

## BRING BREEDERS OF HIGH-RISK DOGS TO HEEL ( page 3)

### New killer diseases: nature strikes back against factory farming

**GUANGZHOU, Guang-dong province, China**—Representing the unholy marriage of wildlife consumption with factory farming, an estimated 10,000 masked palm civets, tanukis, (also called raccoon dogs), and hog badgers were sacrificed in the first 10 days of January 2004 for the sins of the meat industry.

Mostly cage-reared from wild-caught ancestors, the civets, tanukis, and hog badgers were either drowned in disinfectant or electrocuted, still in their cages, as China tried to prevent a recurrence of the Sudden Acute Respiratory Syndrome outbreak that killed 774 people worldwide in 2003, after killing 142 people in 2002. The animals' remains were burned.

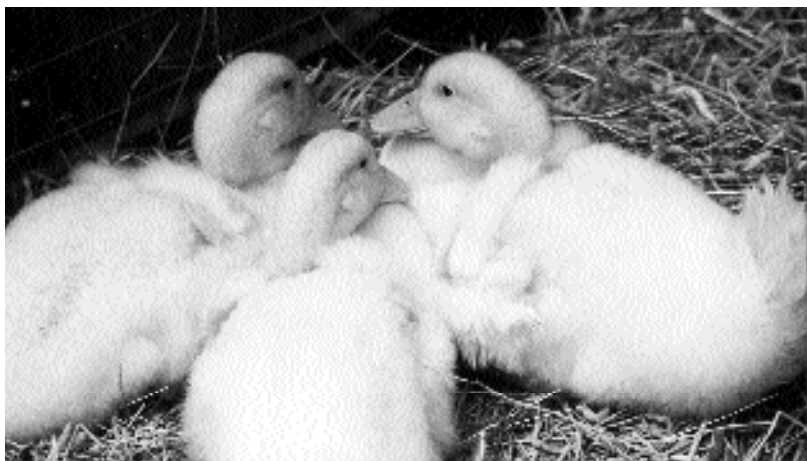
More than three million chickens, ducks, geese, and quail were killed elsewhere in Southeast Asia to try to contain outbreaks of H5N1, an avian flu virus that can spread directly to humans. The first known identifica-

tion of the outbreak came after the Taiwan Coast Guard intercepted six ducks after they were thrown from a mainland Chinese fishing boat into the water off Kinmen island. The crew may have been disposing of sick ducks who were taken to sea as food, but rumors have identified the incident with everything from exotic animal smuggling to germ warfare.

By January 21 at least six nations were affected and 14 Vietnamese, mostly children, had died from H5N1 symptoms, with five human H5N1 deaths confirmed.

"Southern China, where poultry and pigs are raised alongside each other in high-density farms, is a reservoir of mutating viruses," Adam Luck of the *Daily Telegraph* reported on January 18. "In the past, H5N1 killed only chickens, but wild birds, ducks, and geese are all dying in the

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(Kim Bartlett)

### Hunting for votes, Bush, Cheney, and Demo rivals Kerry and Clark shoot birds

**WASHINGTON D.C.; DES MOINES, Iowa**—Hunting chiefly for votes, Massachusetts Senator John Kerry shot two cage-reared pheasants in under five minutes at a Halloween photo-op near Colo, Iowa.

The bloody ritual paid off on January 19, as Kerry polled 38% at the Iowa caucuses, the first showdown with rivals in quest of the 2004 Democratic presidential nomination.

Senator John Edwards of North Carolina polled 32% support, according to CNN, with former Vermont Governor Howard Dean third at 18%. Representative Richard Gephardt, fourth with 11%, withdrew from the race.

Assured of the Republican nomination, both U.S. President George W. Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney prominently shot birds during December 2004.

Among their prospective Democratic opponents, Kerry has previously hunted mourning doves. Retired U.S. Army General Wesley Clark, not entered in the Iowa caucuses, is well-known as a duck hunter, whose campaign began with support from wealthy Arkansas hunting companions.

Two non-hunters remain in the race, Senator Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut and Representative Dennis Kucinich of Ohio, but both must do well in the New Hampshire primary on January 27 to have any chance at winning the nomination.

Only 13 million Americans hunt, a mere 4.6% of the U.S. population, but most hunters vote, and tend to vote as a block in favor of fellow hunters. Surveys consistently indicate that from 25% to 35% of Americans

disapprove of hunting, with 40% to 50% having no strong views about it. Opponents of hunting, however, vote much less often and less consistently than hunters. This enables sometime hunters like Kerry to risk losing the support of non-hunters to court hunter support—and enables hunters to dominate in elected office long after the balance of public opinion began to suggest that endorsing hunting should become a political kiss of death.

Bush on December 19 signed into law the Captive Wildlife Safety Act, to regulate interstate commerce in exotic and dangerous cats. As governor of Texas, Bush vetoed a bill to restrict possession of big cats and other dangerous species, at behest of canned hunt promoters, but the Captive Wildlife Safety Act had solid Republican support.

Co-sponsored by John Ensign, DVM (R-Nevada) and Vermont independent Jim Jeffords, a longtime Republican who left the party in 2001, the act evolved out of a bill promoted since 1999 by Shambala Sanctuary founder and actress Tippi Hedren.

Having made his only legislative gesture toward humane concerns in his first three years in office, Bush ten days later joined his father, former President George H. Bush, in shooting quail at El Tule Ranch, near Falfurrias, Texas.

"I think I shot five," Bush said, making a point of eating beef for lunch to help counter public concern over the discovery of mad cow disease in Washington state.

"These aren't animals, these are wild quail," the elder George Bush said after a

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## Aging boomers bring boom in monkey traffic

Beijing news media on November 25, 2003 announced the arrest of lab animal dealer Jia Ruiseng. Called by police the biggest wildlife trafficker ever caught in China, Ruiseng allegedly bought 2,130 macaques during the year from illegal trappers in central Anhui province.

China is building a new primate research center at Sun Yat Sen University, in the southern part of the country, but it will start with only 100-200 macaques, officials said.

Ruiseng served the export trade.

The Royal SPCA in 1995 won a ban on the import into Britain of wild-caught nonhuman primates for research use. In August 2003, however, the Home Office authorized the import of captive-bred monkeys from the Centre de Recherches Primatologiques in Mauritius, despite RSPCA video purporting to show "squalid and barren cages that appear to fall far short of International Primatological Society guidelines."

The Medical Research Council, a British government agency, is reportedly increasing its access to monkeys by starting a macaque breeding center at Porton down in Wiltshire.

In December 2003 the Supreme Court of Israel upheld an interim order barring Mazor Farm



*Falling lab demand for chimps coincides with soaring use of monkeys. (Kim Bartlett)*

from importing 60 monkeys from Mauritius for resale and export. Founded in 1991, Mazor Farm sold 1,362 monkeys to Britain between 1994 and 2000. Contending that the business violates Israeli law, the activist groups Let The Animals Live and the Association for Moral Science claimed a significant victory.

"There are 200,000 monkeys in the world who are being raised in captivity for research purposes," Mazor Farm attorney Robert Fishman testified. "About 100,000 are used annually."

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# ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care About Animals

January/February 2004

Volume XIII, #1



*Dalmatian at the SPCA of Austin/Travis County. (Karen Medicus)*

### State task forces hope to teach old animal control agencies new tricks

**TRENTON, N.J., RALEIGH, N.C.**—Cage-rattling changes are coming to animal control management in New Jersey and North Carolina even before the completion of much anticipated reports from statewide investigative task forces.

Both reports are due this spring.

New Jersey Governor James E. McGreevey in February 2003 appointed a 30-member Animal Welfare Task Force to make recommendations for overhaul of the antiquated New Jersey animal control and humane law enforcement system. The task force is taking a broader look at issues raised by the New Jersey Commission of Investigation in reviews of the 18-shelter state SPCA structure, released in 2001, and of the four-shelter Associated Humane Societies of New Jersey, released in March 2003.

The Commission of Investigation reported that "the SPCAs at both the statewide and county level have been subverted to the point where in many instances they are incapable of fulfilling...the effective and reliable enforcement of animal cruelty laws...The issue is no longer whether or how to fix this errant group of self-appointed, self-directed and uncontrolled entities, but whether to eliminate the archaic system entirely."

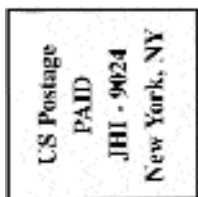
When the New Jersey SPCA was chartered, in 1868, and became model for the 17 other SPCAs in New Jersey, it was in effect deputized by the state legislature to act as a constabulary for animals. As SPCA boards were then always elected by membership, it was presumed that they would be governed much like villages, whose governance was then mainly by town meeting.

Over the next 100 years, public apathy eventually allowed most of the SPCAs to replace membership governance with self-perpetuating boards, typical of other nonprofit entities. This increased institutional stability, but at cost of public oversight and involvement—and created quasi-private police forces, accountable only to boards which might make themselves accountable to no one.

While the SPCAs did whatever humane law enforcement was accomplished, most New Jersey animal control contracts were held by for-profit companies. Many sold impounded animals to laboratories, some merely killed the animals as soon as possible, and others neglected the animals to cut costs.

The Associated Humane Societies evolved out of an effort to reform the New Jersey animal control system. Under former

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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

“Carly” looks like a senior citizen on his first day in an elder-care home



November 2003

Dear Partner:

Charly lost everything he knows . . .  
 . . . his home, his familiar furniture, his favorite dishes, his own bed, his sense of place . . . of belonging somewhere on this planet . . . but most of all . . .  
 . . . Charly lost his family.  
 Now he has only what he’s wearing, only himself.  
 Alone again. Birth, death.  
 If dogs could cry with tears, Charly would be weeping.  
 And these things really happened to two people on the same day . . . to Charly, and to his elderly human companion, whose lap Charly had lived on for all of his eight years.  
 Cruelly, the daughter of this elderly lady managed to pull off a most common, yet despicable, immoral and legal “crime” in America.  
 And why not? Everyone’s doing it!  
 This is a disposable society. We get rid of anyone or anything who causes us the slightest inconvenience . . .  
 . . . why not put Mom in the “home,” despite her anguish . . . her sobbing over having to leave all of her possessions, her familiar collection of a long life’s mementos . . . and even her family album.  
 And to be extra savage, why not wrench her beloved

Charly from her arms and tell her your intentions . . . to abandon him the same day she is moved into the home with her suitcase of underwear and housecoats.  
 This story is TRUE. I can’t tell you how I found out, but sadly, it’s exactly as it happened.  
 When I first held tiny Charly, he was stiff from fright. He’d also fallen over 30 feet, straight down, through a tree.  
 One of his teeth was broken to the root, and he was drooling from a burst abscess in his jaw . . .  
 . . . his back was hurt, and along with all of this, he had a heart condition.  
 Charly was an emotional and physical wreck. He was just days from death when I took him to our shelter hospital.  
 Thanks to supporters like yourself, we are able to have our own full-time veterinarian . . . and he worked on Charly right away.  
 This picture of Charly was taken in my bedroom, where I took him to supervise his recovery, personally.  
 Up until yesterday, Charly looked like this . . . sad, lost, heartbroken over losing his companion.  
 But this morning, as if by a miracle, Charly started running around, barking and wagging his tail . . . and eating up a storm! All the medicine . . . and the love . . . must have finally kicked in.  
 Thank you AGAIN for turning a definite tragedy into a story of hope . . . for us all.  
 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

**Build your own inexpensive straw bale dog house for your pets’ maximum protection, comfort and fun!**

Here at D.E.L.T.A. Rescue, we invented a better housing system for our more than 859 dogs. Using 25 common bales of straw, and three sheets of plywood, two people can build a straw bale dog house in under 10 minutes! This is the same simple structure that withstood our terrible El Nino rains in 1998. The *simple* straw design can last 20 years, but because we are a permanent sanctuary, our houses must last longer.



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



*Simple* straw house, 4x6 foot interior, 10 x10 foot rooftop play area, and steps!



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



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



One village at D.E.L.T.A. Rescue. Two dogs per yard, and a deluxe house for both!

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

Bring breeders of high-risk dogs to heel

On January 5, the first regular business day of 2004, New York City Center for Animal Care and Control director Ed Boks and actress-turned-animal advocate Bernadette Peters tried to make pit bull terriers more adoptable by announcing that henceforth they would be offered for adoption as “New Yorkies.”

The scheme lasted less than three days.

Having worked long and hard to rehabilitate the image of New York City, the tourist industry wanted no part of any potential association with gangs, drugs, and hostile behavior.

“I think it would create a bad image for New Yorkers,” public relations executive Howard Rubenstein told Heidi Singer of the *New York Daily News*. “Our bark is worse than our bite. With pit bulls, their bite is worse than their bark.”

Representing media tycoon Rupert Murdoch, casino baron Donald Trump, hotelier Leona Helmsley, and New York Yankees owner George Steinbrenner, among others, Rubenstein, 67, is among the acknowledged New York City power brokers. When Rubenstein speaks, City Hall listens.

Animal shelter experts around the U.S., called for comment, remembered the 1996 attempt by the San Francisco SPCA to re-invent pit bulls by calling them “St. Francis terriers.”

About 60 “St. Francis terriers” were placed during the next few months, after extensive screening and training, but then-SF/SPCA president Richard Avanzino reluctantly suspended the program after several of the re-dubbed dogs killed cats.

The SF/SPCA still adopts out pit bulls, unlike many shelters which have seen liability insurance premiums soar with each new pit bull attack. But the fallibility of the SF/SPCA program was illustrated on November 23, 2003, when SF/SPCA volunteer dog training instructor Anna Klafter, 27, illegally allowed her four-year-old pit bull Nettie to run off-leash in Golden Gate Park. Klafter was seen by mounted police sergeant David Herrera, who shouted to her to retrieve and leash Nettie. Nettie, who was adopted from the SF/SPCA, bit Herrera’s horse, named AAA Andy, on the legs and along his rib cage. Bleeding from multiple wounds, AAA Andy bucked Herrera off, kicked Klafter in the face as she tried to recapture Nettie, and bolted for half a mile with Nettie in hot pursuit. Police sergeant Peter Dacre finally stopped Nettie with two gunshots. Nettie survived and was eventually returned to Klafter, who was fined.

At least two women in the greater New York City metropolitan area were killed by adopted dogs during 2003.

Nancy Delaney, of Cortlandt Manor, New York, adopted a two-year-old pit bull from the Mount Vernon Animal Shelter on April 6.

Five weeks later, Briarcliff Manor SPCA president Mimi Einstein described the pit bull to Marcela Rojas of the *White Plains Journal News* as “very friendly, sweet,” with “no sign of aggression whatever.”

That was after he killed Delaney’s housemate Bonnie Page, 75, on May 16, attacking from another room for no evident reason and without visible warning, inflicting multiple bites to Delaney as well as Page when Delaney tried to stop him.

The second fatal attack, not witnessed, came on September 7. Valerie DeSwart, 67, was killed at her home in Medford, New Jersey, by a three-year-old Doberman she had adopted 10 days earlier from the Associated Humane Societies shelter in Newark, New Jersey. Associated Humane received the dog from a woman who said he had bitten her and paid \$55 to have him euthanized—which was not done, apparently because someone at the shelter thought he was an adoption candidate.

DeSwart was only the third person killed by a Doberman in the 22 years that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton has recorded breed-specific data on life-threatening and fatal dog attacks in the U.S. and Canada—during which time pit bulls and pit bull mixes kept as pets have killed 75 people, Rottweilers and Rottweiler mixes kept as pets have killed 50, and wolf hybrids have killed 17. All other breeds combined have killed just 60.

By coincidence, Boks and Peters announced their “New Yorkie” project just as Clifton e-mailed to American SPCA president Ed Sayres a suggestion that the ASPCA should reverse a 20-year-old policy of opposition to breed-specific regulation.

Then-ASPCA president John Kullberg, now deceased, introduced the policy in 1984, when the New York City health department first tried to ban the possession of pit bulls. Although a pit bull ban was eventually declared, it was never effectively enforced, and was eventually enforced only in public housing.

Borrowing arguments long made on behalf of Dobermans by the American Kennel Club, Kullberg argued that breed-specific legislation would unjustly discriminate against stereotypes, rather than responding to actual behavioral traits.

Following the lead of the ASPCA, the Humane Society of the U.S. soon adopted a similar policy, which became the prevailing view of the animal advocacy community, despite many expressions of contrary opinion from animal control agencies and local humane societies.

By 1993 pit bulls kept as pets, exclusive of dogs trained to fight, already accounted for more than half of all life-threatening dog attacks. Rottweilers accounted for 20%.

SEARCHABLE ARCHIVES: [www.animalpeoplenews.org](http://www.animalpeoplenews.org)

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Over the past decade the number of life-threatening pit bull attacks was up 789%; attacks on children were up 876%; attacks on adults were up 490%; fatalities were up 388%; and maimings were up 1269%.

The percentage of total life-threatening dog attacks committed by pit bulls did not go up only because the number of life-threatening Rottweiler attacks leaped 2000%; attacks on children were up 1000%; attacks on adults were up 1700%; fatalities were up 2500%; and maimings were up 2500%. Rottweilers now account for 25% of all life-threateningdog attacks.

No other common breeds present an even remotely comparable actuarial risk factor. Yet among all the major U.S. animal advocacy groups, only PETA has favored a breed-specific approach to dog regulation.

Wrote PETA founder Ingrid Newkirk in a January 2000 syndicated column, “From San Jose to Schenectady, many shelters have enacted policies requiring the automatic destruction of the huge and ever-growing number of ‘pits’ they encounter. This news shocks and outrages the compassionate dog-lover.

“Here’s another shocker: People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, the very people who are trying to get you to denounce the killing of chickens for the table, foxes for fur, or frogs for dissection, supports the pit bull policy, albeit with reluctance.

“Pit bulls are perhaps the most abused dogs on the planet,” Newkirk continued, citing examples, but concluded that “Those who argue against the euthanasia policy for pit bulls are naive...Many are loving and will kiss on sight, but many are unpredictable. An unpredictable chihuahua is one thing, an unpredictable pit another.

“People who genuinely care about dogs won’t be affected by a ban on pits. They can go to the shelter and save one of the countless other breeds and lovable mutts sitting on death row through no fault of their own. We can only stop killing pits if we stop creating new ones. Legislators, please take note.”

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett sought middle ground at the 2002 Conference on Homeless Animal Management and Policy in Hartford, Connecticut.

“I believe that pitbulls have a more negative reputation than most members of the breed deserve,” she wrote afterward. “Because I feel very sorry for these dogs and also felt that pitbull rescuers deserved a forum, I put together a panel on pit bulls. It was meant to be balanced, so people with more conservative views on pitbulls were on the panel as well as those who had extreme views. The result: the pitbull rescuers insulted the people—animal rescuers all—who had any reservations about the breed whatever. I expressed mixed feelings about pit bulls, and so was labeled ‘enemy.’ Mind you, no one on the panel, and certainly not me as the panel moderator, favored arbitrarily killing pit bulls.

“I have an uneasy feeling that a lot of people claiming to be pitbull rescuers are pitbull breeders,” Bartlett continued. “Otherwise why would they oppose breeding bans that would not affect dogs already born? I think it is unethical to breed any dogs, or cats, so long as they are being killed for population control. I would rather dogs, as well as cats and other animals, were not bred at all for human purposes. Since pit bulls clearly can be more dangerous to humans and other animals, and are more difficult to handle than most other dogs, and—most importantly—since they attract ‘owners’ who only want to exploit and abuse them, then for the dogs’ own good, why do their purported rescuers not want to see an end to breeding them?”

Actuarial risk

Clifton recommended to Sayres that the ASPCA should favor regulation which takes into account actuarial risk. Actuarial risk is the payout per insurance claim relative to the investment of insurees, and is the foundation concept that makes the insurance industry possible.

Most dog attack claims are paid through homeowners or renters liability policies, and are settled for under \$5,000, but settlements in attacks causing death or maiming typically exceed \$500,000. Pit bulls and Rottweilers do three times more killing and maiming than all other dogs combined, meaning that their actuarial risk is approximately 3000% higher than that of the average dog, yet because actuarial risk has not been calculated on a breed-specific basis, guardians of pit bulls and Rottweilers have rarely been asked to pay premiums higher than anyone else. Thus everyone who insures a home or rented premises in effect subsidizes the possession and proliferation of pit bulls and Rottweilers.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** has pointed out since 1993 that if the humane community does not accept and encourage breed-specific legislation in a manner that takes the profit out of pit bull and Rottweiler proliferation, pit bulls and Rottweilers will proliferate until they pose an actuarial risk so high that the insurance industry responds in a much more sweeping and deadly manner.

This has now happened. Sidestepping confrontation with animal advocates over breed-specific policies, at least nine major insurance companies now red-line all dogs they consider comparable to pit bulls and Rottweilers, whether or not their breeds pose actual comparable risk.

By arguing that pit bulls and Rottweilers behave like any other dog, animal advocates have persuaded much of the insurance industry that any large dog is too risky to cover, and have persuaded many other insurers that anyone who keeps a large dog should pay premiums based overwhelmingly on the deeds of pit bulls and Rottweilers.

This attitude unjustly penalizes herding dogs such as collies and German shepherds, who bite more often than other big dogs, but whose “holding” or “guiding nip” to an arm or ankle rarely does serious injury. It discriminates even more unfairly against Labradors and golden retrievers, who register in bite counts at much less than their proportion of the dog population.

It is time to stop pretending that all dogs are created equal, and instead take the lead in seeking legislation which recognizes that some breeds are in fact enormously more dangerous than others—just as legislation recognizes that a puma or African lion or even a 20-pound bobcat must be regulated differently from a ten-pound tabby. This is what would be most fair to all dogs and all people who keep dogs.

The humane community should also stop promulgating claims that “canine profiling has not been proven effective in preventing dog bites,” and that insurers “should look at the individual bite history of each dog when deciding whether to provide coverage.”

First, “preventing dog bites” is not at all the same issue as preventing actuarial risk, since most bites do not even result in insurance claims, and confusing the two does an enormous disservice to the overwhelming majority of dogs.

Second, encouraging insurance companies to “look at the individual bite history of each dog” is unrealistic in considering actuarial risk, since most life-threatening and fatal attacks by pit bulls, Rottweilers, and wolf hybrids are the first known incidents involving those dogs.

There is a close analogy here to insuring motorcyclists. Motorcyclists, on average, are no more likely to be involved in an accident than anyone else who drives. They pay much higher insurance premiums simply because it is an actuarial fact that a motorcyclist who is in an accident is far more likely to be killed or injured. As it is not fair for every driver to subsidize the extraordinary risk incurred by those who choose to drive motorcycles, motorcyclists pay premiums at two or three times the rate of other drivers.

Clifton forwarded to Ed Boks these arguments and many pages of supporting data.

“We have decided to scrap the ‘New Yorkie’ idea for a variety of reasons, and your data helps substantiate our decision,” Boks responded early on January 8.

That was an about-face in the right direction. Moving decisively to discourage breeding pit bulls, Rottweilers, and any other dogs of demonstrably high actuarial risk should be next, to help the tens of thousands of other large dogs in shelters find homes, to help those now in homes to stay there instead of becoming uninsurable, and most of all, to keep future generations of high-risk dogs from ever entering shelters, by keeping them from being born.

# LETTERS

## Appeals

Thank you for once again publishing "Who gets the money?" and the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** Standards for Ethical Charities and Fundraisers.

I have survived involvement in animal advocacy as an employee, volunteer, and donor for four decades. As a donor, I would like to share a few preliminary screening points. Perhaps other **ANIMAL PEOPLE** readers have additional comments. If the following aggravations are evident, I don't have to look up features like administration/program ratios, because the appeal for membership or a donation is already in the waste basket.

**1) Salaries.** The first thing I do when I get an appeal is look up the organization's IRS Form 990 at <www.guidestar.org>. An organization that can afford to pay an employee or board member \$100,000 per year does not need my money. The potential donor must look closely because the section of the Form 990 that reports board members' salaries is usually somewhat removed from the section that reports salaries of employees who make more than \$50,000 a year. Also, occasionally the chief executive has a moderate salary while a subordinate is cleaning up.

**2) The Appeal itself.** Many groups seem to either use the same fundraising firm, or send their development personnel to the same seminar. There are two double-sided pages of densely packed self-promotional drivel. Words are circled in colored ink, and there are colored marginal notations, complete with swirls and asterisks. Beyond the requisite tear-jerking case or two, these don't really say much. (That's good, because donors might be too busy to read the sloppy-looking thing anyway.) But the most patronizing ingredient is the faux executive signature—again, usually in colored ink. Surely few people believe that the exec actually signed thousands of these things, so why the pretense?

Organizations that can, on one page, concisely specify problems, solutions, and accomplishments have a better chance of getting my attention.

## Donor defense editorial

Your December 2003 editorial, "Donor Defense in a Desperate Cause," was extremely informative and valuable. I am definitely more educated in donating my money, and I deeply thank you for your research and "watchdog" approach. I do not want to contribute any money to masked anti-humane organizations that have a hidden agenda of self-interest and profit via animal cruelty. Thank you for your commitment and honesty. Thank you for your work. Thank you for solidly stating that all animals deserve humane treatment and a life free of suffering. Your publication is perhaps the most important in our fight for humane treatment of the voiceless, in exposing cruelty, and stopping it. Again, thank you.

—Diana von Holdt  
Henderson, Nevada  
<wallpaper31@hotmail.com>

## CORRECTIONS:

Four lines of text were lost from "Who gets the money?" footnote #41, about PETsMART Charities, on page 19 of the December 2003 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. The note should have read, "PETsMART Charities revenue included \$5.4 million in customer contributions, \$1 million in employee contributions, \$568,589 in board and corporate contributions, \$5,497 in vendor contributions, and \$5.5 million in rent, goods, and services. PETsMART Charities made grants totaling \$2.6 million, gave \$1.1 million in 'Adoption Partner' program support, and gave \$5.5 million in rent, goods, and services. In addition to the allocations by PETsMART Charities, PETsMART Inc. gave \$1.4 million in grants to nonprofit animal welfare organizations."

A simple typographical error on page 15 of "Who gets the money?" misidentified the advocacy and education group Compassion Over Killing as a sanctuary.

(More letters are on page 20.)

### 3) Timing dissonance.

For example, maybe a previous donation or membership renewal didn't appear on your bank or credit card statement within two statement periods. Or, perhaps an organization issues "emergency appeals" several times a year.

Again, these are only preliminary considerations. After the membership request or donation appeal clears this initial phase, the real work starts. Whether our contribution is \$100 or \$100,000, we as donors are responsible for making sure our money is effectively spent.

—Cecily Westermann  
St. Louis, Missouri  
<cwestermann@sbcglobal.net>

### Editor's note:

*Fundraisers in all branches of charity, at all levels, tend to agree that while the concise one-page statement of problems, solutions, and accomplishments is most effective in approaching corporate donors, personal letters bring the best response from individuals.*

*If a personal letter cannot be sent, the next most effective is an appeal that looks as much like a personal letter as possible.*

*Ever skeptical of conventional wisdom, ANIMAL PEOPLE issued only concise one-page or two-page statements of problems, solutions, and accomplishments during our first three years—and just barely survived. Broke and out of options, we finally shifted to a more conventional four-page appeal format, using colored underlines very selectively to make our most important points to recipients who might only skim the text, and including our printed signatures in color.*

*The success of that appeal, astounding compared to previous results, not only kept us alive but enabled us to add pages to the ANIMAL PEOPLE newspaper, obtain urgently needed equipment, start our web site, and markedly expand our international outreach.*

*We still work almost around the clock and worry constantly about making ends meet, but have been able to accomplish vastly more for the effort and anxiety expended since we discovered the importance of writing our appeals as if they were personal letters and of using colored underlines to make sure the key messages get across.*

*Now we teach these techniques to others.*

*Certainly any attention-getting device used with an appeal can be overused, and many devices are used which we believe are fundamentally dishonest and should never be used, for example disguising an appeal as an invoice, a telegram, an express mail packet, or a government document. In my personal opinion, any charity that uses such tactics should be permanently struck from the list of those receiving a donor's support—and any charity that sends money with an appeal.*

*Unsolicited merchandise is in a somewhat different category, since promotional calendars, address stickers, t-shirts, note paper, and other items that help to familiarize the public with the name and mission of a charity may have longterm value even if the recipient never makes a donation.*

*However, the recipient should be aware that the first \$20 or more that is sent to the charity distributing the merchandise will often be used to solicit larger and more frequent contributions.*

—Wolf Clifton

## SHEEP ON A SHIP FOR THREE MONTHS

I played in a golf tournament recently when it was a stifling 39.8 degrees Celsius.

Now, I am reasonably fit and I was on the course for only four and a half hours. I also had the benefit of frequent deliveries of iced drinks, cold towels, lightweight cotton clothing, pleasant company and was doing something I love passionately.

My mindset in being there was happy and calm. I certainly was not stressed by having to show up on the first tee; I was on the course by choice.

I also knew that at the end I could have a cool shower, relax in the palatial comfort of an air-conditioned clubhouse over a drink with a group of good friends, and drive an air-conditioned car to my air-conditioned home in time for a leisurely dinner.

Well, I suffered from heat-stroke that debilitated me for days. Fair dinkum, it damn near

killed me. I actually felt like my lungs and leg muscles were melting. As I trudged up each hill, gasping for breath, I imagined how our pitiful Australian sheep felt, who were shipped to Kuwait in early August and not unloaded in Eritrea until mid-November . . . in suffocating 45 degree heat, crammed into steel cages, burning up, terrified, seasick for weeks on end. They were certainly not there by choice. No pleasant evening awaited them. They were going to certain death.

Donald Horne wrote that Australia is the "Lucky Country." Bob Hawke said he wanted us to go beyond and become the "Clever Country." I would prefer for us to become known as the "Compassionate Country."

—Philip Wollen  
The Winsome Constance  
Kindness Trust  
<pwollen@sub.net.au>  
Australia

## Political training workshop

I recently attended a political training course presented by Julie Lewin, president of the nonprofit National Institute for Animal Advocacy. It will profoundly alter my approach to animal advocacy.

At the workshop, which was cosponsored by Georgia Legal Professionals for Animals and the Connecticut Humane Society, Lewin diagrammed how animal advocates can achieve much more

by becoming political in our towns, cities, counties and states. She explained step-by-step how to organize voting blocks for animals, citing fascinating case studies.

Reflecting over the weeks since I took the intensive one-day course, I am startled to realize how much time animal advocates waste in ineffective talk and nonproductive effort, and how little it would take to really make a difference if our work was effectively directed.

NIFAA has been formed to create a political culture among animal advocates and to train us how to function politically. I will begin 2004 by fundraising to help NIFAA publish a political training manual for animal advocates. My own check has already been sent.

I highly recommend inviting Lewin to give her course in your community. This course not only educated us, but also brought together in one room dozens of prominent animal advocates, which had never before happened locally.

You can learn more about NIFAA and contact Lewin at P.O. Box 475, Guilford, CT 06437; 203-453-6590; <jlewin@igc.org>.

—Felicia McAleer

President

Cherokee County

Humane Society

and President

The McAleer Group, Inc.

7146 Big Woods Drive

Studio 600

Woodstock, GA 30189

Telephone: 770-516-7885

Fax: 770-592-2556

<feliciamcaleer@bellsouth.net>

## Atlanta lawsuit

Your December 2003 Court Calendar item stating that "The Georgia Court of Appeals on November 14 dismissed a defamation case filed by the Atlanta Humane Society and executive director Bill Garrett against ex-employee and vocal critic Barbara Harkins" may lead your readers to believe the case is over.

The AHS and Garrett appealed the Harkins decision to the Georgia Supreme Court on December 16, and appealed the identical decision in my case on December 29. If the Georgia Supreme Court refuses to hear the appeals, as we expect, the cases will be remanded to trial court for dismissal and refund of legal fees, which will be a lengthy process. If the Georgia Supreme Court agrees to hear the appeals, the litigation will continue for a third year and probably longer.

—Kathi Mills  
Atlanta, Georgia  
<kathi.mills@ps.ge.com>

## Love-letter from Limerick

We at the Animal Rights Action Network love how you highlight how the big groups raise and then pay themselves most of the money that should be spent on the animals.

—John Carmody

ARAN

120 Vale Avenue,

Carew Park,

Limerick, Ireland

<arancampaigns@hotmail.com>

## Best Friends pet club

Your "Who Gets the Money" in the latest **ANIMAL PEOPLE** is enlightening, as always—but we don't have a revolving presidency. I'm it. And giving up one's salary is not a precondition of being president of Best Friends.

I gave up my salary a couple of years ago and get paid from the proceeds of the Best Friends Pet Club, which is a side venture run by Steven Hirano, myself, and one other person. It sells T-shirts, mugs, the small books I did, etc. It is our hope that the Pet Club will make sufficient money in years to come to be able to provide for some of the older founders of Best Friends when they retire (some are in their late sixties already), and to do other things for animals and rescuers that we approve of but that don't quite meet the strict standards of what we feel we should be using members' donations for.

I took home approximately \$30,000 this year from the Pet Club after taxes were paid. (If you want to list it in future years, I can send details.) And I do still get a few hundred dollars from Best Friends—enough for me to be able to pay back into our health insurance plan.

—Michael Mountain, President  
Best Friends Animal Society

Kanab, UT 84741

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Fax 435-644-2078

<info@bestfriends.org>

<www.bestfriends.org>

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# How to hit narcissists with the anti-fur message *by Irene Muschel*

Here we are, 30 years after the publication of *Animal Liberation* by Peter Singer and *Man Kind?* by the late Cleveland Amory marked the beginning of the modern-day animal rights movement, and it is impossible to walk anywhere in New York City, still the global hub of the fur industry, without seeing people in fur coats, jackets, accessories, and especially fur trim.

Stores that never sold fur before are now selling it, often without identifying the animals it came from. The labels just say, “Real fur, imported from China,” or “Genuine fur.” This could be dog or cat fur. Although importing dog or cat fur garments is illegal, items priced at under \$150 are exempt from the federal requirement that furs be accurately labeled.

I am left with feelings of despair and anger that the animal rights movement has failed so miserably in this area, through the use of futile, self-defeating tactics, the absence of vigilance, not monitoring what works and what does not, and rigidly refusing to change methods to become more successful.

What is going on here? If the empirical evidence exists that the old protest methods have not discouraged wearing fur, why are animal rights groups—in a panic reaction to the resurgence of fur—spending vast sums of donor dollars doing more of the same?

Several factors contributed to the continuing torture and killing of animals for the vanity of fur-wearers, but at the top of my list is animal rights movement support for fake fur.

Fake fur was first introduced as an alternative to real fur nearly 50 years ago by the late Lady Dowding, the founder of Beauty Without Cruelty.

No longer prominent in the U.S., Beauty Without Cruelty was among the first organizations to campaign vigorously against wearing fur. National chapters are still influential in India, South Africa, and other parts of the world. Cleveland Amory endorsed the BWC anti-fur campaign long before he started the Fund for Animals, and before he wrote *Man Kind?*; so did Christine Stevens, the late founder of the Animal Welfare Institute.

The idea behind fake fur, which arrived amid an advertising-driven tide of enthusiasm for plastics and other synthesized materials of all kinds, was that people might be more easily dissuaded from their desire to wear beautiful animal skins if they were made aware of the availability of a comparable alternative.

Remember that this campaign approach was introduced just as nylon, Naugahyde, Fibreglas, polyester, polyethylene, and Styrofoam won consumer favor, nearly 20 years before the rise of the environmental movement made “natural” a selling point, and several years before the 1959 Walt Disney animated film *101 Dalmatians* demonstrated that fur-wearing could be attacked directly.

The leading animal welfare and animal rights groups of the 1970s and early 1980s vigorously promoted fake fur with no evident application of critical thinking, while real fur sales soared to new highs every year from the mid-1960s until the fur sales crash of 1988-1989. The crash, during which U.S. retail fur sales plummeted to half of the 1988 volume by 1991, immediately followed a change in message from “wear fake fur” to “don’t wear fur, or anything that looks like fur.”

This winter PETA, relentless in the fight against fur, has an enormous lighted billboard in Times Square, showing a

beautiful woman wearing fur, captioned “Fake it—for the animals’ sake.” When I saw it, it took my breath away. It gives spectacular visibility to a pro-animal message where thousands of people can see it all day and all night. The intention is great—but why that image?

Promoting fake fur is a major tactical mistake, we should know by now, because it encourages more people to want to wear fur. It looks like real fur and has all of the same associations with beauty, fashion, glamour, status, and money, in an era when plastics long since lost any fashionable cachet. Promoting fake fur glues together the perception of wearing animal skins with the hope of personal enhancement. People who might never think of buying fur are seduced into doing so by this linkage.

The animal rights movement should be working to debunk the seductive connotations of fur, rather than strengthening them. Advertising should promote the concept that wearing fur, real or otherwise, makes the wearer look ugly, odd, crazy, inappropriate, desperate for attention, and cruel—like Cruella, the only prominent fur-wearing screen personality from whom the fur industry has struggled to disassociate itself.

Fake fur takes as a verity that people will want to wear animal skins and that this attitude must be accommodated. Yet there is nothing encoded in our genes about wanting to wear fur. As advertising promotes it, so advertising can discourage it. Our message should be that the only place an animal skin is admired and appreciated is on the animal.

Animal advocates should never promote the idea that animals have attributes that people should want and take away for themselves. That is exactly what fake fur does. It resonates with the human history of killing animals for food, clothing, and shelter, echoes the current practice in some parts of the world of torturing and killing animals to enhance health or sexuality, and subtly adds to all this the idea that wearing fur will bring other personal benefits.

Fake fur hinders activism. Many animal advocates are now afraid to approach people wearing fur because they do not know if it is real or not. If they do approach a fur-wearer, often the response is a quick, dismissive “It’s fake,” even when it clearly is not, from the look of the garment and the attitude of the person wearing it. So, all dialogue is stopped.

Another failure of anti-fur campaigns is adequately addressing the issue of who is wearing fur. People who wear fur either do not know about the cruelty involved in obtaining it, or do not care. For people who do not know, pro-animal organizations offer an enormous amount of information, including fact sheets, graphic photos, and literature, all available on some excellent web sites. Every aspect is covered.

However, activists do not appear to understand that this information has no impact on narcissists, who do not care. The *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, published by the American Psychiatric Association, lists as the traits of a narcissist “a grandiose sense of self-importance...pre-occupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love,” who “requires excessive admiration, has a sense of entitlement...lacks empathy,” and “shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes.” This is exactly the sort of person toward whom most fur ads appear to be directed. Pictures of leghold traps and skinned animals have no impact upon this kind of person—who is, nonetheless, vul-

nerable to other anti-fur tactics, which lower the status-enhancing value of fur.

What kind of advertising have animal rights groups created in recent years to target this prominent type of fur-wearer? None! On the contrary, they have nurtured the narcissists by promoting their self-aggrandizing associations. The message that fake fur can make one beautiful convinces the narcissist that only “the best,” i.e. real fur, can provide a feeling of superiority. A different theme must be created for such people.

The locations where anti-fur messages are placed need to be considered. Having lived in New York City all my life, I have never seen any sustained, highly visible anti-fur advertising in any middle class or upper class residential neighborhood. This is amazing to me. People strut in their furs to stores, restaurants, schools, churches, synagogues, etc. with total impunity. There is no counterforce. It is as if there were no animal rights movement.

There are, of course, activists who do on occasion engage in protests at events where fur is common, and set up tables distributing anti-fur literature. But all of this is sporadic and limited. The overwhelming majority of fur wearers never see these messages. How do the leaders of the animal rights movement expect these people to learn? In order to be successful, anti-fur campaigners must saturate middle and upper class residential neighborhoods, to affect people where they live and most want to impress neighbors and friends. Huge anti-fur billboards maintained on buildings and telephone kiosks in residential neighborhoods on a permanent basis would be a constant reminder of the facts of fur to those who are capable of caring, and with a different message could attack the status of fur as perceived by narcissists.

The anti-fur message must be repeated year-round. The feverish activity that now occurs during “fur season” is not sustained or pervasive enough to make a lasting difference.

Just as a healthy individual must have the ability to evaluate his or her own life in order to live more successfully, a healthy cause must examine itself constantly, monitoring its tactics and effects, if it is to succeed in its aims. The cause cannot grow unless the leaders attempt to understand the dynamics of why people do what they do and thus evaluate what works and what does not.

**Editor’s note:** *U.S. retail fur sales, adjusted for inflation, have actually not increased in dollar volume since stabilizing in the mid-1990s at about 30% below the peak level sustained in the mid-1980s. Fur sales in the winter of 2002-2003 came to \$1.7 billion, equivalent to \$1.3 billion in 1990.*

*However, there has been a significant change in the U.S. retail fur-selling strategy. Furriers a decade ago tried to compensate for the collapse of the middle income market by pushing the most costly furs. The current strategy represents a return to the marketing strategy of the 1970s and early 1980s, which aimed at high volume sales of low-priced furs to first-time buyers, with the idea of getting new buyers of inexpensive furs to upgrade to pricier garments later.*

*The cheap furs of the 1970s and early 1980s used trim from rabbits, muskrats, and nutria. The cheap furs of today use imported furs of unspecified origin—and often these furs are unacknowledged byproducts of the Chinese and Korean dog and cat meat industries.*

# It is not their fault for not listening *by Carole Lewis*

If the public is not getting our message, it is not their fault for not listening. It is ours, for inadequately or inappropriately communicating.

I believe that most people who have petted a bobcat will not be able to shoot one for fun, or wear one for fashion. I believe that most people who have come face to face with a tiger in a moment of appreciation will not pay to watch someone sacrifice the majesty of the tiger to make him perform stupid pet tricks.

When people have the chance to see that their choices can inflict great pain, most learn to make better choices. I have the opportunity to give sanctuary tours and talks about wildlife, and the phrase I hear most often is, “I had no idea...”

Animal rescue facilities such as mine cannot handle the number of creatures in need of sanctuary when public ignorance fuels the market for an endless supply of cute and cuddly cubs. While every animal we rescue is a sentient creature, deserving of our efforts, we are doing a great disservice to the hordes of animals we cannot afford to take in if we do not devote substantial time to public education.

Seven years ago, while up to my elbows in cat food, at the end of a long day of medicating and cage-cleaning for more than 100 wild and exotic cats, the director of a large, well-funded charity chided me for my misappropriation of time. He said I should clean myself up and address large groups of people who could help me in my mission.

At the time I could not imagine how the daily chores would get done if I spent my time talking to people, but I knew his organi-

zation had been successful, and I kept his words in the back of my head.

Little by little, I forced myself to find time at night for letter writing and to compose articles, a web site, and training manuals and books to reach people I did not have time for during precious daylight hours.

The results inspired me to become more effective. I began to study successful leaders, trying to implement what I learned for the benefit of the animals.

I noticed that people pay more attention to leaders who are attractive, articulate, and well groomed. I was none of those things.

Recognizing that the messenger speaks louder than the message, I lost 60 pounds and threw away all of my stretch pants and t-shirts. I invested in signature clothing that people remember and associate with our exotic cats.

Being shy and resultantly anti social, I had to learn how to engage others convincingly. I read every relevant book I could get my hands on, attended every motivational lecture I could afford, and tried to learn from observing others.

I still do all of this because I

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learned that it works.

To get people to help, you have to find out what they want from life. Then you have to figure out how to give it to them by involving them in what you need.

There are as many answers to that, and as many ways to do it, as there are people. Yet there is a pattern you can learn. I learned it from *How To Be A Great Communicator*, by Nido Qubein:

- 1) Get your thinking straight.
- 2) Say what you mean.
- 3) Get to the point.
- 4) Don’t waste words.
- 5) Be real.

6) Speak in images.

Philosopher William James said, “The most immutable barrier in nature is between one man’s thoughts and another’s.”

This could also be described as the most immutable barrier between prevailing human perception and an appreciative, considerate understanding of the nature and needs of animals. It is our duty to transcend it.

[Carole Lewis is founder of Big Cat Rescue, formerly known as Wildlife On Easy Street, 12802 Easy Street, Tampa, FL 33625; 813-920-4130; fax 813-920-5924; <MakeADifference@verizon.net>; www.BigCatRescue.org.]

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

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# Euro Commission refuses Euro Parliament order to ban dog & cat fur

**BRUSSELS**—Claiming lack of jurisdiction, the European Commission has refused to draft a ban on dog and cat fur imports into the European Union that was overwhelmingly approved in principle by the European Parliament in mid-December 2003.

To take effect, the ban would have to be presented by the EC to the Council of Ministers, and would then have to receive the ministers’ ratification.

Introduced by Struan Stevenson, a Conservative member from Edinburgh, Scotland, with four cosponsors, the dog and cat fur import ban was endorsed by 346 members of the European Parliament in all, with only 314 needed for a majority. Stevenson also claims to have the support of Council of Ministers members representing France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and Britain.

Denmark on October 1, 2003 independently enacted a law banning traffic in dog and cat fur. Violators may be jailed for up to four months.

The EU dog and cat fur ban was demanded by the European Parliament in only the sixth order that the Parliament has ever given to the EC to draft legislation, a procedure bypassing the usual legislative process.

The European Parliament previously used this procedure to recognize Nazi genocide, to oppose terrorism in Spain, to oppose air and sea piracy, to improve regulation of livestock transport, and to address the procedure for electing EC members.

Despite the strength of support for the ban on dog and cat fur imports, however, the ban “appeared to hit an obstacle,” Douglas Fraser of the *Glasgow Herald* reported on December 21, “when EC officials refused to accept that they have powers to pass such a law. The consumer affairs directorate in Brussels said it was a matter for the trade directorate, and a spokesperson for Pascal Lamy, the trade commissioner, commented, ‘We don’t have community competence on this. Competence for it is in the hands of member states.’”

Dog and cat fur garments “have appeared in European stores as gloves, home-

opathic arthritis aids, hair bows for children, trim on sweaters, and linings for boots and gloves, as well as on toy cat figurines,” charged Nirj Deva, member of the European Parliament for the South East of England. Deva is also the Conservative party spokesperson for overseas development.

“European consumers are not aware of what they are purchasing, since Asian merchants use fraudulent labels, dye the fur to look like faux fur, or do not use labels at all,” Deva continued.

Stevenson campaigned with examples including a blanket made from the pelts of four golden retrievers, bought in Copenhagen; a full-length coat made from as many as 42 German shepherd puppies, bought in Berlin; and intact cat pelts, bought in Barcelona.

The sources of the pelts include the dog and cat meat markets in South Korea and southern and coastal China, and the remaining *budkas*, or “dog-skinning factories,” which for centuries performed animal control duties in the former Iron Curtain nations of Europe. Only since the fall of Communism have the *budkas* gradually been replaced by western-style animal control departments.

Proponents of the proposed EU ban on dog and cat fur imports contend that *budkas* are also still secretly operating in Belgium and Spain, where industrial collection and marketing of dog and cat fur from impounded animals was openly practiced as recently as the 1970s.

“The American organization which published the claim about Belgium has absolutely no proof at all, and certainly not of the assertion that cats are picked up from the streets to be put into cat fur farms,” said Ann de Greef, director of the Belgian group Global Action in the Interest of Animals, after GAIA investigated the matter in mid-2003.

De Greef acknowledged, however, that imported dog and cat fur products are sold in Belgium and in the Netherlands.

“From DNA testing done by the Academic Medical Centre in Amsterdam on behalf of the [Dutch] association Bont voor Dieren, it appears that dog fur is sold in Dutch shops. Ninety-five products were tested, including clothing, cat toys, and hair acces-

sories,” De Greef told Herma Caelen, Secretary General of the European Vegetarian Union. “Five items appeared to be made of dog fur,” De Greef said.

De Greef cited fur-trimmed jackets sold by the fashion chain Didi in the winter of 2002-2003. “According to Didi, they bought the jackets from a supplier in the Far East who twice assured them it was rabbit fur. Didi has decided to use only fake fur in its collection,” De Greef added.

De Greef said that the Academic Medical Centre “believes that there are probably many more items that contain dog fur” than were identified, “because it is no longer possible to isolate DNA in much of the fur. After the death of an animal, DNA breaks up,” she explained, “and further, the fur is subjected to processing which further destroys much of the DNA.”

More sophisticated testing could still make a positive identification, but would be more expensive and difficult to do.

“Since the U.S. enacted a similar ban in 2000, European markets have seen a rise in items deceptively called gae-wolf, sobaki, Asian jackal, wildcat, goyangi, and katsenfelle,” said Betsy Dribben, European director for Humane Society International, a subsidiary of the Humane Society of the U.S.

Similar items have been found in Australia, HIS disclosed in July 2003.

But the implied diversion of dog and cat fur products from the U.S. to Europe and Australia is not actually happening, U.S. fur trade investigators believe.

Instead, the trade is expanding.

Mislabeled and non-labeled dog and cat fur products appear to be coming into the U.S. through a loophole in the 1952 Fur Products Labeling Act. Section 301.39 of the act originally exempted fur garments priced at less than \$20 from the requirement that fur garments must be accurately identified as to species of origin. This exempted most items made from dogs, cats, and rabbits.

In 1980 the exemption was extended to garments priced at less than \$150—but in 1998 language was added stipulating that, “The exemption provided for herein shall not

be applicable: (1) to any dog or cat fur product; (2) if any false, deceptive or misleading representations as to the fur contained in the fur product are made.”

Since 1998, any dog or cat fur product imported into the U.S. is supposed to be so identified.

In November 2000 former U.S. President Bill Clinton signed into law the total ban on imports of dog and cat fur products to which Dribben referred, but as HSUS acknowledged at the time, “The final version of the dog and cat fur legislation negotiated between the House and Senate did not include the requirement sought by HSUS for labeling of all fur products regardless of their price. Under current law, products with fur valued at less than \$150 do not have to be labeled. Dog and cat fur products, which sell at the low end of the market, are commonly mislabeled or sold without labels to disguise their species content so that American consumers and retailers will not realize what they are buying.”

Because fur items made from other species need not be labeled if priced at under \$150, there is no close inspection of inexpensive imported fur goods to intercept dog and cat fur.

However, the language of the ban passed in 2000 mandates that “The regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide for a process by which testing laboratories, whether domestic or foreign, can qualify for certification by the United States Customs Service by demonstrating the reliability of the procedures used for determining the type of fur contained in articles intended for sale or consumption in interstate commerce.”

This would allow U.S. animal protection organizations to establish their own certified testing laboratory to examine fur goods, determine species of origin, and recommend cases to federal prosecutors.

The 2000 law also provides for a “a reward of not less than \$500 [to be paid] to any person who furnishes information that establishes or leads to a civil penalty assessment, debarment, or forfeiture of property for any violation of this section or any regulation issued under this section.”

ASPCA



# Thai gibbon sanctuary survives killings of staff

**Phop Phra, Tak, Thailand**— The William E. Deters Foundation For Gibbon and Wildlife Conservation Projects, founded in 1996 as the Highland Farm & Gibbon Sanctuary, is recovering from perhaps the most violent transition of leadership any sanctuary has ever endured.

On May 10, 2002, 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. Of the key personnel, only cofounder Pharanee Deters, 60, remained.

But the animals still needed to be fed.

“My mind was in a dark hole for a long time,” Pharanee Deters told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in a recent update e-mail. “Very sad, upset, suffering, depressed, angry—you name it, I had it all. I even thought about eliminating myself. But every day I would think, “If I am gone, who will take care of the 37 gibbons, six monkeys, the birds, the dogs, the cats, the geese, the turkeys. So here I am, still alive and working harder to keep these creatures alive and happy.

“When Bill was alive, he was the creator and I was the doer. Now I have to do both,” Pharanee Deters continued, with words of appreciation for Edwin Wick, director of Wildlife Friends of Thailand, and Roger Lohanan, director of the Thai Animal Guardians Association. Wick and three volunteers helped maintain the sanctuary for about two months after the murders. Lohanan and eight volunteers helped for two weeks after Wick’s team left.

“If they had not come, I probably could not have this place now,” Pharantee Deters said.

William Deters’ murder forced a quick transition from operating on his pension from Lockheed Inc., where he

formerly headed the computer department, to seeking donor and grant support. Highland Farm became the William E. Deters Foundation on June 16, 2002, surviving with financial help from the Monkey World sanctuary operated by Jim and Alison Cronin in Dorset, England; the International Primate Protection League, now of South Carolina but founded in Thailand in 1973; and the ARCUS Foundation, a major supporter of many primate rescue projects.

“Also some friends and family have helped me. I feel much appreciated,” Pharanee Deters wrote.

The sanctuary weathered another crisis in November 2002. Responding to an allegation that the sanctuary was a front for an illegal game farm, about 30 armed forestry police officers raided one evening, threatened to jail Pharanee Deters and her sister, and seized 36 gibbons, four monkeys, and eight peacocks, but allowed them to remain on the premises pending completion of the paperwork required to operate as a nonprofit.

“We were trying to help to save the animals of Thailand, and what we received for it was unbelievable,” Pharantee Deters recalled.

The raid came almost a year before the Thai national police initiated a crackdown of unprecedented scope on both illegal wildlife trafficking and sales of dog meat, described in the December 2003 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Pharanee Deters called the recent raids “Very good news. It means Thai people have started to change their mind to protect the poor animals. Still,” she said, “there are some people who eat exotic animals. They think that it will make their lives healthier and their love lives better, which is wrong,” she mused, citing the love she enjoyed looking after animals with her late husband, and the love she still receives from the animals.



*Gibbons Denny and Max at the William F. Deters Foundation sanctuary in Thailand. (Pharanee Deters)*

Just answering e-mail requires her to drive 30 miles to the nearest telephone line, but “We still have volunteers coming from all over to study about gibbons,” Pharanee Deters said. “Some donors adopt our gibbons. I am doing okay, with the help of many nice people around the world.”

[Contact the William E. Deters Foundation For Gibbon and Wildlife Conservation Projects c/o P.O. Box 24, A.Mae Sot, Tak 63110, Thailand; <highland\_ape@hotmail.com>; <www.members.tripod.com/highlandfarm/>.]

# Bridging the animal care gulf in the Gulf of Thailand

**Koh PhaNgan, Thailand**—“The island government has just done—for the first time since we have been here—a mass culling of dogs,” PhaNgan Animal Care practice manager Amber Holland e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on December 29.

“We are outraged to say the least,” Holland continued, “and have had a letter printed in *The National*,” a leading Thai newspaper published in English. “All of the dogs were desexed, vaccinated, and healthy, and were indiscriminately killed for no other reason than laziness and lack of creative thinking” by authorities who made them scapegoats for slower-than-hoped-for Christmas tourism.

Koh PhaNgan, north of Koh Samui, is the smaller of two islands in the Gulf of Thailand, close to the Malay Peninsula. Not one of the busier and better known Thai tourist destinations, it caters chiefly to divers—like Irish veterinarian Shevaun Gallwey, who began visiting while practicing in Hong Kong.

“I have always been saddened to see the condition of the Thai beach dogs when holidaying there, and have been frustrated, as a veterinarian, at not being able to help them. So, when embarking on a three-month visit to Koh PhaNgan in early 2001,” Gallwey told the Asia for Animals conference in September 2003, “I borrowed equipment and medicines from the Dog Rescue Centre Samui,” founded by German retiree Brigitte Gomme on the island to the south in April 1999, “and brought them to Koh PhaNgan. With the assistance of long term resident Heidi Farmer, I carried out free neutering, vaccination, and skin and wound treatment. The work was so gratefully received that I decided to try to provide some more permanent care on this island.

“With the assistance of the Animals Asia Foundation and the Dog Rescue Center Samui,” Gallwey continued, “we founded PhaNgan Animal Care. It has been gratefully embraced by the island residents, who never before had any option to obtain treatment,” unless the animal was transported off the island, which was beyond the means of most Thai islanders. Before the Dog Rescue Center Samui began bringing veterinarians to Samui, the nearest vet was on the mainland.

Nira Brande, owner of two bakeries and a PhaNgan resident since 1989, had previously tried to bring veterinary care to PhaNgan. When Brande heard what Gallwey and Farmer were doing, she helped to convert a building into the clinic site, hosted the grand opening, and became the organization’s liaison to the local government, an often difficult job because of the hostility toward dogs shown by many of the PhaNgan resort owners.

Traditionally, the resort owners were at liberty to poison street dogs and free-roaming pets, and often did, without being called to account. Now PhaNgan Animal Care has joined the media campaign against poisoning begun by Brigit Gomme on Samui.

“We could not have settled on Koh Samui without a veterinarian and closed our eyes to the animal misery,” Gomme recalled at the fourth anniversary of starting the Dog

Rescue Center Samui. “The government secretly poisoned hundreds of unwanted dogs in the cruelest manner and then removed them on trucks at night. Since only the strongest dogs got enough poisoned meat, the others were only half dead. Tourists who happened to witness this in earlier years were totally shocked and as a result never came back.”

Photos and descriptions of the Samui poisonings eventually appeared in German newspapers, further discouraging tourism.

After the Dog Rescue Center Samui began sterilizing from 50 to 70 dogs and cats per month and built a sanctuary for more than 170 dogs and 20 cats who had to be removed completely from some hotel grounds, “The government stopped the mass poisoning,” Gomme continued. “Unfortunately, some hotel managers still poison animals,” still not understanding that the poisonings offend more tourists than the presence of dogs and cats if the animals are healthy.

In the first two full years that PhaNgan Animal Care operated, Gallwey and team sterilized 730 animals, mostly dogs but also some cats, and treated more than 6,300. The organization grew to occupy three fulltime staff, with Gallwey dividing her time between PhaNgan, where she volunteers, and her paid work in Hong Kong.

Other team members are Holland, originally from Oregon, who previously did animal welfare work in the Cook Islands and Costa Rica; veterinary nurse Lia Titman, originally from Oxford, England, also a veteran of animal welfare work in the Cook Islands; and veterinary nurse trainee Ampai Thongpliw, called Por, who comes from the northeast of Thailand.

Other than Gallwey’s contributions, “Veterinary care is limited to visits from volunteering veterinarians, which thankfully is frequent,” Holland told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. The staff encourages veterinarians to take diving vacations to PhaNgan and, while there, to donate a day or two to the clinic in exchange for help in arranging their tours.

“The clinic operates by requesting donations only to cover supplies used in treating pets. All strays are treated at the expense of the clinic,” Holland continued “In addition, all temples, which are last-resort refuges for stray animals, are visited regularly, and every temple animal is neutered at the clinic’s expense. No animal (stray or owned) has been denied treatment since our opening.”

Holland, scheduled to leave in April, is now seeking her

own replacement, which she admitted feels “very much like planning my own funeral. There are many aspects to the position,” she said, which includes being the primary fundraiser for PhaNgan Animal Care, “but the most important point is to remain as friendly and smiley and good-hearted as possible, in keeping with the Koh PhaNgan way.”

Inquiries are welcome c/o **PhaNgan Animal Care**, P.O. Box 70, Thong Sala, Koh PhaNgan, Suratthani 84280, Thailand; <info@pacthailand.org>; <www.pacthailand.org>.

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# Hunting for votes, politicians shoot birds (from page 1)

similar expedition to the Lazy F Ranch near Beeville, Texas, in December 1988. “I don’t think I could shoot a deer,” he added. “Quail—that’s something else.”

Both Bushes are life members of Safari Club International, as is Vice President Dick Cheney. Cheney shot more than 70 cage-reared ring-necked pheasants and an unknown number of mallards on December 8 at the Rolling Rock Club in Ligonier Township, Pennsylvania, according to the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. Nine companions including U.S. Senator John Cornyn (R-Texas) killed another 350 pheasants among them.

Cheney went shooting again on January 5, with U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia in southern Louisiana. Each bagged the limit of three mallards and three teal. St. Mary Parish Sheriff David Naquin told J.E. Bourgoyne of the *New Orleans Times-Picayune*.

Bourgoyne did not question the propriety of Cheney and Scalia fraternizing while at least two actions of the Bush administration are under Supreme Court review.

On the eve of the Iowa caucuses Humane USA Political Action Committee chair Wayne Pacelle updated the evaluations of the Democratic candidates that he originally posted in June 2003.

Kerry, Lieberman, and Kucinich of Ohio, “have particularly distinguished records on animal issues,” despite Kerry’s record as a bird-shooter, said Pacelle, who is also the Humane Society of the U.S. vice president for legislation.

“Senator Kerry was the co-author with former Senator Bob Smith (R-NH) of the

successful effort to halt an annual \$2 million subsidy for the mink industry,” Pacelle recalled. “Kerry was also the co-author, with Senator Rick Santorum (R-PA), of letters in recent years sent to the leaders of the Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations to increase funding for [enforcement of] the Animal Welfare Act and the Humane Slaughter Act. Thanks in part to his leadership, Congress has provided more than \$26 million in new funds” for this work in recent years. Kerry has cosponsored almost every piece of [recent] animal protection legislation,” Pacelle wrote, “including measures to combat cockfighting, bear baiting, canned hunts, puppy mills, the bear parts trade, the exotic pet trade, steel-jawed leghold traps, and the abuse of downed livestock.”

“Representative Kucinich holds the distinction of being the only vegan” in Congress, Pacelle noted. “Kucinich has been co-author, with Representative Chris Smith (R-NJ), of the House versions of the Kerry/Santorum letters seeking funding increases for animal welfare programs,” and “also has cosponsored every piece of major animal protection legislation,” Pacelle added.

“Senator Lieberman is a consistent and reliable supporter of our issues,” Pacelle continued. “He, with Kerry, has assumed leadership in fighting the efforts of Japan and Norway to engage in commercial whaling.”

Pacelle praised Iowa runner-up Edwards for winning his office “by defeating incumbent Lauch Faircloth, who was the Senate’s only operator of an industrial hog factory. Edwards regularly cosponsors animal protection legislation and supports our posi-

tions on key votes, such as banning canned hunts,” Pacelle said. “Edwards did, however, oppose [a failed] amendment to halt the use of leghold traps in national wildlife refuges.”

Edwards’ “general support for our positions is noteworthy,” Pacelle conceded, “because North Carolina’s agriculture, hunting, and animal fighting industries are larger and more vocal than those in the states represented by the other Senators vying for the Democratic nomination.”

Gephardt “has been an undisputed leader against the erosion of American laws—including animal protection laws—as a consequence of free-trade agreements,” Pacelle said, citing Gephardt’s position against allowing imports of tuna netted by methods that also kill dolphins.

Pacelle was cool toward Howard Dean. “As Vermont Governor, Dean signed legislation to upgrade penalties for animal cruelty. He was considered a friend by animal advocates in the state, but not a leader. He was, unfortunately, an advocate of the use of steel-jawed leghold traps,” Pacelle wrote.

A similar view of Dean came from Vermont poet Jay Parini, who asserted long-time personal acquaintance with Dean in the British left-of-center newspaper *The Observer* on January 11, adding that “Every citizen, in Dean’s view, has the right (if not the duty) to blow the back end off a buck or doe.”

ANIMAL PEOPLE found no confirmation, however, that Dean himself ever said or implied active support of either hunting or leghold trapping, beyond opposing laws that would restrict the possession of hunting rifles. Dean has at the same time repeatedly

# Hunting

**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan**— “Tribesmen in the Dera Ghazi Khan district of Punjab province, Pakistan, recently fired on an advance team preparing for the arrival of Crown Prince Sheikh Sultan bi Hamadan al Nuhayyan, grandson of the emir of the United Arban Emirates, and his royal falconers,” *Boston Globe* correspondent Jan McGirk reported on December 28.

“In a separate incident,” McGirk continued, “in the Ranjapur district, Pakistanis with guns, hand grenades, and rockets attacked a police border post erected to protect the hunting parties” of oil sheikhs who fly into Pakistan each winter.

“The police escaped unhurt, but several vehicles were destroyed,” McGirk said. “The violence followed escalating tension between the hunters and their Pakistani helpers,” McGirk explained, “and Khosa and Bugti tribesmen who have been banned from shooting or trapping houbara bustards for the past 30 years.”

A threatened species, but still a favorite target of falconers, houbara bustards resemble pheasants. They are eaten for purported aphrodisiacal qualities.

stated his support for maintaining the federal ban on assault rifles.

Pacelle did not evaluate Wesley Clark, who has never held public office.

Humane USA was formed in 1999 by executives of the Humane Society of the U.S., The Fund for Animals, Farm Sanctuary, the American SPCA, the Doris Day Animal League, the Animal Welfare Institute, and the Animal Rights Foundation of Florida.

# Events

**Feb. 7-14: Have A Heart for Chained Dogs.** Info: Dogs Deserve Better, 8 7 7 - 6 3 6 - 1 4 0 8 ; <tammy@dogsdeservebetter.com> ; <www.dogsdeservebetter.com/hearts.html>.

**February 12: An Evening With Richard Leakey,** to benefit the Great Ape Project, Atlanta. Info: 503-222-5755, or <www.greatapeproject.org>.

**February 17: Design Against Fur!** poster contest deadline. Info: Fur Free Alliance, <www.information.com/daf/daf2004/daf04.html>.

**Feb. 23-25: Office International des Epizooties** Conference on Animal Welfare, Paris. Info: <http://animal-welfare.oie.int/>.

**Feb. 22- March 7: 7-day and 14-day Spanish immersion courses** for veterinary and animal welfare workers sponsored by the Yucatan Animal Rescue Foundation in Cuernavaca, Mexico. Info: <www.yarf.net/slp.htm>.

**February 27: Deadline for Fund for Animals Humane Essay Contest,** for students in grades 2-12. Info: 240-675-6396 or <nphelps@fund.org>.

**March 7-9: Animal Care Conf. 2004,** Anaheim. Co-hosts: Calif. Animal Control Directors’ Assn., Calif. Vet. Med. Assn., State Humane Assn. of Calif. Info: 949-366-1056; <www.AnimalCareConference.org>.

**March 10-13: Animal Care Expo,** Dallas. Info: <Expo@hsus.org>.

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

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# More death-by-dog cases charged

**DENVER**—The Elbert County (Colorado) Sheriff’s Department on January 14, 2004 recommended charges of criminally negligent homicide and unlawful ownership of dangerous dogs against **Jacqueline McCuen**, 32, and **William Gladney**, 46. Their three pit bull terriers on November 30, 2003 killed horse trainer **Jennifer Brooke**, 40, as she walked to her barn at about 7:00 a.m.

Her partner, Bjorn Osmunsen, 24, noticed at about 10:00 a.m. that she had not returned. He and another person, not named by media, went to look for her. Osmunsen and the unidentified person were chased back indoors. Seeing that the dogs were covered with blood, Osmunsen called 911, then tried again to find Brooke, and was also mauled.

Soon afterward neighbor Lynn Baker stepped outside.

“The next thing I know,” Baker told *Denver Post* staff writers George Merritt and Jim Kirksey, “I’m being attacked by three pit bulls. One was leaping for my throat as one was dragging me down by my hand.”

Kicking the dogs back, Baker climbed into the back of his pickup truck and yelled for help. While another family member placed the second of many calls to 911, Baker’s son Cody, 16, attempted a rescue with a 12-gauge shotgun. He wounded two of the dogs with bird shot, enabling Baker to get into the cab of the pickup truck, drive to Cody, and take the shotgun. Baker then shot the third dog, who continued to attack.

An Elbert County sheriff’s deputy arrived and finished all three dogs with his pistol about 70 minutes after Osmunsen made the first 911 call.

“The people in the area had their own sort of emergency phone network to warn each other if the dogs were loose,” Rattlesnake Fire District Chief Dale Goetz told Associated Press writer Robert Weller.

On April 12, 2003 two of the McCuen dogs mauled neighbor Diana Nichols during her morning walk. McCuen was cited for having a “vicious animal.” The charge was dropped in June 2003 because of a lack of a locally applicable ordinance, but was later reinstated. McCuen appeared in court on January 7, 2004 to contest the reinstatement.

“McCuen said she lost her home because her bank account was garnished to pay penalties from a civil case Nichols brought and won,” reported *Denver Post* staff writer George Merritt on January 14.

On October 4, 2003, the pit bulls

reportedly chased neighbor Linda Henderson in a menacing manner.

Michael Andre, lawyer for McCuen, told Associated Press writer Cindy Brovsky that as many as seven pit bulls had lived at one time with McCuen and her five daughters, ages two to 17.

“She had two dogs and they had two litters. She kept some of the dogs and was able to sell some. You can get a hefty price for a purebred dog,” Andre said, denying that the dogs were bred to fight.

Pit bulls are not considered “pure-bred” dogs under American Kennel Club breed standards, but pit bull pedigrees are kept by several smaller registries.

George Merritt of the *Denver Post* reported on December 9, 2003 that the Elbert County sheriff’s department found “carcasses of dead animals” in a search of the McCuen property, but no further details were available.

Brooke “was probably the best horse trainer in Parker,” Glenn Miller, 44, of Colorado Springs, told Tillie Fong and Charlie Brennan of the *Rocky Mountain News*.

Formerly an animal control officer in Missouri, and more recently employed at the Arapahoe Park Race Track in Wembley, Colorado, Brooke kept a variety of horses, dogs, cattle, and reportedly two ostriches.

Brooke was cited by Elbert County for three counts of misdemeanor neglect in early 2003, after a state veterinary inspector “found a pregnant mare in difficulty and unattended, as well as caged and dehydrated puppies, on her property,” Fong and Brennan wrote. “She was granted deferred prosecution on October 8 and was scheduled for a review” in October 2004. Had she passed the review, the charges would have been dropped.

“We talked to her vet and she turned out to be a good horse owner. She seemed to be a very caring person. She brought several strays to us, as well,” Denver Dumb Friends League spokesperson Kristina Vourax said.

The Brooke killing has prompted former pit bull guardian Larry Oliver, 57, of Clifton, Colorado, to start petitioning to place a pit bull breeding ban on the November 2004 state ballot. Oliver, who says his pit bull of four years severely injured him without provocation three years ago, will need 67,829 signatures to put the initiative before the voters.

### OTHER DOG ATTACK CASES:

- Colorado news media have often compared the Brooke killing to the January 2001 killing of San Francisco lacrosse coach



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**Diane Whipple**, 33, by two Presa Canarios kept by **Marjorie Knoller**, 48, and **Robert Noel**, 62. A jury convicted both Knoller and Noel of involuntary manslaughter, and convicted Knoller of second degree murder too. The murder conviction was dismissed by trial Judge James Warren. The California Office of the Attorney General has appealed Warren’s ruling. Knoller and Noel have appealed the involuntary manslaughter conviction.

With the appeals pending, Noel was paroled in September 2003, after serving half of a four-year prison sentence. Knoller was paroled on January 2, 2004. As conditions of parole they are barred from having contact with known felons, including each other, and Knoller may not keep animals.

When Knoller and Noel were charged, the most recent previous U.S. murder-by-dog conviction was of **Jeffrey David Mann**, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mann in November 1993 was sentenced to serve 15 years to life in prison for ordering his pit bull to attack **Angela “Dolly” Dennise Kaplan** on September 2, 1992. Kaplan, the mother of two girls who were then ages 8 and 4, had lived with Mann since 1987. Mann will become eligible for parole in March 2004. Kaplan’s mother Joyce Ragels on January 5 asked the Ohio Parole Board to deny parole.

The Kaplan case was recalled on October 29, 2003, when **Adam Cooper**, 39, was sentenced to four years in prison and was ordered to pay \$12,000 restitution for setting his pit bull on his wife Charlotte in August after she asked for a divorce. The attack occurred outside a motel in Hudson, Ohio. **Charlotte Cooper** survived but will require extensive plastic surgery.

- **Robert Freeman**, 67, of Citra, Florida, was on December 29, 2003 charged with manslaughter for the December 12 fatal mauling of **Alice Broom**, 81. Broom was attacked in her front yard by six free-roaming pit bulls. Her daughters told Lashonda Stinson

of the Ocala *Star-Banner* that the dogs bit a man two weeks before killing Broom, and attacked Broom’s dachshund in October. After Broom’s death, Freeman was fined \$108 for allowing another dog to run at large.

- **Jackie Batey**, 30, of Good Hope, California, on December 5, 2003 was sentenced to serve a year in jail by Riverside County Superior court Judge Albert J. Wojcik. Batey, a mother of four and part-time baby-sitter, pleaded guilty in October to involuntary manslaughter for leaving a child she was hired to watch, **Somer Clugston**, 2, unattended in her house on June 20 while running errands. Clugston slipped outside and was killed by Batey’s pit bull. Her remains were found two hours later by Batey’s 12-year-old son.

The Batey sentence was markedly stiffer than the 180 days in jail and order to pay \$24,613 given to former Red Bluff police officer **Charles Dean Schneider**, 54, in August 2003, in the most recent comparable California case. Schneider’s two Rottweiler/pug mixes escaped from his yard to kill **Genoe Alonzo Novach**, age 6, on February 7, 2002

- Columbus city court records now list as “closed” an involuntary manslaughter charge filed on September 4, 2003 against **Dr. Matthew Crawley**, 40, of Columbus, Ohio, for the death of **Vivian Anthony**, 54, on March 26. Anthony died from complications of wounds suffered in a February 1 attack by a Rottweiler. She lost most of one leg and suffered lung, kidney, and heart infections.

“A second dog attack in the same neighborhood led police to Crawley,” said Associated Press. “**Rose Vaughn**, 45, was attacked by a Rottweiler on February 25. Two men beat the dog away and she survived. Police tracked paw prints in the snow to Crawley’s back door. Crawley owned three Rottweilers,” one of which was reportedly linked by DNA testing to both attacks.

A grand jury apparently declined to issue an indictment.

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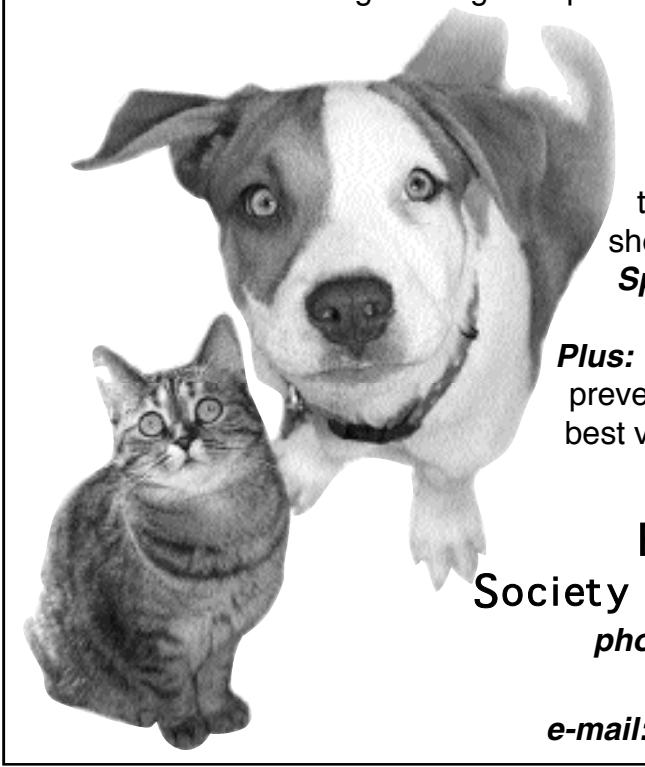
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- Feb. 9-13: Animal Control—Exploring Collaborative Solutions**  
Don Jordan of Seattle Animal Control and Dave Flagler of Fulton County Animal Services will offer advice to resolve your toughest animal control questions and dilemmas.
- February 16-20: Getting Veterinarians Involved**  
Dr. Leslie Appel of Shelter Outreach Services will answer questions about communicating with veterinarians, everything from juvenile spay/neuter, to feral cats, to rescue group relations.
- February 23-27: Diplomacy for the Grassroots Animal Advocate**  
Would you like to work with government officials but don’t know where to start? Is legislation the answer? Rebecca Guinn of Best Friends and Jane Hoffman of the Mayor’s Alliance for NYC Animals will be happy to offer their insights and advice.

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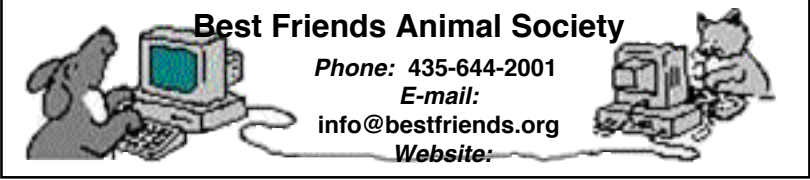
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# North Shore alumni set adoption records on opposite coasts

**SAN DIEGO, NEW YORK CITY**—Home 4 The Holidays 2003, rehoming 263,200 dogs and cats worldwide, boosted Helen V. Woodward Animal Center executive director Mike Arms’ lifetime total of adoptions facilitated to more than one million. Starting in humane work with the American SPCA in 1967, Arms for 20 years directed the North Shore Animal League adoption program.

Relocating from New York City to Chula Vista, California, Arms took over management of the Helen V. Woodward Animal Center in 1998, and initiated Home 4 The Holidays in 1999.

The North Shore Animal League rehomed as many as 44,000 animals at peak and averaged more than 40,000 adoptions per year in the early 1990s. North Shore still places more animals in homes than any other single-site animal adoption agency in the world, but has averaged just over 22,000 rehomings per year during the early 2000s. The slower pace has enabled North Shore to sterilize all animals prior to adoption since 2001, a goal that eluded North Shore during Arms’ tenure despite the expenditure of millions of dollars to expand the veterinary facilities and staff. Placements of older animals have increased; placements of puppies and kittens are markedly down, reflecting the steep reduction nationally in puppy and kitten births and shelter surrender rates.

Cumulative adoptions in the greater

New York metropolitan area, all shelters combined, are still at about the level of 10 years ago, but this appears to represents an increase of about a third in pet acquisition “market share” because the average duration of a pet in a home, nationally, has approximately doubled since the mid-1980s, and the total number of homes is growing.

Other shelters have often boosted their adoptions by borrowing methods pioneered by North Shore.

Nationally, the PETsMART Luv-A-Pet adoption boutiques, designed as miniature editions of the North Shore adoption center in Port Washington, have now placed more than two million animals on behalf of nonprofit shelters and rescue agencies.

Just a few miles from North Shore, farther out on Long Island, longtime North Shore program director Charlie McGinley took over administration of the Brookhaven Animal Shelter in mid-2001.

Eighteen months later, McGinley told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, he had introduced 14 new programs to promote adoptions, including participation in Home 4 The Holidays, a spring event called “Fat Cat Tuesday,” a summer event called “Dog Days,” a fall event called “Barktoberfest,” Pet Meals-on-Wheels to help senior citizens keep animals, a free spring anti-rabies vaccination clinic, a “Mend-a-Pet 100%” fund that uses donations to help injured animals recover,

free obedience training, offsite adoptions, an adoption center separate from the actual shelter, extended hours on weekends and holidays, a shorter holding period for unclaimed strays before they are offered for adoption, outreach visits to nursing homes and senior centers, and humane education outreach to schools and youth groups.

The net result was that even though shelter admissions increased 5%, perhaps because Brookhaven residents felt more comfortable about surrendering animals to the shelter, adoptions increased 29%, and 26% fewer animals were killed.

Overall, McGinley said, 85% of the animals entering the Brookhaven shelter now go home.

No one program made the difference, McGinley stressed. The results, he said, came from generating a combination of programs that reinforce each other and cumulatively create a positive image for the shelter in the minds of both the public and the staff.

Like Arms, his former boss, McGinley has come to believe that the biggest obstacle to increasing adoptions in many communities is that killing too many animals for too long has given shelter personnel low self-esteem and a negative view of the public.

As soon as McGinley demonstrated that many more animals could find homes, he told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, unexcused absenteeism and other stress-related problems at the

Brookhaven shelter almost stopped.

“Sending animals home is fun,” McGinley emphasized. “Now we come to work to have fun.”

The competition to place animals within the New York City region may become more intense in 2004. Maricopa County Animal Care & Control, with two adoption locations in Phoenix, placed slightly more animals than North Shore in the most recent fiscal year. Ed Boks, who formerly headed Maricopa County Animal Care & Control, recently moved east to direct the New York City Center for Animal Care & Control.

However, Boks demonstrated in Phoenix that a rising tide can lift all boats, as the Arizona Humane Society, also in Phoenix, has placed 16,000 to 18,000 animals in recent years. Including the contributions of other agencies, the 3.2 million Maricopa County residents have adopted approximately the same number of animals as the 10 million residents of New York City and surrounding counties.

On the other hand, Boks will encounter an unfamiliar obstacle to significantly increasing NY/CACC adoptions, in that far more of the New York City population lives in “no pets” apartments and condominiums—a constant source of frustration for adoption promoters throughout the region.

“We’ll change the apartment and condo policies,” McGinley vowed. “We’ll win them over. We have to.”

## TRIBUTES

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St. Martin de Porres,  
and John Wesley.  
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In honor of Steve Hindi  
& SHARK.  
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In honor of Mom.  
—*Larue Ewers*

## More events

**March 13-14: Sowing Seeds Humane Education Workshop**, Boulder, Colo. Info: 207-667-1025; <sowingseeds@ihed.org>.

(continued on page 11)  
**March 25-28: Sanctuary Conf.**, Atlanta. Info: The Assn. of Sanctuaries, 972-485-5647 or <taos@aol.com>.

**April 3: Farm Animal Forum**, Chicago. Info: 607-583-2225, x221 or <www.farmsanctuary.org/farmanimalforum>.

**April 2-4: Intl. Animal Law Conf.**, San Diego. Info: <www.international-animal-welfare.com>.

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

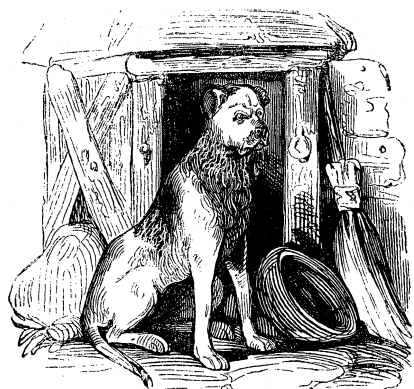
**April 23-25: No More Homeless Pets** conference, Las Vegas. Info: Best Friends, 435-644-2001 x129; <nmhp@bestfriends.org>.

**May 20-22: Caribbean Animal Welfare Conf.**, St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Info: 340-719-4190 or <aostberg@pegasusfoundation.org>.

**June 24-27: 2nd Intl. Symposium on Non-Surgical Methods for Pet Population Control**, Breckenridge, Colorado. Info: <www.vetmed.vt.edu/ACCD>.

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





# The

*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.*

## Perjury charge v.s. Allison Lance-Watson, wife of Sea Shepherd founder Paul Watson

**SEATTLE**—Allison Lance-Watson, 45, wife of Sea Shepherd Conservation Society founder Paul Watson, was on January 14, 2004 arrested, briefly shackled, charged with lying to a federal grand jury, and released pending a February preliminary hearing without being required to post a cash bond.

Federal Bureau of Investigation special agent Fernando Gutierrez alleged in a written complaint that Lance-Watson knew more than she admitted about events that included a 2:30 a.m. arson at the headquarters of Holbrook, Inc., a timber firm in Olympia, Washington, on May 7, 2000, and the unauthorized removal of 228 chickens from 57 cages the same night at the Dai-Zen Egg Farm in Burlington, Washington, a 30,000-hen complex located about two hours' drive to the north. The farm is not far from the intersection of the primary route from Friday Harbor, home of the Watsons, to the mainland and Interstate 5, which passes through Olympia.

The hen removals were claimed almost immediately in the name of the Animal Liberation Front, via ALF press officer David Barbarash, of Courtenay, British Columbia.

The arson was not claimed until June 1, when Earth Liberation Front press officers Craig Rosebraugh and Leslie James Pickering of Portland, Oregon, told news media that they had received an anonymous fax stating that the fire was set by a previously unknown entity called Revenge of the Trees.

At 8:30 a.m. on May 7, 2000, said Gutierrez, employees of an AM/PM Mini Market in Rochester, Washington, 12 miles south of Olympia, saw that the occupants of a Penske rental truck "dumped a number of plastic bags containing clothes in a dumpster behind the store." They called the Thurston County Sheriff's Department. A deputy found five bags containing "three sets of dark clothes, two black ski masks, three pairs of gloves, a wrapper from a pair of bolt cutters and a wrapper of wire ties," Gutierrez added.

The store security video camera enabled the FBI to identify the occupants of the truck as Gina Lynn and Joshua Trentor.

"Both Lynn and Trentor have lengthy histories of involvement in animal rights activism, including having participated in animal releases," Gutierrez wrote. Trentor had also been "arrested in connection with ALF-claimed vandalism," while Lynn would later refuse to testify to a grand jury probe of alleged ALF activity.

The store video camera apparently also recorded the license plate of the truck. The truck was allegedly rented by Allison Lance, who was not yet Lance-Watson.

Lance was arrested in May 1999 with Paul Watson's previous wife, Lisa Distefano, for disrupting a whale hunt by members of the Makah tribe, several days before the Makah killed a whale. Watson identified Lance at the time as "my girlfriend," having already split with Distefano, although Distefano remained involved with the Sea Shepherds until June 2000.

Lance was described to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** by another Sea Shepherd crew member as a longtime animal rights activist who came from Orange County, California.

"In May 2000, the Watsons were hauling equipment between the Southern California office of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society and the organization's office in Friday Harbor. For that purpose, said Paul Watson, they rented a Penske truck," wrote *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* reporter Paul Shukovsky.

Lance-Watson was first called before the grand jury in August 2003. She invoked her Fifth Amendment right to refuse to testify. She was called again on October 23, given immunity from prosecution, and told to testify or be charged with contempt of court.

Lance-Watson acknowledged speaking often with Gina Lynn, said that the rented truck was never out of her possession, claimed

she had never allowed anyone else to use it, and denied that Lynn had ever been in it.

The charge of lying to a federal grand jury carries a potential penalty of five years in prison plus a fine of \$250,000.

"I did not know anything about this incident and I still don't," Watson told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** by e-mail from Friday Harbor. I do not know what Allison knows about this incident and I do not question her about it. I have absolutely no knowledge of her being involved in any illegal activity," Watson said, meaning in the U.S.

Lance-Watson was held for three weeks in Japan, along with Sea Shepherd crew member Alex Cornelissen. after untying and sinking the nets that held 15 dolphins pending slaughter at Taiji on November 18, 2003. Lance and Cornelissen were released on bail totaling \$8,000 U.S.

"I believe she is being questioned because of her association with others who are under investigation and not for her actions," Watson continued. "The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society is not involved in any way with the incident under investigation. The Sea Shepherds and myself are not the focus of any investigation.

"Allison was charged with one count of perjury," Watson acknowledged, but added, "The information filed by the federal prosecutor specifically states that she is not a suspect in the investigation [of the arson and chicken removal]. I don't have any concerns for Sea Shepherd or myself," Watson insisted, "as we have never been involved directly or indirectly with any illegal activity in the United States," although Rod Coronado, the most prominent person convicted of ALF activity to date, was a former Sea Shepherd crew member who severely damaged two Icelandic whaling vessels under the Sea Shepherd banner in 1988.

"At the time of the [2000] incidents we were not married," Watson continued,

"and no such truck was rented with my credit cards or personal checks and certainly not with a Sea Shepherd credit card or personal check.

"Allison's problem with the grand jury," Watson claimed, "is that she was resisting answering questions without the right to have an attorney present, and this resulted in confusion and one answer being interpreted as perjury. Allison's lawyer, Stu Sugarman of Portland, is confident that this count of perjury can be thrown out, as it was based on a mis-interpretation of the process."

Sugarman also represented Craig Rosebraugh when Rosebraugh was called to testify before the House Resources Committee in Washington D.C. in 2002.

Arsons, break-ins, and vandalism claimed by animal rights groups slowed after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, but have intensified in the past 18 months. Federal efforts to catch the perpetrators have intensified as well, using the expanded authority given to law enforcement to investigate alleged terrorism.

Two west coast fugitives are particularly sought after:

- Michael Scarpitti a.k.a. Tre Arrow, is accused of planning the arsons at a timber company and a cement company for which Jacob D.B. Sherman, 21, of Portland, was on February 20, 2003 sentenced to serve 41 months in federal prison.

- The FBI in December 2003 announced a reward of \$50,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of Daniel Andreas San Diego, 25. Originally from San Rafael, California, San Diego was last seen in Schellville in early October 2003, soon after he was charged with detonating two pipe bombs on August 28, 2003 at the Chiron Corporation, a biotechnology firm located in Emeryville, California, and another pipe bomb on September 26 at the Shakelee Corporation, a personal care products manufacturer located in Pleasanton, California.

## Another motion by fundraising counsel Bruce Eberle vs. ANIMAL PEOPLE is denied by court

**FAIRFAX, Va.**—Circuit Judge Gaylord L. Finch of Fairfax County, Virginia, on December 19, 2003 denied the latest in a series of motions filed against **ANIMAL PEOPLE** since July 2003 by fundraising counsel Bruce Eberle and Fund Raising Strategies Inc., one of several firms that Eberle owns or controls.

The case is now closed in the Circuit Court and the time for filing appeals has expired.

The series of motions, each denied, sought injunctions against distribution of the June 2003 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** and accused **ANIMAL PEOPLE** of contempt of court, for causes originating out of having published a table that disclosed proprietary financial data about FRS and Eberle's other companies.

The table accompanied a detailed account of the judicially encouraged settlement of a libel suit brought by Eberle and FRS against **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in July 2002. The settlement required **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to correct two statements quoted and paraphrased from Wildlife Waystation founder Martine Colette, an Eberle client, which were never presented as anyone's position other than hers, plus two brief garbled summaries that never actually appeared in the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** newspaper, nor at our web site. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** had long before corrected and clarified all of the items at issue.

Eberle received no retractions of main coverage, no damages or costs, no admission of alleged libel and tortious interference in business relationships, and no apology.

The case was described by

the Society of Environmental Journalists—in electronic coverage that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** did not know about until six months after it was posted—as "a legal standoff that some viewed as an attempt to intimidate the press into silence."

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** has since September 2000 repeatedly exposed Eberle's tactics and record as a fundraiser for clients including former U.S. Senator Jesse Helms, who introduced a bill in 2002 that excluded more than 90% of all vertebrate animals used in research from protection under the Animal Welfare Act, and the Mountain States Legal Foundation, noted for opposing key provisions of the Endangered Species Act.

Other current or recent Eberle clients have included the Elephants of Africa Rescue Society, Exotic Cat Refuge & Wildlife Orphanage (not to be confused with Wild Animal Orphanage, not an Eberle client, but also located in Texas), Great Cats In Crisis, Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue, Noah's Lost Ark, Peaceful Valley Donkey Sanctuary, Tiger Creek, and Tiger Haven. There are probably others.

IRS Form 990 filings indicate that Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue, Tiger Creek, and Tiger Haven have each spent more than 70% of their budgets on fundraising and administrative costs every year since 2000. The Wise Giving Alliance recommends that combined fundraising and administrative costs should not exceed 35%.

Complete current IRS Form 990 filings for the other animal-related Eberle clients are not available.

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## Heart jab illegal in New Mexico

**ALBUQUERQUE**—"You asked whether it is a violation of [New Mexico] anti-cruelty laws to use intracardiac administration of euthanasia on a conscious animal in an animal shelter or humane society facility," attorney general Patricia Madrid wrote to New Mexico senate president pro tempore Richard M. Romero on December 8, 2003.

"In my judgement," Madrid said, "this procedure—which causes immediate trauma and death and which is not preceded by medication that anesthetizes or puts the animal to sleep first—is unlawful."

Madrid quoted the applicable law to Romero, underlining the phrase "tormenting an animal."

"I am aware," Madrid wrote, "that my legal opinion may economically adversely impact the majority of animal shelters and humane facilities in our state. It is not my intention to overly burden these facilities or portray them as inhumane institutions."

Madrid said she would be pleased to support a bill that specifically bans the so-called "heart jab" method of killing animals.

"We believe a case could be made under the animal cruelty statute," clarified Samantha Thompson, spokesperson for Madrid, speaking to Isabel Sanchez of the *Albuquerque Journal*. "However, it is not explicit under the law, nor is there legal precedent. Therefore, it is advisable to clarify the law."

Romero promised Sanchez that a specific prohibition of heart-jabbing would be "the first bill we introduce" during the 2004 New Mexico legislative session.

The issue arose as result of lawsuits filed by activist Marcy Britton against Albuquerque Animal Services and two other New Mexico animal control agencies.

Madrid's legal opinion closely parallels an opinion rendered in January 2002 by California attorney general Bill Lockyer and deputy attorney general Gregory L. Gonot, at request of California senate president pro tempore John Burton.

The Illinois legislature banned heart-jabbing in 2001, and reinforced the original act with HR 648, signed by Governor Rod Blagojevich on December 30, 2003.



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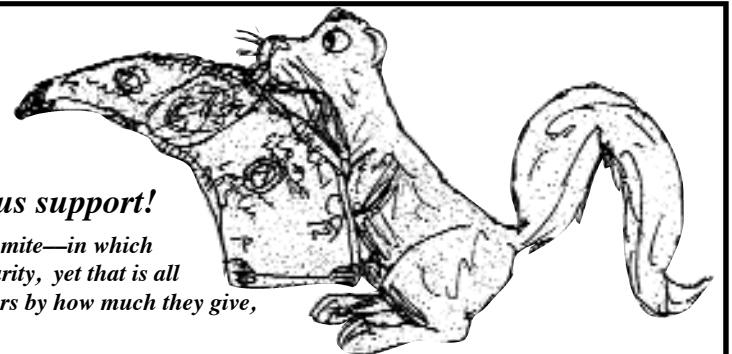
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Paul Siegel

## Task forces hope to teach animal control agencies new tricks *(from page 1)*

Newark city councilor Lee Bernstein from 1967 until after publication of the critical Commission of Investigation report, the Associated Humane Societies outbid private operators to take over more than 70 city and county animal control contracts.

Accountability at the Associated Humane Societies, however, also became an issue, initially because of poorly monitored coin canister donation arrangements.

Other aspects of staff supervision soon came into question. In April 2003 Red Bank Municipal Judge William Himelman convicted veterinary technician Kelly Reistrom, 30, of cruelty, for allegedly needlessly

killing six kittens at the Associated Humane Societies shelter in Tinton Falls, Monmouth County, during an October 2002 dispute with fellow vet tech Molly Stock. Reistrom left the Associated Humane Societies before the case went to trial. She was fined \$250.

The case was prosecuted by the Monmouth County SPCA, continuing a long history of friction between the state SPCAs and the Associated Humane Societies.

Staff supervision at the Associated Humane Societies is now under further scrutiny as result of a charge of tampering with evidence brought against Denton Infield, 42, manager of the Associated Humane Societies

shelter in Newark, in January 2004. Infield is accused in connection with the September 2003 fatal mauling of Valerie deSwart, 67, of Medford, New Jersey, by an adopted Doberman named Luger.

"Prosecutors began an investigation into the Associated Humane Societies," reported Troy Graham of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "after discovering that the dog's previous owner had paid the Newark shelter to euthanize the 95-pound Doberman because the dog had bitten her. Instead, the dog remained in a kennel for 87 days," before deSwart adopted him in August 2003. The dog killed her in an unwitnessed attack 10 days later.

"After investigators subpoenaed records relating to the dog," Graham wrote, "Infield told an employee to delete portions of a document pertaining to the dog's 'prior vicious behavior,' prosecutors said. The erased portions noted that the previous owner had paid \$55 for the dog to be destroyed. The employee told her superiors, who then gave prosecutors the complete documents. Infield was arrested and later released in December. The case now will go before a grand jury, as prosecutors seek a formal indictment."

The Newark shelter director is Roseann Trezza, longtime second-in-command. *(continued on page 15)*

### Projects

**The Student Animal Rights Alliance** on December 29, 2003 announced a search for an unpaid student intern to coordinate a campaign "to build racial and ethnic diversity in the animal rights movement." Part of the job will involve developing the outreach strategy. Particulars are available from Patrick Kwan, c/o SARA, P.O. Box 932, New York, NY 10013; 212-696-7911; <info@defendanimals.org>.

**The ASPCA/Chase Pet Protectors Award** 2003 grand prize of \$10,000 for innovative program development went to **Georgia Legal Professionals for Animals**, the American SPCA announced at year's end. **Dogs Deserve Better**, of Tipton, Pennsylvania, received \$7,500 for public education against dog-chaining; **Rondout Valley Animals for Adoption**, of Acord, New York, developer of the controversial Sue Sternberg dog behavior screening method, received \$5,000; the **San Diego Humane Society** received \$3,000; and awards of \$1,500 were presented to **Cobb County Animal Control** of Marietta, Georgia; the **Place-A-Pet Foundation** in Cleveland, Ohio; and the **Wisconsin Humane Society**, in Milwaukee.

**Endurance athlete Eric Harr**, author of *Triathlon Training On Four Hours A Week*, "will travel the globe to compete in 10 famous sporting events" in 2004 on behalf of **In Defense of Animals**, Team IDA captain **Jessica Thomas** announced on January 11. Thomas invites other "athletes, couch potatoes, or weekend warriors" to join Team IDA by wearing complimentary t-shirts as either spectators at Harr's events or competitors in their own events. Contact Thomas at 415-388-9641, x222, or <jessica@idausa.org>.

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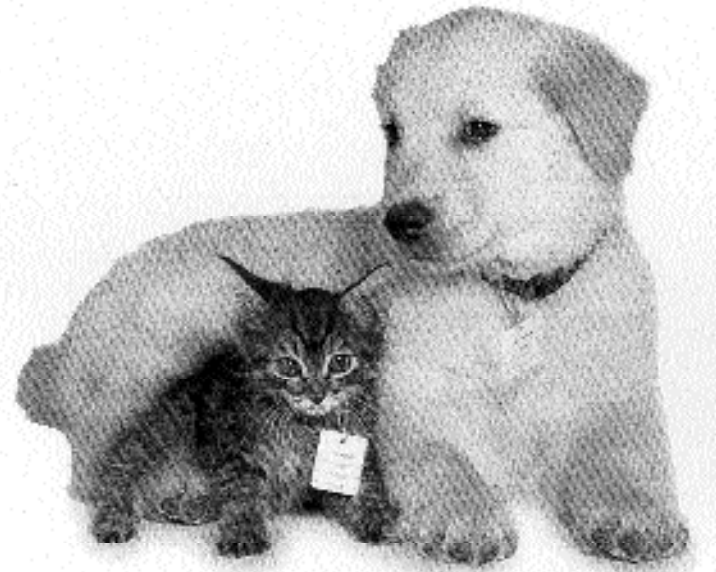
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## Task forces hope to teach animal control agencies new tricks (from page 14)

mand to Bernstein, who succeeded him as the Associated Humane executive director.

Trezza told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the Associated Humane Societies has been sued by deSward's survivors, and is under investigation by the New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs for failing to fulfill their contract to euthanize and cremate Luger.

Luger was surrendered to the late on a Sunday night, Trezza said. The next day a shelter staff member called the woman who surrendered Luger, and explained that because he had bitten, he would have to be decapitated for rabies testing, unless the woman had proof of vaccination. The woman requested that Luger be quarantined instead of being decapitated. The shelter complied, Trezza said, but this unusual procedure caused staff to become confused and transfer Luger to the adoption area following the quarantine.

Trezza said the Associated Humane Societies is now completely changing its computer software, after discovering as result of the case that the old software did not prominently display "Do not adopt!" warnings.

Starting with the Associated Humane Societies as a volunteer in 1968, Trezza joined the paid staff in 1970. She is known as an outspoken critic of other animal control agencies, especially the for-profit contractors—and for agitating within the Associated Humane Societies to improve procedures and facilities.

### Agency vs. agency

A push, sometimes with inter-agency competitive overtones, is underway throughout New Jersey to improve animal control performance and accountability.

On December 19, 2003 for example, the Middlesex County SPCA charged Perth Amboy animal control officer William Paul, 45, with both criminal and civil offenses for alleged cruelty to a dog who survived an intended lethal injection on December 3 and was found alive the next day in a trash truck at the county landfill, after clawing his way out of a plastic bag. The city of Perth Amboy reportedly suspended Paul, a 20-year employee, and said he would be dismissed.

Joseph Bierman of the New Jersey SPCA told the *Home News Tribune* of East Brunswick that Paul apparently guesstimated

the amount of sodium pentobarbital needed to kill animals, instead of weighing them to make a proper calculation, as there seemed to be no scale in the Perth Amboy shelter.

On November 27 *Trenton Times* staff writer Krystal Knapp disclosed that the New Jersey health commissioner had "levied \$1,300 in fines for 32 violations related to improper ventilation and sanitation, poor documentation, and unlawful disposal of cats at the Ewing Animal Shelter."

The Ewing shelter has lacked a manager since Ralph O'Bryan Jr. was fired in May 2003. Knapp reported then that O'Bryan was charged with theft and misconduct for allegedly seizing a dog in a purported neglect case and adopting the dog out to someone else without pursuing the case through legal process. The charges are apparently still pending.

In November 2003, Knapp wrote, "Townships officials acknowledged" that 11 cats were killed "without holding them the seven days required by law. Workers refused to kill the cats," Knapp continued, "so a retired animal control officer was paid to do the job. He used a variety of drugs, some with expiration dates as old as 1986, which were later confiscated."

Also in November, the New Jersey Health Department warned Bayshore Kennels owner June Dulinski that her holding conditions for animals impounded by Middle Township were inadequate. The township is building its own shelter, soon to open, to supplant the contract with Bayshore Kennels.

Bergen County in October opened a probe of conditions at its animal shelter, after transferring the shelter business manager. The volunteer organization Friends of the Bergen County Animal Shelter "blamed the shelter's woes on years of neglect by past county administrations and former shelter manager Mary Ellen Stout, who now runs the animal control division," reported *Bergen County Record* staff writer Shannon D. Harrington.

### Money issues

Defenders of some of the animal control agencies and individuals accused of misconduct have countercharged in at least two cases that nonprofit SPCAs have a pecuniary interest in pursuing the allegations.

Tri-County Animal Control Services operator John Hill, 60, was charged with drunk driving on December 22, after visiting the home of Buena town clerk Mary Ann Caraluzzo to complain because his contract was not renewed and then visiting her husband's business the following day to apologize. In April 2003 Hill pleaded guilty to telephone harassment of Atlantic County SPCA president Nancy Beall, and in October 2003 was fined \$500 and placed on two years probation for the offense by Egg Harbor Township municipal court judge H. Robert Switzer.

As of October, Hill reportedly held animal control contracts and was the certified animal cruelty investigator in at least 12 towns.

Defense counsel Michael Payton alleged that the origin of the dispute between Beall and Hill "may lie in that the SPCA does not benefit from the fines of successful animal cruelty convictions secured by certified investigators like Hill," reported *Vineland Daily Journal* staff writer Giselle Sotelo.

A more controversial case began in September 2003 when cruelty investigator Bill Hanby of the Society to Protect Animals in Carneys Point picked up a dog who was found on a road with his mouth and nose taped shut. The shelter veterinarian was unavailable. Shelter manager Diane Harrell and Hanby, a veterinary technician for 15 years, judged that the dog had irrecoverable facial gangrene and was in pain. They opted for euthanasia.

In October the former guardian of the dog, Robert M. Lamano, 25, of Woodstown, was charged with cruelty and four counts of disorderly conduct.

Meanwhile the case drew national media notice. PETA, the Humane Society of the U.S., and numerous individuals contributed about \$18,000 to a "Reward for Rusty" fund set up to seek information leading to the arrest and conviction of whoever injured and abandoned the dog.

New Jersey SPCA attorney Lisa M. Richford then demanded "an accounting of all monies received" and "proof that those funds are currently now specifically put into an escrow account for the purpose for which people are donating to that fund," reported *Today's Sunbeam* staff writer Erin L. Boyle.

Responded Harrell, to Boyle, "The

New Jersey SPCA has no jurisdiction over our shelter. The people who deserve the money will get it."

The New Jersey SPCA followed up by charging Harrell, the Society for Protection of Animals, and a third party [apparently Hanby] with a total of six counts of "not providing necessary sustenance for the dog, allowing a lay person to make the decision to euthanize the animal, and not having the dog examined by a veterinarian within seven days before he was euthanized," Boyle wrote.

### North Carolina

Disputes over animal control and shelter management in Asheville, Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Hillsborough, and Taylorsville, North Carolina have been no less bitter in recent years than those in New Jersey.

As 2003 ended, however, there were hints that recent management changes and the work of the 28-member special legislative committee appointed in August by the North Carolina House of Representatives may be healing some of the divisions.

After the committee formed, member Barbara Summerlin started the North Carolina Animal Rescue Network e-mail list to facilitate discussion among the participants.

"Many people thought that a list like NCARN would not work. I didn't believe it. You have proved my point that networking is the answer," Summerlin told the list members on December 31.

The NCARN discussion has helped to some extent to offset the frustration of participants with the high North Carolina shelter killing rate by providing a sense of accomplishment relative to history.

Currently, North Carolina shelters are killing from 35 to 37 animals per 1,000 human residents of the state, according to recent estimates by New Hampshire attorney Peter March and staff of the *Charlotte Observer*. This is more than twice the U.S. national rate of 14.8, calculated by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**—but it is also just a seventh of the North Carolina shelter killing rate of 15 years ago, according to data published in 1989 by Justice for Animals founder Nancy Rich.

The highest known U.S. national rate was 115, circa 1970. —M.C.

Chinese dog-killer sent to labor camp

**BEIJING, HONG KONG—**“A Wuhan man was sentenced to 18 months in a labor camp for poisoning more than 80 pet dogs, the *Chutian Metropolis Daily* reported circa December 15, 2003. “The man had been poisoning the dogs and selling them to local restaurants. A farmer was detained for supplying the rat poison.”

Reprinted by other news media throughout China, the brief item indicated the fast-rising status of dogs in much of a nation which remains deeply divided among fear of dogs, love of dogs, and the belief that dogs are to be eaten.

The significance of the Wuhan case includes acknowledgement that enough dogs are kept as pets that a criminal can make a business of stealing them; acknowledgement that killing pet dogs is a crime warranting punishment as severe as is typically given for poisoning pets in the U.S.; and the implication that the dog meat business is not law-abiding and respectable. Also of note is that the offender was convicted of killing the dogs, not of harming people who might have eaten their meat.

In some parts of China a citizen might still be officially praised for killing 80 pet dogs, but not now in Wuhan—and, since the state-controlled Chinese media tend to publish news to make a point, maybe not in the future anywhere.

Wuhan, the capital of Hubei province, is located in the cultural no-man’s-land that separates Cantonese-speaking southern and coastal China from the Mandarin-speaking north.

The Cantonese historically have kept more dogs, and have had less fear of them despite endemic rabies, because in the Cantonese regions dogs are traditionally bred for slaughter.

Officially there are 6.2 million dogs in Guangdong province, the hub of the dog meat industry and wildlife-eating, and the only part of China where cats are often eaten. About 4.5 million dogs per year are raised in Guang-dong for meat. Because government policy holds that dogs raised for meat are not exposed to rabies, these dogs are not vaccinated. About 1.9 million Guangdong dogs have been vaccinated since 1998, and are believed to be pets.

Authorities killed 170,000 dogs in Guangdong during 2003, purportedly to stop rabies outbreaks, and blamed the outbreaks on failures of petkeepers to have their dogs vaccinated. However, the numbers of dogs killed were so much higher than in past years as to suggest that dog meat farms must have been involved.

Mandarin speakers tend to look down on Cantonese consumption of dogs, cats, and wildlife, and historically those who could afford dogs kept them as pets. After 1949, however, the Communist government instituted frequent dog purges. The initial pretext was to conserve the food given to dogs. Later the pretext became preventing rabies. Now, after generations without pet dogs, dogs are

widely feared in Mandarin regions, but fear is yielding to renewed familiarity, and there is increasingly open acknowledgement that dog purges may have been used chiefly as an instrument of social control: “killing the dog to scare the monkey,” as a Confucian-era proverb describes the tactic.

The Wuhan crime-and-punishment item circulated about two weeks after the *China Daily* nationally and globally distributed the story of Dahuang, or “Big Yellow,” a street dog who for three years was seen as a neighborhood pet. Exiled from Beijing to rural Fangshan because of strict Beijing limits on the size of pets, Dahuang made his way back, starving, bedraggling, and with injuries from having apparently survived a stoning. Dahuang was to be exiled again, but the sympathies of the staff and readers of the *China Daily* were clearly with him.

The Dahuang story appeared one week after coverage of disputes over regulations that discourage residents of Nanking and Shanghai—both in Cantonese regions—from keeping pet dogs in subsidized housing. Two residents of public housing were quoted in favor of the policy, but an official of the Shanghai Civil Affairs Bureau criticized it, and a university psychologist pointed out the value of pets to low-income people who may have few other friends.

Since Shanghai is believed to rank second only to Guangdong in numbers of dogs eaten, the state media defense of dogs as friends may indicate a significant shift in government thinking.

New Jersey gets stiffer cruelty law; veal crate ban to be reintroduced

**TRENTON, N.J.—**New Jersey Governor James McGreevey on January 10, 2004 signed into law a bill raising the maximum penalty for cruelty to animals to five years in prison and a fine of \$15,000 for a criminal conviction, and increasing the civil penalties that may be collected by state-chartered SPCAs to a maximum of \$5,000.

The bill was introduced by state assembly members Doug Fisher, John Burizichelli, and Robert Smith.

McGreevey signed it one day after activist Barbara Shuts heckled him at a meeting with about 500 members of the American Association of Retired Persons. Shuts reminded McGreevey that he pledged to oppose bear hunting when running for governor, but then authorized the first bear hunt in New Jersey since 1970. The six-day hunt last November killed 328 bears.

New Jersey assembly majority leader Joe Roberts meanwhile killed a bill to ban veal crating by refusing to put it to a vote during the final days of the 210th legislature.

“The measure, which already passed in the New Jersey senate, had enough votes to pass in the assembly,” Farm Sanctuary claimed.

The bill was immediately reintroduced in both the assembly and the senate when the 211th legislature convened.

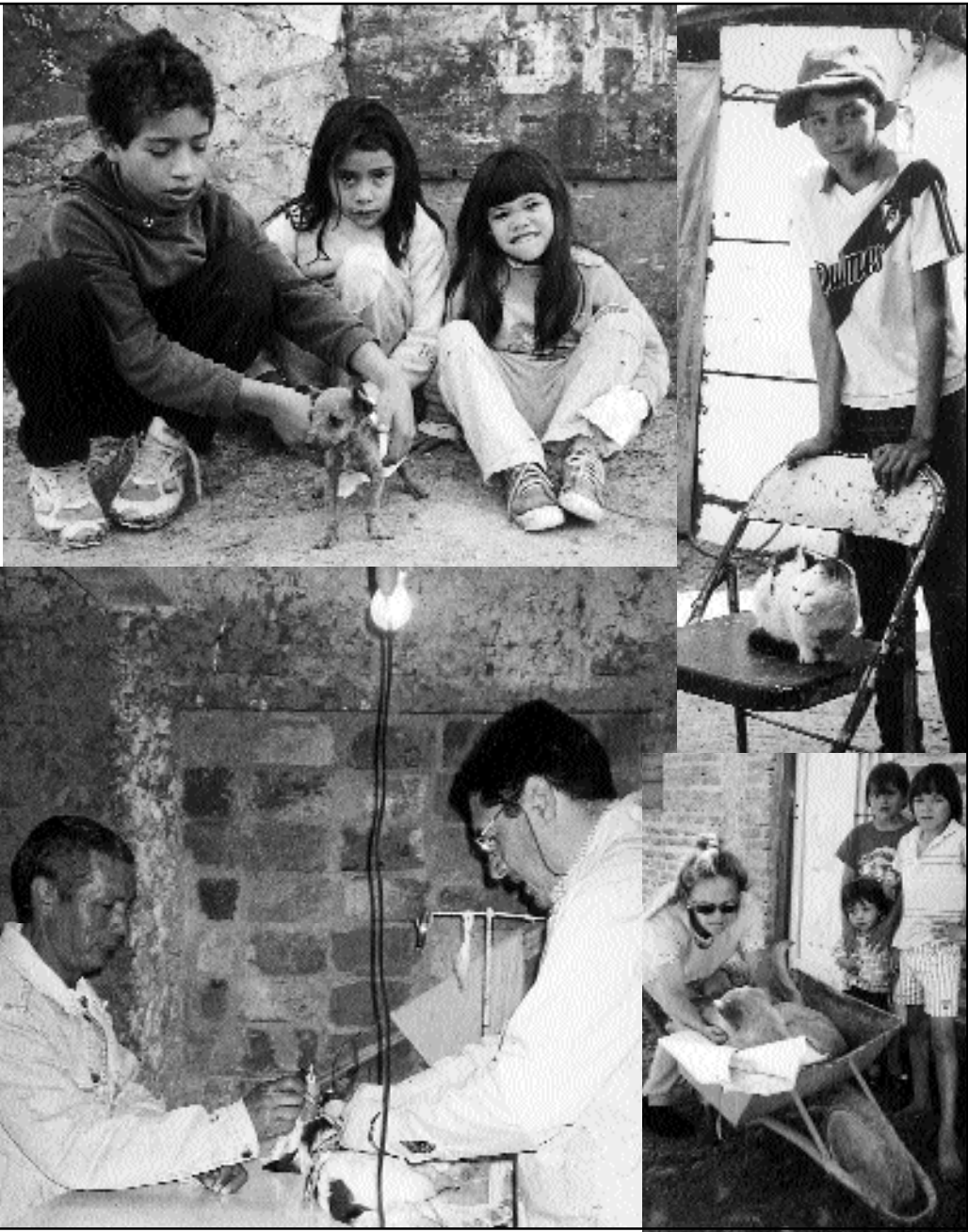
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Above, clockwise from upper left: children collect their tiny dog after spay surgery; a boy brings his cat for parasite treatment; the Grupo Platero wheelbarrow ambulance; and veterinarians Pedro Rios and Lalo Nunez castrate a small dog. (Grupo Platero)

Sterilizing dogs and cats in rural Argentina

**PARANA, Argentina—**A caption on page 6 of the December 2003 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** misattributed to the Buenos Aires-based Asociacion para la Defensa de los Derechos del Animal a photo showing a volunteer using a wheelbarrow to return a spayed dog to her home.

The photo was actually sent by Grupo Platero, of Parana, 300 miles northwest.

Formally founded in 1730, about 200 years after Spanish explorers first encountered indigenous settlements in the region, and named after the piranha fish for whom the Rio Parana was also named, Parana served as the first capitol of the independent nation of Argentina from 1852 until 1862. Parana is still the capital of Entre Rios province, but had no municipal animal shelter until the city health department started one in 1965.

Like most city shelters, the Parana shelter killed most impounded animals until 1994.

Sisters Lucrecia and Veronica Mors, and a deceased friend, formed Grupo Platero in 1978. In 1985 the Parana shelter began a pet sterilization program. From 1993 through 1998 Group Platero augmented the city program by hiring a veterinarian to visit the *barrios*, sterilizing homeless animals and the pets of the poor without charge. This enabled the Parana shelter to cease killing strays. The Grupo Platero program ended when the sisters could no longer afford to pay for surgeries.

“Since 1997 we have been pound volunteers,” Lucrecia Mors told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “We take dogs and cats in groups of 12 or 13 from the neighborhoods to the pound for sterilization” and anti-parasite treatment, using rented vehicles or hauling the animals in the wheelbarrow.

The four pound veterinarians continue to offer free sterilization—when they have supplies.



Rabies vaccination ceased in 1994 due to lack of funding, Lucrecia Mors said. Now the decade-old no-kill policy in Parana is jeopardized by rabies outbreaks in the two northwesternmost provinces of Argentina. Except for one case in 1994, there has been no transmission of rabies to humans in Argentina since 1985.

The recent rabies outbreaks are three times as far from Parana as Parana is from Buenos Aires, but there is a resurging local hue-and-cry against stray dogs, Mors said.

Other Argentine sources have recently reported massacres of as many as 11,000 dogs, including in Tierra del Fuego, as far from the outbreaks as one can go without leaving the nation.

“We are suffering the worst social and economic crisis of our time,” Mors continued. “We face unemployment, child starvation, and insecurity. Half of all Argentinian people are poor. The only resources we can count on are our wages. Public employees and retired people—like us—must accept part of their income in bonds, with a three-month delay in payment.”

Officially, the Argentine economy is in recovery, after a five-year slide during which unemployment soared over 20%, but the benefits of the turnaround have yet to reach much of the human population, let alone animal aid charities.

“We are very pleased with the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** newspaper,” Mors concluded, sending two cartoons showing dogs and cats reading aloud from **ANIMAL PEOPLE** and commenting on some of the news items.

“Through **ANIMAL PEOPLE**,” Mors said, “we know people who share our feelings about the value of all kinds of life. Knowing we are not alone in this battle makes us feel better.”

[Contact Grupo Platero c/o Lucrecia Mors, Nogoya 169, Parana, Entre Rios 3100, Argentina.]

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Jackie Bullette  
(Nov/Dec/Jan-Feb)

# New diseases: nature strikes back at factory farming *(from*

fresh outbreak.”

“There is a vital need for information from mainland China,” World Health Organization virology adviser Robert Webster told Luck. “Where the hell are all these viruses coming from? What is going on in Vietnam is of very great concern. If H5N1 gets out of control it will make SARS look quite trivial—like a puff of smoke.”

“A pandemic influenza is certainly much bigger than SARS,” microbiologist Malik Peiris told Jonathan Ansfield of Reuters. The three most deadly flu epidemics of the 20th century, in 1918-19, 1957-58, and 1967-68, all originated in the farms and live markets of Guangdong. As recently as 1997-98 Hong Kong civil servants killed more than 3.5 million poultry to stop an H5N1 outbreak that apparently came from Guangdong, despite official denials.

WHO regional coordinator Peter Cordingly told Doan Bao Chu of Associated Press in Manila, Philippines, that H5N1 is “a bigger potential problem than SARS because we don’t have any defense against the disease. If it latches onto human influenza virus, it could cause serious international damage.”

South Korea detected H5N1 on December 15. On December 21, after limited culling failed to keep it from spreading, Prime Minister Goh Hun ordered the slaughter of 2.5 million chickens and miscellaneous other fowl. A five-year-old boy had contracted the disease, but recovered.

*The Korea Herald*, not friendly toward protests against dog-and-cat-eating, on December 26 published an extensive expose of inhumane culling methods, denounced by Voice4Animals founder Park Chang-kil.

At least two million chickens had died from H5N1 in Vietnam by January 20, or were killed in containment efforts—but Ministry of Agriculture deputy veterinary director Nguyen Van Thong acknowledged to Tini Tran of Associated Press that as many as 900,000 infected chickens had been sold and eaten, mostly in Long An and Tien Giang provinces.

Thailand killed more than 850,000 chickens in 20 provinces after discovering three human cases of H5N1.

Cambodia, between Vietnam and Thailand, almost certainly had been hit as well. Japan killed 6,000 chickens in one infected flock. Taiwan killed 50,000 chickens to contain a milder avian flu before it had time to mutate.

## BSE found in Washington

Also sacrificed to controlling disease resulting from factory farming practices were nearly 600 cows and calves in Washington state, plus about 150 cattle in Alberta, after a test on the brain of a downed six-year-old Holstein dairy cow who was slaughtered in Washington on December 9 discovered—

two weeks later—that she had the first known case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, BSE for short, in the U.S.

The cattle were killed for testing, as at least 36 nations banned imports of U.S. beef and byproducts of cattle slaughter, because they were either close relatives of the infected cow, or had lived on the same farms.

BSE has been linked since 1996 to the brain-destroying and inevitably fatal new-variant Creutzfeld-Jakob Disease. Recent studies also indicate that mad cow disease may be implicated in the older form of CJD, previously considered a condition of age, and that CJD may be spread through blood transfusions as well as through consumption of infected cattle.

## SARS re-emerges

Fears that SARS might once again erupt in Guangdong and spread were whetted by the discovery of three new cases, all in Guangzhou, the Guangdong capital. They were the first, other than two cases of accidental self-infection by researchers in Singapore and Taiwan, since May 23, 2003.

The first known victim was 32-year-old television producer Luo Jian, who fell ill on December 16 with the coronavirus found in civets, but swore he had never eaten or handled a civet. Describing himself to the official Xinhua news agency as “an environmentalist who is against the slaughter of living creatures,” Luo said he had recently removed a baby mouse from a bath tub with a pair of chopsticks, and had tossed the mouse outside through an open window. That was his only known contact with wildlife.

The *China Daily* on January 6 issued an unconfirmed report, contradicted by the WHO, that the SARS virus had been found in 30 rats trapped in Luo’s apartment. WHO said the rats tested free of SARS.

The chance that rats carry SARS alarmed authorities not only because rats are ubiquitous and virtually ineradicable, but also because rats are eaten in Guangdong. Three weeks earlier the newspaper *Xinxishibao* reported that one restaurant in Zhuhai city serves more than 100 rat meat dishes per day.

The second known SARS victim of the new outbreak was waitress Zheng Ling, 20, who worked in a Guangzhou restaurant that served civet meat.

The third victim was a 35-year-old man.

Said Guangdong health bureau official Feng Liuxiang, “We will start a patriotic health campaign to kill rats and cockroaches in order to give every place a thorough cleaning for the Lunar New Year,” January 22—a holiday marked by public gatherings and travel to visit distant relatives.

WHO warned that the hasty killing of suspect animals could be more dangerous than letting the animals live, since

the exact means by which they shed the SARS virus is still unknown. In addition, killing the animals and disposing of their remains destroyed potentially valuable medical evidence.

Beijing environmentalist Guo Geng told the <Sina.com> news web site that the civets, tanukis, and hog badgers should have been released into the wild, to replenish the depleted Guangdong wildlife population.

“I’d love it if Cantonese stopped eating them,” he said. “We shouldn’t be worried about these animals spreading disease, because when they see a human they turn and run.”

The new SARS outbreak came a month after an opinion poll conducted by the Shanghai #2 Medical Sciences University Public Health Institute found that among 400 Shanghai residents, 83% had eaten wildlife, 42% said they would continue to eat wildlife despite SARS, 23% said they would remain avid wildlife eaters, and only 2% agreed that wild animals deserve to be protected for their own sake.

The findings showed almost twice the level of interest in eating wildlife that the International Fund for Animal Welfare discovered in a 1998 survey of 864 residents of Shanghai and 839 residents of Beijing—but the IFAW survey lumped the Shanghai and Beijing data together, apparently through lack of awareness that wild animals are not traditionally eaten in the Mandarin-speaking north of China.

Reappraising the IFAW findings on the presumption that the Shanghai residents responded comparably in 1998 and 2003 produces the inference, supported by recent observation in Beijing, that virtually all of the wildlife eaters polled by IFAW were in fact from Shanghai.

## Here and there

“You can take some comfort in the knowledge that the fate the civets are now receiving is actually better than the fate that was in store for them,” offered Asian Animal Protection Network founder John Wedderburn, M.D., of Hong Kong. “Without this cull they would have been kept confined in miserable cages and then transported in wretched conditions to be slaughtered, almost certainly in a worse manner than drowning. We non-Chinese do not have the moral ground to shout at the Chinese for eating civets,” Wedderburn continued, “until our countries go vegan and we get rid of our slaughterhouses, where the methods of death are often no better.”

“If the suffering of these animals in Asia upsets you,” agreed PETA correspondent Coleen Kearon, “then you will be outraged to know that animal factory farms and slaughterhouses in our own backyards are guilty of the same heart-wrenching cruelty. Chickens, who are intelligent creatures with distinct

*(continued on page 18)*



# Butchers beat Visakha SPCA founder Pradeep K.

**VISAKHAPATNAM, India**—Visakha SPCA founder Pradeep Kumar Nath was “severely and brutally beaten” on January 19 by “five youths who are butchers in profession,” Nath e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Nath was accosted, he said, as he “was seeking help from the police by mobile telephone to stop the illegal slaughtering of five cows and two calves who were being taken by two laborers to the slaughterhouse.”

The attack came nine days after Visakhapatnam police raided two slaughterhouses that had been the subject of frequent Visakha SPCA complaints.

Nath received hospital treatment for cuts and bruises. Two of the five assailants, named Siddique and Mastan, were arrested and criminally charged, Nath said.

Nath has experienced violence before. On April 2, 2000 persons believed to have been prosecuted for illegal slaughter torched the Visakha SPCA cattle shelter, and on Christmas Eve, 2000 a mob ransacked the Visakha SPCA dog sterilization clinic. Th mob was allegedly led by the former city dog-killers, who lost their jobs as result of the sterilization program.

Assaults on Indian humane workers, usually by illegal butchers and cattle traffickers, are frequent, and often deadly.

Also on April 2, 2000, for example, illegal cattle traffick-

ers savagely beat humane investigator Prakash Amrutlal Shah near Disa, Gujarat. Shah died from his injuries eight days later.

Lalit Jain, 32, a prosecutor of illegal cow-slaughter cases in Bhiwandi, near Mumbai in Maharashtra, was shot on April 24, 2002 by three men in an auto rickshaw.

A mob of illegal butchers and beef-traders on September 13, 2002 dragged Animal Welfare Board of India animal welfare officer Abdul Sattar Sheikh out of a police station in the Bandra district of Mumbai and beat him with rocks and iron bars. Sattar Sheikh suffered multiple broken bones and probable permanent disabilities.

Almost a year to the day later, Sattar Sheikh’s supervisor Abral Qureshi was allegedly assaulted inside a police station in the Thane district of Mumbai. Qureshi’s wife Zeenat told the *Times of India* that a police inspector hit Qureshi “on his head, and a butcher who had come to the police station stabbed him in the stomach.”

A veterinarian and female staff, not named, were reportedly assaulted in a May 6, 2003 mob attack on the Jaigopal Garodia Jinendra People for Animals Shelter near Chennai.

The mob cut the PfA telephone line to prevent the victims from calling help, beat the shelter animals, tried to poison the dogs on the premises, and stole 15 cattle who were seized a month earlier

# Aging boomers bring... (from page 1)

The U.S. uses nearly half of them: 49,382 in 2001. USDA records show that from 1973 to 2001, nonhuman primate use rose 17%, but the jump was in from 1975 to 1987, when use rose 70%. After a 31% drop in the next four years, the annual fluctuations have been under 10%.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service animal import data collected and analyzed by Aesop Project founder Linda Howard tells a more alarming story.

U.S. lab acquisition of monkeys from abroad more than doubled between 1997 and 2002. Monkey imports jumped 22% over the preceding year in 1999, 19% in 2001, and 22% again in 2002.

From 1995 through 2002, Howard found, Charles River Laboratories imported 36% of the monkeys, Covance Research Products imported 30%, and all of the top 20 importers were labs or lab supply firms.

The 16 leading sources of monkeys included four suppliers in China, four in Indonesia, three each in Mauritius and Vietnam, and two in the Philippines.

In August 2003 the National Institutes of Health awarded a \$6.4 million, five-year grant to the Pittsburgh Development Center to investigate cloning nonhuman primates, apparently to expedite domestic captive breeding as an alternative to imports.

PDC researcher Gerald Schatten “has attempted conventional cloning methods with more than 700

eggs from rhesus macaques and has transferred 33 early embryos into surrogate mothers, but never achieved a pregnancy,” Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* staff writer Anita Srikameswaran disclosed after reviewing a paper Schatten published in *Science*.

If lab use of nonhuman primates is as steady as the USDA data indicates, why the surging interest in acquiring monkeys?

Offered Jonathan Amos of the BBC News Online science staff in July 2003, in an assessment as applicable to the U.S. as to Britain, “The number of nonhuman primates used in medical research in the U.K. [3,342 in 2001] is set to rise significantly. The pharmaceutical industry has acknowledged as much. As science seeks to tackle the neurological diseases afflicting a ‘greying’ population, it will need a steady supply of monkeys on which to test the safety and effectiveness of its next-generation pills. Experts say the extremely specific way that these novel pharma products will work means primates—because their brain architecture is very similar to our own—will be the only animals suitable for experimentation.”

“We’re not talking about a cure for baldness,” Genetic Interest Group representative Dr. Alastair Kent told Amos. “We’re talking about horrendous conditions—Parkinson’s, Alzheimer’s, schizophrenia.”

(continued on page 19)



Dogs, cats, ducks, hens, and rabbits await death at the Moran Market near Seoul, South Korea. (Kim Bartlett)

# Nature strikes (from

personalities like cats and dogs, are crammed into filthy, tiny cages and left with no room to move. They, like the cats in the images you may have seen from Asian live markets, are also thrown into scalding tanks (designed to remove feathers), often while still fully conscious. We are outraged at images of dogs being strung up and having their throats slit,” Kearon said, “but we allow slaughterhouses to dangle a cow by one leg and do the same thing, while she writhes and screams.”

Intensive national coverage of the BSE discovery in Washington state often reinforced Kearon’s point—though the emphasis was on human health, not animal welfare.

“The news cracked open a door on the industrial kitchen where America’s meat is prepared, and what we glimpsed was enough to send even the heartiest diner to the vegetarian entrée,” opined *New York Times Magazine* contributing writer Michael Pollan. “We learned, for example, that the beef we have been eating might consist of meat from a cow so sick and hobbled that she must be dragged to the slaughterhouse...Then her carcass is often subjected to an ‘Advanced Meat Recovery System’ so efficient at stripping flesh from spinal cord that the chances are good (35% in one study) that the resultant frankfurter contains ‘central nervous system tissue’—precisely the tissue most likely to contain the infectious prions thought to communicate BSE.”

Culled from a dairy herd in Mabton, Washington, the infected downer was slaughtered at Vern’s Moses Lake Meat Co., and deboned at Midway Meats in Chehalis. By the time she was found to have had BSE, her meat had reportedly been sold to as many as eight western states plus Guam.

The USDA screening program for BSE had not tested any cattle from Washington since 2001, according to records obtained by Steve Mitchell of United Press International.

“We have been eating downers and really picking

their bones clean,” Pollan continued. “And what did these animals eat? Many of us were surprised to learn that despite the FDA’s August 1997 ban on feeding cattle cattle meat and bone meal, feedlots continue to rear these herbivores as cannibals. When young, they routinely receive ‘milk replacer’ made from bovine blood; later, their daily ration is apt to contain rendered cattle fat as well as feed made from ground-up pigs and chickens. But the grossest feedlot dish has to be ‘chicken litter,’ the nasty stuff shoveled out of chicken houses: bedding, feathers and overlooked feed,” which may “contain the same bovine meat and bone meal that FDA rules prohibit in cattle feed.”

The BSE-carrying Washington downer was fed meat-and-bone meal in Alberta in 1997, investigators learned.

Only one day before the case was discovered, the USDA trumpeted “the highest beef prices on record.”

Beef industry lobbying clout had killed the most recent of a decade of attempts by Farm Sanctuary to pass a federal anti-downer amendment criticized by the Humane Farming Association as too weak to actually keep sick and injured animals from being sold to slaughter even if enacted. The 2003 version of the amendment just barely missed passage in July by the House of Representatives, 202-199, and cleared the Senate on a voice vote in November, but was not included in the final reconciled version of the legislation to which it was attached.

Farm Sanctuary has also pursued litigation against the USDA for allegedly failing to protect public health by not regulating against the slaughter of downers. A federal court trial judge dismissed a 1998 Farm Sanctuary lawsuit contending that the lack of regulation exposed member Michael Baur to the risk of contracting CJD. Just after the Washington downer cow was slaughtered, but a week before she was found to have BSE, the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reinstated the case, agreeing that Baur had “successfully alleged a credible threat of

harm from downed cattle.”

The case may now be moot, since on December 30 the USDA banned the slaughter for human consumption of any nonambulatory bovines—but the ban does not cover other species, and does not stop slaughtering downers for pet food.

The American Veterinary Medical Association on January 1, 2004 approved a statement intended to improve the treatment of downed pigs, but stopped short of recommending that they not be slaughtered for human consumption.

Except for one extensive report by Melody Petersen, syndicated by the *New York Times* on November 15, 2003, the discovery of mad cow disease in the U.S. usurped media notice of a petition filed the day before by the Humane Farming Association, asking South Dakota attorney general Lawrence E. Long to enforce animal cruelty laws at the Sun Prairie pig complex on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation.

HFA has been helping Sioux opponents of factory hog farming since 1998. In February 2003 the U.S. Supreme Court declined to review an April 2002 U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals verdict that may evict Sun Prairie from the reservation—if Sun Prairie loses a crossfiled case still underway.

Meanwhile, Sun Prairie began pig production at 24 barns on two sites in 1999, with combined output of 96,000 pigs per year. The HFA petition to Long was accompanied by 65 pages of employee interviews and photos gathered by HFA chief investigator Gail Eisnitz. The materials detail conditions falling short of even the rudimentary animal welfare and sanitation standards that factory pig farms usually claim to meet.

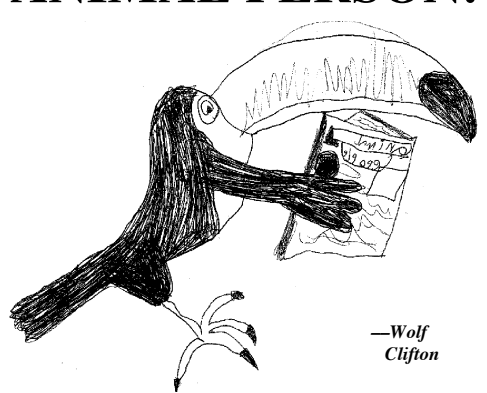
Much of the cruelty may be attributable to poorly trained staff, frequent turnover, and high absenteeism, but those are management responsibilities. Until basic animal welfare and sanitation standards are met, the Eisnitz report indicates that—as PETA charges of the entire U.S. pig industry—

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# Boom in lab monkey traffic (from page 18)

To do the testing, comparably horrendous conditions must be inflicted on the test subjects.

And it is not all about drugs.

Transplant research involving nonhuman primates peaked in notoriety with the macaque head transplants done by Robert White, 1963-1971, and spiked again after the Baby Fae baboon-to-human heart transplant controversy of 1984. Those experiments, however, were just parts of the beginning phase of transplant experimentation on nonhuman primates.

Documents leaked to the British group Uncaged Campaigns in September 2000 and October 2002 “describe in unique detail harrowing experiments involving the transplant of genetically modified pig organs into 500 higher primates,” Uncaged Campaigns summarized in April 2003, after winning a 30-month court battle against the drug maker Novartis Pharma, which had sought to suppress publication of the data.

“The research was conducted by Cambridge-based biotech subsidiary Imutran Ltd.,” Uncaged Campaigns continued, “at the laboratories of Huntingdon Life Sciences. Imutran, bought by Novartis in 1996, had hyped pig organs as an imminent solution to transplant waiting lists. The experiments were a blood-soaked disaster, causing severe suffering as scientists failed to overcome the complex barriers to cross-species transplants.”

Implants of mechanical and electronic devices tend to have a higher success rate than intraspecies xenographs.

Miguel A.L. Nicolelis of Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, in October 2003 published details of a brain implant that allows monkeys to control robotic arms with their thoughts. “The technology could some day allow people with paralyzing spinal cord injuries to operate machines or tools with their thoughts as naturally as others today do with their hands. It might even allow some paralyzed people to move their own arms or legs again, by transmitting the brain’s directions not to a machine but directly to the muscles in those latent limbs,” enthused Rick Weiss of the *Washington Post*.

Like the monkeys used in brain research decades ago, the Nicolelis research subjects have wires sticking out of their skulls—but Nicolelis is working on wireless signal transmission technology, Weiss reported.

Such high tech experiments are rapidly superseding some of the older kinds of primate research.

## Deprivation study ends

“University of Colorado Health Sciences Center researcher Mark Laudenslager—featured on national animal rights web sites for his maternal separation experiments—has ended his 17-year study,” Committee for Research Accountability directors Rita Anderson and Barbara Millman announced in November 2003.

“Since 1986 Laudenslager has conducted experiments in maternal separation, funded by the NIH,” the CRA announcement explained. “Laudenslager claimed his most recent study, ‘Behavioral and Physiological Consequences of Loss,’ would show if inadequate parenting had an effect on the progression of AIDS in HIV-positive children. Laudenslager sent two groups of three-to-four-year-old monkeys,” including a group separated from their mothers in early infancy, “to the University of Washington Regional Primate Research Center. Both groups were injected with the simian form of the HIV virus. After that the monkeys were isolated in individual cages where they were monitored for the progression of symptoms.”

Laudenslager was among the last researchers in the U.S. doing work derivative from the isolation chamber experiments done by Harry Harlow from 1930 to 1970 at the University of Wisconsin. Harlow drove generations of baby macaques mad, plunging them into stainless steel “pits of despair,” subjecting them to deliberately cruel robotic “mothers,” and allowing mothers driven insane by his experiments to abuse and kill them. When Harlow semi-retired to a part-time post at the University of Arizona, other University of Wisconsin faculty immediately dismantled his lab.

Harlow died in 1981, at age 76, a reputed drunk whose chief contribution to mainstream laboratory primatology was inventing the “rape rack,” a device for artificially inseminating primates. But he had trained some disciples and defenders, who have continued similar work.

Laudenslager distinguished his work from Harlow’s in part by reuniting babies with their mothers after varying lengths of time—a distinction meaning little to babies who had no way of knowing that the reunions would ever occur.

Psychological experimentation believed to be relevant to educating and socializing the Baby Boom generation was the most prestigious branch of primate research during most of Harlow’s career. AIDS research took the spotlight in the early 1980s, but by the early 1990s was clearly a dead end. Chimpanzees, the species researchers most anticipated using, not only rarely develop HIV but also are increasingly regarded as being too close to humans to use in invasive experimentation.

“It would not surprise me,” National Center for Research Resources director of comparative medicine John

Strandberg told the American Association of Laboratory Animal Science annual meeting in October 2003, “that at some time in the future—I don’t want to get into when—chimpanzees are not used” in biomedical research.

Britain, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and Sweden have all adopted regulations that impose moratoriums on the use of great apes in experiments.

Around the world, labs are divesting of chimps and purchasing monkeys. More monkeys can be kept in the same space, for less cost. Monkeys are also typically subject to less regulation—but that is not supposed to be true in the U.S.

In 1985 Congress amended the Animal Welfare Act to require labs, zoos, and other federally inspected institutions to provide for the psychological well-being of dogs and all non-human primates, regardless of species.

A six-year political battle over the proposed enforcement regulations followed, as the National Institutes of Health and universities resisted anything that would force significant changes in facilities. After the enforcement regulations were at last introduced, another seven years of lawsuits and lobbying followed, until the USDA itself concluded that the regulations it imposed in 1991 are inadequate and poorly enforced.

On July 21, 2003 the Animal Legal Defense Fund and Animal Welfare Institute filed yet another lawsuit seeking to make the 1985 Animal Welfare Act amendments a reality.

## Keeping proprietary secrets

Monitoring compliance with the Animal Welfare Act requires observation.

In the early days of invasive animal experimentation, some of the most notorious vivisectors invited the public to witness their work—and charged admission.

By the late 19th century, however, animal experimenters usually sought secrecy. Initially the idea was to escape public opposition to cruel research. After substantial opposition developed anyway during the 1980s, some labs and individual vivisectors came under sporadic violent attack. There were arsons in the U.S. and Canada, and bombings and beatings in Britain. Circa 1990 the most often mentioned rationale for secrecy became protecting researchers’ lives and property.

Since the early 1990s, however, attacks on labs and individual vivisectors have diminished, except against targets associated with Huntingdon Laboratories, which is sole focus of the British/U.S. group Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty.

While research institutions still claim a need for secrecy to protect life and property, protecting proprietary rights associated with product development seems to have become a greater concern—as University of Utah freshman biology major Jeremy Beckham, 18, has been finding out.

Already an experienced activist who made the Baylor University mascot bears a national *cause celebre*, Beckham on January 16 won a ruling on behalf of the Utah Primate Freedom Project that the university is obliged by the Utah Government Records Access and Management Act to disclose the protocols used by faculty who are studying baboons and macaques.

University of Utah associate general counsel Phyllis J. Vetter held that the university must withhold the protocols to protect the security of the researchers and the proprietary rights to their findings.

The state records request review committee ordered the university to share the protocols, after blacking out confidential and proprietary information.

But the personal security issue was hardly at issue. A hotbed of violent actions in the name of animal rights during the mid-1990s, Utah has had very little activist-linked violence and property damage since the convictions of many of the mid-1990s perpetrators in 1997-1998.

As Beckham pointed out, many University of Utah researchers have posted their names, photographs, and complete contact information to web sites.

Reported Linda Fantin of the *Salt Lake Tribune*, “The committee’s legal adviser, Mark Burns, said the university may have to hire a patent lawyer to distinguish between what is public and what is proprietary—and send the bill to Beckham.”

The money to be made from patenting new treatments appears to be the chief university concern.

## Exposés & escapades

The British Union Against Vivisection meanwhile sparked an investigation of the Covance Research Products nonhuman primate facility at Munster, Germany, with undercover video of staff allegedly abusing monkeys. The BUAV hired journalist Friedrich Mulln to take a job at Covance and document whatever went on. As the case broke, Covance obtained an injunction against further distribution of the video by Mulln, but BUAV was beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

An earlier BUAV undercover investigation in 1997 triggered the Huntingdon campaign.

BUAV is also using undercover video, showing monkey brain research done on marmosets at Cambridge University in 2002, to rally opposition to a \$45 million new primate research facility. Construction was authorized to begin in 2004, but funding shortfalls caused the university to

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**www.animalpeoplenews.org**

## The Great Ape Project Census: Recognition for the Uncounted

**The Great Ape Project (917 S.W. Oak St., Suite 412, Portland, OR 97205), 2004. 268 pages, paperback. \$14.95.**

Nearly 200 years after hazy historical records indicate that captive great apes may have first come to the U.S. for exhibition with some of the first captive elephants, the *Great Ape Project Census* represents the first known attempt to compile a comprehensive national roster of all the bonobos, chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans now kept here.

The inventory includes 3,100 great apes in total, residing in 37 states, including 1,280 chimpanzees held for biomedical research use.

As the book lacks precise counts for other species and uses, it is unfortunately necessary to hand-count to determine that there are approximately 800 great apes in accredited zoos, among whom the 343 gorillas are the most numerous species; 169 chimps, 20 orangutans, and three gorillas in non-accredited zoos; about 477 chimps, five orangutans, and one gorilla now in sanctuary care; 151 chimps and 19 orangutans kept by private owners, most of them in the entertainment industry; and 13 chimpanzees, eight bonobos, and two gorillas held in connection with communication studies.

Accompanying essays by 18 eminent great ape advocates review the legal and moral status of apes in general, and the conservation status of each particular species. Collectively, the contributors argue that great apes should be granted legal “personhood,” conveying with it many basic human rights. Dawn Prince-Hughes and Lyn Miles point out that the distinctions presently drawn between great apes and humanity have not always been recognized. Several of the first scientists to write about great apes classified them as different kinds of human, while just a century ago the Bronx Zoo and St. Louis Zoo exhibited pygmies from Africa and Igorot aboriginal people from the Philippines alongside apes.

The genetic likeness of great apes and humans is mentioned. Current research indicates that male humans are more genetically similar to male chimps, and female humans are more genetically similar to female chimps, than humans and chimps are to the opposite gender of their own species.

Bonobos may be even more closely related to humans than chimps, but much of the genetic evidence may have been lost. As Gay Reinartz notes, more than half of the 97 bonobos known to have been captured from the wild are now recognized as the last remnants of their family group, and only 33 of those bonobos have descendants. —M.C.

announce an indefinite delay in November 2003.

The Home Office Animals Inspectorate in February 2003 rejected the BUAV contention that the 21-minute video showed serious misdescription of the amount of suffering caused by experiments. The public, however, has had a more critical response—and has been apprehensive of the community impact of the project.

Comparable controversies surround the planned construction of a \$569 million Scripps Research Institute complex in Palm Beach County, Florida, and a proposed \$200 million biodefense lab for which the University of California at Davis is seeking permits and funding.

*The Palm Beach Post* from November 26 through December 1, 2003 published a highly critical week-long investigative look at the financing, accountability, and community impact of the Scripps complex.

Columnist George Bennett mentioned that Animal Rights Foundation of Florida president Nanci Alexander hopes to deter Scripps by invoking a 1998 county animal control ordinance that prohibits use of animals “for scientific experimentation, which involves any cruel or inhumane treatment.”

“The ordinance does not define ‘cruel’ or ‘inhumane,’” Bennett noted, adding that “State law dealing with animal cruelty exempts animals used for scientific research.”

Public opposition to the proposed biodefense lab in Davis surged in February 2003 after a rhesus macaque escaped from the California National Primate Research Center on the U.C. Davis campus and completely disappeared.

The escape was reprised in March 2003 when 24 rhesus macaques escaped from the Tulane Regional Primate Center near Covington, Louisiana, though they were eventually recaptured, and in August 2003 when a squirrel monkey escaped from the New England Regional Primate Research Center and was roadkilled 10 miles away.

An escaped lab animal could introduce pathogens into the community, but the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 prohibits maximum security disease research sites from disclosing the escape, release, or theft of infectious agents without authorization from multiple tiers of federal and state officials. —M.C.

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—Wolf Clifton

Lab animal care & use updates

Northwestern University, of Chicago, in December 2003 agreed to pay \$9,400 to the **USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service** in settlement of charges that it violated the federal Animal Welfare Act from September 1998 to February 2003. Northwestern allegedly “failed to establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care” for laboratory animals, including keeping “complete medical records.”

The USDA is reportedly still reviewing the results of an August 2003 inspection of the Northwestern labs to see if the deficiencies have been remedied.

**The National Institutes of Health’s Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare** is separately probing animal care at Northwestern, wrote *Chicago Tribune* higher education reporter Robert Becker.

Northwestern “received \$325 million in sponsored research funds last year,” Becker said.

Earlier in December, Staci Hupp of the *Des Moines Register* disclosed that the **Iowa State University** veterinary school admitted that it had filed insufficiently detailed animal use reports with the USDA, but would not be penalized. The **Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights** recently complained to the USDA that Iowa State and 25 other vet schools had filed incomplete data.

Iowa state vet school director of laboratory animal resources Joan Hopper told Hupp that the school had reduced animal use by allowing students to practice surgery by sterilizing animals for humane organizations.

**The University of California at Davis** veterinary school announced a similar policy in November 2003, and the **U.C. San Diego** medical school quit requiring students to practice surgery on dogs, although dog labs will still be offered on an elective basis.

LETTERS (continued from page 4) Unshod horses

Concerning your November 2003 letters page discussion “Should horses go barefoot,” a horse hoof grows steadily at about one centimeter or three-eighths of an inch per a month. In the wild, the hoof wears away at this rate, so the hoof remains short and balanced, with a rounded toe. As a wild horse travels about 25 miles a day, a naturally pastured horse ridden off paved roads can probably manage very well unshod. When we work a horse beyond what it evolved to do—as on paved roads—the hoof wears away faster than it grows. That horse needs shoes.

All domestic horses, shod or not, benefit from regular

inspection by a skilled farrier. Unskilled shoeing is bad news, especially if the toes are left too long, leading to imbalance and tendon strain. The closer the shod foot replicates the hoof of the healthy wild horse, the better. This can be done: my work horses have excellent shod feet.

—Julian Ross  
Stefan cel Mare  
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Tufts veterinary school breaks dogs’ bones, kills the dogs, injures humane reputation

**GRAFTON, Mass.—**Philip C. Kosch, DVM, dean of the Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine, announced by e-mail on January 2 that researchers had killed the last five of six dogs whose legs were deliberately broken as part of a bone-healing study.

One dog had already been euthanized due to a post-surgical infection.

The killings were authorized by the Tufts Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee despite pleas for the dogs’ lives from the New England Anti-Vivisection Society and Massachusetts SPCA.

NEAVS and the MSPA learned of the bone-breaking study only days earlier, after Center for Animals & Public Policy masters’ degree candidates Tara Turner, Donna Zenko, Diana Goodrich, and Michelle Johnson finally realized after months of effort, supported by more than two dozen classmates, that they would not be able to save the dogs through internal channels.

They then took the story to Ellen Silberman of the *Boston Globe*, Elisabeth J. Beardsley of the *Boston Herald*, and Donna Boynton of the *Worcester Telegram & Gazette*.

Experimenters Randy Boudrieau, Karl Kraus, and Stephanie Gorman “insisted the dogs have to die. We researched other studies that show they do not,” said Turner. “Our ethical considerations are not being taken seriously and the scientific studies we researched showing that there are alternatives to killing the dogs are being ignored.”

“The Tufts response has been to over-intellectualize the issue and do nothing,” seconded Zenko.

Johnson affirmed the Turner and Zenko statements.

Added Johnson, “I don’t think the public, Tufts’ supporters, or their clients will approve of killing dogs for such a frivolous reason as testing how a product is applied when they could have used dogs who already had broken legs and could have turned the study into helping animals instead of a death sentence.”

The funding source for the bone-breaking study was not disclosed, but previous research by Boudrieau of a related nature has been funded by the surgical products manufacturer KYON/Zürich.

The study appeared to reprise research done on “retired” racing greyhounds nearly 15 years ago by the U.S. Army at Letterman Hospital in San Francisco.

Nineteen of those dogs were released for adoption on October 12, 1989, *San Francisco Chronicle* staff writer Erik Ingram disclosed, “after In Defense of Animals, a Marin-based animal rights group, won a court order halting the experiment and forcing the military to confirm whether the former owners of the dogs had knowingly given them up for research.”

That strategy was not open to NEAVS and the MSPCA because Boudrieau et al bought the dogs killed at Tufts from the laboratory supply firm Marshall Farms, of Rochester, New York.

The bone-breaking and dog-killing would have shocked people who are sensitive toward animal suffering no matter where they were done, but were further shocking because of the history of the Tufts School of Veterinary Medicine.

“Tufts Veterinary School was the first in the nation to eliminate all terminal animal procedures in teaching,” boasted Dean Kosch in

commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the vet school on page 2 of the winter 2003 edition of *Tufts Veterinary Medicine* magazine.

“Six years ago, Tufts Veterinary School established a first-of-its-kind program for anatomy laboratory classes that used deceased dogs and cats whose bodies were donated by their owners,” an unsigned article added on page 4. “More than a decade ago, Tufts was the first veterinary school in the U.S. to eliminate the use of purpose bred dogs for surgical instruction. The veterinary school now teaches surgery skills by spaying and neutering shelter animals.”

Additional articles starting on pages 7 and 19 featured Tufts’ role as “a leader in promoting alternatives in the unnecessary use of live animals in teaching.”

Wrote NEAVS president Theo Capaldo, “Given the voice of founder Dr. Jean Mayer, who denounced dog experiments early in his career; given the work of former Dean Franklin Loew, who was committed to bringing the issue of animal research to public debate; and given the wishes of its students, both past and present, the current administration has much to consider in setting the future course for the Tufts School of Veterinary Medicine. If Tufts wishes to become a world center for biomedical research,” a stated goal of the administration, “then it must listen to its community, which is saying loudly and clearly that Tufts must not do the kind of research that is practiced by status quo institutions everywhere. We are asking that Tufts uphold its reputation as the ethical signature school of veterinary medicine.”

Correspondents endorse five shelters in India

Wildlife SOS & Friendicoes

We recently visited the Wildlife SOS Agra Bear Rescue Centre, directed by Kartick Satyanarayan, and the Friendicoes animal hospital and sanctuary in Delhi, directed by Geeta Seshamani. Both were mentioned in your November 2003 article “Rehabilitating Asian bears.”

The bear sanctuary, as you reported, is entirely funded by foreign groups, but the Indian government donated the forest land it occupies. It is guarded like Jurassic Park with high electric fencing. The bears, both the old and the cubs, are wonderful. They have a totally natural wooded environment, with acres of land, huge trees they climb, and they jump and splash in the water, socializing with each other so joyfully that it is hard to believe anyone would ever abuse and torture such a magical sweet-natured adorable creature.

Kartick was assisted while we were there by a former zookeeper from Australia. He was helping to improve their feeding regimen and their water system.

The Wildlife SOS emphasis right now is on taking in newly poached baby bears, who still have their teeth and health.

The cubs we saw were big babies with full teeth and nails. The keepers’ clothes at times were in shreds. They played rough and threw water and dirt all over, never standing still. They were like little moving black long-haired haystacks. To hear them sucking up their food was like listening to an entire fire department sucking water out of hydrants.

The saddest cases were the blind bears. Even one small cub was blind from bad nutrition after being poached. Several older bears who were worked for dancing are also blind, and afraid of anything strange and new.

The Wildlife SOS X-ray, blood lab, surgical rooms, and so forth were all simple but perfect, and spotless—unusual for India.

The Friendicoes dog, cat, and equine facilities are also state-of-the-art exquisite. The employees adore the animals and it shows in the cleanliness and huge airy rooms provided for the dogs and cats.

I was so dead tired after the day at the bear sanctuary that I wanted to lie down and join the cats. On the top floor of the three-story cat facility is a bedroom for the overnight caretaker and many sleeping boxes for cats. A male macque who lost one leg in an accident lives among the cats, by his own preference. He is good as gold toward them, and toward the human caretakers and visitors. He is the monkey god of the cats.

In addition we spent time with the rescued donkeys and the ex-Delhi police horses who came in recently, starving and in horrible condition. They were to have been shot if Friendicoes had not accepted them. They too were looked after by a visibly loving staff, who maintain immaculate conditions.

—Bonny Shah  
Dharma Donkey Sanctuary  
1720 E. Jeter Road  
Bartonville, TX 76226  
<ahimsatx@aol.com>

[Bonny and Ratilal Shah operate sanctuaries in both Texas and India.]

CUPA, Blue Cross of India, Visakha SPCA

I just returned from three weeks in South India. If anyone requires information about Compassion Unlimited Plus Action in Bangalore, the Blue Cross of India in Chennai, and the Visakha SPCA in Visakhapatnam, or about the inspiring, fabulous, dedicated animal/humanitarian volunteers I was honored to meet there, please feel free to contact me. All of these organizations have U.S. contacts available to accept tax deductible donations and the dollar is exchanged presently for 45 rupees—so donations go very far indeed. For example, a dog sterilization can cost as little as 70 rupees.

These groups and many others are trying to humanely implement Animal Birth Control programs for street dogs all over India but funds are desperately needed. As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** reported in December 2003, the ABC programs are constantly threatened by counterforces who want to go back to cruelly killing street dogs.

As the ABC programs succeed in keeping the dog numbers down, also helping to eradicate rabies, the sweet, gentle, and generally adorable street dogs are allowed to live in peace as valued members of their



CUPA volunteer Vijaylakshmi and kittens. (Eileen Weintraub)

neighborhood. All of the groups I visited are also active in cattle and large animal rescue; wildlife and environmental issues; enforcement of humane laws for all animals; and promoting the vegetarian lifestyle.

The Visakha SPCA is among the leaders in trying to stop the illegal slaughter of green sea turtles and protect their nesting habitat along the Bay of Bengal. Some of the turtles who nest in the Visakhapatnam area may be more than 100 years old. Unlike in the U.S., there are no environmental groups that are locally active on behalf of sea turtles, and no local presence of international wildlife charities either, so this kind of work is left to the animal sanctuaries.

—Eileen Weintraub

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CONVERSATIONS WITH AN EAGLE & RAVEN'S END

Conversations With An Eagle by Brenda Cox

Greystone Books (c/o Douglas & McIntyre Ltd., 2323 Quebec St., Suite 201, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V5T 4S7), 2003. 288 pages, hardcover. \$22.95.

Brenda Cox begins her memoir with her school days, when she felt more comfortable in her own company and with the animals she encountered on long walks in the countryside than with classmates. She recalls visiting a lake with a new girlfriend from school. They met some boys who took them out in a boat. The driver headed recklessly straight toward a family of ducks. Cox screamed at him and leaped from the boat to save the ducks.

She volunteered at O.W.L., a rehabilitation center catering to birds of prey. Excelling at her work, she rose quickly to the position of supervisor. At the rehab center she developed a close relationship with Ichabod, a female bald eagle. So imprinted upon her did Ichabod become that eventually he would not allow anyone else into her cage. Cox became the only volunteer able to feed her and clean her enclosure.

As years passed, pressure mounted at the center for Ichabod to be removed. The center needed her cage for rehabilitation work, and unless Ichabod could serve some useful purpose, she would have to find a new home or be killed.

To try to save Ichabod, Cox talked the center directors into allowing her to train the eagle. Cox

[Reviewers Chris Mercer and Beverley Pervan operate the Kalahari Raptor Centre, located near Kathu, in Northern Cape Province, South Africa.]

undertook the extraordinarily difficult task of using falconry techniques to make Ichabod manageable, and thereby suitable for use in education and promotion.

Eventually, after many dangerous incidents, Cox trained Ichabod to fly to her arm. Her strenuous efforts to save the bird's life are related in terms that reveal her great love and respect for Ichabod, who gave Cox's life meaning in their years together.

There was a constant power struggle between Ichabod and Cox, continuing until the death of the bird. Ichabod exhibited a startling range of moods and emotions, possibly accentuated by captivity, to the extent that each time Cox visited her, she did not know what to expect. Never did Ichabod lose her predatory instincts, nor her urge to dominate.

Most conservationists would dismiss keeping an unreleasable bird alive in captivity as pointless and therefore a worthless exercise. Cox, however, believed Ichabod should be judged not for her value to humans, but rather for her own sake.

Managing a wildlife rehab center and sanctuary for birds of prey, with experience in handling and releasing large eagles, I found Cox's experiences were similar to my own. Like Cox, I believe that all sentient creatures have a right to live, regardless of what value conservationists may place upon them.

—Beverley Pervan

Raven's End by Ben Gadd

Sierra Club Books (85 2nd St., San Francisco CA 94105), 2003. 360 pages, hardcover. \$ 24.95.

Ben Gadd is a naturalist and guide whose descriptions of the natural history and mountain scenery of the Canadian Rockies around his home near Banff National Park are breathtakingly vivid. His delightful book is written on two levels.

At one level it is a children's fairy tale about the adventures of Colin CC, a raven suffering from amnesia. Accepted into the Raven's End flock by the variety of characters who comprise it, Colin CC finds himself compelled to embark upon a voyage of self-discovery. His antagonist is the cunning, cannibalistic Zygadena, the epitome of evil, who lives nearby and preys upon members of the Raven's End flock.

At a different level *Raven's End* is a philosophical look at the meaning of life and the purpose of existence, offering a bird's eye view of the human race.

These two levels come together unexpectedly in a clever twist toward the tail of the story.

The adventures of the Raven's End flock include coping with most of the hardships faced by animals in the wild. Wolf kills keep the flock alive in winter, a reminder of the interdependence of species.

A book like this stimulates the reader's compassion for wild creatures and broadens understanding of the fragility of their lives.

—Chris Mercer & Bev Pervan

The Pig Who Sang To The Moon by Jeffrey Moussaieff Masson

Ballantine Books (1745 Broadway, New York, NY 10019), 2003. 304 pages, hardcover. \$25.95.

A former psychoanalyst best known for investigative work on the history of psychiatry, Jeffrey Moussaieff Masson has written chiefly about the psychology of animals and human/animal interactions in recent years. In *The Pig Who Sang To The Moon* Masson explores the emotional world of farm animals.

Each chapter relates the habits and sentient behavior of a different species, and compares the corrupted activity of pigs, chickens, sheep, goats, cows, ducks, and geese on modern farms to the habits of their wild ancestors.

Masson argues that the difference between the behavior of such animals outside of domestication and their radically altered and shortened lives in captivity is so great that we can infer from this alone that they must be unhappy, even if they are not subjected to specific abuse or maltreatment.

For us, the argument succeeds. We farmed with dairy cows, sheep, and goats, and believed in our ignorance that because we cared for our animals and allowed them to roam free in natural surroundings, that they must be reasonably happy. After visiting our local abattoir we saw for ourselves the horror of the slaughterhouse, realized the error of our ways, gave up livestock farming, and became vegetarians.

Masson's anecdotes revealing the intelligence and range of emotions of farm animals confirm our own experience, and

many of his points hit home uncomfortably.

No matter how well one treats farm animals, certain cruelties are inevitable in raising livestock for slaughter, including handling that is stressful for the animals, restrictions of range and association with companions, and drastically shortened lives. Factory farming involves all of these cruelties and many more, intensified by close confinement.

We believe Masson could have more strongly pointed out that the effects of animal suffering can now be scientifically measured. Biologists can actually quantify the physiological changes that occur in an unhappy animal—though few researchers investigating livestock well-being would use such an anthropomorphic term, preferring to say instead that the animal is “in a poor state of welfare.”

Masson points out that the food habits of modern society are based upon institutionalized cruelty to other species on an unimaginable scale. There is plenty of blame to share, including among individual consumers who maintain ignorance of the suffering that maintains their diet.

Masson asks, in effect, how strong is your conscience and self-respect?

Knowing of the hideous cruelty of factory farming, will you remain sunk in gluttony or vote with your supermarket dollars to stop the cruelty?

—Chris Mercer & Bev Pervan

From Guinea Pig to Computer Mouse:

Alternative Methods for a Progressive, Humane Education (2nd edition)

by Nick Jukes and Mihnea Chiulia

InterNICHE (19 Brookhouse Ave., Leicester LE2 0JE, U.K.), 2003. 520 pages, paperback. (Pricing: contact <coordinator@interniche.org>.

*From Guinea Pig to Computer Mouse* addresses teachers whose disciplines traditionally involve animal experiments. The book will also help students who do not wish to take part in animal experiments, and animal advocates who are campaigning against animal experimentation in education.

The authors investigate aspects of the “3R” concept. The original “3R” curriculum, emphasized in basic education, was “Reading, Writing, Arithmetic.” In 1959 British authors William Russell and Rex Burch proposed that in science the “3R” concept should be “Refine, Reduce, Replace,” meaning that the numbers of animal experiments done should be drastically reduced, and that painful and invasive experiments should be replaced or refined to use fewer animals.

Much of *From Guinea Pig to Computer Mouse* catalogs alternatives to animal tests in education. More than 500 alternatives suitable for teaching anatomy, physiology, surgery, and other disciplines are briefly reviewed. Ten chapters describe products specific to common curriculums.

Strategic alternatives to animal experiments include using oneself as the subject; working with the cells of plants; field study and observation; non-invasive use of animals; operating only on animals who need the treatment, under appropriate supervision; and the use of “ethically sourced” animal remains, by which editor Nick Jukes means the remains of animals who have died from natural causes or an accident, or who were euthanized to relieve suffering from a terminal disease or serious non-recoverable injury.

Technical alternatives include the use of videos and multimedia computer simulations, which provide students with the theoretical background of a discipline, and prepare students for practical work, as well as devices such as models, mannekins, simulators, and more advanced computer programs which completely replace the use of animals.

The new edition of *From Guinea Pig to Computer Mouse* differs from the 1997 first edition chiefly in describing more alternatives, with extensive new entries on “Alternative methods and curricular transformation” and “Case studies.”

Included are examples of application of the “3R” concept throughout university departments.

The Department of Physiology at the University of Adelaide, Australia, for instance, has abandoned the traditional animal-based practical teach-

ing classes formerly required of second-year students of dentistry, medicine, and science. Students now learn problem-solving strategies by conducting semester-long human-based research projects.

The Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine, in Massachusetts, has replaced the use of healthy animals in anatomy classes by obtaining—with guardian consent—donations of the remains of companion animals who are euthanised for health reasons. The program works through a reciprocal arrangement with local veterinary clinics.

Drastic post-Soviet cuts in state subsidies for education crippled the Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University in Ukraine, along with hundreds of other institutions, which have had difficulty paying their staff in recent years, with no money left to invest in new equipment. However, Taras Shevchenko University has succeeded in replacing all use of animals in teaching physiology and anatomy through the help of SOS Animals Ukraine and the Royal SPCA of Britain.

The authors of *From Guinea Pig to Computer Mouse* are aware of the financial constraints that many universities work under, especially in developing nations. “Ethically-sourced cadavers, clinical work, and student self-experimentation can all be done with existing resources which are sometimes free,” Jukes told the reviewer. “Some multimedia software is available free on the Internet or from producers, and some is low cost. There are even freeware physiology and pharmacology programs, complete with a well-equipped virtual laboratory, and InterNICHE has been involved in supporting production of these within Eastern Europe and India. A CD-ROM we funded has directly replaced the use of more than 1000 animals in just one Romanian physiology department.”

*From Guinea Pig to Computer Mouse* is being translated into 12 languages, including Portuguese, French and Russian. A CD-rom version is in planning.

Editors Nick Jukes and Mihnea Chiulia are the coordinator and alternatives advisor for the International Network for Humane Education, a.k.a. InterNICHE (formerly EuroNICHE). Both live in Britain.

Other contributors include Jonathan Balcombe, Hans Braun, Gary Johnston, Shirley Johnston, Amarendhra Kumar, Gill Langley, Mykola Makarchuk, Lara Marie Rasmussen, R. Ashley Robinson, Garry Scroop, Daniel Smeak, and Henk van Wilgenburg.

—Tanya Maroueva

The Story of the African Dog

by Johan Gallant

University of Natal Press (Private Bag X01, Scottsville 3209, South Africa), 2002. 124 pages, paperback. \$29.50

“The African dog, or Africanis,” declares the back cover of *The Story of the African Dog*, “is the original domestic dog of southern Africa, whose ancient origins can be traced back to the prehistoric wolf packs of Arabia and India. This unique and fascinating study recreates for us the journey of the dog's primitive canine ancestors.”

Author Johan Gallant seems to accept the prevailing dogma that dogs evolved and were first domesticated in Asia. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that dogs actually domesticated humans, as much as humans domesticated dogs, and that this actually occurred many times in different places over thousands of years, as early humans and dogs traveled and foraged together much as baboons and jackals still do today.

Either way, the bond between dogs and humans gained particular strength in Africa. The anti-dog prejudices of the Central Asian “rabies belt” prevail today in northern Africa, but in much of sub-equatorial Africa even the poorest people tend to accord to dogs a status above other animals, and the family dog is often a source of pride.

The typical African dog, though differentiated into regionally and vocationally specialized breeds, is still recognizably descended from the proto-*Africanis*, Gallant demonstrates. *Africanis*, he continues, “is one of the few remaining examples of a ‘natural’ dog...shaped by the landscape, the climatic demands and the practical requirements of the communities with whom” dogs have co-existed.

“The Eurocentric eye,” Gallant laments, “still persists in viewing *Africanis* with scorn as the embodiment of all that is ugly and, all too frequently, even destroys them without pity.”

*The Story of the African Dog* is primarily Gallant's attempt to elevate appreciation of *Africanis* among the dog-show set, by reconstructing their ancient pedigree and describing them as an endangered species.

—Merritt Clifton

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OBITUARIES

**Arif Mahmood Qureshi**, 59, died on November 21, 2003 in Multan, Pakistan. An attorney who defended democracy against a succession of dictatorial governments, Qureshi published the human rights newspaper *The Lord*. He was imprisoned in 1970, 1973–1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1986, and 1988. Despite spending much of the prime of his life in prison, forbidden family visits, for protesting against the 1971-1977 regime of Z.A. Bhutto, Qureshi as a matter of principle led demonstrations against Bhutto’s hanging after General Zia ul-Haq deposed Bhutto in a *coup-d’etat*. “In 1981,” recalled Qureshi’s younger brother Khalid Mahmood, who publishes the newspaper *The Tension* to promote both human rights and animal rights, “Arif was sent to Lahore Fort, the ugly torture cell of Pakistan. He was kept in cells where daylight and fresh air cannot peep through. This and untold body tortures resulted in complete deterioration of his health.” Wrongly accused of involvement in a failed coup attempt, Qureshi survived a crude attempt at execution by lethal injection of an unknown toxin or pathogen, but developed a skin disease so severe that he was sent home to die. “The history of Arif’s achievements and struggle will not be complete without mentioning his true love and concern for the welfare of animals and birds,” Mahmood continued. Hearing of Animal Rights International, founded in 1976 by long-time U.S. human rights and animal rights crusader Henry Spira, Qureshi started a Pakistani group of the same name, parallel to an Indian Animal Rights International founded by Laxmi Modi. “After forming ARI, Arif gave up eating the meat of animals and birds,” despite the advice of his physicians, Mahmood told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “He wrote many articles about the welfare of animals and birds. He also arranged many meetings to promote awareness of animal protection. He was found fighting for the rights of the suppressed citizens not only in Pakistan or belonging to some specific class, sect, race or tribe but of the world at large,” Mahmood concluded. “He left a son, Babar Soekarno, and a daughter, Pakiza Arif,” both of whom also practice law.

**Vitaly Nikolayenko**, 66, was found dead on December 30, 2003, near his shack on the Tikhaya River of the Kamchatka peninsula in eastern Russia, apparently killed by one of the grizzly bears he spent 25 years studying and protecting. “A senior ranger on the Kronotsky Wildlife Reserve, Nikolayenko constantly battled illegal hunting and fishing,” wrote Kim Murphy of the *Los Angeles Times*, who spent several days with him earlier in 2003. “His patrols kept him in the wilderness for months on end. He documented an average of 800 bear contacts each year.”

**Jeanne Cousins**, 71, a director of the Humane Society of the Yukon 1999-2003, died on November 4, 2003. “The shelter that exists today is largely due to Jeanne’s hard work and perseverance yesterday,” recalled the present directors.

**Lord Peter Hardy of Wath**, 72, died on December 16, 2003 in Rotherham, South Yorkshire, U.K. Serving as a Labour member of the House of Commons 1970-1997, Hardy sponsored the Badgers Bill (1973), the Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Act (1975), and the Protection of Birds Act (1976). “He bitterly opposed the use of animal fur to make coats,” recalled the BBC, adding that “During one all-night Commons debate on wildlife he gave impressions of the songs of birds which were becoming endangered species.”

**David Bale**, 62, died on January 1, 2004 in Santa Monica, California, from a brain tumor. Husband of feminist author Gloria Steinem since 2000, and father of actor Christian Bale, David Bale was a former commercial pilot. He served on the boards of the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International and the Ark Trust, recently subsumed by the Humane Society of the U.S.

**Todd A. Stewart**, a popular Washington D.C. dog trainer for more than 30 years, committed suicide on November 8, 2003. “Todd had a role in most D.C.-area dog-related organizations, from the Washington Humane society to People Animals Love, which arranges for people and their dogs to visit retirement homes and hospitals. He also worked with D.C. Dog, which is working to create a dog park in D.C., the only major city in the U.S. without one,” recalled *Washington Post* columnist Mary Carpenter.

**Bob Cassidy**, 82, died in a December 17 fire at his home in Youngstown, Ohio, after escaping but turning back to look for his two dogs. If dogs and cats can get outside during a fire, they usually will—if they know that their person has already gotten out. If not, they will often search for their person. Therefore the recommended rescue procedure is to leave doors open and yell from outside the burning building.

**Ryker Hamilton**, 3, of Norfolk, Virginia, watching whales with his father Ryan Hamilton on Christmas Day 2003 aboard a Dream Cruises Hawaii vessel south of Oahu, was killed by hitting his head against a rail when captain Monroe Wightman swerved abruptly to avoid a surfacing humpback. U.S. Coast Guard Lieutenant Commander Todd Offutt told media that Wightman did not appear to have done anything wrong.

**Michael Keeling**, 61, was killed in a December 20 car crash near his home in Elgin, Texas. As chair of the Department of Veterinary Science at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Bastrop, Keeling was credited by deputy chair Bill Satterfield with developing behavioral enrichment programs for laboratory chimpanzees and monkeys, and with promoting retirement for older lab chimps. He served on the advisory boards of the Chimp Haven sanctuary, the Tulane University Regional Primate Center, and the Wisconsin Regional Primate Center.

ANIMAL OBITS

**Echo**, 32, who survived a 1982 Irish Republican Army bombing that killed seven horses and four members of the British Royal guard, died on December 18, 2003 at the Home of Rest for Horses near Speen, Buckshire, U.K. Two other horses survived the blast: Sefton, who died in 1993, and Yetti, 34, who was Echo’s stablemate.

**Pharos**, a corgi belonging to Queen Elizabeth II, was euthanized on December 23, 2003 due to injuries inflicted by Dotty, a bull terrier belonging to Princess Anne. Dotty previously attacked two children in Windsor in April 2002. Princess Anne was fined £500 in for the attack in November 2003.

**Snowflake**, the only known albino gorilla, was eutahnized on November 24, 2003 at the Barcelona Zoo, his home since his capture in Equatorial Guinea on October 1, 1966. Snowflake had suffered for three years from incurable skin cancer.

**Jaz**, 12, a lion resident at the Popcorn Park Zoo operated by the Associated Humane Societies of New Jersey, died on December 18 as he was being taken to the Garden State Veterinary Specialists clinic in Tinton Falls for diagnosis of the loss of use of his hind legs.

**Festus and Maggie**, a six-year-old pair of Asiatic black bears, escaped from the Natural Bridge Zoo in Rockbridge County, Virginia, on December 11. Zoo owner Karl Mogensen shot Maggie in a neighbor’s kitchen that evening. Hunter Doug Carnera shot Festus on December 14. Early news reports reversed the names of the bears.

MEMORIALS

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—Diana Moreton

In memory of Misti & Mo.  
—Larue Ewers

In memory of Honey.  
—Beverly Steffens-Claudio

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),  
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and Blackie (9/9/96).

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zpurrr.org>.

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

**August 19-22:** *Conf. on Homeless Animal Manage-ment & Policy*, Orlando, Fla. Info: 516-883-7767.

**August 23-27:** *Intl. Sym-posium on Animal Wel-fare*, Beijing, China. Info: <bekoffm@spot.colorado.edu>.

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

**November 8-15:** *World Vegetarian Congress*, Florianopolis, Brazil. Info: <www.ivu.org/congress/2004>.













the major difference between the conditions for pigs on the Rosebud reservation and for animals in the live markets of Guangdong may be only that the Sun Prairie barns have walls and roofs that hide the filth and misery.

—*M.C.*

How typical the conditions Eisnitz recorded are of the U.S. pig industry as a whole may be debated, but similar if less comprehensive reports have circulated about many other major pig complexes.