

STREET DOG ADOPTED BY KING
REMINDS THAILAND OF DUTY
TOWARD ANIMALS (PAGE 18)

High-energy post-Soviet activists do everything but raise money

MOSCOW, KIEV, KHARKOV—A sociologist or political scientist probably could not design a better comparative experiment in starting an animal advocacy movement than is now underway in Moscow, the largest city in Russia, and Kiev and Kharkov, the two largest cities in the Ukraine.

Russia and the Ukraine are neighbors, the most prominent remnants of the former Soviet Union, sharing parallel history, ethnicity, and standards of living, and post-Soviet birth rates that are among the seven lowest in the world, but have active rivalries dating back more than 1,000 years.



Tamara Tarnawska founded SOS Animals Ukraine. (Kim Bartlett)

Their ancient kings conquered each other, their forced alliances held Napoleon and Hitler at bay, and they are now racing into economic development and social/political westernization at a breakneck pace.

Official statistics gathered by lingering remnants of Soviet bureaucracy still reflect the collapse of the old Communist planned industrial economy, whose ruined megafactories sprawl for miles between new commercial centers.

Yet *The New York Times* in December 2002 rated the Russian economy among the strongest in Europe. Russian central bank reserves are at a post-Soviet high, having quadrupled in four years. Foreign debt is down 20%.

Reliable data from the Ukraine is harder to find, where officially inflation and unemployment are climbing at double-digit rates per year, while real incomes are dropping as fast, but the downtown Kiev traffic and the rising variety and quality of merchandise sold in the Ukraine, as in Russia, attests that the consumer economy is growing and thriving, albeit largely off the books.

In societies where personal checking accounts and credit cards remain rare, as a legacy of Soviet efforts to restrain financial mobility, the ironic result is that many Russians and Ukrainians can evade taxation more easily than do business in an accountable manner.

This in turn inhibits fundraising through direct mailings and web sites. Although most urban Russians and Ukrainians are now affluent

enough to begin supporting humane work at about the Canadian level, most who might be persuaded to give to an animal protection cause cannot simply write a check or make a credit card donation by pointing and clicking on a computer screen.

The fundraising techniques that built most older U.S. humane societies, before the advent of personal checking accounts and credit cards, are as yet almost unknown in Russia and the Ukraine. Greenpeace has done some door-to-door solicitation in Moscow, with limited response, in part because Muscovites don't tend to keep large sums of loose money in their apartments any more than do New Yorkers. Like New Yorkers, they either spend their money fast or invest it.

The World Wildlife Fund has a kiosk at the Moscow airport to collect change from foreign travelers who wish to be rid of coins. It appears to be doing well, attracting small bills too, but there seem to be no counter cans to collect spare change from the public in either Moscow, Kiev, or Kharkov. The Leo Tolstoy Chapter of the Center for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, in Kharkov, has done some tabling, and has tried to sell publications to raise funds, but without much success. The major source of outside support for Leo Tolstoy Chapter campaigning this winter is a grant of \$1,000 from the Sabina Fund, managed by Farm Animal Reform Movement founder Alex Hershaft in honor of his late mother.

Yet, contrary to the common perception of Russian and Ukrainian activists, the concept of nonprofit fundraising is not really new to either nation. Small private donations sustained their churches throughout the Soviet era. What is relatively new is the existence of charitable organizations other than churches. What seems to be most difficult for nonprofit

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ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care About Animals



January/February 2003

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Outraged researchers oust Maneka Gandhi from Indian lab supervision

NEW DELHI—"I am exhausted by this year," Maneka Gandhi e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on New Year's Eve. "I lost three jobs, two of my oldest dogs, both 17, and all the elections in my constituency. The only thing that I kept this year was my temper, but I would be happy to lose that as well! The only thing I gained was weight."

Technically Mrs. Gandhi lost the first of the three jobs in November 2001, when Prime Minister of India A.P. Vajpayee reassigned her from Minister of Culture to Minister of Statistics, after she clashed with the Korean ambassador over his allegedly eating dogs.

Despite the transfer, Mrs. Gandhi kept her officially secondary yet more prominent post as India's first Minister for Animal Welfare until July 2, when she was dropped from the cabinet entirely as result of concerted opposition from both the Indian biotech industry and practitioners of animal sacrifice.

The bizarre alliance of some of the most educated and least educated people in India brought the practitioners of animal sacrifice what they wanted, as Mrs. Gandhi was no longer in a position to enforce the laws against sacrifice. Her role as Minister for Animal Welfare was passed to Environment Minister T.R. Baalu of Chennai, however, who left Mrs. Gandhi in place as chair of the Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals.

The demotions delayed and perhaps killed Mrs. Gandhi's dream of opening a National Institute of Animal Welfare on an eight-acre campus in Faridabad, a Delhi sub-

urb. The institute was to have begun offering a four-year degree program in fall 2002.

The demotions also crippled Mrs. Gandhi's effort to lead India into achieving the national goal of no-kill animal control by 2005, ratified in December 1997 by the former Congress Party government. Without Mrs. Gandhi in office to ensure the prompt distribution of federal subsidies for street dog sterilization and anti-rabies vaccination, municipal Animal Birth Control programs all over India report nonreceipt of promised grants, and are having to cut back their work when other sources of funding cannot be found.

But with only laboratory use of animals left to supervise from a position of authority, Mrs. Gandhi concentrated on that job—and the biotech industry, sensing her vulnerability, focused on trying to oust her.

Created by a 1964 act of the Indian Parliament, the CPCSEA by 1966 had produced a set of Rules for Animal Experimentation which came into legal force on October 4, 1968—the birthday of St. Francis of Assisi, remembers Chinny Krishna, who 44 years ago was a cofounder of the Blue Cross of India, is now vice chair of the Animal Welfare Board of India, was son of the late Captain V. Sundaram, who drafted the act creating the CPCSEA, and is a prominent scientist himself, having designed and built the radio telescopes used by the Indian space program.

Unfortunately, Krishna told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "Vested interests made sure that there was no enforcement." The first

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Wild colts and mares at the Palomino Valley BLM holding facility near Reno, Nevada. (K.B.)

Immunocontraception comes of age

BILLINGS, RENO, WHITEHORSE—Immunocontraceptives for dogs, cats, and deer are still not quite here yet, but widespread applications and planned deployments involving bears, elephants, wolves, and wild horses indicate that immunocontraception of wildlife may at last be close to losing the qualifying adjective "experimental"—at least in the species that are easiest to inject and keep track of.

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection commissioner Bradley Campbell announced in November 2002 that his agency hopes to test immunocontraceptives to control bears this spring. The New Jersey bear population has increased from an estimated 100 in 1970, when the state last opened a bear hunting season, to as many as 2,500 according to much disputed official figures. An attempt to resume bear hunting in 2000 was quashed by adverse public opinion.

Immunocontraceptive injections given to 25 bears at the Bear country USA safari park in South Dakota in 2001 totally halted reproduction in 2002, University of California School of Veterinary Medicine professor Irwin Liu told Patty Paugh of the *Newark Star-Ledger*.

Hunters in the U.S. have vocally

opposed wildlife contraception experiments for more than 30 years, arguing that reducing wild animal populations should be left exclusively to them. Hunting lobby pressure has even obtained short-lived bans on wildlife contraception in some states, and banning wildlife contraception is often a provision of so-called "hunters' rights" bills when introduced, though so far this has not been part of any such statutes as enacted.

In British Columbia and the Yukon, however, hunters are funding wolf sterilization this winter in hopes of rebuilding populations of moose, bighorn sheep, and caribou that were shot down to less than stable levels, and purportedly now cannot withstand even normal natural predation.

As in Alaska, where the state has sterilized wolves to limit predation since 1999, most of the Canadian wolf sterilizations are done by conventional surgery. The Canadian wolf sterilization programs reportedly also involve lethal culling, as packs are diminished to just the alpha pair. However, Yukon territorial government biologist Michele Oakley disclosed in November 2002 that immunosterilants had been injected into

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“Bebe is still
grateful for
her rescue...
11 years
later!”



January
2003

Dear Partner,

When I tell you my latest successful rescue story, and I ask you to support not only that animal but also our “over 1500 other rescued animals” . . . did you ever wonder what that means?
Then let me pick one animal . . . Bebe . . . so you’ll KNOW why your support is critical to all our rescued animals.

Back in November, 1991, I rescued Bebe a few days before she had 11 puppies!

This exhausted, abandoned dog,, like so many out there, was journeying to a place where someone would just be kind to her. It took me many weeks and over 20 miles of following Bebe to finally rescue her.

She kept searching for the place that in her heart was close by, where she would be loved and be able to lie down on a soft blanket to have her family.

When I finally rescued her, Bebe was only about 5 miles from our Supershelter. If you knew where I first found her, you’d KNOW that she was hell bent on getting to our Supershelter . . . a magical place that she somehow heard about.

While I’ve told you about many other rescued animals since then, here’s what Bebe’s life has been like, thanks to people like you . . .

On December 5, 1991, Bebe had her 11 puppies in my house. I was keeping her at home so I could care for her around the clock.

In January, Bebe and her brood went to our Supershelter. She was spayed in April as her pups completed their first round of shots. Bebe weighed 60 pounds and was looking great.

Then about 10 years ago, in February, 1993, Bebe developed a cough. It was a deep, hacking cough, but we cleared it up within two weeks and she remained healthy for the next five years with regular checkups.

In May, 1998, during a routine ultrasound of her heart, we noticed that Bebe had a murmur. I worried about her for a few weeks until we learned through more tests that it was a common murmur that a lot of dogs have, and it wouldn’t be problem. She was 76 pounds however, and so we put her on a diet, substituting low calorie dog food for the regular one.

In July, 1999 she was down to 69 pounds. That prescription formula worked out pretty well, because in July of this year she was still a fit 69 pounds, exactly three years later!

Then a few weeks ago, we removed a growth from Bebe’s eye lid and one from her leg. Both were benign.

Today Bebe has a clean bill of health. She’s been with us for 11 years . . . and when I rescued her she was at least 3-years-old. So, for a dog of 14, she looks pretty darn good and her blood tests are normal.

Bebe has had a great life, and so have her children, and they will continue to be cared for and loved thanks to people like you.

I wanted to show you how your support REALLY works! It’s not just the animal rescues that I tell you about . . . it’s also about the ones I never mention, and all the daily care and love that we give our over 1500 animals . . . thanks to the support of people like you.

And there’s no doubt about it . . . without people like you, Bebe and her kids would not even be alive today! That’s why I am asking you to keep our direct partnership alive by sending your best gift today.

For the animals,

Le
Leo Grillo, founder

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

Attention: Rescuers and Shelters

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Our dogs love to play on the straw ... before, during and after construction!



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



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

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

Editorial

Fighting the fur-clad spectre of Attila the Hun

The importance of fur-wearing, apart from the lives of up to 40 million animals killed for fur each year, is that after meat-eating it is the most visibly conspicuous public symbol of attitudes toward animals. Mass media and the general public began to view animal advocacy as an authentic socially transformative force after fur garments abruptly vanished from the streets of much of the U.S. and Europe in 1988-1989—and perceive the cause as waning if they see more fur, whether or not fur is actually the focus of much active campaigning.

Today more fur is visible, and that should be cause for worry.

U.S. retail fur sales fell from a high of \$1.85 billion in 1987-1988 to \$950 million in 1991-1992. In 2000 and 2001, sales recovered to \$1.69 billion, then dipped to \$1.53 billion. Adjusted for inflation, the real increase from the low point to the recent high was barely 20%, and the trend is apparently again downward, but perhaps mostly because of two years of economic recession.

British retail fur sales fell farther, faster, and sooner, from £80 million in 1984 to £11 million in 1989, bringing the closure of 175 of the then-200 British retail fur stores. Yet the British Fur Trade Association claimed a 35% sales increase in 2000-2001.

French fur sales plummeted 70% from 1990 to 1995, but then rose to 61% of the 1990 level in 2001. In the European Union as a whole, fur sales were reported up 13.6% in 2001. Globally, according to the International Fur Trade Federation, sales jumped 7%, to \$9.5 billion.

U.S. ranched mink production is still in a decade-long slide. Britain and Scotland actually banned mink ranching in 2002, but world ranched mink production, down to 20.4 million pelts in 1994, has risen again to 30.8 million pelts in 2002.

The British and American fur sales collapses in the late 1980s, with a similar slide in The Netherlands, represented the most obvious successes to date of the pro-animal message. Falling meat consumption among each younger age group may be still more indicative of enduring progress, and killing in U.S. animal shelters has fallen even more steeply than fur sales, but meat products are usually processed so as to no longer resemble animals, while shelter killing occurs behind closed doors.

Fur, by contrast, is most often plainly of animal origin, and is worn to be seen, as an intended display of status.

When fur was no longer seen often in status-conscious places, the absence of it signified that caring about animals now conveyed more status and won more admiration and approval than the ruthless arrogance toward other beings that fur-wearing has symbolized at least since the fur-clad hordes of Attila the Hun ravaged Europe in 450-452, raping and killing almost every human they found, and eating almost every animal.

Though dictionaries link the term “barbarian” to facial hair, the Huns had little or no facial hair. They were stopped by an almost unprecedented alliance of bearded and non-bearded peoples who had clothing and banners of woven cloth in common. Not exactly apostles of nonviolence themselves, and certainly not animal advocates, they nonetheless agreed that their civilizations were imperiled by the Hun disregard for both human life and the lives of the cattle and work animals who were essential to the European economy.

Dressing like a Hun returned to vogue centuries later with the Vikings, and again when furs became the preferred costumes of the likes of Ivan the Terrible and the serial wife-killer Henry the Eighth.

Fur-wearers have tried to maintain a somewhat more mannered image in recent centuries. Yet the spectre of Attila remains evident, and the risk still exists that if fur-wearing is not confronted where it remains in fashion, fur-clad hordes may once again surge into Europe—and this time, the U.S.

It is not surprising that fur-wearing is ubiquitous this winter in corruption-plagued Kiev and Moscow, as ANIMAL PEOPLE recently observed first-hand. Low pelt prices in recent years, reflecting the success of anti-fur activism elsewhere, have brought fur within the grasp of those who coveted it but could not afford much of it during the years of Communist and post-Communist deprivation.

The challenge to animal advocates in the former Soviet Union is to ensure that this response to repressed demand exhausts itself rapidly and subsides into shame, as the reality of fur is made more evident than whatever the wearers think they get from buying it.

The challenge to animal advocates elsewhere is to keep the shame of fur visible. ANIMAL PEOPLE was appalled, after visiting Kiev and Moscow, to find fur displayed even more ubiquitously in shop windows in Geneva, Switzerland, without evident trace of opposition. This may reflect the paradox that Geneva commemorates the local founding of countless humanitarian organizations with prominent monuments, yet is affluent in part

through providing secret bank service to foreign dictators and criminals.

Street-level activism is not a strong tradition in Geneva, nor in Kiev, nor Moscow, nor in most of the cities where cold winters allow the pretense that fur is needed for warmth. Yet the absence of the street-level activism which accompanied the decline of fur sales in the U.S., Britain, and The Netherlands during the 1980s is in itself a reminder that the fur issue, perhaps more than any other animal advocacy cause, requires the sustained presence of “troops on the ground.”

Pushing fur out of vogue requires an effort similar to the drive to stamp out smoking in public places in the U.S. Those who commit the offensive acts must encounter omnipresent reminders that what they are doing is disgusting to a majority of the people around them. Tabling, leafleting, and solitary vigils with picket signs were the tactics that built the success of the anti-fur movement in the 1980s, serving a purpose similar to that of the “no smoking” signs now seen throughout the U.S. Momentum was lost when the organizational impetus behind omnipresent small demonstrations was usurped by mostly unsuccessful attempts to win TV attention with mass rallies—because mass rallies are more easily avoided than handfuls of protesters who may be almost anywhere at any time.

Anti-fur tactical lessons

ANIMAL PEOPLE newswire monitor Cathy Czapla found only three “Fur Free Friday” features in major U.S. newspapers during late November 2002, the fewest ever. Yet Internet postings, letters to major news media, and correspondence directed to ANIMAL PEOPLE all indicate that opposition to fur among individual activists is no less intense now than ever. Indeed, anti-fur views may now be stronger among today’s young activists, who are much less likely these days to have grown up with fur-wearing parents or grandparents, or to have ever worn fur themselves.

What they lack, to revitalize the anti-fur movement in the U.S. and Europe, is first-hand experience in waging successful anti-fur campaigns. Young activists today can barely remember the tactics that worked in the late 1980s. More accessible on the Internet is information about efforts which accomplished little or nothing in the 1990s.

There were, and are, people who would rather go naked than wear fur, whose exhibitionism—as Coalition Against the Fur Trade founder J.P. Goodwin eventually pointed out—tends to attract attention without furthering the message. The effort, though well-meaning and brave, invites dismissal rather than emulation.

There were the Animal Liberation Front mink releases, vandalism, arsons, and pipebombings at fur farms and fur stores, which also still occasionally occur. These acts may have done more to discourage law-abiding activists from pursuing anti-fur campaigns, lest they be identified with illegality and violence, than they accomplished to economically harm the fur industry.

There was the use of hired celebrity spokespersons, which backfired when the fur industry paid some of them more to become literal turncoats.

There was also the great false hope that the European Union might eventually implement a ban on imports of trapped fur which for some years existed on paper and was lauded as a victory, but was dismantled by U.S., Canadian, and Russian governmental pressure before preventing the sale of even one trapped pelt.

Finally, there have been ballot initiatives to ban commercial fur-trapping and/or the use of leghold traps. These have mostly succeeded with voters, yet with enough exemptions to enable serious trappers to go right on trapping, now in the name of nuisance wildlife control.

A self-defeating aspect of the campaigns focused on trapped fur is that they erroneously convey the message that wearing ranched fur is less objectionable—although the animals ranched for fur suffer misery throughout their lives, not just at the painful end.

Common to all of these ineffective campaign approaches is the pursuit of short-cuts, instead of taking the message directly to consumers in a sustained, focused manner.

Fur-wearing will end not when protests get TV time, nor when the fur industry pays higher insurance premiums, nor when any particular capturing or killing technique is outlawed, but rather when informed individuals choose to avoid fur, including garments with a small amount of fur trim.

Expediting that day, whether in Kiev, Moscow, New York, Chicago, Amsterdam, or London, requires one-to-one communication.

As ever, the time-consuming hard work must be done by local activists, who must also manage to remain cheerful and attractive despite the difficulties and frustrations of campaigning outdoors in the winter. If people who wish to be attractive and influential also wish to be like the anti-fur campaigners they encounter, the anti-fur movement will grow; if not, it will be tuned out.

Well-funded national and international organizations can do three things to help local campaigners maintain their spirits and be more effective:

1) Antifur literature must be kept up-to-date, and must be distributed to local activists without charge. Some national organizations rationalize charging for literature by asserting that this keeps furriers from ordering and dumping materials, but it should not be terribly difficult to distinguish authentic activists from saboteurs.

2) Paid anti-fur advertisements must be prominently placed in all affordable media. If TV time is too expensive, some of the same audience may be reached through printed television program guides. If daily newspapers are too expensive, try weeklies. The more people see the anti-fur message, the more effective it will be—and although the anti-fur message in mass media will not convert directly into cash donations, as it does in direct mailings to confirmed supporters, greater campaign success and organizational prominence will bring more financial success later.

3) Almost every other cause long since discovered the importance of providing “strike pay” to the people who staff the tables and carry the picket signs. “Strike pay,” usually barely exceeding the minimum wage, is not lucrative enough to attract people who are not already committed to the cause, but does enable students and older people on fixed incomes to put in more hours doing the work that needs to be done, instead of taking menial jobs at unrelated tasks to help make ends meet. Organizers in other causes long since learned that donors who have no free time for tabling and picketing will cheerfully pay other dedicated activists to do it—so why is this not being done in animal defense?

Individual activists and donors meanwhile need to remind the organizations they support, as well as the people they meet and the stores they patronize, that opposition to fur is a priority. Clothiers who stock fur-trimmed items of any sort need to get polite complaints. People who wear fur, even fur trim, must be reminded that it is offensive, which can be done as discreetly as quietly discussing fur within their hearing.

There are countless ways to effectively convey the message, person to person, in an effective manner. Anyone can find a way that works for her, or him.

Whether or not the big groups demonstrate leadership, it must be done.

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Publisher: Kim Bartlett

Editor: Merritt Clifton

Web site manager: Patrice Greanville

Newswire monitor: Cathy Young Czapla

POB 960

Clinton, WA 98236-0960

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Telephone: 360-579-2505.

Fax: 360-579-2575.

E-mail: anmlpepl@whidbey.com

Web: www.animalpeoplenews.org



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LETTERS



UNDERFUNDED HERP RESCUE

We noted that in the list of animal organizations' income and expenses in your December 2002 edition, there was not one reptile or turtle group among them. No reptile sanctuaries make enough money to even have to file IRS Form 990. This is a sad commentary on the survival of the oldest living creatures in the world. Turtles, at 200 million years old, have outlived the dinosaurs. Yet wild turtles may be lucky to see 2012. In the past 50 years, the cruel pet trade, collectors, hunters and others have tremendously reduced the numbers of some of God's gentlest creatures.

We feel as if wealthy donors, including grant-giving entities like the foundation arms of the National Wildlife Federation and the Nature Conservancy and pet chain charities, have deliberately

snubbed reptile rescue organizations like American Tortoise Rescue, perhaps in part because we represent coldblooded animals without fur.

We have pumped thousands of dollars of our own money into the rescue since 1990 and are determined to keep it going. But we would also welcome donations from the big groups you listed, especially the ones that have had the nerve to ask us to take abandoned turtles and tortoises, yet have neglected to assist us with any financial support.

—Susan Tellem & Marshall Thompson
Co-founders
American Tortoise Rescue
23852 Pacific Coast
Highway, #928
Malibu, CA 90265
<susan@tortoise.com>
<www.tortoise.com>

Farm Sanctuary case in Florida

I appreciate being informed of regulatory problems that animal organizations may occasionally encounter. But I felt that your report on Farm Sanctuary's difficulty with the Florida Elections Commission would have been better suited to an adversary publication, perhaps one from agribusiness.

Campaign regulations vary from one state to another. Although we are all responsible for knowing the rules under which we operate, most animal activists want donations to be spent on programs for animals rather than the constant legal fees animal-exploiting industries can more readily afford.

Your emphasis on whether this or that organization tends to pursue "symbolic" victories is distracting. Laws are not merely symbolic: a law on the books in one state sets a precedent to which other states can be urged to measure up. And Farm Sanctuary's countless other activities are far from symbolic—hundreds of animals given real, undeniable care at its shelters, animals rescued by Farm Sanctuary and given new homes elsewhere, and activists too numerous to count who have been informed and inspired by Farm Sanctuary.

Please leave the divisive gossip to the well-funded industry groups who would like to see all of us fail.

—Doug Percival
Silver Spring, Maryland



I thought it inappropriate that you let innuendo and speculation dominate the latter part of your story on Farm Sanctuary and the Florida Elections Commission ("Farm Sanctuary charged with 210 violations of Florida election campaign funding law," December 2002, page 10). Presenting this kind of gossip as news opens the door for misinterpretation, which helps neither the activist community nor the animals.

—Nancy Winemiller
Utica, New York

The Editor replies:

The Florida charges against Farm Sanctuary, and the possibility of similar federal charges, are no small matter, especially for donors who may have mistakenly claimed tax deductions for funds sent in support of the Florida anti-sow crating ballot initiative.

We asked Farm Sanctuary cofounder Gene Bauston to comment on the charges; we checked out what he said. We also gave Bauston several opportunities to strengthen his allegations or amend his statements before going to press.

Then we explained the basic strategic difference which has had Farm Sanctuary and HFA often at odds for at least eight years: Farm Sanctuary, in common with the Humane Society of the U.S., tends to pursue quick symbolic "victories," like the passage of Florida Amendment 10, on the theory that a first priority is to establish the principle that certain practices should be regulated, whether or not the initial regulations effect real change. HFA by contrast argues that since animal protection legislation is seldom revisited by lawmakers to make improvements, animal defenders should not support any bill which does not achieve a significant advance.

People interested in helping farm animals need to understand this difference in approach, since the political choices involved are often mutually exclusive.

Feeling railroaded

Thank you for publishing "Who gets the money?" each year in your December edition. As a union worker, a locomotive engineer for over 14 years, I have endured stressful, dangerous, grueling hours and unhealthy conditions. I often get angry that our CEO was paid nearly \$40 million to leave his post at the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway. I put in another 25-40 hours a week volunteering as the Director of Defending Farm Animals, Inc. here in Minnesota. When I read "Who gets the money?", I wonder whose leadership is more corrupt—that of industry, or that of the nonprofit animal defense sector.

—Julie Derby, Director
Defending Farm Animals, Inc.
P.O. Box 17224
Minneapolis, MN 55417
Phone: 612-721-1136
<Julie@DefendingFarmAnimals.org>
<www.DefendingFarmAnimals.org>



From left to right, Tatyana Zavgorodnyaya and Natalia Levashova of the CETA/Leo Tolstoy chapter staff, ANIMAL PEOPLE artist Wolf Clifton, and CETA/Leo Tolstoy chapter founder Igor Parfenov at an pro-animal art exhibition that the group recently hosted in Kharkov, Ukraine. The exhibition drew more than 5,000 visitors. (K.B.)

Ban chaining dogs, locking up cats

I would like to see you cover more about the neglect and abuse of chained and confined dogs and cats who are actually left to starve to death or die from thirst and exposure. Iowa takes the cake when it comes to officials not enforcing animal cruelty laws.

I can tell you where many pitiful creatures live in this town. I have reported them to the mayor of Centerville and the board of supervisors to no avail. I am now writing to all of the major animal advocacy groups, asking for their help in bringing this problem to the world. Those who support my project are those who will get my support from now on.

I am requesting you to

name in print the towns and officials who do not enforce anti-cruelty laws, and publish their contact information.

Ban chaining dogs and locking up cats!

—Vivian Lindley
Centerville, Iowa

The Editor replies:

Unfortunately, we would probably have to publish a directory resembling a telephone book to adequately identify every town and every official who is either knowingly or unknowingly complicit in non-enforcement of humane laws.

Some non-enforcement results from misunderstandings about what constitutes humane treatment of animals.

Within the U.S., Japan, and most of northern Europe, the message that dogs and cats should not be left to run at large is commonly misunderstood to mean that dogs should always be chained or leashed when outdoors and cats should be confined at all times.

By contrast, confining animals at all—or sterilizing them—is widely viewed as cruel in Latin America and southern Europe. Thus animals are often allowed to run free as intended kindness.

Much cruelty could be ended if the humane community demonstrated more clearly how animals ought to be treated.

Pet-keeping norms are just evolving in many places, including most of Africa and Asia, and public confusion is inevitable when some shelters allow themselves to operate as concentration camps for animals, instead of showing how best to house, feed, exercise, and train them.

IRISH BADGERS

Ireland is to eradicate 30% of its indigenous badger population because of the unproven role of badgers in the spread of bovine tuberculosis. Seventy five killers have been hired by the Irish Government to carry out this mindless slaughter.

The method of capture will be a wire snare, which will hold the helpless badgers in excruciating pain until the animals are dispatched by gunshot, if they have not already slowly strangled.

Nursing females will be snared and shot, leaving their cubs to starve underground.

Please help us to protect the beautiful and much maligned Irish badger. For further information on our campaign, please contact Badger Watch.

—Bernie Barrett, coordinator
BadgerWatch Ireland
5 Tyrone Avenue
Lismore Lawn
Waterford, Ireland
Phone: 051-373876
<barrettb@gofree.indigo.ie>

Accountants vs. Lion-Tamers

I just finished reading your letter about Monty Python's warning. I have been a subscriber and would-be lion-tamer for a while now. The issues of bile farm bears, dancing bears, and the painful slaughter and eating of cats and dogs in Korea really hurt my heart.

I send subscriptions to others, and use your annual Watchdog Report to guide me in my donations to charities, seeking those least influenced by fundraisers, accountants, and lawyers. I can only hope that the era of individual and corporate greed will be somewhat modified for the better by the exposure of Enron, WorldCom, and Adelphia.

—Marty Hornstein
Studio City, California

His mother was killed.
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Then came the long terrible journey trapped alone in a dark box... and he was only a few weeks old.

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Write for Free Newsletter

Post-Soviet humane groups *(from page*

management in Russia and the Ukraine to learn, with few ready examples other than churches to study, is that asking for money to support community service, including to help animals, is not the same thing as street-begging by alcoholic derelicts and others who, once cushioned by the welfare state, now have difficulty finding—or holding—productive employment.

A metropolis of 8.3 million people, Moscow more closely resembles a flatter version of New York City than people who have not visited lately might imagine—right down to the presence at subway exits of apparently homeless people begging with their dogs. As in New York City, begging with a dog seems as lucrative as singing or playing the violin at a subway exit, one of many indications that humane solicitation should thrive when local organizations learn how to do it.

Kiev, a city of 2.4 million people, resembles Chicago—much of which was built by Ukrainian and Russian immigrants. A bronze cat in the corner of a park near the oldest churches remembers a beloved restaurant cat who perished in a fire. Restaurant patrons passed their hats to commemorate her.

Even more prominent is the larger-than-life central-square statue of the reputed first Slavic settlers in the Ukraine: three burly brothers, a soldier, a hunter, and a ploughman, with their little sister, whose swans symbolize gentleness and purity.

A nearby statue celebrates a heroic horse, as well as the rider.

Though the Kiev donor base has yet to be reached effectively in support of humane work, animals are clearly appreciated, at least in the abstract.

Kharkov, with 1.4 million people, is conspicuously less affluent than either Moscow or Kiev, but teems with a muscular vigor indicative of expecting better times.

CETA Leo Tolstoy Chapter founder Igor Parfenov, a nine-time former Kharkov heavyweight judo champion, in a nation where judo draws standing-room-only crowds, seems to know almost everyone in the city. Public donations to the Leo Tolstoy Chapter last year amounted to about \$5.00 U.S., he says—but the cooperation he gets in arranging events indicates appreciation of his cause.

The evident rivalry between Russia and the Ukraine is not only ancient but seasoned still by bitter memories of atrocities done to Ukrainians by Stalinist cadres during enforced Sovietization, and done to Russians—on a much smaller scale—by Ukrainians who briefly mistook the Nazi invaders for liberators, until the Nazis showed themselves to be no better than the Stalinists.

Yet the cultural differences between Russia and the Ukraine seem to the outsider no more distinct than those between Seattle and Vancouver, Cleveland and Toronto, or Boston and Montreal. Local youths spray-paint the same English obscenities over old Soviet mottos and insignia in either nation.

Nonetheless, the post-Communist animal advocacy movements of Moscow, Kiev, and Kharkov are taking distinctly different paths. The Moscow organizations are working both from the top down and the bottom up, across the range of issues, while their Ukrainian counterparts could be described as specialists, coming in from angles and establishing their institutional footing before expanding their mission.

Moscow missions

Dominating the Russian animal advocacy agenda, major multinational groups including the International Fund for Animal Welfare, Greenpeace, the World Wildlife Fund, and the Humane Society of the U.S. maintain Moscow outposts. PETA organizers fly in and out, apparently mostly to generate local media events in support of their campaigns elsewhere, such as a December 2002 demonstration in Moscow against Thai elephant training practices.

Except for one PETA protest two years ago, none of the multinationals campaign against the booming Russian fur trade. Indeed, HSUS is the only multinational with a fulltime presence in Moscow which campaigns against fur anywhere.

HSUS operates in Russia through two subsidiaries, Humane Society International and Earthvoice International. They

apparently share one representative. Their only Russian programs known to anyone **ANIMAL PEOPLE** met are reputedly a nature restoration project at a NATO weather station, and annual guest lectures at Moscow University by HSUS president Paul Irwin.

Greenpeace Russia focuses on nuclear issues and pollution, with some attention to whaling and sealing. Some individual Greenpeace staff, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** learned, are more involved in animal issues as private individuals than the organization is as a whole. PETA has drawn upon Greenpeace Russia as well as the local activist groups CETA and People For Animals *[see below]* for help in staging Moscow demonstrations.

The most prominent World Wildlife Fund project while **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was in Russia was the arrival of seven zubry bison from a Swiss captive breeding program, for reintroduction to the Pioksko-Terrasny nature reserve near Moscow. An eighth bison died in transit. They were the latest of 54 bison brought to Russia by WWF in recent years.

“The zubry, or *Bison bonasis*, are close cousins of the American bison,” wrote Kevin O’Flynn of the *Moscow Times*. “Some scientists claim they are a separate species. Others say they are a subspecies of the American bison. They nearly died out completely. In 1927 there were only 52 left, all in captivity but a breeding program managed to reintroduce them into the wild. By 1999 there were 1,117 bison in captivity and 1,738 in the wild,” but a Russian population of 1,480 as of 1991 had by 1998 been poached down to 185.

“They were nearly all eaten,” WWF reintroduction project coordinator Olga

Pereladova told O’Flynn.

WWF in Russia, as elsewhere, favors maintaining a “hunnable surplus” of popular trophy species, and then funding wildlife conservation from hunting revenue. The bison, if ever sufficiently abundant, might eventually be hunted.

Meanwhile, WWF warned in December, the anticipated admission of Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania to the European Union by 2007 may ruin hunting in the Carpathian mountains by encouraging road improvements, modernized agriculture, and rural development. This, WWF suggested, would fragment habitats and destroy biodiversity—although making more productive use of the best farmland would actually leave more marginally productive land to return to nature, and more ecotourism in place of hunting would tend to benefit wildlife.

IFAW, CITES, & TESS

IFAW, consistent with a global strategy of repositioning itself as a conservation organization rather than primarily an animal welfare group, involves itself in most of the same issues as WWF, but from a position of opposition to recreational hunting. IFAW Russia director Masha Vorontsova, Ph.d., is a wildlife ecologist who followed her parents into a scientific career, and earned her doctorate by studying tunicates, a kind of deep-sea creature related to sea squirts. She had just returned from the CITES triennial conference in Santiago, Chile, when interviewed by



TESS: first mobile vet clinic in Moscow, also first vet clinic to use gas anesthesia. (IFAW)

ANIMAL PEOPLE. There, she represented Russian concerns about Amur tigers and leopards, who persist in Siberia, and opposed trafficking in elephant ivory.

Only IFAW appears involved significantly in local hands-on animal welfare work, having provided start-up funding to the TESS mobile sterilization clinic, and having invested \$100,000 to start a quarantine shelter for wildlife confiscated from illegal traffickers.

Located near the Sheremetyevo II international airport on the outskirts of Moscow, the CITES quarantine shelter opened on October 3 in a newly renovated Stalin-era laboratory that shelter director Sergey Ganusevich believes was used to research biological weapons. He recalls studying veterinary medicine nearby—“But nobody came over to this building,” he told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “We were not supposed to ask about it.” Now, he laughs, he knows every inch of it, because he did much of the cleaning and painting and fixing himself.

Ganusevich anticipated handling a flood of animals who were to be seized in an officially promised crackdown on wildlife trafficking. Moscow mayor Yury Lushkov on December 30, 2001 closed the infamous Moscow Bird Market, which sold every sort

(continued on page 6)

HFA PIG AD- Last ran 5/2001.

If you know someone else who might like to read ANIMAL PEOPLE, please ask us to send a free sample.

Post-Soviet humane groups *(from page*

of wildlife, as well as dogs and cats.

The traffickers and breeders resumed sales at another site, however, and again appear to operate with impunity. Although airport inspectors reportedly made 47 wildlife seizures during the first five months of 2002, Ganusevich did not actually receive any confiscated animals until an African gray parrot arrived on October 14. A month later he received a chicken snake.

ANIMAL PEOPLE asked a variety of people about the lack of wildlife seizures and was told by all, with shrugs of the shoulders, that the traffickers were probably bribing officials. No one envisioned this ending soon, though Ganusevich hopefully anticipated that it would end if Moscow had a paper like **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to keep the spotlight on animal issues. Encouraging honest law enforcement, he suggested, might do even more than exposing the crooks.

The longterm survival of the quarantine shelter would appear to depend upon developing a multipurpose mission, perhaps also involving domestic wildlife rehabilitation, veterinary training, and public education.

TESS got off to a better start. Founded in 2000 by Sergey Kruchina, Ph.D., and Alexander Yu Gogolev, Ph.D., both of whom are biologists by training, TESS as of November 2002 had sterilized 1,154 animals. Among them were 505 cats, 314 female dogs, and 335 male dogs. The clinic treated 2,500 animals altogether, including more than 600 animals from private shelters operated by Moscow rescuers Dasha Taraskina, Sasha Romanov, Lidia Zjuskind, and Ljudmilla Bichkova, according to a briefing paper Kruchina and Gogolev prepared for **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

TESS also neutered and vaccinated 19 street dogs for Sokol and Dmitrovskaya area volunteers Natasha Granakina

and Luisa Dovletova, Kruchina and Gogolev explained—and they assist 22 “home-based shelters which belong to people on low income,” they said.

“In such shelters, from 10 to 40 cats or dogs are kept,” they explained. “Apart from neutering, a great amount of work in such shelters is connected with the treatment and prevention of common diseases, and also with educating pet-keepers about the norms of keeping animals in urban environments and rules of care and feeding,” they said.

Though unfamiliar with the term “animal hoarder,” they recognized a description of the syndrome, and agreed that their outreach to the “home-based shelters” is directed at prevention of out-of-hand hoarding situations.

TESS works at a very slow pace by the standards of U.S. mobile clinics, whose surgeons often sterilize as many animals per hour as the TESS teams manage in a day, but TESS is also the first project of its kind in the region, and none of the participants as yet have had the opportunity to be trained in high-volume sterilization technique. That may be remedied now that Colorado mobile clinic pioneer Jeff Young, DVM, a frequent overseas trainer for the Spay/USA division of the North Shore Animal League America, has opened a sterilization clinic and teaching hospital in Bratislava, Slovakia.

TESS is already the first veterinary clinic in the Moscow area to use gas anesthesia, considered essential to developing a safe assembly-line protocol for sterilization.

Whatever TESS learns will be rapidly passed on. “TESS considers promotion and popularization of the project throughout Russia to be among our most important work,” Kruchina and Gogolev emphasized. In June 2002, they recounted, the TESS veterinarians taught gas anesthesia to six local veterinarians in the city of Tula, sterilizing 29 animals for



Left to right: People For Animals/Russia cofounders Lena Maroueva, Irina Novozilova and Anna Kuregyan after they were up all night taking the ex-Spanish fighting cow Dinara to a sanctuary. (Kim Bartlett)

Attempt to save fighting cattle comes to grief

MOSCOW—2003 opened miserably for sisters Lena and Tanja Maroueva, who had to tell fellow members of People for Animals/Russia and their supporters abroad that their August 2001 success in banning bullfights from Moscow had nonetheless ended with the deaths of all 30 of the imported fighting bulls and cows they struggled for two years to save.

In the end, they managed to bring just one of the cattle into sanctuary care. Received in November, while **ANMAL PEOPLE** was in Moscow, she was named Dinara, after the late **ANIMAL PEOPLE** office cat Dennis the Menace, whose memorial appeared in the November 2002 edition. A specially built paddock for Dinara was nearly done when she succumbed to suspected poisoning.

“Though we cannot be 100% sure of the diagnosis, the symptoms of excessive salivation and convulsions were very typical of poisoning,” Tanja Maroueva said. “There is no way to find out who might have done it, but some bullfight supporters are rather upset with us. Also, the neighbors of the small farm where we had placed Dinara do not like having a sanctuary there, and are upset with the owner. They are farmers, and cannot understand keeping animals except to produce meat and dairy products.”

Added Lena Maroueva, “Many people lost much money because bullfights that had already been scheduled and advertised were cancelled, and that made them very angry. After the cancellation, the Russian toreador Lidia Artamonova,” who was to have been the star of the Moscow bullfights, “used the remaining bulls and cows to blame us. She said that the animals were suffering in dirty barns because of the cancellation. We contacted many farmers and no one wanted them, saying they were aggressive and were not of a breed suitable for producing milk and meat, although they were to have been slaughtered for meat after fighting.”

Fourteen of the cattle died before People for Animals was even offered a chance to help them.

“There were many articles and TV shows about it,” Lena Maroueva con-

tinued, “mostly produced by people who did not realize that the fight was to have been of the Portuguese type [in which the bulls are not killed] and were sure that animals had only the alternatives of death in the ring and death from neglect. You cannot imagine how many foundations and charities we applied to in search of a home for the cattle, especially after we were promised on TV that they would be given to us if we found a suitable place for them.

“Fortunately we found Fiona Oakes of the Towerhills Stables Animal Sanctuary in Britain,” Lena Maroueva explained, “who agreed to pay for the upkeep of the surviving cattle until we could find stable sponsorship. My husband and I searched all autumn in rural villages where the people are very poor and prices are lower. We finally located people who agreed to keep the animals almost for free. It was a wonderful chance to start a sanctuary. But we were not given the animals! Instead the promoter demanded \$5,000. When we did not pay this amount, he killed 12 cattle and then said he wanted \$2,000 for the remaining four. Then he killed two others, and another suffered a broken neck from rough handling when she was loaded for transport to our sanctuary, so we ended up paying him \$1,500 for one animal! But even having to surrender that last cow to us infuriated the bullfighters, so it is likely that Dinara was poisoned.

“Just before taking Dinara,” Lena Maroueva recalled, “we found a person who showed interest and enthusiasm about helping us. To be more precise, he found us. He offered to keep the cows completely free of charge, and to arrange the transportation. This seemed too good to be true. When we investigated, we found out that he was a good friend of Lidia Artamonova, and is a bullfighting fan! We still don’t know what exactly his intentions were, but he showed no interest in the animals until we had a real chance to help them.”

Concluded Tanja Maroueva, “People for Animals is still taking care of 40 cats and a dog at our small animal sanctuary near Moscow, but the loss of any animal is still a blow.”



Tatyana Pavlova, the founder of CETA. (Kim Bartlett)

vegetarianism; producing 12 television documentaries and four talk-shows about animal issues, with more in the works; producing 13 guest columns and special features for various print media; translating 10 scientific articles from English for Russian distribution; organizing a neuter/return project to help feral cats; relocating several ex-circus bears to a rehabilitation center; helping Russian and Belorussian universities to develop alternatives to the use of animals in teaching biology and medicine; and organizing the first Russian Animal Rights Congress, held in May 2002 in the city of Sochi.

In addition, PFA/Moscow cofounder Lena Maroueva told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “We stopped the prosecution of a woman who raised her children on a vegetarian diet and taught them humane treatment of animals. Her relatives were convinced that vegetarianism would make the children ill, both physically and mentally, and brought legal action to terminate her parental rights. The process was stopped after PFA provided the court with scientific data on the value of vegetarianism.”

With all of that underway, PFA/Russia may still be best-known for two rescues of drowning dogs that happened to attract live TV news coverage.

Moscow CETA

PFA/Russia is the first second-generation Russian animal advocacy group, formed from friendships among volunteers for the Moscow Center for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, founded by Tatyana Pavlova in 1991.

The relatively small Moscow humane community includes two prominent Tatyana Pavlovas, who are not related.

The older Tatyana Pavlova, 71, is considered the babushka (grandmother) of animal protection throughout both Russia and the Ukraine. Her CETA was the first, after which the Leo Tolstoy chapter in Kharkov was initially modeled. She started it two years after she also helped to start the Russian Vegetarian Society, following 20 years of involvement with the now defunct Animal Protection Society, which was the official voice of animal advocacy during the Soviet years.

Former Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev, something of an animal-lover, introduced the first Soviet animal protection law in 1954, a year after the death of the notoriously harsh dictator Joseph Stalin. The animal protection law was part of an effort by Khrushchev to introduce at least a semblance of compassion to the Soviet police state, accompanying the closure of many of the ill-famed Gulags and Siberian death camps.

In 1957 Khrushchev authorized the formation of the Animal Protection Society, organized soon after the Soviet Union scored a space-race first by shooting into orbit a small stray dog named Laika.

Laika lived only a few hours, according to recently released Soviet archives, but at the time the world believed she had lived long enough to be burned alive in re-entry into the earth’s atmosphere.

Somewhat naive horror at the fate of Laika outraged animal advocates everywhere. The public was then largely unaware that pound dogs were being experimented upon, electrocuted, decompressed, shot, or gassed by the tens of millions, throughout the world, while the Soviet propaganda machine made Laika probably the most famous dog in history before discovering that millions of people were more upset about her plight, isolated in space, than were thrilled at the scientific triumph that she represented.

As a professor of English, Tatyana Pavlova the Elder was aware of animal issues, but believed that the Animal Protection Society was looking after them until 1969, when she happened to visit the Moscow pound. She had never kept a pet, and has still had only one, a former laboratory research dog

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People For Animals/Russia

While TESS provides a key support link to the hands-on animal care groups in the greater Moscow area, issue-oriented street-level campaigning is the focus of People For Animals, unrelated to the 18-year-old People for Animals founded in India by Maneka Gandhi.

People For Animals/Russia has only one chapter, so far, while PFA in India has chapters or affiliates in almost every major city on the subcontinent.

Otherwise, they could be mistaken for branches of a single dynamic young multinational organization. Both campaign across the spectrum of animal issues, on budgets of next to nothing, and do some hands-on rescue work as well.

The PFA/Russia agenda has recently included halting bullfights scheduled for Moscow in 2001 and Yaroslavl in 2002 (see sidebar); collecting the signatures of prominent Russian entertainers in opposition to plans to shoot street dogs that were

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DELTA Rescue founder Leo Grillo and friend

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To provide specialized training in the United States in all aspects related to operations, structure, and veterinary medical care, for all short and long term residents in a no-kill, care-for-life shelter environment.

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Swathi Buddhiraju of the Visakha SPCA in Visakhapatnam, India, cleaning a dog's teeth during her training at D.E.L.T.A. Rescue.



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Post-Soviet humane groups *(from page 6)*

who lived with her for 17 years. She had no previous involvement in animal advocacy. Yet what she saw that day and ensuing discussions with friends persuaded her almost overnight to become a vegetarian, stop wearing fur, and take up animal advocacy as an almost fulltime avocation.

In 1975 Pavlova obtained an order from the Ministry of Health regulating the use and welfare of laboratory animals, many of whom were—and are—taken from pounds. To make further progress, she felt, she would need scientific credentials. She returned to school at age 46 in pursuit of a biology degree, completed four years later. By 1985 she had produced a bioethics text book, and had begun teaching a 20-hour course in bioethics for the Moscow University biology department. This led to presenting bioethics seminars for student teachers, beginning in 1988.

“For me, animals are not entertainment,” Pavlova states. “I do not even like to read books about animals. If you are dealing with concentration camps, would you like to read nice stories about the inmates?”

Banishing budkas

Trained as a wildlife biologist, Tatyana N. Pavlova heads the Moscow Department of City Fauna. Since czarist times, the animal control apparatus in Moscow and most other Russian and Soviet cities had consisted of dog-and-cat-skinning factories staffed by convicts, whose pelt sales were supposed to finance the operations.

These institutions, called budkas, were privatized in 1991. Unpopular with the public, they were officially abolished in Moscow after mayor Yuri Lushkov was in 1997 reportedly about to order a purge of free-roaming animals in preparation for the celebration of the 850th anniversary of the official founding of the city.

“Animal rights advocates mobilized an intense lobbying campaign,” remembered Douglas Birch of the *Baltimore*



Likening the fur trade to Nazi atrocities, as these CETA/Leo Tolstoy chapter members recently did, is not lightly done in the Ukraine: more than five million Ukrainians died during the World War II Nazi occupation. (CETA/Tolstoy photo)

Croatian actor slams fur

ZAGREB, Croatia—Born in Sibenik, Croatia, actor Goran Visnjic posed with his dog for anti-fur billboards posted in Zagreb and Split on January 3 by Animal Friends Croatia and PETA.

“Civilization is advancing but some people are going backward,” said Visnjic of fur-wearers. Visnjic has played the immigrant doctor “Luka Kovac” on the NBC drama *ER* since 1999.

PETA spokesperson Michael McGraw described the billboard campaign as the first PETA anti-fur effort in eastern Europe, but two PETA staffers and a volunteer from the Russian office of Greenpeace stripped in 1991 for a brief anti-fur protest in Moscow. Like other nude anti-fur protests outside the U.S., including a first-ever nude protest in Beijing in October 2002, that effort may have attracted more attention in U.S. and British media than where it occurred.

PETA has prominently campaigned against fur this winter in Britain, but had to change approaches when in May 2002 the British Cinema Advertising Association rejected a screen ad showing a woman being beaten and stripped of her fur coat, after which a caption asks, “What if you were killed for your coat?”

PETA briefly aired the ad in the U.S., but withdrew it from U.S. theatres after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

Instead, the PETA campaign in Britain has reportedly centered around a poster showing singer Sophie Ellis Bextor holding up the carcass of a skinned fox, with the message “Here is the rest of your fur coat.”

The Fund for Animals met similar resistance in placing anti-fur advertisements featuring actresses Jessica Biel and Marla Sokoloff in teen-oriented and fashion-oriented U.S. magazines. The ads ran in *The New Yorker*, *Avenue*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Cosmogirl!*, *YM*, *Teen*, and *Paper*, but were rejected by *TeenVogue* and—initially—by the playbill publications of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington D.C.

The Kennedy Center reversed its initial decision 24 hours after The Fund disclosed it.

“*TeenVogue* is apparently the Joe Camel of animal cruelty, peddling a product to young people without telling them the truth about it,” said Fund president Michael Markarian.

Other prominent anti-fur campaigns this winter include an international “Design Against Fur” contest promoted by the Anti-Fur Alliance; efforts to ban fur farming in various nations, led by Compassion In World Farming; and pursuit of a European Union ban on imports of items made from dog and cat fur, promoted by the Humane Society International division of the Humane Society of the U.S.

[Entry rules for “Design Against Fur” are available from *Canadians for Furbearing Animals* at 124-2 Clarendon Ave., Toronto, Ontario M4V 1H9, Canada; 416-922-4554; ainsleewillock@hotmail.com.]

Sun-Journal, in a laudatory March 2002 profile of Tatyana N. Pavlova and other Moscow animal protection projects.

French actress turned animal advocate Brigitte Bardot endorsed the campaign to abolish the budkas, as did Orthodox Patriarch Alexei II, who also appealed to the mayor to stop dogfighting—now illegal, but still going on, along with Monday evening cockfights at the *Beloye Solntse Pustyni* (White Sun of the Desert) restaurant, described by Bernard Besserglik of Agence France-Press as “a venue favored by Russian leaders such as Boris Yeltsin,” the former Russian Federation president, “and Vladimir Putin,” his successor.

“Moscow’s leading Uzbek restaurant has been able to exploit gaps in Russian legislation to stage regular bouts as a means of boosting trade on slow days,” reported Besserglik in August 2002.

The politicians were responsive on the dog issue, at least. Tatyana N. Pavlova was eventually hired to create the public animal control agency, which debuted in 2001. Through field research she determined that Moscow supports about 25,000 free-roaming dogs, who fill an ecological niche: kill them, and more will take their places.

Rather than catching and killing any dogs whose behavior did not present an immediate threat to public health and safety, Tatyana N. Pavlova built the Department of City Fauna around sterilization, vaccination, and education.

Education about vaccination is a particular priority. A Japanese investigation of the vaccination status of about 230 Russian ships’ dogs who visited Japan between 1998 and 2000 found that only about 25% had been vaccinated. This was considered high compared to the vaccination rate for Russia as a whole, since dogs who travel are more likely to be vaccinated, as a requirement for landing in other nations.

Most of the ships’ dogs came from the Russian Far East, which reports about 10 rabies cases per year. Rabies is less often seen in Moscow, but if the vaccination rate is as low as is suspected, any outbreak could bring havoc.

Tatyana N. Pavlova modeled her approach to animal control, according to Birch, on the work of Yelena Khatskalyova, whom Birch described as “a stylishly dressed woman who is married to the vice president of an oil company. A couple of years ago,” Birch wrote, “Khatskalyova and a wealthy friend set out to try to use the catch-and-release technique. They hired staff, bought trucks, surgical supplies, and office furniture, and went into the dogcatching business. Their spaying and neutering center, ObzorZoo, is in an old vivarium—where lab animals were once housed. Their nonprofit group has been so successful that the activists hope to set up another soon and expand operations to more Moscow districts. They are also pressing for investigations of some of the other companies that hold city contracts” in the Moscow suburbs.

Moscow urban wildlife

Protecting and diversifying the Moscow urban wildlife is under park department “specially protected lands” chief Anastasia V. Kuznetsova. Squirrels are her current concern. Of the 50 Moscow parks that had European red squirrels circa 1997, 30 have lost them. Izmailovo Park chief forester Mikhail A. Turkin is now raising squirrels in captivity for attempted reintroduction.

“Technically, squirrels are part of a broader effort to restore native wildlife,” wrote Michel Wines of *The New York Times* in November 2002. “A few deer and elk still roam within earshot, if not gunshot, of homes and highways. Fish-hawks, owls, falcons, and herons have been released to the wild; other birds and perhaps hares are on their menu.”

Exploring portions of Izmailovo Park, which forms a large part of an extensive greenbelt around Moscow and suburbs, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** observed a variety of birds, including wild swans, but discovered only a few abandoned muskrat burrows to represent wild mammals. Yet the habitat appeared capable of supporting Connecticut-like wild biodiversity, with some encouragement. Refuse would have to be removed, foot traffic would have to be restricted to marked trails, and behavior disturbing to wildlife would have to be prevented.

There was no sign of recent hunting or trapping, possibly because no animals remained to hunt or trap, but ice-fishing was among the more popular park uses, and dozens of trees were garishly splattered with fluorescent green paintball pellets.

The war-play occurred within yards of partially collapsed underground bunkers left from the World War II defense of Moscow against the Nazis.

Here, says a monument, almost within artillery range of the Kremlin, the Wehrmacht advance was halted.

SOS Animals Ukraine

There are no multinational animal advocacy groups evident in the Ukraine, and fewer local organizations, as well. The two most prominent Ukrainian groups, SOS Animals Ukraine, of Kiev, and the CETA Leo Tolstoy Chapter in Kharkov, occupy mostly separate niches, and could coexist without significant program overlap within the same cities.

Each could potentially grow into the hub of an organization with chapters in cities throughout the Ukraine, but for the moment each already has all the work it can manage.

SOS Animals Ukraine, founded by former United Nations journalist Tamara Tarnawska in 1994, operates an ever-expanding no-kill shelter on the premises of the former municipal dog-skinning factory at the edge of Kiev.

“It was estimated that the budka bludgeoned to death 40,000-50,000 dogs and cats each year,” supporter John Ruane of the British organization Naturewatch told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in May 1999.

Bringing global media attention to the budka practices in 1996, Tarnawska—a Norwegian by birth, with a second home in France—set up a subsidized neutering program to



Dogs at the SOS Animals Ukraine shelter stage their own “benched show” in hopes of getting adopted. (KB.)

demonstrate a humane alternative. SOS Animals Ukraine now sterilizes 70 to 75 dogs and cats per week and teaches sterilization technique to veterinarians from outlying cities.

In March 1997 newly elected mayor Oleksandr Omelchenko shut the budka and turned the site over to SOS Animals Ukraine. At the same time, he formed a new agency called Animals In The City to take over municipal animal control, staffed by former budka personnel. During 1998 Tarnawska and allies “exposed the old cruel methods still in use, including poisoning dogs in the street, and asked what was being done with the substantial funds allocated to Animals In The City,” she told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

“Evil empire” strikes back

That brought consequences. On the last day of 1998, Tarnawska said, “Animal exterminators from Animals In The City who previously worked in the budka forced their way into the apartment of animal lover Galina Shiyanova without any kind of official warrant, and beat her animals to death with pipes. Shiyanova sought our help to take the matter to court.”

SOS Animals Ukraine came under direct attack in January 1999, charged with violating narcotics laws for possessing euthanasia drugs and surgical anesthetics.

“We and our supporters received death threats,” Tarnawska recounted, including one threat issued in the presence of *Kiev Post* reporter Nathan Hodge, “and one of our vehicles was tampered with.”

In February 1999, SOS Animals Ukraine veterinarian Mykola Stehnei, 25, suffered brain damage and serious memory loss in a car crash that killed two other people.

By mid-March 1999, faxed Tarnawska, “Several journalists told us that they were forbidden to write about us.”

But in April 1999, after Naturewatch, WSPA, and the RSPCA rallied organizations throughout Europe in support of SOS Animals Ukraine, the shelter and staff were cleared of the spurious drug charges.

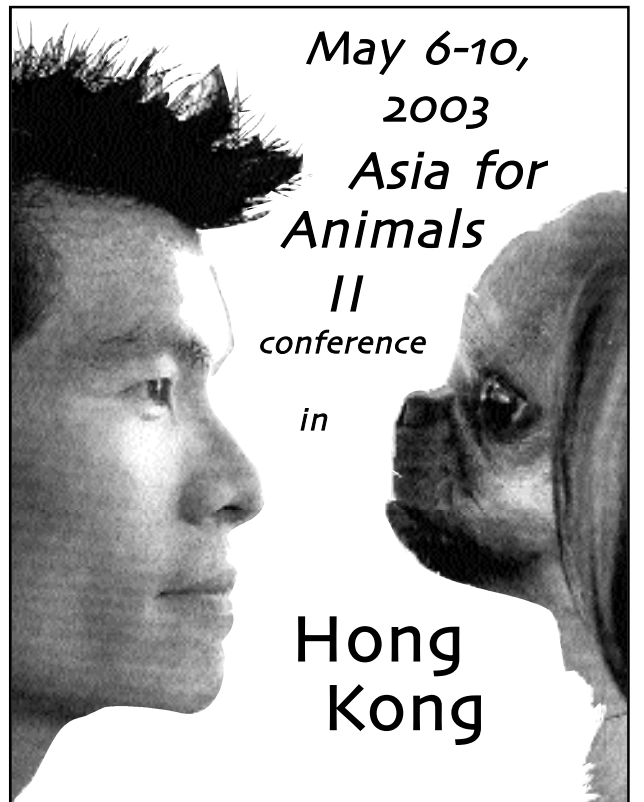
Animals In The City then tried unsuccessfully to sue SOS Animals Ukraine and Tarnawska for slander, Tarnawska wrote to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in April 2001.

SOS Animals Ukraine meanwhile obtained undercover video of Animals In The City personnel poisoning animals, aired on TV news broadcasts during November 2000, and followed up in March 2001 with a 25-minute videotaped interview with an Animals In The City dogcatcher.

“He told us that each team has a monthly quota of 450-500 animals to be caught. Of those animals, 10 to 15 are taken to a quasi-shelter in Borodianka. There, he said, they starve to death. The rest are killed with ditilin, a curare-based poison that is banned in civilized nations,” Tarnawska wrote.

“The Animals In The City staff officially do not work on weekends. On these days they work for personal profit poisoning animals in marketplaces, paid by the market directors. Puppies are killed by smashing their heads. The catchers earn additional money by flaying dogs and collecting their fat. A three-litre jar of dog fat sells for \$100. It is used by tuberculosis patients, of whom there are many in the Ukraine. Some of the dogs’ remains go to a processing plant in Baryshevka. Others are thrown into a forest near Kiev, or dumped into a lake. Gasoline allocated for use in hauling the bodies is then sold,” Tarnawska alleged.

“Once a week dogs are sold to research institutions,” *(continued on page 9)*



May 6-10,
2003
**Asia for
Animals**
//
conference

in

**Hong
Kong**

High-energy post-Soviet humane groups (from

Schmeisser International, Tarnavska finished. Her information was that Schmeisser used the dogs' living bodies to test bullets.

The intensity of conflict between SOS Animals Ukraine and Animals In The City has lessened, but they are still at odds. SOS Animals Ukraine gets frequent good publicity, yet the publicity mostly just brings more animals to the shelter—which is not easily found, being situated on the second of two narrow, winding, muddy dirt roads (made more hazardous by speeding dump trucks) that one must take from the nearest paved road, across a ravine, through a once isolated rural village, and around a hairpin turn up a steep hill from the nearest fringe of Kiev itself.

SOS Animals Ukraine adopted out about 650 dogs and cats in 2002, probably the most of any shelter in the former Soviet Union, Tarnawska told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Just under half were adopted from the shelter. The rest were placed through direct introductions of adopters and rescuers made by the SOS Animals Ukraine downtown office.

Housing more than 320 dogs and 128 cats as of November 2002, SOS Animals Ukraine has not yet promoted off-site adoptions, and has barely begun to advertise cats as the perfect pet for the huge majority of Kiev residents who live in small apartments.

Tarnawska, members of the small SOS Animals Ukraine staff, and one of the board members all told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that merely feeding, housing, and sterilizing the incoming flow of animals is as much as they can do.

Yet Kiev now has relatively few pet stores and dog and cat breeders. Demand for

pets is increasing, especially among childless couples whose incomes are rising.

If SOS Animals Ukraine moves quickly enough to promote adoption and make its animals accessible, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** pointed out, it could meet the fast-growing Kiev demand for pets with placements of sterilized and vaccinated dogs and cats. This presents a rare opportunity to prevent pet overpopulation before pet stores and breeders grab the pet market, gain economic and political clout, and overwhelm the city with unsterilized and unvaccinated animals.

Already, Tarnawska said, pet breeders have had enough clout to block the passage of some proposed animal protection legislation.

Leo Tolstoy Chapter

The CETA Leo Tolstoy Chapter, in Kharkov, by contrast focuses on exuberant advocacy—especially in support of vegetarianism and opposition to fur. The chapter is named for Leo Tolstoy in honor of Tolstoy's role as perhaps the most prominent vegetarian in Ukrainian and Russian intellectual history, who wrote voluminously during the latter part of his life against eating meat and on behalf of acknowledging the souls of animals.

The Leo Tolstoy Chapter distributes relevant literature by Tolstoy, including a selection of his pro-vegetarian essays, letters, and remarks in English translation.

Hands-on animal care work by the Leo Tolstoy Chapter, so far, consists of look-

ing after a pair of chimpanzees who were turned over by the police to chapter founder Igor Parfenov after they were confiscated from smugglers.

Ironically, that means that as of November 2002, the Leo Tolstoy Chapter was handling the same number of animals, of much larger and more dangerous species, than the IFAW quarantine center in Moscow.

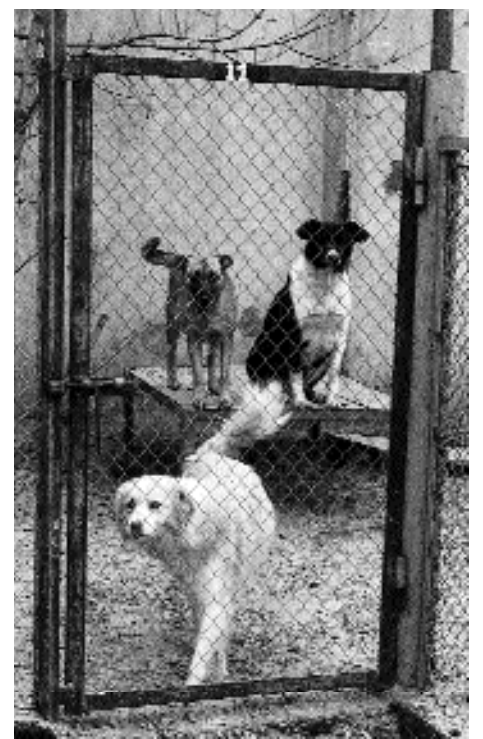
The Leo Tolstoy Chapter and SOS Animals Ukraine, like CETA/Moscow, enjoy some surprisingly warm alliances with local universities, especially the science departments. This may at present be their greatest strength.

The academic staff, who turned out in force to greet **ANIMAL PEOPLE** at all four institutions we visited, one in Kiev and three in Kharkov, are mostly agreeable to making concessions on animal welfare issues, including using non-animal research and teaching methods whenever possible, in exchange for help from the activists.

Every one of the scientists who spoke English endorsed the idea that their institutions should establish animal care and use committees similar to those mandated by law in the U.S. and Britain.

The alliance of necessity among Ukrainian scientists and activists owes much to the underfunded state of post-Soviet science and education.

The computerized alternatives to dissection, books, journal subscriptions, and sometimes computer equipment donated by the Leo Tolstoy Chapter and the Royal SPCA of Britain through SOS Animals Ukraine appear to constitute a significant share of all the new



Some of the SOS Animals Ukraine top dogs.
(Kim Bartlett)

teaching resources that the science departments get.

The scientists also welcome the political pressure that the Leo Tolstoy Chapter and SOS Animals Ukraine exert in favor of improving the animal care facilities. Their jobs might be at risk if they spoke out as bluntly as Tamara Tarnawska and Igor Parfenov, who have independent incomes, in occupations outside direct governmental control.

At present, teaching and research are frequently done in facilities that would be con-

(continued on page 10)

Events

February 1: Bay Area Vegfair, Santa Clara, California. Info: 408-249-3683.

February 1: Florida Cat Conference, Gainesville. Info: <www.doce-conferences.ufl.edu/cat/> or 352-392-2137.

Feb. 6-9: 9th Central & Eastern European Fund-raising Workshop, Budapest, Hungary. Info: <www.csdf.hu>.

February 13-16: Animal Behavior & Training Expo, Burbank, CA. Info: <Barkleigh@aol.com>.

February 20: Deadline to apply for two \$5,000 scholarships offered to graduating U.S. high school seniors by the Vegetarian Resource Group. For further info: <www.vrg.org>.

Feb. 21-23: Liberation Now! National Student Animal Rights Conference, Berkeley, Calif. Info: <Libnow@defendanimals.org>.

March 2: Have A Heart for the Animals dinner, Tampa. Info: Florida Voices for Animals, 813-969-3755.

March 2-4: Animal Care Conference, San Jose, Calif., cohosted by the Calif. Veterinary Medical Association, Calif. Animal Control Directors Assn., and the State Humane Association of California. Info: 949-366-1056.

March 7-9: Compassion for Animals Action Symposium, Tampa, Fla. Info: 386-454-4341 or <www.vegetarian-events.com>.

March 9: city/county political tactics seminar, Madison, Conn. Info: Natl. Inst. for Animal

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



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

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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 merchandise such as t-shirts, mugs, and companion animal items, and activist resources such as bumper stickers, buttons, books, and videos.

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St. Francis Day in Lithuania

VILNIUS, Lithuania—Dr. Albina Aniulienė, who revived the Lithuanian Society for the Protection of Animals in 1991 after a decades-long hiatus, and U.S.-educated Ben Noreikis, DVM, of Kauna, believe animal advocates in a small nation should think big.

Lithuania has approximately the same human population as Chicago. Therefore, Noreikis told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, they reasoned that if they could organize an event that if done in Chicago would warrant TV coverage, in Lithuania it could become a national celebration.

With the help of State Food and Veterinary Service chief Dr. Kazimieras Lukauskas, Aniulienė and Noreikis proclaimed St. Francis of Assisi Day, October 4, to be Compassion Day in Lithuania.

“On this day,” they declared, “animals are not to be slaughtered, loaded, or transported to be killed, hunted, fished, experimented upon, nor euthanized at shelters unless deemed necessary by a physician or veterinarian” to relieve incurable pain.

“Draft horses, circus animals, and other working animals are to be given a day of rest,” they added.

Said Noreikis, “The day was launched at 6:00 a.m. on the national TV early morning program, followed by numerous radio shows and alerts in the newspapers. Already more than 2,000 children were preparing to visit the National Zoo,” bringing treats for the animals.

Alma Adamkeine, the First Lady of Lithuania, greeted the children at the Zoo School, a facility funded by Naturewatch of Britain. Zoo director Vaclovas Dumcius was official host of the day’s events.

The LiSPA, chartered in 1873, unveiled a 60-page humane education curriculum that is expected to be adopted soon by the Minister of Education, to be taught in all 2000 Lithuanian elementary schools.

“On this special day,” the 6:00 a.m. broadcast said, “we want all Lithuanians to reflect on the importance of animals and the social and economic benefits that they bring to the people, reminding all to follow St. Francis’ example. We want to highlight the moral obligation that we all have to ensure that animals are not treated cruelly.”

Repeated several times during the day, the message offered specific appreciations of cattle, horses, hens, cats, dogs, and wildlife.



The CETA/Leo Tolstoy Chapter antifur ghouls. (CETA/Tolstoy photo)

Russian, Korean, & Chinese pelt demand drives U.S. fur trapping

SEATTLE, VANCOUVER, NEW ORLEANS—“The main markets for trapped fur are in Russia, Korea, and China,” Seattle fur broker Irwin Goldberg told Joel Gay of the *Anchorage Daily News* in December 2002. Goldberg said river otter pelts were selling to China this winter at about half again the average price of recent years.

“Illinois’ raccoon population has declined about 10%, officials say, largely because of demand for their pelts in the former Soviet Union,” recently wrote Jay Hughes of Associated Press.

Killing 86,673 raccoons in 2000-2001, Illinois trappers raised the total to 165,373 in 2001-2002, 76% of the animals they skinned, and more than doubled their income, which rose from \$682,000 to \$1.4 million.

Reports from Alaska and Pennsylvania fur brokers indicate, however, that mink, fox, wolf, and wolverine pelt prices are all currently selling at about 25% to 50% of their 1980s peaks.

ANIMAL PEOPLE analysis of the most recent available state trapping reports indicates that about 125,000 trappers are now active in the U.S.—about half as many as could trap if every holder of “small game” permits that allow both hunting and trapping actually used the permit to trap. State wildlife agencies began promoting the combination permits during the late 1980s and early 1990s in hopes of stimulating flagging trapping permit sales and reducing administrative paperwork.

The number of animals trapped for fur in Canada fell to new lows in 2001-2002, according to the Association for the Protection of Fur-Bearing Animals, whose founder,

George Clements, has tracked the data for more than 50 years. In 1979, Clements says, Canadians trapped 5.5 million animals for fur. The toll declined to 3.3 million in 1987, and in 2001-2002 fell to 895,000.

Market demand for lower-priced furs, notably muskrat and nutria, remains weak. A bounty of \$4.00 per nutria tail, instituted in November 2002, motivated Louisiana trappers to kill 20,517 nutria during the first month it was in effect—but that was about half the number they would have to kill to meet the target of 400,000 by the March 31 end of the state trapping season. The projected bounty payout of \$12.5 million over the next five years is administrated by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, using federal wetlands restoration funding.

Native to South America, nutria were introduced to Louisiana and several other states early in the 20th century as an intended replacement for trapped-out beaver. Louisiana trappers killed as many as 180,000 nutria per year during the 1970s and 1980s—and paid the state a royalty on pelt sales.

As trapped fur prices and the royalty revenue fell toward the end of the decade, state officials tried to combat declining sales of nutria garments and growing opposition to fur trapping by blaming nutria for coastal erosion.

Other evident causes of the sinking Louisiana coastline include hurricanes, subsidence due to offshore oil drilling, and canalization of waterways.

The major natural predators of nutria are alligators, considered endangered 15 years ago, whose recovery in Louisiana parallels the decline of nutria trapping.

Post-Soviet humane groups (from

sidered dilapidated by Third World standards. Poor maintenance is half the problem; poor design is the rest. Climate-inappropriate monumental exteriors thrown up with hasty site preparation during the Stalin and Khrushchev regimes conceal interiors suffering from inadequate lighting, erratic heating, leaky pipes, and drains that decades of enormous weight unevenly settling into soft soil have left trying to empty uphill.

As bad as the conditions were, however, the scientists opened their doors with evident pride in their ability to function under the adversities.

The Kiev University biology department, for instance, allowed **ANIMAL PEOPLE** free access to their rabbit, rodent, and dog holding facilities, acknowledging even before opening the first door that nothing would meet the standards of the U.S. Animal Welfare Act. Renovations and repairs were at last underway, however, apparently for the first time since the laboratory building opened circa 1960.

The rabbits and rodents were housed in rusty wire cages, but were clean, well-ventilated, and well-fed. Most were not afraid to be handled. Most of the dogs enjoyed roofed outdoor runs funded by Naturewatch, of Britain, and built under supervision of SOS Animals Ukraine.

Four dogs remained in the old indoor quarters, consisting of rusted steel cells in a dank, mold-stained cement room, portions of which appeared to be more-or-less perpetually under an inch or two of dirty water. One major source of the water was condensation from the naked steam pipes that provided heating. For beds the dogs had cut-down old wooden shipping pallets, too small for their size, so that parts of their bodies lay on the concrete floor.

Staff members told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that these dogs were not allowed outdoors, and were not exercised outside their cages. One dog said to be aggressive—an unusual trait among dogs chosen for lab use—seemed to be frightened and depressed.

At the Kharkov veterinary university it was evident that a center for bioethics supported by the Leo Tolstoy Chapter occupied one of the best-appointed rooms in the veterinary science building.

The spirits of youth could be much dampened by the physical conditions of the Kharkov universities—but the Leo Tolstoy Chapter does something about that, too, convening frequent energetic multimedia discussion meetings, rallies, and protests. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** witnessed two variety show-like presentations featuring a dance act by former world-class gymnast Elena Slyusarchik, who married Parfenov in October 2002, videos starring Michael Jackson and Paul McCartney, lively question-and-answer sessions, and dramatic anti-fur “fashion shows” featuring The Ghouls, an anti-fur acting duo.

One audience, consisting primarily of science and vocational students, was overwhelming friendly. The other audience, at a cultural institute, included some people who were overtly hostile. Parfenov enjoyed the friendly group but seemed most in his element roaring back at those among the other group who rose from the floor to bait him.



Going naked in Ukrainian winter rather than wearing fur. (CETA/Leo Tolstoy chapter photo)

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More events

Advocacy, <jlewin@igc.org>.
(continued on page 11)
March 20: Great American Meatout 2003. Info: 1-800-MEATOUT or <www.meatout.org>.
April 1: Deadline, Be Kind to Animals Kid Contest. Info: 1-800-227-4645 or <www.american-humane.org>.
April 3-5: HSUS Animal Care Expo, Reno, Nev. Info: <www.hsus.org>.
April 25-27: No More Homeless Pets, Anaheim, Calif. Info: Best Friends Animal Sanctuary, 435-644-2001, x129, or <www.bestfriends.org>.
May 4-10: Be Kind to Animals Kids Week. Info: 1-800-227-4645 or <www.americanhumane.org>.
May 6-10: Asia for Animals II conf., Hong Kong. Info: <chris.hanselman@spca.org.hk>.
May 16-18: Off-Lead Training Expo and Natl. Pet Expo, Lebanon, Pa. Info: <Barkleigh@aol.com>.
May 20-24: Intl. Seminar on Wildlife Rights and Wild Nature Freedom, Kiev, Ukraine, co-presented by the Kiev Ecology Cultural Center, Azerbaijan SPCA, and Wildlife Protection Center. Info: <aspca@azintex.com>.
June 4-7: A.L.I.V.E. in Canada: Converting to a Let-Live Nation, Windsor, Ontario. Info: <conference2003@jazzpurr.org>; <www.jazzpurr.org>.
June 17-21: Vegetarian Festival, Turkey. Info: <www.european-vegetarian.org>.

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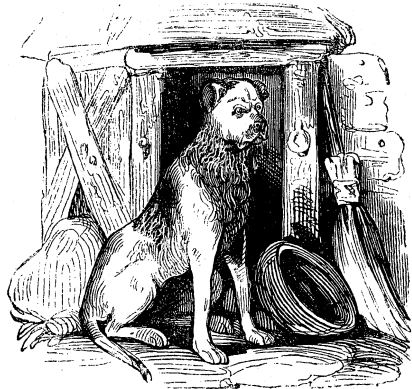
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The Watchdog

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

McDonald’s settlement challenged by 6 of 7 original plaintiffs

CHICAGO—“We are not being besieged by thousands of angry vegetarians,” Houston attorney Cory S. Fein told Cook County Judge Richard Siebel on January 13.

But Fein may have invited such a response. Fein was in court to defend the list of 26 proposed grant recipients offered by McDonald’s Restaurants in settlement of class action lawsuits brought by Hindus and vegetarians who unwittingly ate French fries seasoned in a mist of beef broth. McDonald’s advertised that its fries were cooked in pure vegetable oil from 1990 until after Seattle attorney Harish Bharti filed the first of a series of related cases in May 2001.

In June 2002 McDonald’s proposed to settle the class actions by donating \$10 million to nonprofit organizations representing the interests of the plaintiffs: \$6 million to charities representing or benefiting vegetarians; \$2 million to charities representing or benefiting Hindus and/or Sikhs; \$1 million to charities addressing children’s health and/or malnutrition; and \$1 million to charities promoting Jewish dietary law.

Bharti and the attorneys for plaintiffs who filed parallel cases in other states, including Fein, accepted the settlement in principle. Six of the seven original plaintiffs, however, have rejected the proposed allocation of the funding, especially the \$6 million supposed to benefit vegetarianism, and have fired the attorneys who agreed to it—who are now working to keep it in place.

One original plaintiff, Cherie Travis of Downer’s Grove, Illinois, has reportedly filed a motion alleging that this violates the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct, which stipulate that “A lawyer who has formerly represented a client in a matter shall not thereafter...represent another person in the same or a substantially related matter in which that person’s interests

are materially adverse to the interests of the former client.”

Bharti has asked Judge Siebel to appoint a special master to oversee a distribution of the money that would be more in accord with the plaintiffs’ wishes. A ruling is not expected before January 27.

The settlement currently proposes that American Vegan Society and the Preventive Medicine Research Institute headed by vegetarian advocate Dean Ornish would each get \$500,000. These allocations are apparently accepted by all plaintiffs without objection.

However, the settlement also proposes that the Baltimore-based Vegetarian Resource Group would get \$1.4 million and the North American Vegetarian Society would get \$1 million even though both organizations editorially opposed lawsuits like the case against McDonald’s in their membership publications. This part of the settlement is strongly opposed by Jeffrey A. Nelson of <www.VegSource.com>, who testified in Chicago against the McDonald’s list, along with Cornell University professor T. Colin Campbell, attorney Amy Breyer as representative of the Vegetarian Legal Action Network and National Health Association president Mark Epstein.

Nelson stipulated that since VegSource is not a non-profit organization, it would not be eligible to receive funding no matter how the grants are eventually distributed.

The settlement further would give \$500,000 to the American Dietetic Association Foundation; \$250,000 to Vegetarian Vision Inc., a Hindu organization based in New York City; \$250,000 to Loma Linda University, of Santa Rosa, California to “expand circulation of the *Vegetarian Nutrition & Health* newsletter” it publishes and “to develop a web site”; \$800,000 to Tufts University; \$250,000 to the

Department of Nutrition at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, to fund studies by Stephen Zeisel, M.D., of the effects of veganism in pregnancy; and \$550,000 to three Islamic organizations which reportedly teach about *halal* slaughter, the Islamic equivalent of kosher slaughter.

These allocations are more broadly opposed. Campbell, whose research in China during the 1980s helped to establish the association of meat consumption with increased rates of cancer and heart disease, testified that the research components of the settlement proposed by McDonald’s would “set back vegetarianism for 10 to 20 years,” because the researchers are allegedly hostile to vegetarianism.

Members of the Tufts University nutrition department have been vocally at odds with vegetarian advocates Michael Klaper, M.D., and John McDougall, M.D., “to the point where McDougall had to hire a lawyer and force Tufts to retract allegedly defamatory statements made about his work,” Nelson said at the VegSource web site. “Zeisel,” Nelson added, “has been quoted in multiple publications as stating that he believes vegan women should go off the vegan diet when pregnant and eat eggs, drink milk, and perhaps eat beef liver” to get choline, a nutrient needed to prevent birth defects.

Letters against the proposed settlement were submitted to the court by representatives of Compassion Over Killing, the Farm Animal Reform Movement, Farm Sanctuary, the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, the Student Animal Rights Alliance, Vegan Outreach, and Viva!, as well as by individual vegetarian advocates including Lawrence Carter-Long, Sarah Clifton, Mary Finelli, Pat Fish, Stanley and Rhoda Sapon, Paul Shapiro, Joanne Stepaniak, Bernard Unti, and Lige Weil, among a long list of others.

“The company doing the ‘mail-outs’ gets most of the money” —another ex-Eberle client

McLEAN, Va.—Fundraiser Bruce Eberle, representing many of the animal protection charities with the highest ratios of fundraising to program expense of all those whose IRS Form 990 filings **ANIMAL PEOPLE** monitors, has apparently both gained and lost animal protection clients since **ANIMAL PEOPLE** last listed those known to be associated with him.

Discontinuing a relationship with Eberle is the Dream Catcher Farm, Sanctuary, of Rocky Mount, Virginia.

“We are no longer using any type of fundraising company,” founder Catherine Sutphin wrote in an open letter to donors. “We tried using one for a couple of ‘mail-outs,’ but not all the money went to the sanctuary for the horses. We would net about 8%-10%... The company doing the ‘mail-outs’ gets most of the money for mailing list rentals, bank statements, designing, printing, [and] stuffing and mailing letters.

“Further,” Sutphin said, “I find it gut-wrenching to receive a letter [asking me] to donate money to something that shows pictures of sick, physically injured, and blind animals. I understand this type of thing may work to draw money, but we hope to prove that theory wrong.”

Sutphin’s words parallel those of another former Eberle client, Kay McElroy of the Cedarhill Animal Sanctuary in Caledonia, Mississippi, whose experience **ANIMAL PEOPLE** detailed in an October 2000.

Eberle appears to have gained as a client Peaceful Valley Donkey Rescue, of Acton, California, founded about two years ago by former Wild Burro Rescue volunteers Mark and Amy Meyers.

Diana Chontos and her former husband Gene Chontos began Wild Burro Rescue in 1990 after learning while on a wilderness trek with their domesticated burros that the National Park Service was shooting wild burros in Death Valley and the Mojave Desert. WBR has managed to prevent further burro shootings since 1994 by annually removing quotas of burros allocated by the Park Service.

The initial Eberle appeal for Peaceful Valley Donkey Rescue solicits help to prevent a resumption of the shooting. This could happen under pressure of bighorn sheep reintroduction proponents, who say the presence of the burros inhibits the recovery of the sheep.

Feral burros and sheep coexisted in the Mojave for nearly 500 years, until competition and diseases from domestic sheep combined with hunting pressure in the mid-20th century to drive the sheep toward extinction.

The most recent IRS Form 990 filings of other known Eberle animal protection clients show fundraising plus administrative costs of up to 86% for Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue; 69% for Tiger Haven; 54% for Tiger Creek; and an indeterminate total for Wildlife Waystation because the line on the Form 990 where fees paid to professional fundraisers are supposed to be declared was left blank.

No current Form 990 is available for Great Cats In Crisis, Noah’s Lost Ark, and other apparent Eberle clients.

The Wise Giving Alliance recommends a ceiling of 35% for combined fundraising plus administrative expense.

Eberle accused **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in a lawsuit filed in July 2002 of libel and interfering in his business relationship with the Dream Catcher Farm, Sanctuary, although **ANIMAL PEOPLE** is unaware of having had any contact with anyone associated with it while it was an Eberle client.

Obliged by the Circuit Court of Fairfax County to refile the charge of interfering with a business relationship, due to initial inspecificity, Eberle claimed in the refileing that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** cost him relationships with the Yellowstone Park Foundation, Vital Ground Foundation, and Summit Assistance

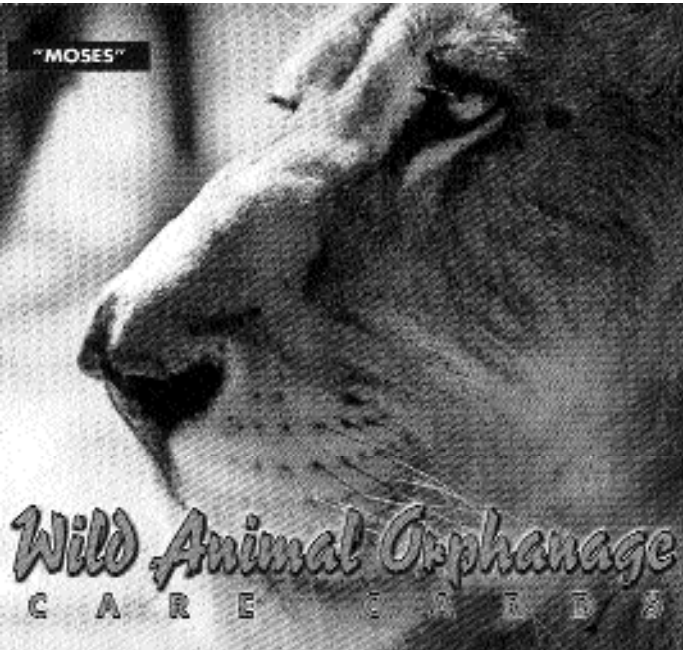
Dogs. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** is also unaware of having ever had direct contract with these.

ANIMAL PEOPLE recently rejected a “settlement offer” from Eberle which amounted to demanding that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** should cease all critical coverage of his fundraising operations and allow him to advertise. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** made clear that while we will correct any factual error in our coverage pertaining to anyone, if it is actually shown to be an error, we will not compromise the integrity of either our news coverage or our advertising acceptance policy.

The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** coverage pertaining to Eberle is grouped at our web site, <www.animalpeoplenews.org>, accessible by clicking “Why is fundraiser Bruce Eberle suing us?”

Relevant documentation of Eberle’s history may also be accessed, including a special report by Laura Miller of the Center for Media and Democracy, and the conclusion of the 1992 U.S. Senate Select Committee on MIA/POW that Eberle in the early 1980s produced “clear examples of misleading solicitations” pertaining to the MIA/POW issue.

Moses arrived severely malnourished, dehydrated, and covered with sores. He was owned by a private collector. No federal laws protect these animals when they are kept as pets.



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SHARK bites Nature Conservancy

CHICAGO—"We are going to expose The Nature Conservancy for allowing hunting, especially canned hunting, on its land," SHARK founder Steve Hindi declared as his 2003 New Year's resolution.

Hindi followed up by deploying the SHARK video truck against TNC activities at Wilder Farms, near Lewistown, Illinois.

TNC bought the 7,500-acre site from Maurice Wilder in 2000, but leased 200 acres used to keep about 400 elk back to Wilder under a contract expiring in 2009. Wilder in November 2001 sold the elk to Kevin Williams of Breeds, Illinois.

Unable to move live elk due to state restrictions meant to prevent the spread of chronic wasting syndrome, Williams has reportedly allowed paying customers to

shoot them in their pens and butcher them on site.

"The TNC office on this property lies between the parking lot for the killers and one of the pens where the tame elk were shot," Hindi said. "TNC was surrounded by the slaughter and had a front row seat for it, but did nothing to stop it."

TNC, with income of \$610 million in 2001, does not accept gifts of land if made on condition that it will never be used for hunting, fishing, or trapping.

The methods used by TNC to extirpate non-native species who were brought to Hawaii and the Channel Islands off California to be hunted, after "canned hunts" on TNC property there closed, have previously drawn protest from The Fund for Animals, In Defense of Animals, and PETA.

Protesting is *good* for you!

LONDON—"People should get more involved in campaigns, struggles, and social movements, for their own personal good," University of Sussex psychologist Dr. John Drury recently told *Reuters Health*. Interviewing nearly 40 activists on issues including fox hunting, the environment, and labor relations, Drury found that protesting helped them overcome feelings of personal stress, pain, anxiety, and depression.

MSPCA in a labor dispute

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Rowley Memorial Animal Hospital, a branch of the Massachusetts SPCA, has "demanded that newly hired certified veterinary technicians not be part of" Service Employees Union Local 285, and that vet techs already on the job "be given an option to leave the union," according to Springfield *Valley Advocate* reporter Chris Kanaracus.

In addition, the MSPCA is asking Rowley staff to pay 10% of their health insurance premiums, now entirely paid for them. Local 285 representative Tim Oppenheimer noted that while the MSPCA lost money in 2001, all six of the top-paid MSPCA officers received substantial raises, including president Gus Thornton, due to retire, whose pay was boosted 18% to \$258,400.

BONUS FOR FAILURE?

LOS ANGELES—The Greater Los Angeles Zoo Association kept \$7.3 million over the past five years that should have been given to the city-operated zoo, Los Angeles city controller Laura Chick reported in December 2002 after completing an audit. GLAZA is the independent non-profit entity that conducts fundraising activities for the zoo.

"Chick is seeking a legal opinion from the City Attorney as to whether the city should try to recover the funds," *Los Angeles Daily News* staff writer Harrison Sheppard reported.

Even before the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 brought a nationwide collapse of nonprofit fundraising, GLAZA "missed its fundraising goals twice since 1998 and a third time this year," Sheppard wrote.

The 2001-2002 fundraising goal was \$7.5 million, but GLAZA raised just \$2.2 million, falling 71% short.

However, Chick revealed, ex-GLAZA president Don Youpa was given a performance bonus of \$20,000 on top of his \$175,000 salary.

Alan Berger leaving API

SACRAMENTO—Alan Berger, Animal Protection Institute executive director since July 1994, "resigned from API on December 7," Berger told *ANIMAL PEOPLE*, "with my last day being April 30, 2003. We have already started a search for a replacement," Berger said, pledging to "assist the board in this process and participate in a smooth transition."

API revenue fell by \$2.3 million (61%) in 2001—before controversy erupted in March 2002 when Berger fired Lou Griffin, director since 1980 of the South Texas Primate Observatory. Annexed by API in January 2000, the facility is now called the Texas Snow Monkey Sanctuary.

Griffin in July 2002 filed a cruelty charge against API for allegedly neglecting the medical needs of some of the monkeys, one of whom was found dead in a sanctuary water tank, while others have reportedly escaped into the surrounding countryside. Griffin also sued current sanctuary manager Tom Quinn, API, and API southwestern representative Don Barnes for alleged libel and slander.

Quinn on September 22 charged Griffin with alleged criminal trespass during her ongoing investigation of reports that monkeys are at large. Griffin denies being on sanctuary property.

Other API employees who were prominent during the more prosperous years of the Berger regime have departed during the past two years, including former program director Dena Jones in 2001 and web site/Internet coordinator Lawrence Carter-Long in September 2002.

Carter-Long is now with In Defense of Animals. Jones is apparently no longer employed in animal protection.

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WHO GETS THE MONEY? ADDENDA — HOW TO READ THE DATA

The data below updates and supplements the 13th annual **ANIMAL PEOPLE** “Who gets the money?” report on the budgets, assets, and salaries paid by the major U.S. animal-related charities, plus miscellaneous local activist groups, humane societies, and some prominent organizations abroad, published in our December 2002 edition.

Foreign data is stated in U.S. dollars at average 2001 exchange rates.

Most charities are identified in the second column by apparent focus: **A** for advocacy, **C** for conservation of habitat via acquisition, **E** for education, **H** for support of hunting (either for "wildlife management" or recreation), **L** for litigation, **N** for neutering, **P** for publication, **R** for animal rights, **S** for shelter/sanctuary maintenance, **V** for focus on vivisection, and **W** for animal welfare.

Most of the financial data for U.S. organizations comes from Internal Revenue Service Form 990 filings. The basic data on any U.S. charity and often full Form 990s are available—free—at <www.guidestar.com>. The data for foreign organizations, and for U.S. organizations when Form 990 is unavailable, comes from published balance sheets.

Who Gets The Money? enables donors to evaluate charities using three different standard fiscal measures.

The yardstick most used by charity heads is the balance of donations, program service revenue, and unrelated business income (such as receipts from running a thrift store) with the expense of running programs.

The ideal is that the program budget should equal the funds raised or earned within

the year, while interest on reserves should cover the cost of raising the money. Capital-intensive special projects, e.g. building a shelter, should be funded by grants and bequests.

This yardstick favors charities old enough to attract big bequests. If younger charities try to build reserves big enough to pay interest equal to their fundraising cost, they are at risk of becoming direct mail mills.

Comparing program service to overhead expense is the evaluative approach favored by the Wise Giving Alliance, formed by a merger of the Philanthropic Advisory Service of the Council of Better Business Bureaus with the National Charities Information Bureau. Their standard is that charities should spend at least 65% of their budgets on programs, excluding direct mail appeals. This standard is stricter—and more indicative of priorities—than IRS rules, which allow charities to call some direct mail costs “program service,” as “public education.”

The % column in our tables states each charity's overhead and fundraising costs as it declares them.

The **ADJ** column states those costs as they appear to be, if we ask of each mailing, “Would this have been sent if postal rules forbade including a donor card and a return envelope?” If the answer is no, the mailing should properly be called “fundraising.”

Differences between the declared and adjusted balance of program and fundraising/ overhead spending appear in boldface. Groups which collect interest on large endowments tend to have lower overhead because they can do less fundraising.

The third standard evaluative approach is to compare budget to assets. Note that total assets may add up to less than the sum of tangible assets plus funds and investments because of declared liabilities, such as mortgage debt on real estate. Italics, in the asset columns, indicate a deficit.

Says the Wise Giving Alliance, "Usually, the organization's net assets available for the next fiscal year should not be more than twice the higher of the current year's expenses or the next year's budget."

More complete explanations of how to read and analyze the data was included in the December 2002 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, and is in the annual **ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities** handbook (\$20, published each April).


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—Wolf Clifton

BUDGETS, PROGRAMS, OVERHEAD & ASSETS - Data received after December 2002 deadline

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	GIVEN	EARNED	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ADJ	NET ASSETS	TANGIBLE	ASSETS
FUNDS/INVEST	NOTE										
Good Shepherd Foundation	AE	\$ 16,302	\$ 92,634	\$ 82,455	\$ 10,179	11%	11%	\$ 1,774,976	\$ 598,721	\$ 985,212	1
Greek Animal Welfare Fund	AES	\$ 160,760	\$ 259,184	\$ 153,202	\$ 105,982	41%	41%	\$ 550,334	\$ 3,224	\$ 1,006,850	
Humane Society of Missouri	S	\$ 8,238,827	\$ 9,170,263	\$ 6,324,851	\$ 2,845,412	31%	31%	\$ 56,807,194	\$ 1,554,621	\$ 16,280,181	2
In Defence of Animals (INDIA)	\$	30,661	\$ 41,613	\$ 35,947	\$ 5,666	14%	14%	\$ 19,174	\$ 8,376	\$ 9,457	3
Natl Wildlife Federation	AEH	\$ 64,482,242	\$ 110,248,511	\$ 94,111,288	\$ 16,137,223	15%	25%	\$ 25,547,384	\$ 33,255,448	\$ 12,857,088	4
PAWS Animal Rescue (IRELAND)	S	\$ 165,800	\$ 199,182	\$ 159,052	\$ 40,130	20%	20%	\$ (not available)		\$ 3	
Primarily Primates	S	\$ 835,423	\$ 962,473	\$ 542,020	\$ 420,453	44%	44%	\$ 2,333,572	\$ 2,333,572	\$ 114,179	5
SPA de Leon (FRANCE)	S	\$ 2,962,523	\$ 2,619,446	\$ 1,828,311	\$ 1,082,185	41%	41%	\$ (not available)			
Wildlife Waystation	S	\$ 1,922,833	\$ 3,564,721	\$ 2,458,892	\$ 1,105,829	31%	31%	\$ 2,073,474	\$ 1,612,587	\$ 1,041,627	6

McCartney, wrestlers slam WWF

LONDON, U.K.; HART-FORD, Connecticut—Rock star Sir Paul McCartney opened 2003 by joining an global tag-team of critics of the World Wildlife Fund.

“I was appalled to learn from PETA that the U.S. office of the WWF has been a driving force behind the design and development of one of the largest animal testing programmes in international history,” McCartney wrote to WWF director general Claude Martin, accusing WWF of “pressurizing the U.S. Congress to require the testing of chemicals for hormone-disrupting effects.”

McCartney referred to the High Production Volume Challenge testing program begun in 2000 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The program seeks to fill gaps in the U.S. registry data on about 25,000 chemical products that were labeled “safe” before various neurotoxic and ecotoxic effects were suspected, and before methods were developed to detect them. The program resulted from 31 years of legal work by the Environmental Defense Fund, but is endorsed by WWF and most other major environmental organizations.

World Wrestling Entertainment Inc. attorney Jerry DeVitt meanwhile denounced a WWF demand for \$90 million from the WWE, in settlement of \$360 million in damage claims, as “in my opinion nothing more than a shakedown.” WWF is reportedly seeking to enforce the demand by trying to block sales of wrestling video games that bear the former logo of WWE, founded as the World Wrestling Federation.

WWE changed names in May 2002 after the World Wildlife Fund won two British court rulings that it infringed the WWF trademark by using the same initials.

“We will not pay extortion or send \$90 million of our hard-earned money to Swiss bank accounts,” affirmed WWE chief executive officer Linda McMahon.

Counterpunch columnist Jeffrey St. Clair meanwhile ripped WWF on December 5 for allegedly becoming “little more than the well-paid zombies of the corporations they have gotten into bed with,” naming 10 major corporate donors to WWF with dubious records on animals, the environment, and human rights.

Budgets, Programs, Overhead, & Assets notes on WHO GETS THE MONEY? addenda, plus top salaries if available

1 - Founded in 1949 by Rosalie Gordon, **The Good Shepherd Foundation** formerly operated an animal shelter, spay/neuter project, and thrift store in northern California. After Gordon died in 1990, the presidency passed to her niece, then known as **Tanya Keogh**. Her husband **Bill Keogh** was charged with **Animal Liberation Front** activity in 1990. The charges were dropped when the prosecution refused to identify a key source. Divorcing him, Tanya Keogh married **Sydney Ross Singer**, with whom she started the **Institute for the Study of Culturogenic Disease** in 1991, under the nonprofit umbrella of the Good Shepherd Foundation. She is now known as **Soma Grismaijer-Singer**. The California shelter burned down in 1995. The Good Shepherd Foundation relocated to Paho, Hawaii. Current projects include amplifying claims that “flat sleeping causes brain congestion and pressure,” that “Breast disease is only a problem in cultures where women wear bras,” and that conventional toilet posture is unhealthy. The most prominent animal-related project is opposition to proposed aerial spraying of caffeine, hydrated lime, and citric acid to combat the spread in Hawaii of at least four species of Caribbean tree frog. The Good Shepherd Foundation filing of IRS Form 990 calls the proposed caffeine use “a potential hazard to human life.” Singer recently proposed to hand-capture the estimated several thousand tree frogs by hand and repatriate them to Puerto Rico.

2 - **The Humane Society of Missouri** claims \$27.2 million in assets of a nature unclear from IRS Form 990 (filing of 9/21/2001). President **Kathy Warnick**, paid \$41,538 for a partial year, is reportedly now paid circa \$140,000/year. Top-paid staff included chief financial officer **Granville Buckley**,

\$69,071, plus veterinarians **Peter Cappel**, \$94,868; **Lonny Dixon**, \$70,990; **David Noatch**, \$61,588; and **Larry Alkire**, \$59,260.

3 - **In Defence of Animals** in India and **PAWS Animal Rescue** of Ireland have no connection with the U.S. organizations of similar name.

4 - **The National Wildlife Federation** top-paid staff were president **Mark Van Putten**, \$297,810; treasurer **Lawrence J. Amon**, \$185,368; secretary **Eileen Johnson**, \$159,649; assistant treasurer **Dulce Gomez-Zormelo**, \$106,835; and assistant secretary **Matthew Clanton**, \$76,709. NWF vice chair **Edward Clark** objected to a December 2002 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** mention that, “The NWF was formed in 1936 as the national umbrella for 48 state hunting clubs.” Some NWF affiliates have de-emphasized hunting, but official NWF policy still states, “We support hunting.” **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has asked NWF repeatedly since March 1998 if it has encouraged members and affiliates to refrain from participating in prairie dog and ground squirrel killing contests, in

view of NWF efforts to list prairie dogs as a threatened species. Clark promised to try to get an answer, but as yet has not. The unaffiliated but parallel **Saskatoon Wildlife Federation** hosted a ground squirrel killing contest in spring 2002. The also unaffiliated but parallel **British Columbia Wildlife Federation** on November 25, 2002 celebrated the passage of the B.C. Hunting and Fishing Heritage Act, establishing a legal right to hunt and fish. The **Ontario Wildlife Federation**, another unaffiliated but parallel organization, earlier in 2002 won passage of a similar bill.

5 - **Primarily Primates** president **Wally Swett** was paid \$57,692. Vice president **Stephen Tello** was paid \$21,242.

6 - **Wildlife Waystation** president **Martine Colette** was paid \$60,000. Secretary **Bob Wenners** (who left in mid-2002) was paid \$57,504. Representing Wildlife Waystation throughout 2001, direct mail fundraiser **Bruce Eberle** said his firm was paid on a flat fee basis, but the Waystation filing of IRS Form 990 declares that no professional fundraising fees were paid.

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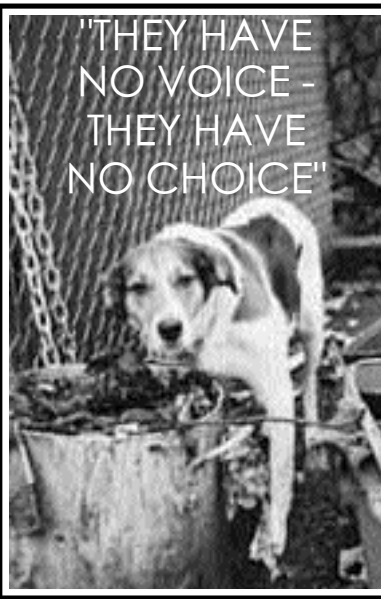
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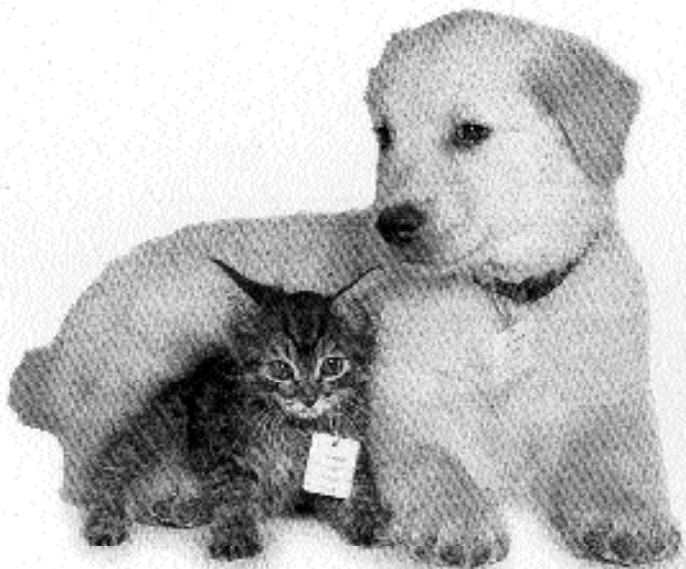
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Greece considers new national animal control law in anticipation of 2004 Olympic furor

ATHENS—Greek deputy agriculture minister Fotis Hadzimichalis on December 19, 2002 introduced a proposed national animal control bill which according to Agence France-Presse “would discourage Greeks from abandoning their animals, while allowing local authorities to collect, sterilize, and in certain cases kill stray dogs.”

Hadzimichalis told Agence France-Presse that, “This is the practical answer to those who malignly accused our country of creating crematoria for strays ahead of the 2004 Olympic Games.”

The proposed law reportedly stipulates that dogs found at large will be vaccinated, sterilized, held for a reclaim period, and then be returned to the capture point if deemed healthy and not dangerous. Those suffering from incurable illness or infirmity and those considered dangerous will be killed.

According to Agence France-Presse, the proposed law also forbids allowing dogs to run at large in public places, dogfighting, and breeding animals for fights or “other events that can cause pain, anxiety, or death.”

The proposed law was introduced with a proposal to tax dogs to fund enforcement and sheltering, but the taxation provision was withdrawn after animal advocates warned that it might encourage abandonments.

Hadzimichalis proposed the law in

response to more than a year of campaigning by activists who warn that the 2004 Olympics could become a pretext for exterminating street dogs and feral cats.

“Illegal poisoning of free-roaming animals occurs every day. Given the frequency of poisonings, we are concerned that they will escalate as Greece prepares to host the 2004 Olympics,” Coalition In Defense of Animals in Greece cofounder Anne Scheving warned in the November 2002 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Thessaloniki animal advocate John Laden attended the November 2002 International Companion Animal Welfare Conference in Prague, he told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, primarily to warn that some Greek cities might simply truck dogs into remote regions and release them into pens to starve, out of sight and out of mind. Laden claimed to know of specific locations where this is already done. Dogcatchers have used similar tactics in several other nations when caught between factions wanting just to get rid of street dogs and factions opposing poisoning.

On November 28, soon after the Prague conference, Greek military reserve Lieutenant Dimitris Tachas, 28, drew a five-month suspended sentence for beheading eight newborn puppies with an ax at the Langadas military training camp in Thessaloniki.

Greek authorities cited the case as a demonstration of intent to abolish cruelty to animals, but the suspended sentence was less encouraging to many animal defenders than the simultaneous acquittal of Private Vassilis Routsis for allegedly assaulting Tachas after discovering the killings.

Antonis Papadopolos, 57, of Ioannis Rendis, Piraeus, was sentenced on December 27 to serve 27 months in prison and was fined 900 euros for unlawfully killing animals, destroying property, resisting arrest, and illegal possession and use of a weapon. Police reportedly caught Papadopolos in the act of fatally shooting four dogs. Firing two shots into the air, Papadopolos allegedly fled by car to Moschato, where he smashed the window of a police vehicle before being subdued. He was freed pending the outcome of an appeal of his sentence.



Street dog typical of central Europe. (K.B.)

The Tachas and Papadopolos prosecutions did not prevent the poisoning of dozens of dogs and cats in and around the National Gardens in Athens on New Year's Eve., just ahead of a visit by European Union president Romano Prodi. The St. Francis of Assisi Animal Welfare Society posted a reward of 1,500 euros for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the poisoner, and held a protest march to publicize the case.

Greek nonenforcement of European Union animal welfare standards was exposed by undercover video released at a January 9 media conference in Brussels by the British group Compassion In World Farming and the European Coalition for Farm Animals.

The video showed sheep and goats being slaughtered in at least two Greek abattoirs without effective prestunning.

“The Greek authorities have known of the serious problems in their slaughterhouses for many years and have not acted,” CIWF and the ECFA charged.

“This new evidence follows a CIWF investigation in 1998 which showed illegal slaughter methods in Greek sheep abattoirs. In 2001, a European Commission report was highly critical of welfare standards in Greek slaughterhouses. The Greek authorities have failed to take any action to stop this law-breaking and suffering,” the video presenters added.

Greece currently chairs the E.C. The chair rotates among the member nations every six months.

WPIX settles libel claim over dog meat expose

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Tribune Co., owner of both WPIX-TV Channel 11 in New York city and the *Long Island Newsday* newspaper, announced in *Newsday* on January 11 that it had “reached a settlement over a series of controversial stories that examined if dog meat was popular in New York,” aired by Channel 11 reporter Polly Kreisman on November 19-20, 2001.

“The agreement said that WPIX-TV aired the stories in 2001 along with footage of Ju Ho Kim and his wife Roslyn Kim, selling what a WPIX-TV spokesman said was a mix of canine and coyote meat to a Humane Society of the U.S. investigator,” *Newsday* continued. “The Kims said in a civil lawsuit that the stories by reporter Polly Kreisman hurt their business and harmed the Korean American community.”

Channel 11 said through a

spokesperson that it “stands behind its story,” but also said that it and Kreisman “have assured the Kims that it was not their intention to accuse them of selling domesticated dogs for food. In fact, neither Kreisman nor the station is aware of evidence supporting a contention that the Kims have sold domestic dog for food.”

ANIMAL PEOPLE and *New York Post* reporter Don Kaplan found in separate follow-up investigations that the only sale of recognizable canine meat that Kreisman showed taking place was solicited by people involved in producing her reports—and the source was a coyote, shot by a local hunter.

ANIMAL PEOPLE asked Kreisman repeatedly, soon after her reports were broadcast, if she could better support her claims, but received from her only several curt retorts.

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Researchers oust Maneka Gandhi (from p. 1)

appointees to the CPCSEA met just twice in four years. “During the next 27 years,” Krishna said, “the CPCSEA was ritually renominated by the Government of India, with the chair being always the head of the Indian Council of Medical Research, or an equally senior official of the Ministry of Health. It too met precisely twice. Not one notice was issued to any lab for contravention of the rules. Not one inspection was made,” even though the Blue Cross of India often exposed abuses that occurred within CPCSEA jurisdiction.

Nanditha Krishna, wife of Chinny Krishna, in March 1978 authored a magazine exposé of the suffering of monkeys trapped in India and sold to foreign labs.

“Then-Prime Minister Mararji Desai acted swiftly,” Chinny Krisha observed. “Within days, the export of monkeys was banned. But precious little happened with regard to the animals suffering and ill-treated in Indian labs, which included hundreds of monkeys.”

The Indian National Science Academy separately produced a new set of research guidelines in 1992. Still, laboratories remained at liberty to do as they would until 1996, when then-Animal Welfare Board of India chair A.K. Chatterjee, a retired army general, managed to reconstitute the CPCSEA with Mrs. Gandhi as chair and Chinny Krishna as a member, outnumbered by four heads of government research institutions.

86% of labs flunked

Though the balance favored research, the CPCSEA at last began to enforce the two sets of long-neglected animal welfare standards. Of 467 laboratories visited by the CPCSEA, exactly 400—86%—failed to meet the basic animal housing and care requirements.

“Many government departments refused to comply, and some even approached the courts,” Chinny Krishna continued, “but the Supreme Court of India upheld the rules of the CPCSEA and validated its guidelines regarding anti-snakebite venom serum production,” an especially controversial issue after the CPCSEA closed several antivenin extraction facilities that kept the horses used to produce the serum in seriously negligent conditions, documented first-hand by ANIMAL PEOPLE in December 2000.

“The institutes that were forced to accept the guidelines began to appreciate them when they saw the positive benefits to themselves of maintaining their animals well and keeping them healthy,” Chinny Krisha explained further. “Thanks to Maneka, the manufacture and use of the obsolete neural tissue antirabies vaccine was replaced in many states by the safer and more effective tissue culture vaccine. However, newer vested interests stepped in. With multinational companies seeing the huge potential that India offers, well-financed campaigns against Maneka began in earnest.”



AFTER: The same horse shown above, several weeks later at a sanctuary operated by the Blue Cross of India. (Shiranee Pereira, People for Animals)

Dumped by coalition

First coming to power in 1998, the ruling Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party initially needed the support of Mrs. Gandhi, an independent Member of Parliament, to assemble a ruling coalition.

Five years later, the BJP is politically stronger than ever, and could afford to dump her.

Partly the BJP is strong because of the votes of illiterates and fundamentalists, in a nation where literacy barely exceeds 50%.

Also of importance, business and industry tend to align themselves with whatever party is in power. Since 1998 business and industry have been drifting away from the Congress Party, which ruled India for 49 of the first 50 years after it obtained independence from Britain.

The BJP gained significant political currency among both the underclasses and the privileged by developing nuclear weapons, not only a potent symbol of military might but also a symbol of interest in high technology to educated Indians who have long been frustrated by generations of governmental emphasis on low-tech job creation for the masses.

Matters came to a head after a three-member CPCSEA inspection team reported after visiting the National Institute of Immunology in New Delhi that the animals were underfed, underweight, and that up to 90% of the monkeys housed there had tuberculosis. The CPCSEA team found extensive record-keeping deficiencies, they said, and claimed that the NII staff barred them from inspecting some parts of the buildings. The CPCSEA recommended that the NII authorization to do animal research be cancelled.

The NII is a facility operated by the federal Department of Biotechnology (DBT). The DBT sent an inspection team from the Delhi Science Forum on November 23. At a November 29 court hearing, the DBT team testified that the NII monkeys were properly fed, and that only two of the 207 monkeys were tubercular. They argued that the CPCSEA had misread the veterinary chart symbol meaning “tested” for the symbol meaning “tested positive.”

“The CPCSEA found itself in many such rows in the past, too,” recalled K.G. Narendranath of the Times of India News Network, “including when it forcibly seized lab monkeys from the premises of the National Institute of Nutrition in Pune in 2001. Leading pharmaceutical companies, which have a decidedly pro-research and development orientation,” Narendranath acknowledged, “have played the CPCSEA for its hostile approach toward the scientific community. Faced with CPCSEA interventions at all levels causing huge and costly delays in research and development,” Narendranath said, “these companies are being forced to take all or part of their animal research to foreign countries.”

Indian scientist M.V. Ramana, now at Princeton University in the U.S., recalled another prominent case “in August 1999, when dozens of monkeys from the Hyderabad laboratory of the National Institute of Nutrition were released into the forest. The action held up tests of alpha-interferon that were being carried out on the monkeys by a private company, Shantha Biotech. When the company appealed to the Andhra Pradesh High Court, the court directed the CPCSEA to not interfere with the tests, but the damage was done.”

On December 14 Mrs. Gandhi e-mailed to ANIMAL PEOPLE that she had just been removed from the CPCSEA through an alliance of BJP politicians and Marxists, who jointly decided that the CPCSEA chair was an “office of profit,” which cannot be held by an elected official.

Regrouping for battle

But Mrs. Gandhi found some reasons for cheer. “The 68 Military Dairy Farms were selling two-day-old calves to butchers,” she recounted. “So I went on and on until yesterday the general who is in charge said he had decided to shut all of them. Life goes on, and fortunately I got 22 monkeys and seven beagles out of a bad lab just a few days ago.”

Another important legacy of her work was a November 12 ruling by the Delhi High Court that makers of cosmetics and over-the-counter drugs must indicate on the product packaging whether or not they contain ingredients of animal origin.

The battle to preserve or dismantle the CPCSEA itself is now well underway. The 90th Indian Science Congress,



BEFORE: Old horse blinded by repeated overdoses of snake venom during the manufacture of antivenin at the King Institute in Guindy, Chennai, photographed in 2000. Done properly, the procedure should not have harmed him. (Kim Bartlett)

held in Bangalore during the first week of January, became a forum for demands and denunciations by researchers who claimed their work was delayed or prevented by having to meet animal welfare standards.

“The CPCSEA is filled with activists who have only one agenda—the antivivisectionist agenda,” NII director Sandip K. Basu raged to The Times of India.

Malaria vaccine researcher G. Padmanabjhan told The Hindu that he was obliged to import beagles to test his product. “We asked for permission to use street dogs, since the vaccine was meant for them, but the CPCSEA said no,” Padmanabjhan insisted. He did not say who was funding his purported recombinant DNA research on an anti-malarial vaccine for street dogs.

Overseeing slaughter

“Scientists themselves are not averse to good animal care, not in the least because poor specimens might produce shoddy results,” wrote M.V. Ramana for Outlook India. “But being regulated by animal rights activists is akin to having vegetarians or vegetarian crusaders oversee slaughterhouses,” he continued—three days after Uttar Pradesh, the most populous state of India, strengthened a 1955 ban on cow slaughter.

Twenty-seven of the 29 Indian states forbid cow slaughter. Though they all permit some slaughter of other animals, under restrictions that often go unenforced, vegetarian Hindu, Jain, or Buddhist supervision of the Indian slaughter industry is not only routine but implicit in some of the older legislation, as an intended check-and-balance against abuses by those who might kill and eat cows, or mistreat any animal.

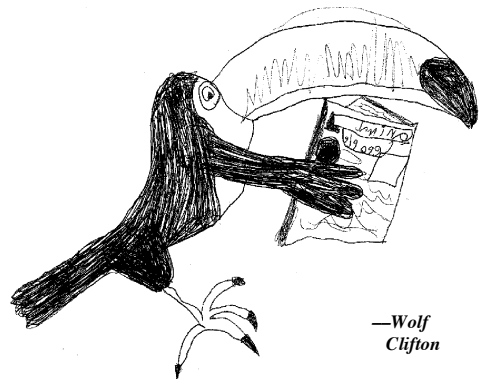
“Supervisory authorities should not have agendas inimical to the activity being supervised,” Ramana finished, arguing that the CPCSEA should be “more responsive to the scientific community itself” than to “animal rights activists.”

“Will things go back to square one?” speculated Chinny Krishna. “Judging by the acceptance of the labs of the need to clean up their act, and more importantly, the distinct change in the attitude of the press,” during Mrs. Gandhi’s tenure, “things will not be allowed to go back,” Krishna said.

“The CPCSEA is now under a senior administrator,” Krishna concluded. “Since India has survived 55 years of independence only because of our well-trained administrative service officers, it is hoped that he will steer the CPCSEA in the right direction.” —M.C.

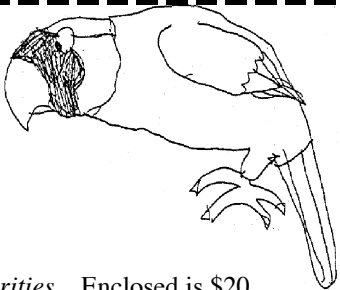
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Ivory dealer vanishes after CITES eases ban

SANTIAGO, Chile; **LILONGWE, Malawi**—Peter Wang, also known as Peter Onn, Y.S. Wong, and Wang Yong Shi, recently eluded a police cordon around his home in Lilongwe, Malawi, and disappeared just as he was about to be arrested, revealed correspondent Rory Carroll of *The Guardian* on December 27, 2002.

"Investigators have told *The Guardian*," Carroll wrote, "that an apparent breakthrough in June against a vast smuggling network has evaporated. Six metric tons of ivory bound for Japan," representing the deaths of about 600 elephants, "was intercepted in Singapore, but the ringleaders escaped and the trafficking continues, leaving game parks littered with mutilated carcasses."

Wang, Carroll said, "is accused of being the lynchpin in a network of African poachers and Asian buyers who flouted the global ivory trade ban introduced in 1989."

As reputed agent for an ivory trafficking syndicate based in Hong Kong and Singapore, Wang is believed to have begun operating from Malawi in 1994, leaving a wife in Asia to live with a Malawian woman named Hanifa Thomasi.

"According to the Malawian authorities," Carroll said, "ivory was poached in several nations, gathered in Chipata, Zambia, sent to Lilongwe for false documents, and trucked to Durban, South Africa, for shipment."

Other reports indicate that "only" three metric tons of ivory were seized in Singapore in June—still one of the largest seizures ever, and occurring almost on the eve of preliminary conferencing prior to the November 2002 triennial meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

Chinese officials arrested two alleged conspirators in the traf-

ficking plot on September 7, who used the names Li Wenjian and Liang Zhiqiang. The alleged traffickers apparently guessed rightly that ivory might soon be moving legally again, and hoped—exactly as elephant defenders have feared—that poached ivory could be disguised as part of the legal trade.

The U.S. delegation to the mid-November 2002 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species triennial meeting in Santiago, Chile, was headed by Department of the Interior assistant secretary for fish, wildlife, and parks Craig Manson.

Acknowledging receipt of 12,000 e-mails opposing easement of the ivory trade ban, Manson on November 4 stated that regardless of decisions by CITES, "ivory imports to the U.S. will continue to be prohibited under both the Endangered Species Act and the African Elephant Conservation Act."

U.S. amendment

However, seemingly emboldened by the Republican capture of the U.S. Senate majority on November 5, which gave U.S. President George W. Bush the endorsements of both houses of Congress, Manson on November 11 introduced a surprise successful amendment to allow Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa to sell 66 metric tons of stockpiled elephant ivory.

Manson defended the amendment on grounds that it did not allow the three nations to sell ivory annually, as they had applied to do, and denied permission to sell ivory to Zambia and Zimbabwe, whose control of ivory poaching and trafficking appears to be much shakier.

The amendment was in the direction of the "wise-use" philosophy of Safari Club International, of which Bush, Vice President Dick

Cheney, and Secretary of State Colin Powell are reportedly life members, and coincided with the recent recommendation of California Member of the House of Representatives Richard Pombo (R-Pomona) that elephant conservation should be funded by selling ivory. A longtime Bush ally, Pombo was on January 10 appointed to head the House Resources Committee—which puts him in charge of the Endangered Species Act enforcement budget.

The CITES delegations from India and Kenya prophesied that the resumption of any legal ivory sales might stimulate an escalation of poaching and illegal trafficking. Those fears intensified when on November 28 Melanie Gosling, environment writer for the *Cape Times* of Cape Town, South Africa, disclosed that the South African government was disbanding the 27-member Endangered Species Protection Unit that it formed in 1989 to stop ivory trafficking, and was merging the unit staff into the police organized crime division. The existence of the specialized unit to deal with any wrongdoing was among the reasons given to CITES in support of the South African proposal to sell ivory.

Other CITES actions included approving Appendix II "threatened species" lists for basking sharks, whale sharks, sea horses, yellow-naped parrots, blue-headed macaws, and 12 species of Asian freshwater turtles and tortoises, plus defeating Japanese proposals to downlist mako whales and Bryde's whales from Appendix I "endangered species" status.

New Kenya Wildlife Service chief is hired away from IFAW

NAIROBI—Michael Wamithi, who opened the East Africa office of the International Fund for Animal Welfare in Nairobi in 1999 and had headed it ever since, was on November 27 named to succeed Joe Kioko as chief of the Kenya Wildlife Service.

Kioko retired on November 21, after one year as director. Previously, Kioko was assistant director under preceding directors Nehemiah Rotich, Richard Leakey, and David Western.

Wamithi before joining IFAW was for 14 years a KWS staffer, in posts including warden of Nairobi and Amboseli national parks, assistant warden of Tsavo National Park, and assistant director of KWS intelligence.

China learns from Korean World Cup

BEIJING, CHENGDU

—Closing 35 small bear bile farms and taking 97 bears into sanctuary care since October 2000, Animals Asia Foundation founder Jill Robinson was shocked in early December 2002 when International Fund for Animal Welfare acting China director Zhang Li and World Society for the Protection of Animals director of wildlife Victor Watkins insinuated to *London Sunday Times* Beijing correspondent Lynne O'Donnell that her work might have provided cover for expansion of the bear bile farming and poaching industries.

China Wildlife Conservation Association secretary Chen Run Shen responded on December 16 after coming from Beijing to join Sichuan counterparts at the official opening of the new AAF permanent sanctuary for the 97 bears—plus as many as 400 more whom Robinson has contracted to accept during the next few years.

"The number of bear farms in China is greatly reduced and the number of bears on farms has not increased," Chen Run Shen said. "The CWCA confirms that the China Central Government has no intention of commercializing the useage of bear bile on the international market. We support the work of the AAF, and together we will achieve our objective of terminating bear farming in China."

The response was consistent with the tone of reports about the need for a national humane law published in the official *China Daily* since April; impending reinforcement of the weak existing Regulation on Animal Testing, announced in November by the *Beijing Youth Daily*; and state media attention given to the deployment in Shenyang City, the reputed hub of the dog meat industry, of 10 rescue dogs trained by the AAF.

Preparing to host the 2008 Summer Olympic Games in Beijing, China watched the World Cup of Soccer fiasco unfold in South Korea during 2001-2002. Globally, more people may now know that some South Koreans eat dogs than know who reached the finals. Meant to exhibit South Korea as an emergent economic power, the World Cup instead



Rescued bile farm bear. (K.B.)

brought national embarrassment.

Chinese image-makers traditionally censor bad news. "To that end," wrote Elizabeth Rosenthal of *The New York Times*, soon after the World Cup ended, "the Chinese Communist Party propaganda department sent out a thick memo to editors...That Chinese sometimes eat foreign breeds of dog was labeled off limits."

But the surest way to prevent bad publicity is to eliminate the cause. Thus Chinese people who care about animals, and those who merely care about the world's good opinion, are pursuing humane progress with unprecedented vigor.

Cats were not mentioned in the Communist Party memo. Thus the *Yangcheng Evening News* of Guangzhou probed cat-eating after an ad for a cat meat restaurant brought a storm of angry letters from cat-lovers. The furor spread after the paper estimated that residents of Guangdong Province eat 10,000 cats per day, many of them stolen pets from nearby provinces.

"Cat-lovers in Shenzhen have launched a campaign to stop the inhumane treatment," wrote Josephine Ma of the *South China Morning Post* in early December. "Some newspapers in Guangdong printed interviews with doctors who warned the public to stop eating cats, as they carry the deadly feline form of mad cow disease, as well as parasites."

"If you tell me animals are starving, I can't do anything about it. There is no law that says we have to do anything about it," State Forestry Administration zoo supervisor Liu Song complained recently to *Los Angeles Times* Shanghai bureau chief Ching-Ching Ni, helping Ni to expose the neglect of animals at several faltering local roadside zoos. Not long ago, no Chinese official would have dared to enlist foreign media to help address a domestic problem—but attracting foreign media to efforts to help animals is now an evident Chinese policy objective.

Zimbabwe mob cruelty continues

HARARE—Communications from the embattled Zimbabwe National SPCA have been few since soon after the Robert Mugabe regime intensified censorship of outbound mail and e-mail in September 2002, but brief messages received and forwarded by contacts in other parts of the world indicate that Meryl Harrison and team are still doing what they can to relieve animal suffering.

Animals kept by Zimbabweans of European descent continue to be targeted for abuse by pro-Mugabe mobs, London *Daily Telegraph* correspondent Peta Thorneycroft wrote on December 17.

At Forrester Estates, owned by German citizen Heinrich von Pezold, wrote Thorneycroft, "Several hundred head of cattle were recently driven into an artificial lake to drown. Others were penned into paddocks, in searing heat, to starve. The cattle were sent to their excruciating end by about 20 hysterical farm workers, encouraged by government supporters. Police were unable to say if anyone was arrested, at a time when a beef shortage is imminent and almost half the population is on the brink of starvation."

Little or no meat was salvaged. The carcasses were burned.

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Tongdaeng the street dog reawakens Thai sense of duty toward animals

BANGKOK—For the second time in five years a street dog has grabbed the attention and affection of Thailand, reminding Thais that kindness toward animals is a national tradition as well as a Buddhist teaching and moral obligation.

Among modern nations, only India has a longer documented history of acknowledging duties toward animals. At that, the difference is slim. The animal-loving Indian emperor Asoka sent missionaries to Thailand to teach Buddhism in the third century B.C., only 250 years after the Buddha died.

Introducing the first animal protection laws in the Indian civil code, Asoka practiced a form of Buddhism which like Hinduism and Jainism holds that animals should not be eaten, and that an aged or disabled cow or work animal should be retired and well-treated.

These beliefs, later abandoned or ritualized into meaninglessness as Buddhism crossed the Himalayas into China, were incorporated into the Thai practice of Buddhism. Centuries of foreign invasions and other competing cultural influences have subsequently diluted and adulterated Thai Buddhism. Yet traces of the original teachings remain.

Few Thais today are fully vegetarian, for example, yet Thai cuisine includes many vegetarian and vegan dishes.

Thai monasteries to this day often double as animal shelters, though at some the custom was long ago distorted into keeping just a lone chained temple elephant.

Other Thai monastery shelters struggle with the same management and fundraising problems encountered by animal rescue operations everywhere.

The temple at Wat Koo, Pak Kret, for instance, was until recently "well-known as a place for Buddhists to make merit by paying for the rescue of cows and buffaloes from abattoirs," according to *Bangkok Post* writer Onnucha Hutasing. But, Hutasing continued, "Eighteen cows and buffaloes, 30 dogs, two peacocks, four pigs, three sheep, a monkey and chickens have been left largely to themselves since abbot Phra Khru Nanthapiwat was ousted on November 27. Local people accused the abbot of using temple funds to finance a nearby restaurant run by a relative. The temple's assets were seized pending an investigation. The monks still at the temple said there was no money left for food."

The Chon Buri Zoo took in the 30-year-old temple bear. Villager Siri Sap-ampai sought to adopt out the other animals. "We will not let the animals starve," she told Hutasing, "but the grass we find for them is not enough. Some villagers bring rice and other food for the animals every evening."

The Handicapped Animals Foundation in Nonthaburi, "now in its 25th year, is home to five monkeys, 100 cats, 100 birds, 30 turtles, and 800 dogs with disabilities and serious illnesses such as cancer," reported Porpot Changyawa of *The Bangkok Post* on January 6.

"Some can't even wag their tails or lift their heads to drink water," foundation manager Chaiwat Wapilai admitted.

Founder and president Sattaporn Deepa, formerly known as Renu Chulasukon, relies on Udon Thani senior monk Luangta Maha Bua Yannasampanno for about 25% of the operating costs, and raises the rest from the public. Hard times mean the shelter no longer has a resident veterinarian.

World Society for the Protection of Animals representative Joy Leney exhibited slides appearing to depict the Handicapped Animals Foundation at the 1998 International Companion Animal Welfare Conference in Sofia, Bulgaria, and suggested that most of the dogs should be euthanized to relieve their misery. Instead, the Buddhist life ethic requires that they must die without human intervention. Yet the Buddhist life ethic also that ensures that they receive food, water, and care, in a region where outside of Thailand more dogs are eaten than ever see either a shelter or a vet.

Tongdaeng & Mai Thai

Though animals are often not better treated in Thailand than elsewhere in Asia, many Thais—like Indians—acknowledge that they should set a better example.

The dog who is reawakening Thai consciences this time is Tongdaeng, the beloved pet of King Bhumibol Aduladej. Through Tongdaeng, the king's lifelong fondness for animals, dogs especially, has flared into an active passion.

Presiding over the transformation of Thailand from a society little changed in centuries to one of the most economically developed nations of continental Asia, the highly popular 75-year-old king has reigned for 56 years. He holds little actual political authority, yet is the national figurehead.

The king recently authored *Khun Tongdaeng*, an 84-page book telling how he adopted the dog in 1998 from a litter of strays whose mother was rescued from the streets by the staff of a medical center he visited to deliver a dedication.

The book "offers a rare tender look into the heart of a sovereign whose private life is mostly hidden," wrote *New*



The late William Deters, Pharanee Deters, and Denny, one of the Highland Farm & Gibbon Sanctuary residents.

Highland Farm & Gibbon Sanctuary animals seized in Thai crackdown

PHOP PHRA, Tak, Thailand—Thai forestry officials trying to halt illegal wildlife farming on November 27, 2002 raided the Highland Farm & Gibbon Sanctuary, where on May 10 cofounder William Emerald Deters, 69, housekeeper Ratchanee Sonkhamleu, 26, her three-year-old daughter, Hmong worker Laeng sae Yang, and a Thai worker known only as Subin were massacred during a botched robbery.

The forestry department on November 28 seized 126 sambar elk from an alleged illegal antler farm in Kanchanburi province, and may have been confused by the use of the word "farm" in the name of the Highland Farm sanctuary.

"There were about 30 officials, some armed," Deters' widow Pharanee Chotiros Deters told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "They said they received their orders from Bangkok, where a complaint was received from someone who said we

York Times correspondent Seth Mydans. "In her abiding respect for another stray who was her wet nurse, Tongdaeng is, the king writes, 'different from many others who, after having become an important personality, might treat with contempt one of lower status who should be the subject of gratitude.'"

The first printing of 100,000 copies of *Khun Tongdaeng* sold out within days.

Tongdaeng is the daughter in role, though not in actuality, of Mai Thai, a street dog mother whose rescue by American visitor Mina Sharpe was prominently covered by Anchalee Kongrut of the *Bangkok Post*.

Hit by a car in December 1997, Mai Thai struggled to continue to nourish three puppies. She was helped by a cab driver who bottle-fed the pups when he could. Sharpe, then 16, invested \$400 in veterinary care and boarding for Mai Thai and her pups, and eventually found U.S. homes for all of them.

Already known for animal rescue work in Taiwan, her home from age 12 to age 18, Sharpe was lauded for reminding Thais about how animals should be treated.

King Bhumibol Aduladej adopted Tongdaeng while Mai Thai was near the height of her fame.

In his 75th birthday speech, delivered at the Dusit Palace on December 4, the king recommended that the money which was to have been spent to microchip the estimated 110,000 Bangkok street dog should instead be spent to sterilize and vaccinate more dogs.

Decha Yim-umnuay, chair of the municipal budget scrutiny committee, took the same position three days later.

The king asked that a shelter for young dogs be created. By December 7, Bangkok officials had selected a site and were drafting plans to build it.

The king also asked Bangkok governor Samak Sundaravej to join him in promoting street dog adoptions, and urged that the government should show the way, by training street dogs to do police and security work.

Benjamin Somsin of *The Nation* in Bangkok reported on Christmas Eve that National Police and Justice Ministry personnel had selected 50 strays from among the 700 dogs in the Bangkok city pounds to undergo 20 weeks of training.

The Defense Ministry was expected to choose another 100 dogs, Somsin wrote. Prawet shelter caretaker Thonglo Silamuean told Somsin that at least 20% of the dogs brought to the shelter have the right combination of health, intelligence, and disposition to be trained successfully.

Wildlife issues

Achieving political consensus on wildlife issues will be much more difficult, due to competing interests.

After seizing more than 1,000 pangolin anteaters from smugglers trying to take them to China in 2002, Thai police seized 54 pangolins and arrested four smugglers during the first week of 2003—but two trucks driven by suspected smugglers managed to speed through the checkpoints.

As police and wildlife officials struggled to control

illegally had endangered gibbons."

Thirty-six gibbons, four monkeys, and eight peacocks were seized, technically, but remained on the premises.

"They said that since we are in the process of becoming a foundation, they will return all the animals to us when the paperwork is done," Mrs. Deters added.

Mrs. Deters, 60, reiterated her determination to continue the sanctuary, which she and her late husband founded together in 1991.

Former employee Maung Htwe, 19, is awaiting trial for the murders, facing the death penalty. His brother Than Saw Htaik, 23, and three friends are charged as accomplices.

[Contact the Highland Farm & Gibbon Sanctuary c/o Pharanee Deters, P.O. Box 24, A. Mae Sot, Tak 63110, Thailand; <highland_ape@hotmail.com>.]

the wildlife traffic, Natural Resources and Environment minister Praphat Panyachartrak on the same day told Ranjana Wangvipula of the *Bangkok Post* that the cabinet had already agreed to ask the Thai Senate to amend the 1992 Wildlife Protection Act to allow the farming of 55 species, including deer, nonhuman primates, peacocks, pheasants, and parrots.

World Wildlife Fund Thailand secretary-general Surapon Duangkhae broke from the usual WWF policy of favoring "sustainable use" of wild animals to warn that legalization might encourage farmers to capture animals from the wild for breeding stock, and that wildlife farming might provide cover for poaching.

His predecessor, Pornpen Payakhaporn, left amid an uproar over his support of a plan to control macaques at Wat Thammikaram by hiring the Wildlife Animal Rescue Foundation to vasectomize about 10% of the males. Initially skeptical, WARF later estimated that it could use a mobile clinic to do about 360 vasectomies in three months.

Regional governor Thaworn Phothisombat pledged to stop the project if public opinion did not favor it.

Earlier, the Zoological Park Organization suggested releasing pythons to control the macaques. Wat Thammikaram abbot Phra Khru Opasthammatat quickly vetoed that idea.

Dealing with displaced ex-logging elephants and elephants who have lost their forest habitat may be the most problematic of all Thai wildlife issues at present.

Elephants are the Thai national talisman, representing the Buddha and holding status similar to that of cows in India. But despite a decade-long steep reduction of logging, Thailand has very little wild habitat left for elephants, and what deep habitat remains is mostly along the northern border, where wild animals of all species are vulnerable to poaching.

Elsewhere, wild elephants often resort to raiding farms. The traditional response to farm-raiding elephants was to capture some and put them to work, but Thailand no longer has work enough for the estimated 500 domesticated elephants—about 40 of them illegally in Bangkok—whose mahouts lead them about, begging and doing odd jobs.

Friends of the Asian Elephant has urged the Thai government for years to take more elephants into sanctuary care, a suggestion resisted due to the anticipated expense.

PETA joined the issue in October 2002. Distributing a video showing baby elephants allegedly being torturing during training by mahouts, PETA called for an international boycott of tourism to Thailand unless the government adopted a PETA-drafted elephant protection law and created a 20-square-mile reserve for confiscated elephants.

Friends of the Asian Elephant responded that the PETA video did not show typical practices, and that nine existing laws would suffice if adequately enforced.

Bangkok police on January 12 announced a crackdown on the illegal presence of elephants within the city.

"We have reached a decision on this problem, and we will not allow mahouts to torture elephants again," police



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Immunocontraception comes of age

(from page 1)

some wolves who were caught in the vicinity of the Fortymile herd, which ranges into Alaska. Oakley said that the immunosterilant approach would be quicker to use and less disruptive to the wolves than conventional surgery, if it proves to be as effective.

Culture & politics

Calling immunocontraceptive applications “experimental” remains convenient for wildlife agencies inching toward acceptance of the technology, but with many species the greater part of the experiment now involves public relations.

Along with hunters, wild horse advocates, philosophical and religious opponents of any form of intervention in natural life cycles, and even some strict vegans object to immunocontraception, the latter because the standard immunocontraceptive, *porcine zona pellicida* (PZP), is produced from the ovaries of pigs who have been slaughtered for meat.

There is also considerable resistance to immunocontraception ingrained in the culture of wildlife agencies, including some of the agencies now giving it a try.

At Kruger National Park in South Africa, for instance, elephant specialist Ian Whyte told Agence France-Presse in October 2002 that immunocontraception experiments with elephants had worked, but that immunocontraception would not be as practical as either hunting, culling, or relocation in stabilizing or reducing the Kruger population of about 10,500 elephants. Whyte estimated, reasonably enough, that about 4,000 elephant cows would have to be inoculated each year, after receiving three PZP doses to start the process, but he also postulated that each elephant would have to be radio-collared to keep track of which elephants had already been dosed, which could be avoided by use of small colored ear tags or fluorescent tattoos, and spoke as South Africa was preparing to seek permission from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species triennial meeting in Santiago, Chile, to raise funds for wildlife conservation by auctioning stockpiled ivory from culled elephants.

Wildlife management, evolving out of gamekeeping, has historically focused on creating an abundance of hunted species. The newer task of conserving and propagating endangered species was accepted relatively easily, since it also had the goal of creating abundance, typically achieved by protecting habitat and preventing poaching and predation.

Now wildlife agencies are being asked to limit the numbers of animals of species that they worked long and hard to make abundant in the mistaken belief that growing numbers of hunters would suffice to prevent overpopulation.

Instead, while the populations of deer, elk, black bears, and other hunted species soared to their recorded highs in recent years, the U.S. hunter population plummeted from 21 million in 1981 to 13 million or fewer today, while the average age of hunters rose from 36 to 46—a clear sign that recruitment of young hunters is running far behind attrition among older hunters who are quitting or dying.

Suddenly hunting license revenue is no longer the only important revenue stream

for many agencies, which are having to compete for money from general funds even to fulfill their traditional roles in wildlife law enforcement. The agencies are having to learn to cater to nonhunting taxpayers, who do not want hunters in their back yards, or parks, and increasingly often object to use of lethal solutions to deal with problematic wildlife, especially if nonlethal solutions exist.

Except for predator control, which typically involves killing animals who are few relative to their prey, wildlife agencies rarely tried until recent years to reduce wildlife populations by any means other than hunting.

BLM first to accept

The one major exception in the U.S. may be the Bureau of Land Management wild horse and burro program, which since 1972 has removed equines from BLM property, offering them for public adoption.

The BLM wild horse program is very small compared to most U.S. wildlife agencies, and is staffed mainly by people with backgrounds involving hooved livestock. As the horses and burros are considered an invasive alien species by the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, and most state wildlife departments, the BLM wild horse program is something of a wildlife management pariah.

In 1996 the BLM wild horse program stepped even farther beyond the confines of the wildlife management old boys’ club by becoming the first U.S. wildlife agency to accept immunocontraception as an approved-and-available tool, ready for use wherever it might be deemed appropriate.

Immunocontraception pioneer Jay F. Kirkpatrick, the longtime director of conservation at ZooMontana in Billings, began testing experimental versions of PZP on wild horses in 1975.

Field-testing among wild and free-roaming horse herds was initially done at Assateague Island, off coastal Maryland and Virginia. In 1995 the technology was approved for mainland use. Experiments with western wild horse herds began a year later—but the Bureau of Land Management has proceeded slowly, in part due to opposition from wild horse advocates who view either horse removals or immunocontraception as unjustly favoring cattle over horses.

“We believe that immunocontraception is far more humane than conducting roundups on a routine basis, which break up social structures,” Fund for Animals coordinator for the Rocky Mountain region Andrea Lococo recently told Mike Stark of the *Billings Gazette* Wyoming Bureau.

“We don’t believe immunocontraception is a silver bullet,” Lococo continued. “The BLM needs to examine all of its options. There are a lot more than just fertility control,” including allowing horses to return to management zones from which they have been eliminated, and increasing the share of forage allocated to horses rather than cattle.

In fall 2002 the BLM tested PZP on 15 mares from the Pryor Mountain herd in rural Wyoming. The mares “were shot with a dart containing PZP, which blocks fertility for one breeding season,” explained Stark. “The fertility control program targets young and old mares,” he continued. “Giving the contraceptive to a 2-year-old mare, BLM officials say, gives the horse an extra year to grow and mature before getting pregnant. The result should be a healthy foal and mare. For older mares the yearly breeding cycle can be difficult,” with adverse effects on the foals. Thus if older mares do not conceive every year, the foals they do



Removed from the range so cattle can eat cheap grass, wild horses eat expensive hay. (K.B.)

have are also expected to be healthier.

The BLM is reportedly now considering a test of PZP among the 300-horse McCullough Peaks herd in Wyoming. The McCullough herd is struggling due to a summer drought that left little fodder beneath the snow. The cost of using PZP has dropped during the past decade from about \$2,000 per horse to as little as \$20 per horse, but the range managers are still reluctant to spend the money, BLM wild horse specialist Trish Hatle told Associated Press in late December.

Immunocontraception may nonetheless be the longterm answer to the perennial squeeze the BLM occupies between ranchers who want to be rid of competition from horses for grass and water, especially during drought years, and activists who want the cattle to go. The adoption market for wild horses is glutted, easing adoption requirements increases the risk that horses will be “adopted” only to be sold to slaughter as soon as the BLM turns over title to the adoptors (supposed to be one year from the date of adoption), keeping large numbers of wild horses in holding pens has long strained the BLM wild horse program budget, the BLM has no budget for establishing more permanent sanctuaries for wild horses, and the two most discussed alternatives at present are also problematic.

Slick Gardner’s idea

The first alternative, raised by vegetable grower, auto racer, and lifelong horse enthusiast Slick Gardner of Buellton,

California, would be to persuade Congress to allow ranchers with BLM leases to convert cattle and sheep grazing allowances into horse grazing allowances. This would make possible a mutually beneficial trade-off.

Currently, ranchers pay the BLM a specified grazing fee per month per head of cattle or sheep allowed to occupy the leased land. The BLM meanwhile removes wild horses deemed to be in excess of what the land can support, and buys hay to feed them.

Gardner reasons that a more cost-efficient alternative would be to compensate ranchers for accepting more horses in exchange for grazing fewer cattle or sheep. For example, if a rancher starts out with 10,000 cattle on land with 100 wild horses, the grazing fee for 1,000 of the cattle might be waived as an incentive to remove 1,000 cattle to make room for an additional 1,000 horses. Then the land would support 9,000 cattle and 1,100 horses. Instead of the rancher paying the BLM to graze 10,000 cattle while the BLM paid to buy hay for 1,000 horses, the rancher would pay the BLM to graze 8,000 cattle.

If a rancher who now grazes 10,000 cattle on BLM land took 5,000 wild horses, the cattle would in effect graze free—but the rancher would still be obligated to do all the maintenance of fences, wells, fire breaks, and other land improvements that ranchers do now, with only half the income from selling cattle. Gardner believes this would nonetheless make ranching more profitable while sav-

(continued on page 20)



Just off the range. (Kim Bartlett)

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Immun contraception comes of age (from page 19)

ing the BLM money.

If the rancher took 10,000 wild horses and grazed no cattle, the grazing fees for the horses would be paid to the rancher, amounting to a salary for becoming, in effect, a wild horse sanctuarian.

The exact value of cattle grazing fees relative to horse grazing fees could be negotiated.

Gardner believes that any reasonable conversion allowance would be sufficient to persuade many struggling cattle ranchers to get out of the cattle industry entirely and instead establish a wild horse range on contiguous properties, with immense value as a tourist draw. A vast wild horse range with few if any domestic cattle or sheep, Gardner points out, could also tolerate a strong population of wild horse predators such as pumas, wolves, and grizzly bears—and scavengers, such as the recently reintroduced California condor. Implementing the entire plan, Gardner argues, would be better for all the animals and people involved, and would cost much less than maintaining the status quo.

Immun contraception might never be needed under the Gardner scenario, but would be available to use if natural predation on a horse range such as he envisions could not keep the horse population in check.

Send wild horses to Mexico?

The other most discussed alternative to the wild horse management status quo, advanced by Merle Edsall of Avon, Montana, would be to relocate up to 10,000 horses to the northern Sonora desert in Mexico, southeast of the Sonora Biosphere Reserve. The very dry region, which already has a small wild horse population, is heavily traveled by would-be illegal immigrants to the U.S. and the “people-smugglers” who help them cross the border.

Partners in the horses-to-Mexico scheme include retired McDonnell-Douglas vice president Philip Edsall, Sonora rancher Humberto Hoyhos, and Johannes von Trapp, one of the younger members of the family whose story was told in the 1963 film *The Sound of Music*, who went on to build the Stowe ski resort in northern Vermont.

National Wild Horse and Burro Program group manager John Fend advised in August 2002 that the relocation to Mexico would remove the horses from the protection of the 1971 Wild and Free Ranging Horse and Burro Act, and would therefore require Congressional action to implement. Fend pointed out that the requirement of an authorizing Act of Congress forestalled further development of a 1989 proposal to send wild horses to Mexico.

“Although Mr. Edsall’s plan seems like a benign solution to rancher/mustang conflicts on the surface, the likely outcome is much grimmer,” opined the Humane Society of the U.S. “In 2001, 626,000 horses were slaughtered in Mexico.”

Added Christopher J. Heyde of the Society for Animal Protection Legislation, the lobbying arm of the Animal Welfare Institute, “Mexico has neither the laws nor the needed law enforcement to ensure the protection of such a huge influx of wild horses. We have been in contact with several of our Mexican colleagues, and they share our concerns.”

“Our position,” Fund for Animals president Mike Markarian told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “is that if the BLM cannot even prevent horses in the U.S. from [illegally] going to slaughter, how on earth are they going to protect horses who are no longer in our jurisdiction?”

The big money in selling wild horses to slaughter, Slick Gardner observes, involves selling the foals of mares who are adopted while pregnant. Gardner believes this is about half of all the mares who are removed from the wild each winter. Since the foals are not branded, they can be sold without risk of being identified as ex-BLM horses. Gardner estimates that 10,000 wild horses relocated to the Sonora desert might produce a sustainable saleable yield of about 2,000 foals per year. That could happen on the privately managed horse range he envisions in the U.S., too, but in the U.S. the fate of foals could be better monitored—and the use of immun contraception could prevent the births of any horses beyond those needed for normal herd replacements.

Frustration with deer

The Holy Grail sought by immun contraceptive researchers ever since investigation of the idea began is finding a safe and effective method of preventing births of deer and elk.

This is potentially the most lucrative use for immun contraception, since it involves protecting the lives, property, and sensibilities of affluent suburbanites who like to see deer and mostly disapprove of recreational hunting, but do not like to share their rose bushes with deer, hit deer on the road, or get Lyme disease from deer ticks that they associate by name with deer, even though the ticks are carried mainly by mice.

The administrators of suburbs, parks, and university campuses where hunting and sharpshooting are unpopular and unsafe are believed to be willing to pay a premium price to use any deer control method that does not offend the majority of voters and taxpayers. Therefore immun contraceptive developers have concentrated most of their research-and-development budget over the past decade on experiments involving deer and elk, even though deer and elk have turned out to be among the hardest species to use immun contraception with.

Earlier, deer defeated attempts to limit their numbers by using hormonal and chemical contraceptives. In one of the first such experiments, at Angel Island in San Francisco Bay, California, some hormonal contraceptives for deer actually appeared to stimulate their fecundity.

Deer appear to be less able to defeat immun contraceptives by adjusting their body chemistry, but finding safe and effective delivery methods remains an elusive goal.

Jay F. Kirkpatrick, physiology professor John W. Turner of the Medical College of Ohio at Toledo, and Alan

Rutberg of Tufts University have been field-testing immun contraceptives for deer and elk since 1993 without achieving unequivocally positive results.

Critics of immun contraception recite failures, ambiguous findings, and program cancellations, mostly associated with complications of delivery, at Fire Island, New York, 1993-present; Amherst, New York, 1996, where the planned trial never got underway due to opposition from hunting lobbyists; the Frelighuysen Arbortem in Morris Township, New Jersey, 1997; and Irondequoit, New York, near Rochester, 1997-1999.

At Irondequoit the technology worked, but took an average of 46 volunteer hours per deer to administer and monitor, according to State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry professor William F. Porter, who headed the on-site research team.

The Fire Island experiment has now achieved a 40% reduction of the deer population, says Kirkpatrick, but it came close to cancellation several times when residents were unable to see quick results.

Despite the setbacks and expense, however, the need to produce a cost-effective, foolproof birth control method for use in deer and elk has escalated in urgency throughout the U.S. during the past year, due to the detection of chronic wasting disease among both wild and captive deer and elk herds. Closely related to mad cow disease and also believed capable of killing humans who consume infected brain or nerve tissue, CWD is now known to occur in most states north of the snow line. Although state wildlife agencies eased restrictions on doe hunting, raised bag limits, and urged hunters to kill deer whether or not they planned to keep the meat, hunting participation reportedly dropped during late 2002 because many hunters were unwilling to spend the money and time necessary to hunt without at least the pretext of getting meat.

If CWD can be stopped, observers increasingly believe, the effort will require completely eliminating the deer and elk populations of the afflicted areas. All reproduction must be halted until the disease is gone and the means by which it passes among deer and elk is fully understood.

PZP trials are now underway at the Western North Carolina Nature Center in Asheville and are under consideration by public officials in Princeton Township, New Jersey, and Beverly Shores, Indiana.

Other methods, however, are getting another look. The National Park Service and Colorado Division of Wildlife began testing a new hormonal contraceptive called leuprolide at Rocky Mountains National Park in mid-2002. Manufactured by Atrix Laboratories of Fort Collins, leuprolide has been tested at the C-DoW research station in Fort Collins since 1999. Biologist Dan Baker reported that leuprolide met the requirements of being reversible, working 90% of the time, not harming the meat of animals who might be hunted, and not changing what *Denver Post* environment writer Theo Stein described as “the breeding behavior that brings busloads of tourists to the park each fall.”

Highland Park, Illinois, in January 2002 teamed with the University of Wisconsin at Madison and the Milwaukee County Zoo to test surgical sterilization of deer. Nineteen does were given tubal ligations during the next four months. The results are now being monitored. Previous experiments with surgically sterilizing deer have failed, outside of zoos, because capturing, anesthetizing, and operating on the does tends to put them under life-threatening stress, because the procedures are expensive, and because other deer immigrate into under-occupied suitable habitat.

PZP is still seen as best bet

Immun contraception remains the technology of most promise in the wildlife contraception field.

Extensive zoo and laboratory trials of PZP on species ranging from dogs and cats to the pygmy hippos at the Amsterdam Zoo in The Netherlands demonstrate that wherever doses can be given and the outcome can be observed, PZP injections are safer and more reliable than the older hormonal and chemosterilant animal birth control methods.



A BLM horse with a special meal. (Kim Bartlett)



Doe and fawn. (Carroll Cox)

Immun contraceptives such as PZP work by tricking the immune system of a female animal into attacking the sperm cells of a male of her species with her own natural antibodies, as if the sperm were an invading infection. The process involves less alteration of body chemistry than the hormonal approach used in birth control pills for humans, and in the oral contraceptives thus far available for animals, which trick the female body into responding to sperm as if already pregnant.

Immun contraceptives are also believed to be gentler than the chemosterilant methods used in the current generation of injectible contraceptives for male animals, which are gentle enough that one such product, Neutrosol, has also been deployed recently in increasingly ambitious field trials hosted and sponsored by humane organizations—among them the Arizona Humane Society, Humane Society of Missouri, Humane Society International division of the Humane Society of the U.S., and the North Shore Animal League America.

Because immun contraceptives are designed to be species-specific, they tend to be safer for use in the wild than any substance which might affect a range of species.

Hormonal contraceptives and chemosterilants are not currently known to have second-hand effects, but with immun contraceptives there is believed to be little way that second-hand effects could occur even by fluke.

Oral versions, dogs, cats

In addition, immun contraceptives offer some hope that the dosage might eventually be embedded in edible bait-balls designed to attract only the target species and gender. This would be slightly more difficult than administering species-specific oral rabies vaccination, now done successfully in Europe for more than 20 years and in the U.S. for more than 10 years. As male and female animals often have different scent preferences and tastes in food, producing a gender-specific bait is theoretically possible.

For now, however, delivering an immun contraceptive dose still depends upon either darting the animals or tranquilizing them for conventional injection.

This in turn is one of the obstacles to producing immun contraceptives for dogs and cats. The smaller the animal, the riskier either darting or tranquilization tends to be. Many of the street dogs common to much of the world could be caught and injected with relative ease, but injecting an immun contraceptive dose into a frantic feral cat might only be possible with use of a squeeze-cage, and then only with difficulty. Further, once a cat is held securely enough to inoculate safely, a high-speed spay surgeon using gas anesthesia could do a conventional spay in just a few more minutes.

There are enough advantages to surgical sterilization, in terms of producing permanent results and modifying problematic behavior, and the cost difference between immun contraception and surgical sterilization would be low enough if an animal was already captured, that going ahead with the surgery might remain the preferred choice for dealing with any animal who might be socialized for adoption or be released anywhere that she could disturb neighbors.

Surgical sterilization produces a very slightly higher risk of post-operative infection than administering an injection, all other factors being equal, but many high-speed clinics that emphasize a sanitary surgical environment already count post-operative infection cases in numbers per thousand or even 10,000 animals handled—a rapid advance from the standards of barely a decade ago, when post-operative infection cases were counted in numbers per 100.

Street dog and feral cat rescuers, especially in under-developed parts of the world, are often still working in environments where trying to achieve sanitary conditions is nearly impossible, and post-operative infection remains routine. However, as Jeff Young, DVM, recently pointed out in a conversation with **ANIMAL PEOPLE** about his experience in teaching sterilization technique abroad for the Spay/USA division of the North Shore Animal League America, a veterinarian who cannot perform clean surgeries probably cannot perform consistently clean injections either. The answer therefore is to do a better job of impressing upon vets the need to maintain sterile operating facilities.

Great savings are unlikely to be realized through replacing surgical sterilization with immun contraception until species-specific and gender-specific oral delivery systems are perfected. Until then, what savings there might be would probably be more significant in a wealthy nation whose veterinarians command high wages than in a poor nation where—as in India—the typical cost of sterilization surgery on a dog or cat ranges from \$5.00 to \$10.00, plus the cost of several days of

Dominion:

The Power of Man, the Suffering of Animals and the Call to Mercy

by Matthew Scully

St. Martin's Press (175 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010), 2002. 464 pages. \$27.95 hardcover.

In November of 1998 I received a copy of an article from the *National Review*. As editor of *Humane Religion*, a bi-monthly journal, I was used to getting all kinds of clippings from our readers, negative and positive. And when I saw this was taken from the very conservative *National Review*, I was sure it was going to be disheartening, at best. But I couldn't maintain that attitude. The article began with the statement "Respect for God's creatures should be a conservative impulse."

It was written by Matthew Scully, who was identified as a *National Review* contributing editor. He took on hunters, factory-farming, and the distortion of the Biblical concept of dominion, all within about 500 words. And he wasn't even one of "us." He was one of "them."

Although politically liberal, my experience as an Evangelical who is often treated as one of "them" in the animal rights movement allowed me to accept, unreservedly, the passion of this man's concern for animals.

I wrote to him, telling him how pleased I was to read his article, and sent him some *Humane Religion* publications. Several weeks later Scully phoned, and in the course of that and subsequent conversations, I realized that a concern for animals was not a peripheral issue for Scully. In fact, it was a focus that led him to make a major commitment of his time, talent, and connections in order to investigate the brutality and greed that characterizes the human abuse of other creatures.

The author's political connections allowed him to gain access to people like suppliers

of canned hunts and places like the annual conventions of Safari Club International, where the elite of those who enjoy recreational killing get together to support each other and pray for God's blessing. The keynote speakers have included former President George Bush and General Norman H. Schwarzkopf.

Bush admitted that he never shot big game, but assured his comrades that, "You get up tremendous excitement shooting quail."

Schwarzkopf claimed that after he kills his prey he will often "stand over that animal I love so much [and] shed a tear."

Scully shows that the cruelty which characterizes recreational killing among all income groups also thrives among some of the academics who lend their credentials to the multi-billion-dollar business of animal research. And what Scully refers to as "our boundless capacity for self-delusion, especially where money is involved," is also evident in the madness of factory farming and the fur trade, as he also details.

Scully wrote *Dominion* even as he worked at the White House as special assistant and senior speechwriter to George W. Bush—a position to which he has returned after a brief hiatus.

Dominion is so powerful that when I read the manuscript before it was sent to the publisher, I was sure that St. Martin's Press would either refuse to print it or would force Scully to do a rewrite that would neutralize both its content and the passion of his writing. That did not happen. *Dominion* retains the potency of the original manuscript, and although it runs over 400 pages, the writing is intense from the first chapter to the last.

The passion which marks Scully's exposé of fur-wearing, factory farming and hunting is also directed at anyone whose practices or theories he views as detrimental in the struggle to end animal abuse.

This includes some groups and individuals whose names have become sacrosanct to many in the animal rights movement.

Make no mistake, Matthew Scully is an iconoclast, although his steel fist is often covered by a velvet glove.

—J.R. Hyland

[J.R. Hyland is director of *Humane Religion*, <www.HumaneReligion.org>, an educational and outreach organization, and is author of *God's Covenant With Animals*, *Sexism Is A*

Sightings: *The Gray Whales' Mysterious Journey*

by Brenda Peterson & Linda Hogan

National Geographic Society (1145 17th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036), 2002. 286 pages., hardcover. \$26.00.

Defenders of gray whales migrating along the Pacific coast of Mexico, the U.S., and Canada won two important court decisions within 18 days as 2002 closed and 2003 began.

First, on December 20, a three-judge panel of the Ninth U.S. circuit Court of Appeals ruled in San Francisco that Makah tribal treaty rights granted in 1855 do not supersede the intent of Congress in enacting the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The verdict requires the National Marine Fisheries Service to conduct an extensive environmental impact review before authorizing the Makah to hunt any more gray whales.

The verdict will almost certainly be appealed now by the Makah, backed by many other tribes whose claims to hunting and fishing rights are based on nineteenth century treaties, but meanwhile there is unlikely to be any more Makah whaling in the near future. Among other reasons is that the administration of President George W. Bush and Republican majorities in both the Senate and House of Representatives are unlikely to give NMFS extra funds to do a study that might support whaling.

The lavish spending by NMFS that supported the Makah whaling effort during the Bill Clinton administration reflected the alliance of Clinton and Vice President Albert Gore with Native American casino gambling interests, who poured money into the Gore campaign against Bush in 2000. Republican candidates do not get a lot of funding or votes from Native American reservations—and Republican administrations have historically been much stronger in opposition to whaling of any kind than Democrats, if only to protect their images while trying to weaken the Endangered Species Act.

The second courtroom victory came on January 8 from U.S. District Judge Samuel Conti, who halted three weeks of sonar testing planned by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, of Massachusetts, and Scientific Solutions Inc., of New Hampshire. The scientists intended to detonate underwater explosions a mile off the northern California coast during the gray whale migration to test a system that they hope might enable high-speed vessels to avoid ramming whales. The project was opposed by environmental attorney Lanny Sinkin on behalf of the Channel Islands Animal Protection Association.

The anti-sonar ruling followed an October

2002 judicial order that halted a National Science Foundation underwater mapping experiment in the Gulf of California which might also have harmed migrating gray whales.

The U.S. Navy soon thereafter agreed to restrict use of the SURTASS-LFA anti-submarine sonar system to parts of the Pacific Ocean that are less used by whales than the California coast.

These news developments update discussions in *Sightings* by veteran wildlife writer Brenda Peterson and Chickasaw playwright and novelist Linda Hogan, who also describe many other episodes of note involving gray whales. They discuss the saga of J.J., the stranded baby gray whale who was rescued in 1997 and returned to the ocean in 1998 by Sea World San Diego, and review the long activist battle with Mitsubishi during the 1990s over plans to expand salt production facilities in the San Ignacio Lagoon, along the Mexican coast—but their focus is the Makah whaling issue. Both Peterson and Hogan contributed memorable newspaper essays to the discussion as the Makah effort to kill a gray whale in exercise of their claimed treaty rights gained momentum.

The Makah at last succeeded in killing one small female gray whale in May 1999. Peterson and Hogan, enjoying more access to the Makah than most reporters who were critical of the hunt, suggest that this may be the last whale the Makah kill, not because of court battles, whichever way they go, but because the Makah tribe has found that resuming whaling after 75 years did not bring them renewed prosperity or lastingly relieve any of their other problems, and did deeply injure their relations with their neighbors, including the Quileutes, just to the south.

The Quileutes, perhaps the tribe longest settled on the U.S. west coast, are trying to promote watching gray whales from canoes.

Like the "Save the whales!" movement itself, *Sightings* owes much to *The Year of the Whale*, the 1969 bestseller about sperm whales by Victor B. Sheffer, who alternated between contrasting factual and lyrical styles resembling the alternating voices of Peterson and Hogan. Sheffer, however, feared that great whales might soon be hunted to extinction. Peterson and Hogan seem confident that they will survive all current threats except, perhaps, global warming.

—M.C.

Welfare Ranching:

The Subsidized Destruction of the American West
edited by George Wuerthner and Mollie Matteson

Island Press, (P.O. Box 7, Covelo, CA 95428), 2002.

346 pages. \$75.00 hardback, \$45 paperback.

As a southerner now living in the West, I am intrigued by the similarities between what is happening today to the Western cattle culture and what happened more than a century ago to the old Southern plantation culture.

Both were products of an entrepreneurial spirit that exploited people and the environment for economic gain. Both developed romanticized veneers that appealed to Americans trying to formulate a national identity—but Southern genteel society attempted to mimic European aristocracy, while the rugged individualism of pioneering Westerners symbolized, to some degree, an escape from Old World trappings.

Welfare Ranching: The Subsidized Destruction of the American West chronicles the ecological and social costs of the western livestock industry from inception to the present. It also unravels the cultural and political tapestry that sustains the industry's stranglehold on the landscape, including the strong support of governmental agencies, banking institutions, and universities.

Skillfully edited by ecologist and longtime wildlands activist George Wuerthner, with environmentalist and writer Mollie Matteson, this coffee-table-sized book is a compilation of critical essays from highly respected historians, natural and social scientists, attorneys and activists, who offer eye-opening facts and compelling arguments to persuade readers that the time is long overdue to terminate livestock grazing on millions of acres of public lands, most of which have been and continue to be ravaged by livestock.

Topics include "the grasp of the cowboy on contemporary consciousness," "the true cost of a hamburger," and "ways to stay blind to the critical plight of Western ecosystems."

"These lands are under siege, and much is lost and irretrievable. This book is our call to alarm," Wuerthner states in the introduction. "Yet, ultimately, we work for what is still here," he continues, "for what may yet be again. The arid West is a land of limits. Yet limitations can produce innovation; limitations can drive creativity, in human societies as in nature."

Welfare Ranching dispels myth after fallacy after fantasy by surgically dissecting the repeated rationalizations of

the ranching industry, until the average reader must, in good faith, agree that it is time for livestock to go. The standard rancher's apologies such as "livestock benefit wildlife," "ranching is the foundation of rural economics," and "it's either ranching or subdivisions," and more, are all laid to rest in a book that may become the new Bible of anti-grazing activists. The book documents overwhelming evidence that livestock grazing is to blame for loss of biological diversity, water depletion and pollution, soil erosion, and wildlife destruction and displacement.

Punctuated with beautiful and stark full-page colored photographs inviting the viewer to leap into natural landscapes before and after bovine presence, it is impossible for a reader of *Welfare Ranching* to lose sight of the message. Many of the photos serve as a primer for the untrained observer on what to look for when searching for ecological damage caused by livestock.

Welfare Ranching also prescribes concrete solutions for a transition away from grazing.

"Our challenge is to anticipate the future," concludes contributing essayist Bill Marlett. "Can we end livestock grazing in the foreseeable future and restore biodiversity to the landscape? Yes. But can we do it in a manner that saves face, that respects the legitimate, if not futile, toil of the yeoman rancher on our public lands, and do it with gentle firmness?"

The answer is affirmative. The South is a changed place as a result of a bloody culture clash in the mid-19th century, and another, less bloody but still claiming many martyrs, in the mid-20th century. Most, though not all, would insist that it changed for the better.

The West has undergone dramatic changes during the past century, and will no doubt undergo even greater change over this century. The question to be answered is: will future generations view the changes favorably?

Much will depend upon the values we and our successors embrace.

—Andrea Lococo

[Lococo is Rocky Mountain Coordinator for the Fund for Animals. She may be contacted at P.O. Box 11294, Jackson, WY 83002; telephone: 307-859-8840; fax: 307-859-8846; <aloco@wyoming.com>; <www.fund.org>.]

From the Horse's Mouth

by Eugene Davis

Rhoman Books (1708 21st Ave. S., #146, Nashville, TN 37212), 2002. 181 pp, paperback. \$14.99.

In this novel, Tennessee Walking Horses talk and dream about their lives. Unfortunately, their lives are filled with horrible abuse by men who care only about the financial rewards of winning at competition. The book is rich with history and facts about the world of Tennessee Walking Horses.

This could have been a bleak, depressing and hopeless topic that would make many turn their heads in disgust and denial. Davis does not shy away from the bleak truth about the horrors of soring, brutal training methods, and the corruption often infecting the heart of the competitive show world. He traces how soring, or the process of applying caustic chemicals such as kerosene, diesel fuel, and oil of mustard onto the horses' legs, to cause them to step

unnaturally high, became an integral part of exhibiting Tennessee Walking Horses. Eventually trainers who did not sore their horses could not successfully compete, and unnatural gaits, impossible to achieve without abusive techniques, became the standard.

There are now inspectors at horse shows who supposedly enforce state and federal antisoring laws, but Davis shows how devious trainers hide their tactics and defend them through lobbying and violence. Davis notes that he has either seen all of the practices he depicts or has been told about them by "undeniably reliable sources."

The story is kept psychologically manageable by the work of a hero who tries to fight the abusive practices.

—Sue Ellen Brown, PsyD

[Further information about the abuse of Tennessee Walking Horses is available from the Sound Horse Organization, <www.walkinghorse.org> and Friends of Sound Horses <www.walkinghorsenews.com>.]

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OBITUARIES

Edward J. Blotzer Jr., 78, died on November 28, 2002 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. A retired locomotive engineer and local newspaper editor, Blotzer served on the board of the animal rescue group Animal Friends from 1960 until 1997. In 1970 Blotzer and his late wife Katherine, who owned a printing business, founded the Animal Care & Welfare SPCA. Claiming an 85% conviction rate in prosecuting cruelty cases, Blotzer was among the first humane officers licensed by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture after it gained authority to regulate who could be a humane officer in 1994. He was also a founding member of Mobilization for Animals, and an active supporter of many other animal advocacy groups, as well as a frequent news source for **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Jay D. Hair, 56, died from bone cancer on November 15, 2002 in Seattle. A wildlife biologist, Hair studied and taught at Clemson University, the University of Alberta, and North Carolina State University, 1967-1995, was a research consultant for the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, and was a special assistant to the U.S. Department of the Interior. Joining the National Wildlife Federation in 1974, Hair was elected president of the NWF in 1981. De-emphasizing the role of the NWF as the national umbrella for 48 state hunting clubs, and promoting a mainstream environmentalist image instead, Hair boosted the NWF membership to six million. It fell back to 4.5 million after he left in 1995. Hair also headed the World Conservation Union, 1994-1996.

Bill Moyer, 69, died on October 21, 2002 in San Francisco from cancer. A key strategist for Martin Luther King's 1966 open housing campaign in Chicago, Moyer founded the Social Movement Empowerment Project in 1972 and spent the rest of his life studying and teaching advocacy tactics. At invitation of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett (then editor of *Animals' Agenda*) and Friends of Animals president Priscilla Feral, Moyer in September 1989 presented one of his Movement Action Planning workshops to about 40 leaders of national animal rights groups. His projection of the future trajectory of the cause and the choices and opportunities ahead was both accurate and eventually influential. His most recent book, *Doing Democracy*, was favorably reviewed in the January/February 2002 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** by Julie Lewin, founder of the National Institute for Animal Advocacy.

Dale "Pelican Man" Shields, 75, died on January 2 in Sarasota, Florida. A car salesman for 25 years in Flint, Michigan, Shields moved to Sarasota in 1975 and started a produce business. He rescued and rehabilitated his first injured pelican in 1980. "Soon after that, he had a massive heart attack," recalled longtime friend Regina Hyland. "He said he had a near-death experience, during which he made a commitment to devote himself to caring for sick and injured animals. When he recovered he began the work that became the Pelican Man's Sanctuary, now the largest wildlife rehabilitation center and sanctuary in Florida. His longtime associate and close friend Mona Schonbrun will take over as director of the sanctuary," Hyland said, "for which she and Dale had prepared through the years." The sanctuary now treats 4,000 to 7,000 birds per year, with a staff of 24 plus 300 volunteers.

Frank Simoes, 68, died on August 25 from a heart attack in Mumbai, India. A legendary ad designer, Simoes from 1979 until his death donated his services to Beauty Without Cruelty/India, and raised funds from friends to place the ads he produced for BWC/India in leading periodicals. Simoes also designed the BWC/India logo and scripted the BWC/India documentary *Beauty Without Cruelty*.

Kristen Ann Mason, 21, of Amarillo, Texas, was killed in an early-morning housefire when after escaping she went back inside to rescue her cats and alert other residents.

Joyce Milkie, 81, a newspaper reporter and columnist for more than 30 years, and cofounder of the Orangeburg SPCA in Orangeburg, South Carolina, died on December 7, 2002, from a stroke.

Mike Gatti, 46, a Pittsburgh Zoo elephant handler since 1996, and previously an elephant handler for the Bronx Zoo, was crushed on November 18 while walking a female elephant named M and her three-year-old calf, apparently after urging M to move more forcefully than she appreciated. Born at the San Diego Wild Animal Park in 1982, M was the first African elephant born in captivity to give birth in captivity. She came to the Pittsburgh Zoo in 1994 after spending several years at the Miami Metro Zoo. She had no history of prior violent behavior.

DeAndre Bailey, 25, and **Kimberly Nelson**, 36, both of Warren, Michigan, companions since 1997, drowned in the Detroit River on November 25 while trying to save their pit bull terrier Caesar, who drowned with them.

Glen Doherty, 49, drowned on January 11 in Mint Hill, North Carolina, while trying to rescue a stray dog. His wife Barbara Doherty, 52, was hospitalized for hypothermia suffered in a failed rescue attempt. Firefighters rescued the stray and the Dohertys' own two dogs, who had followed them into the water and were likewise unable to get back up the steeply sloping plastic-lined banks.

Liu Jinling, a security guard at the Changbai Mountain Siberian Tiger Park in Changchun, China, missing since November 18, 2002, was declared dead on December 7, after clothing and body parts were discovered on the grounds. The 12 park tigers were rented from a similar park in Harbin, Heilongjiang province, where they reportedly killed and ate a worker on October 3.

John V. Dennis, 86, died on December 1 at home in Princess Anne, Maryland. After World War II military service, Dennis worked for the Massachusetts Audubon Society as a sanctuary directory, managed the Nantucket Ornithological Station, and did field research for The Nature Conservancy. His opus, *A Complete Guide to Bird Feeding*, was first published in 1975 and reissued in an updated edition in 1994.

Teresa Randall, a cofounder of the Rocky Mountain Alley Cat alliance, died from cancer on October 2, 2002.

Mohammed al-Fassi, 50, died from, am infected hernia on December 24 in Egypt. Born in Morocco, raised in Saudi Arabia, al-Fassi came into money after his sister Hend married the Saudi Prince Turki bin Abdul Aziz in the mid-1970s. Noted for extravagant manic behavior, al-Fazzi in 1989 announced that he was contributing \$2.5 million to convert his Miami Beach home into a cat shelter. He later pledged a similar sum to several North Dakota and Minnesota humane societies. Neither pledge was ever fulfilled, but in January 1990 the Humane Society of Greater Miami charged al-Fassi with cruelty for allegedly neglecting 32 cats.

ANIMAL OBITS

Rusty, 35, a 308-pound orangutan born at the Chaffee Zoo in Fresno in 1967 and donated to the San Francisco Zoo in 1968 by the late Carroll Soo Hoo, died on January 8. Rusty sired a daughter named Violet, after Mrs. Carroll Soo-Hoo, with his former companion Josephine. Rusty is survived and mourned by his companion of the past several years, Lipz, 20.

Shuzee, 53, the oldest chimpanzee in Japan, born at the Hamburg Zoo in Germany but brought to the Tennoji Zoo in Osaka in 1951, died on January 6. The oldest chimp on record was Jimmy, 55, of the Seneca Park Zoo in Rochester, New York, who died in 1985.

Charlie Brown, 11, a dog whose annual birthday parties raised about \$4,000 for the Animal Refuge Center of North Fort Myers, Florida, was euthanized due to incurable cancer on January 6. He was the pet of Danielle Weiner, owner of three local ice cream stores.

MEMORIALS

In memory of Sam Lubiani & Lucky.

In memory of Amber Watson, cofounder of Last White Elephant in Seattle.
—Claudine M. Erlandson

In memory of Beschert & Suzie Q.
—W.J. & Clara R. Finch

In memory of Chelsea, beloved equine of Jane & Michael Patton.
—R&L & critters

In honor of Natasha Bloor.
—Janet Bloor



In memory of Blinky, beloved cat

of Pat Chan of Panama, 1994-2002.

In memory of my baby, Fritz.
—Edna Paine



In memory of Sweetheart, beloved dog of Ann Cottrell Free.

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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—*M.C.*

Major General Paibul Ariyawat told *The Nation*. —*M.C.*

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