

CHIMP SANCTUARIES SAVE TRACES
OF HUMAN BEGINNINGS (Page 16)

Prairie dogs with monkeypox blow
the whistle on the exotic pet trade

CHICAGO, ATLANTA—With sentries ever vigilant atop burrows, uttering different whistles to denote flying, four-footed, and two-footed gun-toting predators, what prairie dogs do best is alert their whole habitat to the approach of any danger.

In recent weeks prairie dogs alerted the U.S. to the risk of little known lethal diseases arriving from abroad through the exotic pet trade.

The triggering event was the arrival of monkeypox, a milder cousin of smallpox, with 18 Gambian giant



Prairie dog. (Kim Bartlett)

pouched rats and a number of Ghanian dormice received on April 21 by Phillip Moberly of Phil's Pocket Pets in Villa Park, Illinois.

Phil's Pocket Pets received the Gambian rats from Evelee Prokes, owner of Menagerie Hill Farm near Cincinnati. Prokes, 54, a pet dealer since 1978, had acquired the rats on April 15 from the importer, in Texas.

Prokes told *Des Moines Register* staff writer Tony Leys on June 10 that federal officials had not found monkeypox in any of the rats she handled, which left the dormice the main suspects as the vectors for transmission.

At Phil's Pocket Pets the infected Ghanian dormice apparently spread monkeypox to at least 93 of about 200 prairie dogs who had arrived in April from another Texas distributor, Jason Shaw of U.S. Global Exotics, in Arlington. Shaw had purchased 3,000 prairie dogs from Jacob W. Vanderpool, 61, of Meade, Kansas.

Vanderpool has "harvested" prairie dogs from his 840-acre ranch for the pet trade since 1996, he told *Kansas City Star* reporter Alan Bavley.

U.S. dealers reportedly sell and export as many as 20,000 prairie dogs per year. Prairie dogs have become especially popular as pets in Japan and Hong Kong, where they are seen as well-suited to apartment living.

The first human victim of the monkeypox outbreak, three-year-old Schyan Kautzer of Dorchester, Illinois, fell ill on May 15. Her mother, Tammy Kautzer, 28, had received two prairie dogs from her father Steve Krautzer, 38, as Mother's Day gifts. One of the prairie dogs died on May 20, the same

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British fox hunting ban is near

LONDON—The British House of Commons on July 9, 2003 voted 317-145 in favor of a national ban on fox hunting, a week after voting 363-154 to enact a total ban instead of a compromise that would allow some hunting to continue for predator control.

The votes brought close to fulfillment the 1997 election promise of Prime Minister Tony Blair to ban fox hunting if the Labour Party won the Parliamentary majority. Blair and Labour have led the government ever since, but have put other matters ahead of the proposed hunting ban, while anti-hunting private members' bills have cleared the Commons only to die in the House of Lords.

The Hunting Bill, now presented with the full support of the Blair government, is scheduled for second reading by the Lords on September 17, followed by detailed review in October. The Lords,



Red fox. (Rita Legault)

who hold their seats by heredity rather than election, can amend and delay legislation. The anti-fox hunting Commons majority, however, has become strong enough to override the Lords.

"Lord Mancroft, a pro-hunting Tory [Conservative] peer and a Countryside Alliance board member, predicted that the Lords would reinstate the provisions for the regulation of fox-hunting contained in the government's original [compromise] bill," wrote *Daily Telegraph* political correspondent Andrew Sparrow. "If that happens, however, the Commons are sure to reject them again."

Rural Affairs Minister Alun Michael stated that the government "would not stand in the way" of an override, should the Lords not approve the bill as it stands. Michael anticipated that the bill could take effect before the 2005 hunting season.

Warning that 26,000 foxhounds might be killed if the Hunting Bill takes effect, Conservative rural affairs critic James Gray sought an amendment to compensate the 1,000 gamekeepers, grooms, and dog handlers he claimed would be put out of work.

Responded Michael, "I can't believe people will stop riding because they cannot hunt."

The Royal SPCA and other humane societies have pledged to rehome castoff foxhounds.

The Hunting Bill is somewhat paradoxically opposed by both the Association of Chief Police Officers and the direct action-oriented Real Countryside Alliance. Association of Chief Police

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ANIMAL
PEOPLE

News For People Who Care About Animals

July/August 2003

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Getting biodiversity backward

CANBERRA, Australia—At least 1,595 Australian native plants and animals are at risk of extinction, 2,900 regional ecosystems are imperiled, and the leading threats come from land clearing, sheep and cattle grazing, drought, and fires, says a recently published national Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment. Predation and competition with native species by introduced species ranked as a lesser threat in most parts of Australia.

Principally authored by ecologist Paul Sattler, the assessment was commissioned by the national government. It was presented to Parliament in late April 2003.

What, three months later, is Australia doing about the findings?

- The Cooperative Research Centre for Pet Control has applied for permission to send a genetically engineered mouse herpes virus into field trials—in effect, to begin yet another introduction of a non-native species.

The Cooperative Research Centre "aims to spread the virus throughout the exotic mouse population," reported the *Brisbane Courier-Mail*, noting that mouse plagues annually "cost the nation's grain farmers about \$150 million."

The developers also hope to export the virus to Asian nations, for use against rats who consume an estimated \$9 billion U.S. worth of grain per year.

"The trials will most likely take place in northwestern Victoria or Queensland," the *Courier-Mail* said, taking no note that previous introductions of viruses, chiefly to control rabbits, have only temporarily suppressed the target species, while eventually producing semi-immune populations.

Rabbit calicivirus, accidentally released into Australia while still being tested in 1996, and deliberately released in New Zealand a year later, is reportedly already so ineffective in some regions that farmers have returned to poisoning rabbits. Meanwhile, the abrupt elimination of introduced prey species through the use of viruses has each time increased predation against endangered small marsupials, both by non-native cats and foxes and by native raptors.

- West Australia conservationist Jack Kinnear on June 13 called for escalating the use of the controversial pesticide Compound 1080 to eradicate foxes from Tasmania. Two years after a 30-member task force began stalking the seldom-seen foxes, Danny Rose of the Hobart *Mercury* reported, they have only two fox carcasses to show for their efforts. Nonetheless, urged Kinnear, "The task force's requirements should take precedence over all other Australian conservation projects. The current funding, staffing, and resource allocation is inadequate," Kinnear said, "to complete the eradication task."

Poisonings of non-target species, Kinnear continued, should be seen as "part of the cost of removing an infinitely greater cause of death," though there is little evidence that the few foxes left in Tasmania, if any, are killing much of anything.

- The Wildlife Preservation Society of Australia called for rebuilding the national fur trapping and shooting industry, whose exports of fox pelts declined by as much as 90% during the past decade due to lack of global demand.

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Rabbits at the Korea Animal Protection Society shelter in Daegu. (Kim Bartlett)

China to control wildlife cuisine
but will not close live markets

HONG KONG—Hope that the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome epidemic of 2002-2003 might permanently close the notorious Chinese live wildlife markets was dealt a setback on July 10, 2003 when 12 government ministries and state administrations jointly announced that legal sales of domesticated wildlife would be "encouraged, guided, and supported."

The wildlife traffic will be more closely controlled than pre-SARS, the announcement continued.

"Domestication of any wild species will have to be approved by the State Forestry Administration," Ai Hu of the *South China Morning Post* summarized. "Stricter quarantine measures will be adopted. Those who hunt animals rather than domesticating them will lose their business licenses."

"While the door is open to domestication," Yi Hu added, "wildlife consumption is still prohibited in restaurants. Informants who see wildlife on menus and report this to the Wildlife Protection Office of the Beijing Forestry Bureau will receive cash rewards."

The Agricultural Committee of the National People's Congress lobbied for the

new rules in lieu of the total ban on the sale or consumption of wildlife that was requested by conservation organizations and humane groups. The National People's Congress last reviewed wildlife trafficking laws circa 1987.

Seeking a compromise position, a 22-member panel from the Chinese Academy of Sciences had recommended a week earlier at a rare public hearing on proposed regulatory responses to the wildlife traffic that animals should be officially defined as belonging to one of three categories: livestock, domesticated wildlife, and wildlife under strict protection, not to be sold or eaten.

David Fang of the *South China Morning Post* reported on July 7 that breeding permits would likely be issued for producers of partridges, turtles, and ostriches, and that restaurants would be allowed to sell these species as meat. Permits would probably not be issued for the breeding and consumption of snakes, sparrows, monkeys, bats, and land tortoises, Fang hinted, based on information he attributed to an anonymous official of the China Cuisine Association.

Some Beijing snake dealers appar-

(continued on page 9)



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POB 960, CLINTON, WA 98236-0960



Before ↑
after
thanks to people ↗
like you!

June 2003

Dear Partner,

Look at what you did!!!

When I first saw Clay he had been eating from one of our wilderness feeding stations . . . and he was in a pack of three dogs who were surviving together as a makeshift family.

Clay was the leader . . .

. . . and also the dog who stood his ground and defended his family against attack.

When I rescued them, Clay was in the worst shape . . .

. . . beaten up, full of the wounds and scars of months of ferocious battles.

And he was also full of something else . . . despair.

I don't understand how anyone can NOT love Clay, but nobody did. And finally, they threw him out in the wilderness. In case he didn't know he was unloved, this made it clear.

Did you ever see a desert full of dried brush? Brown and scarred? No sign of life, or there ever having been life, out there?

In case you haven't, let me tell you first hand that Clay looked exactly like that dried up desert brush. He was even brown and full of the same scars.

There was no joy anywhere in his soul. He was forsaken as are the living plants in the desert that turn brown and die.

But the wonderful thing about nature . . . and the desert mountains near our Supershelter . . . is that in the spring after a heavy winter's rain, that dried up brown tinder becomes a lush green flowering bouquet of life.

At our hospital we cleaned up Clay's wounds and showered him with love at the same time that the heavens showered the desert with life-giving rain.

We fed Clay and his family . . . at the same time that water fed the ground. And as the green plants grew in the spot where their ancestors died, Clay began to heal.

Then finally, as the hillsides burst with blankets of blue, lavender, gold, bright red and yellow flowers . . .

. . . Clay burst with happiness into the smile you see here!

Look at the difference you made . . . before and after you opened your heart to him.

This is the essence of what we do together.

Animals are the seeds of joy. Withhold the love they desperately need and they will wilt and perish, unknown to us.

But offer them that love and they open up like a giant flower and give YOU the beauty, perfume and miracle of life.

Thanks to you, Clay has transformed. And thanks to you, all OUR lives are enriched from the love Clay returns to us daily.

Please help continue the miracles. Send your best gift to the animals today.

For the animals,

Le
Leo Grillo, founder

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

Attention: Rescuers and Shelters

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!



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



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



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



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



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

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

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

Editorial

Shelter killing & regional values

On page 17 of this edition **ANIMAL PEOPLE** presents our tenth annual casualty count in the 131-year-old battle by humane societies against dog and cat overpopulation.

For the first 100 years after the Women’s Humane Society of Philadelphia became the first U.S. humane organization to take an animal control contract, there was no visible progress. Even after the numbers of dogs and cats killed in U.S. shelters and pounds began to fall in the early 1970s, there was little recognition of improvement. The numbers everywhere were still higher than almost anyone could bear to study in any kind of depth.

As recently as 1993, the American Humane Association, Humane Society of the U.S., and PETA still erroneously asserted that the shelter killing toll was going up.

ANIMAL PEOPLE has subsequently demonstrated that the toll is markedly down throughout the U.S. and continues to drop.

Yet regional disparities that were not evident when pet overpopulation peaked have gradually become glaringly obvious.

Among other disparities of note, the entire Northeast from Pennsylvania to Maine is on the threshold of achieving no-kill animal control, killing just 5.5 dogs and cats per 1,000 human residents—about the same number as San Francisco when it officially became the first U.S. no-kill city in April 1994.

Conversely, shelters in the South kill 22.6 dogs and cats per 1,000 residents, and shelters in the West kill 21.9, far above the current national average of 14.8.

The Midwest kills 16.6 dogs and cats per 1,000 human residents, while the West Coast states kill 14.0—but the West Coast average is somewhat misleading. Broken down further, West Coast cities and counties which touch the Pacific Ocean kill just 8.8 dogs and cats per 1,000 people, while the inland communities of the same states kill 35.8.

Half of all the dogs and cats killed in Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington shelters die in communities with under 20% of these states’ human population.

An only slightly less striking discrepancy is evident in the South. Florida, Maryland, and Virginia collectively kill 15.3 dogs and cats per 1,000 people, only slightly above the U.S. norm. The rest of the South kills 27.1 dogs and cats per 1,000 people.

Except in the Northeast, where the rates of shelter killing are uniformly low, the communities most successfully preventing pet overpopulation tend to be the largest. All seven of the largest Midwestern cities and counties on the 2003 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** chart plus seven of the nine largest West Coast cities and counties are killing fewer animals than the regional medians.

Obviously the biggest communities offer animal advocates the most opportunity to raise the resources needed to sterilize and rehome shelter animals.

But community size alone does not fully explain why Thomas County, Georgia, and Valencia, New Mexico, kill 10 times as many dogs and cats per human resident as are killed in same-sized Missoula, Montana, and Lawrence, Kansas.

In most regards these are closely comparable communities. The most evident demographic difference is that Missoula and Lawrence are university towns. Their residents are younger, better educated, and therefore much more likely to perceive the lives of animals as having intrinsic moral value—enough that a companion animal whose presence is no longer convenient cannot be killed without social risk.

Fresno, California, however, is also a university town. Located just a two-hour drive from San Francisco, whose shelters killed just 2.5 dogs and cats per 1,000 residents in 2002, Fresno in 2002 killed 80 dogs and cats per 1,000 humans, for a total of more animals killed than New York City, and only 500 fewer killed than every shelter in Oregon combined.

Obviously not enough people in Fresno know or care what becomes of homeless animals. Thus there is inadequate funding for low-cost and free dog and cat sterilization, rehoming, and humane education.

One might also speculate that the people running the Fresno shelters have inhaled too much carbon monoxide while killing animals in such appalling numbers, thereby sleeping through the lessons of the past 30 years. A regime change appears to be decades overdue.

A deeper answer, also applicable to most other laggard communities, is that Fresno is a rural hub rather than part of a megopolis, separated from San Francisco less by miles than by a deep cultural divide.

Similar cultural distinctions separate the major Midwestern cities from the rural Midwest, and distinguish the intensely cosmopolitan Washington D.C. area, Richmond, and the developed parts of Florida from the rest of the South.

Clinical psychologist Sue Ellen Brown, of Hatchechubbee, Alabama, contemplated these distinctions in a March 2002 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** guest column entitled “Shooting animals in the rural South: animal abuse or cultural norm?”

Disturbed that “Shooting animals appeared to be a culturally approved activity here in the rural deep South,” Brown found a partial explanation in *American Attitudes Toward and*

Knowledge of Animals, published in 1980 by Yale University professor Stephen Kellert, based on interviews done in 1977 with 3,107 randomly selected Americans.

Kellert found that “The South was characterized by the least interest and concern for animals, and the most utilitarian orientation,” followed by the Midwest, which were in turn the parts of the U.S. whose populations were most involved in animal agriculture.

Rural residents favored “utilization, subordination, and control,” Kellert wrote.

Summarized Brown, “Farmers, the elderly, and Southern respondents had the highest scores on the utilitarian scale. In contrast, people like myself—single, female, with graduate school education, and from urban areas—had the least utilitarian attitudes.”

Kellert identified but made relatively little of a generational shift away from utilitarianism, as fewer Americans come from farm backgrounds or have parents who at any time worked in animal agriculture.

Nearly 15 years after Kellert published the data, the late Franklin Loew pointed out that it not only predicted the rise of the animal rights movement but also prophesied an eventual cultural transformation, as the holders of utilitarian views die out.

Loew wrote before the rise of the no-kill movement, but lived long enough to extend his point in direct discussion with **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Loew suggested that his generation—he died at age 63 in April 2003—may be the last in the U.S. to consider killing homeless dogs and cats even transiently morally acceptable. Loew described the eventual success of no-kill animal control as a cultural inevitability, given the continuing rise in U.S. levels of income, education, and contact with animals as companions, coupled with ever greater distance between most Americans and economically motivated animal husbandry.

A little noticed but very important transition occurred, he speculated, when a few years ago the numbers of Americans who keep livestock and poultry as pets for the first time exceeded the number who raise them for slaughter. Even though the people who keep livestock and poultry as pets usually keep just one or two animals, while farmers raise hundreds of cattle, thousands of pigs, or even millions of chickens, more Americans now are personally acquainted with cattle, pigs, and chickens as friends than know them as “live meat.”

A mirror in Japan

From Kobe, Japan, courtesy of Animal Refuge Kansai founder Elizabeth Oliver, comes data demonstrating how quickly shelter statistics can change when community values begin to shift away from rural utilitarianism.

Reviewing the post-World War II evolution of Japanese attitudes toward pets, Oliver and Yoshiko Seno of AnimEarth in side-by-side November 2002 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** guest columns described attitudes and conditions that in many respects paralleled those prevailing in the U.S. and European cities as recently as 1990.

Although an enormous attitudinal shift had already been underway in the U.S. and Europe for at least a generation, the momentum of social change began visibly and dramatically overtaking public policy only after 1994, when San Francisco officially became the first U.S. no-kill city. Public expectations of animal control departments rose almost overnight, and animal advocates were quick to convert higher hopes into legislation and funding.

Commented **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in response to Oliver and Seno, “The rapid transformation of U.S. and European treatment of homeless animals in recent years, still underway, gives hope that Japan too can achieve a rapid turnabout.”

Never did we imagine, however, that just six months later Oliver could present newly updated Kobe animal control statistics showing a 47% reduction since 1998 in the total numbers of dogs impounded; a 52% reduction in the numbers of stray dogs; a 45% reduction in the numbers of owner-surrendered dogs; a 51% reduction in the numbers of puppies found as strays; a 60% reduction in surrenders of puppies; a 59% reduction in the total numbers of puppies received; a 34% reduction in the number of identifiably owned dogs found running at large; a 53% reduction in the numbers of dogs and puppies killed; a 32% increase in licensing compliance; and, in only one year, a 494% increase in puppy adoptions.

We do not yet have updated Kobe cat data. Typically, dog numbers drop before cat numbers, partly because feral cats—if not sterilized at the same time as dogs—tend to take over habitat vacated by street dogs. Then the cats breed up to a carrying capacity of about three cats in place of each dog. Because we do not have the cat data, we cannot be certain that the total numbers of animals killed at the Kobe pound have fallen. We can say, however, that Kobe has achieved a degree of progress within five years, as regards dogs, that took even the most progressive U.S. cities approximately from 1970 to 1985 to accomplish.

We may also predict that as Americans and Japanese move away from allowing animal shelters to operate like slaughterhouses, ever more will also become uncomfortable with slaughter for meat. The attitudes and values which today are merely “rural” may within another generation become “anachronistic,” as the rural attitudes of the future are brought into line with the cultural expectations and demands of the urban majority.

Some of the transition will occur through “humane labeling” programs, and some by legal mandate, but most will likely come through the largely unconscious and chiefly voluntary process of acculturation. Most of us do what is expected of us. Within a society which expresses strong humane expectations, most people will try to be humane.



An extra special thanks

An extra special thanks is in order to all of the respondents to the June 2003 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** appeal for help in meeting the extraordinary cost of our ultimately successful defense against the libel suit brought against us in July 2002 by direct mail fundraiser Bruce Eberle and one of his companies, Fund Raising Strategies, Inc.

Eberle’s response to our June 2003 news coverage of the judicially imposed settlement, discussion of his response, and a small sampling of reader comments appear on page 4 of this edition.

The published examples of reader commentary barely begin to convey an idea of the volume and intensity of the replies we received to our appeal. While full recovery from the expense of the Eberle case will take much longer, the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** audience responded more generously, vigorously, and voluably than ever before.

Countless notes sent along with donations made emphatically clear that the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** ethical standards for animal charities and fundraisers, outlined in our May 2003 editorial, enjoy the wholehearted endorsement of the overwhelming majority of donors and animal charity directors who have made their views known to us.

Respondents ranging from pensioners to representatives of major multinational corporations made plain in letters, calls, and e-mails that even though they may at times disagree with specifics of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** coverage or comment, they invest in us a humbling degree of trust—as well as hope for achieving a far more humane future through sharing information, openly discussing issues, and continually expanding the global circle of compassion.

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LETTERS

Eurogroup

We have read your "Chronology of Humane Progress," published in April and May 2003, with great interest. However, I have noted that in the year 1980 you did not record the formation of Eurogroup for Animal Welfare. This was an initiative of nine animal welfare organisations, one from each of the then nine member states of the Common Market. It is now the European Union and we have 15 member organizations, soon to be 25. Eurogroup was formed to advance animal welfare through European legislation and to provide a united voice of animal welfare at the EU Institutions. I believe we have done this very successfully.

Legislative change is the result of many people's efforts and I do not wish to exaggerate Eurogroup's influence. However, I am convinced that had Eurogroup not been active, we would not have achieved a European ban on veal calf crates, pregnant sow stalls or battery cages. These are three major achievements (there are many others) and I believe justified a reference to our formation in 1980.

—David B. Wilkins, Director
Eurogroup for Animal Welfare
6 Rue des Patriotes
1000 Brussels, Belgium
Phone: 32-02-740-08-20
Fax: 32-02-740-08-29
<D.Wilkins@eurogroup-animalwelfare.org>

Start of WSPA

I was very impressed by the "Chronology of Humane Progress." Having been involved in the humane movement since 1954, I of course knew many of the individuals who have played a role in the development of humane progress. Sad, however, is the thought that so many of them are no longer with us.

May I suggest that your reference to the formation of the World Society for the Protection of Animals is not quite correct? I was a member of the committee which developed the merger of the International Society for the Protection of Animals and the World Federation for the Protection of Animals. The result of this marriage is WSPA. The three groups you mentioned—the Massachusetts SPCA, Royal SPCA, and Humane Society of the U.S.—were already the main components of ISPA.

—Tom Hughes
President
Canadian Farm Animal Care Trust
22 Commerce Park Drive
Unit C, Suite 306
Barrie, Ontario L4N 8W8
Canada
Phone: 705-436-5776
Fax: 705-436-3551

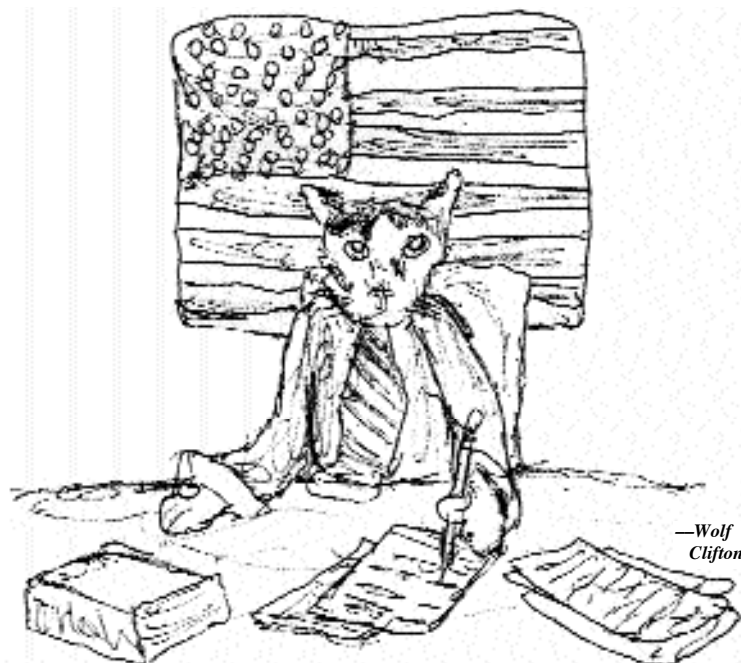
Hans Reusch

We wish we could send you more—much more. We are deeply grateful for our **ANIMAL PEOPLE** subscription and for all your dedicated works, not just for animals but for the world. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** is absolutely essential to the progress of the animal rights, humane education, and environmental movements.

Your "Chronology of Humane Progress" was much appreciated, but why no mention of Hans Ruesch and *The Slaughter of the Innocent*?

—Jacqueline Jackelow
Animal Voice
P.O. Box 3185
Vero Beach, FL 32964

Readers' nominations of additional items for inclusion will be considered if at some future point the Chronology of Humane Progress is republished.



—Wolf Clifton

RESPONSE TO THE EBERLE CASE

Feral cats

"Where cats belong—and where they don't" on page one of your June 2003 edition is just full of pearls and thought-provoking points. There will not be one cat person who reads it who won't learn something. I'll need to reread it several times to commit the finer points to memory for quick reference.

I am so sorry for the time and energy expended on the Eberle libel suit. I'll be helping soon in a small way. May your energy and health hold up!

—W. Marvin Mackie, D.V.M.
Owner/Director
Animal Birth Control
450 Arcadia
San Pedro, CA 90731
<Spaydvm@aol.com>

Lifesavers

It is my dream that if I ever get on my feet financially, I want to get **ANIMAL PEOPLE** subscriptions and the *Watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities* for some family members and friends who need to know what some animal charities are really all about.

I also wish that Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue would stop using Bruce Eberle. It hurts to know that only a small fraction of whatever money is sent to them will go to their work instead of more fundraising.

—Katherine Stires
Tucson, Arizona

Berkeley activists

I was aghast to read of the hassle and expense you were put through by Bruce Eberle. As you stated in your editorial, had Eberle simply sought straightforward corrections of demonstrable errors, you would have had no trouble complying, but obviously "correcting errors" was not his game plan.

In light of your recent travail, I find it discomfiting to have to point out an error in your June 2003 item "Hancock still fighting for animals." You wrote that California state representative Loni Hancock moved to abolish the decompression chamber, while serving as a Berkeley city council member in 1972, "at urging of a group called the Dog Responsibility committee, formed by Myrna Walton, Julie Stitt, and George and Diane Sukol." Walton and her Dog Responsibility Committee fought for a Berkeley leash law and an anti-barking ordinance, and even moved to have barking dogs who were "repeat offenders" be surgically debarked. The Committee for the Protection of Domestic Animals was headed by my wife Diane and Martha Benedict, who fought Walton on all her proposals as well as championing the demise of the decompression chamber. Stitt formed a separate group, Friends of the Berkeley Dogs, working alongside Diane and Martha.

—George Sukol
Bellevue, Washington

Questions answered

I'm so sorry re your legal woes. I put in the mail my little check—all that I can spare.

I asked some dumb questions as well. The first was, "Can you list the animal charities represented by Bruce Eberle?" And you did.

The other question was, "Can't we ask other animal charities to help?" And you had. Those charities that can afford to help should definitely do so, for obvious reasons: your work has helped them all.

—Suzanna Megles
Lakewood, Ohio
<SuziM@n2net.net>

Donor strategy

I am sorry to hear of your problem with Bruce Eberle and am sending a check to help out. It isn't much, but I really appreciate that you keep me informed about who is worth sending my hard-earned money to.

I have not donated to HSUS in years, ever since I read in your paper about Humane Society of the U.S. CEO Paul Irwin becoming a millionaire on the critters' money. Yet I am inundated by stuff from HSUS. I am also on the lion list at the moment, and everyone wants money to help feed and rescue lions all over the place. Then there are the environmental groups, cat and dog groups, horse groups, and circus and farm animal groups. My table disappears and I begin to feel inadequate because I think I should be able to manage my mail. But there is so much, and some of it I want to read and/or donate to. I throw out stuff I know I won't read or donate to, but I still get overcome by the volume.

I also have a life—my own ex-Premarin horse and five cats and old dog and nine chickens, etc.

I have decided to put the majority of my money to work with an organization which is here helping animals locally. I know them and the kind of operation they run.

—Arleen Krasnoff
Ferndale, New York

Dogs & cats to labs

The city of São Paulo, Brazil, after some time of prohibiting the provision of shelter animals to research institutions, has resumed the sales. I would like to ask **ANIMAL PEOPLE** readers to remind the Mayor and the Secretary of Health that this is a practice that you do not support, and urge them to reconsider.

Please send e-mails to Mayor Marta Suplicy, c/o <prefeitura@prodam.sp.gov.br>, and Secretary Dr. Gonzalo Vecina Neto, c/o <gonzalovecina@prefeitura.sp.gov.br>, with a copy to me. Thank you!

—Debbie Hirst
President
Forum Nacional de
Proteção e Defesa Animal
São Paulo, Brazil
<debbie.hirst@br.bnpparibas.com>

Eberle says he had nothing to do with MIA "skeleton in closet"

Responding to the June 2003 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** article "Judge imposes settlement of fundraiser Eberle's libel suit," Bruce Eberle of Fund Raising Strategies Inc. both telephoned and wrote in reference to four paragraphs quoted and paraphrased from a *Los Angeles Times* exposé of the activities of his former client Jack Bailey.

The complete exposé, by *Los Angeles Times* staff writer Scott Harris, was originally published on August 7, 1991, and is accessible at <www.latimes.com>.

Stated Eberle, "Neither my company nor I had anything whatsoever to do with a fund appeal [discussed by Harris] that referred to Jack Bailey bringing back a partial skeleton of a supposed American POW. If such a fund appeal was, in fact, mailed, my company and/or myself did not create it, mail it, or have anything to do with it."

Reporting that Eberle represented Bailey from 1983 to 1989, and directly quoting Eberle about their fundraising relationship just before describing and quoting from the appeal about the partial skeleton, Harris wrote that the appeal was mailed in 1987.

On November 8, 1992, *Washington Post* columnists Jack Anderson and Michael Binstein stipulated that this appeal was mailed in March 1987. Anderson and Binstein mentioned Eberle as Bailey's "chief fund-raiser at this time." The column is accessible at <www.washingtonpost.com>.

ANIMAL PEOPLE asked Eberle to explain the apparent contradictions between his statements and the reportage of Harris, Anderson, and Binstein. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** also asked Eberle for copies of any responses he had made to their reportage.

Eberle replied:

"Well after the fact, I learned that Jack Bailey sent out appeals on his own. I'm not sure the *L.A. Times* writer has the year correct. It seems to me that Jack [Bailey] recovered that skeleton after we did business with him, but I can't find the news stories of the time which would validate his date or correct it. Nevertheless, if

a mailing was sent out, it did not come through me or anyone that worked for me. Truthfully, that is the first time I ever heard of a mailing on that topic going out.

"As far as the *L.A. Times* article is concerned, I have never seen it previously," Eberle continued. "The bottom line is that it is factually incorrect. I don't have a clipping service, nor have I been interested in this old, old story. I don't recall seeing that column and I didn't subscribe to *The Washington Post* at that time. I don't have any idea where this false story came from, but it's simply untrue."

Within their articles, Harris, Anderson and Binstein cited as their primary source a November 1987 report by then-Defense Intelligence Agency chief General James W. Shufelt, U.S. Army, which was submitted to U.S. Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.), then chair of the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, during hearings about fundraising in connection with the POW-MIA issue.

These hearings preceded those of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on MIA/POW, whose 1992 final report cited other appeals in concluding that Eberle in the early 1980s produced "clear examples of misleading solicitations" about the MIA/POW issue.

ANIMAL PEOPLE has contacted Shufelt, Solarz, the *Los Angeles Times*, and the Library of Congress, among other sources, seeking the Shufelt report. At deadline no copy had arrived.

In the discovery phase of the Eberle lawsuit against **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, we requested but were denied copies of all of the appeals that Eberle produced for Bailey so as to be able to see for ourselves whether any of the appeals described during the Senate hearings might have been produced by others.

Eberle now represents, or has recently represented, animal charities including the Elephants of Africa Rescue Society, Great Cats In Crisis, Noah's Lost Ark, Peaceful Valley Donkey Sanctuary, Tiger Creek, Tiger Haven, and Wildlife Waystation.

Lion's share

The phrase "the lion's share," used by both sides in your dispute with Bruce Eberle, was originally used by George Bernard Shaw as a joke, meaning that "the lion's share" was the whole thing!

—William Holliday
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

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

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Greens & whales

The Canadian Green Party are not the only Greens who have endorsed the wanton and brutal killing of marine mammals (“Canadian Greens endorsed seal hunt,” by Don Roebuck, June 2003.) U.S. Green Party 2000 presidential candidate Ralph Nader endorsed the shooting of whales by the Makah tribe in Washington state. A statement posted on <www.votenader.org> went so far as to describe the shooting of whales as “humane.”

Nader’s support for whale slaughter was couched in terms of respecting treaties with Native Americans, but if Nader was truly concerned about the whales he might have suggested that the treaties be renegotiated. Instead of endorsing spending our tax money to kill whales, he might have suggested that our government should fund whale tourism.

It is truly bizarre for the Green Party to support whaling by native people in the U.S. and oppose whaling by native people abroad. The native people of Japan and Norway and the other nations currently killing whales have long histories of whale slaughter, but spotting whales from airplanes, chasing them with motorized boats, and shooting them with rifles has no connection to traditional native culture.

A Green Party that cannot and does not unconditionally oppose killing whales is worse than useless.

—Frank C. Branchini
Edgewater, Maryland

Meryl Harrison

Sadly but not surprisingly, the strain of the past three years has taken its toll on our valiant Meryl Harrison, who continues to bravely lead rescues in Zimbabwe under increasingly difficult conditions. Our ‘60-something’ chief inspector has suffered from a heart condition since she was young. It is now essential that she undergoes the necessary ‘key-hole’ surgery (electrical ablation) to prevent a potentially fatal attack. The operation is not available in Zimbabwe. It will be necessary for Meryl to travel to South Africa. With the non-availability of foreign currency in Zimbabwe, we would like to appeal to anyone who could assist in this regard. We can deposit cheques here without paying a fee. Cheques should be made payable to the Zimbabwe National SPCA with a note to say that it is towards Meryl’s surgery. Anyone who would like to use a credit card is requested to contact Marcelle Meredith, Executive Director of National SPCA of South Africa at <spca@global.co.za>, who will kindly facilitate this.

—Bernice Robertson Dyer
National Chair
Zimbabwe National SPCA
P.O. Box 470
Kadoma, Zimbabwe
Phone: 263-68-24037
Fax: 263-68-23443
<conroc@mweb.co.za>

Animal Welfare Sunday

Animal Welfare Sunday was introduced with great success last year with special services in hundreds of churches. We sent out over 600 information packs to try to encourage churches to think about the suffering of animals for at least one day in the year.

In 2003 Animal Welfare Sunday falls on October 5, linking with World Animal Day on October 4. This year the Anglican Society for the Welfare of Animals suggests a special and perhaps surprising theme: shopping. Lack of compassionate concern in choosing food is today’s major cause of cruelty to animals.

ASWA chair Dominic Walker, Bishop of Monmouth, recently saw an example when a fellow shopper bought both wild bird seed and hens’ eggs. Since the eggs bore no free-range labeling, they had been laid by hens crammed in cages which cruelly frustrate all the compelling needs they share with wild birds. While showing concern for fortunate free-living birds she was, along with many other well-meaning animal-loving Christians, unthinkingly compounding the suffering of birds in much greater need of her compassion.

The Animal Welfare Sunday U.S. coordinator is Sue Grisham (2624 Ridgland Ave., Waukegan, IL 60085; <sue@jimgrisham.com>; <http://Episcoveg.weblogger.com>.

—Samantha Chandler
Corresponding Secretary
Anglican Society for the Welfare of Animals
P.O. Box 7193
Hook, Hampshire RG 27 8GT, U.K.
<www.aswa.org.uk>

STRESS, DISTANCING, VIVISECTION, AND A PRIMATE’S MEMOIR

Reading your review of Robert M. Sapolsky’s *A Primate’s Memoir: A Neuroscientist’s Unconventional Life among the Baboons* in the June 2003 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, I was reminded of an all-day conference I attended years ago on the physical and psychological effects of stress.

The only speaker was Robert Sapolsky, a lively, humorous, and engaging man who spent the morning describing the many and varied ways that stress is experienced, the painful nature of the experience, and the personal toll that stress had taken on people’s lives, including his own.

Somewhere in the middle of the afternoon, after the audience had been charmed and seduced by Sapolsky’s warmth and wit, he announced to this group of caretakers—nurses, psychologists, and social workers such as myself—“I am a vivisector.”

I remember sitting there dumbfounded and pained that such a friendly person who had just spent hours describing how awful it was to undergo stress would then go and inflict it on innocent animals.

Sapolsky appears to be able to do this—despite considerable guilt—through a variety of psychological mechanisms which allow him to split off that part of himself which he finds objectionable.

First, he rationalizes his cruelty by stating that he is doing it for a higher purpose: to alleviate human suffering. It should be noted that the diseases Sapolsky claims to be working on continue to ravage people’s lives.

Second, he further deals with his guilt by announcing it to everyone, either through his lectures or his books—and it is always done against the background of his

charming, engaging, and self-critical manner. By criticizing himself, he wards off criticism from others. By stating that he tried “to minimize the numbers of animals, the amount of pain,” he attempts to portray himself in a positive way. Yet the sheer number of animals he has brutalized over his long career negates the validity of his statements.

Third, and most insidiously, he attempts to psychologically undo his cruelty by dabbling in vegetarianism and engaging in non-invasive studies of wild animals.

Throughout the lecture I attended, Sapolsky spoke frequently about his studies in Africa, attempting to confirm for himself and persuade his audience as well that he is really a good person. Unfortunately, Sapolsky’s observational research in the wild has not been able to reign in, modify, limit, or stop his sustained need to hurt and destroy.

I wonder what kind of experiments Sapolsky is doing today.

—Irene Muschel
New York, NY
<Benirv@hotmail.com>



Robert M. Sapolsky replies:

Thanks for the review and the complexity of the issues you tackled in it. In response to the question you raised in the transition from discussing my book, *A Primate’s Memoir*, to discussing *Eating Apes*, by Karl Amman, yes, I know Karl—we had camps about 200 yards apart from each other in Masai Mara in the early 1980s, when he was beginning his work by photographing cheetahs. I have been very moved and impressed by what he has taken on since then.

The lecture that Irene Muschel attended was a continuing medical education course called “Stress and Disease,” and I am pleased with the positive things she has to say about it and my lecturing.

In the afternoon’s session, on the neurobiology of stress and clinical depression, I described a body of work related to a phenomenon termed “learned helplessness.” The studies I described were not my own. They were initiated in the 1970s, when I was in high school, by scientists at the University of Pennsylvania. I have never done any research, whatsoever, in that area of science, and I prefaced that part of the talk by saying that, “These strike me as the most brutal experiments ever done on animals...”

The bulk of my lab work, related to stress hormone effects on neuron death, and gene therapy against neuron death, is done with cultured neurons, i.e., in petri dishes, not in animals, and uses human brain tissue.

Two additional points, in terms of the “dabbling” issue. I became a vegetarian at age 13, and started my African fieldwork at 20, and continue both to this day. Thus, I have spent two thirds of my life as a vegetarian, and more than half of it doing my field work. I’m not sure if “dabbling” is thus really an appropriate term for those compensations I do for the limited amounts of animal research that I do in my lab.

Finally, I think I even have come down on the side of the angels on occasion, in terms of animal rights issues. For example, I helped persuade a judge to give a particular animal abuser a maximum jail term, as described by Deborah Blum in her 1994 book *The Monkey Wars*.

HFA pig ad

Greyhound case tops pet theft log

LILLIAN, Alabama—Former greyhound track security guard Robert Rhodes, 69, died at home on June 30, 2003, two months before he was to stand trial for cruelty to as many as 2,000 former racing dogs whose remains were found in 2001 on his property. Rhodes admitted to disposing of them for their owners and trainers by shooting them in the head. Investigators alleged that the remains showed many suffered for some time before death.

Rhodes was the only person known to have admitted to disposing of more ex-racing greyhounds than Daniel Shonka, 50, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. On February 6, 2003 Shonka pleaded guilty to both felony and misdemeanor theft for allegedly stealing greyhounds by fraud. The owners were told either that Shonka was racing their dogs at the now defunct St. Croix Meadows Greyhound Racing Park in Hudson, Wisconsin, or that he had placed the dogs for adoption. Instead, said Wisconsin Division of Gaming chief administrator Scott Scepaniak, Shonka sold approximately 1,050 greyhounds to the Guidant Corporation, of Arden Hills, for use in cardiac research. He was paid at least \$374,000.

Verified U.S. pet theft cases, 1978-2003

Years	Perps	Convct	Dogs	Cats	Labs	Hurt	Save
Scam	Unkwn	Bird	Herp				
1978/87	8	0	49	1	45	2	1 2 0
1988/91	40	18	300	152	334	106	7 2 3
1992/93	33	11	193	27	77	81	50 2 10
1994/98	108	13	219	27	0	91	19 26 110 4683 88
1999	107	19	527	12	300	70	43 4 120 105 41
2000	134	15	548	15	341	31	11 11 168 282 35
2001	82	10	256	25	0	68	42 11 135 477 32
2002	88	9	1318	5	1050	109	13 7 149 53 15
03 to 7/1	58	11	88	28	0	32	4 4 76 8 106

Between 1978 and 1987, 13 states repealed laws requiring public animal shelters to surrender animals to research institutions. Attention to pet theft soared from 1988 through 1991, after the first introduction of the bill which became the Pet Theft Act, adopted as part of the 1990 Farm Bill. The Pet Theft Act took effect on January 1, 1993. Vigorous USDA enforcement followed until April 19, 1995, when the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrow Federal Building in Oklahoma City killed Midwest Stolen Pet Task Force chief Richard Cummins and six of his staff.

Thefts of birds and reptiles are not included in the totals pertaining to perpetrators and motives. (Labs, Hurt, Save, Scam, Unknown) The only common motive appears to be profit from illicit sales of the stolen animals as pets.

That made the Shonka case the biggest dog theft investigation ever to go to trial—bigger, in fact, than the next three largest cases combined, all of which involved variations of “free to good home” adoption fraud.

St. Croix County Judge Scott Needham sentenced Shonka to serve nine months in jail, followed by four years on probation, and to pay fines and restitution totaling more than \$100,000.

Although Shonka actually stole and sold greyhounds from 1996 to 2000, ANIMAL PEOPLE practice since 1978 has been to log thefts within the year they are detected, since in large cases the actual dates of theft are rarely available. Substract the Shonka case from the ANIMAL PEOPLE pet theft log for 2002 and the numbers are otherwise similar to those for 2001. Verified pet thefts for the first half of 2003 appear to be occurring at about the 2001-2002 rate.

The most noteworthy trend in pet theft since the federal Pet Theft Act took effect in 1992 continues to be the rise in incidents associated with dogfighting. Of the 268 dogs stolen in 2002, 106 (40%) were pit bull terriers, as were 25 (28%) of the dogs stolen in early 2003.

British fox hunting ban near (from page 1)

Officers spokesperson Chris Fox objected to the implication that police might be expected to work with hunt saboteurs to enforce the bill. For decades police and hunt saboteurs have routinely clashed near the scenes of major hunts.

Real Countryside Alliance spokesperson Edward Duke meanwhile promised “spectacular” civil disobedience.

“We will target backbench Members of Parliament, block in their cars, chant in their surgeries, and heckle them wherever they go. We will target government offices, county halls and Parliament. There will be transportation blockages,” Duke said.

“I am in favor of civil disobedience on the part of victimized minorities,” agreed pro-hunting philosopher Roger Scruton—as if the mostly upper class fox hunters could in any way be likened to economically disadvantaged members of ethnic minorities.

An estimated 1,500 hunt supporters blockaded the Commons on December 16, 2002, but did not deter amendments to the then newly introduced Hunting Bill which added to the list of proscribed activities both hare hunting with hounds and the use of terriers to flush foxes out of dens for gun hunters. The Hunting Bill already barred hare coursing [setting hounds on rabbits within an enclosed area] and deer hunting with hounds, as well as traditional fox hunting.

An estimated 10,000 spectators attended the three-day Waterloo Cup hare coursing tournament in February, asserting that it would not be the last. Thirteen hares were killed the first day, according to Royal SPCA inspectors, who pronounced themselves equally determined that the entire pastime of coursing would soon pass into history along with the British variants of bullfighting, bear-baiting, and cockfighting, which were outlawed in Victorian times.

Some hunting enthusiasts spoke of enlisting U.S. hunters to help organize a tourist boycott of Britain and of promoting hunting tourism to the U.S., France, Ireland, Russia, and other nations where fox hunting might still be practiced. Twenty-eight nations in all have recognized fox hunting clubs. France has 440; the U.S. has 178. Travel expense is likely to deter most

British fox hunters from going abroad very often to hunt, however. Hunting officials told Susan Bisset that only a “couple of dozen” British hunters currently participate in France.

Russian Hunting Agency spokesperson Sergei Shushunov said the RHA “has not had a British guest in the 12 years we have operated.”

Earlier, representatives of both French and Irish hunting clubs told reporters that they already have more participants than the dwindling rural properties open to mounted hunting can accommodate.

Scotland banned hunting with hounds under the Protection of Wild Mammals Act in February 2002. An exception was allowed for using dogs to flush out foxes for gunners and then allowing the dogs to finish off wounded foxes. Under that exception, the Grampian police department in November 2002 refused to prosecute the participants in a hunt organized by the Kincardineshire Foxhounds. Two 19-year-olds were charged in February 2002, however, for illegally setting dogs on foxes and tampering with badger warrens near Hawick in the Borders region.

A court challenge to the Scottish ban filed by two members of the Union of Country Sports Workers was rejected in June 2003 by the Court of Session.

Pheasant shooting and badger-baiting are believed to be on the increase in Britain—though the latter has been illegal since the 1992 passage of the Protection of Badgers Act.

Royal SPCA special intelligence unit chief inspector Terry Spamer told Mark Townsend of The Observer in June 2002 that about 4,000 badger-baiters killed as many as 20,000 badgers in 2001, compared with 13,987 foxes known to have been killed in legal fox hunts.

“Killing pheasants is now believed to be Britain’s fastest-growing participatory ‘sport,’” wrote John Vidal of The Guardian in October 2002. “Guesstimates by the industry and its critics suggest that some 36 million birds have been reared and released into woods this year. Of these, only a third are likely to be shot and fewer than half that number may be eaten. The rest will be taken by predators, catch diseases and die, or may be quietly buried in pits by shoots which can-

Dog chaining bill signed in Connecticut

HARTFORD—Animal Advocacy Connecticut founder Julie Lewin announced on July 10, 2003 that Connecticut Governor John G. Rowland had signed the Confinement and Tethering of Dogs Act and three other bills endorsed by AACT. To take effect on October 1, the Confinement and Tethering of Dogs Act is the first state law in the U.S. to limit how long a dog can be tethered outdoors.

Rowland vetoed a similar bill in 2002 that included specific restrictions on tethering, but approved this one, spokesperson John Wiltse told Associated Press, because it requires only that tethering may not be for an “unreasonable period.” What is “unreasonable” may vary with the weather and the breed and age of the dog.

Both the 2002 bill and the bill now signed into law were sponsored by Representative Kenneth Bernhard (R-Westport). Bernhard was formerly board chair for Friends of Animals, but resigned after FoA opposed the 2002 bill.

“This is the issue that got me into animal rights,” Lewin said. “I hope it will be the stimulus for other laws in other states.”

Lewin began working toward passage of the Confinement and Tethering of Dogs Act in 1984, after becoming acquainted with a Doberman/pit bull terrier mix she named Woggle, who lived his whole life chained to an old car axle in a Hartford inner city back yard. Visiting Woggle every day for seven years, Lewin was allowed to walk him on a leash during

his final year.

The other new laws endorsed by AACT authorize animal control officers to sterilize animals in their custody after seven days, encourage judges to require counseling or participation in animal abuse prevention as a condition of probation for animal abuse convictions, and exempt the Connecticut Humane Society from paying an otherwise mandatory fee of \$45 per unsterilized animal claimed from a pound, if CHS provides the sterilization.

Tammy Grimes, founder of the national anti-tethering group Dogs Deserve Better, on July 11 congratulated Lewin and offered a prize of \$100 “for the best photo of a chained/penned dog off chains and having fun. We will need before-and-after photos,” Grimes said. Photo submissions should be sent to <tammy@dogsdeservebetter.com> or P.O. Box 23, Tipton, PA 16684, before “Chain Off 2003,” a day of dog liberation activities scheduled for August 16.

Victoria state, Australia, beat Connecticut to establishing anti-tethering legislation by two weeks. Agriculture Minister Bob Cameron on June 24 introduced new regulations requiring that dogs be let off tethers for at least two hours in each 12 hours, should be held only with metal chains, should be allowed a roaming radius of at least three metres, should have access to a kennel, and should be secured either to a fixed point which allows 360 degrees of movement or a running tether such as a clothesline.

Spay
USA

Along with almost every article from back editions, the ANIMAL PEOPLE web site offers translations of key items into French and Spanish...the Lewyt Award-winning heroic and compassionate animal stories...veterinary info links... handbooks for downloading... fundraising how-to...our guide to estate planning... short biographies and photos of the people behind ANIMAL PEOPLE...and more features added monthly!
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DELTA Rescue founder Leo Grillo and friend

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Neutersol hits the market; Third World seeks a price break

COLUMBIA, Missouri—Globally anticipated for more than 12 years, approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in March 2003, and officially introduced to the U.S. veterinary drug market in May 2003, the injectible sterilant Neuterol is finally here—but not there yet, overseas, in the impoverished nations where uncontrolled reproduction of street dogs is most problematic.

As marketed so far by Addison Biological Laboratories, Neutersol is only for American puppies, and then only for those puppies whose caretakers are willing to pay almost as much for sterilization by injection as for a conventional surgical castration or vasectomy.

“Work is continuing with the FDA toward a clearance for cats and older dogs,” Addison president Bruce Addison told *Vet Practice News*.

The initial price of Neutersol is reportedly \$49.95 per dose, in packages of five doses.

“There will be no discounts for volume. Thus this does not look like the silver bullet for animal shelters,” PETsMART Charities consultant Carol Moulton told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, after speaking with Addison representatives.

Previously director of companion animal welfare programs for the American Humane Association, Moulton followed the development of Neutersol from the earliest stages.

“The Addison goal is to have this embraced by veterinarians,” Moulton explained. “In fact, they are telling vets that there is no reason to charge clients less for Neutersol than for surgery. The selling points are the benefits of avoiding anesthesia, overnight stays, and surgical risk. It is a conflicting situation,” Moulton continued. “The high price will keep the product from saving hundreds of thousands of animals

that it probably could, but if it does well in the marketplace and makes money for vets and Addison, other pharmaceutical companies will be more motivated to invest in other forms of non-surgical sterilant,” especially the immunocontraceptives that are the most promising product for use in female animals.

The mid-May 2003 Addison announcement of the availability of Neutersol came a week after the *Fresno Bee* erroneously asserted that the Madera County Animal Shelter in Central California would soon begin clinical trials of an immunocontraceptive for female cats developed by Julie Levy, DVM, of the University of Florida at Gainesville.

Responded Levy, “There is no clinical trial. This was made up by an overeager county librarian and a reporter who failed to check the facts. There is no product advanced enough for use by the public yet,” Levy added, but offered “I have a lot of enthusiasm for this technology, and hopefully will have some good news soon.”

Overseas prospects

Neutersol was developed primarily by the late Dr. Mostafa S. Fahim, who was director until his death in December 1995 of the Center of Reproductive Science and Technology at the Columbia campus of the University of Missouri.

Fahim was familiar with both animal and human population issues worldwide, and is reportedly still the only researcher to seriously investigate ultrasonic surgical sterilization. During the FDA approval process Fahim and colleagues tested Neutersol in small numbers of dogs from the Arizona Humane Society, Humane Society of Missouri, and North Shore Animal League America, and tested it more extensively in Mexico and Romania, working with the

Humane Society International division of the Humane Society of the U.S.

Hopes were high that Neutersol would be priced in a manner making it available for high-volume overseas use—even if, of political necessity, the U.S. price was kept competitive with other methods of sterilizing male dogs.

“The concept of two-tier markets is well established with human drugs and biologicals,” an international public health expert involved in negotiations with pharmaceutical makers told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, on condition of anonymity.

“For example,” the expert said, “AIDS patients can be treated with state-of-the-art drugs for a fraction of the cost in Thailand, Brazil, or India that would be charged in the US or Europe. Many companies have two price levels for pharmaceuticals. Addison Biological Laboratory, so far, seems uninterested. However,” the expert hinted, “the chemistry of Neutersol is rather simple and the Indians have little difficulty in reverse-engineering a needed product.”

In fact, while Fahim was still in the early stages of seeking approval of Neutersol, Beauty Without Cruelty/India in 1990 sponsored the introduction of a chemically similar injectible sterilant called Talsur. It was withdrawn from use after two months because under street conditions many of the dogs who received the injections developed painful scrotal swelling. With Neutersol showing how to avoid that problem, Indian researchers might now be able to re-engineer Talsur to work without painful side effects—and without infringing the Addison Biological patents.

Thus the choice for Addison Biological may soon be between accepting two-tier pricing and losing overseas markets, either to knock-offs or to other sterilants using parallel technology.

FETHIYE, Turkey—Setting out in 2000 to end the annual pre-tourist season poisoning of street dogs and feral cats by sterilizing at least 70% within five years, Fethiye Friends of Animals reached the goal in just three years, founder Perihan Agnelli announced in June.

Agnelli celebrated by asking the students at 15 local schools to create positive visual images of animals. All 450 students who sent drawings received commemorative t-shirts. Sixty drawings were selected for a four-day public show. The April 19 opening was attended by 6,000 Fethiye residents and was broadcast live on local television. An art jury presented gold-on-silver medals to the artists in each of three age groups whose works were judged best; silver medals went to the runners-up.

Some of the winning entries are reproduced on this page. Unfortunately the names of the artists did not accompany the drawings.

The art contest was sponsored by the Marchig Animal Welfare Trust, founded by Jeanne Marchig, widow of Swiss painter Gustave Marchig.

[Contact Fethiye Friends of Animals c/o Degirmenbasi Mevkii, Orman Deposu Karsisi, Fethiye, Mugla, Turkey; 90-252-613-5825; <agnelli@superonline.com>.]

China won't stop live markets & wildlife sales, despite SARS (from 1)

ently released their stock in the streets. “Wayward snakes have become such a problem that the city Forestry Bureau has started a snake capture hotline,” said Associated Press.

Hong Kong and Kowloon Snake Merchants Association cofounder Kam Oi-ho told Chan Siu-Sin of the *South China Morning Post* that 70 snake shops with 600 employees might be forced out of business in Hong Kong and Kowloon alone.

Hong Kong secretary for health, welfare, and food Yeoh Eng-kiong told the Hong Kong legislative council that 6.8 million exotic animals were imported into Hong Kong in 2002. Imported for food were 710,000 turtles, 150,000 lizards, and 60,000 snakes. Seized from 14 illegal traffickers were nine tons of turtles, 850 lizards, and 126 snakes.

Imported as pets were 3.8 million turtles and two million lizards.

Chen Runsheng, secretary-general of the China Wildlife Conservation Association, and Guangdong deputy health chief Wang Zhiqiong in separate statements denounced eating wildlife as a bad habit.

“We have to abolish it,” Chen Runsheng said. “It is not traditional Chinese culture,” contrary to common assertions. “We must develop the industry of protecting wild animals. The industry of eating wild animals will be short-lived.”

Animals Asia Foundation founder Jill Robinson told Lieu Siew Ying of the *South China Morning Post* that the notion of rapidly domesticating wildlife would prove illusory.

“Domesticating animals takes thousands of years,” Robinson emphasized. “These animals [used as breeding stock for

domestication] are going to be stressed, and stressed animals are capable of incubating new viruses,” she pointed out.

Robinson clarified to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that a joint statement against selling wildlife, dogs, and cats as meat issued in May by the Animals Asia Foundation and seven co-signing organizations from Hong Kong was drafted separately from a more conservative statement presented to Beijing by 51 organizations mostly from the Chinese mainland. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** misreported in June that the two statements started as one. The statement from the mainland groups omitted mention of dogs and cats, and was eventually amended to recommend allowing the sale of domesticated wild species.

Wildlife exporters to China meanwhile joined Chinese breeders, sellers, and importers in vigorous defense of their industry.

Representing more than 50 Taiwanese civet breeders, with more than 30,000 civets, attorney Chang Wen-chia told *South China Morning Post* Taipei correspondent Joe Tang on June 23 he would soon file a \$10 million defamation suit against the University of Hong Kong for allegedly misidentifying civets as the source of SARS.

The Agricultural University of China later claimed that tests on civets from seven different mainland locations failed to find the SARS virus, but the University of Hong Kong stood by its previous findings, which were confirmed by the Shenzhen Centre for Disease Control before they were publicly announced.

“The consumption of civets is banned in Taiwan, but some breeders have illegally sold them to restaurants. Trade of

wild civets is not permitted,” Tang said.

Earlier, the Taiwan civet breeders unsuccessfully applied to the national Council of Agriculture for a subsidy of \$57 per animal raised. *The Taipei Times* reported that civet breeders seeking help from the government bottle-fed “cute and cuddly” young civets on the one hand, and prepared a rice, wine, and civet recipe for passers-by on the other.

The SARS panic brought crackdowns on wildlife trafficking throughout southern Asia—even in Vietnam, widely believed to have the weakest wildlife law enforcement in the region.

Seizing from smugglers and burning 600 pangolins and 700 monitor lizards in April, Hanoi officials assured Agence France-Presse that “the majority were dead when destroyed.”

In May, Dak Lak province People’s Committee chair Nguyen Van Lang barred state employees from consuming wildlife.

A few days later Quang Binh provincial police seized six Tibetan bears from an illegal bile farm—an apparent first in Vietnam, where the World Wildlife Fund believes 750 bears are tapped for bile in Hanoi alone.

On June 13 the Hanoi government formally ordered all ministries and provinces to stop wildlife trafficking.

Despite parallel crackdowns in every nation bordering on southern China, however, and despite the well-publicized seizures by Chinese police of more than 30,335 wild animals from 991 Guangdong live markets and 6,617 restaurants, wildlife remained available to those who looked for it, wrote Toronto *Globe & Mail* correspondent Geoffrey York.

York said he found a Miss Chan in Guangzhou offering to sell him “an illegal zoo of civet cats, wild dogs, bats, and pangolins, up the narrow staircase and behind the locked door of her apartment. A big sign openly advertised cobras, vipers, snake blood, snake liver, even snake gallbladder. Her only precaution was to limit the inventory on the street. The authorities seemed indifferent.”

York found the Xinyuan market, the largest of four wildlife markets in Guangzhou, still “filled with the stench of animal urine and blood, the floor littered with corpses of cats, birds, fish, frogs, and rats,” with “domestic dogs and cats, destined for restaurants, crammed into tiny overcrowded cages.”

York discovered active snake markets at three other locations in Guangzhou and nearby Foshan.

“It’s just like the drug trade,” South China Institute for Endangered Animals researcher Jiang Haisheng said. “It goes underground, and then is hard to control.”

York added that, “People in northern cities such as Beijing are not amused by the peculiar cuisine of the south. Many blame Guangdong’s eating habits for causing the spread of SARS, which devastated the economy of Beijing this spring.”

Beijing, as the Chinese capital, gives orders to the nation.

Yet as Guangdong residents have said for centuries, “The mountains are high, and the emperor is far away.”

The SARS outbreak officially ended with 5,327 cases and 348 deaths in China; 1,755 cases and 298 deaths in Hong Kong; and 674 cases and 84 deaths in Taiwan.

Events

July 26: Waggin Tails fundraiser for the Pet Network of Lake Tahoe, Calif. Info: 775-832-4404.

July 26: 2nd 2003 Bok Days worldwide anti-dogmeat protest. Info: <iaka@koranimals.org>, <www.koreananimals.org>.

July 26-27: 2003 Prairie Dog Summit, Denver. Info: <www.prairiedog-coalition.org/summit.shtm>.

July 26-27: Natl. Greyhound Memorial Weekend. Info: 866-2Grey2k, <info@grey2kusa.org> or <www.grey2kusa.org>.

Aug. 1-5: Animal Rights 2003/West, Los Angeles, Calif. Info: c/o FARM, <chair@animalrights-2003.org> or <www.animalrights2002.org>.

August 2: Dogs Night Out Twilight Walk, Sylmar, Calif., to benefit Pet Orphans Fund. Info: <Peggi@petorphans-fund.org>.

August 3: Animal Ark No-Kill Animal Walk, Minneapolis. Info: <lshs@prodigy.net>.

August 4: A Moment In Time, prayer day for animals in Greece. Info: <www.canadianvoice-foranimals.org/WorldPrayerDay.html>.

Aug. 15: American SPCA Pet Protectors Award nomination deadline. Info: 212-876-7700, x4413, or <www.aspca.org/petprotector>.

Aug. 15: 3rd 2003 Bok Days worldwide anti-dogmeat protest. Info: <iaka@koranimals.org>, <www.koreananimals.org>.

August 16-17: United Poultry Concerns Forum, Boulder, Colo. Info: <www.upc-online.org>.

Aug. 29, 2003-April 2, 2004: Compassion for Animals Road expedition to 40 states and four provinces of Canada. Info:



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

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

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

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COURT CALENDAR: PRECEDENTAL VERDICTS

A three-judge panel of the Oregon Court of Appeals ruled 2-1 on July 9 that a ballot initiative prohibiting the state government from confiscating private property without first obtaining a criminal conviction against the owner was structured in violation of state constitutional rules. Passed by two thirds of the voters but not yet enforced, the initiative was challenged by the Lincoln Interagency Narcotics Team with several humane societies as co-plaintiffs. If enforced in cruelty cases, the initiative could prevent taking animals into protective custody upon charging the defendants, and therefore might expose the animals to continued suffering.

Jailed for a year on July 1 without option of a fine by Durban regional court magistrate Anand Maharaj, convicted dog killer Ivan Tucker, 35, of Merebank, is believed to be the first South African to serve time for cruelty to animals.

British High Court Justice Leveson ruled on June 30 that although defendant Norman Shinton legally trapped a magpie in his garden at Telford, Shropshire in July 2000, and was authorized to confine the magpie under the 1981 wildlife and Countryside Act, Telford district judge Philip Browning erred in dismissing a cruelty charge brought by the Royal SPCA because the manner in which Shinton confined the magpie did cause unnecessary suffering. In short, wrote Nicola Woolcock of the Daily Telegraph, the High Court held that even magpies have some limited legal rights.

A three-judge panel of the Louisiana 5th Circuit Court of Appeal in late June overturned a ruling by Judge Alan Green of the 24th Judicial District Court that a Kenner ordinance limiting residents to four domestic animals and four birds is unconstitutional. The ordinance exempts pets under six months old.

The Wisconsin state Supreme Court ruled on June 25 that Wisconsin Electric Power Co. can be held responsible for harming the health of a dairy herd with stray voltage, even though state-recommended voltage tests fail to detect the problem. The ruling affirmed a jury award of \$1.2 million to former dairy farmers Allan and Beverly Hoffman of New London for damage allegedly done to their farm by Wisconsin Electric Power Co. Among the problematic aspects of stray voltage, associated with poorly grounded wires and electrical equipment—and also of the use of electrical shock to goad rodeo bulls—is that cattle are sensitive to electrical shocks at levels humans barely feel.

The Washington State Supreme Court on June 19 affirmed a lower court ruling that an anti-trapping initiative passed by 55% of the electorate in 2000 did not violate the state constitution.

Allegations by PETA that former Las Vegas orangutan trainer Bobby Berosine beat his animals, originally issued in 1989, returned to court in June when PETA won a federal appeals court ruling that Berosini and his wife owe the group more than \$250,000 in accumulated unpaid legal expenses. After PETA accused Berosini, Berosini sued PETA and in 1990 won a \$3.1 million defamation judgement, but it was later reversed by the Nevada Supreme Court. District Judge Nancy Becker awarded the legal fees to PETA, and PETA has been trying to collect ever since.

A three-judge panel of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in May rejected the claim of anti-circus protester Pamelyn Vlasak that her freedom of expression was violated at a 1999 demonstration because she was not allowed to carry an ankus (elephant hook). Police classified the ankus as a potential club.

Five convicted of murder-by-dog, three charged in new cases

TEMECULA, California—Baby sitter Jackie Batey, 30, was on July 9 charged with felony child endangerment and involuntary manslaughter for the June 20 fatal mauling of Sumner Clugston, age 2, in the front yard of her home in Riverside County, California. Batey allegedly left Clugston and three other children alone with her pit bull terrier.

The charges against Batey followed five convictions on felony charges in three other murder-by-dog cases during the preceding 12 days.

The Batey charges came 20 days after Kathleen Josephine Hansen, 60, and her son Roger Allen Hansen, 35, were jailed and charged with involuntary manslaughter, endangering the welfare of a child, reckless endangerment, and dog law violations after a similar incident in Clarion County, Pennsylvania. In that case, Roger Hansen allowed his three Rottweilers to escape while Kathleen Hansen was playing with her two-year-old granddaughter Lillie Krajewski of Buffalo.

The charges, and the convictions, continued a growing national trend toward holding dog guardians strictly liable for fatal attacks and severe injuries done by their animals, especially in cases involving pit bulls, Rottweilers, and other dogs of “fighting” breed.

Pleading guilty to manslaughter for the October 2001 dog-mauling death of Carol Joan Shatswell, 50, of Scottsville, Arkansas, Carl L. Smith of Cagelsville, Arkansas was on July 7, 2003 sentenced to serve three years in prison by Pope County Circuit Court Judge Dennis Suttersfield, with another three years suspended, and was ordered to pay \$1,000 in fines and restitution.

Also pleading guilty to manslaughter, Carl Smith’s wife Kim Smith was sentenced to serve five years on probation and pay \$1,000 in fines and court costs. Shatswell was killed by three pit bull terriers formerly kept by the Smiths. The dogs attacked her while running at large.

Wayne Hardy, 25, of Mauston, Wisconsin, on June 26 escaped trial for homicide caused by a vicious animal by pleading guilty to recklessly causing harm to a child and three counts of misdemeanor child neglect. Because Hardy had a prior felony conviction for burglary, he could have been sentenced to 60 years in prison if convicted on the original charges. Instead Judge Robert Radcliffe sentenced Hardy to serve two years in prison, followed by three years of supervised release and six years on probation. Hardy was also ordered to pay approximately \$8,500 in funeral and counseling costs to the family of Alicia Clark, 11.

Hardy and his wife Shanda McCracken, 33, left Clark and McCracken’s daughter Melissa, then also 11, alone in their home with Hardy’s two adult Rottweilers and their four pups on Valentine’s Day 2002. Clark was so savagely mauled despite the efforts of Melissa McCracken to save her that the pathologist who examined Clark’s body found only the soles of her feet and her left hand were not bitten.

Shanda McCracken was also initially charged with homicide, but in May pleaded guilty to recklessly causing harm

to a child plus two counts of misdemeanor child neglect. Juneau County Reserve Judge Virginia Wolfe sentenced her to serve 18 months in jail, with five years suspended and five years on probation.

Charles Dean Schneider, 54, a former police officer in Red Bluff, California, was convicted on June 30 by a Tehama County Superior Court jury of felonious involuntary manslaughter and feloniously “owning a mischievous animal causing death.” Allegedly allowed to escape from his yard and run at large on multiple occasions, Schneider’s two Rottweiler/pug mixed breed dogs on February 7, 2002 mauled Genoe Alonzo Novach, age 6, beyond recognition. Sentencing was set for July 28.

LONG SENTENCES

The most prison time assigned in a recent dog attack case was the four-year plea bargain sentence handed to Joseph R. Lampman Jr., 27, of Windsor, Vermont, in March 2003. Lampman allegedly accosted Keith Cushman, 18, in White River Junction on April 2, 2002, and after yelling at Cushman from his car, stopped and ordered his pit bull to “sic” him. Cushman suffered multiple bites and scratches.

Two women convicted in earlier cases are serving much longer sentences, however, and the prosecutors who sent them to prison recently affirmed their belief that they should do more time still.

On May 30, 2003, the Kansas Supreme Court for the second time upheld the 1998 second-degree murder conviction of Sabine M. Davidson, formerly of Milford, Kansas, whose three Rottweilers fatally mauled Christopher Wilson, 11, at a school bus stop. Wilson’s younger brother survived by climbing a tree. Davidson allegedly habitually allowed the Rottweilers to run at large. Her husband was convicted of related lesser charges.

On April 11, 2003, the California state Attorney General’s Office petitioned to reinstate the March 2002 second degree murder conviction by jury of former San Francisco attorney Marjorie Knoller, 47, for the January 2001 fatal mauling of neighbor Diane Whipple, 33, who was torn apart by two Presa Canarios whom Knoller failed to control. Both dogs had previously bitten people, and each outweighed Knoller.

Knoller was also convicted of involuntary manslaughter, along with her husband and law partner Robert Noel, 61. San Francisco Superior Court Judge James Warren set aside Knoller’s murder conviction, which could have carried a sentence of 15 years to life in prison, and instead sentenced both Knoller and Noel on the manslaughter convictions. Noel could be free on parole as early as September 12, 2003. Knoller, if her murder conviction is not reinstated, will be eligible for parole on March 14, 2004.

A three-way sexual relationship among Knoller, Noel, and reputed Aryan Brotherhood prison gang leader Paul Schneider, who originally owned the dogs, was hinted at during the trial. The details are reportedly exposed, as obtained

from court documents, in Red Zone: The Behind-The-Scenes Story of the San Francisco Dog Mauling, a 320-page history of the case by best-selling crime writer Aphrodite Jones, 44, published in June 2003 by William Morrow.

CIVIL LIABILITY

The Indiana and Wyoming state Supreme Courts reached opposite verdicts recently as to whether dog guardians can be sued for negligent care of a dangerous animal in bite cases involving breeds other than those of “dangerous propensity”—and the Utah Supreme Court reached still another conclusion concerning cats.

The Indiana Supreme Court ruled during the last week in May that a mixed breed sheepdog belonging to George Horvath of South Bend who allegedly bit a child without provocation in July 1997 could not have been recognized as dangerous because the dog had done nothing of the sort before, was well trained and obedient, and was not of a high-risk breed.

The Wyoming Supreme Court, however, on June 7 reversed its own 1989 precedent in a similar case and ruled that the family of Carmen Borns, seven when attacked, may sue Clay and Mitzy Voss of Lazy TX Outfitters in the Wind River Mountains for injuries Borns suffered in 1999 when the Vosses’ red heeler bit her in the face. The Vosses contend that the attack was provoked. The Borns argue that the Vosses were nonetheless negligent about controlling the dog. The merits of the case have yet to be decided.

The Utah Supreme Court on May 6 ruled that because cats do not often pursue and attack people, cat guardians cannot be held to the same strict liability standards as dog guardians—which requires cat scratch or bite victims to establish that the cat’s people knew the perpetrator had nasty proclivities before they can claim negligence. The 11-year-old tabby cat whose bite was at issue did not have a vicious history, but the bite became infected, with serious consequences to the plaintiff. The bite occurred when the plaintiff mistook the cat who bit her for one of her own four cats and tried to pet him.

LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

Reviewing proposed amendments to the Fiscal Year 2004 Agriculture Appropriations Act, the House of Representatives on July 14 added \$800,000 to the USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service budget to support enforcement of legislation banning the interstate transport of gamecocks and fighting dogs, by a vote of 222-179, but voted 202-199 against an amendment by **Representatives Gary Ackerman (D-NY)** and **Steve Latourette (R-Ohio)** that would have forbidden processing non-ambulatory livestock for human consumption. This was the closest that Ackerman has come yet in many attempts to pass “anti-downer” legislation.

Florida Governor Jeb Bush on June 17 signed a bill allocating taxes on boat fuel to help fund manatee protection programs, and on June 24 signed a bill that allows law enforcement agencies to obtain search warrants to raid suspected animal fights at any time of night or day, expands the state prohibition on participating in animal fighting to include breeding, selling, transporting, or even just owning an animal trained to fight, and clarifies that “animal fighting” includes fights involving dogs, cocks and other birds, and bears, as well as of any other species.

As a highlight of the **Hawaiian Humane Society’s June 21 “Petwalk 2003” fundraiser** at Magic Island, **Hawaii Governor Linda Lingle** signed new state quarantine regulations for dogs and cats that reduce the mandatory holding time to five days. Requiring that animals be confined for 30 days if vaccinated against rabies, and 120 days if not, the previous quarantine rules were introduced in 1912 and amended in 1997.

Alaska Governor Frank Murkowski on June 18 signed a bill by state senator Ralph Seekins (R-Fairbanks) to ease the institution of predator control programs by the Alaska Board of Game and reinstate land-and-shoot wolf hunting, which has already twice been banned by voter initiative.

Alaska Lieutenant Governor Loren Leman on June 18 authorized an initiative petition filed by retired hunting guide **George Pollard**, guide **John Erickson**, and former **Lieutenant Governor Lowell Thomas Jr.** to prohibit using food handouts to lure bears to be shot by hunters. If Pollard, Erickson, and Thomas can obtain 23,285 valid signatures within one year, the initiative will go before Alaska voters in November 2004. Pollard, Erickson, and Thomas prepared the petition after Alaska Congressional Representative **Don Young** opposed a federal bill to ban bear-baiting by saying the issue should be left to state jurisdiction. Three states have already banned bear-baiting by initiative. The federal bill was introduced by **Representative Elton Gallegly (R-California)**, with 175 co-sponsors, but is not expected to get past strong opposition within the **House Resources Committee**.

New Jersey Governor James E. McGreevey announced on July 9 that he will not veto the 8-1 recommendation of the state Fish & Game council that a six-day bear hunting season should be held this fall—the first bear season in New Jersey since 1970. McGreevey had opposed bear hunting during his election campaign. Said McGreevey spokesperson **Mica Rasmussen**, “The governor would love to be able to stop the bear hunt, but unfortunately does not have any good alternatives right now. He definitely has personal reservations about allowing some of these wonderful creatures to be killed, but is acting in the interest of public safety.”

The New York state legislature on June 20 sent to **Governor George Pataki** a bill to extend the existing law against shooting non-native mammals if confined in 10 acres or less to cover shooting the animals in confinement of any size. The expanded anti-canned hunt bill was sponsored by state senator **Frank Padavan** of Queens and assembly member **Scott Stringer** of Manhattan.



“Nuisance” black bear in New Jersey park. (Carroll Cox)

Texas Governor Rick Perry during the last week in June shocked the **Texas Farm Bureau** by vetoing a \$6.6 million appropriation to fund the **Texas Wildlife Damage Management Service**. Formed as the **Rodent Control Service** in 1929, the 157-person agency works parallel to **USDA Wildlife Services** to kill predators and so-called nuisance species, but has also helped to direct the **Texas Oral Rabies Project**, whose air drops of vaccine pellets, begun in 1995, are credited with virtually eradicating rabies among South Texas coyotes and foxes.

More events

<www.HOPE-CARE.org>.

September 3-6: Asia for Animals Conf., Hong Kong; contact : <AsiaforAnimals@spca.org.hk>; 852-2232-5542; fax: 852-2519-7737.

(continued on page 11)

Sept. 15-19: Arbitons les Chats en France conf., Echourgnac, France. Info: <<http://foyerfelin.free.fr/Conference.html>>.

Sept. 25-27: All-Africa Humane Education Summit, Cape Town. Info: Humane Education Trust, 2 7 - 2 1 - 8 5 2 - 8 1 6 0 , <avoice@yebo.co.za>, or <www.animalvoice.org>.

Sept. 27: Intl. Rabbit Day 2003. Info: Bright Eyes, P.O. Box 414, 405 King’s Road, London SW10 0BB, U.K.; 020-8888-0001.

Sept. 27: Paws & Claws on Parade Gala, Houston, honoring Barbara & Bill Mackey as recipients of the 2003 Cleveland Amory Humanitarian of the Year Award. Info: SNAP, 713-8 6 2 - 3 8 6 3 ; <www.snaus.org>.

Sept. 29-Oct. 1: Conference on the Status of the Koala in 2003, Brisbane, Australia. Info: Australian Koala Fndtn., <www.save-thekoala.com/conf2003.html>.

Oct. 1-4: World Vegetarian Day. Info: Farmed Animal Action, c/o <info@farmedanimalaction.co.uk>; <www.farmedanimalaction.co.uk>.

Oct. 3-5: 18th Intl. Compassionate Living Festival, Raleigh, N.C. Info: Culture & Animals Fndtn., <njregan@nc.rr.com>, or <www.cultureandanimals.org>.

Oct. 4: Animal Welfare Sunday. Info: Anglican Society for the Welfare of Animals, c/o <sue@jimgrisham.com>.

October 10-11: Mammal rehabilitation & wildlife dis-

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Maddie’s Fund, 2223 Santa Clara Ave, Suite B, Alameda, CA 94501
510-337-8989, info@maddiesfund.org

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The Watchdog

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

The “Carnivore crowd” licks chops at chance to repeal Kenya no-hunting policy

NAIROBI—Roars are often audible at the Kenya Wildlife Service headquarters on the fringe of Nairobi National Park—and not just from the dwindling numbers of resident lions, fast being poached to extirpation by Masai who see the park as not only a buffer between their grazing land and urban sprawl but also a source of grass for their cattle and firewood now that drought and overgrazing has turned their commons into semi-desert.

Losing in competition for fodder, wild ungulates have migrated from Nairobi National Park into the distant hills. Hungry lions have turned to hunting Masai cattle. Now the Masai are hunting the lions.

Ten lions were killed in and around Nairobi National Park in June 2003. Fifty have been killed there since 1999.

From upper floor KWS offices one can see the vultures over the kill sites. The Presidential Palace is toward downtown Nairobi. The KWS Wildlife Orphanage, David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust elephant and rhino orphanage, and Kenya SPCA are in the opposite direction. The Carnivore restaurant, favored by would-be game ranchers and trophy hunters, is almost next door.

The views illustrate the many pressures on current KWS director Joseph Mutia and everyone else who has occupied his seat since Kenyan independence. Whoever heads the Kenya Wildlife Service must combat poaching, maintain peace with farmers and graziers, generate revenue to help sustain the nation, and avoid the long knives of the would-be game ranchers and trophy hunters who with economic and political support from USAid and Safari Club International, among other sources, would undo if they could the national prohibition on hunting enacted in 1977 by former President Daniel arap Moi.

Opposing hunting are Daphne Sheldrick, widow of Tsavo National Park founder David Sheldrick, and two-time KWS

chief Richard Leakey. They have long been the most influential voices in Kenya for wildlife management organized to attract ecotourism—which requires that the animals tourists come to see and photograph are not conditioned by gunfire to flee the approach of any human.

The Sheldrick/Leakey position is weak right now because since September 11, 2001 U.S. visitor traffic to Kenya has dropped back toward the lows of the pro-hunting David Western regime at KWS in the early 1990s. Holding office between the two Leakey regimes, Western was ineffective against poaching and corruption—but he was and is still a favorite of the Carnivore crowd.

Barely one month after Mutia took office, succeeding anti-hunting stalwart Michael Wamithi, he was editorially under fire from *The Nation*, the leading Kenyan newspaper, which has reputedly aligned itself with the “sustainable use” faction.

Mutia was challenged on every front, as KWS for more than a week in early July used a helicopter to try to drive away from three villages near Tsavo a wandering herd of about 100 elephants who had already killed two people.

Similar incidents occurred at Mt. Elgon National Park and the Mt. Kenya National Forest Reserve, where KWS became hugely unpopular in 1999 after taking over the management of the reserve from the Forest Department with a mandate from arap Moi to reign in corruption that was fast depleting what remained of the natural resources. Finding that there was no new tree growth on 76% of the heavily grazed and cultivated reserve, but that there were 494 acres of marijuana plantations, KWS subsequently arrested 1,200 local farmers for illegal logging, charcoal making, and poaching.

Unfortunately, the habitat had already been harmed beyond the ability to sus-

tain the resident elephants year-round—so, during the dry season, they roam.

Halfway through 2003, KWS wardens had already killed eight rogue elephants around the various national parks and reserves, after killing just two in 2002. Farmers killed 11 in 2002, and as July began were reportedly being rallied into armed mobs by local politicians who threatened to kill more elephants with poisoned arrows if “something” isn’t done soon about the incursions.

Conflagration

The “something” many seem to have in mind is the introduction to Kenya of a hunting-based CAMPFIRE economic development program, richly backed by USAid, like the one the U.S. has used to curry favor in Zimbabwe throughout the now faltering regime of strongman President Robert Mugabe. CAMPFIRE in Zimbabwe has accomplished little more than channeling spoils to political insiders while affording wealthy trophy hunters the opportunity to shoot trophy animals with a U.S. taxpayer-supported subsidy—but that looks good to many who fancy themselves to be political insiders now that former opposition leader Mwai Kibaki heads the Kenyan government.

KWS official Joachim Kagiri told Andrew England of Associated Press that a good fence could also keep the Mt. Kenya elephants out of trouble—but 932 miles of fencing would be needed. Fencing Tsavo, a much larger reserve, would be a task comparable to building The Great Wall of China.

Environment minister Newton Kulundu told Jeff Otieno of *The Nation* that his “experts are working around the clock because we want to change the old laws that have been unfair to both human beings and animals.” Kulundu blamed the arap Moi regime for “bringing all these problems by failing to adequately address human/animal conflict,” and promised that more compensation for damage done by wildlife would be part of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Bill he means to introduce.

President Kibaki, soon after succeeding arap Moi, replaced the entire KWS board, including Leakey, with his own appointees. That left then-KWS chief Michael Wamithi, formerly East Africa director for the International Fund for Animal Welfare, without many friends in high places, only two months after he succeeded Joseph Kioko.

IFAW tried to strengthen Wamithi’s position in February 2003 by donating an anti-poaching airplane to the KWS—a significant demonstration of donor sup-

port for his policies.

Wamithi and Leakey meanwhile proposed and set about creating a \$400 million endowment fund to enable the KWS, Uganda Wildlife Authority, and Tanzanian Wildlife Division to operate without constant budget shortfalls and with less political interference.

“Tanzania is not keen on the fund because it is able to finance most of its conservation activities from licensed hunting proceeds, and is afraid that the fund will interfere with its sovereign right to determine how to manage its wildlife resources,” wrote special correspondent John Mbaria in the *East African* newspaper. “Tanzania is the only country in East Africa that pursues a consumptive utilization of wildlife policy that allows safari hunting,” Mbaria explained, hinting indirectly that Western and Kulundu would soon gun for Wamithi in earnest.

On May 24 Kulundu suspended Wamithi and announced that he was being investigated for “insubordination” and “working in cahoots” with Leakey to raise funds without government approval. Further, Kulundu charged, “Wamithi and Leakey traveled to Uganda for a fundraising meeting using a KWS aircraft, yet Wamithi did not seek travel clearance from the government as required. We are also investigating financial and social improprieties at KWS,” Kulundu told Agence France-Presse, seemingly to tar Wamithi with as broad a brush as possible short of charging him with any actual offense.

During the next two weeks Kulundu twice warned Leakey against “interfering” with KWS, and tried to replace Wamithi with African Conservation Centre head John Waithaka, described to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** by one mutual acquaintance as “a protégé of Western and an avowed consumptive use fellow.”

Jacob M. Mati of Nairobi spoke out for Wamithi, however, in a June 2 open letter to *The Nation*.

“The sacking of KWS director Michael Wamithi had more to it than meets the eye,” Mati wrote. “Mr. Wamithi’s vision for the wildlife resources in this country is well known. And he has not shied from stepping on sensitive toes. He ignited the spark to his current predicament when he boldly admitted that cropping was decimating the wildlife population. The wealthy landowners of Laikipia, Samburu, Nakuru, Kajiado, Lamu, and Machakos vowed to hit back at Wamithi’s suggestion that cropping be stopped. The suspension of Mr. Wamithi is thus seen as the culmination of the power plays and corruption behind the scenes. It is not really about abuse of office, as minister Kulundu insinuated. Besides, Dr. Leakey and Mr. Ali Kaka [a Leakey ally] have already told us that they paid for the KWS helicopter.”

The KWS board, even without Leakey, did not like the sound of that. Soon after the Mati letter appeared, the board rejected the appointment of Waithaka, named Joseph Mutie to head the KWS, and suggested that Kulundu had acted on “misinformation.”



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"Flushing Nemo" & the soaring threat of "101 Snowy Owls"

OAKLAND, California—"Sadly, audiences are missing some of the most important messages in *Finding Nemo*," says Action for Animals founder Eric Mills, suggesting that activists should leaflet theatres to help ensure that what the Disney film actually says is absorbed.

"This popular animated film has a strong vegetarian theme," Mills points out, "and one of the characters says that 'Fish don't belong in boxes.' Nonetheless, there has been a tremendous increase in the demand for clown fish by hobby aquarists."

"Everyone who comes in says they want Nemo," confirmed Michael Diaz, manager of Jewels of the Sea in West Palm Beach, Florida, to Jill Barton of Associated Press.

In the film, the captive clown fish Nemo escapes to the sea through a toilet. In actuality, Monterey Bay Aquarium fish curator Christina Slagar explained to Kathleen Flynn and Allison T. Hoffman of the *Los Angeles Times*, "Unless you live in Fiji, putting a saltwater fish into a toilet is sudden death."

If the flush itself doesn't kill the fish, trying to breath fresh water or the gases, chemicals, and bacteria they encounter at a sewage treatment plant will prove fatal.

RotoRooter spokesperson Jeff Garcia told Flynn and Hoffman that since *Finding Nemo* opened in late May, just one dispatch center had received 70 calls from rattled parents whose children had flushed their fish.

"I hear kids crying in the background," dispatcher Margie Veladez said, "but there is nothing we can do. They're gone."

Finding Nemo is just the latest of many Disney films with pro-animal themes to partially backfire. Most notoriously, each release of *101 Dalmatians* and sequels since 1959 has produced both a drop in fur sales and a surge in the numbers of impulsively acquired Dalmatians who are later dumped at animal shelters.

Massachusetts online animal advocate Kimberly Locke, known as <KMBwolf@aol.com>, reported meanwhile that the success of the "Harry Potter" book series by J.K. Rowling and the first two films based on the books has already stimulated the growth in England of clandestine traffic in breeding and selling owls, according to World Owl Trust and the Independent Midlands Birds of Prey Rescue Centre. The latter claims to have received 20 abandoned snowy owls, the species kept by the young wizard Harry Potter as a familiar, since the first film debuted.

Potter's owl is reportedly the star of the third film in the series, scheduled for summer 2004 release.

CHANGES OF NAMES AND FACES

The Best Friends Animal Sanctuary on July 7 became the **Best Friends Animal Society**. The name change reflects the expansion of the organization beyond the original mission, said cofounder and president **Michael Mountain**. Besides operating the largest no-kill sanctuary in the world, Mountain explained, *Best Friends* publishes the *Best Friends* magazine, with distribution exceeding 100,000 copies; heads the effort sponsored by **Maddie's Fund** to make Utah the first no-kill state; hosts two regional No More Homeless Pets conferences each year; operates pet sterilization and adoption programs in the Los Angeles area; and coordinates the 14,000-member Best Friends Network, an online information service for shelters and rescuers.

Brenda Barnette, previously development director for the **San Francisco SPCA**, and executive director at **Pets In Need** in nearby Redwood City since 1998, has been named CEO at **Tony LaRussa's Animal Rescue Foundation**, across the Bay in Contra Costa. Barnette succeeds former major league outfielder **David Stegman**, who resigned for undisclosed reasons in January 2003. Under Stegman, Tony LaRussa's ARF raised \$4.6 million in 2001, but spent just \$1.4 million on program service. **Pets In Need** spent \$1.3 million on program service, of \$1.9 million raised.

Tim O'Brien, **American Humane Association** chief executive since 2000, resigned on July 3. **Sharon O'Hara**, vice president of programs for children's services and animal protection services since 2001, was named acting CEO while the AHA board conducts a national search for O'Brien's successor. Under O'Brien, the AHA was unable to reverse a long decline in revenue and influence, lost the heads of the Hollywood office, animal disaster relief program, and companion animal services, and suffered a further loss when former Washington D.C. office director **Adele Douglass** resigned as head of the **Farm Animal Services** subsidiary she had founded, forming an independent organization called **Humane Farm Animal Care** to continue her mission. Among the last announcements of O'Brien's tenure was a proclamation that the 127-year-old AHA would become simply "American Humane." The shorter form of the name and the new acronym "AH" have been slow to catch on.

Phoenix/Maricopa County Animal Control director **Ed Boks** on July 1 succeeded **Julian Prager** as interim director of the **New York City Center for Animal Care & Control**. Boks is to divide time between his Phoenix and New York City positions to the end of the year and then decide which job he wants to keep. Boks in Phoenix cut the rate of animal control

killing per 1,000 residents almost in half, 1995-2002, and boosted adoptions from the two Maricopa County shelters to 21,425 in 2002, the most for any U.S. animal control agency and second for any U.S. sheltering organization only to the **North Shore Animal League America**, which adopted out just over 23,000 animals. The Maricopa County adoption total was especially noteworthy because the **Arizona Humane Society**, also in Phoenix, was third highest, adopting out about 18,000 animals, with **Albuquerque Animal Services** in fourth place.

Michelle Thew, chief executive of the **British Union Against Vivisection** and a recent finalist for CEO of the **Royal SPCA of Britain**, was on June 13 named to succeed Alan Berger in September 2003 as president of the **Animal Protection Institute**. **Ned C. Buyukmihci, VMD**, founder of the **Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights**, was on June 18 named director of the **API Primate Sanctuary** in Dilley, Texas. Founded in 1973 as the **South Texas Primate Observatory**, the sanctuary became the **Texas Snow Monkey Sanctuary** in 1991 when API assumed responsibility for funding it. Founding director **Lou Griffin** was fired in early 1992, and has sued API, Berger, and former API Texas representative **Don Barnes**, who recently resigned, for alleged libel and slander.

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Canada cancels help for whales, dolphins caught by accident—308,000 worldwide

CAPE BROYLE, Newfoundland; BERLIN, Germany; LIMA, Peru—Environment Canada has ceased funding Whale Release & Stranding, a nonprofit organization that frees trapped whales and other marine mammals from fishing gear, and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Parks Canada have not picked up the slack, Dene Moore of Canadian Press reported on June 15.

Whale release & Stranding received 55 reports of marine mammals caught in fishing gear during 2001-2002, director Wayne Ledwell told Moore. Ledwell and assistant Julie Huntington are the only two paid employees of the group, which was partially funded by the Canadian Coat guard until 2000, when Environment Canada took over.

In Berlin, Germany, the same day, the World Wildlife Fund presented to the International Whaling Commission an estimate by Andy Read of the Duke University Marine Laboratory in Beaufort, North Carolina, that 308,000 whales, dolphins, and porpoises drown each year after becoming entangled in fishing gear.

Read and Michael Moore of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, called this “accidental bycatch” a greater threat to the survival of cetacean species than even commercial whaling, collisions with ships, and pollution, all of which are also acknowledged threats.

British stranding network coordinator Richard Sabin of the Natural History Museum in London estimates that as many as 10,000 dolphins and porpoises were drowned or otherwise fatally injured by trawlers off Britain and France during the first three months of 2003.

About 3,000 dolphins per year are killed by tuna fishers in the western Pacific, according to an August 2002 report by the Southwest Fisheries Science Center, funded by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The discovery of the remains of 55 dolphins who were apparently drowned in fishing nets along the coast of Orissa, India, between

February 1997 and November 2002 indicates that illegal trawling continues in the Indian Ocean despite a ban imposed on fishing within 20 kilometres of the Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary. The purpose of the ban was to protect nesting sea turtles, but the sanctuary also includes populations of Irrawaddy, Gangetic, and humpback dolphins.

Deliberate dolphin hunting continues chiefly in connection with the so-called “drive fisheries” of the Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic and Iki Island, Japan, and along the west coast of South America. German biologist Stefan Austermuhle, director of the Lima-based group Mundo Azul, estimates that Peruvian fishers kill about 3,000 dolphins per year.

Surveillance by Mundo Azul led to the June 3 arrests of alleged dolphin meat dealers Rafael Zapata Sanginez, 48, and Nicanor Espimnoza Albino, 56. They were the fifth and sixth dolphin meat dealers nabbed through the work of Mundo Azul, Austermuhle said.

Just to the north, Ecuadoran law enforcement on behalf of marine animals of all kinds has been boosted during the past three years by the almost constant presence of patrol vessels from the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society off the Galapagos Islands. Sea Shepherd founder Paul Watson said in April 2003 that his crews had intercepted 14 alleged maritime poachers in the preceding 12 months.

Unfortunately, judicial cooperation after the interceptions is rare.

For example, a boat named El Dorado was seized on May 31, 2002, with 70 dead or injured dolphins trapped in its nets. Their struggles to escape were documented on video.

“The captain was fined four cents and spent two weeks in ‘jail’ aboard his own vessel, with shore leave privileges,” World Wildlife Fund spokesperson Lee Poston said.

According to Poston, the El Dorado “is a Colombian vessel affiliated with the Ecuadoran company Inepaca, which supplies seafood to Van Camps, Montecristi, Chicken of the Sea, El Capitan, and Sea View.”



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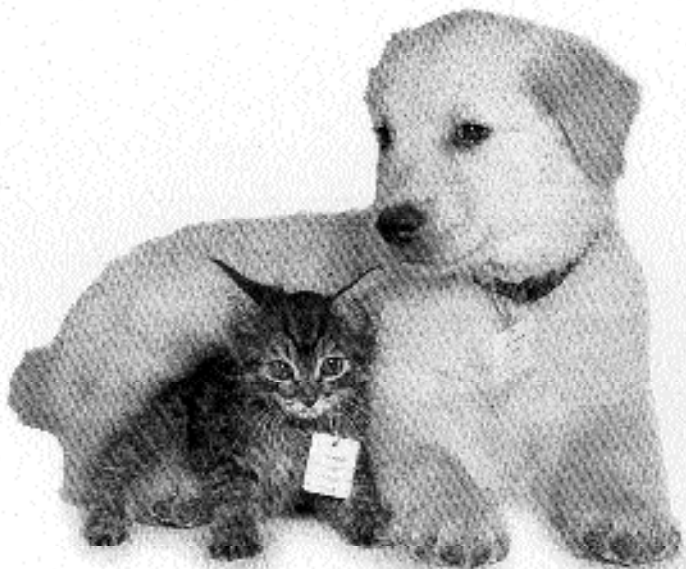
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Prairie dogs with monkeypox blow the whistle on the exotic pet trade (from page 1)

day that Schyan Kautzer developed a 103-degree fever. Recalling that her daughter was bitten by the dead prairie dog, Tammy Kautzer retrieved the remains for testing.

Schyan Kautzer was hospitalized on May 22 for 14 days. Both parents also developed monkeypox. For days health officials struggled to identify the illness, never before seen outside a laboratory in the western hemisphere. The Kautzers also keep horses, donkeys, goats, dogs, and cats, about 30 animals total, and zoonotic disease was immediately suspected—but except for the prairie dogs and the people, all were healthy.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta was notified of the monkeypox outbreak on June 4, and alerted the public on June 7. On June 11 the Department of Homeland Security barred imports of African rodents and interstate transport of prairie dogs.

Vanderpool, eager to establish that monkeypox was not at large among his prairie

dogs, called the CDCP as soon as he saw a report about the disease on television.

Backtracking the case, investigators learned that the Gambian rats and Ghanian dormice who infected the prairie dogs at Phil's Pocket Pets were among 762 African rodents who were imported by a Texas distributor on April 9. Along with 50 Gambian rats and 510 Ghanian dormice, the cargo included rope squirrels, tree squirrels, brushtail porcupines, and striped mice.

Among the 584 rodents whose destinations were traced to pet dealers in 15 states, another Gambian rat, three dormice, and two rope squirrels were found to be carrying monkeypox. No records could be found pertaining to the fate of 178 rodents, who might either have died or been distributed to parts unknown. Wildlife officials hope none escaped to infect wild prairie dogs, squirrels, rats, or other potentially vulnerable species. Eleven Gambian rats either died en route to Texas from Africa or soon after receipt.

The CDCP eventually recommended that all of the rodents from the infected shipment should be killed.

The number of suspected human victims of monkeypox peaked at 93 in mid-June, then fell to 71 with 35 cases confirmed as of July 8, after some possible victims turned out to have common diseases such as chickenpox.

Actual human victims were treated successfully with the smallpox vaccine.

Regulatory response

Much as the Sudden Acute Respiratory Syndrome scare originating in China alerted the world to the disease threats from wildlife sold for meat and unsanitary live markets [see page one, lower right], the monkeypox scare at least briefly brought regulatory attention to the trade in exotic pets other than the big, the scary, and the endangered.

The U.S. Senate Environment & Public Works Committee even scheduled a July 17 public hearing "to examine the importation of exotic species and the impact on public health and safety."

The outcome might be a much expanded and reinforced form of the "Captive Wildlife Safety Act," the latest of a series of bills introduced every few years since the 1970s in attempts to restrict interstate and transborder commerce in exotic cats.

The current version, introduced in the House of Representatives as HR 1006, was opposed by U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service deputy director Matt Hogan at a June 12 hearing convened by the House Resources Committee Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans. Hogan testified that as drafted, the bill "would provide little additional protection to big cat species in the wild," and "may even fall short of its goal of regulating big cat pet trade," due to exemptions given to various interest groups and "because it does not cover all species that are part of the problem."

The city of Madison, Wisconsin, banned possession of animals not normally domesticated in the U.S. on May 26, before the monkeypox outbreak was recognized. But monkeypox was an evident consideration when Covington, Kentucky, adopted a similar ban on June 25, followed on July 7 by Asheville, North Carolina.

Abroad, the European Union Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on June 17 voted unanimously to ban the importation of prairie dogs and African rodents into the EU nations.

The Companion Animal Welfare Council, of Britain, on June 28 recommended that organizers of pet fairs at which exotic animals are bought and sold should be required to have veterinarians on site, who would ensure the health of the animals and instruct buyers on proper care of their acquisitions. A CAWC report formally presented to the House of Commons on July 9 made 14 recommendations pertaining to animal welfare in all, and is

expected to become the basis of legislation.

Threat was no news

The disease threat from private commerce in imported wildlife was already well known to the CDCP, the USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service, and the humane community. A memorable heads-up for all concerned came in 1989 when Hazleton Research of Reston, Virginia, imported crab-eating macaques from the Philippines who had somehow become infected with the deadly Ebola virus. Native to Africa, Ebola was probably translocated to the Philippines with green vervets captured for laboratory use.

The Reston outbreak was contained without human fatalities, at cost of nearly 400 monkey lives, chiefly because it occurred in a secure facility. Had the macaques been in the pet trade, they could have been distributed throughout the country before the Ebola symptoms appeared.

Even earlier, in 1971, the worst-ever U.S. outbreak of Newcastle disease spread into the poultry industry from smuggled wild-caught parrots.

There have been many other close calls and warnings, including thousands of salmonella poisonings, some of them fatal, among children who handled pet turtles in the 1960s and 1970s and pet iguanas in the 1990s.

For decades, however, almost every mass media mention of the hazards associated with exotic pets fixated on either venomous snakes, pythons, or backyard lions and tigers. Television exposé after exposé featured video of confiscations and captures of reptiles and big cats who had either escaped or attacked someone. Epidemiologists could not get a word in edgewise.

Tracking the growth of the exotic pet trade in print since 1978, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has often mentioned to mainstream reporters the zoonotic disease threat from exotic pet imports, only to be pointedly told by one TV magazine host that viruses are not photogenic.

ANIMAL PEOPLE had even mentioned monkeypox, first identified in 1958. Not actually a disease of monkeys, it has been used to a limited extent in labs as a stand-in for smallpox during vaccine experiments.

The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** file on monkeypox began with World Health Organization dispatches about a February 1996 outbreak in the Katako Kombe and Lodja districts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Spreading from squirrels, the outbreak was at last contained in November 1997, after afflicting at least 511 humans in 78 villages. More than 85% of the victims were children, including all five who died.

Because **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was among the few sources on monkeypox found by reporters doing online background searches, calls and e-mails poured in on June 7 and June 8 from *The New York Times*, *La Van Guardia* of Barcelona, Spain, Hong Kong electronic media, and other publications at

Cockfighters cleaned up on Newcastle clean-up

SACRAMENTO—Cockfighters who spread Exotic Newcastle Disease throughout Southern California and into Arizona between November 2002 and May 2003 by illegally transporting gamecocks between fighting pits appear to have created a financial windfall for themselves, according to documents obtained by Associated Press under the federal Freedom of Information Act.

The USDA paid compensation of \$22.3 million to poultry owners whose infected or exposed flocks were killed as part of the eradication effort. Most of the 3.7 million birds who were destroyed were egg-laying hens, for whom the USDA paid \$2.89 apiece, according to Associated Press: \$10.7 million.

"The other 144,000 birds ordered killed were characterized mainly as game fowl, including thousands of roosters and brood cocks whom authorities believe were used for fighting," Associated Press reported. "For these birds the government paid an average of \$79.31 each, with some roosters and brood cocks valued as high as \$500, according to the records." Suspected cockfighters collected \$11.4 million.

"I think it is inappropriate to be using taxpayer dollars to be paying for cock-fighting birds or to be supporting the cock-

fighting industry in any way," responded Senator Wayne Allard, DVM (R-Colorado). Allard authored a new federal law prohibiting the interstate transportation of fighting cocks, and in March 2003 co-sponsored a bill by Senator John Ensign, DVM (R-Nevada), which would introduce felony penalties for violating the anti-interstate transport law.

Countered Agriculture Secretary Ann Veneman, "The whole idea of paying compensation is to give people incentive to participate in the program."

The last known Newcastle case was reported on May 31, and was detected in a backyard flock in Los Angeles County, said Leticia Rico, spokesperson for the joint state/federal Newcastle eradication task force.

The Newcastle-related killing does not seem to have inhibited the gamecock breeding industry, recent California arrests indicate. On July 9, for example, 217 gamecocks, cockfighting paraphernalia, and illegal steroids were reportedly found in possession of Martin Contreras Valeriano, 38, of Delhi. Because anti-Newcastle restrictions prevent moving impounded flocks, the birds were banded, photographed, and released back to Valeriano's custody. He was ordered to keep them alive as evidence pending completion of court proceedings.

Valeriano reportedly claimed to be selling gamecocks at \$200-\$300 each, and to have paid \$3,000 for his best breeding cock.

Tulane University law professor John R. Kramer on May 23 sued the USDA in Lafayette, Louisiana, for allegedly discriminating against Cajuns, Hispanic people, and the state of Louisiana by enforcing the anti-gamecock transport law. Kramer contends that cockfighting is integral to Cajun, Hispanic, and Louisiana culture, wrote Cain Boudreau of Associated Press.



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Chimp sanctuaries save evidence of human origin

CHINGOLA, Zambia—Humane education and conservation through rescue are the commonly cited goals of great ape sanctuaries in Africa, but another could be added: genetic research is increasingly demonstrating that in saving the scattered remnants of isolated and soon to be extinct wild chimpanzee, bonobo, and gorilla bands, the sanctuaries are becoming conservatories of the history of human evolution.

David C. Page of the Whitehead Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the June 19, 2003 edition of *Nature* erased yet another of the presumed distinctions between humans and chimps.

Summarized *New York Times* science writer Nicholas Wade, “The genomes of humans and chimpanzees are 98.5% identical, when each of their three billion DNA units are compared. But what of men and women, who have different chromosomes? Men and women differ by one to two percent of their genomes, Dr. Page said, which is the same as the difference between a male human and a male chimpanzee or between a woman and a female chimpanzee.”

Said Page, “We recite the mantra that [men and women] are 99% identical and take political comfort in it. Reality is that the genetic difference between males and females absolutely dwarfs all other differences in the human genome.”

African sanctuarians, however, have so far been too busy saving orphaned chimps to think about what this means.

“The recent arrivals of two infant chimpanzees,” one from Qatar and one from the Congo, “bring to 100 the number who have reached the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage,” Chimfunshi U.S. trustee and Great Ape Project director Doug Cress announced on July 12.

Commented Chimfunshi founder Sheila Siddle, “They say 10 chimpanzees are killed for every one kept in captivity. If that’s the case, just imagine what a loss to the wild populations our 100 chimps must represent.”

Siddle, 71, came to Zambia from England in 1947 with a family convoy of five converted military vehicles. She and her husband David bought the former Chimfunshi fishing camp near Chingola in 1972. They initially raised chickens, then expanded into cattle ranching. A game ranger brought them their first orphaned chimp, rescued from the pet trade, in 1983. Five more chimps followed within a year.

Chimfunshi gradually became a fulltime sanctuary, significantly expanding in April 2000 when 40 chimps were relocated from the original site to 13,000 acres of former grazing land along the Kafue River, which had been allowed to revert to semi-natural habitat.

Qué PASA?

Chimfunshi is among the 20 African primate rescue facilities included in the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance.

“PASA was founded in 2000 in Uganda at a workshop convened by the Jane Goodall Institute and the Conservation & Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG),” Doug Cress said, wearing his third hat as PASA secretary.

Founding PASA members, besides Chimfunshi, included Drill Ranch in Nigeria and the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Trust in Gambia.

“Drill Ranch, run by Liza Gadsby of Portland and the Pandrillus Foundation, is enjoying fabulous success with its breeding program to stabilize the mandrill populations,” Cress said. “The Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Trust was actually the first sanctuary ever created in Africa, founded by Eddie Brewer in 1969 and run ever since by his daughter Stella Brewer,” with her husband David Mardsen. They presently have 66 chimps.

When PASA formed, Cress said, “there was no intention to establish an ongoing association—just to share some ideas—but it quickly became apparent that the sanctuaries could benefit from a closer bond. The major protagonists were Norm Rosen of CBSG, Richard Wrangham of Harvard University, the late Ulie Seil of CBSG, and Debby Cox of the Chimpanzee Sanctuary & Wildlife Conservation Trust of Uganda. Major backing and support also came from International Fund for Animal Welfare, the Cleveland Zoo, the Columbus Zoo, and the Bristol Zoo.”

Starting with 16 members, PASA “considered applications from six new members in 2003,” Cress said.

Sanctuaries in the U.S. and Britain are often founded and funded by opponents of animal exhibition and captive breeding, and are advanced as alternatives to zoos. There is similar friction in parts of Africa. The Kenya Wildlife Service stipulates that the KWS Wildlife Orphanage at Nairobi National Park, supported by paid admission and souvenir sales, is not a zoo and is not involved in breeding for exhibition.

In South Africa sanctuarians find themselves in frequent conflict with growing numbers of for-profit menageries and government agencies which do not recognize the difference between operating for profit and the philanthropic orientation of a true sanctuary.

“Under apartheid, animal welfare was a dirty word,” Kalahari Raptor Centre co-director Chris Mercer told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in October 2002. KRC and the Enkosini Wildlife Sanctuary, founded to keep lions, have been fighting in court for years just to exist. Primate sanctuaries, observes Mercer, have been no more welcome.

“Rita Miljo, 71, founder of the Centre for Animal Rehabilitation and Education in the Northern Province (now sponsored by IFAW), recalls occasions when she had to stand in front of her orphaned baboons, rifle in hand, to protect them from being shot” by authorities who regarded the baboons as future threats to crops, Mercer said.

Similar hostility has afflicted the Animal Protection and Environmental Sanctuary, founded in 1992 by Dawn Magowan and Rodney Pendleton at Bazley, KwaZulu-Natal. Magowan was arrested in March 2002 and six baby vervets were confiscated after neighbors claimed that the caged vervets were attracting wild vervets who vandalized homes and cars.

APES has not yet applied to join PAS, Cress said.

As in the U.S., where the term “sanctuary” and even nonprofit status are often usurped by roadside zoos, “Most ‘sanctuaries’ in South Africa are a hybrid between a sanctuary and a private zoo,” Cress told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “Often they take in sick or injured vervets and baboons, but pad their collections with hoofed stock, a tired lion or two, and maybe even a chimp to draw tourists. These organizations would not qualify for PASA membership,” Cress explained, “since the first rule of PASA is that no sanctuary will actively seek to acquire animals; they can only offer them permanent refuge.”

Because PASA members are trying to distinguish themselves from zoos, the membership application of a facility called Monkeyland at Plettenberg Bay, South Africa, was recently rejected.

“Director Tony Blignaut has become uncomfortably close to the zoo crowd and has been actively seeking primates, including great apes,” Cress explained. “That said,” he added, “most PASA sanctuaries would kill to have the facilities that Blignaut does, including beautiful meeting rooms, an education center, and gift shop. Locals joke that Monkeyland is so nice that the wild baboons try to break in—which is true!”

On the other hand, the late British gambler-turned-for-profit zoo owner John Aspinall funded another of the first primate sanctuaries in Africa, the Projet Protection des Gorilles orphanage, also a PASA charter member. The Projet Protection des Gorilles was begun in 1986 by Mark and Helen Attwater at the Brazzaville Zoo in the Republic of Congo.

The project was imperiled, John Watkin recounted in the December 2002 edition of *Swara*, the journal of the East African Wildlife Society, when civil war hit Brazzaville in 1997. Working despite a broken leg, then-orphanage director Amos Courage evacuated the resident gorillas to the Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Sanctuary, also in the Republic of Congo, founded by the Jane Goodall Institute in 1992.

The youngest gorillas were later sent to another Aspinall-funded Congo site, the Lesio Louna Reserve, likewise founded in 1992.

Other well-known PASA members include the Limbe Wildlife Center in Cameroon, sponsored by the International Primate Protection League, and the Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Rescue Center in Cameroon, started in 1999 by U.S. veterinarian Sheri Speede, funded by In Defense of Animals.

ANIMAL PEOPLE in March 2002 received an especially favorable report about the work at Sanaga-Yong from Claudine Erlandson of Shoreline, Washington, who spent six months as a volunteer there in 2001.

Goodall growing pains

PASA members associated with the Jane Goodall Institute, besides Tchimpounga, include the Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary in the Laikipia district of Kenya, founded in 1993; the Kitwe Point Chimpanzee Sanctuary in Tanzania, founded in 1995; and the Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, of Uganda, founded in 1998.

Occupying 100 acres surrounded by Lake Victoria, Ngamba Island is also partially sponsored by the Born Free Foundation, IFAW, Uganda Wildlife Association, Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, and Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales. At latest report Ngamba had 33 chimps, three more than the original planned capacity, and was attracting about 250 visitors per month.

The Jane Goodall Institute is reportedly developing additional facilities in Uganda and at Broadlands Farm, near Cape Town, South Africa, to cope with the fast-increasing number of chimps who are being displaced by rainforest logging and orphaned by poaching and smuggling.

Along the way, the Goodall Institute has run into recent trouble in both Tanzania and Uganda—and has for six months not responded to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** inquiries about it. An account by Elizabeth Royte in the November 2002 edition of *Outside* magazine and a more detailed version by Gombe Stream National Park director of chimp research Shadrack Kamenya in the December 2002 issue of *Pan Africa News* agree that the series of incidents started on May 15, 2002. Frodo, 26, identified by Royte as “the chimp who has starred in Goodall’s nature documentaries since he was born in Gombe,” accosted the wife and 16-year-old niece of Gombe park attendant Moshi Sadique. The niece was carrying Sadique’s 14-month-old daughter on her back. Frodo tore the child away and “slammed her into a tree over and over. By the time guards arrived,” Royte related, “the chimp had disemboweled the toddler and had begun to consume her brain.”

Similar incidents reportedly occurred at Gombe in 1984, 1987, and in the 1950s.

Frodo had previously seriously injured Jane Goodall herself, who admitted he was “a bully.”

Wrote Royte, “He has a taste for fresh meat, which he exchanges for sex. During one four-year period he single-



Chimp orphans get milk at the Limbe Wildlife Center.

(Gerry Richardson/WSPA)

handedly eliminated 10% of Gombe’s colobus monkeys.”

On July 28, 2002 the Goodall Institute flew three chimps from Tanzania to Uganda for integration into the Ngamba Island population. Alleging that all three were suffering from tuberculosis, the Uganda Wildlife Authority recommended that they should be killed on arrival. One named Zoro did have TB, and was killed. Two named Dosi and Kipala remained in quarantine until on February 3, 2003 they escaped from quarantine at the Entebbe Airport. Dosi, inaccurately rumored to actually be the infamous Frodo, “bit off the fingers and toes of his keeper,” according to Gerald Tenywa of *The New Vision* newspaper in Kampala.

Dosi and Kipali remained at large until February 15, when Uganda Wildlife Authority rangers, police, and private security guards cornered and shot them both.

Frodo fell seriously ill in December 2002, lost his alpha role in January 2003, and as of March 2003 seemed to have settled into a subordinate position—at least temporarily.

War is hell

Sanctuary work anywhere is difficult, but the instability of much of Africa compounds the usual stress of fundraising, dealing with anxious neighbors, educating often misinformed citizens and public officials, and handling animals who typically arrive with physical and psychological disabilities.

Two attempts by Friends of Animals to start African sanctuaries for ex-laboratory chimps have come to grief. The first FoA chimp sanctuary, in Liberia, was destroyed in 1991 by the outbreak of civil war. The FoA staff escaped; the chimps are believed to have been eaten by combatants.

The fighting engulfed the nearby Liberian Institute of Biomedical Research two years later. With the help of the New York Blood Center, the institute had retired about 90 of its 165 chimps to island refuges. Manager Brian Garnham, of Britain, asked the invading soldiers to spare the 120 chimps who were still alive. He was shot in front of his wife and four-year-old adopted daughter, who was already an orphan of the war.

Ten years later FoA completed a 162-acre sanctuary site on Konklobi Island in Ghana, but was never able to get permission to send chimps to it because of concern raised by political opponents that the chimps might introduce diseases transmissible to wildlife and human neighbors. FoA suspended efforts to work at Konklobi in 1992.

Out of the regional strife, however, emerged another PASA charter member, the Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary, near Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Sri Lankan immigrants Bela and Sharmila Amarasekaran began rescuing orphaned chimps in 1988. The Goodall Institute arranged for their first seven chimps to be transferred to Chimfunshi, but constantly moving chimps half the length of Africa was costly and impractical. In 1994 the Amarasekarans were granted land to build Tacugama.

While many African primate sanctuaries meet community resistance, neighbors helped to keep the chimps safe and fed after Tacugama was twice overrun by troops and looted. Five chimps died from medical deprivation in 1997, and three more in 1999, but none were deliberately killed. By mid-2002 the Tacugama chimp population had increased to 54.

The real victory for the Amarasekarans, however, was not merely that the sanctuary had survived, but that it had survived because it was viewed as an authentically valuable community institution.

—M.C.

September 3-6
Asia for Animals II
conference in
Hong Kong

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GREEK STREET ANIMALS
Olympic organizers go for hearts of gold

ATHENS—Fears among Greek animal advocates that street dogs and feral cats might be poisoned *en masse* before the 2004 Olympic Games eased on June 26 when Athens 2004 Organizing Committee president Gianna Angelopoulou Daskalaki endorsed a plan to sterilize, vaccinate, tattoo, and return to their neighborhoods as many as 20,000 animals, beginning in September 2003.

Greek deputy agriculture minister Fotis Hatzimichalis announced that the project would begin with a budget of one million euros. Local municipalities are to provide animal capture vehicles and surgical workspace. The actual capturing is to be done by volunteers or staff of nonprofit animal welfare societies.

“We will show the world that Greeks can live in harmony with street dogs,” Hatzimichalis said. “This is our response to those who have accused Greece of creating crematoria for stray dogs. This progressive plan,” modeled after the ABC programs of India, “is an example to other countries that collect all strays and euthanize them within a certain number of days if they are not rehomed.”

“We believe that a healthy, sterilized, vaccinated animal is not dangerous, unhealthy to be around, or unpleasant,” said Pan-Hellenic Veterinary Association president Kostas Handras.

“This is what we have been campaigning for,” added Carol McBeth of the Greek Animal Welfare Fund.

The TNR plan is to be formalized as part of a new national humane law introduced by Hatzimichalis in December 2002 and redrafted in May 2003 to eliminate fees for dog licensing and identification which animal advocates believed might act as a disincentive to registering.

Abandoned with introduction of the TNR plan was a proposal to impound thousands of dogs. The one public shelter in Athens was demolished in connection with Olympic construction, and no nearby community wanted to host the equivalent of a canine concentration camp.

Latest U.S. data shows shelter killing down to 4.2 million/year

Continued rapid progress against pet overpopulation in some of the fastest-growing parts of the South, the Sunbelt and the Midwest combined with continued low shelter killing volume in the Northeast and Northwest to bring estimated total U.S. shelter killing in 2002 down to 4.2 million—a record low.

Our 2002 estimate is projected from 2000-2002 data covering every major shelter in cities and states including 39% of the current U.S. human population of 281 million.

If 1999 data is included to get better representation from the South, Sunbelt, and Midwest, the projection edges up to 4.3 million. The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** projected toll in 2001 was 4.4 million, and the tolls in 1999 and 2000 were almost identical, rounding off to 4.5 million and 4.6 million.

ANIMAL PEOPLE has produced annual estimates of U.S. shelter killing, projected from the latest available state and city data, since 1993. We used all data available in 1997 and 1998. Otherwise, we have used only data from the three latest fiscal years.

Estimated U.S. shelter killing in 1992 was 5.7 million—about a third of the 17.8 million toll estimated in 1985 by the American Humane Association. The AHA estimate was probably too high, but **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has assembled historical data which suggests that it would have been accurate circa 1980, and that U.S. shelter killing probably peaked at about 23.4 million in 1970.

As of 1970, U.S. animal shelters collectively killed 115 dogs and cats per 1,000 U.S. human residents. Currently the rate of killing is between 14.8 and 15.3 per 1,000 U.S. human residents, depending on whether or not the projection includes 1999 data.

Evaluating the data fairly and in context requires taking into account the evident regional differences. Most of the lowest rates of shelter killing per 1,000 humans are clustered in the Northeast, with the highest in the South, except around Washington D.C. and in some of the more affluent parts of Florida.

The low Northeastern and D.C. area figures appear to result from high-density living, associated with low rates of pet-keeping; cold winters, the D.C. area excepted, which inhibit the survival of late-born feral kittens and suppress estrus in dogs and cats, decreasing their litter frequency; a relatively strong humane infrastructure to encourage neutering;

and animal control agencies which have historically not picked up free-roaming cats.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
The high Southern figures conversely reflect suburban populations, more petkeeping, warm winters, and a general lack of access to low-cost neutering.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Animal population analysts Peter Marsh and Bob Christiansen have found in separate studies of data from California, Georgia, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and North Carolina that the poorest counties in each state kill dogs and cats at up to four times the rate of the richest.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
<table><tr><th></th><th>Animals killed per 1,000 people</th><th>YEAR</th><th>1,000s of people</th><th>Animals killed</th></tr><tr><td>Ithaca NY</td><td>1.9</td><td>2002</td><td>97</td><td>185</td></tr><tr><td>NEW HAMPSHIRE</td><td>2.2</td><td>2000</td><td>1,201</td><td>2,575</td></tr><tr><td>San Francisco</td><td>2.5</td><td>2002</td><td>771</td><td>1,892</td></tr><tr><td>New York City</td><td>4.6</td><td>2001</td><td>8,009</td><td>36,500</td></tr><tr><td>San Diego</td><td>4.9</td><td>2002</td><td>2,863</td><td>14,019</td></tr><tr><td>NEW JERSEY</td><td>5.8</td><td>2000</td><td>8,414</td><td>48,551</td></tr><tr><td>MAINE</td><td>6.3</td><td>2001</td><td>1,275</td><td>8,000</td></tr><tr><td>Rochester NY</td><td>6.3</td><td>1999</td><td>716</td><td>4,511</td></tr><tr><td>Los Angeles</td><td>7.1</td><td>2002</td><td>13,400</td><td>95,000</td></tr><tr><td>Richmond, VA</td><td>7.1</td><td>2002</td><td>265</td><td>1,884</td></tr><tr><td>COLORADO</td><td>8.3</td><td>2001</td><td>4,301</td><td>119,340</td></tr><tr><td>Missoula</td><td>8.4</td><td>2000</td><td>89</td><td>748</td></tr><tr><td>Buffalo/Erie</td><td>8.5</td><td>2000</td><td>926</td><td>7,871</td></tr><tr><td>Lawrence KS</td><td>8.6</td><td>2000</td><td>78</td><td>671</td></tr><tr><td>MARYLAND</td><td>8.7</td><td>2000</td><td>5,172</td><td>45,000</td></tr><tr><td>Pittsburgh</td><td>9.5</td><td>2001</td><td>1,270</td><td>12,000</td></tr><tr><td>Chicago</td><td>10.4</td><td>2002</td><td>2,896</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Milwaukee</td><td>10.5</td><td>1999</td><td>912</td><td>9,576</td></tr><tr><td>Harford City MD</td><td>11.2</td><td>2002</td><td>219</td><td>2,448</td></tr><tr><td>Seattle</td><td>11.2</td><td>1999</td><td>1,655</td><td>18,536</td></tr><tr><td>OREGON</td><td>11.5</td><td>2001</td><td>3,421</td><td>40,505</td></tr><tr><td>Anchorage AK</td><td>11.6</td><td>1999</td><td>255</td><td>2,958</td></tr><tr><td>Contra Costa</td><td>11.8</td><td>2000</td><td>931</td><td>11,000</td></tr><tr><td>Orlando/Orange</td><td>12.6</td><td>2000</td><td>896</td><td>11,290</td></tr><tr><td>Cincinnati</td><td>13.1</td><td>2002</td><td>835</td><td>10,951</td></tr><tr><td>Sacramento</td><td>13.4</td><td>2002</td><td>1,269</td><td>17,000</td></tr><tr><td>St. Louis</td><td>13.4</td><td>2001</td><td>1,631</td><td>21,855</td></tr><tr><td>St. Petersburg</td><td>13.7</td><td>2001</td><td>922</td><td>12,600</td></tr><tr><td>Lodi, CA</td><td>13.9</td><td>2002</td><td>57</td><td>790</td></tr><tr><td>Las Vegas</td><td>13.9</td><td>1999</td><td>1,162</td><td>16,152</td></tr><tr><td>Ft. Laud/Miami</td><td>14.1</td><td>2001</td><td>5,007</td><td>70,514</td></tr><tr><td>Collier Cty FL</td><td>14.2</td><td>2001</td><td>266</td><td>3,785</td></tr><tr><td>Stillwater OK</td><td>14.3</td><td>1999</td><td>39</td><td>558</td></tr><tr><td>Ft. Lauderdale</td><td>14.6</td><td>2000</td><td>1,623</td><td>23,696</td></tr><tr><td>Riverside CA</td><td>14.0</td><td>2002</td><td>1,531</td><td>21,443</td></tr><tr><td colspan="5">U.S. AVE. LOW 14.8 (sample of 3 9%)</td></tr><tr><td>Reno/Washoe NV</td><td>15.2</td><td>2000</td><td>320</td><td>4,864</td></tr><tr><td colspan="5">U.S. AVE. HIGH 15.3 (sample of 47%)</td></tr><tr><td>Lincoln NE</td><td>15.3</td><td>2001</td><td>263</td><td>4,018</td></tr><tr><td>Carson City NV</td><td>15.5</td><td>1999</td><td>49</td><td>760</td></tr><tr><td>Butler Cty OH</td><td>15.8</td><td>2002</td><td>835</td><td>5,329</td></tr><tr><td>Payette ID</td><td>16.6</td><td>2002</td><td>60</td><td>1,000</td></tr><tr><td>Clark Cnty WA</td><td>17.4</td><td>2001</td><td>345</td><td>6,000</td></tr><tr><td>Lewisville TX</td><td>17.5</td><td>2001</td><td>78</td><td>1,367</td></tr><tr><td>Columbia SC</td><td>17.6</td><td>2001</td><td>321</td><td>5,666</td></tr><tr><td>Honolulu Cnty</td><td>17.7</td><td>2000</td><td>865</td><td>15,309</td></tr><tr><td>UTAH</td><td>17.8</td><td>2002</td><td>2,233</td><td>39,772</td></tr><tr><td>Minneapolis</td><td>17.9</td><td>2002</td><td>1,115</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Lee County FL</td><td>18.7</td><td>2002</td><td>463</td><td>8,667</td></tr><tr><td>VIRGINIA</td><td>18.8</td><td>2001</td><td>7,079</td><td>132,978</td></tr><tr><td>Austin TX</td><td>19.6</td><td>1999</td><td>731</td><td>14,328</td></tr><tr><td>New Orleans</td><td>20.0</td><td>2000</td><td>485</td><td>9,700</td></tr><tr><td>Phoenix/Mesa</td><td>20.3</td><td>1999</td><td>2,784</td><td>56,515</td></tr><tr><td>Clermt Cty OH</td><td>20.3</td><td>2002</td><td>182</td><td>3,700</td></tr><tr><td>Twin Falls ID</td><td>20.6</td><td>2001</td><td>35</td><td>721</td></tr><tr><td>Knoxville</td><td>20.9</td><td>2001</td><td>382</td><td>8,000</td></tr><tr><td>Tucson/Pima</td><td>21.3</td><td>2001</td><td>844</td><td>18,000</td></tr><tr><td>Volusia FL</td><td>21.6</td><td>2001</td><td>443</td><td>9,563</td></tr><tr><td>Houston</td><td>22.0</td><td>2000</td><td>3,400</td><td>74,825</td></tr><tr><td>Baton Rouge</td><td>22.3</td><td>2000</td><td>212</td><td>4,728</td></tr><tr><td>Atlanta region</td><td>22.4</td><td>2001</td><td>4,152</td><td>94,256</td></tr><tr><td>South Bend IN</td><td>22.6</td><td>2001</td><td>265</td><td>6,001</td></tr><tr><td>Sioux Falls SC</td><td>22.6</td><td>2001</td><td>148</td><td>3,345</td></tr><tr><td>Indianapolis</td><td>22.7</td><td>2001</td><td>860</td><td>19,603</td></tr><tr><td>Pasco Cnty FL</td><td>22.8</td><td>2001</td><td>345</td><td>7,880</td></tr><tr><td>Richland OH</td><td>23.1</td><td>1999</td><td>127</td><td>2,933</td></tr><tr><td>Denton TX</td><td>24.2</td><td>2001</td><td>81</td><td>1,956</td></tr><tr><td>Fort Worth</td><td>25.0</td><td>2002</td><td>535</td><td>13,397</td></tr><tr><td>Birmingham</td><td>26.3</td><td>2000</td><td>662</td><td>17,400</td></tr><tr><td>Warren Cty OH</td><td>27.1</td><td>2002</td><td>169</td><td>4,572</td></tr><tr><td>Little Rock</td><td>28.4</td><td>1999</td><td>178</td><td>5,055</td></tr><tr><td>Shelby Cnty AL</td><td>28.4</td><td>1999</td><td>141</td><td>4,004</td></tr><tr><td>Victorville CA</td><td>28.6</td><td>2002</td><td>300</td><td>8,598</td></tr><tr><td>El Paso TX</td><td>29.4</td><td>2001</td><td>680</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Evansville IN</td><td>29.2</td><td>2001</td><td>121</td><td>3,561</td></tr><tr><td>Dearborn IN</td><td>29.7</td><td>2000</td><td>14</td><td>416</td></tr><tr><td>Jefferson LA</td><td>30.8</td><td>2000</td><td>448</td><td>13,786</td></tr><tr><td>Chillicothe MO</td><td>31.1</td><td>2001</td><td>15</td><td>453</td></tr><tr><td>Longview WA</td><td>31.3</td><td>2002</td><td>80</td><td>2,500</td></tr><tr><td>Oklahoma City</td><td>31.6</td><td>2001</td><td>506</td><td>16,000</td></tr><tr><td>Dallas</td><td>31.9</td><td>2000</td><td>2,062</td><td>65,810</td></tr><tr><td>Tampa</td><td>32.4</td><td>2002</td><td>1,000</td><td>32,431</td></tr><tr><td>San Antonio</td><td>33.0</td><td>2001</td><td>1,393</td><td>46,000</td></tr><tr><td>Jacksonville</td><td>34.0</td><td>2000</td><td>779</td><td>26,486</td></tr><tr><td>Wichita</td><td>34.9</td><td>1999</td><td>448</td><td>15,635</td></tr><tr><td>Lake County FL</td><td>35.0</td><td>2000</td><td>210</td><td>7,345</td></tr><tr><td colspan="5">NORTH CAROLINA 35.0 1999 7,547 26,415</td></tr><tr><td>Chatanooga</td><td>36.1</td><td>2001</td><td>308</td><td>11,112</td></tr><tr><td>Charleston SC</td><td>36.4</td><td>2001</td><td>549</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Hutchinson KS</td><td>37.1</td><td>2001</td><td>41</td><td>1,521</td></tr><tr><td>Merced CA</td><td>37.9</td><td>2001</td><td>211</td><td>8,000</td></tr><tr><td>Matanuska AK</td><td>38.6</td><td>1999</td><td>56</td><td>2,162</td></tr><tr><td>Inland Emp. CA</td><td>39.5</td><td>1999</td><td>3,114</td><td>123,003</td></tr><tr><td>Lafayette</td><td>40.7</td><td>1999</td><td>189</td><td>7,692</td></tr><tr><td>Springfield MO</td><td>43.6</td><td>2002</td><td>152</td><td>6,610</td></tr><tr><td>Corpus Christi</td><td>46.3</td><td>2001</td><td>314</td><td>14,541</td></tr><tr><td>Columbia MO</td><td>50.4</td><td>2002</td><td>80</td><td>4,033</td></tr><tr><td>Amarillo</td><td>50.9</td><td>2002</td><td>174</td><td>8,859</td></tr><tr><td>Hattiesburg MS</td><td>56.2</td><td>2002</td><td>73</td><td>4,100</td></tr><tr><td>Augusta</td><td>56.9</td><td>1999</td><td>191</td><td>10,868</td></tr><tr><td>Hamilton IN</td><td>60.5</td><td>2000</td><td>172</td><td>10,406</td></tr><tr><td>Hidalgo Cty TX</td><td>63.6</td><td>1999</td><td>535</td><td>34,026</td></tr><tr><td>Mobile Cnty AL</td><td>70.0</td><td>1999</td><td>399</td><td>27,930</td></tr><tr><td>Gulfport MS</td><td>73.9</td><td>2001</td><td>190</td><td>14,000</td></tr><tr><td>Valencia NM</td><td>75.8</td><td>2001</td><td>66</td><td>5,000</td></tr><tr><td>Fresno CA</td><td>80.0</td><td>2002</td><td>500</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Thomas Cnty GA</td><td>81.0</td><td>2001</td><td>43</td><td>3,476</td></tr><tr><td>Visalia CA</td><td>81.1</td><td>2002</td><td>100</td><td>8,100</td></tr></table>						Animals killed per 1,000 people	YEAR	1,000s of people	Animals killed	Ithaca NY	1.9	2002	97	185	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.2	2000	1,201	2,575	San Francisco	2.5	2002	771	1,892	New York City	4.6	2001	8,009	36,500	San Diego	4.9	2002	2,863	14,019	NEW JERSEY	5.8	2000	8,414	48,551	MAINE	6.3	2001	1,275	8,000	Rochester NY	6.3	1999	716	4,511	Los Angeles	7.1	2002	13,400	95,000	Richmond, VA	7.1	2002	265	1,884	COLORADO	8.3	2001	4,301	119,340	Missoula	8.4	2000	89	748	Buffalo/Erie	8.5	2000	926	7,871	Lawrence KS	8.6	2000	78	671	MARYLAND	8.7	2000	5,172	45,000	Pittsburgh	9.5	2001	1,270	12,000	Chicago	10.4	2002	2,896	30,000	Milwaukee	10.5	1999	912	9,576	Harford City MD	11.2	2002	219	2,448	Seattle	11.2	1999	1,655	18,536	OREGON	11.5	2001	3,421	40,505	Anchorage AK	11.6	1999	255	2,958	Contra Costa	11.8	2000	931	11,000	Orlando/Orange	12.6	2000	896	11,290	Cincinnati	13.1	2002	835	10,951	Sacramento	13.4	2002	1,269	17,000	St. Louis	13.4	2001	1,631	21,855	St. Petersburg	13.7	2001	922	12,600	Lodi, CA	13.9	2002	57	790	Las Vegas	13.9	1999	1,162	16,152	Ft. Laud/Miami	14.1	2001	5,007	70,514	Collier Cty FL	14.2	2001	266	3,785	Stillwater OK	14.3	1999	39	558	Ft. Lauderdale	14.6	2000	1,623	23,696	Riverside CA	14.0	2002	1,531	21,443	U.S. AVE. LOW 14.8 (sample of 3 9%)					Reno/Washoe NV	15.2	2000	320	4,864	U.S. AVE. HIGH 15.3 (sample of 47%)					Lincoln NE	15.3	2001	263	4,018	Carson City NV	15.5	1999	49	760	Butler Cty OH	15.8	2002	835	5,329	Payette ID	16.6	2002	60	1,000	Clark Cnty WA	17.4	2001	345	6,000	Lewisville TX	17.5	2001	78	1,367	Columbia SC	17.6	2001	321	5,666	Honolulu Cnty	17.7	2000	865	15,309	UTAH	17.8	2002	2,233	39,772	Minneapolis	17.9	2002	1,115	20,000	Lee County FL	18.7	2002	463	8,667	VIRGINIA	18.8	2001	7,079	132,978	Austin TX	19.6	1999	731	14,328	New Orleans	20.0	2000	485	9,700	Phoenix/Mesa	20.3	1999	2,784	56,515	Clermt Cty OH	20.3	2002	182	3,700	Twin Falls ID	20.6	2001	35	721	Knoxville	20.9	2001	382	8,000	Tucson/Pima	21.3	2001	844	18,000	Volusia FL	21.6	2001	443	9,563	Houston	22.0	2000	3,400	74,825	Baton Rouge	22.3	2000	212	4,728	Atlanta region	22.4	2001	4,152	94,256	South Bend IN	22.6	2001	265	6,001	Sioux Falls SC	22.6	2001	148	3,345	Indianapolis	22.7	2001	860	19,603	Pasco Cnty FL	22.8	2001	345	7,880	Richland OH	23.1	1999	127	2,933	Denton TX	24.2	2001	81	1,956	Fort Worth	25.0	2002	535	13,397	Birmingham	26.3	2000	662	17,400	Warren Cty OH	27.1	2002	169	4,572	Little Rock	28.4	1999	178	5,055	Shelby Cnty AL	28.4	1999	141	4,004	Victorville CA	28.6	2002	300	8,598	El Paso TX	29.4	2001	680	20,000	Evansville IN	29.2	2001	121	3,561	Dearborn IN	29.7	2000	14	416	Jefferson LA	30.8	2000	448	13,786	Chillicothe MO	31.1	2001	15	453	Longview WA	31.3	2002	80	2,500	Oklahoma City	31.6	2001	506	16,000	Dallas	31.9	2000	2,062	65,810	Tampa	32.4	2002	1,000	32,431	San Antonio	33.0	2001	1,393	46,000	Jacksonville	34.0	2000	779	26,486	Wichita	34.9	1999	448	15,635	Lake County FL	35.0	2000	210	7,345	NORTH CAROLINA 35.0 1999 7,547 26,415					Chatanooga	36.1	2001	308	11,112	Charleston SC	36.4	2001	549	20,000	Hutchinson KS	37.1	2001	41	1,521	Merced CA	37.9	2001	211	8,000	Matanuska AK	38.6	1999	56	2,162	Inland Emp. CA	39.5	1999	3,114	123,003	Lafayette	40.7	1999	189	7,692	Springfield MO	43.6	2002	152	6,610	Corpus Christi	46.3	2001	314	14,541	Columbia MO	50.4	2002	80	4,033	Amarillo	50.9	2002	174	8,859	Hattiesburg MS	56.2	2002	73	4,100	Augusta	56.9	1999	191	10,868	Hamilton IN	60.5	2000	172	10,406	Hidalgo Cty TX	63.6	1999	535	34,026	Mobile Cnty AL	70.0	1999	399	27,930	Gulfport MS	73.9	2001	190	14,000	Valencia NM	75.8	2001	66	5,000	Fresno CA	80.0	2002	500	40,000	Thomas Cnty GA	81.0	2001	43	3,476	Visalia CA	81.1	2002	100	8,100
	Animals killed per 1,000 people	YEAR	1,000s of people	Animals killed																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Ithaca NY	1.9	2002	97	185																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.2	2000	1,201	2,575																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
San Francisco	2.5	2002	771	1,892																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
New York City	4.6	2001	8,009	36,500																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
San Diego	4.9	2002	2,863	14,019																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
NEW JERSEY	5.8	2000	8,414	48,551																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
MAINE	6.3	2001	1,275	8,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Rochester NY	6.3	1999	716	4,511																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Los Angeles	7.1	2002	13,400	95,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Richmond, VA	7.1	2002	265	1,884																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
COLORADO	8.3	2001	4,301	119,340																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Missoula	8.4	2000	89	748																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Buffalo/Erie	8.5	2000	926	7,871																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Lawrence KS	8.6	2000	78	671																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
MARYLAND	8.7	2000	5,172	45,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Pittsburgh	9.5	2001	1,270	12,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Chicago	10.4	2002	2,896	30,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Milwaukee	10.5	1999	912	9,576																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Harford City MD	11.2	2002	219	2,448																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Seattle	11.2	1999	1,655	18,536																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
OREGON	11.5	2001	3,421	40,505																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Anchorage AK	11.6	1999	255	2,958																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Contra Costa	11.8	2000	931	11,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Orlando/Orange	12.6	2000	896	11,290																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Cincinnati	13.1	2002	835	10,951																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Sacramento	13.4	2002	1,269	17,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
St. Louis	13.4	2001	1,631	21,855																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
St. Petersburg	13.7	2001	922	12,600																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Lodi, CA	13.9	2002	57	790																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Las Vegas	13.9	1999	1,162	16,152																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Ft. Laud/Miami	14.1	2001	5,007	70,514																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Collier Cty FL	14.2	2001	266	3,785																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Stillwater OK	14.3	1999	39	558																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Ft. Lauderdale	14.6	2000	1,623	23,696																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Riverside CA	14.0	2002	1,531	21,443																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
U.S. AVE. LOW 14.8 (sample of 3 9%)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Reno/Washoe NV	15.2	2000	320	4,864																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
U.S. AVE. HIGH 15.3 (sample of 47%)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Lincoln NE	15.3	2001	263	4,018																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Carson City NV	15.5	1999	49	760																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Butler Cty OH	15.8	2002	835	5,329																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Payette ID	16.6	2002	60	1,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Clark Cnty WA	17.4	2001	345	6,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Lewisville TX	17.5	2001	78	1,367																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Columbia SC	17.6	2001	321	5,666																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Honolulu Cnty	17.7	2000	865	15,309																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
UTAH	17.8	2002	2,233	39,772																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Minneapolis	17.9	2002	1,115	20,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Lee County FL	18.7	2002	463	8,667																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
VIRGINIA	18.8	2001	7,079	132,978																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Austin TX	19.6	1999	731	14,328																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
New Orleans	20.0	2000	485	9,700																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Phoenix/Mesa	20.3	1999	2,784	56,515																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Clermt Cty OH	20.3	2002	182	3,700																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Twin Falls ID	20.6	2001	35	721																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Knoxville	20.9	2001	382	8,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Tucson/Pima	21.3	2001	844	18,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Volusia FL	21.6	2001	443	9,563																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Houston	22.0	2000	3,400	74,825																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Baton Rouge	22.3	2000	212	4,728																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Atlanta region	22.4	2001	4,152	94,256																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
South Bend IN	22.6	2001	265	6,001																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Sioux Falls SC	22.6	2001	148	3,345																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Indianapolis	22.7	2001	860	19,603																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Pasco Cnty FL	22.8	2001	345	7,880																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Richland OH	23.1	1999	127	2,933																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Denton TX	24.2	2001	81	1,956																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Fort Worth	25.0	2002	535	13,397																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Birmingham	26.3	2000	662	17,400																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Warren Cty OH	27.1	2002	169	4,572																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Little Rock	28.4	1999	178	5,055																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Shelby Cnty AL	28.4	1999	141	4,004																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Victorville CA	28.6	2002	300	8,598																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
El Paso TX	29.4	2001	680	20,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Evansville IN	29.2	2001	121	3,561																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Dearborn IN	29.7	2000	14	416																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Jefferson LA	30.8	2000	448	13,786																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Chillicothe MO	31.1	2001	15	453																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Longview WA	31.3	2002	80	2,500																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Oklahoma City	31.6	2001	506	16,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Dallas	31.9	2000	2,062	65,810																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Tampa	32.4	2002	1,000	32,431																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
San Antonio	33.0	2001	1,393	46,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Jacksonville	34.0	2000	779	26,486																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Wichita	34.9	1999	448	15,635																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Lake County FL	35.0	2000	210	7,345																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
NORTH CAROLINA 35.0 1999 7,547 26,415																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Chatanooga	36.1	2001	308	11,112																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Charleston SC	36.4	2001	549	20,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Hutchinson KS	37.1	2001	41	1,521																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Merced CA	37.9	2001	211	8,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Matanuska AK	38.6	1999	56	2,162																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Inland Emp. CA	39.5	1999	3,114	123,003																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Lafayette	40.7	1999	189	7,692																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Springfield MO	43.6	2002	152	6,610																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Corpus Christi	46.3	2001	314	14,541																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Columbia MO	50.4	2002	80	4,033																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Amarillo	50.9	2002	174	8,859																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Hattiesburg MS	56.2	2002	73	4,100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Augusta	56.9	1999	191	10,868																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Hamilton IN	60.5	2000	172	10,406																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Hidalgo Cty TX	63.6	1999	535	34,026																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Mobile Cnty AL	70.0	1999	399	27,930																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Gulfport MS	73.9	2001	190	14,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Valencia NM	75.8	2001	66	5,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Fresno CA	80.0	2002	500	40,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Thomas Cnty GA	81.0	2001	43	3,476																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Visalia CA	81.1	2002	100	8,100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	



Photos: Gina Mantero

Cats outdoors. It's a fact of life.
It doesn't have to be a sad fact.

October 16th is National Feral Cat Day!

Get your 2003 NFCD Action Pack today
and bring NFCD to your community!

Send your name and address to:

Alley Cat Allies
1801 Belmont Road NW, Suite 201
Washington, DC 20009-5147
or alleycat@alleycat.org



Nonlethal **Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR)** is the only way to solve feline overpopulation. Stray and feral (wild) cats already living outdoors are humanely trapped, evaluated, vaccinated, and sterilized by veterinarians. Kittens and tame cats are adopted. Healthy adult cats too wild to be adopted are returned to their outdoor homes to be cared for by volunteers.

Have you seen our new website?
www.alleycat.org



• New South Wales Farmers Association CEO Jonathan McKeown called upon the government to resume aerial poison drops to kill feral dogs in the vicinity of Deua National Park. Mixes of dingo with Rhodesian ridgebacks, bull mastiffs, Rottweilers, pit bull terriers, and German shepherds, McKeown said, were forcing graziers to remove sheep from paddocks near the park. The poison drops were suspended in 2001 to avoid killing endangered tiger quolls.

• After rousting 28,000 rare grey-headed flying foxes from the Royal Botanic Gardens in Melbourne during March 2003, Victoria state wildlife officials announced on June 10 their intent to drive the flying foxes out of the nearby Fitzroy Gardens as well. Victoria environment minister John Thwaites on July 2 accepted a scientific advisory panel recommendation that the grey-headed flying foxes be protected as a threatened species under the Victorian Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act, "but that will not stop authorities from harassing and hounding them from city parks," wrote Melbourne *Herald-Sun* environment reporter Danny Buttler.

• After killing 20,000 eastern grey kangaroos at the Puckapunyal army base in central Victoria since May 2002, the Australian Defence Department announced on June 25 that it had secured permission from the Victoria state Department of Environment & Sustainability to kill 15,000 more by August. The kangaroos are reportedly starving due to drought. Royal SPCA president Hugh Wirth said his organization had warned the Defence Department since 1999 that the placement of fences would result in just such a disaster.

• At the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney, National Parks and Wildlife Service sharpshooters shot 60 sacred ibis and destroyed 100 nests from concern that the birds might carry salmonella. James Woodford of the Sydney *Morning Herald* revealed that the Gardens also recently killed 30 brushtail pos-

sums—a protected species in New South Wales, albeit proliferating in Sydney, where they enjoy the urban tree cover.

To review: Australia is officially facing a native biodiversity crisis. The official investigation found four major causes, including overgrazing, about which little if anything is being done, plus the traditional bugaboo of introduced species. Having received the investigative findings three months ago, Australia is proceeding with introducing a virus; extirpating or exterminating local populations of at least three native species; and considering action to enable farmers to graze more sheep.

Paradox

Paradoxical policies come as no surprise to Richard Jones, a Member of the Legislative Council in the New South Wales Parliament from 1988 until early 2003.

"Australia has had the highest rate of extinctions of any country in the world in the past 200 years," Jones told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. He readily agreed with conventional belief that, "Introduced species are having a significant impact on native wildlife. Foxes are destroying rare wallabies, quolls, and so forth," Jones recited. "Pigs are severely damaging habitat. Wild dogs are voracious predators of sheep and lambs. Dingoes," Jones qualified, citing the aboriginal dogs believed to have been introduced in prehistoric times, "are now adapted to the environment and protect smaller native species in the forest from foxes and cats. Wild domestic dogs of more recent introduction are different.

"Cats are destroying birds and bilbies, which look like the Easter bunny, with long ears and pointy noses," Jones added. "Here in Manly," his home town, "we have a brush possum living in the tree next door for the first time since at least 1965," he said. "We also have a blue tongue lizard in the garden for the first time since at least 1965, when

I bought our house. The reason? There are nowhere near as many cats in the neighborhood as there used to be—I used to have 11 here back in the sixties. You hardly see a cat around now. Instead of habitat for urban cats, it's now habitat for wildlife."

But Jones is aware that the decline of cats was not achieved through extermination campaigns, which were waged as aggressively in Australia as anywhere, only to see the feral cat population rapidly rebound to refill the emptied habitat niches.

Rather, in Australia as in the U.S., feral cat numbers lastingly dropped only as the norms of petkeeping began to include sterilization and keeping pets indoors, so that strays no longer augmented the feral breeding pool. Then, at last, the feral cat population began to recede to the light densities of other predators—such as Asian jungle cats, their close kin.

"I chaired a Parliamentary enquiry into feral animals," Jones recalled, "and the committee came to the conclusion that introduced feral species must be controlled to maintain native biodiversity, but also said it had to be done humanely."

That was more-or-less the position Jones started from. The more he learned, the more skeptical he became of the nativist views of most Australian wildlife managers.

"An intact habitat in the Australian environment tends to favor those species which were there in the first place," Jones explained. "It has been thoroughly observed that introduced species do not survive well in a habitat that has not been disturbed by humans—and we are fortunate to have many of these fragments left. Cats do not survive well, for example, in old growth forest, but tend to do better in fragmented disturbed habitat," such as suburbs and land cleared for agriculture.

"In any case it has now been seen that cats do not kill anywhere near the number of native species for which they are blamed," Jones continued, "and they have been here for



Kangaroos contest dominance. (K.B.)

a lot longer than first thought, arriving [probably with Asian traders and explorers] before the European invasion. Indian mynahs, a very aggressive bird, do not do well outside of cities, but survive quite well in the city ecosystem. Likewise, sparrows are not found outside cities. Dingoes are now well established in the heart of old growth ecosystems and have taken over the ecological niche of the thylacine.

"There is no question that human disturbance of the Australian habitat has been by far the most significant cause of the extinction of small marsupials," Jones said. "It is thought now that the extinction of the Australian megafauna several thousand years ago was the result of hunting, not climate change," but either way, competition and predation from introduced species was apparently not a significant factor.

"Introduced plant species also do not appear to survive in or invade intact forest,"

(continued on page 19)

Eradicating feral foxes from Aleutian island leaves auklets to the rats

ANCHORAGE—Perhaps the most catastrophic consequence for conservation yet of the U.S. federal effort to eradicate "invasive species" from sensitive wildlife habitat is evident on Kiska Island in the Aleutians, touted earlier as scene of a major victory.

"In 1986, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service eradicated foxes from Kiska as part of a campaign to save Aleutian Canada geese from extinction," Doug O'Harra of the *Anchorage Daily News* recounted on July 14. "About 49,000 beef tallow baits laced with Compound 1080 poison were dropped on the island, killing an estimated 700 foxes" who were introduced decades earlier by fur farmers.

"Biologists visiting the island in spring 1987 found that Norway rats had exploded in number with the foxes gone, the Associated Press reported that spring. A federal report noted the apparent surge in rats as evidence that the foxes had been eliminated," wrote O'Harra.

Now, seabird ecologist Ian Jones told O'Harra, "The rats go from one nest to the next," killing and eating least and crested auklets

and their eggs. When no longer hungry, the rats cache more auklets for later, after the birds leave the island. Jones said he had found as many as 148 decomposing auklets stuffed into just one rat warren.

From three to six million seabirds lay their eggs on Kiska Island. About 80% are least auklets. In 2002 fledglings survived from only 10% of the least auklet eggs laid, Jones said. At that rate the species could soon be at local risk.

Now Jones, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge supervising biologist Vernon Byrd, and alien species extermination specialist Peter Dunlevy would like to try poisoning the rats, at estimated cost of as much as \$3 million.

Seventy-six islands worldwide have eradicated rats, Channel Islands National Park chief of resource management Kate Faulkner recently told *Los Angeles Times* staff writer Jenifer Ragland. Faulker claimed Norway rats are responsible

for up to 60% of all bird and reptile extinctions worldwide, and credited the poisoning of all rats on Anacapa Island, a part of the park, with resurgences of unique native deer mice, lizards, and salamanders. Seventeen Xantes murrelets nested on the island in spring 2003, after a 74-year absence.

The Anacapa rats were poisoned despite a lawsuit brought against the project by the Fund for Animals and an alleged attempt by Channel Islands Protection Association founder Rob Puddicombe, 52, to distribute Vitamin K to the rats as an antidote. Puddicombe on July 10 was acquitted of related charges by U.S. Magistrate Willard McEwen Jr. Alleged accomplice Robert Crawford, 40, earlier pleaded guilty.

Anacapa is tiny compared to Kiska Island. Kiska is more than twice the size of Campbell Island, south of New Zealand, which is to date the largest island from which rats have been eradicated.



Mute swan and Canada goose. (Robert L. Harrison)

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ANIMALS IN THE THIRD REICH: Pets, Scapegoats, and the Holocaust, by Boria Sax

Continuum International Publishing Group Inc., (370 Lexington Ave., New York, NY 10017), 2000. 206 pages, paperback. \$19.95.

"Hitler was a vegetarian, probably in emulation of the composer Richard Wagner," Boria Sax asserts, but claims, as vegetarian history Rynn Berry and others have documented, that "Hitler was probably not entirely consistent in his vegetarianism."

Adds Sax, "Several leading figures in the [Nazi] government followed Hitler's example, including [Rudolph] Hess and [Joseph] Goebbels; Heinrich Himmler, who was influenced by Buddhism, even mandated vegetarian meals for leaders of the SS. It is true that the Nazi leaders never tried to promote vegetarianism beyond the ruling circles," Sax allows. "An entry in Goebbels' diary dated April 26, 1942 stated that this omission was dictated by necessity. According to Goebbels, Hitler was more deeply convinced than ever that eating meat was wrong, but Hitler could not revolutionize food production while the war was in progress."

Sax concludes that Hitler saw himself as not only a vegetarian but an ethical vegetarian, as did other leading members of the Nazi high command—but this is not to suggest that their self-image matched reality.

Sax goes on to document and explore other Nazi attitudes and policies which parallel the rhetoric, at least, of the modern animal rights movement, and are often cited by propagandists for the animal use industries.

Unlike the propagandists, Sax is not content to draw a simple equation of Nazism with animal rights advocacy. Instead he investigates the paradox that Hitler *et al* developed scruples about killing nonhumans, yet seemingly had none about killing the human animal; opposed vivisection of nonhumans yet vivisected humans by the tens of thousands; supposedly disagreed with the premise of factory farming yet helped to introduce it; and

showed none of the concern for compassion on the one hand and moral consistency on the other that has historically characterized authentic animal rights advocacy.

Nazi "animal rights" views, Sax indicates, represented a convergent evolution of rhetoric, rather than a direct antecedent to the animal rights movement of today. The Nazi ideas mostly came from different directions, led to different conclusions, and the points of similarity were relatively superficial compared to the points of difference.

Most notably, Hitler and the Nazis were the most extreme champions of eugenics yet to emerge. The central concept of eugenics is that animals and humans can be improved through selective breeding. This has been obvious as regards physical characteristics since goatherds introduced animal husbandry to ancient Mesopotamia toward the dawn of human civilization, and is still the premise of much leading-edge scientific research, for example in the development of gene therapy to combat cancer and other diseases.

Eugenicists, however, depart from mainstream science in asserting that moral perfection can also be achieved through selective breeding, typically by encouraging reproduction of "us," whoever the preferred people may be, and exterminating "them," the alleged moral inferiors.

Eugenics were enthusiastically promoted by late 19th century and early 20th century Utopians of both "left" and "right" leanings, including many of the aristocrats who standardized dog breeds. Yet the whole notion of eugenics was emphatically rejected by most social reformers, including the founders and leaders of the humane movement.

Especially in the U.S., where the humane movement emerged directly from anti-

slavery activism, central concerns of the founders and early leaders included not only animal advocacy but also the achievement of universal free public education, women's suffrage, an end to child labor, and relief for disadvantaged and destitute humans, especially widows, orphans, and the physically or mentally handicapped.

American SPCA founder Henry Bergh, Massachusetts SPCA founder George Angell, and Women's Humane Society and American Anti-Vivisection Society founder Carolyn Earle White were acutely aware of the influences of poverty and poor education in producing moral devolution. None of them would have had even the slightest truck with Hitler—and one of the few inspiring aspects of the otherwise dismal record of the U.S. humane movement during the several decades after their passing was the opposition of anti-vivisection societies to precisely the kinds of cruel experiments on prisoners that the Nazis advanced as an "alternative" to experimentation on nonhuman subjects.

Sax details the 32 "animal protection laws" adopted by Nazi Germany in only 10 years, demonstrating that many and perhaps most were really just thinly disguised cover for oppression of Jews, gypsies, and other minorities. The first two banned kosher slaughter; the last one barred Jews from keeping pets. In between, mongrels called "Jewish dogs" endured discrimination comparable to that of Jewish people, as did livestock seized from Jews.

The most telling distinction between Nazism and authentic animal rights advocacy, however, may be in their definitions of human perfection.

So many animal advocates have stated over the years that "Compassion is the ulti-

mate ethic" that establishing who said it first is virtually impossible, though the earliest attributed source may have been the Buddha.

Hitler, on the other hand, as Sax records, in 1934 proclaimed "I desire a violent, domineering, fearless and ferocious upcoming generation. It must be able to bear pain. It must show no signs of weakness or tenderness."

The strongest Nazi influence on animal advocacy may have been on Jewish activists who suffered the Holocaust and saw in it a parallel to the slaughter of animals for human consumption. In recent years the Holocaust metaphor has been advanced by PETA vegetarian campaigners, who have been predictably counter-attacked with allegations of anti-Semitism and assertions of Hitler's quasi-vegetarianism, but the PETA use of Holocaust imagery to describe animal slaughter was at least 40 years behind Yiddish author Isaac Bashevis Singer.

The comparison was later made by Coalition for Nonviolent Food founder Henry Spira, who survived Krystalnacht before escaping from Nazi Germany, and Farm Animal Reform Movement founder Alex Hershaft, who states that he knows what a veal calf feels like, living in tight confinement in the dark, constantly in terror, because he spent much of his childhood living in a closet to hide from the Nazis.

The Holocaust metaphor is also used by *Animal Liberation* author Peter Singer, whose entire family except for his mother and father were killed by the Nazis.

Sax does not note of any of this. Perhaps he did not know. If he did know, his very thorough review of the status of animals under the Third Reich would almost certainly have made mention of it. —M.C.

Jones added. "They thrive at the interface of old forest and cleared areas or damaged forest. Often these introduced species are actually beneficial to the habitat. For example, lantana has been regarded as a real pest to be eliminated. I don't pull out my lantana—and I don't kill or discourage my cane toads either," Jones interjected in the spirit of ecological heresy.

"Lantana provides great habitat for small nesting birds, protecting them from larger predators such as currawongs," Jones pointed out. "Lantana provides nectar for butterflies and birds, protects bandicoots from foxes, and also nourishes the soil. Lantana is found at the interface of forest and cleared land. Same story with camphor laurel, which has been declared a pest species in many parts of northern New South Wales and designated for eradication—fortunately not where we live," Jones noted. "This tree, which has taken over large areas of former rainforest cleared by dairy farmers, has provided almost the sole habitat for certain native pigeons and for rainforest possums, and is also a food tree for koalas," when eucalyptus leaves are unavailable."

Urban forest

In addition, Jones said, the camphor laurel has filled a vital transitional role in helping native rainforest tree species to recover. This occurred when roosted native pigeons defecated undigested seeds from perches among the limbs of camphor laurel. The camphor laurel nourished the native species with leaf mold and provided protection against storms until the native trees were strong enough to survive unaided.

"Many people are now re-planting native species, providing much-needed habitat—in particular for birds," Jones said. "This is why several thousand grey-headed flying foxes are now resident in the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney. There are millions of native trees now in Sydney which weren't there twenty or thirty years ago. Other flying fox colonies which used to be highly mobile are also currently resident. I have talked to the people in the Botanic Gardens and they say they [unlike their Melbourne counterparts] are prepared to lose some of their old trees to the flying foxes, even rare ones,

as flying foxes are likewise an integral part of the Australian environment, particularly good at pollinating trees and spreading seeds. Survival of the flying foxes depends on retaining habitat, planting more, and of course upon stopping orchardists from shooting them" as alleged threats to fruit crops.

"Habitat, habitat, habitat is the key to survival for most species," Jones emphasized, "whether native or introduced. Change the habitat and you change the mix of species. Some habitats clearly favour non-native species; others favour natives. City habitats are sometimes extraordinarily favorable to some species, such as rats, mice, possums, hardy birds, foxes, and certain insects—even flying foxes."

As to the kangaroo culling, Jones observed, "The 'sustainable use of wildlife' concept is a nightmare and has never been successful. The 'sustainable use' concept is keeping the kangaroo-killing industry going, but this year we have a situation in which kangaroo populations are reduced by as much as 80%, under one of the largest slaughter quotas ever, based on counts completed before severe drought killed huge numbers. Even the kangaroo slaughter industry is concerned about the dearth of large kangaroos to the extent that representatives asked the Minister for the Environment to institute a lower weight limit on the kangaroos shot. They say the shooters are bringing in joeys."

Unlike in New Zealand, where hunting is ubiquitous outside the cities, and despite the aggressively bi xenophobic policies of the Wildlife Preservation Society of Australia, Jones believes hunting "really is not part of the culture" of Australia.

Therefore, Jones hopes, Australian wildlife policy can be reformed, away from the seemingly reflexive recourse to massacre to attempt to solve all problems.

"Almost every Australian group is opposed to the commercial killing of wildlife," Jones said, though he acknowledged that "very few oppose culling wildlife when species are out of balance, e.g. when predators are few and animals breed beyond the carrying capacity of the environment."

Jones hinted that his major project post-politics may be founding a new national organization which will at

Nonlethal bison and pigeon population control

"The Santa Catalina Island Conservancy has given **In Defense of Animals** the opportunity to adopt and relocate 100-150 bison to the mainland," IDA regional director **Bill Dyer** announced on June 20. "Fourteen bison were introduced to Catalina for the filming of *The Vanishing American*, starring Richard Dix, in 1924. The population has grown beyond what the island can sustain. It is imperative that the relocation take place by August 1, 2003. A managed colony of 100-150 bison will remain on the island." Dyer welcomes offers of care-for-life homes for the bison at 310-301-7730 or <Bill@idausa.org>.

Pigeon Control Advisory Services, founded in Britain by **Guy Merchant** to promote awareness of nonlethal ways to deal with pigeon problems, now has a U.S. affiliate called the **Pigeon Project**, coordinated by **Leslie Wilson** c/o <lwilson@wingsoverus.org>. Wilson told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that she hopes to soon demonstrate a Swiss technique, used since 1987, which involves encouraging hobby pigeon-feeders to feed at only one site, where there are attractive nesting boxes, and then removing the newly laid pigeon eggs each day. Practiced in several Swiss cities, the method reduces pigeon populations without lethal culling.

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HUMANS, WHALES, AND THE GHOSTS OF HIGH SEAS DRIFTERS

The Whaling Season: An Inside Account of the Struggle to Stop Commercial Whaling, by Kieran Mulvaney
Island Press (1718 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20009), 2003. 349 pages, hardcover. \$26.00.

Between Species: Celebrating the Dolphin-Human Bond, edited by Toni Frohoff & Brenda Peterson
Sierra Club Books (85 Second St., San Francisco, CA 94105), 2003. 361 pages, hardcover. \$24.95.

From the title, and from the long-time role of author Kieran Mulvaney as the main Greenpeace media liaison at annual meetings of the International Whaling Commission, one might guess that *The Whaling Season: An Inside Account of the Struggle to Stop Commercial Whaling* is an exposé or defense of backroom politics.

Parts of it do summarize the headline events at IWC meetings since 1987, the most recent meeting excepted because *The Whaling Season* was released to coincide with the start of it. Most of the book, however, is about Mulvaney’s four voyages to confront the Japanese whaling fleet in Antarctic waters—first to publicize the 1994 effort to establish the Southern Oceans Whale Sanctuary and then to protest against continued Japanese “research” whaling inside the sanctuary boundaries.

Some of Mulvaney’s perspective can be disputed. In particular, he underestimates the extent to which former U.S. Vice President Al Gore was willing to trade concessions on whaling in 1994 in order to secure a \$625 million missile sale to Norway. The deal that Greenpeace and other major conservation groups eventually struck was in effect the unenforced designation of the Southern Oceans Whale Sanctuary in trade for acceptance of a protocol for eventually lifting the global whaling moratorium if the IWC Scientific Committee ever agrees that whale numbers have adequately recovered. What Greenpeace et al might have gotten, without the intervention of many smaller groups, was the protocol without the sanctuary.

Political debate aside, Mulvaney is very well informed about whaling, and spins an entertaining sea story.

Japanese whaling in the Antarctic only began in 1934, Mulvaney points out—30 years after Britain and Norway established permanent Antarctic whaling stations.

Japanese Antarctic whaling “was revived after World War II,” Mulvaney writes, “only under instructions from [occupying U.S.] General Douglas MacArthur, who considered it necessary to provide protein for the defeated nation (and not coincidentally, oil for its conqueror).

“That most of the effort to end commercial whaling in the late 20th and early 21st centuries is directed at Japan,” Mulvaney continues, “is an accident of history and economics: whereas the likes of the Norwegian, British, and Dutch whaling industries relied almost exclusively on whale oil for their income, the Japanese also marketed the meat, and as a result were able to continue squeezing profit out of a dying industry.”

The pro-whaling faction within the IWC today consists of Japan, Norway, and a constellation of small nations receiving Japanese aid, plus Iceland, which in October 2002 was allowed to rejoin after resigning 10 years earlier.

Iceland fisheries minister Arni Matthiesen announced in April 2003 that the Icelandic fleet plans to kill 100 minke whales, 100 fin whales, and 50 sei whales in 2003-2004, for Japanese-style “research.” The Iceland Tourist Industry Association, serving about 90,000 whale-watchers per year, registered an immediate protest.

Even with Icelandic support, the pro-whalers were unable to obstruct passage this year of a resolution making whale conservation as well as regulation of whaling an official main purpose of the IWC. A motion to designate a South Pacific Whale Sanctuary received majority support, 24-17, but needed 75% approval in order to pass.

The political alignment of the IWC was very different when it was formed.

“Norway, the pioneer and at that time the most prominent practitioner of modern industrial whaling, was the first to take steps to bring it under control,” Mulvaney explains. “In 1929 its parliament passed the Norwegian Whaling Act. A landmark piece of legislation and the first law to control whaling on the high seas, it prohibited killing right whales, calves of any species, and females with calves in attendance; established minimum lengths for all species below which whales could not be killed; required all factory ships to keep records and carry observers; encouraged the full use of whale carcasses; formed a bureau for collecting whale statistics; and created a role for scientists in the formation of whaling policy.”

The Norwegian law was the direct antecedent to the international meetings in 1934, 1937, and 1946 that eventually established the IWC in present form.

Norwegian politicians in that era could afford to oppose whaling because coastal communities were at a peak of prosperity. The subsequent decline of the North Sea cod stock brought revived interest in whaling, chiefly because Norwegian fishers, like their Japanese counterparts, prefer to blame the recovery of minke whales rather than overfishing for the scarcity of cod.

Although Norway complied with the 1986 global moratorium on commercial whaling, it unilaterally reopened minke whaling in coastal waters in 1993.

Like Atlantic Canadian fishers, who blame seals for the collapse of the Grand Banks cod stock, the Norwegian fishers pretended at first that they were massacring marine mammals for the carcass value. That was belied in July 2002 when whaling was halted in at least three communities before the minke quota was even half exhausted because the government was out of storage space for a multi-year accumulation of unsold remains.

Further defying the IWC, Norway sold sold some whale meat and blubber to Japan, but Japanese demand fell after reports circulated that the Norwegian whales contained high levels of mercury and PCBs, a carcinogenic industrial chemical.

In November 2002 Norway acknowledged discarding the meat from approximately 10-15 whales, but raised the 2003 whaling quota to 711, from 634 in 2002.

Watson & O’Barry

Though willing to acknowledge the onetime leadership of Norway in restraining commercial whaling, Mulvaney omits even transient mention of Paul Watson, the Greenpeace cofounder who pioneered the confrontational anti-whaling tactics for which the organization became best known. Watson left Greenpeace in 1977 to form the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society and steer an even more aggressively confrontational course against whaling, sealing, driftnetting, and other exploitation of marine life on the high seas.

Mulvaney did not even join Greenpeace until 1989, two years after he helped to found the Whale & Dolphin Conservation Society with encouragement from Bill Jordan of Care For The Wild, but the lingering bitterness between Watson and his Greenpeace successors runs deep.

Though Mulvaney is no longer formally employed by Greenpeace, he left on good terms. Though he portrays himself in *The Whaling Season* as a high-seas adventurer, he acknowledges that most of his Greenpeace

work involved public relations. A writer by trade and talent, he is a diplomat by nature, and diplomacy at Greenpeace tends to include pretending that Watson never existed.

Omission of even one word about prototypical anti-cetacean captivity campaigner Ric O’Barry comparably mars *Between Species*, a collection of essays against captivity whose 37 contributing authors include a small army of people whom O’Barry at some point significantly helped. The first of them was the late John Lilly, the original dolphin intelligence researcher. No living activist or dolphin scientist spoke out for dolphins before O’Barry did, and O’Barry was actually involved—albeit then on the captivity side of the issue—in the first anti-captivity protests on record, in 1962.

On Earth Day 1970 O’Barry made his first attempt to free a captive dolphin.

Dolphin swims

Marine mammal captivity is an obvious target for animal advocates, because the animals on display lead such self-evidently circumscribed lives, while their deaths or disappearance tends to attract quick public notice.

Swim-with-dolphins facilities compound the stresses of captivity by subjecting the animals to territorial invasion, within their already severely limited space.

Fortunately most of the intrusions do not result in anyone getting hurt. But there are exceptions. Former *Inside Edition* and *American Journal* TV news magazine host Nancy Glass in December 2002 sued the Dolphin Encounters resort in Nassau, a Florida affiliate, and a travel agency over injuries suffered when a 500-pound dolphin leaped, fell short, and landed on her. In June 2003 a 37-year-old woman sued a hotel dolphin show and swim-with in Wakayama Prefecture, Japan, over a broken back she received in a similar incident.

“People would never throw their child in with a strange dog,” dolphin therapy pioneer Betsy Smith marveled to *Between Species* co-editor Toni Frohoff, “but will throw the child in with a strange dolphin.”

Whether the contact does anything positive for dolphins either individually or collectively is an often debated point. Smith abandoned dolphin therapy because she concluded that it was not ethical.

“After years of watching these programs, to me they look like little more than glorified petting zoos,” Frohoff writes, “using dolphins instead of barnyard animals. I doubt that most people will be any more inspired to work for marine mammal protection after participating than people will become vegetarians after visiting a petting zoo.”

Yet thousands of people have become vegetarians after becoming personally acquainted with cattle, pigs, and chickens. The Farm Sanctuary facility near Watkins Glen, New York, inspired the local Burger King to begin offering vegetarian burgers 10 years before they were introduced nationally. Most farm animal sanctuaries include promoting vegetarianism as part of their mission—and most make direct contact with the animals central to visitors’ experience.

Humane Society of the U.S. marine mammalogist Naomi Rose asserts in *Between Species* that she sees “no evidence that the millions of people who visit marine parks every year are any better educated about conservation, or any more aware of environmental issues, than those who do not visit them. I certainly see no evidence,” Rose says, “that they are *doing* more for conservation.”

On the other hand, there was no visible public concern for wild cetaceans before the proliferation of marine mammal exhibition sites in the 1950s and 1960s.

There was not even the hint of a “Save the whales” movement until after the success of the *Flipper* movie and TV series, filmed at the Miami Seaquarium. Public recognition of cetacean intelligence followed the 1973 release of *The Day of The Dolphin*, inspired by the work of John Lilly and filmed at Marineland of Florida.

Free Willy! (1993), filmed at El Reino Aventura in Mexico City, sparked the rise of cetacean freedom as a cause celebre 23 years after Ric O’Barry first tried to free a dol-

phin—and succeeded after millions of Americans had already developed awareness of the limitations of cetacean captivity by first visiting captive exhibition sites, then engaging in ocean-going whalewatching.

While the educational role of marine mammal parks has diminished relative to ocean-going whalewatching, it is only fair to note that there was no ocean-going whalewatching until more than 20 years after the opening of the first-generation California and Florida marine mammal parks.

As many as 11 million people per year now participate in ocean-going whalewatching worldwide, according to the International Fund for Animal Welfare. Yet the three Sea World facilities in Orlando, San Antonio, and San Diego together attract about the same number—and this is probably much less than half of the total number of visitors to all marine mammal parks.

Of note is that ocean-going observation of whales and other sea life is not completely benign either, and if improperly conducted can harm many more animals than capture for exhibition. An increasing body of research indicates that the constant presence of whale-watching vessels has driven many marine mammal populations farther out to sea, away from some of their best feeding areas.

U.S. and Canadian regulatory agencies have recently pursued more aggressive efforts to protect wild marine mammals from intrusive observers, but with mixed results.

On June 19, for example, Hawaii Second Circuit Judge Joseph Cardoza dismissed 33 state charges pending since 1998 against the Pacific Whale Foundation for allegedly approaching whales too closely without possessing a valid research permit. Cardona held that the alleged infractions occurred beyond state jurisdiction. Remaining to be heard are 58 similar federal charges.

Also on June 19, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration fined the Pelagic Shark Research Foundation, of Santa Cruz, California, \$21,000 for “allegedly enticing a white shark to attack a Hollywood mock-up of a south African fur seal as part of a cable TV production,” reported Don Thompson of Associated Press.

In Duncan, British Columbia, whalewatching guide Jim Maya, 63, on June 23 went to trial for allegedly approaching orcas too closely twice in August 2002.

O’Barry today

The major practical problem ahead of cetacean captivity opponents is neither finding ways and means to free dolphins, nor ending captivity.

Dolphin releases help some individual animals, and capture the public imagination, but even if every wild-caught dolphin was released tomorrow, there would still be enough dolphins who have been born in captivity to keep the major marine mammal parks in business, along with enough need to take in stranding victims to maintain genetic diversity among the captive population.

Ending all captivity within the foreseeable future is accordingly unlikely—but wild captures for exhibition can be ended, if the explosive global growth of swim-with, especially abroad, can be restrained by convincing the fascinated public to stop literally loving dolphins to death.

Thus the other *Between Species* co-editor, Brenda Peterson, sets a meaningful example with her prefatory essay about giving up swimming with dolphins at a captive venue. It is the same essay with which she opened *Build Me An Ark*, her 2001 volume exploring the moral relationship of humans and animals.

The realizations Peterson reached in coming to her decision were the same that Ric O’Barry reached in leaving marine mammal exhibition, when Peterson was in her teens. She is now 53, about the average age of the *Between Species* contributors.

This is quite old enough to have the grace to acknowledge the gent who was and is John Brown to their abolitionist crusade.

Now employed by the World Society for the Protection of Animals, O’Barry e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on the day that



At a dolphin swim in Hawaii. (Carroll Cox)

(continued on page 21)

Listen to what Keiko wants!

Guest column by Bonnie Norton

Do you (along with thousands of other people), know in your heart that after five years of trying to free Keiko, it is now time to bring him to a place where he can be taken care of and again be with people?

I am a devoted animal lover. In general, I am not in favor of keeping wild animals in captivity, but have learned to observe, listen to, and honor each animal as an individual.

In 1997 I learned to communicate with animals. While visiting the Oregon Coast Aquarium I communicated with Keiko who, to my surprise, told me he did not want to be set free and would continue to behave in ways to discourage his handlers from releasing him because his work was with the people who came to see him.

Keiko continued, "I would rather be here with my human friends. They are really my family; I know little of my own. Please let them know this. They believe they are doing what I want, but it is what they want for me. They want me to be something that I am not. I am not a wild whale—I am Keiko." My communications with Keiko are documented by several televised news interviews in 1998.

Keiko was flown to Iceland in September 1998. For four years he continued to return from ocean "walks" to be with his caretakers, but in early August 2002 it was reported that Keiko was finally free and thriving in the ocean.

On August 8, 2002, during a communication with Keiko (posted on my web site August 26, 2002), Keiko said, "If the people won't come to me, I will go to the people."

Three weeks later, after swimming over 800 miles, Keiko arrived in a Norwegian fjord where children got into the water and swam with him.

Shortly after his arrival, the public was banned from going closer than fifty meters from Keiko. Two animal communicators contacted me because Keiko told them that he was considering "going on land," and "beaching" himself. A number of communicators then asked Keiko to please stay in the water. In November 2002 Keiko was led by boat to Taknes Bay, an isolated fjord that doesn't freeze, and as early as December he communicated to me that he was sad and lonely.

In February 2003 Keiko swam back towards the fjord that freezes and became trapped under the ice. He panicked, but fortunately was able to break through, sustaining only minor injuries. On March 7, 2003 Keiko said, "I was looking for people, thinking how

happy I'll be when I find them."

On April 24, 2003 the Norwegian newspaper *Aftenposten*, reported that plans are currently being considered to take "the orca on a long journey out to sea to increase the odds of his meeting his own kind." This could become a tragic mistake.

Then on June 23, 2003 the Humane Society of the United States said that in an effort to break the connection between Keiko and his human admirers, "The team members have had to set up a temporary barrier between Keiko and the sightseeing boats which have increasingly distracted the famous orca from his larger goal of gaining independence. This temporary net simply keeps Keiko away from humans and boats; as human activity diminishes, Keiko will once again be free to come and go as he pleases."

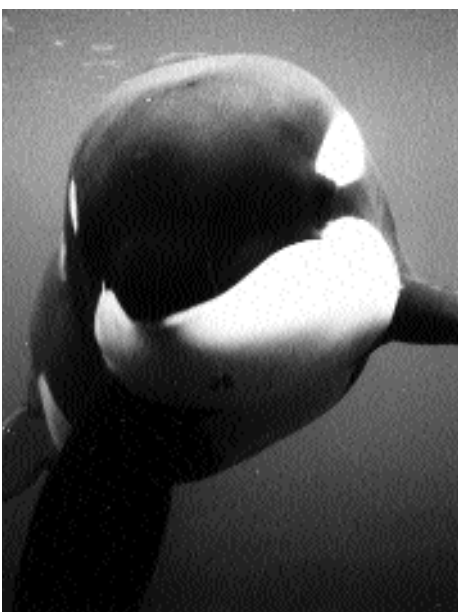
Whether or not you believe in animal communication, Keiko has done all he can to show us how much he wants to be with people. A potentially acceptable solution for everyone involved would be to let Keiko know Taknes Bay is his home by continuing to feed and care for him there, and allowing people to visit him from the shore or a dock—especially during the winter. That way Keiko could still enjoy swimming free and hopefully won't feel he has to go looking for people and again risk getting trapped under the ice.

Also, every time Keiko goes looking for people or decides to return from an attempt to meet other whales, he risks being hit by boats using those waterways.

HSUS told me that encouraging people to visit Keiko would be exploitation. Yet, how can it be exploitation if it is the life Keiko wants? I have talked with many children and adults who say they will never forget seeing Keiko at the Oregon Coast Aquarium and that because of their experience, they are now totally against capturing or killing any whales.

Imagine the effect Keiko could potentially have upon the people of Norway, among the few remaining whaling nations, where Keiko is nonetheless already much beloved.

I commend the intentions and efforts of the Free Willy/Keiko Foundation and the HSUS during the decade that they have worked to rescue Keiko from substandard conditions at a Mexico City amusement park, restore his health, and attempt to set him free. They have said that the reason Keiko swims to people is because that is what he knows, and it is our fault for making him dependent on



Keiko. (Kim Bartlett)

humans. Both statements may be true, but regardless of the cause, it is Keiko's life and it is time to honor what *he* wants. If you believe, as I do, that it is time to let Keiko live in a safe place where he can be cared for and be with people, please write to Dave Phillips c/o <davep@earthisland.org> and Nick Braden c/o <nbraden@hsus.org>, with your thoughts/suggestions. If you are with an animal organization, please encourage your members to go to <www.animalmessenger.com> and link to "Sign Keiko's Petition." Hundreds of people have signed already, many of whom have included their comments supporting this idea.

Thank you for your support of Keiko. Please send him your love, prayers, and healing energy. He once communicated to me, "It's nice when people care about me. They don't always know it, but I hear them."

Bonnie Norton adds: "Professional animal communicators Teresa Wagner and Mary Getten have assisted me with a number of independent communications with Keiko. The results were not shared until the communications were complete. Detailed communications with Keiko are posted at <www.animalmessenger.com>."

Incidentally, in August 2001, while Keiko was in Iceland, Teresa Wagner asked him about Low Frequency Active Sonar. Keiko said he has not personally experienced it. He added, "Whales talk all around the world, you know. The whales know about this crisis. The whales here where I am have not been harmed. The whales in other oceans and in other parts of oceans have been harmed horribly and they would rather die than live with it. The story is that when this sound occurs, it's like going crazy. Nothing else can be sent or received."

Did Navy sonar kill porpoises in Puget Sound?

FRIDAY HARBOR, Washington—U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service strandings coordinator Brent Norberg on July 1 indicated that tests to find out if Navy sonar killed porpoises in Puget Sound nearly two months earlier would be complete within another three weeks.

"In all, 13 dead porpoises were found beached or floating between May 2 and May 20—eight of them on or after May 5," the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* reported. NMFS recovered eight of the porpoises, the Whale Museum at Friday Harbor collected three, and two floated away.

On May 5 the destroyer USS Shoup conducted a five-hour sonar test in the Haro Strait, between the San Juan Islands and Vancouver Island.

Salish Sea Charters whale-watch operator Tom McMillan said a pod of up to 20 whales "abruptly stopped feeding, gathered in a tightly knit group, and swam to shore. The sonar 'pings' were loud enough for humans to hear on shore," the *Post-Intelligencer* said.

The sonar test ended after Canadian officials complained to the U.S. Navy, wrote Seattle Times staff reporter Ian Ith.

Tired of waiting for official test results, Center for Whale Research founder Ken Balcomb privately obtained his own CAT scan of the remains of one porpoise. He reportedly found "hemorrhagic trauma that could be due to" the sonar exercise.

Suggesting that the strandings and deaths were actually caused by parasites, Navy spokespersons warned against jumping to conclusions.

In 2001 Balcomb, NMFS, and the U.S. Navy all found preliminary evidence that sonar caused the strandings of at least 16 whales and the deaths of six after a naval exercise in the Bahamas. A similar incident was documented in Greece in 1986.

The Puget Sound dolphin deaths added to the controversy long surrounding U.S. Navy use of Low Frequency Active Sonar, an even more powerful system, believed to be particularly deadly to marine mammals. In January 2003 more than 60 representatives of the European Parliament asked for a moratorium on LFAS use in European waters.

HUMANS, WHALES, AND HIGH SEAS DRIFTERS (continued from page 20)

this review was written on behalf of "dozens of dolphins captured and confined in small pens by local fishers in the Solomon Islands, north of Australia," while the national government was paralyzed by civil strife which was imminently expected to bring an armed occupation of the Solomons by the Australian military.

"Countless dolphins have been taken in the last few weeks," O'Barry wrote, paraphrasing an expose by Craig Skehan of the *Melbourne Age*, "as the result of a \$400 bounty placed on their heads by a foreign business group. The syndicate is rumored to be collecting and training them for shipment overseas. At least 60 animals are currently held on the island of Gela," O'Barry said, "and locals say that dozens more are confined in other locations. Media accounts tell of inexperienced fishers literally ripping animals from the water. Many of the dolphins captured must travel for hours by open boat to reach the holding pens. For water-borne creatures, the long ride is excruciating, as their internal organs are slowly crushed by their immense weight.

"One captured dolphin has already been killed by a crocodile," O'Barry continued. "Another thing to consider is that it takes thousands of pounds of fish—per day—to feed so many dolphins. Either the dolphins are going hungry, which I suspect is happening anyway in this chaotic environment, or the Solomons are strip-mining their seas."

The captures in the Solomons followed the April 27 illegal capture of five bottlenose dolphins including a mother-and-calf by two Spaniards near Palmarin, Senegal, Africa, for sale to an unknown foreign customer. Three dolphins died, including the mother of the calf.

Among his other recent campaigns, O'Barry on August 23, 2002 released Nica and Bluefield, "two dolphins who were captured for a dolphin-assisted therapy program in

Nicaragua," he wrote.

Earlier O'Barry released two dolphins who were held in Guatemala.

"More important than freeing the dolphins," O'Barry added, "we are getting legislation passed in those two nations and Costa Rica to make sure that such captures never happen again."

In February 2003 O'Barry confirmed the Nicaraguan ban on dolphin captures and announced the introduction of a bill to ban captures in Panama. He further reported progress toward obtaining a ban on dolphin capture in the Dominican Republic.

There, wrote Canadian anti-captivity activist Gwen McKenna on behalf of O'Barry, "In July 2002 the Manati Park swim-with facility in Punta Cana used a permit issued in 1995 to capture eight bottlenose dolphins in a protected national park."

Despite O'Barry's efforts, the swim-with industry continues rapid expansion.

In September 2002, for example, McKenna reported the opening of new swim-withs on Anguilla and Antigua by a company called Dolphin Fantaseas.

"Dolphin Fantaseas persuaded the government of Antigua to grant them a permit to capture 'up to 12 dolphins annually from Antigua waters in the event that the current sources of supply are unable to provide this number of animals per year,' and a permit to export these dolphins," McKenna wrote.

According to Helene O'Barry, wife of Ric O'Barry, Dolphin Fantaseas started in 1988 with six dolphins imported from Cuba.

On May 28, 2003, the development firm Kerzner International announced plans to build a swim-with as part of a \$600 million expansion of the Atlantis Resort at Paradise Island, the Bahamas—near the scene of O'Barry's first attempted dolphin release.

At least one recently opened swim-with is apparently no longer operating. In

2001 the Prospect Reef Resort on Tortola obtained four dolphins from the Florida swim-with Dolphins Plus. Considering the water quality a threat to the health of the dolphins, Dolphins Plus in October 2002 transferred them to a hotel on Dominica.

But while Prospect Reef discontinued promoting swim-with, McKenna said, the Dominica site is doing so well that it has added several dolphins obtained from Dolphin Discovery Mexico.

"There are four captive dolphin proposals on the table in the Caymans," McKenna added, "and Jamaica has plans to open yet another captive dolphin facility. There is already one facility on the island."

The potential profits have even attracted the interest of the Virginia Marine Science Museum, in Richmond, Virginia. Having no dolphins, the museum on June 27, 2003 announced that on July 14 it would begin offering swim-with-seals sessions at \$110 for



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ANIMAL OBITUARIES

Pakko, the German shepherd who was first Dr. Dog in the Philippines, died on July 8 from stomach cancer. “Yasmin Jadwani, Pakko’s adoptive ‘parent,’ tells us that he was the largest dog in her house, but he was the gentlest of her more than 30 rescued dogs and 50 rescued cats,” recalled Glorianne P. Fernandez of the Environments Collaborative. “When a 13-year old ‘special child’ climbed on his back during one Dr. Dog session, he buckled under the weight and some of his fur was pulled out before teachers could rush to his rescue, but Pakko did not growl at the child, hid any pain and regained his composure immediately.” Begun in Hong Kong by the Animals Asia Foundation to elevate the image of dogs in nations where they are eaten, Dr. Dog is sponsored in the Philippines by the Philippine Animal Welfare Society.

Piermont, Philanthrop, and **Supreme Heights**, a trio of steeplechase horses, suffered fatal injuries on June 21 at the Moonee Valley course near Melbourne, Australia. Philanthrop died on the track. Piermont was euthanized on the track as the second circuit of the race ran around him.

MEMORIALS

In memory of Franklin Loew.
—Nancy Payton

In memory of my husband,
who died May 10.
—Mollie McCurdy

In memory of Gladys Brughelli.
—Linda Forsberg

In memory of Petunia Pig, age 11+,
—The Purple Cow & friends

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

Rusik the “sniffer cat,” a one-year-old Siamese who was adopted as a stray by police in Stavropol, Russia, was crushed by a car at the Stepanovsky checkpoint on July 13 just after signalling that the driver—whom Rusik had nabbed before—was smuggling sturgeon. Police said the killing appeared deliberate. *Daily Telegraph* Moscow correspondent Daniel McLaughlin wrote that Rusik had become “the scourge of the caviar mafia,” helping to intercept illegal traffic worth an estimated \$1.5 million a year, after spontaneously demonstrating his skill. Eventually trained to replace a sniffer dog, Rusik was officially added to the checkpoint staff on July 7. Before the publicity his appointment received, his work was apparently unnoticed by the caviar traffickers, but another cat at the checkpoint, Barsik, was recently killed by eating a poisoned mouse.

Macho, a three-legged horse rescued from a road accident at Dahisar, India, in April by Bhavin Gathani of the Animal Welfare Board of India, died on July 4 at the Ahimsa hospital in Malad after contracting tetanus from a donkey. Not expected to live when Gathani brought him in, Macho earned his name by walking two weeks later. On June 26 he received an artificial replacement for his lost limb, courtesy of the Jain hospital staff.

Cupid, 49, a hippopotamus captured in the wild as a calf and brought to the Toledo Zoo in 1955, was euthanized after an age-related collapse on July 1. Cupid sired 14 offspring, 13 with Bubbles, also 49, and one with Emma, 7. Seven of his descendants survive, six at other zoos, while three-year-old Herbie remains with Bubbles and Emma.

Pat the Nut, 17, a San Francisco Zoo koala who was stolen with her daughter Leanne in December 2000, but was returned 24 hours later, was euthanized on June 11 due to conditions of age.

Meme, 32, an elephant resident at the Brookfield Zoo in Chicago since coming from Tanzania in 1972, was euthanized on June 18 due to severe injuries apparently

OBITUARIES

Nathania Gartman, 55, died on July 4, 2003 from cancer. A cofounder of the Best Friends Animal Society, Gartman “was raised in Alabama and Louisiana, and often talked of the turbulence of those early days of de-segregation in the South, having witnessed racial discrimination first hand in the schools she attended,” recalled fellow Best Friends cofounder Faith Maloney. “She became a champion for people of all colors and creeds. As a young woman, she felt a strong calling to serve God, and worked for a while with the Billy Graham Crusades, playing the organ at events throughout the South. Later, as Daffydil the Clown, she worked with abused and sick children in hospitals and institutions all over the country. At Best Friends, Nathania began working with local schools, and later helped launch Utah’s Week for the Animals,” with art and literature programs complementing humane presentations in schools statewide. “She was particularly proud of her work with Genesis, a restitution program for young people out of the Utah Department of Corrections,” Maloney added. “Her work quickly went beyond the state, first with several projects in Arizona on the Navajo Nation, and then into national programs. She served on the board of the Association of Professional Humane Educators, and became president of the organization. Even as she battled the cancer that would end her life too early, she never missed a board meeting. Teaching young people to love animals was her passion and her life.”

Edwin Smith, DVM, 87, died on June 27 of respiratory failure after a long illness at his home in Pueblo, Colorado. In May 1950 Smith offered free care at his Santa Fe clinic to any animals who might be saved from the 17,000-acre Capitan wildfire in southern New Mexico. Finding an injured six-month-old black bear cub clinging to a charred tree, a firefighter dubbed him “Hot Foot Teddy” and took him to New Mexico game warden Ray Bell. Bell, a licensed pilot, flew the cub to Santa Fe. By the time Smith had restored the cub to health, he had become Smokey, official mascot of the U.S. Forest Service fire prevention program. Sent to the National Zoo in Washington D.C., the original Smokey died in 1976. Smith visited him in 1962, and in 1997 told the *Pueblo Chieftan* that Smokey seemed to recognize and greet him. Smith later treated laboratory monkeys at Los Alamos, helped to develop Purina Monkey Chow, sedated a deer for use in an accident scene in the TV program *Route 66*, treated the chow dogs of artist Georgia O’Keeffe, and drove a covered wagon alongside John Wayne in *The Cowboys*.

Benjamin Hernandez, 29, a frequent petting zoo volunteer at Rachel’s Country Corner in San Antonio, Texas, was fatally trampled and gored on April 25 when he tried to clean a bison pen without moving the bison to another pen first. Several years earlier the bison reportedly injured a man who tried to ride him.



Nathania Gartman & dog. (Jana de Peyer)

Richard Pough, 99, died on June 24 from brain cancer at his home on Martha’s Vineyard, Massachusetts. Photographing the scene of a bird massacre in 1932 at Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania, Pough in 1934 persuaded New York socialite Rosalie Edge to lease the 1,400-acre site and manage it for conservation. She bought it outright in 1938. Pough meanwhile was hired by the National Audubon society in 1936. From 1938 to 1948 he produced a trio of bird guides for Audubon that sold more than a million copies. In 1945 Pough warned in a *New Yorker* essay about the harm done to wildlife by DDT and other pesticides, 17 years before Rachel Carson published *Silent Spring*. Pough in 1948 became chair of conservation and general ecology for the American Museum of Natural History, supervising construction of the Hall of North American Forests, and joined the Ecologists Union, which in 1950 Pough and others reorganized as The Nature Conservancy. Pough served as TNC president until 1956. He later founded the Natural Areas Council and the Open Space Institute, and was involved in the formation of the World Wildlife Fund.

Tom Smith, 38, disappeared off Kaikoura, New Zealand on June 16 after he was hit by the tail of a humpback whale he was trying to free from a craypot fishing line, and is presumed to have drowned. The craypot line was reportedly his own. The incident was witnessed by 30 tourists aboard a nearby Whalewatch Kaikoura vessel. Smith, who ran a fishing charter business, had saved two other entangled humpbacks under similar circumstances, and in 2001 was honored for his actions by the New Zealand Royal SPCA. He left a pregnant wife and two children.

Johnny Wright Jr., 51, of Wortham, Texas, reportedly despondent over the death of his dog, on June 7 left a bar in LaPlace, Louisiana, and walked—apparently deliberately—into the path of a pickup truck on U.S. 61.



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Iraqi Dog Becomes An American Hero

Fluffy Wins North Shore Animal League America's Lewyt Award

Third Group, Special Forces, Alpha Company, Third Battalion was now stationed in Iraq. In Afghanistan, their guard dog proved invaluable; now the unit needed another dog to keep them safe from Iraqi intruders.

On the streets of a city in northern Iraq, a scruffy, bony, homeless German Shepherd wandered aimlessly. His head and legs were covered with scars and he was missing several teeth. The emaciated dog had been beaten by his local owners. He needed a place to live, so Kurdish soldiers brought him to the Special Forces unit.

It was a perfect match – or so it seemed. Some of the soldiers didn't think this frail creature would be able to do the job. But Sergeant Russell Joyce knew better. He took over the animal's care, feeding, and training, and he gave the dog a good, American name – Fluffy.

Under the Sergeant's auspices, Fluffy soon changed from a scared, lethargic, haggard dog into a quick, bright, guard dog, able to tell the difference between an Iraqi and an American at a sniff. Twice he was involved in enemy attacks on the base he was trained to keep safe. The still slightly underweight dog also "convinced" several Iraqi POWs to tell all they knew. "He definitely looked after us," says Sergeant Joyce. "If any American walked guard, Fluffy would go right along with the soldier and stand right by him." He truly had become a United States war dog – and a hero.

But Russell's time in Iraq was drawing to a close. He was very happy to be going home, but he immediately thought of Fluffy. The dog did not come with the American troops; he was still considered an Iraqi. Joyce was told if he could not find Fluffy a good, local home, the dog would have to be killed. The army waits for no man or dog; no matter what, Sergeant Joyce would have to return

to Fort Bragg on May 10th. He didn't have much time, but he made provisions for Fluffy while trying to cut through the red tape blocking the way for the dog to come home.

One of the desperate emails Russell sent found its way to the computer of Ron Aiello, president of the US War Dogs Association and a Vietnam war dog handler. Ron called the Sergeant.

"What I heard in his voice was something I heard hundreds of times from former military handlers from the Vietnam era. They talk about their canines to this day and the love and devotion we have for them," says Ron. "Russell had that same emotion about Fluffy."

Aiello wrote to Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld and set up a page in Fluffy's honor on the US War Dogs web site. In no time, Sergeant Joyce received emails from thousands of people and organizations – including North Shore Animal League America – and correspondence from 32 senators, all asking what they could do to help. Russell contacted Fluffy's interim caretakers, the 506 Security Forces Squadron in Iraq, and told them to be patient just a little longer. But the Squadron knew what was happening as the Pentagon had already contacted them.

Fluffy would become a very unusual exception to a military rule. He would be designated an honorary working military dog with honorary war dog status. In Washington, Army Deputy Division Chief Don Stump sliced through the red tape and then thirty high level military personnel signed off to transfer the brave dog to the United States. Operation Free Fluffy had come to a successful conclusion.

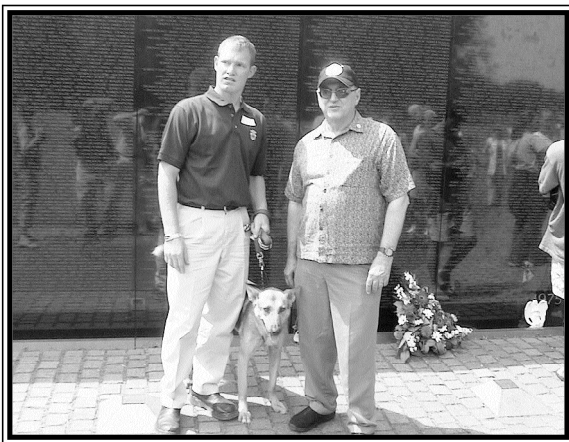
On June 7, Sergeant Russell Joyce, his wife Caroline, and his daughters Sam and Elise welcomed newly retired military dog Fluffy



Marilyn DiToro presents Fluffy with North Shore Animal League America's Lewyt Award



A heartwarming family photo: Sam, Elise, Caroline and Russell are happy that Fluffy is home.



Sgt. Joyce and Fluffy with Ron Aiello of the U.S. War Dogs Association visit the Vietnam Memorial

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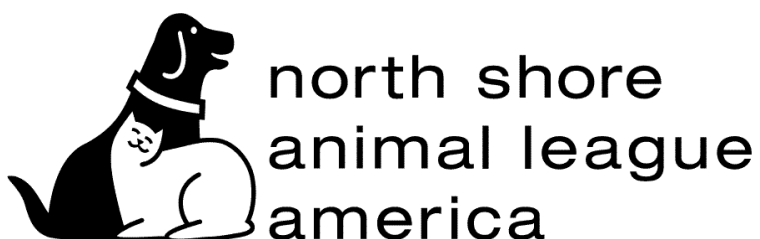
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