

Puppy millers move from malls to web sites

WASHINGTON D.C., NEW YORK, LOS ANGELES—A concerted effort by humane organizations to discourage mall sales of puppy mill pups appears to be succeeding at possible cost of driving the traffic to web sites and social media.

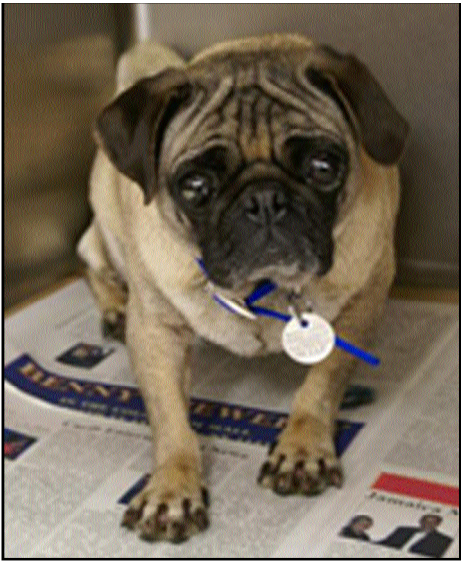
Mobilizing in response through web sites and social media, the Humane Society of the U.S. and the American SPCA on December 29, 2011 jointly announced that the USDA “plans to improve oversight of commercial dog breeders by issuing rules to regulate those breeders who sell over the Internet.”

The HSUS/ASPCA media release summarized an official White House response to a petition the organizations submitted, bearing more than 32,000 signatures.

More than 50,000 people meanwhile signed an ASPCA online petition asking signees to boycott pet stores and web sites that sell puppies. ASPCA senior anti-puppy mills campaign director Cori Menkin told Sue Manning of Associated Press.

“We are not just saying ‘Don’t buy a puppy,’ but ‘Don’t buy anything in a pet store that sells puppies,’” Menkin said. “If pet stores are not able to turn a profit, they will stop selling puppies.”

Menkin estimated that pet stores and



Puppy mill pup who was rescued by the Best Friends Animal Society, rehomed by the North Shore Animal League America.

online media sell about two million puppies from commercial breeders per year.

The boycott message was reinforced during December 2011 by billboards placed in major cities—40 in Los Angeles alone, Manning reported. The ASPCA also posted an online database of stores under boycott at nopenetstorepuppies.com.

While the New York City-based ASPCA most prominently targeted stores in Los Angeles, HSUS senior vice president for investigations Jonathan Lovvon in November 2011 denounced pet stores in New York City

(continued on page 16)

NIH to quit funding new chimp studies— but broke past pledges

WASHINGTON D.C.—Deferring without delay to recommendations from the Institute of Medicine and National Research Council, issued just hours before, the National Institutes of Health on December 15, 2011 suspended making new grants for biomedical and behavioral research on chimpanzees. The NIH also agreed, for the first time, to apply uniform scientific and ethical criteria to evaluating chimp studies.

Reported the Institute of Medicine and National Research Council, “Recent advances in alternate research tools have rendered chimpanzees largely unnecessary as research subjects.”

The joint IOM/NRC report, titled



Chimpanzees. (Kim Bartlett)

Chimpanzees in Biomedical and Behavioral Research: Assessing the Necessity, stipulated that it “does not endorse an outright ban on chimpanzee research.” But the report did investigate chimp use in the development of monoclonal antibodies and hepatitis C therapies and vaccines, and in cognition studies, to determine “when, if ever, current and future research use of chimpanzees is necessary to treat, prevent or control public health challenges.”

The report authors concluded that “while the chimpanzee has been a valuable animal model in the past, most current biomedical research use of chimpanzees is not necessary,” with the cautionary note that “It is impossible to predict whether research on emerging or new diseases may necessitate [using] chimpanzees in the future.”

Explained the report, “Over the past decade, the NIH has financed the largest amount of federal research involving chimpanzees. A 2010 announcement that the NIH intended to consolidate chimpanzee colonies, saving an estimated \$2 million annually, generated significant feedback from the public, state officials, and members of Congress,” leading to a January 2011 Congressional request for the IOM/NRC review.

The proposed consolidation would have moved 184 chimps from semi-retirement at the inactive Alamogordo Primate Facility

(continued on page 12)

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care

January/February 2012
Volume 21, #1

About Animals

13 nations miss the European Union deadline for phasing out battery cages

BRUSSELS, DUBLIN—Allowed 13 years to phase out battery caging for laying hens, egg farmers in 13 European Union nations nonetheless missed the January 1, 2012 deadline for compliance with the 1999 EU battery cage ban.

In Ireland, where farmers were mostly compliant, “the Irish Farmers Association reported to the media that up to 100,000 birds would have to be slaughtered ‘early,’ as 10 farmers did not have the required cages to comply with new legislation,” e-mailed Vegan Education Centre of Ireland diet and lifestyle coach Sandra Higgins to the U.S.-based organization United Poultry Concerns.

“Bernie Wright of the Alliance For Animal Rights approached IFA poultry chair

Alo Mohan,” Higgins continued, “and offered 400 homes for the hens in order to save them from slaughter. Ms. Wright also offered to match the payment the slaughterhouse would have made to the farmer. Mohan attempted to secure the safe future of the birds by approaching the farmers with this offer,” as the AFAR web site affirmed, but “On the evening of January 4, 2012, Irish Television News announced that most of the birds had been slaughtered.”

Wright and Mohan tried unsuccessfully the next day to save the remaining hens.

“Thirteen EU member states have been warned they face legal action because of their failure to comply with the imminent EU battery cage egg ban,” reported Alistair Driver of *The Farmers Guardian* as the January 1 deadline approached.

“EU Health Commissioner John Dalli has told Members of the European Parliament that letters have already been sent to those member states that have made ‘little or no effort’ to conform, informing them they will be taken to court. Dalli also confirmed that European Commission inspection teams are ready to go ‘all out’ from January 1 to collect evidence of non-compliance to back up prosecutions,” Driver wrote.

“While almost all British egg producers will be compliant,” wrote *London Independent* consumer affairs correspondent Martin Hickman, “many European countries will continue to keep battery hens. Battery cages are already banned in Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, and Sweden,” Hickman noted. “Six other states including Portugal, Poland and Romania admit they will not be ready, while France, Spain and Italy, among others, do not know or will not say whether they will meet the deadline.”

The new “enriched” cages, (continued on page 12)



Australia exports nearly million live sheep per year. (Kim Bartlett)

Australian use of risky drug may drive Indonesian cut in livestock imports

JAKARTA, MELBOURNE—Australian cattle and sheep exporters barely had time to anticipate ramped up live animal shipments to Islamic nations, under new protocols announced on October 21, 2011 by agriculture minister Joe Ludwig, when word came from Jakarta that Indonesia is likely to accept barely half as many live cattle from Australia as were landed in 2011.

Apparently involved in the Indonesian government discouragement of live cattle imports are aspects of economic protection of local producers from foreign competition, and retaliation for global humiliation after Ludwig suspended cattle exports to Indonesia for 38 days in June and July 2011, due to concerns about cruelty in 11 Indonesian hallal slaughterhouses, exposed by Animals Australia and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation magazine show *Four Corners*.

But Indonesian concerns about Australian use of drugs to enhance livestock growth may also impact demand for both live animals and frozen carcasses, freelance journalist Amber Atkinson reported via the Melbourne news portal Crikey.com and *Crikey Daily Mail*. While drugs fed to cattle shipped to Indonesia are the immediate focus,

the problem involves sheep too, who are exported in far larger numbers, and goats. Other importing nations may respond at least as forcefully as Indonesia, especially if impacts on public health are linked to drug contamination of meat, now that the symptoms are becoming recognized.

The drug issue has “the potential to again threaten the future of the live export industry,” assessed Atkinson.

As the issue developed, however, the Australian live export industry preferred to celebrate the world record for the largest-ever shipment of live animals claimed on September 15, 2011 by the *MV Ocean Shearer*, which sailed from Darwin to Indonesia with 24,683 steers and heifers aboard. The same ship set the previous record of 23,372 cattle in July 2008.

While the 2011 record-setting voyage was underway, reported Markus Mannheim of the *Melbourne Age* on November 16, 2011, “More than 500 sheep died from starvation and infections during an interrupted two-month journey from South Australia to the Middle East. The shipment of about 67,000 sheep left Port Adelaide in August on board the live-export ship *Al* (continued on page 8)

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. Postage Paid
ANIMAL PEOPLE, Inc.

ANIMAL PEOPLE
PO Box 960
Clinton, WA 98236-0960
CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED



It's Time to Ban Barren Battery Cages Nationwide

Ask Congress to Support the Egg Products Inspection Act Amendments of 2012

The momentum has been building across the United States. Undercover investigations have exposed the cruelty of barren battery cages, where egg-laying hens are stacked in small, wire cages, and each bird has about a third the space of this newspaper ad and can barely move an inch for her entire life.

Restaurant chains, grocery stores, hospitals, and university campuses have stopped purchasing battery cage eggs. California voters overwhelmingly passed Proposition 2 to ban extreme confinement of hens, and several states have passed laws on the issue.

But now animal advocates have a unique opportunity to improve the treatment of hundreds of millions of hens. Not just in a handful of states, but throughout the entire egg industry in the United States.

Urge your members of Congress to SUPPORT the Egg Products Inspection Act Amendments of 2012. This important farm animal protection legislation would:

- Replace every conventional battery cage in America with new, enriched colony housing systems that provide all egg-laying hens nearly double the amount of current space, or producers can go entirely cage-free;
- Require that all egg-laying hens be provided with environmental enrichments, such as perches, nesting boxes, and scratching areas, that will allow hens to express more natural behaviors;
- Mandate labeling on all egg cartons nationwide to inform consumers of the method used to produce the eggs—"eggs from caged hens," "eggs from hens in enriched cages," "eggs from cage-free hens," and "eggs from free-range hens";
- Prohibit feed- or water-withdrawal forced molting to extend the laying cycle;
- Require standards for euthanasia of egg-laying hens;

- Prohibit excessive ammonia levels in henhouses; and
- Prohibit the transport and sale of eggs and egg products nationwide that don't meet these requirements.

Here are just a few reasons to support the Egg Products Inspection Act Amendments of 2012:

- There is no pathway to ban battery cages in the major egg-producing states like Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. Legislators aligned with agribusiness in some of those states are trying to ban undercover investigations rather than address extreme confinement practices. The federal bill will help all 280 million hens in the U.S., regardless of the political landscape in each state.
- It's stronger than the European Union law, which was rightly hailed as a major victory for animal welfare. In addition to providing more space than the EU law, it will also ban other abusive practices such as forced molting through starvation and high ammonia levels.
- A national labeling program will drive the market toward higher welfare practices. When consumers have information about where eggs come from right on the carton, they will be more likely to choose cage-free and free-range options, encouraging producers to transition to meet that demand.
- The new housing requirements are phased in every few years, while some of the important elements of the legislation take effect just one year after enactment.
- The legislation amends a 40-year-old statute dealing with interstate commerce in egg products, and will not override general state anti-cruelty statutes dealing with animal abuse or interfere with other animal issues.

All the groups that have been leading the fight to ban battery cages—such as those listed below—actively support this legislation, because it's the best opportunity to help the largest number of farm animals. The National Cattlemen's Beef Association, National Pork Producers Council, American Farm Bureau Federation, and their allies in Congress are lobbying to kill this bill, and animal advocates must not let them succeed!

Please call your U.S. Representative and two U.S. Senators today at (202) 224-3121, and urge them to **SUPPORT** the Egg Products Inspection Act Amendments of 2012. Visit humanesociety.org for more information on how you can help.



Editorial feature

The “Animal Rights Agenda” 25 years later

“Politics of Animal Liberation” was the formal title of an *ad hoc* document prepared in 1987 by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** president Kim Bartlett, Animal Rights International founder Henry Spira, feminist theorist Marti Kheel, and others who formed an animal rights caucus at that year’s Green Party national convention. Spira, who died in 1989, Kheel, who died in November 2011, and Bartlett sought without success to win inclusion of the principles outlined in “Politics of Animal Liberation” in the U.S. Green Party platform.

Bartlett, then editor of the *Animals’ Agenda* magazine, subsequently published “Politics of Animal Liberation” in the magazine as a discussion document, but little discussion followed. Apparently not controversial with *Animals’ Agenda* readers, “Politics of Animal Liberation” was never formally presented to animal rights organizations for ratification. There has never actually been any mechanism through which the many different organizations representing what they perceive as the animal rights cause might have adopted a collective mission statement. Yet in the years since 1987, “Politics of Animal Liberation” has been extensively reprinted around the world by people on all sides of the issues as “The Animal Rights Agenda,” and remains widely accepted as such.

Many of the people who would have described themselves as radical animal rights advocates in 1987 have subsequently moderated (or compromised) their positions on some of the issues that “Politics of Animal Liberation” addressed. Some of the positions outlined in “Politics of Animal Liberation” require updates and clarification, in light of developments since 1987, and in recognition that some of the 1987 statements on ecological issues, especially, addressed specific topics of the time more directly than they addressed the longterm problems that these topics represented. In addition, new issues have emerged since 1987, worthy of inclusion.

But animal advocates are probably more agreed than ever in pursuit of some of the goals of “Politics of Animal Liberation,” then regarded as impossible and impractical by mainstream humane societies, yet now central to the work of many of them.

“While there are certain points that I have come to reconsider,” Bartlett wrote recently to the Speaking of Research online forum, “such as the call for reintroduction of extirpated species, for the most part my philosophical views are the same now as they were in 1987. What came to be most controversial in the statement is the call for a cessation of the breeding of companion animals. Many animal rights advocates came to disavow that position. Personally I do not disavow it. In my opinion, breeding companion animals is an exploitation of animals, and the pet industry is fraught with cruelty. It is a good deed to adopt and care for animals who cannot fend for themselves because they are of a domesticated species or because they have been injured or debilitated in some way, but what is the point of breeding them for the pet industry except for profiteering or to perpetuate a ‘breed’ which is often a distortion of the animal as it evolved in nature?”

Before proceeding to offer amendments to “Politics of Animal Liberation,” also known as “The Animal Rights Agenda,” a review of the original document is in order:

The original statement

#1—We are firmly committed to the eventual abolition by law of animal research, and call for an immediate prohibition of painful experiments and tests. The billions of dollars disbursed annually by the National Institutes of Health for animal experiments should be rechanneled into direct health care, preventive medicine, and biomedical research using non-animal tests and procedures. In addition, the government should fund projects to develop and promote non-animal technologies where they do not yet exist so that animal experiments may be rapidly phased out. In the meantime, procedural mechanisms must be established to allow for greater public scrutiny of all research using animals.

#2—The use of animals for cosmetics and household product testing, tobacco and alcohol testing, psychological testing, classroom demonstrations and dissection, and in weapons development or other warfare programs must be outlawed immediately.

#3—We encourage vegetarianism for ethical, ecological, and health reasons. As conversion of plant protein to animal flesh for human consumption is an energetically ineffi-

cient means of food production, a vegetarian diet allows for wiser use of the world’s limited food resources. Livestock production is a major source of environmental degradation. Furthermore, a shift in human diet from animal foods to plant food would result in a lower incidence of heart diseases and cancer and better health generally. Vegetarian meals should be made available at all public institutions including primary and secondary schools. Nutritional education programs currently managed by the Department of Agriculture should be handled by an agency charged with promoting public health rather than promoting the interests of agribusiness.

#4—Steps should be taken to begin phasing out intensive confinement systems of livestock production, also called factory farming, which causes severe physical and psychological suffering for the animals kept in overcrowded and unnatural conditions. As animal agriculture depletes and pollutes water and soil resources, and destroys forests and other ecosystems, we call for the eventual elimination of animal agriculture. In the meantime, the export of live farm animals for overseas slaughter must be regulated to ensure humane treatment. Livestock grazing on U.S. public lands should be immediately prohibited. Internationally, the U.S. should assist poorer countries in the development of locally-based, self-reliant agricultural systems.

#5—The use of herbicides, pesticides, and other toxic agricultural chemicals should be phased out. Predator control on public lands should be immediately outlawed and, in order to restore the balance of nature, steps should be taken to reintroduce native predators to areas from which they have been eradicated.

#6—Responsibility for enforcement of animal welfare legislation must be transferred from the Department of Agriculture to an agency created for the purpose of protecting animals and the environment.

#7—Commercial trapping and fur ranching should be eliminated. We call for an end to the use of furs while recognizing western society’s responsibility to support alternative livelihood for native peoples who now rely on trapping because of the colonial European and North American fur industries.

#8—Hunting, trapping, and fishing for sport should be prohibited. State and federal agencies should focus on preserving and re-establishing habitat for wild animals instead of practicing game species management for maximum sustainable yield. Where possible, native species, including predators, should be reintroduced to areas from which they have been eradicated. Protection of native animals and plants in their natural surroundings must be given priority over economic development plans. Further, drainage of wetlands and development of shore areas must be stopped immediately.

#9—Internationally, steps should be taken by the U.S. government to prevent further destruction of rain forests. Additionally, we call on the U.S. government to act aggressively to end international trade in wildlife and goods produced from exotic an/or endangered fauna or flora.

#10—We strongly discourage any further breeding of companion animals, including pedigreed or purebred dogs and cats. Spay and neuter clinics should be subsidized by state and municipal governments. Commerce in domestic and exotic animals for the pet trade should be abolished.

#11—We call for an end to the use of animals in entertainment and sports such as dog racing, dog and cock fighting, fox hunting, hare coursing, rodeos, circuses, and other spectacles and a critical reappraisal of the use of animals in quasi-educational institutions such as zoos and aquariums. These institutions, guided not by humane concerns but by market imperatives, often cruelly treat animals and act as agents of destruction for wild animals. In general, we believe that animals should be left in their appropriate environments in the wild, not showcased for entertainment purposes. Any animals held captive must have their psychological, behavioral, and social needs satisfied.

#12—Advances in biotechnology are posing a threat to the integrity of species, which may ultimately reduce all living beings to the level of patentable commodities. Genetic manipulation of species to produce transgenic animals must be prohibited.

Amendments

Since it is an unfortunate fact that some biomedical research, testing, training and education using animals will continue for the foreseeable future, item #1—pursuit of the eventual abolition by law of animal research—might be amended by making specific recommendations that could be accomplished in the short term.

There is a need for development of, and compulsory adherence to, a pain scale classifying the severity of pain inflicted on animals (from little or none up to severe). Experiments that would cause high degrees of unrelievable pain should be prohibited. Procedures on non-human animals that would be defined as torture by international conventions if performed on humans should be rejected on humanitarian grounds.

At an intermediate pain scale level, there should be a requirement of analgesia. Farther up the scale should be a requirement for both general anesthesia and post-procedure analgesia. Experiments inflicting trauma should be conducted with fully anesthetized animals, and if the procedures are designed to cause irrecoverable traumatic injury, animals should be euthanized (according to guidelines of the American Veterinary Medical Association) following the procedure and before regaining consciousness. Euthanasia of irremediably suffering animals should be performed without delay. Preventing suffering should be considered a major obligation.

The U.S. Animal Welfare Act definition of “animal” should be amended to include all vertebrate animals, with research funding agencies asked to establish guidelines to provide for the welfare of invertebrates (as an interim measure until the public is persuaded as to the sentience of invertebrates).

Item #2, seeking to outlaw the use of animals for cosmetics and household product testing, tobacco and alcohol testing, psychological testing, classroom demonstrations and dissection, and in weapons development or other warfare programs, has already been partially achieved within the European Union, India, and in several other scientifically and technologically advanced nations. The extent of progress achieved toward fulfilling this goal in nations which are among the global leaders in biotechnological research indicates that the rest of the goal can be reached too, especially with governmental commitments to do so.

Within the U.S., ironically, the supposedly more accountable public sector has made much less progress toward developing and implementing alternatives to animal testing than the corporate sector—led by Procter & Gamble, which for 27 years now has honored a 1984 agreement with “Politics of Animal Liberation” co-author Henry Spira to phase out animal testing as rapidly as alternatives can be developed and win regulatory approval.

Item #3, encouraging vegetarianism for ethical, ecological, and health reasons, has only gained urgency with the acceleration of global warming past the point which 25 years ago was regarded as a worst case scenario.

Warned the United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization in a November 2006 report entitled *Livestock’s Long Shadow—Environmental Issues and Options*, “The environmental costs per unit of livestock production must be cut by one half, just to avoid the level of damage worsening.”

Again ironically, several mainstream environmental organizations now more prominently recommend eating less meat than some national humane organizations and most local humane societies—though most enviros still shy away from recommending vegetarianism or

(continued on page 4)

SEARCHABLE ARCHIVES: www.animalpeoplenews.org

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

Published by Animal People, Inc.

President & Administrator:

Kim Bartlett – anpeople@whidbey.com

Editor: Merritt Clifton – anmlpepl@whidbey.com

Web producer: Patrice Greanville

Newswire monitor: Cathy Young Czapla

P.O. Box 960

Clinton, WA 98236-0960

ISSN 1071-0035. Federal I.D: 14-1752216

Telephone: 360-579-2505. Fax: 360-579-2575.

Web: www.animalpeoplenews.org

**Copyright © 2012 for the authors, artists, and photographers.
Reprint inquiries are welcome.**

ANIMAL PEOPLE: News for People Who Care About Animals is published nine times annually by Animal People, Inc., a nonprofit, charitable corporation dedicated to exposing the existence of cruelty to animals and to informing and educating the public of the need to prevent and eliminate such cruelty. Donations to Animal People, Inc. are tax-deductible. Financial information on Animal People, Inc. and other charities can be accessed at <www.guidestar.org>

Subscriptions are \$24.00 per year; \$38.00/two years; \$50/three years.

Executive subscriptions, mailed 1st class, are \$40.00 per year or \$70/two years.

The **ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities**, updated midyear, is \$25.

ANIMAL PEOPLE never sells names and addresses of subscribers and donors to other charities or to businesses. Very infrequently we do give other animal welfare organizations permission to use our mailing list on a one-time basis to send information about their programs. If you are an **ANIMAL PEOPLE** subscriber or donor and do not wish to receive material from other animal charities, you may so indicate by writing to us at the postal address or emailing <anpeople@whidbey.com>.

ANIMAL PEOPLE is mailed under Bulk Rate Permit #2 from Clinton, Washington, and Bulk Rate Permit #408 from Everett, Washington.

The base rate for display advertising is \$9.50 per square inch of page space. Please inquire about our substantial multiple insertion discounts.

The editor prefers to receive queries in advance of article submissions; unsolicited manuscripts will be considered for use, but will not be returned unless accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope of suitable size. We do not publish fiction or poetry.



The “Animal Rights Agenda” 25 years later

(from page 3)

veganism. Mainstream environmental organizations have also become increasingly critical of factory farming, the topic of “Politics of Animal Liberation” item #4, because concentrated animal feeding operations, called CAFOs for short, are devastating to water and topsoil. Several mainstream environmental organizations were in 1987 actively engaged in trying to curtail livestock grazing on public lands, to protect wildlife habitat—and some of them still are.

But much of the environmental community—along with some animal welfarists—have taken a cruel and destructive wrong turn in pursuit of the item #4 recommendation that “the U.S. should assist poorer countries in the development of locally-based, self-reliant agricultural systems.”

Bartlett, Spira, and Kheel most certainly did not intend to endorse the approach of livestock gift charities, which persist in promoting animal agriculture in the very parts of the world that can least support animal husbandry, as detailed in the September 2011 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editorial “Animal husbandry & the Horn of Africa famine.”

Heifer International, the largest livestock gift charity, promotes a “zero grazing” approach which is in truth nothing more than factory farming scaled down to the village level, discussed at length in the October 2010 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editorial “‘Zero grazing’ vs. the Five Freedoms.”

A grant from Spira’s Animal Rights International funded the research behind the first extensive **ANIMAL PEOPLE** exposé of selling factory farming to the developing world in the name of “locally-based, self-reliant agricultural systems,” published in June 1997.

Neither did Bartlett, Spira, and Kheel in “Politics of Animal Liberation” mean to encourage a version of what is now called “locavorism” which makes a fetish of backyard slaughter, and of eating locally produced meat instead of a vegetarian diet which may have to be hauled farther to market, but nonetheless has hugely less environmental impact than meat consumption, and is not inherently exploitative and cruel toward animals.

The *ad hoc* nature of “Politics of Animal Liberation” is revealed in item #5, which lumped together several inherently unrelated goals.

The first of these, that the use of herbicides, pesticides, and other toxic agricultural chemicals should be phased out, overshoot the objective by overstating the goal. The intent was to promote farming methods of low ecological impact, already advanced by wildlife advocates and advocates of agricultural reform for more than 50 years. The initial focus of the reformers was trying to change farming methods that caused deforestation and destruction of topsoil.

These concerns gained recognition after the Dustbowl debacle of the 1930s, but agricultural sprays succeeded twisters as the most widely recognized symbols of high-impact farming after Rachel Carson’s 1962 exposé *Silent Spring* became a controversial runaway best-seller. By 1987, a quarter century of further exposés and activism had forced most of the sprays that concerned Carson off the market or at least into severely restricted use. First generation pesticides that killed a broad spectrum of species and did not break down in the environment had already begun to be replaced by target-specific pesticides meant to break down completely after three days of sunlight.

Renewed concern about topsoil loss meanwhile brought the introduction of no-till cropping, which uses a one-time herbicide application rather than deep plowing to prepare fields for planting. Instead of broadcasting seeds to plant them, no-till cultivators use seed-drilling to insert pesticide-coated

seeds into the soil at the appropriate depth to germinate. The seed coatings enable farmers to get larger crops with less planting. Though pesticide-dependent, no-till cropping has a fraction of the ecological impact of traditional plow-and-plant, and requires no more spraying than plow-and-plant to protect crops later in the growing cycle. Conversely, “organic” field crops can only be grown by plow-and-plant, while producing yields so much lower per acre that on average at least 10% more land must be cultivated and wildlife depredation must be aggressively resisted to produce the same amount of food.

The evolution of plant agriculture to have less impact on nature and wildlife is likely to continue for many more years. Meanwhile, what were believed to be the safest and most productive methods in 1937, 1962, and 1987 have long since been supplanted, a hint that prescribing specific here-and-now methods as inherently the best would be premature.

Wildlife

ANIMAL PEOPLE agrees with the “Politics of Animal Liberation” statement that “Predator control on public lands should be immediately outlawed.” Predator control often involves extraordinary cruelty, does enormous destruction to wildlife ecologies, and removes from the environment the strongest natural deterrent to overgrazing, short of mass livestock starvation due to degraded habitat.

But **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has become skeptical of the wisdom of active efforts to reintroduce native predators to areas from which they have been extirpated. Overlooked in celebrating the success of the reintroduction of wolves to Yellowstone National Park and the northern Rockies, for instance, is that—as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** pointed out at the time—wild wolves had already begun to reoccupy the region and were already within 50 miles of Yellowstone. All they needed, to effect recovery, was to be left alone, which could have been arranged without the decades of political posturing and confrontation that have brought the deaths of thousands of wolves in predator control and sport hunting, and have reinvigorated wolf hatred throughout the west.

Meanwhile, simultaneous with the forced reintroduction of wolves, pumas have made the most successful comeback of any once-extirpated large predator worldwide, reoccupying well over half the continental U.S. with only incidental controversy. What controversy has accompanied the puma recovery has mostly been associated with successful initiatives to ban puma hunting with hounds in California, Oregon, and Washington, and subsequent efforts by houndsmen to repeal the prohibitions.

ANIMAL PEOPLE continues to endorse the premise of “Politics of Animal Liberation” item #6, that responsibility for enforcement of [federal] animal welfare legislation in the U.S. should be transferred from the USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service to an agency created for the

purpose of protecting animals and habitat. Such an agency should also incorporate the law enforcement work of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service. Most law enforcement agencies at most levels of government are separated from non-law enforcement missions, to avoid institutional conflicts of interest. There is no reason

why animal and habitat-related law enforcement should be handled in a different manner. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** would extend this recommendation to reorganizing animal-related federal law enforcement in other nations too, as the problem of institutional conflicts of interest in animal-related law enforcement occurs worldwide.

The seventh “Politics of Animal Liberation” item, that commercial trapping and fur ranching should be eliminated, incorporated a restatement of the then often stated fallacy—which many activists at the time believed—that there are “native peoples who now rely on trapping.”

As of 1987, at the height of North American trapped fur revenue, indigenous people in Canada accounted for 8% of Canadian trapped fur sales, and were paid just 5% of the money received by trappers for pelts. This was a minor source of indigenous Canadian income. No other nation had even that much indigenous involvement in the fur trade. It is questionable that fur trapping has any significant economic value to indigenous people now, apart from the subsidies that the Canadian government pays to native trappers and sealers to maintain the fiction that indigenous participation is central to the commercial fur and sealing industries. However, indigenous people are still far from getting their fair share of the jobs and other benefits accruing from energy, communications, and transportation development, especially in the Far North, and it is still a moral imperative to deal them in.

Like “Politics of Animal Liberation” item #5, item #8 lumped together several inherently unrelated issues. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** continues to advocate the abolition of sport hunting, trapping, and fishing, albeit recognizing that these practices are unlikely to be abolished by law before they have been all but abandoned by participants. The good news is that while the hunting, trapping, and fishing lobbies remain as powerful as ever, hunting and trapping participation have dropped to less than half of the 1987 level, and fishing participation fell by more than 15% just in the first five years of the 21st century. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** also agrees that state and federal wildlife agencies should focus on preserving and re-establishing habitat for wild animals, instead of practicing game species management for maximum sustainable yield—and, in recognition that interest in nonlethal wildlife observation has grown even more rapidly than participation in blood sports has declined, some wildlife agencies have begun to take a similar view. But, as already outlined, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has become skeptical of forced reintroductions of extirpated species.

Giving priority to protection of native animals and plants in their natural surroundings, over economic development, has been central to enforcement of the critical habitat provisions of the U.S. Endangered Species Act ever since it was adopted in 1973, and is also incorporated into the wildlife pro-

(continued on page 6)

LETTERS

Marti Kheel

My late sister Marti Kheel’s quest for answers began long ago when as a child, the adult world caused a severing of her heart and mind during a mass slaughter and plucking of chickens that was the activity of the day at her summer camp. In her own words:

“In retrospect, I think that two forms of violence occurred that day—the extreme violence directed against the chickens and the internal violence toward my own nature and my own feelings of connection to other animals. What happened that day is that my initial feelings of empathy for the animals under attack became suppressed and anaesthetized.

Primarily Primates

I would like to make a gentle correction to one of your November/December cover photo captions. Akela, the tiger you mentioned, was a Bengal, not a Siberian. He lived at Primarily Primates for 12 years before his death. Later his habitat housed two circus bears who had been declawed with their paw tendons cut. Arrell the magnificent lion, shown in the photo, was a pet who was sent to a vet to be declawed and was never picked up. He was sent to another sanctuary that folded and I was able to rescue him. The two were never together.

—Wally Swett

San Antonio, Texas
<WSChimps2001@aol.com>



(Wally Swett directed Primarily Primates for 28 years, 1978-2006.)

We invite readers to submit letters and original unpublished commentary — please, nothing already posted to a web site—via e-mail to <anmlpepl@whidbey.com> or via postal mail to: **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, P.O. Box 960, Clinton, WA 98236 USA.

It took me many years to start the process of reclaiming those feelings and in essence, that has become my life’s work—to reclaim those initial feelings of kinship with other animals and to help others do so as well.”

Marti’s larger search was set in motion some 30 years ago through the smaller search for a home for a kitten she found abandoned by the side of the road. In trying to place the kitten, she came in contact with an activist group that addressed all forms of animal abuse, not just that of domestic animals.

Already a vegetarian, she became a vegan, an animal rights activist, and set about studying the cultural and political factors that supported a system in which such injustice could possibly be condoned.

In her search for answers, she weeded through all the different philosophies of environmental ethics. All were missing the piece that she was looking for: compassion for each creature and the earth, neither at the expense of the other. Marti intuited that there was an inherent fallacy in dualistic thinking. Marti inspired an understanding that if we are truly to find healing for the earth and all beings, we need to allow the illusion of duality to dissipate and walk forward into a new holistic world that embraces all life with true compassion and sensitivity.

—Kate Kheel

Baltimore, Maryland
<kkheel@verizon.net>



MEET HOLLY

When the Animal League rescued Holly, a young mixed-breed dog, she had suffered horrific trauma and abuse – she had allegedly been thrown from a car, hit by another car, and left to die.

Upon rescue, Holly had visible open wounds and was in significant pain. The Animal League immediately placed Holly in the life-saving Help Me Heal Program so that she could get the extensive care she desperately needs.

During Holly’s examination, veterinarians found that she had suffered even more abuse. A shoe string was found tied around her right hind leg, cutting off the circulation to her limb, resulting in significant tissue damage. In addition, X-rays revealed that she has multiple fractured toes as a result of the trauma she suffered. If the Animal League had not rescued Holly, she probably would have lost her paw.

Holly is currently receiving extensive medical care, pain medication, and may require surgery in the future. This comprehensive level of care is very difficult for overcrowded municipal shelters to provide, and sadly, as a result, euthanasia is often their only solution.

Your dedicated support of the life-saving Help Me Heal Program allows us to give animals, like Holly, the care they need to heal.

To ensure the continued care for Holly and the many other animals in our Help Me Heal Program, please visit AnimalLeague.org/help-me-heal.

“North Shore Animal League America’s Help Me Heal Program Care for Pets in Need!”



north shore
animalleague
america

AnimalLeague.org • 1.877.4.SAVE.PET



“This is a thrilling moment for us in egg production.”

– United Egg Producers



A cage is a cage . . . **Stop The Rotten Egg Bill**

The United Egg Producers (UEP) and HSUS are pushing federal legislation to forever keep hens *in* cages – despite the wishes of the vast majority of the American public.

Under the guise of “enriching” battery cages, the egg industry’s legislation would:

- **Deny** state legislatures the ability to enact laws to outlaw cages or otherwise regulate egg factory conditions.
- **Deprive** voters of the right and ability to pass ballot measures banning cages.
- **Nullify** existing state laws that ban or restrict battery cages (including California’s Proposition 2).

This outrageous maneuver would establish egg factory *cages* as a national standard that ***could never be challenged or changed*** by state law or public vote.

UEP and HSUS claim that this would mean “progress” for laying hens. Just the opposite is true. The egg industry merely agreed to *slowly* (at the glacial pace of **18 years**) continue the meager changes in battery cage conditions that are *already occurring* due to state laws and public pressure.

Ammonia Fumes and Other Hot Air

For public relations, UEP and HSUS inserted a few diversionary provisions. None of them hold up to scrutiny.

The Rotten Egg Bill contains nothing that alters current standards for “ammonia levels.” The bill merely duplicates UEP’s *existing standards* (which allow unhealthful levels of ammonia) and seeks to put *that* into federal law.

As for the forced molting of hens by “starvation” and “water withholding” – we are not aware of any egg companies advocating that to begin with. Far from changing any *currently* accepted molting practice, the bill merely adopts UEP’s own *existing standards*. The same goes for “euthanasia” standards and other empty provisions tossed in to obscure the central issue: **keeping hens *in* cages.**

HSUS’s Game of Inches

Prior to the Rotten Egg Bill, the egg industry passed state legislation calling for **116** square inches of cage space per hen. With a mere eight square inch adjustment, its federal bill calls for a *still* cruel and depriving **124** square inches per hen – “phased-in” over *18 years*. **That is still *smaller* than the size of the single page you are now reading.**

This token modification obviously does *not* “double” the cage space from what UEP has *already* advocated as a standard. More importantly, keep in mind that HSUS itself has stated that a hen needs at least **216 square inches just to spread her wings.***

As far as labeling egg cartons, UEP’s Rotten Egg Bill certainly *would* do that. For the very first time, the fraudulent term “enriched” cages would begin appearing on egg cartons nationwide – in order to deflect public concern – and to **increase egg sales from caged hens.**



The position of the Humane Farming Association (HFA) and other responsible activists and organizations is clear:

- **Cruelty is cruelty.**
- **There is no such thing as an “enriched” battery cage.**
- **No humane organization should ever endorse these abusive confinement systems.**
- **Our state laws and voting rights must *not* be given away.**

*Most contend the actual space needed is considerably more than 216” sq.

Stay informed. Speak out. Sign the petition.
Please visit: **StopTheRottenEggBill.org**

The “Animal Rights Agenda” 25 years later

(from page 4)

tection laws of many other nations. Whether this approach has effectively protected much wildlife habitat, however, may be questioned, as proponents of development have often found ways to proceed despite the intent of the legislation, after legal and political wars of attrition which frequently build resistance to the whole notion of habitat protection.

ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that while habitat protection is a worthy goal, an even more worthy and more urgent goal is increasing appreciation and tolerance of wildlife everywhere, including successfully adapted feral species. More animals and more species are better served if they are welcomed wherever they are found than by confining them to limited reserves and allowing them to be killed if they wander out. Waging war on non-native species, meanwhile, usually done in the name of “protecting” biodiversity, is actually waging war on both biodiversity and the process of evolution.

The context of the concluding sentence of “Politics of Animal Liberation” item #8, seeking to stop drainage of wetlands and development of shore areas, has largely been lost in the ensuing two and a half decades of regulation and litigation involving increasingly intricate definitions of what wetlands and shore areas are, especially after climate change alters the characteristics of particular properties. The intent of the sentence was simply to ensure that economic development should respect wildlife habitat.

This was also the intent of the first sentence of “Politics of Animal Liberation” item #9, that internationally, steps should be taken by the U.S. government to prevent further destruction of rain forests. Item #9 continued with what was in gist a call for stronger enforcement of the United Nations-brokered Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Though attention to protecting rain forests and interdicting the international wildlife traffic has been escalated repeatedly, with widespread global recognition of the need to curtail rain forest destruction and wildlife trafficking, both problems remain little abated.

Dogs & cats

Item #10 of “Politics of Animal Liberation,” strongly discouraging any further breeding of companion animals, including pedigreed or purebred dogs and cats, had become the policy of most major humane organizations by 1992, when **ANIMAL PEOPLE** debuted.

As the national pet sterilization rate soared over 70%, however, and numbers of dogs and cats killed in U.S. animal shelters plunged from 17.8 million in 1985 to 3.4 million in 2010, some humane societies have reformed alliances with fancy-breeders, in support of breed-specific rescuing and in opposition to puppy mills.

Such alliances can be problematic. As many recent puppy mill raids have demonstrated, a clear legal distinction between a fancy-breeder and a backyard breeder is often difficult to make. Under economic or other personal stresses, many onetime fancy-breeding operations degenerate into puppy mills.

This is not to point fingers at breeders alone. Under similar circumstances erstwhile rescuers often become animal hoarders. Breeders and failed rescuers have surrendered comparable numbers of neglected animals to law enforcement in recent years—but while failed rescuers frequently allow unwanted breeding to occur, by not getting all of the animals in their custody sterilized, only breeders are intentionally contributing more animals to the surplus.

Contrary to overly optimistic claims by advocates of no-kill sheltering, the U.S. still has a dog-and-cat overpopulation problem, albeit not the same problem of unwanted accidental litters born to household pets and “too many pets but not enough homes” that prevailed in 1987.

Currently, more than two-thirds of all the dogs arriving at U.S. shelters are either purebreds or pit bulls, who by themselves are about 30% of the incoming. As pit bulls do not breed true to type unless line-bred, these are deliberately manufactured dogs. Intentionally bred dogs who are surrendered to shelters have usually had at least three homes: their birth home, the home they were purchased to occupy, and a pass-along home before final abandonment, usually between the ages of one and two.

Other intentionally bred dogs now enjoy excellent chances of adoption, thanks in part to the work of breed-specific rescue networks. But as the October 2011 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editorial “More adoptions will not end shelter killing of pit bulls” explained in depth and detail, the number of safe and stable homes for pit bulls in the U.S. appears to be barely half of the total number of pit bulls at any given time.

Despite unprecedented efforts to rehabilitate and rehome pit bulls, and despite rehoming more pit bulls than any other breed type, shelters have killed nearly a third of the U.S. pit bull population in each and every year for the past 10 years.

Most other nations do not share the U.S. pit bull surplus, but most do still have many times more dogs than good adoptive homes for them. Adopting dogs from abroad is an imperfect alternative to adopting locally, not least because it usually requires adopting dogs without prior acquaintance. As an alternative to purchasing a dog from a breeder, however, the difficulty and expense of adopting a dog from abroad at least inhibits impulse acquisitions, which all too often lead to equally impulsively dumping the dog.

Cats, unlike dogs, are seldom deliberately bred. But a November 2011 Associated Press/Petside.com national survey showed that 52% of cat keepers have adopted a stray from at large and 43% have adopted a cat from a shelter. These numbers affirm that even though the U.S. feral cat population is down by two-thirds or more since 1987, there is still no short-

age of feral kittens who can be trapped, socialized, sterilized, and successfully adopted into homes.

The “Politics of Animal Liberation” item #10 recommendation that “Spay and neuter clinics should be subsidized by state and municipal governments” has already been achieved in much of the U.S. through the combination of granting such clinics nonprofit status, contracting with them to sterilize shelter animals before adoption, and funding mechanisms including special license plates, allocating a portion of lottery proceeds, and surcharges on pet food and paraphernalia. There is at this point little remaining disagreement that sterilizing dogs and cats is in the long run much more cost-effective than the catch-and-kill approach to municipal animal control which prevailed in 1987.

The concluding recommendation of “Politics of Animal Liberation” item #10, that commerce in exotic animals for the pet trade should be abolished, is now partially accomplished at the local, state, and federal levels, with further legislation advancing in many jurisdictions to tighten the existing laws, in light of the exotic animal release and subsequent shootings in October 2011 near Zanesville, Ohio. (The November/December 2011 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** featured coverage of the incident.)

Cruel entertainment

“Politics of Animal Liberation” item #11 sought reinforcement of the existing prohibitions of dogfighting and cockfighting, which has been accomplished, though dogfighting and cockfighting continue perhaps more ubiquitously than at any time and place since Elizabethan England.

Item #11 also sought to halt fox hunting and hare coursing, which continue in Britain, where both were biggest, despite having been nominally outlawed.

In addition, item #11 sought to extend societal disapproval of blood sports to greyhound racing, rodeos and circuses. Though these pursuits mostly remain legal, declining public interest has reduced all three of these industries to the point where it is possible to imagine that they will become economically unviable before another 25 years pass, whether or not they are prohibited. Many nations in Europe and Latin America have within the past 25 years banned the use of elephants, lions, tigers, bears, and non-human primates in traveling shows—and so has India, where the tradition of traveling animal shows originated in Vedic times.

The “critical reappraisal of the use of animals in quasi-educational institutions such as zoos and aquariums” urged by “Politics of Animal Liberation” item #11 had already begun in 1987, involving both public response to zoos and aquariums, and zoo and aquarium industry re-examination of their mission. The process has included many billions of dollars’ worth of renovation and expansion of zoo and aquarium animal facilities, the closure of dozens of substandard zoos and aquariums, repeated reinforcement of zoo and aquarium self-regulation, increased regulation by governmental agencies, and the near cessation of capture from the wild as a mode of animal acquisition. Of note is that many of the most influential voices within the zoo and aquarium industry credit animal rights activism with helping to impel reforms which have made today’s best zoos and aquariums more popular than ever, while maintaining pressure on the rest to improve.

Biotechnology

The concern expressed by “Politics of Animal Liberation” item #12 that “advances in biotechnology are posing a threat to the integrity of species” remains current, but the following recommendation that “genetic manipulation of species to produce transgenic animals must be prohibited” has been rendered obsolete by post-1987 advances in biotechnology which have often been beneficial to animals.

Emblematic of transgenic research as of 1987 were a veritable freak show of “experimental” creatures who abnormally glowed in the dark, had extra limbs and organs, and were otherwise so grotesquely dysfunction as to be self-evidently suffering throughout their brief lives. Such demonstrations continue today, but mostly in the developing world, where they are an attention-getting device used by founders of young biotechnology projects in seeking foreign investment.

The mainstream of transgenic research long ago moved on to developing the most effective generation of vaccines yet, including the orally administered vaccines which have accomplished successful eradications of rabies from foxes, raccoons, and coyotes in much of North America and Europe; genetic therapies for various diseases; and purpose-engineered laboratory animals whose use in relatively smaller numbers decreases the overall numbers of animals used per experiment.

In this regard, it is essential to recognize two opposing trends. There are some indications that the number of animals used

Enchanted Nights B&B 1890 Victorian

Kittery-Portsmouth Harbour
On Scenic Coastal Route 103
Kittery Maine

*** * Pets Stay Free !!**

Whirlpools, Fireplaces, Free WIFI

*A wonderland of Fanciful French & Victorian
Antiques & Elegant Vegetarian Breakfast
in honor of our Non-Human Friends*

\$35 to \$250

Daily * Weekly * Monthly

Apartment available

207 439-1489

enchantednights.org

Mention this ad, 50% donated to Animal People

in experiments worldwide has increased since 1987, to about 115 million per year. This is partly because more nations are involved in biomedical research, and partly because of an explosion in the amount of genetic research being done.

The number of scientific articles published in medical journals worldwide, each article reporting the outcome of one or more experiments, soared from 400,000 in 1990 to 845,175 in 2009, according to the PubMed data base maintained by Stanford University. But, though the rise in the numbers of published scientific papers indicates that more animals are being used, whether there has actually been any increase in animal use is difficult to assess. U.S. researchers are not required to report how many rats, mice, and birds they use. Only 37 of the 142 nations known to have biomedical research industries formally track animal use at all.

The latest information available from the United Kingdom, which has the most detailed tracking requirements, shows that the numbers of animals used in experiments dropped for several years after 1992, returned to the 1992 volume in 2004, continued to rise through 2008, then dropped 10% in 2009 alone—the first year in which the numbers of genetically modified animals used in experiments exceeded the numbers who had not been modified.

Ideally we would like to see an end to all animal use in harmful experiments, but if such experiments are to be done, the use of a reduced number per experiment is clearly an improvement.

As in “Politics of Animal Liberation” item #1, the real issue raised by item #12 is whether the animals suffer, and the same principles of preventing suffering should apply.

An offshoot of transgenic research, incidentally, are efforts to produce cultured “meat,” which would be essentially the same material as the products of slaughter, but produced without raising and killing animals.

Additions

Among items worth adding to an “Animal Rights Agenda,” or any humane agenda:

#13—Eradicating rabies, and other eradicable zoonotic diseases, through vaccination drives modeled after the 1980 global eradication of smallpox. No disease produces more fear of animals, and more mistreatment, than rabies; yet no deadly disease is more amenable to prompt eradication, using existing technology. The September 2007 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editorial “How to eradicate canine rabies in 10 years or less” pointed the way, as did “How to eradicate canine rabies: a perspective on historical efforts,” by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** (continued on page 6)



“I’m an alley cat ally.”

- Angela Kinsey

Hundreds of thousands of Americans provide care for stray and feral cats and advocate on their behalf. Learn more at www.alleycat.org.



The “Animal Rights Agenda” 25 years later

(from page 6)

PEOPLE editor Merritt Clifton, published in the August 2011 edition of the medical journal *Asian Biomedicine*.

#14—Encouraging the evolution of religion away from animal sacrifice and other rituals that harm animals. This is an especially sensitive recommendation to people in many parts of the world because of the extent to which religious ritual is intertwined with cultural and political self-definition. Even people who do not practice religious rites that harm animals are often reluctant to oppose them, out of concern for civil liberties or to avoid conflict with fellow religionists. In India, for instance, courts have for more than 50 years been sidestepping contradictory constitutional provisions which are commonly interpreted as both forbidding animal sacrifice (as cruelty to animals) and permitting it under a clause guaranteeing religious freedom. Religious rites involving harmful use of animals will probably have to be left behind by most practitioners before religious authorities unanimously accept that sacrificing or otherwise hurting animals should be considered a historical relic.

#15—Expanding appreciation of the ecological roles and value of feral wildlife, including recognition that climate change is transforming habitats so that introduced species may be the species that are best adapted to some locations, while some “native species” may be better adapted to somewhere else. Adaptive species should no longer be indiscriminately condemned as “invasive species.” Where introduced species are to be removed for some compelling reason, the removal should be done by methods which minimize animal suffering.

#16—Encouraging animal-friendly design of human infrastructure that minimizes deadly conflicts, such as road-building with attention toward preventing roadkills, and development of ways to prevent birds from colliding with microwave towers. Animal-friendly design also benefits humans, by bet-

ter enabling wildlife to safely perform their natural roles in such capacities as pollinating crops, enabling forests to rejuvenate, and in controlling vegetation and members of rapidly reproducing prey species such as rodents.

#17—Introducing quality of life as a consideration in endangered species conservation. If the sole objective is just to preserve a gene pool, that can as easily be done in a test tube. The goal of endangered species conservation should be to enable endangered species to live in a natural manner, responding to normal natural challenges—not just living in a zoo or other zoo-like habitat, with no chance of return to the wild. Obviously this can more easily be done with small and out-of-the-way species than with species who have large habitat needs, such as elephants, lions, tigers, and great apes. But simply because it is relatively difficult for humans and wild species with large habitat needs to coexist does not mean that the effort to promote coexistence is futile or should be abandoned.

The recovery of North American pumas demonstrates that even some quite large and dangerous species can coexist among humans, as does the abundance of bears and deer in much suburban habitat, if humans mostly tolerate their presence. Thus item #18 on our updated agenda is encouraging tolerance of wildlife in all habitats, including developing and promoting nonlethal methods of averting or mitigating conflicts between humans and wild animals.

Tactics

ANIMAL PEOPLE also deems appropriate the addition to the “Animal Rights Agenda” of a stipulation that arresting the cycle of violence in human affairs is of greater importance than the accomplishment of any single tactical objective—whether trying to stop the slaughter of animals for food,

fur, sport, or religious rituals; addressing the scientific use of animals; or dealing with any other particular exploitation of animals. We enjoy the opportunity to address social injustices, inequities, and cruelties (toward animals, children, women, gay people, poor people, and racial and ethnic minorities) because we are privileged to live in a democratic society, which through the effort of generations of our forebears has (however tenuously at times) replaced the old paradigm of “might makes right” with respect for the rights of individuals, democratic process, public debate, freedom of expression, and divergent points of view. Part of our social contract as civilized people is that we agree to trust in the ability of our ideas to persuade, and to operate within established systems until they can be improved by peaceful means.

We believe that no principle should be more inviolable than the principle that violence—including psychological violence such as intimidation, the invasion of familial privacy, and engagement with persons not responsible for or directly involved in issues (such as relatives of parties with whom there is a dispute)—must never be employed as means to achieve moral progress and advance social change.

Protestors have the right to express dissent, rally, and even agitate in order to arouse public concern in the hope of prompting action, but demonstrations, rallies, and actions involving civil disobedience should be held at appropriate sites, such as public areas including shopping malls, universities, government buildings, or office buildings connected to the issues of concern.

ANIMAL PEOPLE readers may think of much else to add to this agenda. Like the 1987 draft of “Politics of Animal Liberation,” it is offered to encourage creative initiatives and inspire strategic thinking.

Events

January 21: Hope for N.Y. Shelter Animals, conf. co-sponsored by Friends of Animals & SOS: Save Our Shelter Animals, New York City. Info: Edita Birnkrant, 2 1 2 - 2 4 7 - 8 1 2 0 ; <edita@friendsofanimals.org>.

Jan. 21, 29., & Feb. 5: Natl. Inst. for Animal Advocacy political training webinars. Info: <jlewin@igc.org>; <www.nifaa.org>.

February 1: Deadline to enter films in STEPS Intl. Rights Film Festival, to be hosted by CETA-Life March 8-12 in Kharkov, Ukraine. Info: <mail@cetalife.com.ua>; <www.cetalife.com.ua>.

Feb. 18: Conscious Eating conf., U. of Calif. at Berkeley. Info: <news@upc-online.org>.

Feb. 19-21: Texas Federation of Animal Care Soc. conf., Houston. Info: <pnordyke@austin.rr.com>; <www.txfacs.org>.

March 1-2: 1st FAO Global Multi-stakeholder Forum on Animal Welfare, cohosted by Compassion In World Farming, Brussels. Info: <Farm-Animal-Welfare@fao.org>.

March 18-21: Intl. Conf. on Horse Transport, Vancouver, B.C. Info: <www.animaltransportationassociation.org>.

March 21-22: 14th Jaina Studies Symposium: Biodiversity Conservation & Animal Rights, London. U.K. Info: <www.soas.ac.uk/biodiversity/>.

May 31-June 2: Exploring Interspecies Enmeshment in a Biotech Era conf., U. of Wisconsin at Madison. Info: <www.designculturelab.org/2011/10/23/conference-cfp>.

(continued on page 9)

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

Want to Stop the Tragic Deaths of Shelter Cats?

Maddie's InstituteSM invites you to the next free webcast in our ongoing series of educational events focusing on saving the lives of homeless dogs and cats in our communities.

— Thursday, Jan. 26, 2012, at 9PM EST —
Shelter Crowd Control: Keeping Community Cats Out of Shelters

- Dr. Julie Levy will present the lessons learned from designing and running a true community-based program to save the lives of stray, unowned, and feral cats.
- Learn how overnight you can reduce the number of cats entering your shelter.
- Get the nuts and bolts of how to design a truly effective trap-neuter-return program.
- Learn the important data points that will help get buy-in from stakeholders, and provide proof of efficacy to build support for non-lethal management of community cats.



Our presenter, **Julie Levy, DVM, PhD, DACVIM**, is Director of Maddie's[®] Shelter Medicine Program at the University of Florida.

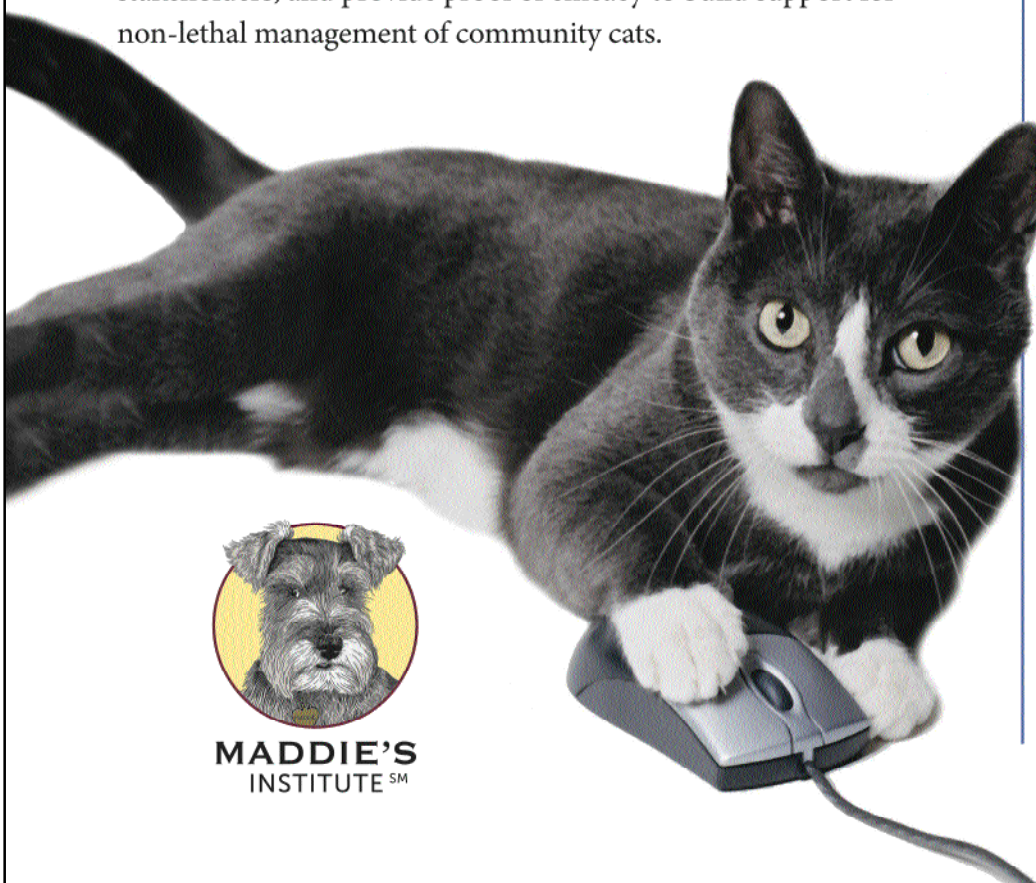
CE is available for veterinarians and shelter managers for most webcasts.

The presentations are available on-demand after the live event. To view the on-demand presentations, or for more information about upcoming events, visit www.maddiesinstitute.org.

Maddie's Institute is a program of Maddie's Fund[®], the nation's leading funder of shelter medicine education. Maddie's Institute brings cutting-edge shelter medicine information from universities and animal welfare leaders to shelter veterinarians, managers and staff, as well as to private practice veterinarians, rescue groups and community members to increase lifesaving of homeless dogs and cats community-wide.



MADDIE'S
INSTITUTESM





**DIRECT MAIL
SYSTEMS, INC.**
DIRECT RESPONSE MARKETING

- Passion for Animal Protection
- 25 Years of Direct Mail Fundraising Experience
- Commitment to *The Association of Fundraising Professionals'* Code of Ethics

Passion, Experience, Ethics

A Successful Combination!

Marketing Plans • Copywriting and Design • List Management • Data Processing • Personalization • Printing • Lettershop • Analysis

Let us help you make the world a better place for the animals. Contact Paul Seigel at **727-573-1985 (ext 133)** or visit us online at **www.dmsmails.com**

Australian use of risky drug may drive Indonesian cut in livestock imports *(from 1)*

Messilah, which broke down shortly after leaving Australia. Documents obtained under freedom of information law show that, during 10 days at sea, 298 of the animals died before the ship returned to port. The livestock were then divided into two shipments on board the *Al Messilah* and another vessel, the *Al Shuwaikh*, but a further 206 sheep died before they reached their final destinations.”

Tracking rule

As 2012 dawned, Australian livestock industry media focused on the efforts of exporters to meet Ludwig’s October 21, 2011 requirement that all live-shipped animals must be tracked to the point of slaughter. Already required as a condition of shipment of livestock to Indonesia, the rule was extended to shipments to Egypt, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and Turkey, which are the other major overseas purchasers of live animals from Australia.

The effect of the rule extension, explained *Meat & Livestock Australia*, is “to bring an end to private sales of Australian sheep to unknown slaughter points, including during the annual Islamic religious festival Eid al Adha,” the peak time for live sheep shipments from Australia. Australia exported about 2.9 million live sheep in 2010.

Animals Australia and other animal advocacy organizations have repeatedly exposed sheep being offloaded at authorized slaughterhouses in destination counties, only to be sold before slaughter to private individuals who haul them away stuffed in car trunks, tied to roof racks, and even lashed to the backs of motorcycles. These sheep are killed later by amateurs in curbside exercises which seldom approach the requirements of authentic halal slaughter as prescribed by the Quran and hadiths [sayings] of Mohammed.

Ludwig estimated that about 75% of the Australian live export traffic would be in compliance with the new rule by March 2012, and 99% by the end of August 2012. The next Eid al Adha will be November 6-9, 2012.

But University of Adelaide School of Economics postdoctoral fellow Risti Permani warned in a December 27, 2011 *Jakarta Post* guest column that, “The Indonesia-Australia trade relationship is once again being put to the test,” citing “strong rumors circulating” that Indonesia may issue import permits for only 283,000 head of live cattle for 2012, down from 411,000 in 2011.

Permani noted that Indonesian producers hold a cattle inventory estimated at 14.8 million head of cattle, about two million more than three years ago, according to United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization data. Reducing Australian imports is likely to boost local sales.

Beta agonists

But concern about exposure to the drug Salbutamol is also a factor in the Indonesian reluctance to allow more Australian cattle imports, wrote Atkinson.

Salbutamol belongs to the same drug category, Beta-2 adrenergic agonist, as clenbuterol. Both drugs leave residues in meat which, when consumed by humans, can induce muscle cramps, disturbed vision and eye pain, and an irregular heartbeat, which may evolve into irreversible heart disease. Beta agonists can cause complications of pregnancy and birth defects. Occasionally the residues kill someone.

“According to Indonesian Beef

Producer & Lot Feeder Association chair Dayan Antoni, during the past year there has been a spike in the use of Salbutamol in cattle feed, which enhances muscle growth and reduces fat in affected animals,” Atkinson reported. “Salbutamol is most commonly known for treating asthma, marketed as Ventolin among other brand names,” Atkinson explained. “It has also been used by body builders for fat-burning purposes.”

Said Antoni, “Normal Brahman cross cattle in an Indonesian feedlot produce about 49% carcass to live weight.” Use of Salbutamol, he said, can boost this to 57%.

Indonesian livestock producers may use beta agonists, but the drugs are openly accessible in Australia. Meat & Livestock Australia media manager Belinda Roseby affirmed to Atkinson that Dayan Antoni asked the industry to address “the issue of illegal feed additives” at an October 10, 2011 meeting among Australian and Indonesian livestock industry representatives. Atkinson reported, however, that representatives of Meat & Livestock Australia, the Australian Live Export Council, and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry offered no information about anything they might be doing in response to Dayan Antoni’s request.

The Universiti Sains Malaysia Doping Control Centre in January 2007 reported finding Salbutamol residues in about 2% of more than 100 tested samples of beef, pork, mutton, and duck meat. Centre science officer Mohd Azman Ibrahim told the *New Straits Times* that clenbuterol is more effective in fattening livestock for slaughter, but is used less because it costs more. Malaysia banned the entire beta-agonist drug class in 1996.

Clenbuterol, the best known beta-agonist, has been involved in scandals for more than 30 years. Testimony presented at the 1983 trial of alleged racetrack drug dealer Howard Kinsbrunner, of Davie, Florida, indicated that he sold clenbuterol to as many as 270 horse trainers and veterinarians in at least 11 states. Misuse of clenbuterol led to at

Canada returns to the live export trade

OTTAWA—The Middle Eastern live cattle market became more competitive, and pressuring the global cattle export industry to shift toward shipping frozen carcasses became more difficult, with the December 20, 2011 resumption of Canadian participation, after an eight-year hiatus.

Live cattle exports from Canada to other nations were suspended in 2003, after the discovery of mad cow disease among Canadian stock. Nineteen infected Canadian cattle have been discovered, one as recently as February 2011, but Canadian agriculture minister Gerry Ritz and trade minister Ed Fast were able to broker an export deal worth an estimated \$40 million per year with the United Arab Emirates. The deal potentially opens other Middle Eastern markets to Canada. “The UAE is part of a regional trading block called the Gulf Cooperation Council, which includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia,” Ritz and

Fast explained. Although prime minister Stephen Harper did not appear to be directly involved in arranging the deal, Ritz and Fast put his name first in headlining the press release that announced it. An outspoken defender of Atlantic Canadian sealing, Harper has at times made a point of figuratively thumbing his nose at animal advocates.

“This is disgusting, and for our government to get involved is wrong,” Ottawa activist Mary Youkles told the Egyptian online news portal Bikyamasr.com.

“We are sadly aware of and have documented the terrible conditions in the UAE,” Animals Australia coordinator Glenys Oogjes told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “I am in contact with Stephanie Brown,” of the Toronto-based Canadian Coalition for Farm Animals, “and she is keen to pursue this vigorously and is pleased to have our assistance with information and footage from the UAE,” Oogjes said.

least six athletes being excluded from the 1992 Olympic Games. Use of clenbuterol to enhance the looks of winning animals tainted the outcomes of six major livestock exhibitions in 1993-1994, including the designation of the Future Farmer Association’s American Star Farmer of 1994.

Human poisoning cases surfaced when 135 people were afflicted in Spain and 22 in France in 1990. Similar cases detected in Ireland in 1991 led to at least 99 criminal prosecutions during the next seven years.

But instead of discontinuing clenbuterol use, major users in the veal and lamb trade contracted the 1995 murder of Belgian veterinary inspector Karel Van Noppen.

While assembling the evidence that sent four men to prison for the killing in 2002, police raided 82 Belgian veterinary facilities, gathering documentation linking the Belgian and Dutch clenbuterol traffic to the Irish cases and others in the U.S.—where raids on veal feed distributors and veal production facilities allegedly using clenbuterol began in 1994.

Pressured to prosecute by the Humane Farming Association, the U.S. Justice Department during the next 15 years

won a string of convictions of U.S. veal industry leaders for misusing clenbuterol.

But the crackdowns in the U.S. and Europe did not deter similar and larger clenbuterol episodes in the developing world. In Jalisco state, Mexico, clenbuterol poisoning cases peaked at 262 in 2006. Only 17 cases were reported in 2009, and 22 in 2010, but the decline may chiefly reflect fear of drug cartels whose score-settling has killed more than 40,000 people since 2006.

Also in 2006, 336 people suffered clenbuterol poisoning in Shanghai, China; 70 people fell ill in Jiaxing, in 2008; 70 more were poisoned in Guangzhou in 2009; and thousands of pigs were killed and tons of pork recalled around China in March 2011 due to suspected clenbuterol contamination.

Australian livestock exporters may not yet be paying much attention to beta agonists, but Glenys Oogjes and Lyn White of Animals Australia assured **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that Animals Australia will. White was named “Newsmaker of the Year” in 2011 by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation for her previous work on live exports.

—Merritt Clifton



Starving Animals to Death Is this all a humane society like America can offer?

Many jurisdictions are fining
caring people for feeding
dumped cats who are no longer
wanted.

Bans exist everywhere with some
suggesting shooting cats and
catching them with cruel leg-hold
traps.

Please contact your local officials
and tell them to use nonlethal TNR
for feral cats.

And contact Alley Cat Rescue for
help with trap-neuter-return
programs.

By helping just one cat, you will save the lives of many.
Alley Cat Rescue • (301) 277-5595 • www.saveacat.org

L.A. shelter deal transfers cash crunch to Best Friends

LOS ANGELES—"There is progress in Los Angeles!" exulted City of Los Angeles Animal Services general manager Brenda Barnette on January 5, 2012, anticipating the imminent transition of the idle Northeast Animal Care Center from a costly liability to an operating asset, run by the Best Friends Animal Society.

"The contract between the city and Best Friends for the operation of an adoption and spay/neuter services center at the Northeast Animal Care Center in Mission Hills was completed over the holiday break," elaborated city spokesperson Jason Killeen. "Our goal is to have the facility open to the public by the end of January."

But the deal appeared to transfer financial stress as well as animal care duties to Best Friends, at least until fundraising specific to the project brings returns. Amid rumors of cuts to other programs, Best Friends chief executive Gregory Castle told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that, "There are no significant numbers of people being laid off." Castle said an internal review "has resulted in changes such that we have no further need for about a half dozen jobs," but added that some of the personnel involved "have transferred to other jobs within Best Friends. At the same time," Castle mentioned, "we are hiring at least double that number for new and expanded functioning, including in Los Angeles."

The contract between Best Friends and Los Angeles, more than a year in negotiation, includes few specific financial figures. When ratified in concept in August 2011 by the Los Angeles City Council, Los Angeles *Daily News* staff writer Rick Orlov reported that "The city would save an estimated \$3.3 million a year in salaries and related costs by allowing Best Friends to operate the shelter," while Best Friends "would invest in excess of \$1 million to administer adoption and spay-neuter services, plus community outreach and education programs consistent with the mission of Los Angeles Animal Services and Best Friends."

Completed in 2008, the Northeast Animal Care Center cost \$19.5 million to build, financed by a \$154 million bond issue to upgrade animal facilities. Operating costs were to come out of the Animal Services annual budget—but cuts to the budget left the shelter mostly unused.

"The city was not able to give Animal Services enough money to operate all of

our shelters," Barnette told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "Had Best Friends or some other group not stepped in, we would have had an empty shelter."

But the contract with Best Friends hardly solves the whole Los Angeles Animal Services budget crunch. "With one more shelter due to be completed this spring or summer," Barnette said, "we will be facing that same issue, with a six to 12% budget decrease, and will be looking for another group to operate one of our other shelters."

The contract in final form requires Best Friends to "use its best efforts to take approximately 3,000 animals annually from the Department of Animal Services for adoption through its operations at the Northeast Care Center," and to "use its best efforts to annually provide approximately 6,000 spay/neuter services for adopted animals and animals owned by members of the public." All animals to be adopted from the Northeast Care Center are to be received from Los Angeles Animal Services. Best Friends will not be allowed to accept animals brought to the center by the public, or by other humane organizations, and must direct people who attempt to surrender animals to other Animal Services shelters.

No TNR allowed

Best Friends has for more than 20 years been a national leader in promoting neuter/return feral cat population control. However, Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Thomas McKnew in December 2009 ruled on behalf of the American Bird Conservancy, the Endangered Habitats League, and three local chapters of the

National Audubon Society that Los Angeles Animal Services was in violation of the California Environmental Quality Act for issuing \$30 sterilization vouchers to neuter/return practitioners and for referring people who call to complain about feral cats to charities that do neuter/return.

Therefore the contract between Best Friends and Los Angeles enjoins Best Friends from knowingly engaging in neuter/return of feral cats at the Northeast Animal Care Center including sterilizing feral cats, transferring feral cats to other locations to be sterilized, disseminating information about neuter/return from Northeast Animal Care Center or the center's web site, releasing feral cats to "groups or individuals for release or return into colonies," and referring "complaints about feral cats to TNR [trap/neuter/return] groups or individuals who engage in TNR."

"Notwithstanding the foregoing" the contract says, "nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted to preclude [Best Friends] from engaging in TNR activities generally from any other facility or location, from disseminating TNR information, or linking to other organizations involved in TNR activity on or through its best-friends.org web site. Moreover, operator shall not be precluded from informing individuals who affirmatively request information about TNR at the Northeast Animal Care Center that, 'Because of an injunction against the City of Los Angeles, which owns this facility, we can't provide you with any information about TNR or engage in any TNR-related activities from this location.'"

—Merritt Clifton

No Sri Lanka dog killing

COLOMBO—Sri Lanka health minister Maithripala Sirisena on Monday, January 9, 2012 beat a quick retreat from an announcement he reportedly made via the Swarnavahini television network the preceding Friday night that the government would resume killing dogs, after a five-year hiatus.

Sri Lanka, a nation of about 20 million people, has about seven million dogs, who bite 2,000 to 2,500 people per day, Sirisena said.

"Clearly our new policy has failed," viewers heard Sirisena say. "As a government, we have decided to go back to the previous practice," suspended in 2006 by President Mahinda Rajapaksa.

Reviewing the case for vaccinating and sterilizing street dogs instead of killing them, Rajapaksa "went through the draft no-kill policy and approved and directed it," Animal Welfare Trust board member Visakha Tillekeratne told *The Sunday Leader*. Vaccinating 444,144 dogs against rabies in the first nine months of 2011, spaying 36,552 and administering contraceptives to 22,527, the Sri Lanka Health Ministry at the end of September 2011 celebrated a drop in human rabies deaths from 59 to 31. Eleven districts reported no rabies deaths at all.

"We are shocked that the minister is trying to take the country back to 1893," responded Sathva Mithra president Sagarica Rajakarunanayake.

"Is he trying to discredit the president?" asked KACPAW president Champa Fernando.

Protest went viral on the Internet over the weekend of January 7-8. By Monday morning, ColomboPage reported, Sirisena was only "planning to educate the public on responsible pet ownership and on proper garbage disposal as means to control the growth of stray dog numbers," and had "dismissed the idea of killing stray dogs, since the dogs who would be caught first would be the harmless ones and once the harmless ones are removed the more menacing ones will come out from hiding."

More events

June 21: Universities Federation for Animal Welfare conf., York, U.K. Info: <www.ufaw.org.uk/animal-welfare-conference.php>.

July 4-6: Minding Animals conference., Utrecht/Leusden, The Netherlands. Info: <www.mindinganimals.com>.

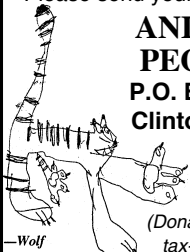
July 11-13: Arts & Sci. of Human/ Animal Interaction conf., Cambridge, U.K. Info: <www.isaz2012.com>.

August 2-5: AR 2012 conf., Washington D.C. Info: <www.arconference.org>.

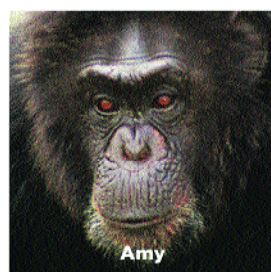
October 12-14: India for Animals conf., Goa. Info: <helen@fiapo.org>.

Please make the most generous gift you can to help **ANIMAL PEOPLE** shine the bright light on cruelty and greed! **Your generous gift of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 or more** helps to build a world where caring counts. Please send your check to:

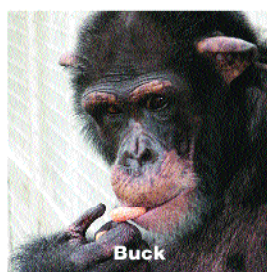
ANIMAL PEOPLE
P.O. Box 960
Clinton, WA 98236



(Donations are tax-deductible)



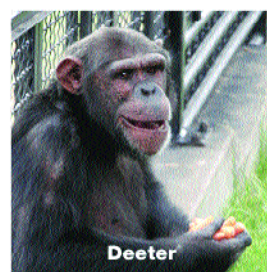
Amy



Buck



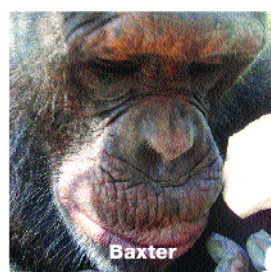
Chobe



Deeter

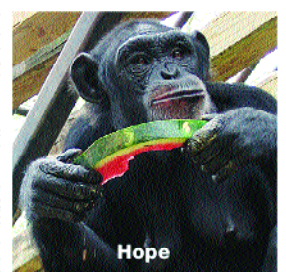


Grace



Baxter

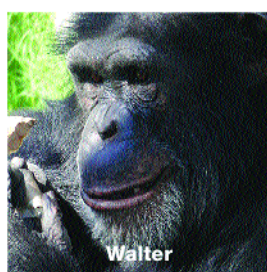
Will You Be Our Sanctuary Partner?



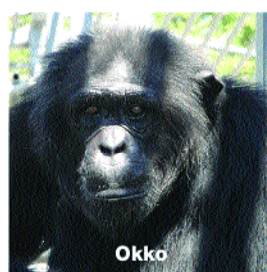
Hope



Jewel with Baby Grace



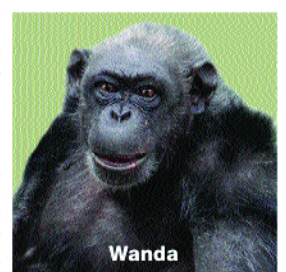
Walter



Okko



Uriah



Wanda

P RIMARILY PRIMATES' 78-acre sanctuary is home to more than 50 chimpanzees and 350 other animals released from the pet trade, zoo exhibits, show business and research laboratories. Of all the animals in our care, chimpanzees need the biggest investment: It costs more than \$1,000 a year to nourish a chimpanzee.

Could you help out by sponsoring a chimpanzee of your choice? There are four levels of annual sponsorship available.

\$120 We'll send you a videodisk of the chimpanzee with their group and story, and post your name annually in PPI's newsletter as a "Sponsor."

\$240 Enlists you as a Special member in "Amy's Circle," and along with receiving a videodisk and story your name will be listed on the home page of PPI's website, and acknowledged on all newsletters.

\$360 Designates you as "Primarily Primates' Daily Champion," plus the same benefits as \$240 donors, along with a gift membership to PPI sent in your name to a recipient of your choice.

\$600 As a "Golden Sponsor" you will receive the same benefits as \$360 donors, plus a new, beautiful PPI T-shirt, photographs, and seasonal updates about the chimpanzee you've sponsored.

Your annual contribution will sponsor a chimpanzee and assist Primarily Primates in paying for daily meals of fruits and vegetables, nutritional supplements, veterinary medical care, daily maintenance of living spaces, climbing structures and play equipment, and the care of our staff.

☐ Yes! I'd like to become an Annual Sanctuary Partner

The name of the chimpanzee I'm sponsoring is _____

Please choose your level of support:

☐ \$120 ☐ \$240 ☐ \$360 ☐ \$600

☐ I would like to give the above amount in monthly allotments.

YOUR NAME _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE / PROVINCE / POSTAL CODE _____

PHONE _____

E-MAIL ADDRESS _____

Make check payable to Primarily Primates

Please charge \$ _____ to my ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ Discover ☐ AMEX

ACCOUNT NUMBER _____

EXP. _____

SECURITY CODE _____

SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____

AP

PRIMARILY PRIMATES
A Better Future Starts Here

P.O. Box 207 • San Antonio, TX 78291-0207
Tel: 830-755-4616 • www.primarilyprimates.org



JOIN THE CELEBRATION!

The 26th Genesis Awards

Presented by The Humane Society of the United States

Saturday, March 24, 2012

The Beverly Hilton, Beverly Hills, CA

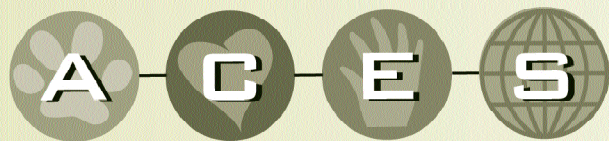
Celebrating the Media ... Celebrating Animals

For ticket information, call **310.440.0600**
or visit **humanesociety.org/genesis**.

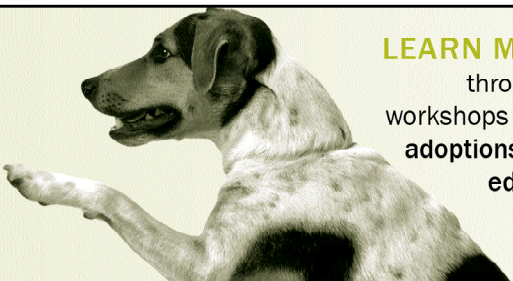
The 26th _____
GENESIS
_____ *awards*

PRESENTED BY





Animal Center Education Services
INTERNATIONAL



LEARN MORE ABOUT THE BUSINESS OF SAVING LIVES

through free ACES—Animal Center Education Services—workshops at Helen Woodward Animal Center. Learn how to increase adoptions, lower euthanasia, improve fundraising and strengthen education, PR, social media and marketing efforts.

For more information, visit animalcenter.org or call (858) 756-4117 ext. 302.

What are we doing for wolves and bears?

I write to you as a supporter of your work, in this time of turmoil over the plight of wolves, especially in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. After millions of dollars spent on reintroducing the wolf to the Northwest, it has come to this: the withdrawal of protected status for wolves. People now have the opportunity to kill wolves with government sanction.

All this has been brought about by weak-minded, power-hungry politicians, both Republicans and Democrats. The wolves are pawns of people who kill them for power and money at best, and for evil at worst.

Wolf-killing is just another example of humans doing what they do best: killing, killing, and then more killing.

What have you done to stop this? What are you doing to stop this? It seems that activists have all given up, can't fight or don't know how to fight. It seems that all of the animal defense groups—like you—talk the talk, but don't walk the walk. You collect money and use it to collect more money and pay yourselves good salaries. Like everything else in this decaying, dying U.S.A., you are becoming part of the problem and not the solution.

If I am wrong, put a stop to this now, and save the wolves from selfish, power-hungry, money-hungry humans before

it is too late. Now it is the wolf in the Northwest. In New Jersey it is the bear. In the oceans it is the shark, and in Africa, it is the elephant. When will it stop? If you claim to be animal defenders, then defend them.

—Michael A. Tedesco
New Rochelle, New York



Editor's note:

Since 1991, the U.S. and state governments have spent \$107 million on wolf recovery. More than 5,000 wolves were killed to protect livestock during the 20-year effort to rebuild wolf populations which now include about 3,000 wolves in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and parts of adjacent states, and about 4,000 wolves in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Wolves were in 2011 removed from Endangered Species Act protection in both regions. Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming immediately escalated hunting and culling wolves, now mostly in the name of protecting elk, who are in decline in some areas through overhunting and habitat change.

Bear hunting was suspended in New Jersey for most of 40 years, but resumed after the bear population increased tenfold, doubling in the past 10 years.

Good wishes

May ANIMAL PEOPLE grow from strength to strength as it performs a really needed function in today's society.



—John Laden
P.O. Box 10185
Thessaloniki 541-10, Greece
<johnninyati@yahoo.com>

Frustration among activists who have long defended these species is understood and shared, but the Endangered Species Act was never meant to protect animals from cruelty or exploitation, or from anything else except imminent extinction.

Within the limits of the Endangered Species Act, it is difficult to imagine a strategy that activist groups are not pursuing on behalf of wolves, bears, sharks, and elephants. Friends of Animals and the Humane Society of the U.S., for example, are currently legally and politically active on behalf of all four of these species.

Protecting animals from cruelty and exploitation, however, as opposed to just the threat of extinction, is a different and much larger cause, which can only be advanced through the long process of elevating human values and attitudes, by increasing compassion, appreciation, and awareness.

Dutch ritual slaughter ban referred for study

DEN HAAG, The Netherlands—

A proposed ban on slaughtering animals without pre-stunning that cleared the Dutch House of Representatives 116-30 in June 2011 was on December 20, 2011 amended in the Senate into a pledge that undersecretary for agriculture Henk Bleker's office will draft standards to ensure that halal and kosher slaughter, practiced by Muslims and Jews, are done in a manner that minimizes animal suffering. Pre-stunning has traditionally been interpreted by most Judaic and Islamic religious authorities—though some differ—as a violation of the requirements of Mosaic and Islamic religious law that animals be conscious when their throats are swiftly cut with a sharp blade.

Proposed by the Party for the Animals, which holds two seats in the House and one in the Senate, and is a part of the coalition government, the ban on slaughter without pre-stunning gained momentum after being endorsed by the far right Party for Freedom, whose focal issue is discouraging Islamic immigration. About one million of the Dutch population of 16 million are immigrants from Islamic nations.

No more live birds sold in Stockton

STOCKTON, Calif.—“Effective on January 7, the first 2012 market, live birds will no longer be sold at the Stockton Farmers' Market!” Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual-Transgender Compassion founder Andrew Zollman e-mailed to ANIMAL PEOPLE on January 6, 2012.

“We worked with the Animal Services division of the Stockton Police,” Zollman said. “They agreed that California Penal Code section 597.4,” adopted in 2011 to control abuse of animals at flea markets and other public events, “does not exempt live poultry sold as ‘food.’”

Instead, 597.4 references an exemption in section 597.3, that allows live markets to sell “frogs, turtles, and birds for the purpose of human consumption, with the exception of poultry,” who are regulated under other legislation.

“This puts an end to all live animal sales associated with California farmers' markets that we're aware of,” Zollman said. “We are working to ensure that 597.4 is enforced wherever live animals are sold, given away, or displayed for promotional reasons, including fish not raised or caught by the seller. We will be monitoring Bay Area flea markets.”

“We're going to try to get this law changed,” Stockton Certified Farmers' Market president Robert Groom told Reed Fuji of the *Stockton Record*.

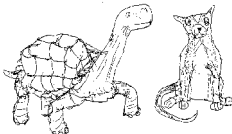


YOU LOOK
— just as —
STUPID
WEARING THEIRS.

TRIBUTES

In honor of animal-loving guitarists
Jeff Beck, Brian May,
and Tom Scholz.
—Brien Comerford

In honor of
Lindy & Marvin Sobel.
—Alice Holzman

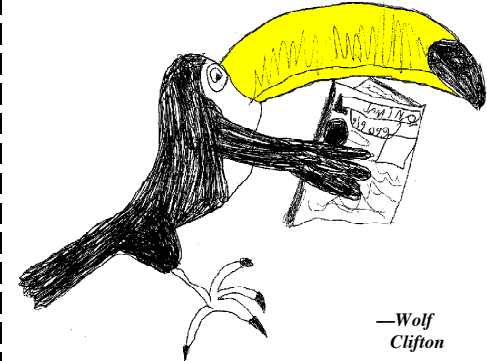


To support our animal advocacy efforts and to receive a membership kit, send your tax-deductible contributions to Priscilla Feral, President, Friends of Animals, 777 Post Road, Darien, CT 06820 or make an online contribution: www.friendsofanimals.org

55 YEARS OF ANIMAL ADVOCACY AROUND THE WORLD

Friends of Animals

YES! I'M AN ANIMAL PERSON!



—Wolf Clifton

Please make checks payable to: ANIMAL PEOPLE, P.O. Box 960, Clinton, WA 98236, or call 360-579-2505 to order by MasterCard or VISA.

Please enter my subscription for: ___ One year (9 issues.) Enclosed is \$24.
 ___ Two years (18 issues.) Enclosed is \$38.
 ___ Three years (27 issues.) Enclosed is \$50.

___ Please send additional subscriptions as gifts to the addresses I have listed below or on a separate sheet. Enclosed is \$24 apiece.
___ Please send the 2011 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on Animal Charities, which provides the background I need to make my donations more effective. Enclosed is \$25.
___ I want to help support your outreach with a tax-deductible contribution of:

\$25 ___ \$50 ___ \$100 ___ \$250 ___ \$500 ___ Other ___

Name: _____ Name of gift recipient: _____
Number and street: _____ Number and street: _____
City and state: _____ City and state: _____
ZIP code: _____ ZIP code: _____



NIH to quit funding new chimpanzee studies—but broke past pledges (from page 1)

on Holloman Air Force Base near Albuquerque, to the Southwest National Primate Research Center in San Antonio, Texas. In San Antonio the chimps were to be integrated into a colony now including 172 other chimps—25 of them previously transferred from Alamogordo.

Boosting chimp studies

For the time being the relocation remains on hold, but Animal Protection of New Mexico program officer Laura Bonar and Humane Society of the U.S. animal research director Kathleen Conlee alleged in November 2011 that the National Center for Research Resources had on September 5, 2011 approved a grant of \$471,185 for 2012 and had recommended funding of \$18.6 million through 2016 for studies to be done on the chimps by the Texas Biomedical Research Institute at the Southwest National Primate Research Center.

Summarized Brandon Kelm of *Wired.com*, “The program would involve experiments with HIV, hepatitis viruses, papilloma viruses, and ‘uncharacterized viruses.’ Chimps would be subjected to organ biopsies, cerebrospinal fluid collection, and internal probes. Texas Biomedical also asked for promotional funds. The program’s long-term goal,” according to documents obtained by Animal Protection of New Mexico and HSUS under the Freedom of Information Act, “would be to ‘create a paradigm shift in the way investigators think about biomedical research with chimpanzees’ and ‘attract investigators who haven’t previously used chimpanzees in research.’”

The NCRR told Kelm that the September 2011 grant “expresses NIH’s intention to provide continued financial support for the project,” but does not include “guarantees by NIH that the project will be funded or will be funded at those levels and create no legal obligation to provide funding” for anything beyond the support of the 25 chimps who have already been transferred from Alamogordo to San Antonio.

Whether the Texas Biomedical Research Institute project would continue would be contingent on the IOM/NRC committee findings, the NIH indicated. The IOM/NRC committee would appear to have scrapped the project, but what will beome of the Alamogordo chimps remains unclear.

“The committee’s conclusions were heavily influenced by advances in non-chimpanzee models, such as genetically modified mice, clinical trials involving human volunteers, studies that can be done in an artificial environment outside of the living body, and technologies that leverage computer software or computer simulations,” said an executive summary of the joint IOM/NRC report.

Noting that “Each NIH-supported center where chimpanzee research is performed has its own procedures to evaluate requests to use chimpanzees in studies,” the report authors adopted overview requirements including that “The knowledge gained must be necessary to advance public health; there must be no other research model by which the knowledge could be obtained, and the research cannot be ethically performed on human subjects; and the animals used in the proposed research must be maintained either in ethologically appropriate physical and social environments or in natural habitats.”

“What we did,” said Johns Hopkins University professor of bioethics and public policy Jeffrey Kahn, who headed the IOM/NRC committee, “was establish a set of rigorous criteria that set the bar quite high for use of chimpanzees in biomedical or behavioral research. One of the important themes in the report,” Kahn said, “is that there is a trajectory toward decreasing necessity for the use of chimps in biomedical and behavioral research.”

Because the close chimp relationship to humans “demands special consideration and respect,” said NIH director

Francis Collins, “Projects that are found not to meet those standards will be phased out, in a fashion that preserves the value of research already conducted.” Collins estimated that about half of the 37 studies currently funded by the NIH might be cut.

“Effective immediately,” Collins said, “NIH will not issue any new awards for research involving chimpanzees until processes for implementing the recommendations [of the joint IOM/NRC report] are in place.”

Altogether, the NIH has funded 110 chimp studies during the past ten years, but several branches of chimp research, including HIV studies, have already been cut as unproductive. Chimps were involved in just 53 of the 94,000 active projects funded by the NIH in 2011.

“It’s not clear exactly how many of the nation’s 937 research chimps—612 of them owned by the NIH—are in the midst of experiments that would be affected by the new standards and could be moved into retirement instead,” assessed Associated Press medical writer Lauran Neergaard. “Most of the chimps are fairly old, as the nation has had a moratorium on breeding since 1995,” Neergaard noted.

The IOM/NRC report authors projected that the entire U.S. federally funded research chimp inventory will “largely cease to exist” by 2037.

Though accepted by the NIH, the IOM/NRC criteria for chimp studies “wouldn’t automatically apply to privately funded pharmaceutical research,” Neergaard continued, “although the industry, too, is shifting away from use of chimps. One drug company, GlaxoSmithKline, has adopted an official policy ending its use of great apes.”

Chimp research ended in the European Union in 1999. The EU formally banned experimentation on all great apes—chimps, gorillas, orangutans, and bonobos—in 2010. The only nation other than the U.S. known to still be using chimps in research in Gabon, in western Africa.

Bred despite moratorium

Despite the 1995 moratorium on breeding chimps at U.S. taxpayer expense, the NIH has allowed the New Iberia Research Center near Lafayette, Louisiana to continue breeding federally owned chimps for federally funded studies.

Explained the November 24, 2011 edition of the scientific journal *Nature*, “The center houses 348 chimps, of whom 117 are NIH-owned,” receiving about \$1 million a year for their upkeep. “The NIRC has also received more than \$6 million since 2002,” *Nature* reported, “to supply very young chimps to the NIH’s National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases for hepatitis C studies. The NIRC has been forced,” by HSUS findings made by using the Freedom of Information Act, “to admit to the births of 137 infant chimps to NIH-owned animals between 2000 and 2009,” after initially claiming only 28 such births had occurred.

“In defense of the NIRC,” continued *Nature*, “director Thomas Rowell points to a clause in the written agreement between the NIH and the NIRC, which stipulates that infant chimps born during the funding period become the property of the center, not of the NIH. The taxpayer is thus not responsible, he argues...Yet surely the provision was written to protect the NIH from financial responsibility for infant chimps that are born occasionally and accidentally—not as the go-ahead for a breeding program conducted with a nod and a wink,” *Nature* editorialized. “After all, the agreement also stipulates that ‘as a condition of this award, a moratorium on breeding activities...will remain in effect.’” *Nature* called the NIRC position “cavalier at best, and openly defiant of the moratorium at worst.”

HSUS president Wayne Pacelle anticipated that the

IOM/NRC report and the NIH moratorium on funding new chimp research might help to pass the Great Ape Protection & Cost Savings Act of 2011, the current incarnation of a bill repeatedly introduced in both houses of Congress since 2008, and might help a petition asking the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to recognize captive chimps as well as wild chimps as members of an endangered species.

The Great Ape Protection & Cost Savings Act, however, currently has just 129 co-sponsors in the 435-seat House of Representatives, and only 11 in the 100-member Senate, not nearly enough to move it toward passage. It remains opposed by many pro-biomedical research organizations, as well as by users of chimps in entertainment.

“The report acknowledges that some research is needed. The Great Apes act would totally eliminate it,” explained Keeling Center for Comparative Medicine and Research director Christian R. Abey to Josh Fischman of the *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Where will chimps go?

The IOM/NRC report recommended that chimps be housed in behaviorally, socially and physically appropriate facilities, but did not stipulate what should be done with the NIH chimps who are no longer used as experimental subjects.

“I’m arguing for the movement of all of them to sanctuaries,” Pacelle told James Gorman of the *New York Times*.

The IOM/NRC report was released and the NIH moratorium was announced just one day after Save the Chimps completed the transfer of 266 chimps from the former Coulston Foundation facilities in Alamogordo to the 150-acre Save the Chimps sanctuary in Fort Pierce, Florida. Founded in 1997 by primatologist Carole Noon, Save the Chimps bought the bankrupt Coulston property in 2002. Building facilities to house all the chimps in Florida took nine years. About half the chimps were still awaiting the move when Noon, 59, died in 2009 from pancreatic cancer.

“The cost to construct the only federally-funded chimpanzee sanctuary, Chimp Haven,” near Shreveport, Louisiana, “was \$11.8 million,” primate research consultant Joseph Erwin pointed out to the Speaking of Research online forum. “Chimp Haven houses 130 animals. In other words, the initial construction cost was just over \$90,000 per chimpanzee. Most chimpanzees in scientific and educational institutions,” Erwin contended, “live in spacious, social, and secure environments, where they are provided with excellent professional health care, and are afforded protection under the Animal Welfare Act, through inspection by the USDA, and publicly available reports of those inspections.”

The Great Ape Protection & Cost Savings Act, Erwin objected, “would require removal of chimpanzees from decent facilities that were built at great public expense, and would deposit hundreds of chimpanzees in sanctuaries that provide no assurance of competent professional care, are not subject to Animal Welfare Act protection, and are not publicly transparent.”

But Erwin overlooked that almost all sanctuaries are in fact inspected by the USDA under the Animal Welfare Act, and to keep IRS 501(c)(3) nonprofit status as public charities, which are required to maintain considerably more financial transparency than most biomedical research institutions.

As the NIH funding of the Texas Biomedical Research Institute scheme for the Alamogordo Primate Facility chimps and the New Iberia Research Center chimp breeding scheme illustrate, animal advocates—and taxpayers—have cause to doubt that the NIH can be trusted to act in good faith, regardless of public declarations. —Merritt Clifton



Free-range hen. (Kim Bartlett)

would be excluded from the more lucrative international market for eggs in the shell.

“The ban on battery cages is seen as an important test case for the EU’s implementation of a prohibition on the use of sow stalls from January 1, 2013,” Dunmore finished.

Animal Radio
AnimalRadio.com
AM - FM - (XM) - Online - Mobile
Everywhere you are.

13 nations miss battery cage deadline (from page 1)

“though still disliked by animal welfare groups, are a third more spacious per bird, and have perches, litter and darkened laying areas,” Hickman explained. If compliance is not enforced, “British producers and the government fear that U.K. poultry farmers, who have spent £400 million upgrading their cages, will lose out to cheaper, illegal imports,” Hickman wrote, recalling that, “After Britain banned sow stalls in 1999,” 14 years ahead of the deadline for EU compliance, “retailers and processors bought more pork from abroad, with the result that the British pig herd shrank 40% between 2000 and 2008.”

The agricultural agencies of many of the non-compliant nations sought right up to the deadline to delay enforcement of the bat-

tery cage ban, or to do away with it entirely.

“Investments and efforts already made—as well as consumer trust—must not be undermined,” Dalli told Charlie Dunmore of Reuters in October 2011. But “The problem has more than one dimension,” Dalli continued. “It has an economic dimension in the countries that are producing these eggs—some of them in deep crisis. It also has a consumer dimension in terms of the supply, demand and pricing of eggs. What I am pushing to do,” Dalli said, “is to contain eggs that are not produced according to the new directive within their own territory, usable only for processing.” In other words, non-compliant producers could continue to sell eggs locally for manufacture into cooked or baked goods, but

Japan uses tsunami relief funds to defend whalers against Sea Shepherd

FREMANTLE—Even whalers quoted by *The New York Times* believed that the March 11, 2011 tsunami that devastated northeastern Japan had probably killed the whaling industry—but that was before prime minister Yoshihiko Noda took office in September 2011.

Noda, from Chiba prefecture, a longtime hub of coastal whaling, diverted 2.28 billion yen—\$30 million—from tsunami relief and rebuilding funds to quadruple the \$10 million annual government subsidy for “whaling research,” to be conducted by killing from 900 to 1,000 whales in Antarctic waters designated off limits to whaling by the International Whaling Commission.

Japan has used the pretext of doing scientific research to continue whaling in defiance of the whaling moratorium declared by the IWC in 1986.

Greenpeace Japan disclosed the allocation for “stabilizing whaling research” on December 6, 2011, the day the factory ship *Yushin Maru* and two whale-catching boats left port in Shimonoseki, in western Japan, for the unilaterally declared winter whaling season.

“Not only is the whaling industry unable to survive without large increases in government handouts, now it’s siphoning money away from the victims of the March 11 disaster, at a time when they need it most,” Greenpeace Japan executive director Junichi Sato told media.

Japan Fisheries Agency whaling chief Tatsuya Nakaoku “defended the move, saying the funding helps support Japan’s whaling industry as a whole, including some whaling towns along the devastated northeastern coast. He said one ship on the hunt is based in Ishinomaki, a town hit badly by the tsunami,” reported Mari Yamaguchi of Associated Press.

The extra funding was reportedly to be used mostly to try to keep the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society away from the whalers. The whaling fleet returned to Japan after killing only 172 whales in 2011, blaming harassment from the Sea Shepherd vessels *Steve Irwin*, *Bob Barker*, and *Brigitte Bardot* for the shortfall.

The *Brigitte Bardot*, launched as the *Cable & Wireless Adventurer*, in 1998 set a record for powered craft by circling the world in 74 days. It campaigned with the Sea Shepherds in 2010-2011 as the *Gojira*, Japanese for “Godzilla,” but was renamed after the owners of the *Gojira* and *Godzilla* film monster trademarks had objected to further Sea Shepherd use of the names. It replaced a similar but smaller racing boat, the *Ady Gil*, which on January 6, 2010 was cut in two when rammed by the whale-catcher *Shonan Maru #2*. *Ady Gil* captain Pete Bethune five weeks later boarded the *Shonan Maru #2* from a Jet Ski launched from the *Bob Barker* and handed the captain a bill for the loss of the *Ady Gil*. Taken to Japan, Bethune was convicted in Tokyo District Court of illegally interfering with the

whale hunt, given a two-year suspended sentence, and deported to New Zealand.

The 2011-2012 Sea Shepherd mission to the Antarctic was not delayed by a petition for a restraining order filed in Seattle by the Japanese Institute of Cetacean Research and whaling fleet operator Kyodo Senpaku Kaisha Ltd., but suffered a setback when Australia denied Sea Shepherd helicopter pilot Chris Aultman an entry visa. This was to have been the sixth winter that Aultman flew for the Sea Shepherds. “The 38-year-old Gulf War veteran’s work has been vital to finding the whaling fleet, and provided a critical platform for aerial footage used in the *Whale Wars* documentary series. Aultman won praise for conducting a 14-hour aerial search for missing Norwegian adventurers in the Ross Sea last summer, in conditions that forced the New Zealand Navy to withdraw,” recalled Andrew Darby of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

But Sea Shepherd drone aircraft found the whalers just before Christmas. The Sea Shepherd fleet closed in.

On December 28, 2011, *Brigitte Bardot* ship manager Simon Ager e-mailed to blogger Jennifer Mishler, “We were going through anything between six and eight metre waves, and then we had a rogue wave of 11 metres. It just came right over and kicked us really hard. There was a massive crack in the pontoon and then and there I knew it was game over, and we weren’t going to be staying down in Antarctica, and it was one of those moments where it was all hands on deck.”

The fastest remaining Sea Shepherd ship, the *Bob Barker*, continued to chase the whalers, while the *Steve Irwin* towed the *Brigitte Bardot* to Fremantle for repairs that

would keep it sidelined at least until spring. The *Steve Irwin* refueled and resupplied in Fremantle, then—shadowed by the *Shonan Maru #2*—returned to the Antarctic.

On January 7, 2012 Forest Rescue Australia activists Simon Peterffy, Geoffrey Tuxworth, and Glen Pendlebury “came by boat from shore to intercept the *Shonan Maru #2*, 16.2 miles off the coast and 22 miles northwest of Bunbury, Western Australia,” the Sea Shepherds announced. The Forest Rescue trio “were met by two small boats from the *Steve Irwin*. The boats approached the *Shonan Maru #2* under the cover of darkness. The three men negotiated their way past razor wire and spikes and over the rails to successfully board,” the Sea Shepherd release continued. “They have been detained, and could be taken to Tokyo to face piracy and trespass charges.”

Forest Rescue Australia spokesperson Rowan Davidson said Peterffy, Tuxworth, and Pendlebury followed the boarding with a hunger strike. Davidson said they had hoped the *Shonan Maru #2* would return the men to Australia.

“We are doing all we can diplomatically to ensure that these three Australian men are released. We’ve made very clear that the *Shonan Maru #2* is not welcome in our Exclusive Economic Zone,” Australian attorney general Nicola Roxon told the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

Glenn Inwood, a New Zealand-based spokesman for Japan’s Institute of Cetacean Research, told Australian radio that the three men might be held on the *Shonan Maru #2* for the duration of the whaling season, possibly ending in March or April. But on January 10 the Japanese government agreed

to release the trio to an Australian customs vessel, without filing charges against them.

The shore-based Sea Shepherd Cove Guardians meanwhile maintained surveillance of coastal whaling at Taiji, Japan, where the Academy Award-winning documentary *The Cove* was clandestinely filmed in 2008.

Charged with pushing a Dolphin Resort Hotel employee in a dispute to which there were no witnesses, while videotaping the transfer of dolphins to holding pens, Cove Guardian Erwin Vermeulen was on December 16, 2011 jailed at nearby Shingu and held “with no communication or visitation permitted from Sea Shepherd personnel or family members,” said a Sea Shepherd media release.

Two days later, the Sea Shepherds said, “Eighteen officers of the Wakayama Prefecture police raided the Charmant Hotel where Sea Shepherd’s Cove Guardians have been staying. The police seized all of the Sea Shepherd volunteers’ computers, phones, hard drives, photos, cameras and other items that the police deemed ‘suspicious.’ The cell phones and cameras, emptied of all storage drive cards, were subsequently returned” to Sea Shepherd volunteers Scott West, Melissa Sehgal, and Ron Ball.

Earlier, the Sea Shepherds said, “Two female Cove Guardians were assaulted by a fisherman on November 5; despite video evidence of the unprovoked assault, the fisherman was just questioned briefly and then released. On arrival in Osaka airport, enroute to Taiji, a male Cove Guardian from the U.S. was stripped, searched, and all of his computer equipment, camera, and Sea Shepherd clothing and paraphernalia were taken from him. No reason was given.”



A Veterinarian’s Perspective on UEP’s Federal Cage Bill

Battery cages are the most unhealthful and distressing means of keeping hens for egg production. Disease conditions such as “cage layer fatigue” and bone fractures due to lack of exercise are major medical issues and are associated with physical pain and suffering.

These are due largely to a lack of meaningful exercise such as flying and running. Depriving hens of important behaviors such as dust bathing or perching well above floor level, a quiet place to lay eggs, proper and adequate exercise, and the opportunity to form social groups of their choosing all have a major negative impact on their quality of life.

... a disastrous precedent; battery cages would be codified in federal law.

The increase in cage size dictated by the proposed legislation, unfortunately, will have no meaningful positive impact on these issues. Hens will still not be able to get proper exercise, they still will be too crowded to even properly stretch their wings, perches will be at an ineffectual height, and nest boxes will not be conducive to the needs for laying eggs.

What the proposed legislation will do, however, is keep the confinement of hens in cages legal, something that no humane-minded individual should accept.

The cages defined by ***the legislation will in no meaningful way reduce the unimaginable suffering endured by the hens*** but will be used by the industry as a means of defending this indefensible practice.

Although I realize that some see this as a step in the right direction, I vigorously do not agree. Even if this legislation passes without amendments, the situation would be

worse for the hens because it would be setting a disastrous precedent; battery cages would be codified in federal law.

I urge people ***not*** to support this legislation: it is intolerable for the hens and will be obstructive to getting any meaningful reform in the future. The only tolerable “step in the right direction” is to insist on getting rid of the cages entirely.

- Nedim C. Buyukmihci, V.M.D.
Emeritus Professor of Veterinary Medicine, University of California

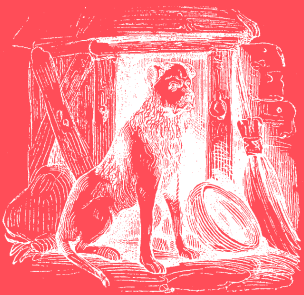
Please visit: StopTheRottenEggBill.org

Russians will not buy Canadian seal pelts

Y A R M O U T H - PORT, Mass.—“The Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and the Russian Federation has banned the import and export of harp seal skins,” International Fund for Animal Welfare anti-sealing campaign coordinator Sheryl Fink announced on December 19, 2011.

Not announced by the nations involved, the ban was described in “World Trade Association documents unearthed by IFAW,” said Friends of Animals Canadian correspondent Dave Shishkoff.

Russian president Vladimir Putin ended Russian sealing in 2009, but Russia remained the largest buyer of Canadian seal pelts..



The Watchdog

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

Who is behind “Humane Society for Shelter Pets” campaign against HSUS?

WASHINGTON D.C. —Full-page ads in *USA Today*, the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and *New York Times* on November 31, 2011 marked the public debut of the Humane Society for Shelter Pets.

Incorporated on February 2, 2010 as the HSAP Operating Fund, with IRS employer identification number 27-1814295, the original HSSP mission was “to provide grant support to needy local shelters across the U.S.” The organization later changed missions, “from financial to educational support for shelters,” according to IRS Form 990.

“Please help shelter pets by donating locally, not to the Humane Society of the U.S.,” the HSSP ads implored, displaying the web address HumaneForPets.com.

HSSP founding president Deborah Price identified herself as having previously been chief development officer for the National Campaign to Stop Violence, an eight-year staffer at the U.S. Department of Education, and for 16 years an aide to U.S. Senators Don Nickles of Oklahoma and Bill Armstrong of Colorado.

Price resigned from HSSP before 2011 ended, Humane Society of the U.S. president Wayne Pacelle told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Listed as founding board members but departing earlier, Pacelle said, were Virginia Thomas and Michelle Bernard.

Thomas, the wife of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas, is associated with the libertarian lobbying organization Liberty Central. Bernard, a conservative political commentator, heads the Bernard Center for Women, Politics, & Public Policy. The Bernard Center has at times opposed animal advocacy groups over public policy pertaining to diet and health.

The HSSP incorporating attorney was Alan P. Dye. Admitted to the bar in 1971, Dye was long associated with projects of evangelist Jerry Falwell, and has represented many other conservative organizations.

The HSSP registered address has always been that of Richard Berman & Co. Inc., in Washington D.C.

Richard Berman

Berman and the Center for Consumer Freedom, which he founded at the same address, and an ancestral organization called the Guest Choice Network, became aggressively critical of animal advocacy activity in

2002. The web site HumaneWatch.org, attacking HSUS since 2010, is a project of the Center for Consumer Freedom.

Earlier, Berman and CCF appear to have been best known for opposing laws that hold hotel and restaurant owners liable if they knowingly or negligently allow guests to drive drunk, and for opposing laws that require hotels and restaurants to pay at least the minimum wage to waiters and waitresses, instead of requiring them to work for tips alone.

Berman in 2005-2006 funded the production of a video called *Your Mommy Kills Animals*. “Roughly 80% was devoted to a favorable portrayal of the SHAC-7, members of an animal rights group called Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty, who were tried and convicted for violations of the Animal Enterprise Protection Act,” assessed *Virginia Lawyers Weekly* in 2007, after the video became the subject of litigation among producer Curt Johnson, Berman, and Speakeasy Video company owner Maura Flynn. Alleging copyright infringement, Berman and Flynn contended that Johnson violated their intent to produce a documentary attacking People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals.

The 2009 filing from Berman’s Center for Consumer Freedom, the latest available, showed income of \$8 million, of which \$1,461,597 was paid to Richard Berman & Co., Inc., for “management services.” The center also directly paid Berman \$18,000.

“Not my group”

“HSSP isn’t my group,” claimed Berman in a December 7, 2011 HumaneWatch.org posting. “My firm simply wanted to help this shelter organization...we donated over 1,000 hours of our time to its efforts.”

HSSP “is a separate entity from HumaneWatch.org,” said then-HSSP director Jeff Douglas at the HumaneForPets.com web site. Douglas’ name disappeared from the web site during the first week of January 2012.

“HSSP and the Center for Consumer Freedom are separate 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations,” Douglas explained. “Berman and Company is the communications firm that was brought on by HSSP during its inception to manage its campaign due to their extensive work in this issue area. HSSP has an independent board,” Douglas said, “and is managed by me and former director of education for HSUS Diana Culp.”

“Since HSSP launched,” said Berman, “it has been welcomed warmly by the shelter community, with over 500 shelters signing on immediately to the HSSP mission of educating the public.”

Douglas told Steve Karnowski of Associated Press that about 650 shelters had expressed support for HSSP, but **ANIMAL PEOPLE** found few web postings in support of HSSP from people verifiably associated with animal shelters.

The HSSP filing of IRS Form 990 for 2010 lists donations of \$1,263,700, including 11 donations of \$50,000, one of \$100,000, and one of \$300,000. The money came from “foundations and organizations that are involved in the pet industry,” Douglas said.

Douglas, says the HSSP web site, “spent more than 25 years working with the Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine at Virginia Tech in Blacksburg, Virginia.” In 1998 Douglas formed the Association of Veterinary Advancement Professionals.

Culp, claiming to have been HSUS director of education from 2006 to 2009, was actually director of education for Humane Society University, “which was just a start-up at the time. She did not last long,” HSUS president Pacelle told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Now a humane educator for Frederick County Animal Control in Maryland, and a Sunday pet care columnist for the *Frederick News Post*, Culp came under investigation, county animal control director Harold Domer confirmed to the *News Post*, for using the agency shelter as backdrop for an HSSP promotional video. The video was posted to the HSSP web site, but by December 17, 2011 had been removed.

“Although raising awareness about animal welfare problems is important,” Culp said in the video, “far more of the money donated to the Humane Society of the United States should be used...to address the suffering of abandoned and abused animals.”

Culp in February 2011 posted to <www.examiner.com> concerning “questions about the tactics of activists who disregard the law with an ends justifies the means mentality,” and noted that she is “at odds with misinformed animal lovers who believe that four million pets are killed annually in shelters and this is caused by dog breeding.”

This belief would be mostly accu-

rate: the average number of dogs and cats killed in U.S. shelters during the past 10 years has been about four million, dipping to 3.4 million in 2010. More than half of the dogs have been pit bull terriers and about half the rest have been purebreds—almost all of them products of intentional breeding.

HSSP is “trying to pit one group of animal advocates against another,” assessed Humane Society of Berks County [Pennsylvania] executive director Karel Minor, “and are hoping that no one will notice who is paying them to do it. I regularly find myself explaining to people that we don’t get money from HSUS,” Minor acknowledged. “But I also regularly deal with people who tell me their golden retriever is a yellow Lab. I don’t blame their confusion on the dog. Even if the HSUS’s one hundred million dollars a year was given locally,” Minor continued, “assuming a low number of just 5,000 animal shelters in the US, that comes out to a whopping \$20,000 per shelter.”

Pacelle showed Karnowski of Associated Press a memo that Pacelle said was leaked by “a source in an animal-use industry” whom he declined to name. Berman complained in the memo that he was having trouble finding a suitable leader for a project he called the Humane Society for America’s Pets, apparently the entity incorporated as HSAP Operating Fund. Berman boasted that HumaneWatch had been “far more successful than I anticipated...having the intended effect of chilling some of the donation stream that HSUS would have expected prior to our campaign.” Berman confirmed to Karnowski that he wrote the memo, but said HSAP was a different project from HSSP, though undertaken under the same corporate shell. Berman told Karnowski that he refunded donations for HSAP to contributors who wanted their money back, but others agreed to fund HSSP instead.

“Attacking brand”

“We’ve obtained some original documents,” Pacelle affirmed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “and it’s all about HSUS and damaging the brand. Berman is funding HSSP from animal-abuse groups and others who don’t like HSUS’s attacks on institutionalized cruelty,” Pacelle charged. “He’s not soliciting donations for HSSP in his ads, but he’ll probably move to broader solicitations at some point, as

(continued on page 15)

PETA view more nuanced than *Christian Science Monitor* report that it favors horse slaughter

WASHINGTON D.C.—Perhaps PETA founder Ingrid Newkirk played the horse slaughter issue for publicity, and perhaps she was just misrepresented.

Either way, though, the PETA position on the November 18, 2011 USDA budget bill rider that lifted a federal ban on horse slaughter for human consumption turned out to be more nuanced than a November 30, 2011 *Christian Science Monitor* article headlined “Lifting horse slaughter ban: Why PETA says it’s a good idea.”

“In an interview with the *Monitor*,” wrote *Monitor* staff writer Patrik Jonsson, “Newkirk said the US should never have banned domestic horse slaughter.”

Said Newkirk, “It’s quite an unpopular position we’ve taken. There was a rush to pass a bill that said you can’t slaughter them [horses] any more in the United States. But the reason we didn’t support it, which sets us almost alone, is the amount of suffering that it created,” by encouraging the export of horses for slaughter in Mexico and Canada, “exceeded the amount of suffering it was designed to stop.”

Continued Jonsson, “While PETA says the optimal solution is to ban both slaughter for human consumption and export of horses, it supports reintroducing horse slaughterhouses in the U.S., especially if accompanied by a ban on exporting any horses at all to other countries.”

“It’s hard to call [the end of the horse slaughter ban] a victory, because it’s all so unsavory,” Newkirk concluded. “The [funding] bill didn’t mean any horses were spared, but it does mean the amount of suffering is now reduced again.”

While ending the suspension of USDA inspection of horse slaughter for human consumption means that it can resume, in actuality nothing has changed—for the moment. All three of the U.S. slaughterhouses that killed horses during the first half of 2007 were later reconfigured to kill other species, and would require re-modification to resume killing horses. New horse slaughterhouses have been proposed in several states, but none are expected to be operating soon.

“This position by PETA is going to have individuals

and organizations on both sides of the slaughter issue scratching their heads and reassessing their stance,” opined Ray Paulick of *The Paulick Report*, a leading horse industry news source.

Observed Friends of Animals vice president for legal affairs Lee Hall, “The American Quarter Horse Association, representing horse breeders, said pretty much what PETA is now saying: Horses would suffer less if they weren’t exported before their deaths, so let’s curtail live export by killing the horses right here in the United States. The off-hand view of the breeding association—and PETA as well—that we help horses by killing them closer to home is a disservice to horses and our human potential. We should steadfastly oppose horse slaughter anywhere it occurs,” Hall said.

Contrary to Newkirk’s reported statement to Jonsson, however, the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** files indicate that PETA supported the 2007 legislation that suspended federal funding for inspection of horse slaughterhouses and celebrated it, when passed, as a victory. PETA argued then that horse exports to slaughter should have been stopped too—but so did every other prominent advocate of the 2007 bill.

Posted PETA representative Jennifer O’Connor on December 1, 2011, reiterating the 2007 PETA position, “To reduce horses’ suffering, there must be a ban on exports of live horses together with a ban on slaughter in the U.S., or it doesn’t work, never did, never will. Remember,” O’Connor continued, “industries that breed horses for profit—horseracing, rodeo and the carriage trade—are largely to blame for this crisis, since they have created the tragic overpopulation of horses. Help force breeders to take some responsibility for the horses they use up and then discard,” O’Connor finished, “by signing PETA’s petition to the Jockey Club calling for the club to establish a retirement fund for registered thoroughbreds.”

The Humane Society of the U.S. and the American SPCA issued statements not referencing the *Monitor* article and PETA, but emphasizing the need to stop the transborder horse traffic.

Allowing horse slaughter in the U.S. to potentially resume is “a bad outcome and we’ll fight them every step of the way,” e-mailed HSUS president Wayne Pacelle, “but that piece was never the main battle in Congress on horse slaughter. The defunding provision,” now rescinded, “never stopped the shipment of live horses to Canada and Mexico, and that’s been going on uninterrupted since the U.S. plants closed.

“We need to ban the slaughter of American horses not just in the U.S., but throughout North America. The way to do that,” Pacelle said, “is to pass the American Horse Slaughter Prevention Act, HR 2966/S 1176, which would ban the interstate transport of horses for slaughter and the live export of horses for that purpose.”

Whether horse slaughter really will resume in the U.S. remains uncertain.

“Although horses could be slaughtered for human consumption in some states, North Dakota officials say it’s not likely to happen here,” noted Brian Gehring of the *Bismarck Tribune*. The North Dakota legislature in 2009 appropriated \$50,000 to fund a study of the feasibility of starting a horse slaughterhouse. The study was completed in 2010, North Dakota Department of Commerce manager of agriculture and bioenergy development manager John Mittleider told Gehring, but the study concluded that “It is our view at this time that there are significant impediments, if not outright barriers to, the establishment of a horse processing facility in North Dakota to produce horse meat for human consumption,” only some of which would be removed by resumed USDA inspection.

The 2011 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on 174 Animal Charities is now available: \$25/copy, from www.animalpeoplenews.org or ANIMAL PEOPLE, POB 960, Clinton, WA 98236 or call 360-579-2505 to order by MasterCard or VISA .

World Society for the Protection of Animals disbands “member society” network

LONDON—Animal charity leaders around the world mostly responded with mixed apprehension and frustration to the World Society for the Protection of Animals’ decision, unveiled in stages during late 2011, to cease any pretense of remaining the umbrella for a federation of member societies.

WSPA was formed in 1981 by merging the Dutch-based World Federation for the Protection of Animals, founded in 1951, with the International Society for the Protection of Animals, created earlier by merging programs of the Massachusetts SPCA, Royal SPCA of Britain, and the Humane Society of the United States. The World Federation for the Protection of Animals had always been an umbrella for member societies, organized initially to lobby the United Nations for the adoption of a Charter of Rights for Animals.

Ancestral to the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare, sporadically promoted by WSPA, the charter was updated from an earlier document presented to the League of Nations in 1924 and 1926.

From inception, there was tension within WSPA between exercising autonomy as an advocacy organization and fulfilling the roles of a membership society, expected to represent the views and needs of the members.

On October 21, 2011 the balance tipped. “WSPA has made some changes to its structure which includes moving away from its status as a membership organization, with member societies, to working with wider communities of NGOs, private businesses and governments,” WSPA e-mailed to more than 450 newly disenfranchised member societies in more than 110 nations.

WSPA chief executive Mike Baker on December 14, 2011 confirmed “WSPA’s ongoing movement from a membership organisation to a global campaigning force for animal welfare.” E-mailed Baker to the former member societies, “We recognize this has led to a significant change in the way we work. However, we are confident that the decision to reallocate our resources to support our priority campaigns will help us to achieve significant and lasting change for animals.”

Baker announced that the former WSPA membership web pages would be replaced in March 2012 with a new web site “open to any organisation, association or business with an interest in animals,” which would be involved in “discussions on climate change, poverty and the many other global crises impacting massively on animals’ lives.”

The abolition of member societies represents an abrupt turn away from the direction outlined by the WSPA Strategic Plan 2005-2009, adopted by the WSPA board of directors in June 2004. Harking back to the original purpose of the World Federation for the Protection of Animals, the strategic plan emphasized that “Having the support of an international society and worldwide network recognized at the United Nations and Council of Europe makes proposals stronger and more convincing to decision makers.”

Said WSPA board member Andrew Rowan, who also heads the Humane Society

International division of the Humane Society of the U.S., “WSPA’s decision to change its structure was made through consultation with former member society organizations,” but none of the many former member societies that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** asked for comment acknowledged having been consulted.

Rowan said the changes would “add significant benefits to former members and to the entire animal welfare community,” adding that “WSPA will run a series of regional workshops,” and would “provide advisory support on matters such as grant application and campaign development,” but these have all been parts of the WSPA program for 30 years.

New partners

Dispensing with member societies sidesteps the need for WSPA to persuade membership to refrain from vocally criticizing recent initiatives such as promoting backyard poultry production in India and partnering politically with traditional dairy farmers in Britain, ostensibly to forestall the growth of intensive confinement animal husbandry, and undertaking various projects with Heifer International, whose “zero grazing” techniques are in gist intensive confinement animal husbandry practiced on a village scale.

“By making animal welfare an essential part of the global debate on sustainability,” Rowan told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “WSPA expects to garner more support for projects such as the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare,” which has had a much lower profile during Baker’s tenure than under his predecessor, Peter Davies.

“Integral to this strategic shift,” Rowan continued, “will be WSPA’s networking and collaborating with organizations and decision makers outside the movement. WSPA will continue to work closely with its local partner organizations to deliver significant and lasting change for animals,” Rowan finished, but who those local partner organizations might be, in absence of member societies, remains unclear.

WSPA history under Baker suggests that “local partner organizations” may include government agencies and entities promoting animal agriculture whose activities and policies many former member societies oppose—especially those of vegetarian or vegan creed.

“WSPA has done a great deal to help struggling animal protection groups, particularly in developing countries,” acknowledged Working for Animals founder Christine Townend, who cofounded Animals Australia with philosopher Peter Singer in 1980, and for 18 years headed the Indian animal welfare charity Help In Suffering.

“However, if they plan to change their status in this way,” Townend told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “then they should be absolutely open and divulge their new constitution alongside their old constitution to all the member societies and gain their approval. As I understand it,” Townend continued, “the initial impetus for WSPA was to bring together many animal protection groups so they could exchange information and support each other

globally. If this original aim is forsaken by the WSPA board, then maybe another international federation will be required to replace the original WSPA, in which the member societies have voting rights and full say.”

Noted Soi Dog Foundation president John Dalley, from Phuket, Thailand, “WSPA already announced it would no longer be giving grants to member societies.” But Dalley saw little actual change likely to result from the WSPA restructuring. “Working with governments has always been one of their main claims, though I have seen little evidence of it,” Dalley told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Dalley recalled having approached both the WSPA head office in London and a regional office in Bangkok “regarding using their influence to help stop illegal dog exports” to foreign meat markets. “Replies were to the effect that, ‘We believe this is an issue that should be handled by a local NGO,’” Dalley said. “This did not stop them from using this subject to fundraise,” Dalley noted. “WSPA is conducting direct face-to-face fund raising in Thailand outside supermarkets and shopping malls, specifically about bears on bile farms,” the focal issue of the Animals Asia Foundation since inception, “and dogs being exported from Thailand to Vietnam.”

Said Animals Asia Foundation founder Jill Robinson, “We have raised the disconnect with WSPA many, many times. WSPA has the clout and resources to bolster and help a great many projects,” Robinson added. “So, if ‘working with wider communities of NGOs’ means greater support and funding of welfare groups and individuals in developing countries, then I look forward to seeing more. Campaigning on issues means funding them,” Robinson acknowledged, “and fair play is critical to local groups when funds are requested for projects that many of them lead. For example, disaster relief often requires funds being directed immediately to groups on the ground. During disasters, for example the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004 and the Japanese earthquake in 2011, we posted the coordinates, bank details, and updates from the local groups, in order that people around the world could respond directly and quickly to the problem at source. I believe that initiatives such as this are the tools that have ‘a huge impact on the welfare of animals,’” Robinson said, “and look forward to hearing more of WSPA’s plans.”

Strategic direction

Charged Asian Animal Protection Network founder John Wedderburn, of Hong Kong, “WSPA’s membership structure was ill-conceived and never functioned well. The organization was always executive-led and the views of humble members were ignored. I was appointed an advisory director in the early 1990s,” Wedderburn recalled, “but quickly discovered that [then director general] Andrew Dickson had no interest in my opinions and no interest in helping the member societies. In 1998 I suggested that the food at their biennial conference should be vegetarian and was told it would be impolite to their guests to not serve meat. One month later I received a letter telling me that my term as advisory director had come to an end. They never could be bothered with the views of their members,” Wedderburn reiterated. “It will be easier now for them to pay themselves big salaries. Having said all that,” Wedderburn finished, “they do have some very good initiatives and some excellent staff. It will be easier for them now to administer these assets.”

“WSPA has not been of much use as an international organization for many years now,” agreed People for Animals founder Maneka Gandhi from Delhi, India. “Its board and staff basically believe in meeting every so often in exotic countries in the name of animal welfare and using animal funds. No host country has benefitted from their trips,” Mrs. Gandhi alleged. “I do not know what their change of policy stands for, since it is so jargonised that it is difficult to interpret, but I suppose at the end of the day it probably means to justify what they are doing anyway.”

E-mailed World Animal Net founder Wim de Kok, a former WSPA staff member who now represents the Austrian animal charity Vier Pfoten in the U.S., “I was surprised. During most of its existence, more specifically during the last decade, WSPA has put much effort in growing its society membership. WSPA was the only membership organization of its kind,” de Kok told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “and they are losing a unique selling point that provided the organization with a certain authority in the global community. WSPA

membership, particularly in developing nations, provided much needed authoritative backing to better deal with their governments on animal welfare matters. These are the principles on which WSPA was founded.”

Strengthening WSPA membership and advancing the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare were priorities for Peter Davies, WSPA director general 2002-2008. “I am out of touch with WSPA,” Davies told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “I am happily busy chairing the Brooke Hospital for Animals and chairing the Marjan Centre for the Study of Conflict & Conservation at King’s College, London University. Indeed, even if I was involved with WSPA, it would be inappropriate for me to comment,” Davies said.

“We would have preferred that WSPA had continued to develop the member society programs,” said Egyptian Society of Animal Friends chief executive Ahmed al Sherbiny. “ESAF has received a lot of assistance from WSPA,” al Sherbiny recalled, “and they supported our conferences.”

“I wish WSPA had moved toward strengthening the member society program instead of ending it,” agreed Tsunami Animal-People Alliance founder Robert Blumberg, who has volunteered in support of animal charities in Egypt, Georgia, and Sri Lanka. “Periodic visits by WSPA to member societies were useful in providing feedback to improve organizations,” Blumberg said.

But Africa Network for Animal Welfare founder Josphat Ngunyo was supportive of the WSPA transition. “At first I did not understand what WSPA was up to,” Ngunyo told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “and even wrote a personal note to Mike Baker in protest. I have, however, come to understand their restructuring as geared to fulfill a different but important animal advocacy niche,” Ngunyo said.

“Dogs Trust believes that the recent organizational changes at WSPA could prove to be very positive,” offered Dogs Trust chair Clarissa Baldwin. “Grassroots initiatives, such as the International Companion Animal Welfare Conference,” which Dogs Trust cofounded and sponsors, “have proved to be hugely successful in recent years. WSPA’s new structure should allow them to better coordinate their efforts with these initiatives.”

Realities on ground

But animal welfare philanthropist Robert Smith, who has funded major street dog aid projects in Turkey and Romania, was skeptical. “I suppose the WSPA trustees are entitled to change their structure and way of working if they want to,” Smith told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “Maybe they no longer want or cannot afford to dole out funds to member societies.” Smith did not recall WSPA as ever having been much help to his work.

“A few years ago I told someone at WSPA that she was wrong in stating that neuter/return was inappropriate for cities and towns, and that she was welcome to visit us in Oradea, Romania to see the proof,” Smith said. “She never took up my offer. A year or so ago,” Smith added, “I had to ask WSPA and Dogs Trust not to announce in Romania that they agreed with humane euthanasia in certain circumstances, because although I also agree with it if there is no alternative, in practice this would have been a seal of approval for mass killing, which would be neither useful nor humane, and would have produced a schism in the animal welfare community.”

The Romanian government in November 2011 adopted an animal control law, ostensibly based on the western practices recommend by WSPA. “To the casual observer, the law is reasonable,” Smith said. “In practice it is a license to municipalities to waste public money on futile, sporadic dog killing and dumping. Further, those municipalities which kill and dump will sabotage all the hard work of municipalities and NGOs which are implementing neuter/return.”

Concluded Smith, “I am not sure that the large western charities, or rather the charity professionals working for them, really understand the practicalities and reality on the ground in underdeveloped countries such as Romania. They seem to think that you can rely on the good intentions, honesty and conscientiousness of politicians and public officials. With European Union influence things are slowly improving in Romania,” Smith said, “but most politicians still abuse their power, are motivated by self-interest, and care more for their own careers than they do about improving the lot of people or animals,” dooming strategic approaches based on working with governments. —Merritt Clifton

Who is behind HSSP? (from page 14)

the pressure for him to actually make an occasional grant to an animal shelter increases. While HSUS has made \$43 million in grants to other animal protection organizations in the last five years,” Pacelle said, “we contend that the services we provide to other animal-care organizations are of even greater value.”

Pacelle told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that knowing what influence HSSP had on HSUS holiday season fundraising, if any, could not be immediately determined. Pacelle added he had “no additional info” about the HSSP start-up funders. “But it’s worth noting that HSSP is not soliciting general support,” Pacelle noted.

Berman in his December 7, 2011 HumaneWatch.org posting acknowledged defending animal agriculture, but denied “allegations related to sealers, puppy millers, cock fighters, etc. Neither I, nor any Berman & Company-managed organization gets money from any of these groups, nor do we defend them,” he said.

A possible funder not excluded by Berman’s statement might be We Support Agriculture, formed in September 2011 by Nebraska Cattlemen, the Nebraska Farm Bureau, Nebraska Poultry Industries, Nebraska Pork Producers, and the Nebraska State Dairy Association, specifically “to fight advances by HSUS directed at the agriculture industry,” reported Michael Fielding of the

meat trade news portal Meatingplace.com. Fielding on December 8, 2011 wrote that the Nebraska Attorney General’s Supplemental Environmental Project Fund had allocated \$100,000 to We Support Agriculture, raised from “fines and payments from natural resource-related legal settlements.”

Another possibility might be Kenneth Feld, chief executive of Feld Entertainment, owner of the Ringling Bros. Circus. Feld in 1990-1997 employed former head of CIA covert operations Clair George to direct infiltrations of PETA, In Defense of Animals, the Performing Animal Welfare Society, and the Elephant Alliance.

The HSAP Operating Fund was formed about a month after Feld Entertainment won dismissal of ten years of litigation by animal charities, including HSUS, who alleged that Ringling use of elephants violates the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Just days before the HSSP public debut in November 2011, Feld agreed to pay a record \$270,000 civil penalty to settle charges of multiple violations of the federal Animal Welfare Act allegedly occurring between 2007 and 2011.

Pacelle said that, though lacking specific proof, he “wouldn’t be surprised” by Feld involvement. “Berman has consistently defended Feld and circuses through CCF and HumaneWatch.org,” Pacelle noted.

—Merritt Clifton

Puppy millers go from malls to web (from 1)

suburbs for “pushing dogs from huge Midwest puppy mills with some of the worst federal Animal Welfare Act violations imaginable.” *White Plains Journal News* reporter Ernie Garcia listed ten examples in Rockland and Westchester counties.

Macerich, a Santa Monica-based firm that owns 71 upscale malls nationwide, put further clout behind the boycott of stores that sell puppy mill pups by advising lessees that it will not renew leases to stores that sell pets. Instead, Macerich asked stores to follow the example of Adopt & Shop, of Lakewood, California, run by the Found Animals Foundation. “Adopt & Shop opened in mid-April of 2011 and has been averaging 65-70 adoptions a month since. We finished 2011 with 585 adoptions from the store and hope to open two new locations in 2012,” Found Animals Foundation executive director Aimee Gilbreath told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Westcor, a Macerich subsidiary holding 18 malls in the Southwest, also “will not renew leases to pet stores,” but “will offer the spaces to rescues and shelters,” wrote **ANIMAL PEOPLE** correspondent Debra J. White from Tempe, Arizona.

Jack’s Pets, a mall-based chain operating 27 stores in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, in October 2011 announced that it would switch from selling animals from breeders to offering animals for adoption from shelters—a trend pioneered since 1968 by the 1,075-store Petco chain, and since 1987 by the 1,192-store PetSmart chain, the leaders in the “big box” pet supply industry.

State law enforcement

The combination of more effective pet adoption marketing and more stringent legislation governing pet breeders in several of the states with the largest breeding industries has cut the number of USDA-licensed commercial dog breeders almost in half, from 3,486 in 2009, to 2,904 in 2010, and 2,205 in 2011, USDA spokesperson Dave Sacks said.

“Licenses in Missouri, with three times more breeders than any other state, dropped from 1,221 in 2009 to 745 this year,” reported Manning of Associated Press. The crash reflected the November 2010 passage of the Puppy Mill Cruelty Prevention Act, an initiative approved by Missouri voters. Though substantially weakened and renamed the Dog Breeders Cruelty Prevention Act by the Missouri legislature in April, 2011, the amended law retained requirements that dogs in large breeding kennels must receive veterinary care, continuous access to clean water, feedings twice daily, and expanded exercise space. This appears to have been enough to scare at least 476 breeders out of business—or at least into trying to evade the law by operating without permits.

States with 100 to 300 licensed breeders include Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Ohio and Indiana.

Oklahoma also passed strong anti-puppy mill legislation in 2010, then weakened it in 2011. Attempted enforcement of even the weaker standards got off to an inauspicious start when breeder Colene Fisher, of Fisher Mountain Puppies in Spero, allegedly ordered two inspectors to leave her property, then contested a November 4, 2011 citation for failure to cooperate and operating a commercial pet breeding operation without a license.

“They never asked to look at my dogs,” Fisher told *Tulsa World* writer Wayne Greene. “They never asked how many dogs I owned, how many dogs were intact, whether they were male or female, and they never asked to look at my records. So they don’t have any idea whether I met the requirements or not.” Oklahoma assistant attorney general Jon Dutton on November 14, 2011 e-mailed to Fisher’s attorney, Misti Fields, that the case would be dropped, Greene reported,

adding that “Citations against three other breeders whom Fields represents also were dropped.”

Pennsylvania had more than 300 puppy breeders as recently as 2008, but more than 80% “failed to meet requirements for such provisions as outdoor runs and larger cages, and have closed,” reported *Lancaster Sunday News* staff writer Jon Rutter in November 2011.

The new requirements were introduced by former Governor Ed Rendell and enforced by Bureau of Dog Law Enforcement attorney Jessie Smith—but current Governor Tom Corbett, elected in November 2010, transferred Smith from the Office of Attorney General, which prosecuted dog law violations, to the state Department of Agriculture, which licenses breeding kennels but does not do law enforcement. Corbett also renamed the agency the Dog Law Enforcement Office, and put it under Lynn Diehl, a former banker with no humane law enforcement experience. “There has been no meeting of the Dog Law Advisory Board” since Corbett took office, board member Marsha Perelman told Rutter.

Allegedly lax enforcement under Corbett drew protest after the Department of Agriculture issued an operating permit to Nancy Zimmerman of Golden Acres Kennels—wife of John Zimmerman, operating from the same premises formerly called Silver Hill Kennels.

“District Judge Rodney H. Hartman found John Zimmerman guilty in June 2010 of two summary charges of animal cruelty,” recalled *Lancaster Intelligencer Journal* staff writer Tom Murse. “Zimmerman was fined \$150 for each charge and forfeited two dogs to the Humane League of Lancaster County.” Zimmerman later won an appeal of one of the charges. Agriculture department spokesperson Samantha Kreps told Murse that a condition of licensing ensures that John Zimmerman will “not have any interest and/or involvement in the ownership, possession and/or maintenance of any kind of kennel,” including “employment and/or volunteering” at the kennel now licensed in his wife’s name.

“I am returning to the Office of Attorney General as of January 9, 2012,” Jessie Smith e-mailed to colleagues at the Department of Agriculture, but she told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that her new job would not involve dog law enforcement.

The feds

Historically, law enforcement against alleged puppy mills has been done chiefly by the USDA Animal & Plant Inspection Service, invoking the Animal Welfare Act of 1971 under federal authority to regulate interstate commerce.

As 2011 closed, Humane Society Legislative fund president Mike Markarian lauded the USDA for moving “to permanently revoke the licenses of two of the worst known puppy mill operators in the country, Marsha Cox of Mar-Don Kennels in Missouri, and Kathy Jo Bauck of Puppies on Wheels in Minnesota. Both operators had amassed page after page of Animal Welfare Act violations for issues such as filthy conditions, dogs in below-freezing temperatures without adequate protection from the bitter cold, and sickly or underweight dogs who had not been treated by a veterinarian,” Markarian recounted. “Bauck had been told to stop performing botched surgeries on dogs without a veterinary license in 2006, and was convicted of animal cruelty and torture in 2009.”

Congress then reprogrammed \$4 million in already appropriated USDA funding to reinforce puppy mill oversight,

Love For Animals, Inc.

Rescue and Sanctuary

We're saving so many lives! Please come visit us on our website

Love For Animals 1658 Evergreen Road, Louisa, VA 23093

No-Kill



Www.Loveforanimals.org

and added another \$5 million to the USDA budget to improve Animal Welfare Act enforcement “at about 12,000 sites, including puppy mills, laboratories, zoos, circuses, and other facilities,” Markarian said.

Markarian attributed the appropriations, amid steep Congressional budget cuts in other areas of regulatory enforcement, to concern roused by a May 2011 audit by USDA’s Office of Inspector General, which emphasized failures to put problematic dog breeders and dealers out of business.

Markarian cited as a priority for 2012 seeking passage of the Puppy Uniform Protection and Safety Act, “to close a loophole in the Animal Welfare Act by requiring that large commercial breeders who sell 50 or more puppies per year directly to consumers, via the Internet or other means, be licensed and inspected,” and to require that dogs used for breeding be provided the opportunity to exercise daily. Versions of the PUPS Act entered 2012 with 192 cosponsors in the House of Representatives and 32 in the Senate.

Illustrating the need for the PUPS Act, HSUS in early December 2011 released findings from a three-month investigation of Purebred Breeders LLC, believed to be the largest online puppy vendor in the U.S. and perhaps the world.

“HSUS found that Purebred Breeders owns nearly 800 Web domains designed to mislead consumers into believing that they are dealing with local breeders when they shop online for a puppy,” charged HSUS spokesperson Jordan Crump. “Whistleblowers working for the company told HSUS investigators that the company sells approximately 20,000 puppies every year, using hard-sell deceptive tactics encouraged by company executives. Puppies purchased through Purebred Breeders are never seen by sales personnel,” Crump alleged, “even though they routinely guarantee the health of these animals, who are often flown long distances directly from the breeding facility to the consumer.

“Undercover HSUS investigators obtained photographs and video footage of several large-scale commercial puppy mills that supply dogs to Purebred Breeders for re-sale,” Crump said. “This footage reveals dogs in stacked wire cages, empty water bowls, excessive build-up of feces under cages,

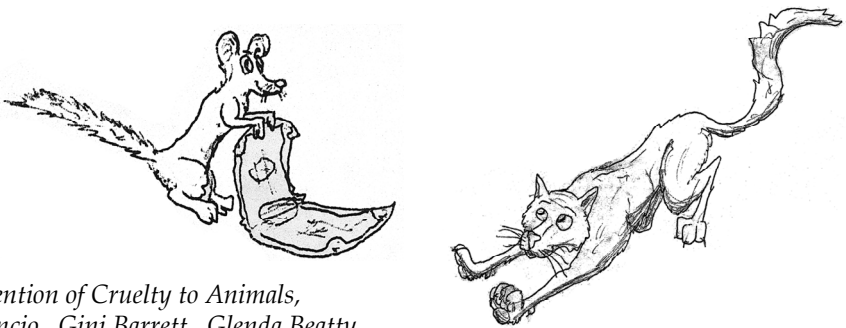
(continued on page 17)

ANIMAL PEOPLE

thanks you for your generous support

Honoring the parable of the widow's mite—in which a poor woman gives but one coin to charity, yet that is all she possesses —we do not list our donors by how much they give, but we greatly appreciate large gifts that help us do more for animals.

- Judith Abeles, Heather Abraham, Action Foundation, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Animal Advocates Society of B.C./Judy Stone, David Apgar, Wendy Aragon, Darilyn Arancio, Gini Barrett, Glenda Beatty, Victoria Becker, James Berenbaum, Frances Bialek, Laura Black, Barry Blank, Robert Blumberg & Andrea Yates, Neil Brandt, Annette Brooks, Shirley Brown, Elizabeth Buley, Jacqueline Bulmer, Robert & Anne Burr, Michael Burton, Charles & Linda Busfield, Thelma Cabaniss, John & June Caspersen, Joan Casterlin, Darlene Ceremello, Joseph Chan, Clark Charitable Trust, Cindy Clark, James Clark, Shirley Ann Coffey, Gale Cohen-Demarco, Myrna Cohen, Alice Conkey, Petie Cook-Chisum, Susana & Dave Crow, Musa Cunningham, Chris Dacus, Patricia Daly, Phyllis Daugherty, Christopher Delevoryas, Linda Dennis, Ursula Dicks, Judith Ditfurth, Marina Drake, Anne Dubin, Kay Dunaway, Terri Dunlap, Linda Dyer, Michelle Eaton, Tenya Marie Economou, Gloria Eddie, Judith Embry, Beverly Englishman, Dorothy Fairweather, Barbara Feild, Stephanie Ferneyhough, Michael Fikani, Patricia Forkan, Janet Forman, Elissa Blake Free & Bill Nooter, Christine French & William Deridder, Madeline Lia Duncan, Paul Gallaher, Gary Galloway, Austin Gates, Margaret Gebhard, Heidi George, Terrie Gerber, Alanna Gertz, Debra Giambattista, Johanna Goering, Roslyn Goldstein, Ronald Graham, Dr. Roberta Gray, Marilyn Grindley, Harriet Gross, Odette Grosz, Judy Grunger, Diana Hadgis, Mark Hagan, Patricia Hammell, Barbara Hardin, Susan Harrison, Patricia Haslett, Constance Hawes, John Herbert Hays, Claire Heiser, Clarence E. Heller Charitable Foundation, Don Henrico, Henry Family Foundation, Nancy Herbert, Kathryn Hert, Lisa Hlavacek, Mary & Frank Hoffman, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Holt, Alice Holzman, Martin & Sharon Hornstein, H. Hubbell, Delores & Robert Hughes, Colleen Hustead, Mr. & Mrs. Pieter Hye, Sharon Jaffe, Jewish Communal Fund, Carol & Bruce Jodar, Gilbert Kachmar, Jerome Kahn, Sally Karste, Eleanor Kaufer, Constance Kheel, Sharon Kilburg, Molly Kingston, Sheryl Kinser, Alan Kneier, Gayle Koan, Ann & Bill Koros, Susan Kosakowski, Heather & Lawrence Kren, Chinny & Nanditha Krishna, Mildred Krisik, Lynne Kuchenreuther, John Laden, Kevin Lahey, Mia Lancaster/Place for Cats, Gillian Lange, Harold B. Larson Charitable Trust, Elaine & Tony La Russa, Carol Ann Lawson, Linda Leas, Gina Lee, Irving Lillien, Barb & Greg Lomow, Harriet Lucas, Susanne Mahar, Alysoun Mahoney & Greg Reiter, Tim & Jackie Martin, Linden Martineau, Patricia McGuire, Paula McKenna, Karen McNeil, Melissa’s Rescue/Mimi Wriedt, Judy & Henry Meincke, Nazen Merjian, Lola Merritt, Marilee Meyer, Marilyn Miller, William Morrison, Jo Ann Neville, Carol Novak, Carrie Nutter, Evelyn Oynebraaten, Steven Pagani, Margot Palma, Carolynn Parker, Gerhard Paskusz, Jacque Peipert, Kermit Phillips, Mary Pipkin, Jane Power, K.P. Rajan, Virginia Ramm, Joann Randall, Joseph Regan, Mr. & Mrs. George Rethati, Dr. Charles Romesburg, Arlene & Craig Rosborough, Nicholas Rosen, Ronald Rosenkranz, Paul Rosenthal, Lyn Ruby, Kathy Ruopp, Nancie Sailor, Dr. Isis Sanchez, Astrid Sanai, Yvonne Saunders, Cindy Sautter, Lela Sayward, Robert & Nancy Schlosser, Jill & Bill Sedam, Linda Serfass, Stephen Serota, Sanjay Shah, Sid Shapiro & Linda Kelson, Barbara Sheridan, Kathleen Shopa, Joan Silaco, Magda Simopoulos, Lindy & Marvin Sobel, Kathleen Spain, Elizabeth Stacy, George Stassinopoulos, Miriam & John Steinke, Jody & Jeffrey Steren, Jan Sternfeld, Marilyn Stewart/Alpha Canine Sanctuary, Davida Streett, Marcia Summers, Viji Sundaram, Cristina Suzuki, Joanna Swanson, Joseph Swierkosz, Miriam Tamburro, Michael Tedesco, Dee Tharpe, Judith Traite, John Twyman, Leroy Walters, Nai-Yu Wang, Drs. Charles & Patricia Wentz, Ruth Wiley, Kelly Williamson, Hilde Wilson, Victoria Windsor, Rowan Wolf, Barbara Wolff, Louise Wunsch, Judy Youngman, John Youril and Margaret Cleek, Audrey Yuse, Jim Zabcik, Theresa Ziadie, Marion Zola



The puppy that came for Christmas

by Megan Rix

Plume Books (c/o Penguin USA, 375 Hudson St., New York, NY 10014), 2011. 246 pages, paperback. \$14.95.



The title of *The puppy that came for Christmas* is both misleading and ungrammatical, implying that the puppy is an inanimate object. The book is not a Christmas story, though the puppy arrives at Christmas, and is not a knockoff, either, of Fund for Animals founder Cleveland Amory’s 1987 best seller *The Cat Who Came for Christmas*.

But the titular echo is probably no accident. Plume Books, the publisher of *The puppy that came for Christmas*, is an imprint of Penguin USA, Amory’s publisher, for whom *The Cat Who Came for Christmas* remains a highly profitable franchise. The first of a series centered on Amory’s Christmas Eve adoption of a stray kitten he named Polar Bear, *The Cat Who Came for Christmas* has returned to the best seller lists five times in various reprints and new formats, selling more than a million copies.

A sequel, *The Cat and the Curmudgeon* (1990), is also still in print and has also remained a steady seller for more than 20 years.

The puppy that came for Christmas author Megan Rix never wanted a dog until she visited Japan. Intrigued that Japanese people often line up to rent dogs by the hour, she rented a dog too, and became sold on canine companionship.

Back in her native England, Rix read a newspaper article about Helper Dogs, an organization that trains dogs for disabled people. Like many other service dog training societies, Helper Dogs starts their training regimen by placing puppies in homes for acclimation to living among humans. Later the pups are reclaimed to receive extensive training as service companions, learning to perform tasks on command such as picking up keys, opening doors, grabbing a book off a shelf, and turning off light switches. Rix and husband Ian volunteered to raise puppies for Helper Dogs.

Their first pup was Emma, a yellow Lab. Helper Dogs provided Rix with food and supplies, as well as hints about puppy behavior, but Rix nonetheless found that life with a puppy was “like none I’d experienced before.”

Emma woke early for food and to frolic, as most puppies do. Rix wanted to huddle under the covers. But in no time Rix found herself surprised at her increasing attachment to Emma. The garden area where Emma plays and relieved herself was secure, but one day Rix became frantic because she could not find the pup. In a panic, she called Ian, only to later find Emma snuggled up asleep.

Helper Dogs introduced the couple to people whose independence relies on trained dogs like Emma, including a wheelchair-bound young woman who was hit by a car while bicycling. A Helper Dog opened up her world.

Surrendering Emma after having her for a year poked a hole in the couple’s hearts. Other puppies followed, including Traffy, who became their own dog, but Emma is remembered with special fondness.

—Debra J. White

Puppy millers go from malls to web (from page 16)

and other unsanitary conditions typical of puppy mills.”

Attorney Ted Leopold, of Palm Beach Gardens, Florida, filed a lawsuit against Purebred Breeders and owner Jason Halberg on behalf of HSUS and 11 named plaintiffs who say they bought unhealthy puppies from the company. “We’re going to do everything we can to shut them down,” Leopold told *Palm Beach Post* staff writer Jane Musgrave.

U.S. law enforcement agencies at all levels cumulatively impounded 4,607 animals from alleged puppy mills in 2011, according to case reports collected by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. This was about 400 more than were known to have been impounded in 2010. Impoundments in breeder neglect cases topped 4,500 for the first time in 2005, dropped to 3,000 just two years later, then soared to 8,000 in 2008 and 10,000 in 2009.

Hit them with a 2-by-4!

More than 30,000 people who care about animals will read this 2-by-4" ad.

We'll let you have it for just \$75—or \$195 for three issues—or \$515 for a year.

Then you can let them have it.

It's the only 2-by-4 to use in the battle for public opinion.


ANIMAL PEOPLE

360-579-2505

DOGS DESERVE BETTER

IS TRANSFORMING

VICK'S BAD NEWZ KENNELS!



SUPPORT THE GOOD NEWZ REHAB CENTER FOR CHAINED AND PENNED DOGS

www.dogsdeservebetter.org

P.O. Box 23, Tipton, PA 16684

Kalahari Dream by Chris Mercer & Bev Pervan

Paperback: <<http://amzn.to/vLHjhv>>. Download for Kindle: <<http://amzn.to/vYINJk>>. Download for iPad and all other eReaders: <<http://bit.ly/sFM2Wb>>. 302 pages, including 100 photos. \$9.99.



On an overnight stay in Kuruman, South Africa, deep in the Kalahari desert, wildlife enthusiasts Chris Mercer and his wife Bev Pervan asked about land for sale. Purchasing a rundown 1,500-acre farm, in 1998 they opened the Kalahari Raptor Centre, the first wildlife rehabilitation center in the Northern Cape Province.

Mercer, a former attorney who turned to farming before taking up wildlife rehab, describes the huge renovation project that they undertook to start the project as prolonged chaos, but “The transformation from the tired, degraded farm we had bought, to the luscious, rich parkland we now owned, was quite extraordinary,” he writes. “It was rather like buying an old tin mug at an auction, and then finding out that it was made of pure gold.”

After completion Mercer and Pervan met a veterinarian who was moving to Britain. They offered to house all of his captive birds, the first occupants in their new center, but permits were required. They had no idea what was ahead.

Their often contentious relationship with South African provincial wildlife officials continued with permits to bring in injured or sick animals often being denied or withheld without explanation. Permits which should have been valid for the lives of animals who could not be released were sometimes issued for only three months. This resulted in extra costs for the rehab center and sometimes in lost lives.

Pervan persisted, however, to build bridges with wildlife officials, reporting the arrival of any bird or animal punctually, and taking time to phone and ask for advice.

“The policy-makers were hostile but on a personal level, she made connections to benefit the rehab center,” recalls Mercer.

The book describes in exquisite detail the caracals, meerkats, antelopes, and raptors whom they nursed back to health and returned to the wild. The caracals, who by law were previously killed as livestock predators, were released only after a legal battle that went to the South African Supreme Court.

Remembers Pervan of a caracal release, “We watched the first one out. Poozer walked out quietly and calmly, not running, just looking around curiously. She stopped at the water trough, sniffed at it, but did not drink. She looked back, then very slowly and quietly walked off to start a new life. All that remained of her presence were our memories and footprints in the sand. It was a magical moment and one I will never forget.”

The Kalahari desert, rich in animal and plant life, at least for now, covers nearly all of Botswana and parts of South Africa and Namibia. But the habitat is stressed by climate change, a growing human population, and mismanagement. Mercer and Pervan set up an education center for local school children to teach about kindness to animals and respect for the environment.

The Kalahari Raptor Centre continues, but Mercer and Pervan in 2004 reluctantly turned it over to new management, retiring due to age and injuries.

—Debra J. White

Wildlife Heroes by Julie Scardina & Jeff Flocken

Running Press (2300 Chestnut St., Suite 200, Philadelphia, PA 19103), 2012. 264 pages, paperback. \$20.00.



Wildlife Heroes co-authors Julie Scardina and Jeff Flocken profile 40 people who do extraordinary things for animals. Nguyen Van Thai, for example, as a youth in Vietnam watched people dig up pangolins, a small Asian animal sometimes called a scaly ant-eater. Prized for meat and scales believed to have medicinal value, pangolins have become the most often poached mammals in Asia, and are rapidly being extirpated from much of their range.

“As I watched the juvenile climb onto the back of its mother I was very sad, knowing they were headed for the cooking pot,” recalls Van Thai.

After attending forestry school, Van Thai opened a small pangolin rescue center outside Cuc Phuong National Park. Working diligently with authorities to combat the illegal trade in pangolins. Van Thai’s determination has inspired the opening of two more pangolin rescue centers.

American Steve Galster didn’t start out in wildlife rescue. Rather, he tracked down black market operations that smuggled guns, drugs, and other illicit goods. In 1991 the Environmental Investigation Agency employed Galster to look into an African smuggling ring that dealt with weapons and wildlife. Discovering a thriving illegal trade in elephant ivory

and rhino horns sweeping through southern Africa, Galster transferred his investigative skills to anti-poaching work, exposing links between commerce in products such as bear bile, shark fins, and tropical orchids, and more traditional branches of organized crime. The illegal wildlife traffic, worldwide, is believed to be worth at least \$20 billion annually.

Galster’s passion for protecting wildlife was featured in a 2007 CNN series called *Planet in Peril*. He hosted Animal Planet’s *Crime Scene Wild* and was seen in *National Geographic*’s television series *Crimes Against Nature*.

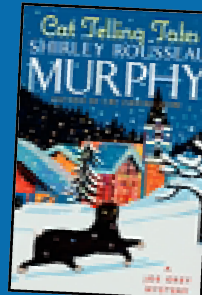
Wildlife Heroes is an uplifting set of stories, offering hope for change. Profiled are people who dedicate their lives to saving such species as flamingos in South America, Mongolian wild horses, and gorillas in central Africa. Each two-to-three page story draws the reader into the life of the profile subject, and the lives of the animals being saved.

How sad that so many beautiful creatures are threatened because of greed, ignorance and vanishing habitat.

—Debra J. White.

Cat Telling Tales by Shirley Rousseau Murphy

William Morrow (10 E. 53rd St., New York, NY 10022), 2011. 373 pages, hardcover. \$19.99.



Mysteries don’t top my reading list, but feline sleuth Joe Grey and his crime-solving sidekicks, two scrappy cats named Dulcie and Kit, are entertaining in Shirley Rousseau Murphy’s 18th novel, *Cat Telling Tales*. The action takes place in the coastal community of Molena Point, California, where Joe always seems to be involved in solving murders. Plucky and persistent, Joe tracks down details and shares them with police chief Max Harper, who makes the arrests.

In *Cat Telling Tales*, fire leaves a 12-year old boy homeless. His guardian Hesmerria, an older alcoholic, is found dead amidst the ashes. To find out why Hesmerria didn’t escape, Joe sniffs around for clues. Did someone want her dead? And if so, why?

Meanwhile, Debbie Kraft invites herself and her two children to live with Joe’s human family because of money woes. That puts Joe into a snit. He doesn’t want to be around the chaos, especially after one of the kids whacks him. Joe’s hackles rise when he learns that Debbie’s estranged mother is none other than Hesmerria, the dead woman. Debbie, who claimed to be broke, has a stash of money she is evidently keeping secret. And Debbie’s ex-husband is involved in shady real estate deals.

Murphy touches on the plight of pets who lost their homes during the mortgage collapse: “The saddest victims of the downturn, Ryan thought, were the abandoned pets left behind like broken toys for trash pick-up, innocent animals who had become victims of a vast financial war.”

Several hundred dogs, cats, horses and other domestic pets were abandoned in empty homes by stressed-out owners who fled job loss and foreclosure. Thousands of pets were surrendered to shelters or simply dumped.

To find out how Joe Grey unravels the mystery, you’ll have to read *Cat Telling Tales*.

—Debra J. White

Criminal justice

VICTORVILLE, California—Convicted on December 6, 2012 of committing the 2009 contract murder of Jesus Rocha Sr. on his chicken ranch near Helendale, California, Edgar Gutierrez, 40, and David Gomez, 18, face life in prison without parole. Co-defendant Oscar Acosta, who testified against them, could receive 35 years to life in prison. A fourth co-defendant, Jose Sosa, who acted as lookout during the murder and also testified against the others, is expected to receive a sentence of 13 years and eight months. Gutierrez allegedly paid Gomez and Acosta \$5,000 each to kill a man who lived with Rocha whom Gutierrez claimed had not paid him \$10,000 in connection with arranging the sale of a gamecock. They killed Rocha when Rocha found them on the property.

GUANZHOU, China—Huang Guang, deputy director of agriculture in Bajia township, Guangdong province, was on December 31, 2011 charged with killing Guangdong People’s Congress representative Long Liyuan and injuring another man, Huang Hen, by poisoning a cat meat hotpot that the three of them shared on December 23. All three fell ill, but only Long Liyuan died. The Guangzhou-based *Southern Metropolis Daily* reported that Long Liyuan, a billionaire in the logging industry, had paid Huang Guang “at least 3.5 million yuan for various business-related services and other benefits, such as inside information on government projects, taking advantage of his official title,” but had not paid Huang Guang for services in connection with a recent deal that fell through.

TIRUPATI, India—Alleged wild boar poacher Syamari, 49, of Nagarimadugu village on December 18, 2011 electrocuted himself in the act of retrieving a boar carcass from one of his own electrified traps.

Birding crimes

WASHINGTON D.C.—Convicted in District of Columbia Superior Court of misdemeanor attempted cruelty to animals on October 31, 2011, anti-feral cat ornithologist **Nico Dauphine** was on December 14, 2011 sentenced to do 120 hours of community service, spend a year on probation, and pay a fine of \$100, with 180 days in jail suspended. Dauphine is prohibited from volunteering or working with cats during her time on probation. A security camera caught Dauphine allegedly trying to poison cats on March 2, 2011. Employed at the time by the National Zoo, Dauphine has authored papers attacking neuter/return feral cat control which have been distributed and cited by the American Bird Conservancy and the Wildlife Society.

In other alleged crimes by birders:

- **Agronomist Gregory F. Kerr**, 53, of River Falls, Wisconsin, on December 12, 2011 pleaded not guilty to a felony charge of mistreatment of animals causing death. Kerr was charged with shooting his neighbor’s cat in May 2011.
- **John G. Rocha**, 82, of Windsor, Connecticut, was on January 4, 2012 charged with illegally shooting a black bear who damaged his bird feeder.

There is no better way to remember animals or animal people than with an ANIMAL PEOPLE memorial. Send donations (any amount), with address for acknowledgement, if desired, to P.O. Box 960 Clinton, WA 98236-0960

OBITUARIES

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

Elizabeth Ann Murphy Lemlich, 83, of Bellevue, Ohio, died on November 2, 2011 of a respiratory ailment. “Shy, tiny and usually quiet, she picketed companies for animal testing, sprung animal traps during walks through woods near her Bellevue home, and adopted cats nobody else wanted,” recalled Sharon Coolidge in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. “She was always very peaceful,” affirmed her husband, Robert Lemlich, 85, whom she dated for 19 years before their 1975 marriage, “but one thing she would not tolerate was abusing animals in her presence.” A former schoolteacher in Dayton, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Mrs. Lemlich later wrote a book about her teaching experience.

Lynn M. Gorfinkle, 64, of Redding, Connecticut, died on December 25, 2011 in Danbury Hospital. The longtime president of the Animal Rights Alliance of Fairfield County, and active in cat rescue with her friend Natalie Jarnstadt of Project Save A Cat, Gorfinkle was best known for opposition to deer hunting and culling. Gorfinkle “would not, if she were stranded on a desert island with only a rabbit, eat that rabbit in order to survive,” wrote Rob Inglis of *Yale Daily News* in 2006. “She thinks that modern-day American sport hunters—especially deer hunters—are morally deficient and probably ‘hung like hamsters.’” Hunting media denounced Gorfinkle from coast to coast three years later, after a bowhunter wounded a deer who fled to the Gorfinkle property before dying. Her husband Mike Gorfinkle refused to allow the hunter to retrieve the deer. “If someone’s going to eat that deer, I want it to be natural predators, not some hunter,” Lynn Gorfinkle told reporters. Coyotes dragged away the carcass about two weeks later.

Eldon Hughes, 80, died of prostate cancer on December 4, 2011 at his home in Joshua Tree, California. Active in the Sierra Club and desert habitat advocacy for most of his life, Hughes “was first moved by the desert in the late 1930s, when his mother took him camping in Palm Canyon near Palm Springs and to Death Valley,” recalled David Danelski of the *Riverside Press-Enterprise*. “Dubbed by many the ‘John Muir of the desert’ for his work to preserve wild lands,” Danelski wrote, “his work spurred passage of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994, which created the 1.6-million-acre Mojave National Preserve. He and his wife took five baby desert tortoises to the Oval Office when President Bill Clinton signed the bill.”

Walter Rave, 66, died on December 10, 2011 of burns suffered three nights earlier in a fire at his home in Takoma Park, Maryland. “For decades, the bearded six-foot-three-inch Vietnam vet was a fixture in Takoma Park, an imposing figure who brandished a bloodied fox pelt clamped in a steel leg trap that he swung from a long chain as he walked,” wrote Steve Hendrix of the *Washington Post*. Humane Society of the U.S. factory farming campaign manager Paul Shapiro was among the activists who were with Rave when he died. Hendrix noted, adding that “Ingrid Newkirk, co-founder and president of PETA, called Rave’s hospital room twice to say goodbye. Rave, one of the group’s first volunteers, designed the first PETA T-shirt, she said.”

Pak Mahmud, 52, a caretaker at the Selamanik Zoo in Banjarnegara, Central Java, Indonesia, forgot to lock a cage door and was killed on December 12, 2011 while putting down food for a tiger.

CLASSIFIEDS—\$1.00 a word! • anpeople@whidbey.com
POB 960, Clinton, WA 98236 • 360-579-2505 • fax 360-579-2575

www.youtube.com/watch?v=-0JXcPxkSGE
Based on Hindu mythology, this is the story of Yudisthira, a pious king whose place in Heaven is determined by his love for a dog. Animated by Wolf Clifton in the style of an Indonesian shadow puppet play.

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

Want Art that Reflects Your Values? WWW.LITTLEGIRLLOOKING.COM sells unique Art for Animal/Environmental Advocates. Dogs Deserve Better or your favorite Animal Charity receives 15-50% of the profits.

Register your pro-animal organization at **www.worldanimal.net**



MEMORIALS

In memory of Glenn Mayer, DVM: caring, knowledgeable, "pets' second-best friend," and my vet for over 30 years.
He died too young, and will be missed by many two- and four-legged sentient beings.
—*Barbara Hardin*

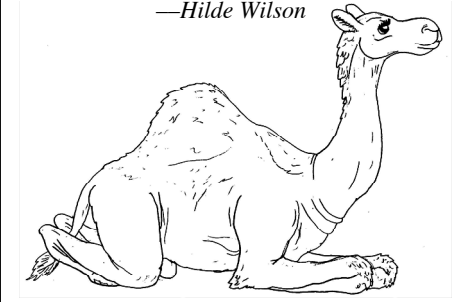
In memory of Que #1: Dear Que, you were so special. You will be in our hearts always. Seven years you survived on your own, and ten years at my house were wonderful, and our three trips to Germany—just you and me. I miss you.
—*Hilde Wilson and Que #2*

In memory of Tiger, the cat with a human mind.
—*Elizabeth Buley*

In memory of Mom, Dad, Karen, Shadow, and BeeGee.
—*Lindy Sobel*

In memory of Sputnik, 12, the Chihuahua companion of Compassionate Crusaders founder Debasis Chakrabarti. Sputnik had more than 5,000 Facebook friends,

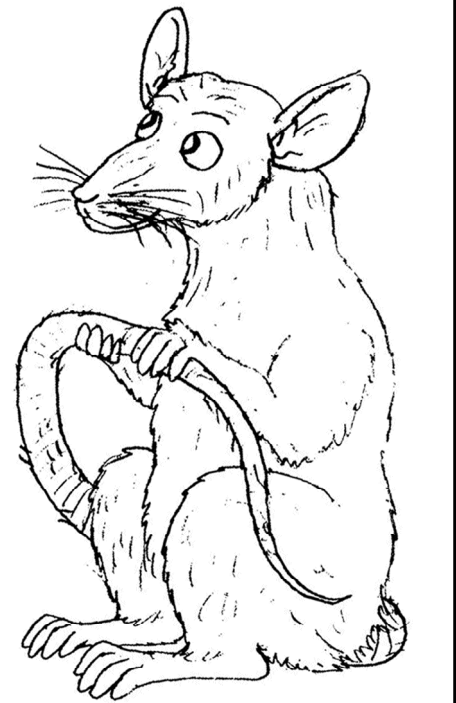
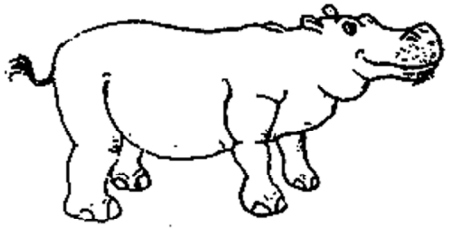
In memory of the poor camel sacrificed in honor of the Libyan fighters who died overthrowing Moammar Gadhafi. A photo of the terrified and screaming camel, taken as he was prepared for sacrifice in Tripoli’s main square, was printed in the *Wall Street Journal* (10/1-2/11). Who knows how many more end up like this?
—*Hilde Wilson*



Ramdass, 52, forest-watcher-in-charge in Hulikal East, near Conoor, India, in the Nilgiris Hills, was on November 19, 2011 trampled by one of two female elephants, who along with a calf had strayed out of protected habitat in the Kallar Forest about six months earlier. The elephants had been recently harassed by forest-watchers and villagers who sought to return them to the forest.

Jason Mendes-Pinto, a teacher and herpetologist in his early twenties, died of leptospirosis on December 27, 2011 in Santarem, Para, Brazil. How he contracted leptospirosis, carried by spirochetes most often found in rat urine, is unknown. He was author of four published scientific papers, with publication of four more pending.

Marius Els, 40, a retired South African army major turned farmer in the Free State province, was killed in the Vaal River on November 12, 2011 by his pet hippopotamus Humphrey. Rescued from a flood on the Vaal in 2005, Humphrey was sold to Els at the age of about five months. Els, who also kept a giraffe and a rhinoceros, swam with Humphrey and rode on his back, despite many warnings that hippos cannot be successfully domesticated. Humphrey earlier in 2011 chased golfers at a nearby course, treed a man and his grandson who were canoeing on the Vaal, and allegedly killed calves belonging to Els’ business partner.



In memory of the rat I found hurt in the middle of the road at dusk tonight: you died, but at least you died in a warm box with prayers; thank you for reminding me how much I like rats, and how much rats need the help of animal people.
—*Kim Bartlett, 12/30/11*

In memory of Marti Kheel, of Berkeley, California.
—*Karen McNeil*

In memory of Marti Kheel.
—*Nelson Keyes*

In memory of Lore Frank.
—*Anne Dubin*

In memory of Penny, 23, beloved dog of Hazel Mortensen.

Richard Gerbasi, 55, director of operations for the Connecticut Humane Society, killed himself on December 12, 2011. “Richard was the former vice president of operations and field services at Lollypop Farm, the Humane Society of Greater Rochester,” recalled Alice Calabrese, president and chief executive officer of the organization. “He was also a member of the National Animal Rescue & Sheltering Coalition board,” having cofounded the organization after meeting the other cofounders during Hurricane Katrina disaster relief operations. In addition, Calabrese said, Gervasi “was a volunteer board member of Rochester’s Project Exile, and in the past volunteered for Horses Friend, working with at risk children and horses. He was also one of the key individuals in developing the Society of Animal Welfare Administrators directors of operations meetings, which later developed into annual management conferences.”

Jenna O’Grady Donley, 26, of Sydney, Australia, was on December 7, 2011 fatally trampled by a Bornean pygmy elephant at the Tabin Wildlife Reserve in Lahad Datu, Malaysia. Donley had paused on a hike to photograph the bull elephant, who was in musth. Donley’s friend Ashley Kelly, 25, and a Tabin Wildlife Resort tour guide escaped. A former sanctuary volunteer in South Africa, Donley was to receive her veterinary degree from Sydney University on December 16. She had earned academic honors for her thesis on renal failure in big cats.

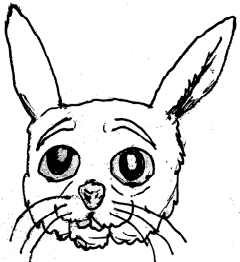
Tavus Momberg, 29, a guide at the Makweti Safari Lodge between Vaalwater and Lephalale, South Africa, was fatally trampled on November 6, 2011 by an elephant he tried to photograph about 200 yards from the lodge.

Your love for animals can go on forever.

The last thing we want is to lose our friends, but you can help continue our vital educational mission with a bequest to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**

[a 501(c)(3) charitable corporation, federal ID# 14-1752216]

Animal People, Inc.,
PO Box 960, Clinton WA 98236
Ask for our free brochure *Estate Planning for Animal People*





Cooperative Buying Program Save Money Today... *Save The Pets of Tomorrow*

The Pet Savers Foundation wants to help animal welfare organizations maximize their limited financial resources. The Pet Saver's Cooperative Buying Program allows organizations of all sizes to take advantage of high-volume purchasing power for discounts on high-quality products. These products can be used in-house, or to start a retail program. Participation is easy & membership is **FREE!**

Together we can save more lives of homeless animals and enhance the lives of those saved.



Read about our partners in saving lives...



A Henry Schein Company

Butler Schein Animal Health is recognized as the leading distributor of veterinary supplies for companion animals, including: pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, instruments, and surgical supplies. Your organization will benefit from their technology, wide range of products, attractive pricing, and world-class customer service.



Midwest Homes for Pets is an innovator in training cages. The best products at an attractive price. Buy crates below regular wholesale prices and stock them in your retail space to sell to adopters. Or, sell crates to adopters who purchase directly from the Pet Savers Foundation via credit card (shipping charges additional).



SIGN UP TODAY FOR SAVINGS!

To receive a free registration form

Call: 1.800.233.7544 • Fax: 516.883.1595

www.petsavers.org

Meet the American Mutt-i-gree,TM a dog whose day has come.

There are more than 50 million wonderful mixed-breed dogs in the U.S. today, and tragically, so many of them are euthanized each year. At the same time, millions of purebred puppies are bred by cruel puppy mills and irresponsible breeders that sell these innocent puppies to pet stores.

The Pet Savers Foundation, and its shelter partners, including North Shore Animal League America (the world's largest no-kill animal shelter) want to change all that with the American Mutt-i-grees Club.

Visit www.muttigrees.org to join forces with other mixed-breed dog owners—a group over 25 million strong—to spread the word that adopting a puppy or adult dog from a shelter is the right choice to save loving dogs from almost certain death. Join the American Mutt-i-grees Club, where membership definitely has its benefits, including expert pet advice, advocacy, shopping, a fun child-targeted site, and so much more. Best of all, when members make purchases on the site, they help support our mission to save dogs.

www.muttigrees.org



Find out how Kathryn Erbe, star of "Law and Order: Criminal Intent", a Mutt-i-gree owner and club member, is rallying dog owners across the country to help end animal cruelty, and how you can help too.

www.muttigrees.org



ADVOCACY • ADOPTION • EDUCATION • MEMBERSHIP • VALUES

