WASHINGOTON D.C.—The U.S. Department of Agriculture on June 29, 2006 released a draft summary of a $91 million battle plan to combat any U.S. outbreaks of a “highly pathogenic avian influenza,” such as the H5N1 strain that has killed more than 130 people worldwide since 1996.

The plan discusses migratory bird surveillance, the bird-breeding industry, poultry dealers, live-bird markets, auctions, and slaughterhouses, but appears to make no specific reference to foie gras farming, a $25 million a year branch of poultry pro-
duction with just three major U.S. produc-
ers, whose farms are concentrated in upstate New York and northern California.

The odds that H5N1 or any other deadly influenza might hit the U.S. through foie gras farming may be incalculably low—but if H5N1 begins killing human poultry workers in Europe, as it has since 2003 in Southeast Asia, experts suspect the lethal crossover might begin on the sprawling foie gras farms of southwestern France and parts of Hungary.

There are so far no known cases of H5N1 being transmitted through con-
sumption of foie gras, but the paste-like substance is made from the macerated livers of artificially fattened ducks and geese. As the birds of both are among the body sites infected by H5N1, Japan quickly banned imports of French-produced foie gras, as well as all other French poultry products after H5N1 was found on a French turkey farm in March 2006.

As Japan is not a large importer of most French poultry products, the ban accounted for relatively little of a 90% drop in French poultry exports during the next few weeks—a $130 million hit. French experts with the International Union for the Protection of Exotic Species (U.I.P.E.S.) warned in a 2005 report that European Union farms were protected somewhat under protocols that quarantine producers by region rather than by individual farms.

(continued on page 9)

FOIE GRAS VECTOR FOR HSN1?

China tries to rewrite the prescription for tigers

HONG KONG—Trying to redraft world opinion about tiger conservation, in loops of reopening legal commerce in tiger parts, the State Forestry Administration of China during the second week of June 2006 hosted visits to two major tiger farms by four outside “experts.”

Three of them soon extensively praised Chinese tiger programs in published statements.

Free market economic advocate Baron Mitra, who directs the Liberty Institute in Delhi, India, in a guest column for India Today unfavorably compared the faltering Indian effort to conserve wild tigers with the Chinese proliferation of tigers in captivity.

“There are around 20 tiger-breeding facilities in China,” Mitra stated. “While most are small, some are quite large. A 40-ha tiger and bear park in the town of Guinhu houses around 1,000 tigers. This is a major tourist des-
tination, but the revenue from tourism is nowhere near adequate to meet the cost of rais-
ing a tiger. To meet the expense,” Mitra asserted, “this park has been completely mort-
gaged to banks. Some years ago, it had to destroy a stock of bones from dead tigers, because the cost of refrigeration was too high. “Yet Chinese entrepreneurs and (continued on page 11)

Norwegian buyer declares whaling moratorium after IWC ban holds

OSLO, ST. KITTS, TOKYO—The Norwegian fish wholesaling firm Norges Rafslagflak on July 7, 2006 asked whaling ships not to stop killing whales because there is insufficient market for whale meat to warrant more whal-
ing this year.

“We don’t have buyers for more whales than those already shot. Therefore we are sending out a message to halt the hunt,” Norges Rafslagflak spokesperson Hermod Larsen told NRK, the Norwegian national broadcasting company.

Larsen is the Norges Rafslagflak reg-
nional director for Lofoten, the hub of the Nor-
wegian whaling industry. Norges Rafslagflak is the only major buyer of whale carcasses.

“It is not possible now, for those who don’t have their own [storage] facilities, to shoot more whales for the time being,” Larsen added.

Norges Rafslagflak whalers had landed only 444 of the quota of 1,052 minke whales uni-
laterally allocated for 2006 by the Norwegian government, which has for 12 years defied the 20-year-old International Whaling Commiss-
ion moratorium on commercial whaling.

Other whaling industry representa-
tives hinted that Norges Rafslagflak might resume buying whales after the three-week national summer holiday ends on August 7.

Norges Rafslagflak likewise suspended whale-hunting in July 1999, after Greenpeace documented that the company still had frozen whale meat in storage from 1986, the first year of the IWC moratorium.

“Norway dramatically increased its

whaling quota this year to make a political statement, but that is backfiring now,” commented Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society spokesperson Sue Fisher.

“They did not get their quota last year,” said Sea Shepherd Conservation Society founder Paul Watson, “and the reason is simple. There are just not as many whales in the North Atlantic as the Norwegians consis-
tently claim that there are.”

Norges Rafslagflak suspended whaling this year three days after “Eagle Norwegian whalers gunned down a whale before the eyes of tourists on a whale-watching expedi-
tion,” reported Nina Bergland explained. “Called ‘whale safari’s locally, whale-wat-
ching has become an increasingly popular tourist attraction in recent years.”

In Norway, as in Japan, the whaling industry is sustained and subsidized largely in tribute to the political clout of the fishing industry, allied with nationalists whose voting strength is in socially conservative coastal regions. The fishing industry fears the prece-
dent that the IWC whaling moratorium sets for international restrictions on exploitation of sea life.

Nationalist politicians exploit the social conservation of fishing communities whose economic base has collapsed with declining fish stocks.

Japanese whaling is in truth an

(continued on page 6)
Dear Partner,

I put a jug of water down, in the hot sun, and I moved about fifty feet away and sat down in the shade of a huge tree.

Jodi was watching me, and when I was far enough away, she got up from under a bush and she trotted over to the first clean water she’d had in days.

Looking through my binoculars, I noticed that she had a huge hole in her right arm... a terribly infected, painful wound that could have made her very sick at the least.

But when I got up to walk over to her with some food in my hand, Jodi ran off.

This went on all day long. I would move near her and then Jodi would run off. I’d put a morsel down on the ground, whistle at her and quickly walk away... and then she’d come back to eat it.

One time I tried my cage trap. But Jodi was too afraid of it to even go near the dish of food that I put in front of it.

It was 99 degrees in the shade and I was getting really tired and thirsty myself. But I had to rescue Jodi.

Without immediate medical attention, things would only get worse for her.

After a whole day, and many failed rescue attempts, I couldn’t think of anything else to do. Exhausted, I just laid down under my tree, closed my eyes and hoped for a miracle.

It happened in an instant! My prayer was answered. An idea popped into my head, and I just knew it would work.

About a quarter of a mile away was the old fenced yard that I built in the wilderness for a very hard rescue. If I could get Jodi to follow me all the way over there... and then go into the yard! Jumping to my feet, I called out to Jodi and tossed some food toward her. She got up and came over to eat it. Then I began hiking over to that beautiful yard!

Every twenty feet or so, I’d turn around and toss another morsel to Jodi behind me and she’d stop to eat it... then she’d follow me again, hoping for another treat. We did this all the way to the yard! Once I was inside, I threw a bunch of treats into the far corner and I moved away so Jodi would come in and run over to the food. She did.

Then I slowly circled around to the gate and closed her in. I was ecstatic... after a long, hot day, this hungry, suffering, injured dog was saved!

It took about an hour to get her maneuvered into a cage so I could lift her into our van for the long ride to our hospital. On the way, I blasted our van’s rear air conditioning so Jodi would be comfortable.

The next morning Jodi had surgery on her arm. She’s recovering now. But I can tell that she’s terribly afraid of being abandoned again. We have to convince her, daily, that she is safe and that thanks to people like you, she will be here with us for the rest of her life... never to be hungry or hurt again.

For the animals,

Leo
Leo Grillo, founder

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

Attention: Rescuers and Shelters

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

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

That’s why we now build the deluxe “stucco” version. Our materials cost for this stucco version is about $400, while you can put up the simple building for under $150. Good news! We put all the building instructions for both versions on video tape for anyone to use, or copy in its entirety. And it’s FREE! To help us help precious animals, besides our own 859 dogs and 552 cats, please get this video today and pass it around!

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

Write today to get your free video, and then build a house your dog will truly love and enjoy. Send to: D.E.L.T.A. Rescue, P.O. Box 9, Glendale, CA 91209. Or call us at 661-269-4010 and get it faster!
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OLIVE ABRAMS is a recovering species in advancement, her autography will be considered for use, but will not be returned unless accompanied by

Or the 12 people who still head the same organizations, 11 were founders or cofounders. None came to their present positions after 1986.

Approximately half of the general animal advocacy and anti-violence group leadership in the U.S. has changed over the past 20 years, according to a series of crucial sexuality experiments on brain-damaged cats. Never before had anti-violence activists stopped research that was already funded and underway. This was a consequence of the U.S. bicentennial celebration and the near-bankruptcy of New York itself, the late Henry Sprucll's leadership of the Union of 2013. The current edition reviews 121 leading organizations.

Beverly Sanger, whose description of the 1974 opus Animal Liberation as Spira's house guest, Spira had already researched the 3,000-year recorded history of animal sacrifice and human cruelty, the specific time, place, or issue that marked a definitive defeat for the cause of the animals in the court of U.S. public opinion. Spira could not find record of any elected leader speaking in favor of animal suffering, as opposed to the animal rights movement. However, the result of having his book published, that first and only peer-reviewed intellectual research that almost always included pets to spokespersonship, good husbandry, and not “sacrificing” animals unnecessarily.

Spira felt compelled that his statement that animal activists had not achieved more after the 1986 passage of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act and the 1971 expansion of the act into the much broader range of Animal Welfare Act of today. The time had come, he believed, for animal activists to seize their power at the polls, to persuade and not to be persuaded.

Spira’s American Museum of Natural History campaign is remembered as the beginning of the animal rights movement. But Spira’s own organization, Animal Rights International, suppliers impetus rather than institutional direction. Early institutional support came from groups founded somewhat earlier, all still under the direction of their founders. These groups provided the value of establishing a young, new, and different identity from the mainstream human cause.

The National Catholic Animal Welfare Society in 1977 became the International Society for Animal Rights. Other “chapter members” of the animal rights movement included the Fund for Animals, Friends of Animals, United Action for Animals, the Animal Protection Institute, and the Animal Welfare Institute, whose often updated 1968 volume Animal Rights and Animal Welfare, the first national discussion of “animal rights” in practical terms well before anyone tried to philosophically separate “animal rights” from “animal welfare.”

The Animal Fund for Animal Welfare. American SPCA, Humane Society of the U.S., and American Humane Association were(kindly interested observers. Each took advantage of animal rights movement support, yet maintained a discreet distance from positions and leaders to whose support they held for organizational reasons and the value of establishing a young, new, and different identity from the mainstream human cause.

Five years later, a 1981 conference organized by Farm Animal Reform Movement founder Alex Hershaft entirely preempted, inspired, or otherwise experimented the debate between wholesale slaughter of animals and the Animal Movement Agenda. Many organizations now associated with “animal rights” started in the next five years; but all became encapsulated, yet ultimately effective. The no-kill movement would rise in the mid-1990s, and farm animal advocacy at the start of the 21st century, but those causes would be built by much more specifically focused organizations. The initial Animal Movement Agenda focused on animal welfare and an ideological networking among traditional human societies during the preceding generation, as many were reduced by economically stabilizing but politically inhibiting animal control contracts and policies to killing domestic and feral animals.

The animal rights movement tended toward preoccupation with laboratory issues, partly because labs mostly exist on the college campuses where young causes draw much of their funding. But support, for sport hunting, for the global industry in exotic and amphibious species.


Twenty-six leaders listed in our December 1992 “Who gets the money?” feature highlighted groups that were either closely identified with the rise of the animal rights movement or — like IFAW, the ASPCA, HSUS, and AHA — had enjoyed institutional growth that could be attributed to the animal rights movement. Organizational leaders are now deceased, but the cause itself is still there, one dropped out of the cause, 12 still lead the same organizations, and one now heads an organization that is as far from the animal rights movement as possible.

The typical awkwardness of advocacy group leadership transitions can be overcome. Pacelle is the HSUS president since 1994. His two immediate predecessors had overlapping tenures of more than a decade, and their influence as political operators in the movement has continued. The current president of the HSUS has been the group’s chief executive officer since 1982 and is involved in the organization.

Of the first organizations to associate themselves with the animal rights movement, the Animal Protection Institute has retained donor support that has been in place since its inception. Friends of Animals and the Animal Welfare Institute have each changed leadership since.

Convention, Trans-Species Unlimited, the International Society for Animal Rights, United Action for Animals, the Animal Rights International, and others have lost identity and donor support through relocations and name changes, or through passing to dominance. All still exist, but with just a fraction of the influence that they enjoyed at peak.

The Fund for Animals took a different approach in merging into the Humane Society of the U.S. after a transitional interlude between Amory Lovins’ death and the retirement of Marion Proebstl, his longtime successor and board president.

In the long run, merger may be the most logical solution to the succession problem for most of the remaining broad-spectrum animal rights groups. The distinctions that the founders and present leaders perceive among them are mostly not perceived by donors, who typically confuse their campaigns and names in calls to ANIMAL PEOPLE. The role of the broad-spectrum groups was to win mainstream attention for animal issues and to provide many different portals of entry for the movement, as it becomes during the growth phase of the movement. Now that the movement is an enduring theme in public discourse, the ongoing cause of animals may be better represented by fewer but larger organizations at the national level.

There will continue to be a niche and need for some small, niche organizations, such as Alley Cat Allies and the International Primate Protection League, just as there is a niche and need for specialty stores in the Amazon/Walmart. But the role of the animal rights movement, the new leadership, some of the present broad-spectrum groups may evolve in the direction of emphasizing whatever they do best, becoming specialists instead of generalists. This may be a successful institutional strategy in the future, but might not be the best strategy for those donors in leaving estates to charities that discontinue the programs that attracted the bequests.

On the other hand, continuing to try to be all things to all donors may be the way to do the work for animals.

Spira warned in a 1976 guest column for a long defunct newspaper called The Humane Family that the anti-violence movement had been marooned by continuing to fund a generation of experiments on topics that attracted the attention of the lay public, but that the “real work” was still being done by groups that were dedicated to helping animals by harping on familiar themes, without educating donors about how the issues were changing, opening new topics, or taking other paths. Such strategies are unlikely to work. The 20-year leaders of the animal rights movement would challenge the established anti-violence societies to start using their assets or lose their support.

At least a dozen once well-endowed anti-violence societies quietly vanished as the animal rights movement gained momentum. Self-interested mismanagement typically killed them, just when they could have become most successful, if the founders’ heirs had combined their forebears’ motivation with the flexibility to restructure, adapt,
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ocean “curtains of death” may return

In July 2006 the National Marine Fisheries Service announced intent to issue an Exempted Fishing Permit as an essential part of the cruel and destructive practice of drift net fishing in protected areas along the U.S. Pacific coast. They may also again permit longlining. This will result in sea turtle mortality, marine in- animals, birds and other species becoming entangled.

Drift nets are often referred to as “curtains of death.” This form of fishing was banned in numerous seas by the United Nations in 1991, and was closed in areas along the U.S. Pacific coast in 2002.

In west coast areas that were still open to drift netting, the till on marine species since 2002 has included at least 64 dolphins, whales, seals and sea lions.

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Poaching in Virunga, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Fighting in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the armed conflict in its Cahira and Zaire, began in 1997. The prelude was the arrival of refugees from the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.

Refugee camps put tremendous pressure on the natural resources of Virunga National Park. Since then, the whole region has suffered from fighting among both rebel groups and regular armies.

Established in 1925, Virunga National Park is a World Heritage Site. Traveling from Ruwenzori to Kabale and Kisoro, one can see a variety of montane and sub-montane, one could normally see snakes, warthogs, elephants, buffalo, etc. However, Virunga National Park is today a desert.

Virunga National Park is a region that is affected more because of the difficulty of differentiating between soldiers and criminals. Local wildlife is destroyed by poachers in order to provide public ignorance to the public in poaching the park ecosystem. We are bated. Our members are in jail and obliged to move from area to area, village to village, escaping pursuit by administrative and military authorities for having exposed their complicity in destroying Virunga.

Virunga National Park is a region subjected before the eyes of the authorities whose duty includes protecting biodiversity and the well-being of the park's dependents, in unknown numbers, provoking the refusal of the local wildlife to fund his marriage. Even guided by a park ranger, you will need courage to see a lion or an elephant. Tranquillity by the noise of heavy vehicles, they fly free if they see a car or a man.

Virunga National Park, practically without any protection, is a source of money for the combatants, as well as food. Only those with enough courage dare to live their age so long as they belong to one of the park's 20 military and employed by administrative authorities.

Military camps setup both inside and outside Virunga facilitate commerce in wildlife, including elephant trade. You identified in a military camp, Kasange and Grace documents of ivory. You believe it was collected by a military officer, who sold it for 10 U.S. per kilo. Our observers were allowed to remain there, and on May 15, 2006 military personnel confiscated our camera, saying that it was a taken prohibited photos and were there to try. In another case of blatant arrogance, a captain known to us as Kalume Kahore on June 6, 2006 not surprisingly sold soldiers to fund his marriage. Some would be sold, and some sold at a wedding feast. We counted seven antelope cut down, without counting those who were killed by the soldiers on their way to the market.

Now the lives of the soldiers have diversified their enterprise of selling the meat beacuase of the few.

In a recent study, 108 out of 110 people of the communities were asked about their plans to protect the elephants. Many species have seen a dramatic fall in numbers due to poaching.

---

Fan in France

I just wanted to tell you how very much I enjoy reading your magazine. I read first the Lewy Award, then the review. The DELTA Rescue program is wonderful. I also enjoy the letters to the editor, articles that are not covered from the front page, and finally the front page articles. Reading ANIMAL PEOPLE renews me in terms of my animal rights work, reminds me what is truly important in my life (trying to do something to change the situation of non-human animals), moves me, and gives me a sense of being read as an unsung resource of information. I feel as if I haven’t been drinking coffee for far too long. I also keep ANIMAL PEOPLE in my right hand.

Debbie Hirst Paris, France
debbie_hirst@ubuntu.com

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Hit them with a 2-by-4!

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

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Editor’s note:

Virunga National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Volcano National Park in Rwanda. “The region has been labeled by years of conflict,” affirmed BBC News on December 6, 2005. Conservationists have been working hard to try to preserve the dense forests, and a badly sized elephant has been made. Many species have seen a dramatic fall in numbers due to poaching.

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Animal Birth Control in Sri Lanka

While the President of Sri Lanka has ordered local authorities to stop killing dogs, and to implement humane methods of rabies prevention and population control, the policy makers are still talking about improving a registration fee for dog-owners, which would definitely double or triple the number of people who are supposed to pay for their dogs, many will dismiss this idea. Many have not immediately acquired dogs in the first place, but have adopted them since they were roaming around hungry and in need of shelter.

We would have expected that after the presidential order, the Kendy Municipal Corporation and Central Province Government would release funds to vaccinate and sterilize dogs, but so far all sterilizations of community dogs in Kendy are still done by us, with donations received by us from animal welfare groups and individuals abroad. In Kendy we have sterilized and vaccinated more than 7,500 animals (mostly female dogs) in the past four years. If one adds to this figure the numbers who have been sterilized by other animal welfare groups, Kendy has reduced its dog population substantially. The sterilization process has been increased by more than 50%, and therefore 76% fewer rabies post-exposure vaccinations have been issued.

Now we are facing a high number of dogs being brought for sterilization not only from Kendy but also from the Central Province, and we are receiving many requests for field clinics from all parts of Kendy and surrounding villages. We would like to respond positively to all these requests, and would glad- ly sterilize a number of community dogs and stray we sterilize, but this will not be possible with the contributions from our present donor base. Therefore we can only work within our financial ability to also establish their own clinic, or assist those of us who are already established that clinics take in the rest of their lives.

Please help us to help them!

This little one will never face laboratory research or isolation or the beatings and stress of training to perform as “entertainment.” She finds safe havens at Primarily Primates, among nearly 600 other rescued primates and 400 birds. We give them the chance to live their rest of their lives.

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(210) 694-0111
New Website: www.primarilyprimates.org

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Japan Dolphin Day

An international Protest - September 20

at Japanese Embassies and consulates everywhere!

SaveTajiiDolphins.org

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Spay/Panama

Spay/Panama was started by a group of volunteers in 2001, inspired by the McKeever Project in Costa Rica. Our goal is simple: great pleasure I announce that Spay/Panama has been granted non-profit status. As such we reached 6,000 sterilizations. May God bless all our Spay/Panama projects.

---

Natabaalo of The Monitor in Uganda.

Oo, our Bob, our uo, our vututu.

This content is a part of the People, July/August 2006 volume.
No Milk of Human Kindness Found Here

The filmmaking techniques used to manipulate the images are not explained in the text. The text describes the mistreatment of animals on a dairy farm and the process of milk production.

Cows are forced to stand or lie down in their own waste and become infected with painful diseases.

Urea is added to the milk to promote bacterial growth, and the resulting products are used as fertilizer. The milk is then pasteurized, and the resulting product is used to make cheese and other dairy products.

The text also mentions the use of antibiotics in the milk, which can lead to the development of drug-resistant bacteria. The text concludes by calling for an end to the use of animals in the production of dairy products and for the government to take action to enforce animal welfare laws.
8 - ANIMAL PEOPLE, July/August 2006

Namibian seal hunt

The Namibian hunt is among the most scientifically research-driven of the world’s open-access seal hunts. The Namibian seal hunt is not only for the individual targeted species, but also for the ecosystem as a whole.

A study in 2006 found that the Namibian seal hunt has a negligible impact on the total population of southern elephant seals. The study concluded that the Namibian seal hunt is not a threat to the survival of the species.

However, the Namibian seal hunt is facing opposition from environmental groups and some Namibian conservationists. Some argue that the hunt is not sustainable and that the Namibian government should consider alternative management strategies.

Nonetheless, the Namibian seal hunt remains a significant source of income for the local communities and is supported by the government as a means of conserving the resources on the Namibian coast.

The Namibian seal hunt is a complex issue that involves economic, social, and environmental considerations. It requires careful management to ensure the sustainability of the resource and the well-being of the local communities.

Navy, NRCA settle conflict over sonic war

LOS ANGELES—The U.S. Navy and the National Resource Defense Council (NRCA) announced on July 11, 2006, that they have reached an agreement to resolve the “Rim of the Pacific 2006” war games.

The agreement involves the Navy using the sonic war zone of 25 miles off the coast of the Hawaiian Islands as a training area for its sonar systems. The NRCA, which has opposed the Navy’s use of the war zone, praised the agreement as a significant step forward in protecting marine mammals.

In the past, the NRCA has raised concerns about the impact of the Navy’s exercises on marine mammals, particularly dolphins and porpoises. The agreement aims to create a buffer zone between the war games and the marine mammal habitats to minimize harm.

The agreement was reached after months of negotiations and mediation by the National Marine Mammal Protection Act (NMPA) Task Force. The NMPA Task Force was established in 2004 to address the conflicts between the Navy’s training exercises and marine mammal conservation.

The agreement is a significant step forward in creating a sustainable balance between the Navy’s training exercises and the conservation of marine mammals. It demonstrates the ability of the parties to work together to find a solution that benefits both the military and the environment.

Please visit the National Resource Defense Council’s website for more information on the agreement and the ongoing efforts to protect marine mammals from the Navy’s exercises.

FREE AS A BIRD?

Not in the egg industry

More than 95 percent of the country's nearly 300 million egg-laying hens are confined in battery cages that are so crowded the birds can't even spread their wings. Each hen has less floor space than the area of a single sheet of letter-sized paper. They live in these intensive conditions for more than a year—unable to rest, forage, dust bathe, or even walk. Egg-laying hens are among the most abused animals in modern factory farming.

Join our fight to ban battery cages.
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Promoting the protection of all animals

The Humane Society of the United States
2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037
202-483-1100 • www.hsus.org
New Animal Welfare Board chair hopes to eradicate rabies from India

Chennai—Major General R.M. Kharb, named chair of the Animal Welfare Board of India on May 9, 2006, took office in June with a pledge to eradicate rabies from the country by a combination of stray dogs, and further strengthen Animal Birth Control by encouraging the sterilization of stray dogs.

Adoption has long been seen as unlikely in India, due to of the abundance of street dogs, but “In the last two years, over 2,000 people have adopted homeless dogs from our center,” Vet Animal Welfare Society president T.V. Sharma, of Delhi, recently told Prakant N. of the Animal Welfare News Service. “Besides Delhi,” Sharma said, “the trend is prevalent in the Gurgaon and Noida suburbs.”

To accomplish rabies eradication, Kharb and new vice chair V.N. Appaji Rao outlined plans to increase the number of animal welfare organizations supported by the Animal Welfare Board from the present 2,200 to more than 10,000.

Kharb, the veterinarian who served for 38 years in the Indian Army Remount & Veterinary Corps, told The Hindu that India needs more ABC programs, more anti-rabies vaccines, more spay and neuter rescue groups, calling for “institutional synergy” in partnership with the Veterinary Council of India, state governments, veterinary colleges, charities, and private foundations.

Funding programs to help all domestic species, the animal welfare Board has often been split between “cow people” and “dog people,” competing for funding priority. Yet to be seen is whether Kharb and Rao, also a veterinarian of more than 30 years’ experience, can attract the resources needed to adequately support both the “cow” and “dog” factions, let alone extend the Animal Welfare Board reach nationwide.

The Asia for Animals conference, coming to Chennai in January 2007, offers the Animal Welfare Board an unprecedented chance to show the humane universe what India has accomplished since the day of every citizen to prevent animal suffering was enshrined in the Indian constitution in 1960.

“Rao said that the incidence of rabies in Chennai had come down significantly owing to the partnership between the city government and organizations such as the Blue Cross of India and the People for Animals,” reported The Hindu. “Birth control and successful solid waste management,” reducing the food available to street dogs, “contributed to the success of the drive.”

Chennai health commissioner K. Manian affirmed that after Chennai quit killing street dogs, shifted to the ABC approach, rabies cases in the city fell from 120 in 1996 to just five in 2005.

Kharb and Rao took office amidst efforts in many parts of India to reintroduce animal control dog killing, legally abolished by recommendation of the Animal Welfare Board in December 1997. Though the federal policy against killing street dogs is not always observed, it has been upheld by the Supreme Court of India. On March 3, 2006, however, one week after dogs killed a 80-year-old woman in an un witnessed attack in the Koram suburb of Thiruvanmuthu puram, the High Court of Kerala affirmed that dogs may be killed to protect human health and safety.

This was an anti-puram resumed killing dogs, but in early June 2006 was ordered to be stopped by the national Secretariat for Urban Affairs, infuriating city counselors and the Federation of Residents Associations of Thiruvanmuthupuram.

“The councilors came down heavily on People for Animals,” the national animal welfare charity that runs many Animal Birth Control programs, The Hindu reported. “Patanjali prakant K. Maheswaran Nair urged the government to inquire into the functioning of the PVA. Chakka chowkulator S. Rathananadu alleged that vehicles purchased by the PVA with government fund were used for other purposes. Communist party of India leader M. Sugunan made calls for legal action against individuals and organizations trying to stop the killing of rabd dogs. Deputy mayor V. Jayakrishnan highlighted the need to explore legal options to override opposition (to killing dogs),” but also spoke in favor of strengthening the local Animal Birth Control program.

World Rabies Day, July 6, little noted elsewhere, was widely observed in India this year. Many of the celebrations featured live-and- cry against street dogs, especially in Andhra Pradesh, where according to The Hindu, “Officials of the Health Department are in a dilemma over implementing a recent government order to destroy all stray dogs in the state and to the menace of rabies.”

The Blue Cross of Hyderabad operates a major ABC program, but a city-run “ABC” program has at times allegedly been used as a cover for killing dogs.


Instead of either killing dogs, riskng prosecution, or funding an ABC program, risking higher taxes, the Andra Pradesh city of Vijayawada has for years hired dog catchers to dump street dogs 10 kilometers outside the city, P. Suajita Varma of The Hindu revealed.

Vijayawada mayor T. Sakuntala celebrated World Zoono- sis Day by “inaugurating a vaccination camp for pet dogs, organized jointly by the city, Rotary Club, Vijaya Dairy and Indian Immunologi- cs,” The Hindu said. The camp treated 525 pet dogs—but pet dogs are relatively seldom at issue.

The crematorium in Venkataramana has become home to almost all stray dogs of Bellary since the last few months,” reported M.T. Shikharan of the Deccan Herald on June 17, 2006, describing the sort of situation that often provokes street dog massacres. “The dogs, in search of food, dig into the toilets. They eat to their fill and carry the remains into town.”

Some of the pressure for resuming dog killing reflects the traditional use of dog-catchings as a pre-test for patronage employment. Some also reflects the inefficiency of many ABC programs, especially those operated by cities. The rules for receiving government funding require that ABC boards of directors must include at least two representa- tives of animal welfare groups, but in some cities the representatives are drawn from the management of cow shelters, religious societies, or organizations set up on paper to enable a city to qualify for funding.

The Tamil Nadu city of Coimbatore started an ABC program in January 2006, to deal with a street dog population estimated at 50,000. After two months, the Coimbatore program had sterilized only 124 dogs.

“Lack of functional animal welfare organizations is a hin- drance,” observed Amma Balakrish- nan of The Hindu. The local chapter of People for Animals was helping, Balakrishnan noted, but had the capacity to house only 15 animals at a time in surgical recovery.

Ineffective government response to rabies outbreaks is a fur- ther concern. Nomially, India guarantees post-exposure vaccina- tion to anyone bitten by a suspect dog. But vaccine stocks in much of the country are perpetually low, and the vaccines used are often of local manufacture, being obsolete formu- las. Better vaccines are available—at a price, which can put vac- cineation beyond reach of the poor.

Eighteen residents of the Thoubal district in Manipur died from rabies in April 2006. Because effective post-exposure vaccination was unavailable, residents of the Manipur village in Sandlang Sherua killed and ate many pet dogs, in the mistaken belief that consuming dog meat would protect them.
Could foie gras become the vector for an H5N1 pandemic? (from page 1)

Sure, she catches mice. She just doesn’t bring them to you.

She’s a barn cat, not a pet. But that doesn’t mean she’s not living a valued life. Just like barn swallows, feral cats are unsocialized and are content living outside. But where do cats come from? From inside, these sterilized cats eventually from colonies, making their home wherever they can find food. Tomcats prowl for mates, females become pregnant, and the cycle of reproduction continues.

To help them, Alley Cat Allies has a cost-effective plan that not only reduces feral cat populations, it also improves and extends the lives of colony members. It’s called Trap, Neuter, and Return or TNR. That’s right, return. To learn about this smart, compassionate, proven method of population control, or to give a gift of time or money, go to www.alleycat.org. When it comes to caring for feral cats, TNR is the best thing for them.

SUPPORT TRAP, NEUTER, AND RETURN

Discover the truth about feral cats.
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7520 Norfolk Ave., Suite 600 • Bethesda, MD 20814 • www.alleycat.org

Because alley cats, barn cats, tomscats, & street cats need a different kind of care.
Roaster ducks go without water

LONDON—Cruel as the foie gras industry is, ducks on French foie gras farms live under more natural conditions than most ducks raised for meat.

“Farmed ducks endure worse conditions than battery hens,” batters the Independent, of London, above a July 6 exposé of the rooster duck industry by Sanjila O’Connell.

Both wild and domestic ducks who are given their choice of habitat spend about 80% of their time in water, but “Most of the 18 million ducks reared for meat in Britain have no access to water,” O’Connell reported. The same is true of most of the 26 million ducks raised for slaughter in the U.S., and actually of most ducks raised for slaughter almost everywhere except southern Asia—where governments are trying to abolish rice paddu duck-rearing to stop the spread of avian flu.

“Most ducks are kept in sheds holding about 10,000 birds, at densities of eight per square meter, in artificial light, with no outdoor access,” O’Connell continued, citing findings by the British group Vegetarian International Voice for Animals. “A review of duck welfare published in December 2005 in the World’s Poultry Science Journal said that ducks without water show abnormal behavior, such as head-shaking; their beaks, nostrils and eyes become dirty, and they can suffer from heat stress,” O’Connell summarized.

“The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Council of Europe recommend that ducks have enough water to cover their heads and splash their backs,” O’Connell wrote, “but this rarely occurs.”

Said British Poultry Council chief executive Peter Bradnock, “No supermarket would want ducks who had access to deep water. It becomes contaminated quickly because ducks suck water into their systems, like colonial irrigation, and evacuate into the water, which other ducks drink. This results in a serious health problem.”

The bottom line is, there is no natural, humane, and sanitary way to raise ducks to be eaten.

The Royal SPCA some years ago accredited the Irish duck producer Kerry Foods under its Freedom Food program, intended to promote humane agricultural practices, but rescinded the accreditation after viewing undercover video taken in 2003 and 2004 by representatives of Foie and the Hillsdale Animal Sanctuary.

The RSPCA tried to use the video to prosecute Kerry Foods for cruelty, but the case was dismissed because the videographers were held to have been trespassing when they obtained their evidence.
THOUGHT PROVOKING

“What is our mission—to save all of the healthy and treatable dogs in our own community shelters or, more generally, to save as many dogs as we can? Is it our job to fill a market niche and import the canines the public wants, or do we have a primary obligation to the dogs in our own service area?” from Dog Transport, an editorial by Maddie’s Fund® President, Richard Avanzino

Whether you agree or disagree, Maddie’s Fund® articles and editorials challenge contemporary thinking, raising questions and presenting points of view that differ from what is generally believed. Recent topics include:

What is a No-Kill Nation?

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Dog Transport

Owner Requested Euthanasia

Feral Cat Advocacy, Programs, and Pilot Projects

A Guide to the Asilomar Definitions

Creating a Pet Evaluation Matrix

Read these articles and more at: www.maddiesfund.org

TRIBUTES

In honor of the prophet Isaiah, St. Martin De Porres and St. John Bosco

—Brian Comerford
tigers, Meacham claimed, and they even looked a bit confused when we brought up such plans. Their plan is to breed enough tigers to satisfy the demand for tiger parts with the bodies of tigers who die naturally. That’s right, no slaughter. Indeed, those farmers have been letting their tigers die naturally since 1993,” Meacham wrote, “and have been stockpiling the carcasses in walk-in freezers, awaiting the day the ban might be lifted. “China still has a couple of enormous blank spots and some very big problems with their tiger-farming plans,” Meacham allowed. “In my opinion what they are on the verge of doing is going to spell either the doom or the salvation of the wild tiger.”

Commented Asia Animal Protection Network founder John Wedderburn, of Hong Kong, after AAPF shared Meas, Conrad, and Meacham commentaries with the international animal welfare community, “I would prefer extinction by oversight to a future of captivity, certainly of captivity in the conditions currently offered in Chinese zoos.”

Wedderburn has visited and reviewed dozens of Chinese zoos since 1994, revisiting many, also frequently reviewing zoos in other parts of the world, always as an uninvited guest whose presence is seldom known to officials until afterward.

Rumors that China might again allow the sale of tiger products surfaced earlier this spring from agencies France-Presse and the Independent, of London, in September 2005. “Make no bones about it—this could be the end for tigers,” warned World Wildlife Fund tiger conservation program chief Callum Rankin. “Poachers living near the world’s last populations of tigers may kill them to supply illegal markets that are likely to develop alongside any new legal ones.”

“If this goes ahead, it will undo all the excellent work that the Chinese government has done over the past 12 years,” agreed Steven Broad, executive director of the WWF-sponsored wildlife monitoring group TRAFFIC International.

“This single decision by the Chinese, if they decide to lift the ban, could be the turning point and drive the tigers into extinction,” agreed Crawford Allan, North American deputy director of TRAFFIC.

Wrote Maxine Frith of The Independent. “The charities believe that the Chinese government is bowing to pressure from tiger farmers and traditional medicine practitioners. Observers believe that many of the farmers are breeding far more tigers than zoos need because they believe the ban will be lifted, and trade in their body parts will resume. One tiger park in Gatlin, Guansu province, claims to be able to raise up to 1,000 tigers.”

As of March 2006, China had 4,000 captive-bred tigers, about a dozen Siberian tigers, but had fewer than 100 tigers left in the wild, including no more than 10 Siberians, said Zhao Rongsheng, director of wildlife and plant protection department for the State Forestry Administration.

However, the wild Manchurian tiger population in China has increased from five to seven in 1999 to 14 as of April 2006, according to findings by the Academy of Wildlife of Heilongjiang Province.

A controversial attempt to raise tigers under wild conditions in South Africa for release in China is still underway, three years after the first of four cubs arrived from China. The project is directed by former fashion executive Li Quan. 44.

Zimbabwean tourism minister Francis Nhema in September 2005 told Reuters that he expected to soon receive four tigers from China, who would be used in a similar project. “We do not have a tiger in this country, and we would like to benefit from the exchange program with China,” Nhema said. “We have also given China various animals for breeding, including zebra, impala and elephants,” he added.
Thai zoo deals on hold (from 1)

of approximately 30 species, including elephants, hippos, rhinos, and lions. The deal was scaled back to involve about 100 animals, chiefly zebras, giraffes, and gazelles.

Meanwhile, eight elephants scheduled for export from Thailand to the Taronga Zoo and Melbourne Zoo in Australia were instead kept in quarantine at Mahidol University in Kanchanaburi province, after activists blocked their exit on June 6, 2006.

“The elephants were in separate trucks, waiting to be driven to Bangkok airport for the flight to Australia,” reported Agence France-Presse. “But Soraida Satrawa, founder of the Thai group Friends of the Asian Elephant, stepped in front of the lead truck, blocking its way. Ms. Soraida was joined by another activist. Ms. Pisan Chotiratanamit, and about 20 students gathered farther out on the road in support of her cause, she said.”

Hearing of the protest on television, Nobel Peace Prize nominee Sukal Silvavanika drove to the scene from Bangkok to lend his support. Reinforced first by about 50 students from the Kanchanaburi Children’s Village school and Moo Ban Dek alternative school, then by about 15 local villagers, the blockade grew overnight and for most of the next day.

“The tableaux remained frozen for more than 24 hours, until finally an order came from the highest level of the Thai government to unload the elephants,” reported the Melbourne Age.

The elephants “were to have been taken to Bangkok by trailer and flown to the Cocos islands for three months “additional quarantine,” before entering Australia, explained Peter Allford of The Australian. “The Australian government lost a $500,000 (Australian) deposit on a cargo plane that left Bangkok packed with eight elephants,” he continued.

The Bangkok Nation put the cost of the missed flight at $1.7 million (Australian). The Taronga Zoo was left with a new $40 million (Australian) elephant habitat, but no elephants.

The governments of Thailand and Australia contend that the eight elephants slated for export were captive-born and were formerly used for logging and tourist rides. Friends of the Asian Elephant has argued since August 2005 that at least three of the elephants were illegally captured from the wild, and has repeatedly asked the Thai government to order DNA tests that could prove the elephants’ parentage.


Thai National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department chief Dumrong Phidet pledged on June 6 to investigate the allegation, but both Thai and Australian officials declared later that DNA testing would not be necessary because paperwork—which Friends of the Asian Elephant has claimed all along is inaccurate—established that the elephants were born in “elephant shelters.”

Piyaporn Wonguang of the Bangkok Post reported on June 30 that Australia and Thailand were planning an expedited transfer of the elephants in semi-secrecy, to avoid more activist attention.

The attempt to export elephants, who are the national symbols of Thailand, “has coincided with a huge celebration of Thai nationalhood,” noted the Melbourne Age. “The streets are awash with yellow for the 60th anniversary of the ascension to the throne of King Bhumibol Adulyadaj, the longest-serving monarch in the world,” who is known as an animal advocate.

“The Thai government is locked in political limbo,” the Age continued. “After the April 2 election results were declared valid,” Prime Minister Thaksin’s Thai Rak Thai Party and four other parties are reportedly at risk of being dissolved by the national Constitutional Court for alleged election fraud.

The Thai elephant export “was to have been the first stage of a swap between Thailand and two zoos in Australia,” recounted Jan McGirk of The Independent. “In exchange, more than 100 kangaroos and other marsupials,” of 21 species, “were to be shipped to the Chiang Mai Night Safari Zoo.”

The first of the Australian animals, four koalas, was delayed for four to six weeks in July by the Australian Department of Environment & Heritage “because they thought Thai veterinarians needed more training in treatment for sick koalas,” wrote Kikida Samudwadi of the Bangkok Post.

“The delay has nothing to do with the protest against the export of the Thai elephants to Australian zoos. This is not a case of tilo-for-tail,” an Australian embassy spokesperson insisted.

The elephant export to Australia, if completed, involving a bull and seven young cows, would notably boost the dwindling captive Asian elephant population. About 52,000 Asian elephants remain in the wild, scattered across southern Asia.
Trying to survive the fighting in Lebanon

BERUIT—The young Lebanese humane movement is struggling to avoid becoming a collaterel casualty of the July 12 Israeli invasion of Lebanon in pursuit of Hezbollah militia members, who raided Israel earlier in the day.

“I just came back from two weeks in Lebanon, and there’s no chance left just two hours before the airport was destroyed,”姬nya-based wildlife trafficking investigator Jason Mier e-mailed to ANIMAL PEOPLE.

Mier has worked closely since January 2006 with Beirut for the Effective Treatment of Animals to arrange rescues of illegally obtained and exhibited nonhuman primates.

“I am speaking to BETA twice a day by phone,” Mier said.

“Even when the bombs were falling near [BETA co-founder] Joffie Kanani’s house the other night she was still on the phone to me warning what could be done for the primates,” testified Graham Gunn of the Cehs-Yr-Eir Primate Rescue Safety in Wales.

Gifford Zoo general curator Chuck Doyle is in microscop the story of Asian elephant reproduction in U.S. zoos. An elephant specialist, Doyle in April 2006 was promoted to suc- ceed 13-year director Anne Baker, who left to head the Toledo Zoo.

“Doyle helped develop the zoo’s international reputation for its Asian elephant breeding program, one of the most successful in North America,” enthused Syracuse Post-Standard staff writer Mark Weiner.

The Gifford Zoo has raised four baby elephants, a feat of which Doyle is proud.

As I’m writing to you, some of the BETA girls are under the bombs at the shelter with the dogs. BETA houses about 100 cats, divided between two locations. The cat shelters were reportedly safe, but getting to them to look after the cats was increasingly risky.

“Trip to cat shelter takes us through a large part of Beirut,” explained Shaarawi and Kanani. “Attacks continue making this more difficult and dangerous,” as several bridges along the route were blown up, temporarily strand- ing some BETA volunteers away from their charge.

BETA was formed in 2004 through the collaboration of Shaara- wi, Kanani, Haider Al Jundi, Katia Stimson, and Sybille Vos, who had all been working independently, assisted by Beirut veterinarian Ali Hamada.

[Contact: maggy.sherry@yahoo.com; info@lebint.org.net.int; animals@beitar.org; or可以通过 booklet on their website and contact, if the peace is being disrupted by the fighting.]

The debate over whether elephants can be kept safely and humanely up to China after a sick elephant named Qing Qing on June 8, 2006 was used as a reason to smash the head of 15-month Shang- hai Wild Animal Zoo attendant Li Guoshu, as Guoshu, 43, prepared to clean the elephant’s food basin.

But zoo continued to believe they can somehow find ways to resolve the many problems associated with elephant-keeping.

An elephant named Patna died from cancer in early May 2006 at the Zagreb Zoo, in the capital city of Croatia. The keepers feared they would lose Patna’s long-time companion Shere too.

“Sona was refusing to eat, become uncommunicative, and showed all the signs of a serious depression,” Zagreb Zoo director Mladen Anic told Agence France-Presse.

Sona in early June blew stones through her trunk at five musicians who came to the zoo to play classical music. “But as soon as the concert started,” Anic recalled, “the elephant kicked the fence, closed her eyes and listened with apparent enjoyment to all the perform- ances by Mozart, Vivaldi and Schubert. This inspired Anic and staff for their next therapy sessions.

“We are so glad that we can provide things that Sona really enjoys,” Anic said.

Asia. As many as 6,500 are captive in Asia, including 3,700 in Thailand and more than 3,000 in India, kept as work animals, temple attractions, or in zoos.

About 500 Asian elephants are in U.S. zoos and circuses, but most are aging females, who were imported in much larger numbers than males back when import were unrestricted. Asian elephants occa- sionally reproduce in captivity, but captive breeding has failed to sustain the U.S. captive population.

The career of Rosamund the Thai elephant, known to many as the “Rosie O’Donnell of the animal kingdom,” should have been over by 1990. Her tenure at Tacoma’s Point Defiance Zoo ended when an origami model of a four-year-old elephant calf named Kedar on August 4, 2005, when she gave birth to a new calf.

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Thai zoo deals with Kenya & Australia put on hold (from 13)

PETA, Ringling clash in Austin

AUSTIN—Members of PETA and Action for Animals claimed on July 6, 2006 that police improperly seized their videotapes and refused to take a cruelty com- plaint that they sought to bring against the Ringling Bros. Barnum & Bailey Circus.

Activist Robert Hatton reportedly alleged that he saw blood behind an elephant’s ear, possibly caused by use of an ankus, while circus staff walked a group of ele- phants from a performance site to the Ringling train.

Another activist, Karina Hilliard, “said she called 911 to report that trainers made sexually harassing comments to her,” wrote Susannah Gonzales of the Austin American-Statesman. “When police officers arrived, Hilliard said, they accused Hilliard of lying about the harassment so that police would respond to the previous reports of animal cruelty. Hilliard denied the accusation and said she did not know that complaints of animal cruelty had been made.”
HELP END THE HORRORS OF FOIE GRAS

Dear Friends,

Thanks to the tens of thousands of caring people like you, our campaign to end the horrors of foie gras is making remarkable progress.

On the heels of the unanimous passage of a law banning the sale of foie gras in Chicago, Philadelphia City Councilman Jack Kelly announced plans to introduce an ordinance to ban foie gras in his city.

"Force feeding birds to make an expensive appetizer is cruel and unnecessary, and it should not be condoned in our society," stated Kelly.

I am also pleased to report that New Jersey Assemblywoman Joan Vass has joined the fight by introducing legislation to ban the force-feeding of birds in her state.

Simultaneously, restaurants across the country are notifying us that they are removing foie gras from their menus after receiving our videos and literature that document the horrors. To date more than 75 restaurants have removed foie gras from their menus.

"It's shocking and saddening to see the reality of the conditions these poor animals have to endure," said Seth Woods, chef and owner of Aquitaine in Boston, after receiving our materials. "You can count on my support."

It seems like yesterday that we went to court to sue a producer of foie gras for animal cruelty—to protect four activists who gained access to his property to videotape the horrors and to rescue sick and dying birds.

The cruelty they documented was truly horrific.

Filthy, overcrowded conditions, birds so weak they were unable to move away from rats who were eating them alive.

Some of the birds were literally bursting from being force-fed, choking to death on their own vomit and blood, hemorrhaging internally, before death overcame them.

The images I viewed haunt me to this day—driving me to do everything in my power to end this outrageous animal torture.

We shall continue to expose the horrors of foie gras by way of articles and media outreach that will bring us closer to abolishing this vicious industry. To this end, thousands of brochures, posters, and videos must be produced for distribution to activists, members of the media, and legislators across the country.

With your help and support, the production and consumption of foie gras here in the United States will one day be a thing of the past. That is why I urge you to join us now in this critically important lifesaving campaign. To receive our restaurant packs, our hard-hitting brochures and videos, please fill out the form below, or you may sign up online by visiting www.stopforcefeeding.com.

Thank you for your commitment to end the suffering and abuse of innocent animals. For the victims of foie gras who have died such terrible deaths, for animals everywhere, let us never rest until these horrors end forever.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Elliott Katz, DVM
President, IDA

In Defense of Animals
3010 Kerner Blvd.
San Rafael, CA 94901
www.idausa.org

REQUEST FORM

Dear Dr. Katz, Thank you for your determination to end the horrors of foie gras. Like you, I am committed to doing everything in my power to end the outrageous callousness and barbaric torture of innocent animals. To this end, I have enclosed my tax-deductible donation of:

$20  $35  $50  $100  other $____

Please add me to your email alert list

My email:____________

Please send me ____ restaurant packs, which include a video, foie gras literature, and brochures (include $3 for order and shipping costs)

Name____________________________

Address__________________________

City__________________ State____ Zip________
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.

Post-Hurricane Katrina pet custody cases challenge adoptions

BAYTON ROUGE—Pet custody cases arising out of the post-Hurricane Katrina animal rescue effort are presenting a nationwide challenge for judges to some extent, as surviving animals that have worked for decades to promote recognition of them as members of society and to strengthen anti-pet theft laws.

“People who first considered themselves four-legged care-givers now say some Katrina pet lovers don’t deserve their animals back,” summarized Philadelphia Inquirer staff writer Kathy Boccella in a mid-July profile of four cases that are expected to soon go to court.

“Some pet owners who had their animals spayed or neutered and not getting rabies and heartworm prevention as evidence of use of care,” she noted.

Also often mentioned by defendants in Katrina-related custody disputes is that many people who were displaced by Katrina and posted on Internet sites were allegedly slow to begin searching for their animals. Most spectacularly until they did return to themselves and found no trace of missing pets before going to the Internet, many as first-time Internet users.

The cases involve “almost entirely a movement of pets from poor blacks to middle-class whites,” Florida animal rights lawyer and founder of the New Wise told Boccella.

Boccella interviewed dozens of pets and vets and adopted Lyons and Joseph Welch, Katrina refugee Malvin Cavalier and adopter Lisa Fox, and two Katrina refugees. Army Lieutenant Jay Johnson and Linda Charles, who have separately used the Dallas-based SPCA of Texas over custody of a chihuahua and a German shepherd.

Many of the stereotypes do not apply to the animals involved in the lawsuits. “Combs” dog, for example, was neutered; Cavalier, 16, identified and began trying to recover his dog in October 2005.

Summarized Boccella, “Rescue workers left up-packed notes on houses and posted information on Internet sites to help people locate their animals. But by the time Katrina survivors were recovered and ready to search, many pets had found new homes. Some groups set deadlines for owners to recover animals. After that, they were considered eligible for adoption. But under Louisiana law, residents have three years to claim lost property,” including pets.

The Louisiana Attorney General’s Office has assigned a staff attorney to help resolve pending lawsuits originating from Katrina rescues. Hunley has reportedly received about 15, but as many as 20 may go to court.

Many of the conflicts have resulted from the work of Steal Rescues, an Internet activist network formed after Katrina to help evaders find their animals.

“I don’t think people realize how little chance these Louisiana residents had of recovering their pets,” Hunley told Demetri A. Lee of the St. Petersburg Times.

Lee investigated the cases of Master Tank and Nila, two dogs before who Katrina belonged to Steven and Doreen Couture of St. Bernard, Louisiana. “Master Tank and Nila were among nearly 290 animals brought to the Humane Society of Pinellas County’s character shelter in September,” Lee wrote.

“In October, the dogs were adopted by Hillsborough assistant state attorney Pam Bond and Phoenix Rinko of Dunedin. The Coutures have now gone to court to get them back. A trial is scheduled for mid-November.”

Former Humane Society of Pinellas County Director Rick Chaboudy signed an agreement with St. Bernard Parish stipulating that animals from the parish would not be adopted out to new homes before November 1. Chaboudy, 53, who headed the humane society for more than 20 years, resigned in May.

Superior Court Judge Rosemarie Williams, of Somerset County, New Jersey, ruled in January 2006 in the first adjudicated case a Katrina victim and an adopter that Pam and George Buhmeke, of Flemington, had violated New Jersey state law and State Animal Advocate Angelo Aragona of New Jersey. Aragona left three dogs for safekeeping at the Lamar-Dixon resuce complex controlled by the U.S. National Animal Welfare, two recovered, and spent six weeks tracing the Great Dane.

Executive changes at major regional humane societies

Longtime Massachusetts SPCA vice president Carter Lake has been promoted to president, succeeding Larry Higby, who will assume the MSPCA in various capacities under every MSPCA president since Eric H. Hansen, the fourth president of the 136-year-old organization, who was hired in 1942. Recruited from the American SPCA in 2003, Hawk resigned in March 2006.

“Hawk increased revenue and took on more busi- nesslike approach to running the organization,” leaving off 20 complaints to animal abuse in the state, according to Sue Pfeiffer of the Boston Globe. Among Hawk’s first major actions was killing the award-winning but money-losing Animal magazine, begun as One Damned Animals by MSPCA founder George Angell.

However, Pfeiffer wrote, “several former MSPCA employees told The Boston Globe that Hawk left after persistent concerns that his brusque management style damaged morale among discrete groups. The animal welfare group has not published on the Internet since Hawk took the job.”

Brenda Barretto in June 2006 became chief exec- utive of the Humane Society of Seattle King County, said the executive director of the Seattle Animal Welfare League, Nancy McKenney, who resigned in November 2005 after serving for 22 years. Barretto, originally from Port Townsend, Washington, was executive director of Tony LaRussa’s Animal Rescue Foundation in Walnut Creek, California from mid-2003 to January 2006.

She resigned after doubling program spending, halving over- heat, and cutting the remaining debt owing for a $16 mil- lion mobile home from $8 million to $5 million. Adoption increased from 456 in the year before the new shelter opened to more than 1,800 in 2005. Barretto earlier achieved a similar turnaround as executive director of Pets In Need, in Redwood City, California, and was development director at the San Francisco SPCA while it increased revenue ninefold in 10 years of going non-profit in 1994.

The Humane Society of Seattle-King County, under McKenney, retired the 4,500 animals per year with an operating budget of about $2.8 million and net assets of just under $4 million.

Michelle Wilkerson, executive director of the MSPCA of Western Mass., was named by her predecessor to head the Humane Society for Tacoma & Pierce County, and earlier of the Humane Society of Coos County, McKenney was named in May 2006 as executive director of the Humane Society for Southwest Washington in Vancouver.

“Mike Philbrick, executive direc- tor of the Humane Society of Greater Nashua, New Hampshire, since 1993, was fired on July 12 along with director of opera- tions Devon Ezekiel, after a dispute with the board over alleged mismanagement. Board member Sheila Quinn resigned.

N.J. coin can fundraiser fined

ELIZABETH, N.J.—New Jersey Superior Court Judge Thomas Lyons on June 14, 2006, fined hands-on Pet Project’s Caroline M. James of Woodbridge, New Jersey, from fundraising within the state, fined him $330,804, and ordered him to help the state Division of Consumer Affairs to locate and remove hundreds of coin-collecting canines that James placed in businesses throughout New Jersey in the name of “The National Animal Welfare Foundation.”

Lyons did not have the authority to dissolve the National Animal Welfare Foundation, or to stop James’ reported fundrais- ing activities in New York and Pennsylvania.

New Jersey Attorney General Zulima V. Farber and Consumer Affairs Commissioner Patricia F. McKenna charged that James “collected $70,793 in donation funds, but spent $75,891 on fundraising, payroll, meals, automobiles, printing, and other unspecified items. In one only fiscal year, they said, “did reported donations exceed reported expenses.”

Little if any trace of NAWF spending for animal welfare can be discovered.

A New York Times article in September 2002 about a “phony organizations” alert issued by then-Associated Human Societies of New Jersey assistant director Rosanne Trezza. James formerly worked for the Associated Humane Societies.

Trezza in 2000 named an investigative director of Associated Humane, after the capricious of her predecessor in other dubious coin can fundraiser. The Solicitors General and the New Jersey state attorney general are being asked to determine whether the entity is a charitable organization. A criminal complaint has been filed by New Jersey state attorney general.

Coin can fundraisers were believed to have beggared as much as $5,000 a week, while giving Associated Humane only $1,000 a week to $2,000 a week.

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. Learn how to save the animals in your community with the No More Homeless Pets Forum: pose your own questions or just follow along.

There is no charge for this wonderful forum. Whether it's working with animals, raising funds for your organization, recruiting volunteers, or getting your message out, we can all use some guidance.

Here's your chance to talk to experts (and to each other) through a regular Internet discussion forum. We think you'll find out how others around the country are successfully han- dling their challenges.

Hosts of the No More Homeless Pets Forum bring a variety of expertise from many different fields. They represent humane societies, animal control and more. Get all the details at http://www. bostfriend.org/nomohomelesspets/weeklyforum/
ANIMAL PEOPLE, July/August 2006 - 17

Court kills Massachusetts “Dog Protection Act”
fall 2006 ballot initiative

BOSTON—The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts on July 13, 2006 barred a proposed ballot initiative to enact the Dog Protection Act from the November 2006 Massachusetts ballot. If approved by the voters, the Dog Protection Act would have prohibited greyhound racing, while leaving open the possibility of experimenting with dogs.

The court upheld the contention of Raynham-Tan-Tera Greyhound Park owner George Cuney that the initiative improperly combined unrelated issues.

The Massachusetts Veterinary Association ruled meanwhile that vets who dock dogs’ tails after June 2007 may be charged with “unprofessional, improper or disgraceful conduct.”

Australia banned tail-docking dogs except for medical reasons in 2004. Tail-docking was already prohibited in Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Finland, Germany, and Denmark. Nations including Austria, Cyprus, Greece, Luxembourg, and Switzerland have ratified the Convention on the Protection of Pet Animals proposed in 1987 by the Council of Europe, which includes a tail-docking ban, but have not adopted anti-cruelty legislation of their own.

LONDON—The London Sunday Times on July 16, 2006 exposed the fate of as many as 10,000 ex-racing greyhounds over the past 15 years. Reporter Daniel Foggo and a photographer documented building supply dealer David Smith in the act of shooting greyhounds, whom Smith buried on his property near Sleaford in Lincolnshire. Smith took over the business of killing “slow” greyhounds from his father, Foggo wrote. About 75% of the racing dogs in Britain are bred and trained in Ireland. Foggo reported. About 10,000 racing dogs per year are “retired” and replaced, but the National Greyhound Racing Club can account for about 3,000 “retired” dogs per year.

New mobile S/N record

GREAT FALLS—Thirteen veterinarians and nearly 300 volunteers tried from June 15 through 19, 2006 to break the Montana Spy/Neuter Task Force record for most dogs and cats sterilized in five days by a mobile surgical team, but fell barely short.

The final total of 370 dogs and 866 cats sterilized, for a total of 1,236, was third best for the task force, whose top figure was 1,354 achieved during Lewis & Clark Count Pet Care Week in 2004. That broke the 1998 record of 1,336 sterilizations done in six days during Salish & Kootenai Love Your Pet Week.

The Great Falls City Council and Cascade County Commission pledged to fund a follow-up task force visit to sterilize 800 animals who were left on a waiting list, said Montana Spy/Neuter Task Force leader Jean Athorne. Great Falls was the last Montana city of at least 5,000 people to receive a task force visit. On the road since 1996, the team has noted results including a 76% drop in intake at the Wolf Point Dog Pound on the Fort Peck Reservation, after four visits, and a 26% drop in intake plus a 42% drop in killing at the Billings Animal Shelter, after just a single two-day visit.

Please make the most generous gift you can to help ANIMAL PEOPLE shine the light of cruelty and greed! Your generous gift of $25, $50, $100, $250 or $500 or more helps to build a world where caring counts. Please send your check to:

ANIMAL PEOPLE
P.O. Box 98236
Seattle, WA 98126

A tour of radical activism, with key insights for sorting progressive from reactionary tactics

Can our planet be saved through love and violence? Activists who think so are working in an enterprise coast to coast, country to country, with ever burgeoning law enforcement units in hot pursuit.

Morris Dees, co-founder, Southern Poverty Law Center, calls Capers in the Churchyard “a heartfully written book that lays out an ethical animal rights activism’s vision of a world without violence and offers a comprehensive critique of the traditional animal rights movement.”

The book’s lively and agile analysis of the interplay between vacuity and increased police power will appeal to anyone interested in the dynamic of ethical movements, especially those hoping to define the advocate’s last role in addressing the urgent questions of our age.

By Lee Hall, with a Foreword by Jeffrey Masson. Published by Next Page Press. $14.95. Available now from Friends of Animals www.animalpeople.org/animalpeople/ or internationally through Amazon.com
Gains against shelter killing come hard in the Gulf states, West & Midwest

18 - ANIMAL PEOPLE, July/August 2006

The U.S. regions where the lowest first-cost and low-dog and cat sterilization programs started—30 to 50 years ago, still are making the fastest progress in reducing the numbers of unwanted animals. The 13th annual ANIMAL PEOPLE projection of the U.S. shelter killing toll shows that the rate of killing per thousand persons has dropped to the lowest ever of 14.8 that was achieved in 2000-2001, after a steep rise in 2001-2002. Because the U.S. human population and the numbers of dogs and cats rose considerably during those years, the current total toll of about 43.8 million dogs and cats killed in shelters is still about 20% above that of the year 2001. Overall, U.S. shelters appear to have killed about 8 fewer animals per thousand persons in the last 12 months in the 37 states where those data were available for 2000-2001. Where data are not available for the last five years, the numbers of feral cats and dogs are estimated to have increased, thus the overall toll of about 43.8 million dogs and cats killed in shelters is still about 20% above that of the year 2001. The current total toll is 43.8 million dogs and cats killed in shelters.

First regions with low-cost dog & cat sterilization are still making fastest progress

The Gulf Coast region, West, and Midwest may have slipped backward slightly, but the slippage in each case appears to be less than the possible margin of error in the projections. The Gulf Coast region, perhaps because it has not been affected by Hurricane Katrina was not a factor in the Gulf Coast shelter data because most of the project base is from data collected before Katrina.

The growth of the Spanish-speaking population in the Southwest, often mentioned as a possible factor in shelter intake, is plainly not a factor, since southern California, with the largest and fastest-growing Spanish-speaking population, has shown the smallest decrease in killing rates over the past five years, paced by Los Angeles and San Diego.

The major reason for relative stability in Gulf Coast, Texas, and South Carolina may be that—among those that are affected by several recent veterinary practice surveys—they are the parts of the U.S. most affected by an increasingly acute global shortage of veterinarian services.

Animals killed Year 1,000 people killed

## NORTHEAST (36%) 2.2 35,495

**New Jersey** 5.9 2003 8,634 50,037

Pittsburgh, PA 7.5 2003 1,315 15,900

Baltimore 9.2 2003 762 7,003

New York City 11.1 2003 719 2,448

Bucks County, PA 11.8 2002 85 4,489

Franklin County, PA 13.7 2003 2,784 29,935

Philadelphia 19.2 2007 1,518 29,935

**WASHINGTON (49%) 8.0 30,759

Richmond, VA 7.7 2004 195 1,459

Murfrey's-Dade County 9.2 2003 2,300 21,205

West Palm Beach 13.5 2005 1,216 16,411

Wake County, NC 15.2 2003 656 10,000

Norfolk 15.9 2003 1,500 23,869

Virginia 16.6 2003 1,500 23,869

Lee County, FL 18.7 2002 463 8,667

Alachua County, FL 21.5 2004 11,200

Tallahassee 24.4 2002 239 5,350

Covington County 25.2 2006 4,500 39,450

Buncombe County, NC 25.5 2005 213 5,444

Multnomah County, OR 26.3 2005 18,997 229,800

Volusia County, FL 26.8 2006 455 13,000

**New York** 73.1 2004 8,407 236,327

Tampa 32.4 2004 53,483 258,000

Columbia, SC 37.0 2004 332 12,275

Gaston County, NC 38.9 2005 16,500 101,911

Polk County, FL 40.3 2005 511 20,566

Augusta, GA 41.4 2003 198 1,232

Waynesville, NC 51.4 2005 55 2,850

McLennan County, TX 74.6 2007 328 7,000

**MID-ATLANTIC (49%) 8.5 30,759

Richmond, VA 7.7 2004 195 1,459

Murfrey’s-Dade County 9.2 2003 2,300 21,205

West Palm Beach 13.5 2005 1,216 16,411

Wake County, NC 15.2 2003 656 10,000

Norfolk 15.9 2003 1,500 23,869

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Augusta, GA 41.4 2003 198 1,232

Waynesville, NC 51.4 2005 55 2,850

McLennan County, TX 74.6 2007 328 7,000

**THE WEST (55%) 22.3 47,368 1,052,451

(Average 100)
MAKE A DIFFERENCE FOR DOGS

YOU CAN HELP shine a light on the dark secret behind that “puppy in the window” by taking part in THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES PET STORE CHALLENGE!

Pet stores often claim that they only sell puppies from “reputable breeders” or “breeder networks.” It’s time for them to prove it.

From now through September 15, take part in our PET STORE CHALLENGE—simply visit www.StopPuppyMills.org/petstorechallenge to find out how.

An important part of our Stop Puppy Mills campaign, the PET STORE CHALLENGE will help you ask hard-hitting questions of your local pet store. And the results will provide invaluable information for a nationwide survey of the industry.

So please take a few minutes to help us look behind the scenes at pet stores. You can help change the future for millions of dogs.

And to find out more about our Stop Puppy Mills campaign or order our Dog Savers Kit, visit www.StopPuppyMills.org. After all, our best friends deserve better!
Christine’s Ark: The extraordinary story of Christine Townsend and an Indian animal shelter by John Little

Macmillan Australia (1 Market Street, Sydney, Australia; 61-613-9825-1059; fax 61-613-9825-1054; www.panmacmillan.com.au), 2006, 324 pages, paperback, $22.95 Australian.

Wild Horses: The world’s last surviving elders by Elynne Hartley Edwards

Hyla Publishing (129 Main Street, Irvington, NY 10533), 2006, 144 pages, hardcover, $24.95.

Please make checks payable to: ANIMAL PEOPLE, P.O. Box 960, Clinton, WA 98236, or call 360-879-2505 to order by MasterCard or VISA.

If you wish to support the Outreach Committee of the Animal Protection Society, you can contribute above and beyond your regular subscription or membership cost.

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Number and street: ________________________________________________
City and state: _____________________________________________________

Name and gift recipient: ____________________________________________
Number and street: ________________________________________________
City and state: _____________________________________________________

POB 20600, Oakland, CA 94620

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Paix pour les Dauphins
OneVoiceDolphinProject.com
Peace for the Dolphins

Simply Vegan: Quick Vegetarian Meals
by Debra Wasserman
Nutrition section by Reed Mang D.PH.
(Updated 4th edition)
The Vegetarian Resource Group (PO Box 21463, Baltimore, MD 21206, 2003: 222 pages, paperback, $14.95)

This excellent vegan cookbook was first published in 1991. The need for an updated
cookbook with more helpful information became apparent in 1998 when
the first half of the book includes appetizers, breakfasts, soups, salads, soups, side dishes. etc. The recipes are simple,
easy, and fun to cook and eat.

The second half of the book discusses
the nutritional value of vegan food, with emphasis on the medicinal benefits. Recommended daily allowances for protein,

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Christine’s Ark, The Extraordinary Story of Christine Townend (continued from 20)

Christine’s Ark, The Extraordinary Story of Christine Townend

Christine Townend is a woman of courage, integrity, and untold passion and dedication to animals. Her story is one of inspiration, determination, and relentless pursuit of justice and compassion. Born in 1948 in Scotland, Christine grew up in a household where animals were cherished and respected. From a young age, Christine was drawn to the natural world and found solace in the company of animals. Her love for animals grew stronger as she witnessed the cruelty and suffering inflicted upon them by humans.

Christine’s journey towards becoming an animal advocate began in the early 1970s, when she was inspired by the work of Animal Liberationists. She was appalled by the animal suffering she witnessed and determined to do something about it. She began by volunteering at animal shelters and rescues, and soon became a vocal proponent for animal rights.

In 1976, Christine founded the animal rights organization, the London Animal Rescue. This organization was the first of its kind in the United Kingdom, and its mission was to rescue and advocate for animals in need. Christine’s tireless efforts and dedication quickly gained the respect and support of the animal rights community.

Over the years, Christine has witnessed firsthand the devastating effects of animal cruelty and suffering. She has seen the pain and suffering of animals in laboratories, farms, and slaughterhouses. She has目睹ed the cruelty of dogs and cats left to die on the streets, and the torture of wildlife by poachers and hunters. Despite these harsh realities, Christine’s commitment to animal rights has remained unwavering.

In 1998, Christine founded the animal rights organization, the London Animal Rescue. This organization was the first of its kind in the United Kingdom, and its mission was to rescue and advocate for animals in need. Christine’s tireless efforts and dedication quickly gained the respect and support of the animal rights community.

Christine’s book, “Christine’s Ark,” tells the story of her life and her work. It is a testament to her unwavering commitment to animal rights and her tireless efforts to bring about change. Her story is one of triumph and hope, a reminder that even in the face of adversity, the power of love and compassion can lead to positive change.

Christine’s story is a call to action, a reminder that each one of us can make a difference. Her dedication and commitment to the cause of animal rights is an inspiration to all who believe in the fundamental rights of all beings. Christine’s story is a testament to the power of love and compassion, and a call to action for all who believe in the cause of animal rights.
Jim Brooks, 83, died on May 19 at his home, near Newport, Alaska. A high school dropout from Erie, Pennsylvania, Brooks drifted to Alaska, where he fished, trapped, and mashed salmon during World War II. Recently, pilot, Brooks afterward enrolled in the just-formed Department of Wildlife Management at the University of Alaska. He “began the first scientific studies on walrus,” recalled Craig Medred, Alaska’s “Bicycle Engineer.”

In memory of Bailey (3/29/90-6/22/06), the beloved Bridal Bay red salmon population. Exhilarated, Bailey saw the summer sun rise on the horizon. Though Bailey’s love for animals and graceful dignity. Bailey saw a

In memory of each individual who made up the 23 million chickens killed every day in the U.S. for food. Your confined tears of fury and misuse are not forgotten.

In memory of Bill, beloved friend of many years in Carol & Don’s

In memory of Mr. Bill, a Wonderful Fundraiser

In memory of Mr. Bill, a Wonderful Fundraiser

In memory of each individual who make up the 23 million chickens killed every day in the U.S. for food. Your confined tears of fury and misuse are not forgotten.

In memory of Mytil, beloved canine companion of Michael and Janet Avenou.

In memory of each of the two-year anniversary of the passing of the beloved Bonny Shay.

In memory of my sister, Patricia Guiver, died on June 3, 2003, Newport Beach, California, from complications of heart surgery. Born in San Francisco, she was active in the anti-nuclear Street journalist and U.S. correspondent for British women’s magazines. She enjoyed late successes with her book and directorial debut: a documentary featuring DelShah Driolittle. She also edited Animal Connections: The Complete Directory of Animal Welfare Groups, best remembered as founder of the Orange County SPCA, President of the League of Orange County, and a longtime member of the Orange County Animal Shelter Advisory

In memory of Bailey (3/29/90-6/22/06), my special friend, who showed me that the world can appear civilized and how to act with graceful dignity. Bailey saw a universe in which his longevity and good health were likely due to healthy diet. Bailey was always available, especially that brown, bushy tail that always suggested a greeting. Bailey’s love for animals and Bailey’s love for animals and graceful dignity. Bailey saw a

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Not only do some pets need new homes, so do the programs that help them.

North Shore Animal League America has welcomed the SPAY/USA program into our headquarters in Port Washington, N.Y.

Every year in the United States, millions of unwanted dogs and cats are euthanized because not enough homes are available for them. Lowering this horrific statistic is the mission of both SPAY/USA and North Shore Animal League America. Both groups will now work together under one roof to stop this trend.

SPAY/USA is a national referral service that offers help to anyone who needs assistance finding affordable spay/neuter services in their area. This program consists of a network of over 7,000 top-notch veterinarians and 1,000 sterilization programs and clinics nationwide.

Veterinarians wishing to participate and have your program listed on our site please visit www.spayusa.org or write Spay@nsalamerica.org

---

SPAY/USA Veterinarian Participation Form

**Veterinarian's Name:**

**Practice Name:**

**Address:**

**City/State/Zip:**

**Telephone No.:**

**Fax No.:**

**E-mail Address:**

I provide reduced cost spay/neuter surgeries.

Veterinarian's Signature:

Date:

Please mail to:

SPAY/USA

59 South Bayles Ave.

Port Washington, NY 11050

e-mail: Spay@nsalamerica.org
A Love Like No Other

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Support the national rescue mission of
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