2, 2002 wrote in a joint opinion solicited by California senate president pro tempore John Burton that, “It is a violation of the state’s animal cruelty laws for an animal control officer or humane society officer to use intercardiac administration of euthanasia on a conscious animal in an animal shelter or humane society facility, if the animal may first be rendered unconscious in a humane manner, or if, in light of all the circumstances, the procedure is unjustifiable.”

Elaborated Lockyer and Gonot, “We include as officers the employees of an animal control shelter or humane society who have been trained in the administration of sodium phenobarbital for purposes of euthanasia. Animal health emergencies or other exigent circumstances are beyond the scope of this opinion. Also, veterinarians may use their professional judgement in determining when the use of this method of euthanasia on conscious animals is necessary and justifiable. Our analysis does not apply to veterinarians.”

ANIMAL PEOPLE found in a recent abstract of 65 controversies involving shelters that do population control killing that allegedly cruel euthanasia technique was involved in 30%, including 54% of those in which someone was fired.

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AUGUSTA, OMAHA, LONDON, OTTAWA, CAPE TOWN, LOS ANGELES—Annette Heggs, of Augusta, Georgia, spent three weeks in the hospital at cost of \$100,000 after she was attacked on a public sidewalk on December 30 by Frederick Gardner's two pit bull terriers. She will continue to need skin grafts and physical therapy.

Gardner will spend the next 60 days in jail for failing to vaccinate the pit bulls and keep them leashed, Richmond County Magistrate Court chief judge William D. Jennings III ruled on January 24, imposing the maximum sentence on each count.

Roy A. Townsend, 30, of Omaha, Nebraska, on January 16, 2002 drew the maximum six months in jail from Douglas County judge Lawrence Barrett after pleading no contest to one count of harboring a dangerous animal. Townsend admitted owning a pit bull terrier named Gator who on October 11, 2002 tore the genitals off of the 17-month-old son of his then-girlfriend, Christine Anderson, 20, who faces charges of child neglect.

Townsend was sentenced a week after Martin Crump, 27, of London, England, drew six months from the Horseferry Magistrates Court for keeping a Staffordshire bull terrier named Milo who caused a serious leg injury to a seven-year-old boy last year, eight days after attacking an eight-year-old girl.

Both attacks occurred while the dog was at large off leash.

The cases exemplify a global trend toward holding dog owners responsible for dog behavior. The trend extends to accidents caused by dogs running at large.

In Middlesex County, New Jersey, a jury on January 18 held Maria Albensius 50% at fault, her teenaged minor son 25% at fault, and her 75-year-old mother 25% at fault for a June 28, 2001 head-on collision that killed Ikram Yasin, 45, of Old Bridge. Swerving to evade one of the Albensius family's dogs, who was at large for the second time in four days, Yasin hit a car driven by Jeanine Frierson, of Union. He left behind his wife and four daughters, ages two to 10. The

jury awarded \$1.3 million to the Yasin estate.

Less than a month earlier, Ontario Superior Court Justice Paul Hermiston awarded \$363,000 [Canadian funds] to Mavis Miller, of Barrie, Ontario, for injuries she suffered in 1998 when a rambunctious Labrador retriever knocked her down, causing permanent loss of mobility. The Lab, considered friendly, had allegedly been left to roam by Miller's neighbors, Patricia and Bruce Devenz.

The U.S. and South Africa have historically been among the nations most tolerant of dog attacks, especially if they occur on the owner's property, but summaries of nine recent U.S. verdicts tending to reverse previous leniency were provided in "U.S. courts reshape dangerous dog law," **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, July/August 2001.

Acknowledging that he was "venturing into new legal territory," Cape Town regional magistrate Robert Henney on November 8, 2001 convicted Philippi vegetable farmer Waldemar Siegfried Rix, 51, of attempted murder and seven counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, for keeping dogs who injured eight people and allegedly killed another during 1999 on the road in front of his house. One victim, Anthea Jacobs, 18, lost her left leg to the dogs in February 1999, but they were allegedly still at large in October 1999, when they allegedly killed a man named Martin Schroeder. Rix was charged with murder in that case.

Within a week, police followed up the verdict against Rix by charging Manuel Mondoza, 39, with four counts of assault for allegedly setting his two pit bull terriers on a pair of vagrants, in separate incidents, and then setting the pit bulls on two police officers who came to investigate.

In pending U.S. cases of note:

- Rottweiler owners Matthew Martinex and Ann Shine, of Lovell, Wyoming, were on December 18 charged with felony involuntary manslaughter and being accessories to a felony, two months after one of their dogs, named Max, on October 16 allegedly killed one-year-old

Kristin Jolley. The alleged killer, Max, was reportedly kept chained and weighed barely half as much as a normal Rottweiler.

- The California State Supreme Court on January 16 refused to hear an appeal of a San Francisco Department of Animal Care and Control finding that a female Presa Canario named Hera should be euthanized, as too dangerous to release to the public and a constant threat to shelter workers. Hera and a male Presa Canario named Bane allegedly killed Diane Whipple, 33, on January 26, 2001. Bane, who allegedly led the attack, was euthanized the same day.

Jury selection for the involuntary manslaughter trial of owners Marjorie Knoller, 46, and Robert Noel, 60, began on January 24. Knoller is also charged with second degree murder. Both are further charged with keeping a vicious dog. Although the attack occurred in San Francisco, the trial venue was shifted to Los Angeles to ease the anticipated difficulty of impaneling an unbiased jury.

On January 14, Los Angeles judge James L. Warren refused to grant Knoller and Noel separate trials, and ruled that "If there is sex that is relevant in this case, either with dogs or humans," it will not be excluded, as Knoller and Noel had asked, but "will be scrutinized outside the presence of the media."

Citing testimony by Knoller to a San Francisco grand jury, prosecutor Jim Hammer asserted that Knoller and Noel "blurred the boundaries between dogs and humans" in their sexual conduct, and that the fatal attack began when in Knoller's words, "Bane put his head in Miss Whipple's crotch," and responded to her "as he would to a bitch in heat."

Wrote Kim Curtis of Associated Press, "Letters found in the cell of Paul 'Cornfed' Schneider, a Pelican Bay inmate and the couple's adopted son, detailed sexual activity among Noel, Knoller, and Bane," and included "nude photos of Knoller."

Schneider, a reputed leader of the white supremacist Aryan Brotherhood prison gang, already serving a life sentence, on September 7, 2001 pleaded not guilty to 13

Feral cat news

Feral cats and dogs on U.S. Navy bases have just a year to live, under a "Policy Letter Preventing Feral Cat and Dog Populations on Navy Property" issued on January 10, 2002 by **Admiral Vern Clark**, Chief of Naval Operations, says **Alley Cat Allies** president **Becky Robinson**. "The policy expressly prohibits feeding feral animals and/or implementing trap/neuter/return programs," and requires "humane capture and removal of all free roaming cats and dogs" by January 1, 2003, said Robinson. Alley Cat Allies has been using neuter/return to control feral cats at the **Norfolk Naval Shipyard** in Portsmouth, Virginia, under contract with the Navy.

PeopleSoft founder Dave Duffield in January 2002 added \$37 million more to the **Maddie's Fund** endowment, Maddie's Fund president **Richard Avanzino** announced. Dave and **Cheryl Duffield** committed \$200 million to Maddie's Fund in 1998 to promote a national turn toward no-kill animal control, following the model that Avanzino pioneered as president of the **San Francisco SPCA**, 1976-1998. Maddie's Fund distributed \$10.2 million in grants during 2001, and committed \$17.7 million to projects funded through 2006, Avanzino said. Among the most recently funded projects is a free feral cat sterilization program run by the **Dane County Veterinary Medical Association** in Wisconsin, modeled after successful vet-run statewide programs funded by Maddie's in California, Utah, and Alabama.

counts for alleged crimes including arranging the 1995 murder of Sonoma County Sheriff's Deputy Frank Trejo, attempting to murder two other people, and conspiring to kill three more, including Robert Scully, convicted of shooting Trejo during a robbery allegedly set up by Schneider.

Seven other alleged members of the Aryan Brotherhood pleaded not guilty to related charges of racketeering, conspiracy, robbery, attempted murder, and drug possession.

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Chimp Haven or NIH holding facility?

SAN ANTONIO—A year after a heavily amended version of the Chimpanzee Health Improvement, Maintenance and Protection Act was rushed to passage in the final days of the 106th Congress and signed into law by former U.S. President Bill Clinton almost as he walked out the White House door, sanctuarians and antivivisectionists remain deeply divided over just what it means and how to respond.

Almost all concerned are agreed that the CHIMP Act was critically flawed by amendments allowing the National Institutes of Health to retain ownership of chimps who are to be “retired” from lab use, and to permit the NIH to yank them back into research use at any time, along with any offspring born to them.

In dispute is whether or not that allows independent nonprofit sanctuaries to accept chimps from the NIH without compromising the sanctuary goal of giving animals a permanent refuge from exploitation and abuse, and without becoming quasi-suppliers of chimps to biomedical research.

Despite the NIH ownership and recall amendments, the Humane Society of the U.S. and Doris Day Animal League hailed the CHIMP Act as a victory. The Association of Sanctuaries and the rival American Sanctuary Association mourned it as a defeat.

Independent primate advocate Linda Howard continued to warn, as she had for months, that the CHIMP Act could become a Trojan Horse either way. In her view, reinforced by later events, the NIH intended all along to use the CHIMP Act to set up its own chimp “retirement” colonies, empty laboratory cages of chimps who were too old or sick to still be useful, and start breeding colonies—now funded—to replace them in the labs with healthy young chimps.

Opted out

The Association of Sanctuaries and American Sanctuary Association opted to shun participation in implementing the CHIMP Act, until and unless it is amended to end NIH ownership of retired chimps and the right to recall them.

That left the process to the NIH and non-TAOS and non-ASA sanctuaries—notably Chimp Haven, founded in 1995 by longtime primate advocate Linda Koebner.

Instead of starting small and building up, like most other sanctuaries, Koebner anticipated the need for chimp retirement colonies able to handle many times more chimps than all the sanctuaries in the U.S. had ever accommodated among them. Planning a \$5 million facility with a \$12 million endowment, to house about 200 chimps, Koebner still has no chimps, at present. But she has for seven years developed

alliances and credibility within the research, zoo, and animal welfare communities, reinforced in early 2000 when Caddo Parish, Louisiana, gave Chimp Haven a 200-acre site inside the 1,300-acre Eddie D. Jones Nature Park, near Shreveport.

With the land secured, Koebner won pledges, donations, and grants totalling more than \$110,000 in seed money during the first six months after the CHIMP Act took effect. Impressed by a Koebner presentation to a National Academy of Science panel on chimp retirement, Massachusetts SPCA hospital chief Peter Theran, M.D., arranged an MSPCA contribution of \$25,000.

In the Winter 2001 Chimp Haven newsletter, Koebner wrote, “On October 1, 2001, the NIH issued a request for proposals from organizations wishing to operate the system of sanctuaries called for by the CHIMP Act. Chimp Haven is currently working through the 99 pages of instructions,” applying for funding “for the initial housing of 200 chimpanzees and the potential to increase that number to 900. This would mean that once Chimp Haven has established the first sanctuary in Shreveport, there could potentially be more Chimp Haven sanctuaries throughout the U.S. and the potential to work with other organizations as subcontractors for the benefit of the chimpanzees.”

Motivation

Koebner explained to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that while the NIH prefers to deal with only one sanctuary contractor, she envisions arrangement with other sanctuaries of varying size and location, which would enable chimps to live in different-sized groups and surroundings, as best suits their personalities.

Koebner acknowledged the difficulties of working within the CHIMP Act in a manner she and other sanctuarians deem ethical, but expressed hope that it can be done.

What she is trying to do, she said, is create a facility that will give as many chimpanzees as possible a much better life than they have suffered during years and even decades of often solitary confinement in labs. Koebner agreed that the amendments sought by TAOS and ASA would be preferable, but noted that Congress has never revisited a major piece of animal welfare legislation to make improvements within the life expectancy of many of the chimps she hopes to help.

As she sees it, Koebner said, she can either help some chimps now, or lose the opportunity to help those chimps forever. Meanwhile, she has the option of declining pregnant chimps and chimps who have been exposed to diseases with long latency intervals, like AIDS, who are therefore still likely candidates for recall.

While Koebner was fundraising and negotiating, Friends of Animals president Priscilla Feral on January 23, 2002 faxed to Congress a request for repeal of the CHIMP Act, apparently drafted by attorney Lee Hall of Great Ape Standing & Personhood Inc., cosigned by TAOS, ASA, Primarily Primates, and five other primate advocacy groups. “We understand,” the third sentence asserted, “that a new enterprise, Chimp Haven, intends to create a system that will return chimpanzees to research when the NIH deems it necessary.”

“What we intend,” Koebner told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “is to do the very best we can for these animals, as soon as we can, within the terms we have to work with. If the terms can be improved, we welcome improvement. Meanwhile, we want to give these chimps a life. Even if it isn’t permanent, a little bit of fresh air, freedom, and companionship is better than none.”

ASA president Carol Asvestas vigorously disagreed, pointing toward the despair that might afflict chimpanzees who are recalled—although Koebner anticipated that recalled chimpanzees would already be too gravely ill to further enjoy Chimp Haven.

Sanctuarians, primate advocates, and antivivisectionists have never trusted the NIH much, especially on the subject of retiring primates from research. The mistrust goes all the way back to the 1981 Silver Springs monkey case, in which macaques removed from the laboratory of researcher Edward Taub were retained by NIH after Taub was twice convicted of cruelty and lost his funding, although the convictions were later reversed on jurisdictional technicalities. The NIH promised that the macaques would not be subjected to further experiments, but refused to release them to sanctuaries and eventually killed them in procedures combining purportedly justifiable euthanasia with terminal experiments.

The old wounds have often reopened, including in October 2001 when former Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center staffers Rachel Weiss and Jessica Ganas, cofounders of the Laboratory Primate Advocacy Group, charged that “The death of a chimpanzee named Sellers [under anesthesia, as part of a gout experiment] has revealed that Yerkes continues to use chimps in invasive research two years after they announced that they had ended biomedical research projects involving chimps. Although Yerkes claimed in a 1999 press release to have stopped using chimps in invasive research as far back as 1997, there are at least four ongoing invasive research projects using chimps,” Weiss and Ganas said.

AIDS research

Weiss added that while at Yerkes she worked with Jerom, the first chimp to die of AIDS. His death was among just a handful of hints, after more than 20 years of studies, that nonhuman primates are susceptible enough to the human form of AIDS to be useful in serious AIDS research. AIDS studies in nonhuman primates continue, however, and any “retired” research chimp who developed AIDS would almost certainly be recalled.

On the other hand, Koebner said, her talks with NIH indicate that chimps exposed to AIDS will not even be offered for retirement. The only recall scenarios that Koebner said she could realistically anticipate would involve “some kind of dire emergency” that her own facilities and veterinarians could not handle, or a situation in which researchers might feel they needed to draft all available chimps, regardless of age and health, to help cope



Chimpanzee contemplates human/nonhuman relations. (Kim Bartlett)

with a national crisis, such as a very large bioterror attack using an unknown infectious agent.

TAOS and the ASA are more suspicious that “retired” chimps might be recalled for speculative projects.

For example, a European Commission scientific advisory panel recommended in September 2001 that researchers should feed monkeys the brain matter from cattle with mad cow disease, to try to trace the evolution of the disease into new variant Creutzfeld-Jakob Disease, which kills people.

“The committee stopped short of giving the go-ahead for large-scale experimentation on chimps,” Andrew Osborn of the *London Observer* reported, “although they did approve the use of chimps for ‘future vaccine strategy evaluation.’”

Might that involve recalls of “retired” chimps?

Only time will tell.

There is also skepticism that so-called non-invasive research involving the “retired” chimps, which may continue at NIH will, can actually be limited to procedures associated with routine health care and behavioral observation.

Weiss and Ganas cite Yerkes chimp studies of malaria, claiming these are officially termed “non-invasive” even though the chimps’ spleens are removed.

Others note a recent macaque study done at Wake Forest University, in which physiology and pharmacology professor Michael A. Nader and nine colleagues exposed macaques to the opportunity to become addicted to cocaine. Nader *et al* learned that, “Monkeys with high social status are less likely to become addicted than lower-ranking members of their group,” as the *Raleigh News & Observer* summarized—a finding not exactly news to any investigator of drug abuse.

Studies often progress from using macaques to testing theories further on chimps, and studies allowing the chimps themselves the choice of whether or not to use addictive drugs might also be described as “noninvasive,” despite their debilitating consequences.

FoA vs. AAVS

Beneath a headline stating “Ethics is not an afterthought,” the second page of the January 23 Friends of Animals letter to Congress quoted American Anti-Vivisection Society executive director Tina Nelson in purported endorsement of the CHIMP Act, “on behalf of AAVS, the American SPCA, the National Anti-Vivisection Society, the Society for Animal Protective Legislation, and HSUS.”

A footnote mentioned that Nelson’s remarks were from Congresssional testimony offered to

the House Subcommittee on Health and Education Commerce Committee on May 18, 2000, but omitted, as Nelson told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, that “I was testifying in support of proposed legislation, not a law, which at that time did include permanent retirement—it is even mentioned in my statement.”

“The proposed legislation was quite different from the final Act. AAVS, along with the ASPCA, formally withdrew support of the proposed legislation when the permanent provision was changed. We share concerns that the law as passed has many problems,” Nelson concluded, adding that neither FoA nor any of the cosigners ever approached her to even ask what the AAVS position on the CHIMP Act as passed is.

Said Hall, “I have perused the FoA letter carefully and found it to contain no false statements, and, indeed, no misleading statements.”

Said TAOS executive director Craig Brestrup, “One could quibble about this or that detail but it wouldn’t gain anything: the CHIMP act isn’t good for animals and negates core principles of legitimate sanctuaries.”

Said Asvestas, “I believe both Tina Nelson and Chimp Haven should have been given the opportunity to sign onto our letter, but if Nelson or Chimp Haven does not support” the NIH ownership of chimps and right to recall them, “a public statement to that effect would be most certainly welcome.”

Coulston broke

Other recent FoA open letters have accused the North Shore Animal League of profiting from pet overpopulation, although it spends more on anti-pet overpopulation projects than any organization other than Maddie’s Fund; rapped PETA, which has by far the most active vegetarian advocacy campaign of any U.S. animal rights group, for allegedly backing away from vegetarian advocacy in halting protests against Burger King, after Burger King agreed to adopt a code of animal care ethics for suppliers; and accused In Defense of Animals of allegedly appearing to condone lab use of nonhuman primates in recent correspondence with federal officials pertaining to animal care conditions at the Coulston Foundation, of Alamogordo, New Mexico.

IDA has campaigned against Coulston, the world’s largest supplier of chimpanzees to research, for more than a decade. The long effort appeared close to payoff on January 9, when *Albuquerque Journal* staff writer Tania Soussan disclosed that the First National Bank of Alamogordo had filed foreclosure documents against Coulston for nonrepayment of debts totaling nearly \$1.2 million.

—M.C.

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Japanese save whales their government wants to kill (from 1)

docked in Melbourne a day earlier after pursuing the six-vessel Japanese whaling fleet in Antarctic waters since November 6, 2001.

During the voyage the *MV Arctic Sunrise* crew reportedly videotaped a Japanese catcher boat in the act of killing a whale, the first Japanese whale-killing caught on camera in 13 years; drove an inflatable power boat between the catcher boat *Kyo Maru* #1 and a minke whale as a harpooner tried to take aim, enabling the whale to escape; were hit by water cannon from the whale processing ship *Nisshin Maru*; and tracked the Japanese fleet as it worked the edges of Australian waters.

On January 1 the Australian research ship *Aurora Australis* found a Japanese whale catcher cruising 38 nautical miles inside the boundary, and ordered it to leave.

The \$323 million Japanese investment in reopening commercial whaling, mentioned by Greenpeace, was confirmed later on January 17 by Jim McLay, New Zealand IWC delegation chief since 1993. Included, McLay said, are \$210 million in Japanese Overseas Development Aid grants, and \$113 million in direct subsidies for "research whaling."

The level of investment in "research whaling" is expected to rise even further when in October 2002 the Japanese National Space Development Agency launches a satellite to track whales who are to be tagged with transponders. Promoted as a conservation project, the satellite tracking could enable Japanese whalers to find whales almost at will.

In addition, the Japanese Fisheries Agency in early January 2002 announced a long-rumored plan to close off a bay near Hirado, in Nagasaki prefecture, 620 miles southwest of Tokyo, and attempt to raise captive minke whales there, partly as a tourist attraction but partly also to find out if whales could be farmed for meat.

Vote-buying admitted

The announcement of that somewhat outlandish project may have been timed to upstage further attention to the alleged use of Japanese aid to influence IWC decisions.

Japan Fisheries Agency chief Masayuki Komatsu confirmed the long-suspected use of Japanese development aid to buy influence in the IWC during a July 2001 Australian Broadcasting Corporation live radio interview. But Komatsu did not state the specific amounts spent.

"Japan does not have military powers, unlike the U.S. or Australia," Komatsu said. "In order to get appreciation of Japan's position, of course, it is natural that we must resort to these two major tools" of diplomacy and promises of foreign aid grants.

"We have known this for years," responded Greenpeace Japan spokesperson Motojoi Nagasawa. "Everyone knows that Japan has been buying votes, but the government has always denied it. This admission makes the target of our protests a lot clearer."

And a lot more brazen.

"I think there is nothing wrong," Komatsu continued in the July 2001 interview. He then called minke whales, the species most often killed by Japan and Norway, "cockroaches of the ocean, because there are too many and because of the speed of the whale."

Japan Fisheries Agency spokesperson Shiro Yuge said later that what Komatsu meant to say was that minke whales have "strong fertility."

But Komatsu himself affirmed that, "What I said was, official development assistance is one tool to have Japan's principles and

views understood."

"I am ashamed to hear that from a representative of the Japanese government," Nagasawa told Peter Hadfield of the *South China Morning Post*.

Hadfield reminded readers that Japan used similar tactics to push rainforest logging in Malaysia and elsewhere in Southeast Asia, and to defend driftnetting in the South Pacific Forum, a treaty organization which once considered banning driftnets because of the harm they do to non-target marine life. Other observers recalled Japanese use of development aid to delay the exit of Brazil from commercial whaling, which was done by Japanese-owned firms from a Brazilian base; obstruct the eventual creation of the Indian Ocean whale sanctuary; and force Panama to withdraw a 1978 proposal that might have brought the global whaling moratorium into effect a full decade before Japan belatedly complied with it, two years after other IWC members.

Killed sanctuary

Japan did not get exactly what it wanted at the 2001 IWC meeting in London, held a few days after the Komatsu interview.

In fact, the IWC adopted a non-binding resolution criticizing the slaughter of at least 18,000 Dall's porpoises per year in Japanese waters, even though no population study has been done to determine the effect of the escalating toll on the stock. At least 130,000 Dall's porpoises have been landed in Japan since the most recent population estimate was produced—and then, in 1990, the IWC noted that if the numbers were correct, Japanese fishers were killing about 25% of the population per year.

In addition, the 2001 IWC meeting passed two non-binding resolutions asking Japan to avoid doing lethal whale "research," the major pretext for Japanese whaling since 1986, and to refrain from doing "research whaling" in the western North Pacific.

Ignoring the resolutions, and a message of "opposition to Japan's expanded scientific program" that U.S. State Department spokesperson Richard Boucher said was sent to Tokyo by U.S. president George W. Bush, Japanese "research" whalers later in 2001 killed 100 minke whales, 50 Brydes whales, and eight sperm whales in the western North Pacific, plus 440 minke whales who were killed within the Southern Oceans sanctuary.

Dodging the IWC rebukes with apparent impunity, Japan won the biggest vote at the 2001 meeting, for the second year in a row defeating a joint proposal to the IWC by Australia and New Zealand which would have designated a South Pacific whale sanctuary. Together with the existing Indian Ocean and Southern Oceans sanctuary, the South Pacific sanctuary would have put most of the southern quarter of the earth off limits to commercial whaling even if the 1986 moratorium is listed.

The chances of the IWC approving either the South Pacific sanctuary or a South Atlantic whale sanctuary sought by Brazil are now believed to be just about nil. Instead, the Cook Islands, Tonga, New Zealand, and Australia have jointly declared all of their territorial waters off limits to whaling, and are encouraging other Pacific island nations to join them. Most are not members of the IWC.

The Solomon Islands is in the IWC, however, receives extensive development aid from Japan, and has recently voted with the Japanese-led pro-whaling coalition.

Six Caribbean nations which receive

Japanese aid also consistently vote with Japan: Antigua-and-Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-and-Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent-and-the-Grenadines.

The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society embarrassed St. Lucia about a week before the 2001 IWC meeting by obtaining and widely airing videotape of a St. Lucian fishing boat entering Castries harbor with a baby pilot whale bleeding on the deck. Although the St. Lucian vessel passed alongside the Norwegian cruise liner *Monarch of the Sea*, the whale-killing was not reported until Sea Shepherd disclosed it. Afterward, the Sea Shepherd ship *Ocean Warrior* was ordered out of St. Lucian waters.

Pilot whales and other small toothed whales are not protected by the IWC, but the killing confirmed the existence of a St. Lucian whaling industry. St. Lucian fishers acknowledged killing 29 small whales in 1999, according to IWC secretary Nicky Grandy, but the St. Lucia Whale and Dolphin Association lists 161 actual whale-killings known to members. Opposed to whaling, the nonprofit association promotes whale-watching.

IWC vs. CITES

Of possibly greater importance this year than any motion actually brought to a vote by the IWC in 2001 is that last year the IWC did not vote on a proposed Revised Management Scheme for reopening commercial whaling. The IWC committed itself to developing the RMS in 1994, as part of the series of trade-offs that brought the designation of the Southern Oceans whale sanctuary.

As it stood in 2001, the RMS would have allowed commercial whaling to resume while cutting the Japanese and Norwegian quotas to approximately half the number of whales they have killed in recent years.

Japan kills whales in the name of "research," while Norway kills minke whales in coastal waters under an "exception" to the moratorium claimed when it was first adopted.

If the IWC fails to adopt some version of the RMS this year, World Wildlife Fund international policy unit director Gordon Shepherd predicted after the 2001 IWC meeting, "There is a real possibility that the IWC will be overruled at the 2002 conference of the United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species," called CITES.

"Without a proper management regime in place at the IWC," Shepherd continued to BBC correspondent Alex Kirby, "CITES may move the minke whale off Appendix I, which bans all trade, to Appendix II, which permits controlled trade. That would mean a free-for-all, with non-IWC members launching a completely uncontrolled hunt of minke to supply the Japanese market. IWC members would still be bound by the moratorium," except for Norway and Russia, which has ceased commercial whaling but also took an exception to the moratorium.

"Russia could resume whaling again," Shepherd suggested, predicting that other nations now in the IWC might drop out to join in the killing.

One dropout might be Iceland, which left the IWC in 1992 in protest against the whaling moratorium, but rejoined in 2000, a year after the Icelandic parliament passed a pro-whaling resolution. Iceland tried to claim an exception from the moratorium in 2001, but was overruled by the IWC membership because it had not claimed an exception back in 1985, when Norway and Russia declared their intent to maintain exceptions.



Minke whale. (Kim Bartlett)

Japan, Norway, and some independent scientists working on the RMS assert that the anti-whaling nations have unreasonably delayed it as an underhanded means of extending the moratorium, which Japan and Norway assert is no longer needed.

However, although the Pacific gray whale population came off the U.S. endangered species list in 1994, and is believed to be as numerous now as ever, the estimated 26,000 grey whales gave birth to only about 250 offspring in 2001, according to observers. The North Atlantic right whale and bowhead whale populations are still in decline, as both species continue to suffer low birth rates. There is also huge disagreement over the status of minke. While all observers agree that minke are the most abundant baleen whale species, Japan claims there are more than a million minke whales in the southern hemisphere; New Zealand data suggests that there are as few as 268,000. Adopting the RMS will require agreement on the abundance of whales, in order to estimate the numbers who may be killed without jeopardizing any population.

Besides the non-adoption of the RMS, non-whaling nations have maintained the moratorium by requiring that less painful methods of killing whales be developed than the traditional harpooning. A review of Japanese and Norwegian whaling data from 1983 through 2000 by Bristol University (U.K.) veterinary scientist Steve Kestin reported in 1991 that Japanese grenade-tipped harpoons actually kill minke whales outright only half as often as Norwegian harpoons, which effect a kill on first strike about 90% of the time. Since then, however, the Japanese whaling fleet has retooled with new harpoon guns that fire twice as heavy a grenade, twice as fast, over a longer range.

Fishing conflict

Both Norway and Japan, whose fishing fleet is the largest and most aggressive in the world, accuse whales and seals of contributing to the global depletion of fish stocks.

The pro-whaling-and-sealing High North Alliance asserts that each minke whale killed saves five tons of cod, 4.5 tons of herring, and 2.8 tons of smelt for human fishers. The Japanese Institute of Cetacean Research estimates that whales collectively "consume between 280 and 500 million tons of marine life each year," amounting to "three to six times the annual world harvest of fish for human consumption."

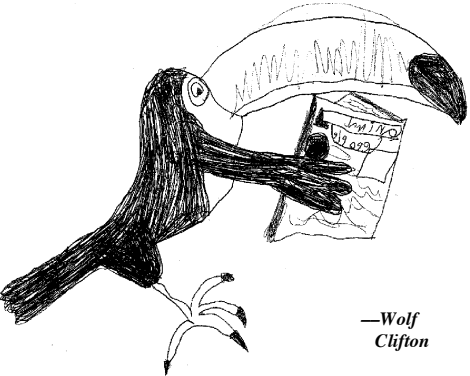
The Institute of Cetacean Research figures are particularly disingenuous because most of the marine life consumed by whales consists of krill and plankton, not fish and not food that would otherwise be consumed by fish involved directly in the human food chain.

Responds IFAW in a new brochure called *Whales & Fisheries*, downloadable at <www.ifaw.org/page.asp?id+735>, "Over

(continued on page 18)

The 2001 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on 90 Animal Protection Charities includes even more of the background on organizations you need to make your donations most effective: \$20, c/o ANIMAL PEOPLE, P.O. Box 960, Clinton, WA 98236.

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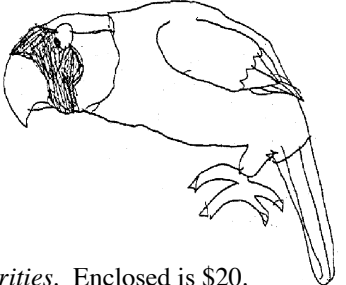


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TRIBES GUN FOR MORE WHALES—AND POLAR BEARS

NEAH BAY, Washington—The Makah Tribal Council has asked the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service for a high-speed Coast Guard-grade cutter similar to the whale-catchers used by Japan and Norway—and has hinted that the Makah, like Japan, may engage in so-called “research whaling.”

Claiming a right to kill gray whales since 1995, under the 1855 treaty that brought the Makah into the U.S., the Makah Tribal Council said at first that it expected to sell whale meat to Japan. That cannot be done commercially, however, so long as international traffic in whale meat is forbidden by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Although gray whales came off the U.S. Endangered Species list in 1994, as officially recovered, selling the meat of any great whales is still prohibited by CITES to protect species still endangered, whose meat might be misrepresented as having come from non-endangered whales.

But whale meat could be exported as part of a “research” project, and could be sold—like the meat from Japanese “research” whaling—after the studies are completed.

The National Marine Fisheries Service has authorized the Makah to kill as many as 20 gray whales through 2002, and also funded the Makah lobbying effort to obtain a whaling quota from the International Whaling Commission. This was accomplished when in 1998 the National Marine Fisheries Service won a share of an indigenous subsistence quota claimed by Siberian native whalers, and then allocated it to the Makah, even though the Makah had not killed whales for food in 70 years.

National Marine Fisheries Service spokesperson Brian Gorman said in November 2001 that NMFS would seek to renew the Makah quota through 2007 at the May 2002 IWC meeting in Japan.

The Makah killed one whale in May 1999, but—having little taste for the meat themselves and no way to sell it—have not made a sustained effort to hunt whales since. In June 2001, however, some Makah butchered a 20-foot gray whale who ran aground on a beach within Olympic National Park.

Since then, the National Marine Fisheries Service has authorized the Makah to kill gray whales either at sea or in the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, and to kill them any time

they can find them. Under the original authorization, the Strait of San Juan de Fuca was off limits, and the whaling season was open only from November to June.

The rules were relaxed under a new environmental assessment produced by the National Marine Fisheries Service in response to a 1997 lawsuit by former U.S. Member of the House of Representatives Jack Metcalf and a coalition of anti-whaling organizations. Trying again, the Fund for Animals, Humane Society of the U.S., and Friends of the Gray Whale charged in a suit filed on January 10 that the new assessment is inadequate.

Makah fisheries manager David Sones admitted to Associated Press writer Luis Cabrera that the cutter the tribe seeks would be used to locate gray whales.

“We would be looking at their movements, their general health—a lot of the general science that is needed to better understand the species,” Sones said. “We would be finding a way to plug into what’s existing as far as research, and basically be exercising our co-management responsibilities.”

Wrote Cabrera, “According to the tribe’s budget request, studies done with the vessel would help the Makah to fight anti-whaling lawsuits and allow tribal members to participate on International Whaling Commission scientific committees.”

Responded Sandra Abels, president of U.S. Citizens Against Whaling, “We have said all along that the tribe intends to step up their ‘cultural’ whaling, and to include other species. Now it appears that they want the U.S. government to pay for it.”

The cutter the Makah would prefer, built by Textron Marine Systems of New Orleans, would cost \$1.2 million, and would be the biggest item in a \$1.9 million budget request made to the National Marine Fisheries Service. Two alternate choices would cost about a third as much.

Any of the new vessels could probably outrun and outdistance the boats used by anti-whaling activists during the 1998-1999 effort to keep the Makah from killing a whale. The fastest of those boats with significant range was the former U.S. Coast Guard patrol vessel *Sirenian*, belonging to the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, and most recently in service against marine poachers around the Galapagos Islands of Ecuador.

NARWHALS, BELUGAS

Indigenous subsistence whaling quotas are also issued to tribes in Alaska and Nunavut, the native-controlled northern part of Canada, authorizing them to kill highly endangered bowhead whales—including bowheads from the eastern Arctic population, now down to as few as 200 members.

The Inuit community at Clyde River, Canadian Wildlife Service, and Nunavut government in mid-2001 agreed to do studies financed by the World Wildlife Fund toward establishing a bowhead sanctuary within Igaliktuuq, also called Isabella Bay, but the sanctuary is not likely to be officially designated for at least another year.

The Clyde River Inuit have report-

edly sought to protect the Igaliktuuq bowheads for more than 10 years, but have not had cooperation from the other parties.

Narwhals and belugas are not protected by the International Whaling Commission—and the outcome of attempted indigenous self-regulation so far has not been good. The Canada/Greenland Joint Commission on Conservation and Management of Narwhal and Beluga reported in September 2001 that while the populations of both have declined about 25% to 30% since the 1950s, the numbers killed have recently risen.

Explained Denise Rideout of the *Nunatsiaq News*, serving Nunavut, “In 1999 the annual quota of 50 narwhal was lifted and replaced by a community-based management system. Under that system, the Qikiqtarjuaq Hunters and Trappers Association is to keep a close watch to ensure that the stock is not jeopardized. But in fall 2000 the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans shut down the hunt a week before it was scheduled to end,” after 127 narwhal were killed and landed, 40 were killed but sank before recovery, and 79 were wounded but escaped.

“If we don’t have any quotas, how could we be overharvesting?” Rideout said one hunter asked.

The fall 2001 narwhal hunt apparently proceeded without incident—or at least without adverse publicity, as it was upstaged by a similar attempt to transfer responsibility for managing the beluga hunt to the Hunters and Trappers Association.

First the Hunters and Trappers Association jacked the quota up from 240 belugas to 370. Then the villages of Quaqtaq and Salluit, with quotas of 30 belugas each, killed 37 and 43, respectively, before the season even officially opened. By the end of the season, Quaqtaq had killed 59 and Salluit 54. Another village, Puvirnituk, with a quota of 25, killed 49.

Wrote Jane George of the *Nunatsiaq News*, “Preliminary figures furnished by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans indicate that 371 beluga were killed in 2001, just one more animal than the plan allows.” However, George continued, “These figures may be inaccurate due to under-reporting. For example, the reported harvest in the beluga-rich community of Ivujivik was 13 animals—an unbelievably low number.”

Now Nunavut is pursuing self-regulation of polar bear hunting. Nunavut government biologist Stephen Atkinson reported in January 2002 that there are now 1,500 polar bears in the Gulf of Boothia, up from 900 found by the most recent previous survey. Nunavut sustainable development minister Olayuk Akesuk said that Nunavut would soon apply to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for an exemption from the Marine Mammal Protection Act which would allow U.S. hunters to import trophies from polar bears shot in the Boothia region.

Atkinson found only 284 polar bears in the M’Clintock Channel region. In October 2001 the Fish and Wildlife Service issued a permanent rule prohibiting polar bear trophy imports from the M’Clintock Channel.



Beluga whale. (M.C.)

Hunters have been killing close to 10% of the M’Clintock Channel polar bear population per year since 1993.

Local indigenous self-regulation of beluga whale hunting in the Cook Inlet of Alaska brought a similar fiasco. The Cook Inlet beluga population fell from about 1,300 to fewer than 350 by 1998. Former subsistence whaler Joal Blatchford and a coalition of conservation groups sought a federal endangered species listing for the belugas, but the National Marine Fisheries Service opted to continue listing them as merely “depleted,” under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, which affords less stringent protection. Blatchford *et al* appealed unsuccessfully to the U.S. District Court in Washington D.C., and are now pursuing a further appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit.

VERDICTS

Two recent precedential rulings have increased the ability of wildlife agencies to stop overhunting by members of indigenous tribes who claim to be exercising treaty rights.

In the U.S., the Washington State Supreme Court held unanimously on January 10 that a prior conviction for a related offense in a tribal court does not preclude a state prosecution. The verdict came in response to an appeal by alleged jacklighter Anthony Moses Sr., of the Tulalip. Accused of wounding several cow elk in February 1998 and leaving them to die, Moses pleaded guilty in a tribal court and paid a fine of \$2,500. He then claimed he was unconstitutionally subjected to double jeopardy when convicted of four offenses pertaining to the same incident in Cowlitz county court, and fined \$11,210.

In Canada, the Nova Scotia Court of Appeal ruled a few days later that a provincial anti-jacklighting law is a “reasonable limitation” on subsistence hunting rights.

“There was clearly insufficient evidence to establish that night hunting was integral to the distinctive Mi’kmaq culture,” wrote Justice Elizabeth Roscoe for a three-member panel.

The verdict restored the jacklighting conviction of Allison Bernard Jr., son of former Eskasoni band chief Allison Bernard, who was allegedly caught in the act of spotlighting deer in November 27.

Millbrook band chief Lawrence Paul told Andrea MacDonald of the *Halifax Daily News* that he expects the Nova Scotia verdict to be overturned eventually by the Supreme Court of Canada.



Polar bear near Churchill. (Bonny Shah)

Japanese save the whale species their government wants to kill (from page 17)

75% of the world’s fisheries are fully or over-exploited,” according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. “Overfishing by humans is the major cause. The view that because whales eat fish, fewer whales would mean more fish is simplistic. Before commercial whaling depleted the great whales, there was no shortage of fish. Ironically, because whales eat the predators or competitors of commercially important fish, a whale cull could result in a reduction in the availability of commercially important fish.”

The High North Alliance argues that the Antarctic and Barents Sea regions, at opposite ends of the earth, could sustain the slaughter of 30,000 whales per year, worth \$360 million between the value of the meat and the value of the fish saved. The global whaling industry is currently worth about 10% as much.

The whale-watching industry meanwhile grew at 12% per year throughout the 1990s, triple the overall rate of growth of international tourism, according to Erich Hoyt in a 2001 report commissioned by IFAW. Whale-watchers spend more than \$300 million a year just on voyages, Hoyt found.

World Wildlife Fund researchers Casandra Phillips and Elizabeth Kemf reported after a separate study that nine million people from 87 nations participated in whale-watching during 2000, and put the total value of whale-watching at \$1 billion per year—already three times the possible net from whaling, even if the High North Alliance figures are accepted.

By now, many whale advocates thought a decade ago, the rise of whale-watching and the whaling moratorium should have ended any economic interest in killing whales.

“Nobody could have predicted the effort that Japan and Norway would put into keeping whaling alive,”

Greenpeace U.K. whaling campaigner Richard Page admitted recently to London *Independent* environment editor Michael McCarthy. But Norwegian and Japanese coalition politics give coastal communities disproportionate clout. Equally important, Norway and Japan as major fishing nations are reluctant to concede to international organizations any further ability to limit and regulate marine catches. Both the Norwegian and Japanese governments tend to view the struggle over whaling as a preliminary bout in a greater fight over access to fish.

Hanging on in Norway

Conducting the only authorized and acknowledged commercial whale hunt of any nation, Norway killed 589 minke whales in 2000, and 549 in 2001. As in every year since resuming whaling in 1993, lack of access to the Japanese whale meat market left the Norwegian government to store much of the meat and blubber. From 400 to 800 tons of Norwegian whale byproducts are reportedly warehoused. The estimates vary due to uncertainty about how much whale meat and blubber has rotted in storage and been discarded.

Norway announced in January 2001 that it would resume selling whale meat to Japan regardless of the IWC, but the scheme failed in October after Japanese food inspectors found that the blubber from whales caught in Norwegian waters tends to be contaminated with PCBs, a carcinogenic chemical formerly used as a lubricant and coolant in electric motors.

Earlier, 22 airlines, including Scandinavian Airlines System, Finnair, Lufthansa, KLM, and British Airways pledged to Greenpeace that they would not fly whale products to Japan. The participation of Scandinavian Airlines and Finnair in the boycott was something of a surprise, since

Scandinavian is the official airline of Norway (as well as Sweden and Denmark), and Finnair is the official airline of Finland, a nation usually closely aligned with Norway.

Norwegian whaling aspirations received a further setback when whaling baron, Coastal Party founder, and member of the Norwegian parliament Steinar Bastesen, 56, suffered a series of strokes between November 25 and December 3. Bastesen at last report was in a coma, not expected to recover.

On December 6, 2001 the Norwegian whaling vessel *Nehalla* burned and sank at dockside in Lofoten. Five days later both the old and new wings of the Olvasens Sonner AS whale meat processing plant in Lofoten burned to the ground.

“We are not ruling out that this could be sabotage,” High North Alliance spokesperson Rune Frovik said. The fires were reminiscent of the dockside scuttling of the Norwegian whaling vessel *Nybraena* at Christmas 1992, and of attacks on two Icelandic whaling ships by activists Rod Coronado and David Howitt in November 1986.

All three of those actions were eventually claimed by the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society. The Sea Shepherds sent out a press release about the Lofoten fires on December 13, 2001, but did not claim any involvement.

Sea Shepherd founder Paul Watson did not totally rule out use of fire in his 1993 book *Earthforce! An Earth Warrior’s Guide To Strategy*, but included 25 sentences of cautions in his 61-sentence chapter “Attacking with fire,” including stipulations against the use of fire in any circumstance that might jeopardize anyone’s life, with the possible exception of direct self-defense; a mention that, “Fire and explosives are difficult to justify from a public relations point of view”; and a reminder that, “Arson is a serious crime.” —M.C.

Less hunting in Iran, more in Pakistan

TEHRAN, KARACHI—The war in Afghanistan cut hunting pressure on Iranian wildlife this winter, especially migratory birds, who have been increasingly heavily targeted since 1997 by French and Italian visitors—but the war has also contributed to expansions of hunting in the Sindh district of southeastern Pakistan.

"Between 50% and 60% of the hunters" who were booked to shoot birds in Iran during the winter of 2001-2002 "cancelled their tours after September 11," Iran Safari vice president Ali Jafari admitted recently to the Agence France-Presse. Each cancellation cost Iran about \$4,000.

Hunters were, however, more likely to take the risk that the war in Afghanistan might spread to Iran than other visitors, said Iranian deputy culture minister Mohammad Moezzedin. The total decline in Iranian tourism was about 80%, knocking it back to the low level that preceded the 1997 election of President Mohammad Khatami.

Anticipating the loss of middle-class shooters, the Sindh Wildlife Department in mid-November reopened trophy hunting for ibex, after a 15-year suspension, and authorized 23 people to trap and trade falcons, despite the objections of a delegation of residents of the Thar desert.

At last report, the Sindh Wildlife Department was still considering the request of Saudi prince Badr bin Saud bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud for permission to capture and export 200 houbara bustards for captive breeding. The prince claimed to be successfully propagating bustards at a breeding farm in Tajikistan. Houbara bustards are a favorite prey of Middle Eastern falconers, who reportedly kill between 4,000 and 5,000 a year in Balochistan alone, pushing the species into jeopardy.

The Dawn Internet news service reported from the city of Mithri that the Tharis objected to the expansions of hunting because "hunters trapped or shot a large number of peacocks, bustards, falcons, etc., which are killers of snakes and other poisonous reptiles. Consequently the population of snakes and vipers has risen to alarming proportions in the Thar desert, and 2,002 Tharis were victims of snakebite in 2001. Eighteen of them died," the report continued, "due to a shortage of anti-snakebite vaccine at the district hospitals.

"As visiting wealthy poachers usually give expensive gifts including luxurious vehicles and gratifications in cash to the personnel of the wildlife department and influential local families," Dawn Internet charged, "they are assisted in hunting."

In November 2001, residents of Dhanoro village told Dawn Internet reporter Prem Shivani that when they tried to report two peacock trappers for poaching, "wildlife department employees arrested villagers Hingoro and Khamiso, and began to beat them up. The complainants further alleged that the wildlife department staffers threatened the two villagers that if they would not pay a sum of 10,000 rupees, they would be implicated in a fake case of violation of the wildlife act. The villagers gave the officials a bribe of 6,000 rupees to save their skins."

The Thar region is adjacent to the Rajasthan desert of India. Although the Sindhi and Thari people are mostly Islamic, their traditional teachings about the sanctity of life somewhat resemble those of the militantly anti-hunting and determinedly vegetarian Bishnoi, of Rajasthan, and the Jains, whose religion formed around the concept of *ahimsa* more than 3,000 years ago in Gujarat, just to the southeast.

"Dolphin-safe" tuna labeling law may go to top U.S. courts

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The "dolphin-safe" tuna labeling issue may be headed to the U.S. Court of Appeals and perhaps the U.S. Supreme Court, after Court of International Trade judge Judith Barzilay on December 7, 2001 ruled again—as she did in April 2000—that the revised "dolphin-safe" tuna standard imposed by the 1997 International Dolphin Conservation Program Act has been correctly followed by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The Barzilay verdicts conflict with an April 2000 ruling by Thelton E. Henderson, chief judge of the Federal District Court in San Francisco. Despite the April 2000 Henderson verdict, which came shortly after Barzilay's first ruling, the relaxed "dolphin-safe" standard took effect one day later.

Henderson decided a case brought by Earth Island Institute and co-plaintiffs. Barzilay ruled on a parallel case brought by Defenders of Wildlife *et al.*

Henderson in May 1990 banned imports of yellowfin tuna from Mexico, Venezuela, and Vanuatu, under a set of 1988 amendments to the 1972 Marine Mammal Protection Act, and in January 1992 invoked the same

law to ban \$266 million worth of tuna imports from 30 nations.

From Henderson's 1990 ruling until April 2000, "dolphin safe" labels designated tuna caught by means not killing any dolphins.

In 1995, however, a General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs panel held that "dolphin safe" labeling law was a "process standard," a type of regulation often used to protect industries against foreign competition, and that it violated the GATT treaty. Congress then amended the "dolphin safe" law to allow tuna to be netted "on dolphin," if dolphin deaths are kept below 5,000 per year. The toll is largely self-reported by tuna fishers.



(William Rossiter)

Safari Club biologist calls B.C. grizzly hunt "difficult to defend" (from page 1)

most of the responses to environmental concerns have been superficial rather than substantive," Taylor continued. "It's difficult to defend hunting practices, given some of the deficient information."

SCI conservation committee member Bruce Mincher supported Taylor. "I think we have to acknowledge that what Mitch has come up with is accurate," Mincher said. "In a nutshell, grizzly bear research has been underfunded, and is expensive."

Said Taylor, "Elimination of grizzly bear hunting will not save the grizzly bear. It

will only slow its decline."

Taylor and SCI did not recommend that trophy hunters should stop killing grizzly bears in British Columbia, but Taylor did suggest that maintaining good enough track of the grizzly population to sustain a trophy hunting industry would require a 10-year investment in biological research of as much as \$20 million (Canadian funds).

Reported Taylor, "There is a perception [among B.C. Forest Service and Wildlife Branch officials] that conservation of grizzly bears is not and will never be a high

priority of government because of conflicts with economic development and recreation (including hunting) interests."

British Columbia has offered the most accessible and least expensive locale for shooting grizzly bear trophies throughout the 20th century, but by 1996 enough people had noticed that the bears were becoming few that the Western Canada Wilderness Committee was able to gather 90,000 signatures on a petition to put a proposed ban on grizzly hunting on the provincial ballot. Although qualifying for the ballot would have taken 220,000 signatures, the petition drive put the decline of grizzly bears on the B.C. political agenda.

The Environmental Investigation Agency, of London, U.K., brought international attention to the issue with a September 1998 call for a moratorium on B.C. grizzly hunting. The EIA findings were reinforced just a day later when someone within the B.C. Wildlife Branch leaked to news media a scientific paper by senior staff habitat biologist Dionys de Leeuw which concluded that there was "no ecological, biological, ethical or social justification for continuing to hunt grizzly bears." The Wildlife Branch had tried to restrict distribution to 91 senior wildlife managers and scientists.

By October 1998, the proposed moratorium was endorsed by 44 environmental and animal protection groups and—according to polls—up to 76% of the B.C. electorate.

Then-B.C. environment minister Cathy McGregor in February 1999 closed spring grizzly bear hunting in eight parts of the East Kootenay and Peace River regions, to

prevent cubs from becoming orphaned. Then-B.C. premier Glen Clark did not push stronger measures at the time, but 10 months after passing the premiership to fellow New Democrat Ujjal Dosanjh in August 1999, Clark unsuccessfully introduced a private member's bill to ban grizzly hunting entirely.

As the EIA threatened to seek an international ban on the export of grizzly bear trophies at the 2002 meeting of the Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species, Environment Canada hired independent bear biologist Wayne McCrory to assess the issue.

McCrory reported in January 2001 that, as he summarized to Kate Jaimet of the *Ottawa Citizen*, "My professional opinion is that the [foreign trophy] hunt will be, and has been, harmful to the survival of grizzly bear populations. You add it to the resident hunt, and you add it to the poaching, and in some instances it appears to me that it has pushed and will continue to push grizzly populations over the edge."

But McCrory's findings have also been ignored.

Near the end of his term, Dosanjh imposed a three-year moratorium on hunting grizzlies in February 2001, but Nisga'a Nation fish and wildlife director Harry Nyce announced immediately that his tribe would claim aboriginal treaty rights to continue selling guided trophy hunts, stirring other tribes to discuss doing the same, and the Liberal Party made lifting the moratorium part of their election platform. The moratorium was lifted soon after present B.C. prime minister Glen Campbell succeeded Dosanjh in June 2001.



(Kim Bartlett)

Low-frequency sonar killed whales, U.S. Navy and NMFS admit

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A joint report by the U.S. Navy and National Marine Fisheries Service confirms the February 2001 allegation of Center for Whale Research founder Ken Balcomb that sound waves from Navy sonar exercises caused 16 small toothed whales and a spotted dolphin to beach themselves in the Bahamas in mid-March 2000.

Seven of the animals died. The other 10 were pushed back out to sea by would-be rescuers, but are also believed to have died.

Released on December 20, 2001, the U.S. Navy and NMFS report "marks the first time that underwater noise other than from an explosion has been shown to cause fatal trauma in marine mammals," said *Washington Post* staff writer Rick Weiss. "The acknowledgement of responsibility also marks a sharp departure from earlier statements by the Navy," which had denied any link between sonar exercises and mass strandings of marine mammals.

Spokesperson Patrick McNally said the Navy would introduce policies to prevent further injuries to whales and dolphins due to sonar use, and would increase spending on marine mammal research to \$9 million in the next fiscal year.

The British Royal Navy announced

similar but more extensive measures in August 2001. The British Navy is reportedly to upgrade the sonar systems of 16 frigates and eight minesweepers, at cost of \$530 million—but the retrofitting will not start until 2006.

"To the maximum extent practical, the U.S. Navy will adopt measures in its future peacetime operations and training, including the use of tactical mid-range sonars, to avoid injuring or harassing marine mammals," a joint U.S. Navy/NMFS press release said.

But the Navy response did not satisfy longtime critics of the SURTASS-LFA sonar program and other sources of underwater noise that may be deadly to whales.

"Beaked whales may be at risk from loud mid-to-low-frequency sounds throughout their largely unknown distribution," said retired University of Calgary zoologist Paul K. Anderson. "The U.S. Navy commitment to ameliorating the impact of powerful mid-frequency range sonars, used by all the world's navies, extends only 'to the greatest extent practicable' in peacetime training. Naval commanders have obligations to their governments, crews, and vessels that will take precedence even in peacetime. In wartime, there will be no restrictions.

"The U.S. Navy/NMFS report calls for more research. This is not good enough," Anderson added. "The only responsible approach is a search for international agreements banning such powerful mid-to-low frequency sonars."

Balcolm and his wife Diane Claridge were in the Bahamas managing the Bahamas Marine Mammal Survey on the island of Abaco when the U.S. Navy emitted 16 hours of low-frequency sonar signals within a 36-hour interval. The whales ran aground within the next 24 hours.

Balcolm and Claridge, strongly critical of the SURTASS-LFA sonar program since 1999, recognized immediately what they were seeing. They cut the heads off of two dead whales, stored them in a restaurant freezer, and flew with the heads to the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute on Cape Cod, where the heads were studied by CAT scan before decomposition destroyed the evidence of sound-induced internal trauma.

"We got there at 11 p.m. and did scans all night," Balcolm told Weiss. "By 3 a.m. the damage was evident."

Agreed NMFS acoustical research chief Roger Gentry, "There is no question that tactical mid-range sonars were the sound source that caused the trauma."



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Federated Humane Societies of Pennsylvania Education Committee’s
Humane Education Guidebook
American SPCA (424 East 92nd St., New York, NY 10128), 2000.
244 pages, 3-ring binder format. \$59.95.

The Federated Humane Societies of Pennsylvania *Humane Education Guidebook* came into being at the urging and direction of Women’s Humane Society education director Janice Mininberg, who recognized an “acute need for written guidelines that would aid all humane educators in their quest to establish productive, professional education programs at their respective SPCAs and humane societies.”

Five years in the making, the guidebook represents the collaborative effort of 25 contributors, primarily humane educators from within Pennsylvania. The ASPCA helped fund the project and then provided additional funding for workshops to introduce the guide in several states.

This guide outlines a professional approach to conducting the kind of humane education program traditionally envisioned and hoped for by the executive director and board of most U.S. humane societies and SPCAs. This is both its greatest strength and weakness. It is a strong guide for improving the quality of humane education within the limitations of present standard practice. Yet it does very little to move humane educators from envisioning humane education as solely their purview, toward a larger vision of mentoring and empowering teachers, counselors, judges, police, nurses, block watch members, pet store staff, veterinary staff, and so on to accept humane education as an important part of their routine work.

This requires advocating and teaching of a kind not yet supported or even considered by most humane organizations, except perhaps in the areas of child/animal abuse and animal-facilitated therapy. Yet training of all such community monitors of human behavior must be done if all levels of society and significant numbers are to be reached.

Consider the difference between teaching 100 children and teaching 100 teachers: those 100 teachers, when empowered, can teach humane education to 3,000 children each year, in multiple lessons and exercises.

With heightened concern about violence, there is a real opportunity to train teachers, as is being done by the California Teachers Association Region 2. This organization has established a "violence-free network," and in 2001 hosted a well-attended humane education seminar for teachers.

Scheduling workshops to provide tools for other professionals, including community college faculty, is usually easier to arrange than scheduling events for grade school teachers, and is another good starting point.

Cognitive characteristics

The *Humane Education Guidebook* starts with a brief overview of the history of the humane movement, focusing on the 19th century and Pennsylvania.

The next section “understanding the roots of humane behavior” is especially well done. Included are two caveats which will help the enthusiastic but inexperienced humane educator to avoid burnout.

“Children who grow up in chaotic, unpredictable circumstances,” the authors warn, “and especially children who are abused and neglected, often cannot develop their innate capacities to feel empathy with the joys or sorrows of another.”

This rings true with current research on neurodevelopment and the psychophysiology of abuse, which indicates that there is a specific window of opportunity for children to learn to trust and develop a conscience. For those who are repeatedly abused or severely neglected during that time period, physical changes occur in the brain that seem to be irreversible and forever halt development in those areas. For those children less severely damaged by abuse and neglect, there is hope, with repeated positive interventions.

The second caveat is that, “As humane educators we are planting seeds and cannot realistically expect to change the world with a single presentation.”

Chapter two provides a truly excellent overview of the cognitive characteristics of different age groups for the humane educator who does not have a formal education background. The implications of cognitive characteristics for lesson planning are explained in an easy-to-digest format. Sample learning activities and strategies for each age group are presented, with the typical attention span noted. Every humane educator who teaches in the classroom should follow the expert and solid recommendations in this section, to avoid making the most common mistakes that guest presenters make in the classroom, “teaching” without reaching anyone, because the lesson is not age appropriate.

Also addressed are means of promoting “multiple intelligences.” The theory of multiple intelligences, developed in 1983 by Dr. Howard Gardner at Harvard, suggests that there are actually eight kinds of “smart,” and that teachers should help each kind of intelligence to develop. One of the eight intelligences Gardner identified was naturalist intelligence: “the human ability to discriminate among living things as well as sensitivity to other features of the natural world,” which can actually serve as another justification for including humane education in the curriculum.

However, the guidebook mislabels multiple intelligences as types of “learning styles,” which is a different, but closely related concept, referring to one’s preferred or most efficient *method* of learning, regardless of the *type* of intelligence involved.

Chapter three deals with the topics which humane educators can address, with guidelines for age appropriateness. Twenty-one topics are suggested. Most, but not all, are traditional, focusing on companion animals. Chapter four touches on handling controversial issues within the context of how to design a presentation.

Chapters three and four could be expanded in future editions to cover more topics in depth (such as dissection), and to give more varied and detailed techniques for conducting lessons that deliberately focus on a controversy, though this is touched upon.

Also useful would be very specific pointers for dealing with students who reveal abuse of any kind, students in grief, students upset about a parent’s actions, students who have witnessed a crime against animals, and the parent, teacher, or administrator who objects the next day to something discussed during a presentation.

Some of these types of scenarios are raised in chapter one, under “Know Your Agency’s Policies,” but are not addressed—which could do more to scare than empower a beginning humane educator.

Lesson plans

The lesson format section needs to be updated with information about the current national standards for what children are expected to learn at each grade level. Many teachers are required to indicate on lesson plans what state or national standard they are addressing with each lesson, and a humane education lesson must be integrated into this framework.

Chapter five focuses on preparing to present, and primarily discusses presenting in the traditional classroom style, with the educator up front, and the students listening and participating. Nice additions would be classroom management techniques for dealing with disruptive behavior (even as simple as moving to stand next to the student who is being disruptive), and some discussion of newer classroom formats such as “jigsaw” groups, in which students in groups each read one part of an article, then verbally share and combine their knowledge, and “webquests,” a combination of role play and guided Internet exploration.

Chapter six covers how to contact schools, advertise to schools, schedule schools, and more, with multiple sample flyers, reservation sheets, confirmation letters, evaluation forms and press releases included. Science fairs are touched upon, but without any indication of what to do about either inhumane experiments or inadequate science fair guidelines which fail to preclude cruelty to animals.

Chapter seven has complete sample presentations for the 21 topics outlined in chapter four and will undoubtedly be the most widely used section of this handbook. These sample lessons vary in their clarity of directions and educational merit.

The sample lesson offered about “animal organizations” states, quite inaccurately, “Among shelters, there are two kinds: Limited Access (no kill) and Unlimited Access.”

In fact, there are hundreds of limited access shelters which are not no-kill, and some no-kill shelters, usually serving small communities, which are open access. More useful categorizations include adoption centers, care-for-life shelters for special needs animals, rehabilitation shelters for wild/exotic animals, and organizations without a central facility which do foster care, spay/neuter and adoption.

This same sample lesson points out that many animal rights organizations are “paper organizations,” meaning that they do advocacy rather than hands-on work, but implying that



Amanda Nooter with Viking. (Elissa Free)

advocacy is perhaps less legitimately of benefit to animals: “If they are a ‘paper organization,’ do they at least give grants to or financially support in some way organizations that do care for animals?” Yet advocacy is in essence humane education of the public, and if effective, sometimes eliminates the need for hands-on care.

Also stated: “The U.S. government classifies liberationists as terrorists.” This too is incorrect. The FBI has identified the so-called “Animal Liberation Front” as a terrorist group, but in so doing has been careful to distinguish people holding a philosophy of animal liberation from those who commit arsons and burglary in the name of the cause.

This lesson needs to be re-examined for needless bias and leading questions.

Sure to be controversial with the readership of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** is the lesson on euthanasia, which includes a first person account stating, “I believed in no-kill shelters until I worked at one.” The author’s main premise is not an objection to poor practices encountered. Indeed she states the animals were well cared for and received excellent medical attention, with aggressive and terminally ill animals euthanized according to rigorous standards. She states she left because “I wanted to be a shelter worker again, not a glorified collector,” a defamatory characterization of no-kill workers that children probably won’t understand anyway, not being familiar with industry jargon. The article continues with numerous other arguments. The lesson plan doesn’t explain how to use the article during the lesson and is unclear elsewhere.

While the concept of including sample lessons is excellent, the lessons need to be more carefully selected to represent the very best in humane education.

One minor disappointment with the guide is its cover. Though there is a racial mix, the cover features two adult females, and three children, two of them also female, all looking prim and proper. This seems a mistake in a field that still struggles to effectively reach all social classes and to recruit male participation. Also featured are two cats and two dogs, but no other animals, another unfortunate choice, given the broad reach of humane education.

The foreword notes that the authors plan to improve the *Guidebook* in further editions, and value feedback.

—Patty Finch

[Finch trains and mentors teachers for Maricopa Community Colleges in Phoenix, Arizona; oversees several portal humane websites including <teachingandanimals.org>; and is a former director of the National Association for Humane and Environmental Education.]

FIVE-MINUTE ACTIVIST VIDEOS

Crying Shame
The Fur-Bearers

(3727 Renfrew St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada V5M 3L7; <furbearers@banlegholdtraps.com>), 2001.

Dolphin Hunting
in Japan
The Elsa Nature
Conservancy

(P.O Box 2, Tukuba-Gakuen P.O., Tukuba, Ibaraki, Japan 305-8691; <risa@surflne.ne.jp>), 2000.

Mobile
Spay/Neutering
on Half A Shoe
String Budget
Barlieb/Wallace Ltd.

(1680 Minesite Road, Allentown, PA 18103; <barwalprod@aol.com>), 2001.

Video-making activists who underestimate the potential of the five-minute video format need to watch more TV news. Nothing gets five minutes except the weather report, and that comes up only after viewers in a hurry are presumed to have departed. Virtually every televised image that ever

became engraved in the public consciousness came in a newsclip of much shorter duration, from the 1937 explosion of the *Hindenberg*, which was apparently the first televised disaster, to the two jets that hit the World Trade Towers on September 11.

You could take those clips, put the Zapruder film of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy between them, and still have time left in a five-minute broadcast to include the 1999 EDS “Cat Herders” commercial.

Some of the visual images within *Crying Shame* and *Dolphin Hunting in Japan* have comparable impact—and these documentaries are brief enough that they might even find some donated TV exposure, an increasingly scarce commodity. More important, they can be aired on street corners, at conference display tables, and in side rooms in student union buildings on college campuses, and not lose their audience long before they are over.

Crying Shame uses authentic trapline footage to illustrate the fallacies of the U.S. and Canadian government position that so-called “kill” traps and padded leghold traps are “humane.” No one will want to watch much of this stuff, but five minutes is sufficient to make the point that regardless of the type of trap and species of animal, all trapped animals suffer hideously.

Dolphin Hunting in Japan documents one of the most recent dolphin captures and massacres at Iki Island, arguing that this might not occur without the infusion of cash provided by aquari-

ums seeking specimens for exhibition. The point can be debated, since there is a market for dolphin meat, but the cruelty of the entire scene is inescapable.

There are surprises. Like older video of the so-called “drive fisheries,” this one shows the water surrounding the doomed dolphins turning red with blood—but the dolphins are no longer hacked apart on the beach in front of each other. Instead, they beat each other bloody in attempting to escape hoisting by the tail for more discreet slaughter ashore. Japanese officials have described the present procedure as more humane. It isn’t, but it is more like the slaughter of pigs and cattle.

The most shocking images, however, show the children of Iki Island, brought to the scene on a field trip. Some delight in the massacre, but others equally plainly do not want to see it, and try to look away. One older boy—not the child one would expect to be most empathic—looks right at the worst of it, but winces with the machete blows falling on the dying dolphin in front of him. How will he cope with growing up where this occurs?

Mobile Spay/Neutering on Half A Shoe String Budget is by contrast the tame and gentle story of how Liz Jones of Peaceable Kingdom put her Rural Access Neutering Van on the road by renovating a mobile camper into a mobile clinic, at a fraction of the cost of buying a ready-made unit. It shows that a determined person can do a great deal to make a difference, even with quite limited resources.

—M.C.

Making social change requires a political animal *by Julie Lewin*

Doing Democracy: *The MAP Model for Organizing Social Movements*

by Bill Moyer

with JoAnn McAllister, Mary Lou Finley
and Steven Soifer

New Society Publishers (P.O. Box 189, Gabriola Island,
B.C., Canada, V0R 1X0), 2001. 229 pages. \$16.95.

Organizing for Social Change: *Midwest Academy Manual for Activists (Third Edition)*

by Kim Bobo, Jackie Kendell & Steve Max

Seven Locks Press (3100 W. Warner Ave. #8, Santa Ana,
CA 92704), 2001. 429 pages, \$23.95.

Two exceptionally useful books, one new and one an updated classic, should push us all before a mirror to ask ourselves if we are accomplishing as much for animals as we could, have learned from our successes and failures, are making effective use of our advocacy time, and are supporting national organizations that provide the right kind of leadership.

Neither *Doing Democracy* by Bill Moyer nor *Organizing for Social Change* by Kim Bobo, Jackie Kendell and Steve Max of the Midwest Academy for Social Change makes reference to animal rights, yet both warrant urgent attention.

Bill Moyer has spent more than 40 years as a full-time theorist, organizer, consultant and educator about social movements. Since 1973 the Midwest Academy has trained more than 20,000 activists, in a broad range of causes. Earlier editions of the Midwest Academy Manual have been required reading for many degree programs around the country.

There is a lesson here: for decades other causes have concentrated heavy resources on organizing politically and developing political skills. Animal advocates have not yet made a comparable investment.

Moyer and the Midwest Academy have much to teach us that with few exceptions we have not learned from within our own movement. Most important is a way of thinking. Effective activism is only coincidentally self-expression, if at all. Effective activism requires the ability and willingness to accurately perceive the nuances of public perception and behavior. It requires strategic thinking. It requires evaluating goals and strategies utterly objectively, to discern where the balance of economic power lies, the political dynamics surrounding the goal, the resources available to activists to achieve the goal, and the most advantageous public image that activists can use. Also essential is recognizing how these dynamics evolve over time, necessitating strategic shifts.

Political thinking does not come naturally to most people, but is not difficult to learn. Once you get it, it is like

e-mail: you realize you barely functioned without it.

Responding to “the absence of a practical model that describes and explains the normal path of successful social movements,” Moyer offers a highly detailed Movement Action Plan (MAP) which describes the trajectory of any cause and most effective use of any public opinion-shaping method. MAP identifies four roles of activism: citizen, rebel, change agent, and reformer. He explains how each role can be filled effectively—and how they are often filled ineffectively.

Moyer also diagrams “Eight Stages of the Process of Social Movement Success,” which progress from “normal times” with a festering grievance, requiring advocates of change to “prove the failure of official institutions”; advance to “ripening conditions” and “take off”; either falter or regroup with “perception of failure”; and eventually achieve “majority public opinion,” leading to “success” and “continuing the struggle.”

All readers will have their favorite observations or epiphanies. Among mine is Moyer’s analysis under “Stage 5, Perception of Failure.” Moyer cautions activists against naively expecting the world to rapidly make a 180-degree turn on their issue, becoming wrongly disillusioned, and giving up prematurely, without having built the enduring foundation that is the only hope for real change.

Incorrect appraisal of the situation produces naive disillusionment. Further, it leads to the “emergence of the negative rebel,” who makes a “bad revolutionary.” The profile of the bad revolutionary is described in marvelous, instructive and almost humorous detail.

Organizing for Social Change concentrates more on how to develop a strategy and see it through. The “Midwest Academy Strategy Chart,” attributed to Heather Booth, consists of Goals; Organizational Considerations; Constituents, Allies, and Opponents; Targets; and Tactics. It is a fabulous accompaniment to Moyer’s MAP. The manual is divided into “direct action organizing,” “organizing skills,” “support for organization” and “selected resources,” which cover 26 major topic areas.

Let the book fall open anywhere and I’ll bet you’ll learn something useful.

Protests

Without the skills enhanced or provided by these books, untold activist hours are squandered, and many are spent counterproductively.

One example of counterproductive behavior is heavy reliance on protests, which is a sign of a movement which has not matured past infancy. Protests do not build a grassroots machine capable of wielding political power, and they miseducate new activists about the dynamics of change.

The time needed to plan and attend a protest usually could be better spent in a variety of ways. Examples include recruiting door-to-door, attending a city council meeting, writing letters to the editors of local newspapers, and—above all—building an enduring, expanding grassroots organization capable of punishing and rewarding public officials at the polls.

Even peaceful protests encourage the target public to view advocates as marginal people with whom they share few values. Further, protests subliminally encourage advocates to view themselves as outsiders. If there is one lesson I have learned as an animal activist and lobbyist for 16 years, it is that we need to try to position ourselves inside, not outside general society and social institutions.

I am not suggesting weakening our goals. However, a rule of thumb applicable to revolutionaries in any cause is that the more controversial or radical your goals, the more conservative your image needs to be.

Let’s get political

Another example of counterproductivity: Across the country legions of animal rescuers (including me) devote vast time and money to rescuing cats and dogs. Yet how many have made it their business to forge relationships with the members of their town council? How many have identified their supporters by voting district? How many report to their supporters at least annually what their local government is doing to help or hinder, and tell their supporters how each elected official voted on animal-related issues, including budget items? Is the local government building and adequately funding shelters and sterilization programs? Is it passing and enforcing appropriate legislation? Is it even aware of the homeless animal issue?

Most important, are voters who care about animals aware of the councillors’ state of awareness?

Animal rescue groups call me often to seek advice about resolving dreadful situations regarding dog pounds, feral cat colonies, and other emergencies. Politically speaking, they nearly always are starting from scratch. Although the callers have often been in and out of the local pound for years, they are virtually always unaware of the many official documents available to them through Freedom of Information Acts to maintain accountability or help build their case. Nor are they

familiar enough with town government to know that in nearly all jurisdictions, members of the public can address town officials by requesting to be put on the agendas of public meetings.

Learning to think politically includes programming yourself to conceptualize the workings of government (including your dog pound), and to assume the existence of documents awaiting your discovery. Function politically, and you will prevent many bad situations from occurring in the first place. You will also be able to reverse others more quickly.

Creating a political culture

A third example of counterproductive behavior is animal advocates’ extreme resistance to being political—I use this term broadly—although many institutionalized cruel behaviors to animals can be stopped only by being political.

As a case in point, in Connecticut fewer than two percent of the adult population are licensed hunters, and only a tiny fraction of one percent are licensed trappers, yet our state wildlife agency consists of hunters and trappers who energetically promote both pursuits. Public education campaigns and protests have not and will not stop this. The solution is to create a grassroots political machine of animal advocates capable of rewarding or punishing legislators at the polls. This is what the hunters have done and why they drive wildlife policy.

Legislators fear that the politically organized hunting lobby—as small as it is—is large enough to vote them out of office by providing the winning margin to their opponent.

Remember my favorite political axiom: A well-organized minority can drive public policy on an issue, because every politician knows that such a minority can swing elections.

These examples bring me to the weakness of both these books.

Their starting point is the use of the dynamics of participatory democracy to gain change.

To gain change in the public policy arena, advocates of a cause must wield the power of the vote to reward or punish politicians on Election Day.

Doing Democracy is strangely apolitical. Moyer provides no information about the structure or dynamics of politics. Yet I enormously admire and applaud Moyer’s skill in diagramming power in society. Animal advocates cannot approach their potential to help animals without understanding how power is allocated among social institutions. Developing a culture of professional, political activism is impossible without such perspective.

Organizing for Social Change does incorporate political organization and the dynamics of elections, but wrongly generalizes by attributing success on issues to winning majority opinion. Animal advocates have long since won majority opinion on some issues, but have not succeeded in translating majority support into reductions of institutionalized animal abuse because opponents are much better positioned politically.

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Formed to address the lack of a focused political culture in animal activism is the new National Institute for Animal Advocacy.

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Meanwhile, read *Doing Democracy* and *Organizing for Social Change* and let me know what you think of them.

[Julie Lewin is president and lobbyist for Animal Advocacy Connecticut, and executive director of the National Institute for Animal Advocacy.]

67 of 120 counties flout law

WEBBVILLE, Ky.—Trixie Foundation founder and no-kill shelter operator Randy Skaggs set out in 1996 to investigate county compliance with state anti-rabies vaccination and dog pound requirements, dating respectively to 1955 and 1958.

After obtaining and tabulating three years worth of data—and suing 70 counties to get it, with the help of In Defense of Animals and the Animal Protection Institute—Skaggs in late January 2002 published a report that seems to tell as much about the state of civic concern and participatory democracy in Kentucky as about the plight of dogs.

Only 52 of the 120 Kentucky counties—43%—were fully in compliance with the statutes. Forty-six counties—38%—were clearly not in compliance, usually because they have no dog pound. Twenty-one counties did not respond to Skaggs’ repeated information requests.

Five counties “subverted the intent of the [Kentucky] Open Records Act, short of denial of inspection,” by trying to charge Skaggs excessive fees for photocopying, Kentucky assistant attorney general Amye L. Bensenhaver wrote in a series of official opinions delivered on October 29, 2001.

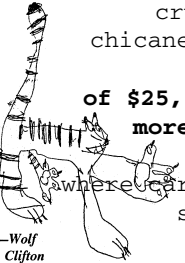
Six counties admitted shooting dogs, including Rockcastle County, where the dog warden shot 822 of the 840 dogs he picked up in the most recent fiscal year. But Rockcastle County and Bracken County were among the handful of counties that moved toward compliance with Kentucky state law after Skaggs drew attention to their violations.

The Rockcastle county attorney “was so excited,” Skaggs wrote, “that he called me to express elation, and told me how he and the county judge-executive pleaded and begged and cajoled to get the rest of the county fiscal court to agree to do something. Then they sent me photos of the construction” of their new shelter, to substantiate their progress.

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—Wolf Clifton

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HUMAN OBITUARIES

Astrid Lindgren, 94, died on January 28 in her sleep after a brief viral illness, at home in Stockholm, Sweden. Born Astrid Ericsson, the daughter of a farmer in Smaaland, Lindgren at age 19 scandalized her home town of Vimmerby by becoming pregnant out of wedlock, and fled to Stockholm, where she gave birth to a son, Lars, who died in 1986. She supported herself at office work, married Sture Lindgren in 1931, and in 1934 birthed her daughter, Karen Nyman, for whom she invented the storybook character Pippi Longstocking. Described as “the strongest girl in the world,” who feared nothing, Longstocking lived with a horse named Alfonso and a monkey named Mr. Nilsson. She had no parents at home, but kept a stash of gold coins left by her sea captain father, and defied the conventions of children’s literary role models in almost every way. The first publisher to whom Lindgren sent the original *Pippi Longstocking* book turned it down, but Lindgren meanwhile placed another highly successful children’s book with a different publisher, in 1944, and then enjoyed an enduring smash hit with *Pippi Longstocking* in 1945. She went on to write more than 100 novels, short stories, poetry collections, and screenplays, mostly after she was widowed in 1952, and inspired the creation of a theme park in Vimmerby, opened in 1989, that attracts 300,000 visitors per year. By the early 1970s sociologists credited *Pippi Longstocking* with transforming the culture of Europe by giving the Baby Boom generation a freethinking, egalitarian role model, who embodied positive “American” traits within a European identity. Young Americans accepted her with equal enthusiasm. Always fond of animals, Lindgren took up a crusade against factory farming in her seventies. “Swedish farmers still speak contemptuously of ‘Astrid Lindgren’s Law,’ allegedly a gift from the government for her 80th birthday,” *London Independent* correspondent Imre Karacs wrote in March 2001, “but some concede that she was on the right track. Lindgren forced Sweden to abandon the farming methods that have brought hellfire to the fields of Europe,” in the form of mass destruction of livestock infected with mad cow disease and hoof-and-mouth disease. Stipulations in the Lindgren Law have left Sweden as the only European nation which has not yet had a case of mad cow disease. The Lindgren Law also bans the use of antibiotics and hormones to promote livestock growth, guarantees cattle the chance to graze outdoors, bans battery cages and farrowing crates, and prohibits cutting the tails off of pigs so that they can be kept in close confinement without hurting each other. Already the recipient of countless prestigious literary prizes, Lindgren in 1988 won the Albert Schweitzer Medal from the Animal Welfare Institute.

Jim Lewallen, 43, president of Florida Voices for Animals since 1990, reportedly died by suicide on January 8 in St. Petersburg, Florida. The father of two vegetarian daughters, recalled longtime friend Marilyn Weaver, Lewallen “began his involvement with animal rights after seeing a World Day for Animals in Laboratories demonstration at the University of South Florida in 1988. His *forte* was advertising, through billboards, movie theatre ads, airplane banners, and TV spots. Despite his preference to avoid public speaking, he was the FVA media spokesperson and hosted the local animal rights TV show. He was the animal rights attendee at the USF laboratory medical ethics committee meetings, frequently eliciting a conscience in the researchers. He also fed and sterilized several feral cat colonies in the Tampa Bay area, and had just finished a book about animal rights.”

—Wolf Clifton

Thomas Sebeok, 81, died of leukemia on December 21 at his home in Bloomington, Indiana. A longtime Indiana University professor of semiotics, the study of signs and symbols, Sebeok wrote *Speaking of Apes* (1979), “debunking” the reported success of experiments with teaching great apes such as the chimpanzees Nim Chimsky and Washoe and the gorilla Koko to use sign language. *Speaking of Apes* appeared just as the biomedical research community was becoming nervous about the growth of the animal rights movement. His work was instrumental in terminating federal funding for language research involving apes, which tended to raise public awareess of their sentience and ability to suffer. Although Nim Chimsky was saved by the intervention of the Fund for Animals, Washoe was saved when researcher Roger Fouts formed Friends of Washoe, and Koko was saved when researcher Francine Patterson formed the Gorilla Foundation, other “talking” primates disappeared into the NIH Regional Primate Research Center inventories, and are believed to have perished in experiments.

Mbhekeni Ngubane, 32, a senior field ranger for KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife, was killed on January 25 in an exchange of gunfire with Soweto police sergeant Thabo Dube, whom Ngubane and senior field ranger Daniel Mbongwa, 34, caught with two companions in the act of carrying a poached reed-buck. Mortally wounded, Ngubane shot Dube dead. Mbongwa was wounded, and is believed to have wounded a second poacher in return. Ngubane clubbed a third poacher with his rifle butt before collapsing. The second and third poachers fled, but one was reportedly later arrested.

Robert Guglielmo, 54, and **Stephen Wilcox**, 49, died on January 26 after falling through the ice of Tillson Lake, near Gardiner, New York, while attempting to rescue their two golden retrievers, who survived. The men were housemates.

Ron Milstein, 54, of Queens, a longtime vegetarian animal rights activist known for his calligraphic greeting cards bearing pro-animal quotations from Abraham Lincoln, Mark Twain, Leonardo da Vinci, and others, was killed on September 11 at his job as a temporary worker for Fiduciary Trust at 2 World Trade Center.

Matthew Williams, 12, died of smoke inhalation on January 13 in St. Paul, Minnesota, in a futile attempt to save his crated basset hound Addy from a housefire.

Lance Loud, 50, died on December 22 from hepatis C at a Los Angeles hospice. Shown “coming out” as a homosexual in the 1973 PBS documentary *An American Family*, Loud led a New York City rock-and-roll band, the Mumps, 1975-1980, worked as a freelance reporter, and volunteered for various animal rescue groups, also persuading his mother Pat and a sister, Michelle, to join him in taking in stray cats.

ANIMAL OBITS

Marjan, the African lion whose endurance at the Kabul Zoo made him a symbol of Afghan resilience, died on January 26 in his sleep. Of uncertain age, Marjan was donated to the Kabul Zoo by the Koln Zoo in Germany in 1978.. The Kabul Zoo at the time was the newest, biggest, and reputed best zoo in all of Asia, with more than 440 animals, but at least 300 were killed in firefights or died of war-related stress and deprivation during civil strife that broke out after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1980. In 1992 Marjan killed a militia man who jumped into his den to show off. The next day the victim’s brother blinded Marjan and killed his mate with a hand grenade. World Society for the Protection of Animals international projects director John Walsh headed a five-member team who arrived in Kabul on January 21 to assist Marjan and the other Kabul Zoo animals, and deliver the first of \$350,000 worth of aid for the zoo raised by North Carolina Zoo director Davy Jones, via the American Zoo Association and European Zoo Association. Jones *et al* also raised funds to assist Afghan dogs, cats, horses, and other domestic animals, probably via an outpatient clinic which might be established at the zoo. The zoo has long acquired animals chiefly by rehabilitating wildlife, to the extent of staff ability, and keeping those who are too badly injured to be successfully released.

Whitewings, 36, a Pacific white-sided dolphin acquired by the Vancouver Aquarium from Marineland of the Pacific in 1971, died on January 24 from a heart attack after routine removal of foreign objects from her stomach. She had undergone the procedure repeatedly since 1997, when she was first found to have developed a habit of swallowing pine cones, rocks, and twigs that fell into the tank she long shared with the orcas Finna, who died in 1998, and Bjossa, who died after relocation to Sea World San Diego in 2001.

Annie, 42, matriach of the ex-laboratory chimp colony at the Fauna Foundation sanctuary run by Gloria Grow and Richard Allan in Carignan, Quebec, died on January 10. Of the 15 chimp victims of countless invasive and debilitating procedures whom the sanctuary accepted in 1997, 12 survive.

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—Mrs. Lola Merritt

In memory of Bob Plumb.
—Emily Williams

In memory of Mr. Maurice Ungar and Dr. Chuck Kuell, and in memory of all casualties of this war.
—Jamaka Petzak

In memory of David Nichols.



In memory of Gabriel, 1991-2002, thrown from a moving truck in 1993, who became a symbol of everything that is wrong with the greyhound industry.
—Erika Hartman

In memory of Duke, gone too soon, a gentle giant.
—Russell W. Field

In memory of Purr Box (12/3/87), Prometheus (3/21/81), Friendl (10/30/87), Lizzie (5/8/84), Boy Cat (12/26/85), Miss Penrose (11/18/98), Duke (11/1/98) and Blackie (9/9/96).
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