

**500% more pits & Rotts than in 1993
inflate shelter toll to 1997 level (page 8)**

Pilgrim's Pride & pride in slaughter

MOORFIELD, West Virginia—The poultry processing firm Pilgrim's Pride on July 21, 2004 fired three managers and eight hourly workers at a slaughterhouse in Moorfield, West Virginia, where a PETA undercover videographer documented workers killing chickens by stomping them and beating them against walls.

"The move followed an ultimatum by KFC, a major customer, that it would stop buying chicken from the plant unless there were assurances that the abuse had stopped," wrote Barry Shlacter of the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*.

KFC president Gregg Dedrick told Vicki Smith of Associated Press that KFC will hire a fulltime animal welfare inspector to monitor the slaughterhouse, which is one of two similar facilities in Moorfield that are owned by Pilgrim's



(Kim Bartlett)

Pride. Altogether, Pilgrim's Pride employs 2,300 people in a county of under 13,000.

Pilgrim's Pride, headquartered in Pittsburg, Texas, is the second-largest poultry producer in the U.S., employing 40,000 people at 24 slaughterhouses in 17 states, Mexico, and Puerto Rico.

After PETA posted the video on its web site, "The Pilgrim's Pride share price fell 3%, while that of KFC's parent company, Yum Brands, lost 2%," Shlacter reported.

PETA disclosed the video three weeks after Colorado State University humane livestock handling consultant Temple Grandin told MSNBC reporter Jon Bonne that only about a third of the poultry slaughterhouses in the U.S. do any sort of animal welfare audit, and that many of those that do audit are flunking her recommendations that not more than 1% of birds should suffer broken wings or bruised thighs or drumsticks, not more than one in 500 should suffer a broken leg or be hung for killing and bleeding by just one leg, and not more than half of 1% should be dead on arrival at a slaughterhouse.

KFC hired Grandin to help
(continued on page 7)

USAid pushes Zimbabwean "wise use" wildlife management model in Kenya

HARARE, NAIROBI—The future of wildlife in Zimbabwe and Kenya may depend on the outcome of the November 2004 U.S. Presidential election—or may be decided sooner, as officials in a position to cash in on consumptive use rush to do it.

U.S. President George W. Bush brought to the White House a renewed commitment to the wildlife policies of his father George H. Bush and Ronald Reagan.

Echoing the "sustainable use" rhetoric of the World Wildlife Fund and African Wildlife Foundation, all three Presidents have actually been more closely aligned with the Competitive Enterprise Institute and Safari Club International—and none more so than George W., who was the Safari Club "Governor of the Year" in 1999 for vetoing a Texas bill to restrain canned hunts.

Operative assumptions of the George W. Bush administration African wildlife policy, are that wildlife should pay its own way; that trophy hunting is the best ecological and economic use for large wildlife; that breeding huntable populations of wildlife in captivity is



At Tsavo National Park. (Kim Bartlett)

an acceptable alternative to protecting habitat; that conservation is best motivated by profit rather than altruism; and that his Republican forebears knew what they were doing, since none of the Big Five trophy species—African elephant, rhino, lion, leopard, and Cape buffalo—went extinct on their watch.

The Center for Private Conservation, a Competitive Enterprise Institute subsidiary, touted Zimbabwe as the showplace for successful "wise use" wildlife policy during the 2000 U.S. election campaign. Zimbabwean president
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ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care

About Animals

July/August 2004
Volume XIII, #6



Turkey, Austria, Italy win animal welfare laurels; Greece pulls up lame

ATHENS—Turkey, Austria, and Italy claimed the gold, silver, and bronze medals for passing pro-animal legislation on the eve of the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens. Britain tried to get into the race.

Activists pushing for animal welfare reform in Greece meanwhile say they have had little to show for their pre-Olympic efforts so far except videos of dead dogs and cats, and livestock being abused *en route* to slaughter.

Turkish prime minister Tayyip Erdogan on July 1 endorsed into law the most comprehensive animal welfare statute in the Islamic world.

"I am now in contact with the government to discuss implementing the law as it affects stray animal control," Fethiye Friends of Animals founder Perihan Agnelli told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

"I am very pleased," Agnelli said, "that as well as neuter/return being lawfully accepted as the method of animal control [except in the case of a declared rabies emergency], compulsory neutering of privately owned dogs is also to become law.

"It is not the intent of the law to stop dogs from being born," Agnelli said, "but to regulate new births so that unwanted puppies are no longer thrown out to create a stray dog problem. Should an owner want a dog to have puppies," Agnelli explained, "he or she must apply for a license. The license will be granted if the owner can show suitable home conditions and the means to look after the puppies.

"Professional breeders will be licensed on a yearly basis," Agnelli added, "and will have to fulfill requirements as to

kennel conditions and veterinary care."

The Turkish law prohibits breeding pit bull terriers and other dogs commonly used for fighting, and prohibits all forms of organized animal fighting and baiting.

"Cutting ears, docking tails, and removing nails and teeth are prohibited, unless necessary for the health of the animal," Agnelli said.

"No longer can you hit a dog on the road and leave the dog lying dead or injured," she continued. "There are penalties for not taking an injured animal to a veterinarian.

"There are no imprisonment penalties," for any offense covered by the new law, Agnelli acknowledged, "but fines are levied for infringements, and the amounts of the fines are set out in the appendices.

"The law allows laboratory use of animals," for human disease research, "but does not allow animal testing of cosmetics.

"Animal slaughter [for meat] is now under stricter regulation. Turkey is a Muslim nation and *halla* ritual slaughter is inherent," Perihan reminded.

World Society for the Protection of Animals director of communications Philip Lymbery and Ankara Animal Protection Association founder Hulya Alpgiray had asked the Turkish government to require pre-stunning of animals to be slaughtered.

Even in Britain, however, where Muslims who practice *halla* slaughter and Jews who practice kosher slaughter together come to less than 5% of the population, a proposal to require pre-stunning recently failed to

(continued on page 19)



Street dog mother and pups at the Blue Cross of India ABC program hospital. (Kim Bartlett)

Non-surgical sterilization wait goes on with new hopes & many frustrations

BRECKENRIDGE, Colorado—The good news about the long-anticipated arrival of effective, practical, inexpensive non-surgical birth control for cats and dogs may be that the bad news is not worse.

One effective and safe chemosterilant for male dogs, Neutersol, is now available to humane societies at reduced cost. A similar product for cats is in development.

The early test results are "very favorable," University of Missouri at Columbia researcher Min Wang on June 27, 2004 told the Second International Symposium on Non-surgical Contraceptive Methods for Pet Population Control, held in Breckenridge, Colorado.

Immun contraceptives for female dogs and cats are still just over the horizon.

Breakthroughs anticipated five years ago unfortunately have not materialized. Research involving porcine zona pellucida (pZP) may be chasing a mirage, many dog and cat contraceptive developers now believe.

ZooMontana director Jay Kirkpatrick showed in 1990 that pZP can be used as a contraceptive in horses.

"Immunization of female mammals with purified glycoproteins from the outermost layer of oocytes, namely the zona pellucida, often results in autoimmunity and infertility," explained Dalhousie University biology professor Bill Pohajdak. "The three components of zona pellucida from many species have been cloned and sequenced. Porcine ZP is widely used because of availability.

"We have successfully produced a single-administration, long-lasting immuno-contraceptive," Pohajdak said, "that has been shown to be effective for at least 10 years in seals and four years in deer."

Unfortunately, "Porcine ZP is not effective in reducing the fertility of cats," Pohajdak acknowledged.

"Our research showed," Pohajdak elaborated, "that while pZP is highly immunogenic in cats, the resulting antibodies do not cross-react with cat oocytes, nor do the antibodies reduce fertility. Use of purified ZP from mammals closely related to cats to improve cross-reactivity of the resulting antibodies also did not reduce cat fertility" in his

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Noah would not leave his injured sister's side. Then I saved her, and he was out there alone...



June, 2004

Dear Partner,

It becomes an obsession when I meet abandoned animals in the wilderness. All I can think of, day and night, is saving them.

Noah and his sister were literally tossed from a vehicle in the mountains. She broke her front leg in the fall . . . the bone was snapped in half. I can't imagine the intense pain she must have felt.

When I first saw them, her leg was dangling and she was hobbling along as best she could . . . to get away from me. She was afraid of me, thinking I might hurt her even more.

It was cold up there at 6,000 feet . . . and wet. During the evening it poured, and I began to worry about the stream below . . . flooding and trapping these two scared dogs.

My traps were soaked, and I put towels over them to protect the food inside . . . which was becoming more of a soup.

And just before midnight, Noah and his sister broke through the sheets of water, from the steep side of a slippery slope . . . I don't know how she did it with that leg, each step must have killed her.

As soon as she smelled the food, she went inside my closest trap and one of my favorite sounds in the world cut through the downpour — the sound of the trap door slamming shut with yet another abandoned dog . . . inside and rescued!

But Noah ran off when the door banged down . . . and when I loaded his sister into the van, I could feel him watching me, but from far away.

All through the night, he stayed curled up somewhere fighting the rain. Early the next morning I recruited a local helper to watch for Noah. Then I drove for two hours to bring his sister to our hospital. She had immediate surgery on her badly broken leg.

When the rain stopped the next day, I returned to follow Noah's tracks in the mud. I hiked for hours . . . but Noah was going deeper into the woods, away from where we first met.

I know that Noah remembered where I rescued his sister, so I set up a feeding station there, hoping he would at least find some food. And when he returned to eat, I would see his tracks.

But nothing. No tracks at all. And only a fox and some coyotes found the food. Over the next two weeks, I followed all kinds of wildlife trails hoping that maybe Noah was on the same paths.

Then one day, after so many daily expeditions and vigils, it all paid off . . . there were TRACKS! Fresh, large, Noah-style beautiful tracks . . . near where we first met!

So I put out two traps, a half-mile apart. I kept thinking of how hungry this poor dog must be, so my hopes were high that he'd go into one of them. But he kept going in the opposite direction and he didn't see the food.

Then finally, two mornings later, Noah smelled something in the air . . . food!

He trotted right up to one of our traps, and walked in to eat. Its door came down and he never flinched . . . he just kept eating. This long, cold, wet rescue was finally over, Noah was finally saved.

Thanks to people like you, Noah and his sister cheated a certain, painful death . . . forgotten and alone in the wilderness.

For the animals,

Leo Grillo, founder

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

Attention: Rescuers and Shelters

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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

Treating people like animals

A photograph of U.S. Army Private First Class Lynndie England, 21, dragging a naked Iraqi military prisoner on a dog leash emerged early during the investigation of abuses to prisoners by U.S. guards at the Abu Ghraib prison in Baghdad. The photo, part of a sequence featuring England mistreating naked Iraqi men, could scarcely have been more illustrative of how the standard treatment of dogs in a society tends to set the floor for the treatment of humans.

While the standard for the treatment of dogs in the U.S. is still low, it does exist. The legal definitions of abuse in many states remain weak, and the definitions of neglect are often weaker, but the federal Animal Welfare Act and the anti-cruelty laws of all 50 states specifically set some limits on what may be done to a dog.

For the most part, the U.S. guards at Abu Ghraib who have been disciplined for mistreating prisoners were accused of doing things that they could have done to dogs with impunity. Only seven guards who allegedly went beyond what could be done to dogs were criminally charged during the preliminary investigation.

Lieutenant General Paul Mikolashek of the U.S. Army Office of the Inspector General on July 23 disclosed 94 additional cases of abuse of prisoners in Iraq and Afghanistan, including 39 deaths of which 20 were homicides. Criminal charges are anticipated in connection with these cases.

U.S. troops were not supposed to treat prisoners as they would have been treated under deposed Iraq dictator Saddam Hussein and the former Taliban rulers of Afghanistan, who apparently recognized no floor level of acceptability for the treatment of either humans or animals. Under Saddam and the Taliban, dogs who were deemed problematic were usually shot or poisoned in the street, not impounded. Prisoners were killed by the hundreds of thousands, often without a trial, fair or otherwise, and frequently for no more reason than that their existence was inconvenient.

Unfortunately, responding like the locals to fear of rabies and leishmaniasis, a disfiguring disease sometimes carried by canine parasites, many U.S. commanders in Iraq and Afghanistan suspended the back-home rules for the acceptable treatment of dogs, and ordered troops to shoot strays on and around military outposts. A few soldiers found ways and means of sending favorite street dogs and cats home to the U.S., as described in a March 2004 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** cover feature. Other soldiers, including many of those assigned to guarding prisoners, may have concluded that all standards of decency toward fellow beings were in abeyance. Throughout the world, societies that accept shooting dogs tend to accept beating and torturing human prisoners as well. Even if no direct orders were ever given to mistreat prisoners, the troops got the message.

Apart from the Lynndie England prisoner-on-a-leash photo sequence, which made her the fully clothed star of several pornographic web sites, many other photos from Abu Ghraib reportedly demonstrated the association of cruelty to animals with cruelty to humans—but the anonymous photographer(s) also seemed to observe some awareness of acceptable limits, even in attempting to shock and titillate.

The *Washington Post* on May 6 revealed that it had obtained at the same time as the notorious England photos “shots of a cow being skinned and gutted and soldiers posing with her severed head. There were also dozens of pictures of a cat’s severed head,” the *Post* added.

Curbside cattle slaughter is easily seen in Iraq, as in much of the rest of the Islamic world, where western-style factory slaughter has yet to displace small neighborhood abattoirs.

Cat decapitation is not a common sight, but rabies is endemic in Iraq, and cats who have bitten people are routinely killed and decapitated for rabies testing.

Even if the cat was decapitated as an act of undepicted sadism, the soldier(s) who photographed her head seem to have been aware that showing the deed itself would have depicted an illegal act, below the floor level of permissibility back home, and would have been self-incriminating.

Soldiers may enter military service with morbid preoccupations, or may develop such preoccupations under the stress of war, but even severely troubled soldiers are for the most part law-abiding citizens. The worst moral failings of soldiers, at least in modern times, tend to result from following orders given by personnel of higher rank who are not fit to lead.

ANIMAL PEOPLE has often reported about animal abuse in military training, including animals shot to enable U.S. military medical personnel to practice on live subjects, dogs gassed and burned alive by Al Qaida and the Taliban, and bayoneting of live dogs at Peruvian military schools.

Incidents of recreational animal abuse involving soldiers surface about as often, but tend to involve far fewer troops, and tend to result in swift military discipline.

On June 14, 2004, for instance, Associated Press reported that some Israeli soldiers had been seen misusing their military-issue weapons to shoot birds and deer. The Israeli military imprisoned a soldier who shot a deer on the Golan Heights, using his case to set a stern

example, less than three weeks after Israeli tanks destroyed the Gaza Zoo without warning in a 3 a.m. raid, under orders (as reported in the June 2004 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**).

Six Australian Defence Force soldiers stationed at the Lavarack Barracks near Townsville on May 10, 2004 pleaded guilty to urinating on a litter of kittens, dragging one behind a motorcycle before crushing his head with another vehicle and burning the remaining three alive. The soldiers “were fined \$2,000 [each] and ordered to do community service, but escaped without convictions being recorded,” reported Jason Gregory of the Brisbane *Courier-Mail*. The Queensland branch of the Australian Royal SPCA refused the soldiers’ offers to do their community service at the Townsville animal shelter, and asked the Australian Defence Force to dishonorably discharge them. Anticipated dishonorable discharges were still pending as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press.

In the most prominent recent U.S. case, former Marine Corps lance corporals Scott Brendle and Darien Brock in February 2002 plea-bargained 60-day jail terms and fines of \$2,000 each for shooting wild horses. Suspected of shooting 33 horses in 1998 near Virginia City, Nevada, Brendle and Brock were dishonorably discharged from the Marines in February 1999, less than a month after they were first arrested.

The defense in cruelty cases involving soldiers typically contends that the cruel acts involve carryover from military training.

The military and judicial response is typically that the mark of a good soldier is developing the ability to use deadly force only as necessary, under orders.

Often the desensitization training that accompanies learning to use weapons is compared to the process of learning to hunt. The U.S. military used that comparison itself for decades, but at least officially has moved away from it, in recognition of yet another floor level for acceptable conduct. The U.S. military today claims to emphasize that a soldier is to kill only designated targets, under orders, not as a matter of personal volition.

This came about through unspoken recognition, from a wholly different direction, of a point that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** made in 1994-1995 through a series of studies of rates of hunting participation with reported levels of family violence at the county level in New York, Ohio, and Michigan. These three states include more than 14% of all the licensed hunters in the U.S. The more licensed hunters per capita in the county, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** found, the more family violence there was. There were seven times more sexual assaults on children in rural Michigan, with the most hunters in the U.S., than in demographically comparable counties in upstate New York where hunting participation was about 20% lower.

Only a few years ago spouse-killings and family killings by soldiers and ex-soldiers purportedly suffering from post-traumatic stress syndrome were approximately as common as instances of hunters murdering spouses and families, typically followed by their own suicide. The entrenched attitude among military personnel was that shooting a wife or girlfriend for alleged adultery was, if not acceptable conduct, at least to be expected.

Hunters continue to be disproportionately involved in such crimes, but the involvement of soldiers appears to have become much less frequent. The change came after a series of spouse murders at military bases, notably Fort Bragg, caused the Pentagon to belatedly recognize that family killings by soldiers and ex-soldiers were part of a phenomenon, not just isolated incidents, and to accept responsibility for stopping the violence.

To the military, the problem was “optional targeting,” which is precisely the essence of hunting: within the scope of permitted target species, the hunter is authorized to kill any animal, and chooses which animal to kill based on personal criteria.

U.S. military training is now supposed to shift from simply removing inhibitions about killing fellow humans to more selectively removing inhibitions about killing fellow humans when under explicit orders. The U.S. military hopes that small changes in drill routines, together with improved military family counseling, will help to reduce the explosions of violence that often accompany post-traumatic stress syndrome.

U.S. military training, like virtually all military training throughout history, formerly emphasized simply killing “the enemy.”

“The enemy” was anyone who might be seen as a threat. Anyone defined as “the enemy” could be killed, just as any problematic dog could be killed.

Now our attitudes toward dogs have changed. Problematic dogs are no longer reflexively condemned as enemies. Even dangerous dogs, most Americans seem to have agreed, deserve impoundment and at least a modicum of legal “due process” before dispatch.

Dogs are seen as family members. Because dogs may no longer be killed on a whim, relegating human family members to the status of dogs is not enough to justify killing them, and even killing real enemies who shoot back has become quite restrained compared to the attitudes that enabled World War II bomber crews to burn whole cities alive.

Women, dogs, and chains

Lynndie England dragging a naked prisoner on a dog-leash would also have been a shocking image in World War II, but only because she was female and the man was unclothed. Images of men guarding heavily shackled and striped-suited chain gangs shocked nobody. Chain-gangs and striped suits had just barely begun to be criticized by social reformers. Humane organizations actually recommended chaining dogs as a preferable alternative to allowing dogs to run at large, as most dogs in the U.S. then did.

A very few people spoke out against chaining dogs in the 1950s, the 1960s, and the 1970s, but as recently as the mid-1980s National Institute for Animal Advocacy and Animal Advocacy Connecticut founder Julie Lewin could hardly find anyone to listen to her recommendation that prolonged dog chaining should be banned.

Most national humane organizations voiced only *pro forma* objections to chaining even after epidemiologist Jeffrey Sachs published evidence in 1997 that about 29% of all dogs who kill a human are chained when they attack.

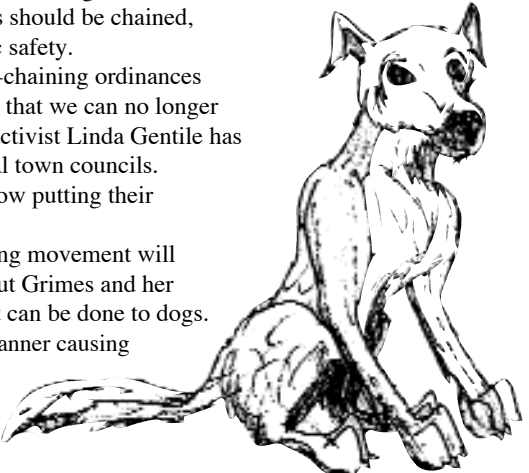
In 2003, however, Lewin’s 1986 recommendation at last became a Connecticut state law, after clearing the state legislature in 2002 only to be vetoed by the governor.

Anti-chaining legislation is now being advanced nationwide, with increasing momentum, by Dogs Deserve Better founder Tammy Grimes of Tipton, Pennsylvania. Grimes over the 2004 Fourth of July weekend drew attention to her effort by chaining herself for 36 hours in first a parking lot and then a bookstore. Grimes, mother of two, is concerned both about dogs and with the human victims of dog attacks. She believes that neither dogs nor humans should be chained, as a matter of both compassion and public safety.

So many cities have passed anti-chaining ordinances since Grimes started Dogs Deserve Better that we can no longer recite the list. New Jersey anti-chaining activist Linda Gentile has proved particularly persuasive before local town councils. At least three major national groups are now putting their weight behind the campaign.

How much more the anti-chaining movement will accomplish cannot be predicted as yet. But Grimes and her allies are further raising the floor for what can be done to dogs.

If dogs cannot be chained in a manner causing them obvious prolonged distress, then maybe soldiers like Lynndie England will no longer imagine that they can chain prisoners of war for amusement.



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

LETTERS

—Wolf
Clifton

Embezzler Brookwell brought to justice

I would like to make the correction to your June 2004 report that “Former SPCA/Los Angeles controller, vice president, and chief financial offier Kenneth Brookwell, 63, on May 5 plea-bargained a two-year prison term for embezzling \$940,000 from SPCA/LA between 1997 and 2002.”

You stated that Brookwell “has paid restitution of \$165,000 to SPCA/LA, [and] is to pay more than \$321,000 in further restitution.” Actually, we have recouped \$781,000 already. We have a resti-

tution order for \$321,861.72 against Brookwell for the remaining \$147,000, plus interest, legal fees, etc. This judgment is already filed against his house and cannot be discharged in bankruptcy, nor can it expire.

—Madeline Bernstein
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Endorsement from Down Under

I have always thought of myself as a compassionate person. At 40 I realised that there is a world of difference between thinking and doing. So I quit my job as a merchant banker and decided to test myself. I set up the Winsome Constance Kindness Trust and jumped in at the deep end to try to actually do some good. It was an incredible ride.

I became very involved in animal welfare in Australia and in other parts of the world, read widely, and got my hands dirty with the physical work on the ground. I made more mistakes than I care to admit. Animal welfare is not an activity for the faint-hearted, the impatient, or the frivolous. It is not something you do because you think it is good. It is something you do because you know you must.

One lesson I learned is that the animal welfare world has its fair share of flakes, con-men, and B.S. artists. I think I met them all. On all continents and many countries. I also met some remarkable people whom I admire greatly. Thankfully, I had more happy experiences with genuine people than miserable experiences with the charlatans.

Then a few years ago I got lucky. I met the couple who run **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. We now communicate almost every day, and sometimes several times each day. They have opened up their hearts—and just as important—their files to me. I am hard pressed to give you the name of any institution that unhesitatingly hands over their files (and their opinions, even when unsought) with such openness. Other sources usually answer my questions. The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** folk simply forward every scrap of information they have and let me digest it. I believe I could write a Ph.D thesis based on the volume of high quality data they have pumped down the line to me...usually in the wee hours of the morning,

“Pilfered by elements enemical?”

I was favored with copies of your periodical **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, which was of immense help to me for ideas, guidance, and practical implementation of animal welfare measures. I regret to say that for the last six months I am not getting **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. I wonder whether the copies intended for me are pilfered by elements enemical to me, here in India.

—A.V.K. Moosad
President, Kerala Animal Lovers’ Association
& Secretary, Indian Vegetarian Congress
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Phone: 0471-2451212

Editor’s note:

ANIMAL PEOPLE is now sending 21% more complimentary subscriptions to U.S. humane organizations than in 2000, and 300% more abroad, reflecting the recent exponential growth of the pro-animal cause. Unfortunately, our revenue base has not increased as rapidly. A cash flow crunch reflecting the state of the U.S. economy forced us to temporarily suspend sending some overseas complimentary subscriptions in May and June 2004. This is, to say the least, frustrating and disappointing to us as well as to many readers in economically disadvantaged nations.

Fluffy the sea turtle & friends

I read with interest your June cover article “How to save sea turtles—and why the species conservation approach is failing.”

I am part of a group of sea turtle biologist who focuses on conservation-related research. As part of our research we carry out satellite tracking of marine turtles, usually of post-nesting females. We make all these data available live on the Internet at <www.seaturtle.org/tracking>, where the tracks are mapped and photos of the turtles are shown. Turtles are offered for adoption to help defray the cost of the research and to allow more work to proceed.

Your discussion of thinking about animals as individuals was illuminating. Our tracked turtles have names, usually given by local school children or adopting organizations. We have found that we can make great progress in local communities through their interest in the massive movements of these individuals (and species!).

It is worthy of note that not all names are of equal value. There is considerable variance in the

level of interest in different turtles with regard to adoptions, with some turtles with almost masculine/joke names such as “Myles” (will go for...) and “Timber” (a logger-head!) generating far more interest than say “Fluffy” and “Sara.”

—Brendan J. Godley, Ph.D.
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Sea turtle rescues

Concerning the help given to two shipwrecked sailors in April by green sea turtles in the Indian Ocean, described on page one of your June edition, years ago in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh state a man was saved from drowning by a green sea turtle. People on the shore were witnesses.

Unfortunately, people from this place do not protest when poachers from Orissa and West Bengal catch the sea turtles, marking on their backs a market destination, putting them upside down in long narrow tins to place more on top of another, and sending them off on trains. Poaching of this kind has officially stopped, but friends and

Cow & kitten

Recently my aunt Mallika found a small kitten under a big cow at the vegetable market. She thought that the cow might stomp the kitten, so somehow she dared to take out the kitten and then she found that her back leg was fractured. She decided to bring the kitten to the Visakha SPCA shelter. Halfway there, she found that the cow was following her. Immediately she went back to the market. The cow still followed her, watching her closely. Finally some of the people at the market distracted the cow and enabled Mallika to go.

When I heard this I was very much touched.

—Swathi Buddhiraju
Hospital manager
Visakha SPCA
<vspcaswathi@yahoo.com>

well-wishers inform us that the trade is still going on, now secretly and involving more lake tortoises and baby sea turtles i.e. hatchlings.

We are on the watch and investigating and pray that we catch them as soon as possible.

—Pradeep Kumar Nath
Visakha SPCA
26-15-200 Main Road
Visakhapatnam
530001, India
Phone: 91-891-564759
Fax: 91-891-528662
<vspcanath@sify.com>

HFA

Avian flu H5N1 is back—and is mutating to attack mammals, says Chinese scientist

HARBIN, BANGKOK, HANOI—The H5N1 avian flu virus is mutating to more easily infect mammals, Harbin Veterinary Research Institute researcher Hualan Chen warned in the July 1, 2004 edition of *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. Experimentally infecting ducks, chickens and mice with H5N1 virus samples taken from healthy ducks between 1999 and 2002, Chen and colleagues found that the ducks were immune, as expected because wild ducks are believed to be the natural hosts of H5N1. The chickens fell ill, as in the H5N1 pandemic that caused officials in 10 afflicted Southeast Asian nations to cull more than 110 million domestic fowl in eradication efforts during the winter of 2003-2004. The mice, resistant to the early strains, lost weight and the use of their limbs after exposure to the 2001 and 2002 H5N1 strains.

“Birds may not be the only villains in this story,” wrote Helen R. Pilcher in the June 29 edition of *Nature*. “Chen believes that pigs may also play a part. In Asia, chickens and pigs are often kept in close proximity, so the virus may have shuffled back and forth,” as in the evolution of the flu epidemics of 1918, 1957-1958, 1967-1968, and 1977. Leaping from waterfowl to pigs to humans via the live markets of Guangdong, China, the flu outbreaks killed a combined total of as many as 100 million people. The Chen findings conflict with previous research, cautioned International Society for Infectious Diseases electronic bulletin board moderator Craig R. Pringle. “Further,” Pringle said, “these experiments with mice may not have direct relevance to the evolution of human pathogens.” But with H5N1 recurring in China,

Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and possibly Cambodia despite aggressive eradication efforts, health officials are increasingly anxious. Thirty humans have died from H5N1 since the first known human case in 1997. If the disease starts passing easily from person to person, another global pandemic could follow. The first six H5N1 human deaths came in Hong Kong. Failure to maintain a ban on retail sale of live poultry presents “a real and not insignificant risk of exposure,” Hong Kong University professor of community medicine Gabriel Leung told Agence France-Presse in early June 2004. Officials in central Anhui state, China, quarantined 131 poultry workers and killed 22,000 chickens to contain a July H5N1 outbreak at a lakeside farm near Chaohu, believed to have spread from wild ducks. Thailand, after culling 60 million

birds to contain H5N1 earlier, killed 204,000 more in July. Outbreaks in 18 of the 76 Thai provinces were confirmed by July 26, with further outbreaks suspected in 20 more provinces. Seventeen of 20 possible human cases were found to be other flu strains, but two teenaged boys and a 51-year-old man were still under observation. Ten of the 64 Vietnamese provinces were again fighting H5N1 by mid-July, four months after Hanoi declared the disease gone. H5N1 earlier hit 57 provinces. Indonesia on July 15 began distributing 300 million doses of an H5N1 vaccine, after outbreaks killed 5,000 chickens in East Java, Central Java, and Gunung Kidul. Cambodia has yet to declare the first H5N1 outbreak extinguished, but claimed to have eradicated it from the three hardest-hit regions, of 12, on June 24.

SBS TV NEWS IN KOREA EXPOSES THE DOG MEAT TRADE

On June 27, 2004 the SBS news channel here in South Korea confirmed on their evening news program that purebred pet dogs, not just large yellow dogs or mixed-breeds, are sold for dog meat. We thank news reporter Cheonhong Kim and SBS for exposing the truth. Earlier, SBS reported that many pet stores and businesses were selling their pet dogs to the markets, due to a slowdown in the economy. Many Korean pet owners have been abandoning their dogs, who often end up in the markets. This time, the SBS inves-

tigators found that purebred puppies were sold to dog meat restaurants. Some dog meat traders are now buying from pet dog auctions. One dog meat dealer filmed by SBS managed to buy 10 cocker spaniel puppies with less than \$30. We have told the Korean government for the past 12 years that animal abuse in Korea will only get worse unless we can end the consumption of dogs and cats. Instead of making genuine efforts to expel the trade, the government is now trying to establish a distinction by law, which does not exist in reality, between pet dogs and cats

and those who are raised for meat. As the government has not yet finalized the amendment that would do this, we still have time to ask the Ministry of Agriculture to include all dogs and cats in the definition of “pets” included in their proposed amendments to the 1991 Animal Protection Law. —Sunnan Kum Korea Animal Protection Society 1593-19 Daemyoung-10-dong Nam-Ku, Taegu 705-040 Phone: 82-3-629-6143 Fax: 82-53-628-6860 <kaps0127@hanafos.com> <www.koreananimals.org>



One of more than 20 dogs who were rescued from the meat market at Kohima, the capital of Nagaland state, India. (Sangeeta Goswami)

Nagaland dog-eating

My regards to you and thanks for trying to change the minds of people to treat animals with love and affection, and to feel that they are members of our family. I am writing this letter to you to draw your attention to the extreme cruelty practiced by the dog-eating tribal people of Nagaland, a state in north-eastern India, adjacent to Myanmar. I am sending you two photographs of dogs tied up to be sold at the marketplace of Kohima, the capital of Nagaland. Fortunately it was possible, with the help of some kind-hearted people, to rescue these dogs. This was possible once only, and the cruelty will continue if we do not take the initiative to end this practice completely. —Sangeeta Goswami Chair, People for Animals/ Guwahati Goswamis Nowjan Road Uzan Bazar Guwahati 781001

Exporting dogs

We are really boasting with your June article about us and are very grateful to you for publicity that the Asociatia Natura has received. Unfortunately, from the article one could understand that Michaela Eremia of the Arca Lui Noe shelter joined Mrs. Faust of Adapostul Christi in exporting dogs. Actually, Eremia split from her former partnership with Faust because she opposed the export of dogs to other nations. Her animals are living in very bad conditions, but she did not export dogs herself. —Carmen Milobendzchi Asociatia Natura / Mostenire Pentru Viitor Str. Imparatul Traian NR. 9, BL.B9, SC. 1 ET 4 AP. 19, SECT. 4, Bucuresti, Romania Phone: 40-740-619429 Fax: 40-12-3238519 <milo@fx.ro>

EU transport regs

We are delighted to receive your excellent publication **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on a regular basis. Concerning the headline of your article “EU adopts transport limit” on page 18 of the April 2004 edition, the vote in the European Parliament was only one non-legally binding stage in the legislative procedure, so in fact no limit was actually “adopted.” As you correctly pointed out in the text, the proposal had to go to the Council of Ministers after the Parliamentary vote. The Council of Ministers subsequently failed to reach agreement on the proposed regulation, so it is now lying dormant. —Aoife Black EU Co-ordinator Eurogroup for Animal Welfare 6 rue des Patriotes 1000 Brussels Belgium Phone: 32-2-740-08-20 Fax: 32-2-740-08-29 <a.black@eurogroupanimalwelfare.org> <www.eurogroupanimalwelfare.org>

Phuket pound opens in Thailand

Sadly, and not from lack of trying to prevent it, the Phuket Dog Pound has opened, built to house 2,000 dogs on 3,200 square meters of land—about eight tenths of one acre. The opening was delayed for about three weeks by complaints from people living in the area. I begged Phuket Governor Udomsak Usawarakura as well as the officials of the Phuket Livestock Office who are responsible for this not to allow a recurrence of the disastrous events in Wat Chalong a couple of years ago, where about 60 of 100 dogs impounded in similar circumstances killed each other. I had to swallow several times to keep my composure while the governor told me that the pound “will become a tourist attraction.” Even before the pound opened, people dumped dogs over the fences. Spaces left between fence partitions allowed many dogs to escape, while puppies could easily crawl under the gates, to the dismay of neighbors. Poisonings are imminent if not already started. The pound is located along the busy road to the airport and the bridge going to the mainland. Accidents are bound to happen. There is no budget for food. The dogs who end up there must rely on garbage from restaurants and supermarkets, if the government will pay enough workers to collect and distribute it, and if these businesses are willing to part with the food despite their existing contracts with pig farms. Half the dogs who were there at the opening were gone within two weeks, who knows where to. Those who are still alive are strays,

unsterilized, desperately trying to find food and their way home. Many are roaming outside. In the clinic, I photographed a government vet sterilizing a female dog who obviously already had several litters. He used no drape, and the conditions were otherwise far from antiseptic. I asked about tattooing. The answer was that this is not needed because the sterilized dogs will all be kept in one certain area. What if they escape? You have a point, the vet admitted, as the next victim of his crude spay procedures managed to escape—another unsterilized stray. One man was assigned to work at the pound full time. He complained already that he could not do all the work. A volunteer begged me to come every day to help as well. No cleaning is being done. Many water containers were empty and those with water were too high for puppies to reach. The government accuses local animal charities of not helping to catch dogs for the pound. This is correct. Time and again we have pleaded and preached that impoundment does not solve overpopulation of street dogs. Both pet dogs and street dogs must be sterilized. That is what we, the Soi Dog Foundation, are doing. Since mid-October 2003, we have sterilized more than 700 animals. —Margot Park Soi Dog Foundation, C/O 57/61 Laguna Golf Villas Moo 4, Srisoonthorn Road, Choengthale, Phuket 83110, Thailand <margot@loxinfo.co.th> <www.soidogfoundation.org>

SPAY/USA

Pilgrim’s Pride & pride in doing slaughter to specs (from 1)

improve animal welfare conditions at company suppliers in response to PETA pressure including at least one lawsuit and a boycott that was briefly lifted in May 2003, but was reinstated when KFC failed to meet PETA expectations.

“The chicken industry has some major issues now they’re going to have to face,” Grandin told MSNBC “When they scream it’s going to double the price of chickens, that’s B.S.”

Working to reform animal slaughter for more than 30 years, Grandin teamed with the late Henry Spira, founder of the Coalition for Non-Violent Food, to introduce the double-rail restrainer system to kosher slaughterhouses in the early 1980s. In 1991 Grandin wrote animal handling standards for the American Meat Institute. In 1996 Grandin developed an animal welfare scoring system for USDA audits of slaughtering plants, and in 1997 she became the top animal welfare advisor for McDonald’s Restaurants. Two years later Burger King and Wendy’s also agreed to enforce her recommendations.

Spira sought such agreements with McDonald’s, Burger King, and Wendy’s, and in 1994 won an agreement in principle from McDonald’s, with Grandin’s help. PETA began following up Spira’s work about two years after his 1998 death.

Grandin requires that 95% of the cattle entering a slaughterhouse be killed with the first shot from a captive bolt gun. Of 11 plants inspected in 1996, 64% failed. Of 42 plants inspected three years later, 10% failed, and of 57 plants inspected in 2002, just 6% failed.

In February 2004 the General Accounting Office disclosed that the USDA was still not adequately enforcing the 1958 Humane Slaughter Act despite a reiterated mandate from Congress to do so.

“Three years ago, a *Washington Post* investigation found that not only were many animals not stunned before slaughter, but that some were skinned, dismembered and boiled alive at overtaxed slaughterhouses,” summarized Frederic J. Frommer of Associated Press. “Congress responded by providing an additional \$5 million for animal welfare inspections, specifying that the USDA

use the money to hire at least the equivalent of 50 full-time positions to work solely on humane slaughter. Rather than hire 50 new employees, the USDA used the money to increase the time that existing inspectors, whose primary responsibility is food safety, spend enforcing humane slaughtering rules.

The *Washington Post* focused on a Humane Farming Association undercover video that in 2000 showed cattle being skinned alive at a slaughterhouse in Wallula, Washington, then owned by Iowa Beef Processors and now operated by Tyson Fresh Meats.

Similar abuses continue at the plant, HFA has alleged. In late June 2004 HFA sued the Washington state Office of the Attorney General for allegedly refusing to release relevant public records.

“The lawsuit also accuses the Attorney General’s office and the Washington State Patrol of showing favoritism toward the plant, drafting a plan to protect the company, and misusing the public records law to cover up the alleged favoritism,” reported Donna Gordon Blankinship of Associated Press.

Slaughter stress

The Humane Slaughter Act does not even in theory protect poultry, who constitute more than 95% of all the animals killed for food in the U.S.

Grandin on several occasions has told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that lack of standards and lack of inspection contribute to cruelty in slaughterhouses by allowing workers to develop bad attitudes. Grandin believes that instituting standards improves animal welfare partly by giving supervisors a goal to meet, but mostly by just sending the message that preventing animal suffering is part of the job.

The initial problem, she explains, is that humans tend to respond to the psychological stress associated with killing animals in three ways: they ritualize it, telling themselves it is for the best, as humane workers and the rabbis who conduct kosher slaughter usually do; they distance themselves, often through daydreaming and/or the aid of substance abuse; or they become sadistic.

Slaughterhouse workers tend to be

young and poorly educated. They take their behavioral cues from their supervisors, Grandin says. If the supervisors are sadistic, or allow sadism, conditions deteriorate rapidly. If the supervisors are absent, or abuse drugs or alcohol, absenteeism and substance abuse among the line staff usually follows.

At the best slaughterhouses, Grandin says, jobs are rotated to reduce stress. “No one should have to kill animals all day,” Grandin states.

Reported Bonne of MSNBC, “One of Grandin’s first projects, Swift’s plant in Greeley, Colorado, serves as her showpiece and laboratory.”

Said Swift & Company vice president for food safety and quality assurance Warren Mirthsching of the 2,600 Greeley workers, “Hopefully they treat their kids the way they treat these animals.”

That would lend new meaning to the PETA slogan that “Meat is murder.”

Supervisory failure

The mayhem at Pilgrim’s Pride is reportedly under investigation by Hardy County prosecutor Lucas Lee to see if criminal charges can be laid.

Whether or not anyone is convicted, the supervisory failure it indicated underscored Grandin’s argument. PETA said the undercover videographer also obtained eyewitness testimony about workers tearing the wings, beaks, and heads off of live birds, spray-painting their faces, and spitting tobacco into their crops and eyes. Hired by Pilgrim’s Pride in September 2003, the investigator documented the abuses until he quit the job in May 2004.

“The immediate supervisor was definitely aware of it,” the investigator anonymously told Shlacter. “He would come in once or twice a day and witness birds being slammed against the wall. Neither the workers nor the supervisor wanted to work overtime, so they’d throw chickens against the wall” when more arrived from suppliers than could be processed in an eight-hour shift, the investigator said. The investigator told Shlacter that the supervisor received the same salary regardless of the hours he worked, and did not want

New Jersey standards

TRENTON, N.J.—The American SPCA, New Jersey SPCA, Farm Sanctuary, and Humane Society of the U.S. on July 20, 2004 sued the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for allegedly failing to meet a 1996 mandate to develop humane standards for farm animal care.

On May 4, 2004 the New Jersey Department of Agriculture issued standards that allow the use of gestation crates for sows, veal crates, and withholding food from laying hens to force a molt.

(See *AVMA vs. AVAR*, page 12.)

to pay overtime wages to hourly workers.

The Pilgrim’s Pride slaughterhouse operated two shifts per day. The investigator said he saw similar abuses on both shifts.

Pilgrim’s Pride president and chief operating officer O.B. Goolsby criticized PETA for not making the mayhem known to the company earlier. “Disciplinary action would have been taken many months ago, and chickens would have been spared from suffering,” Goolsby said.

The investigator told Shlacter that he did report the abuse anonymously on a company hotline in June 2004.

European standards

The Pilgrim’s Pride case broke two weeks after the Scientific Panel on Animal Health & Welfare of the European Food Safety Authority published recommendations for “effective stunning and killing of animals to avoid pain and minimize suffering.” The recommendations pertain to cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, horses, and farmed fish.

The recommendations were published six weeks after the Norwegian newspaper *Aftenposten* disclosed that European Union inspectors found serious animal welfare violations at three slaughterhouses and a farm.

“We can’t do anything but bow to this criticism,” responded Norwegian food industry chief regulator Espen Engh.

“We have repeatedly received tips from workers about conditions at Norwegian slaughterhouses, but have not been allowed to document them,” Live Kleveland Karlsrud of the Animal Protection Alliance said. —*M.C.*

ASPCA

Post-9/11 shelter killing hits 4.9 million a year

Entering 2004, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** hoped that 2003 would prove to have been the year when U.S. shelter killing of dogs and cats fell below four million for the first time since the first national estimates of the toll were developed circa 1960.

Instead, surging intakes of pit bull terriers, Rottweilers, and mixed breed dogs with pit bull or Rottweiler traits appear to have more than offset all the reductions achieved since 1997 in feral cat intake, accidental litters of puppies and kittens, and surrenders of unruly year-old purebred dogs of other types.

Thus the estimated U.S. shelter death toll soared by 17%, to 4.9 million.

The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** estimate is based on data from every shelter in cities, counties, or sometimes whole states containing more than a third of the U.S. human population, and is proportionately weighted to get regional balance. It includes data collected only in the three preceding years.

Thus the 2004 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** estimate is the first to consist predominantly of data reflecting the economic conditions following the high-tech stock collapse of 2000-2001 and the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

Replacing data from the fiscal years ending in 2000 and the first half of 2001 with data from fiscal years ending in 2003 and early 2004 brought a shock that required extensive further research to explain.

The surge in shelter killing did not actually occur all in just one year—only in data that was not yet available one year ago. Analyzing 2001 data in isolation from the years preceding and following indicates that the second half of that year was really when the toll jumped, and that 2002 and 2003 may have only brought a plateau.

Further, only intakes and killing of pit bulls, Rottweilers, and their mixes really did increase.

In 1997, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** found, 57% of the animals killed in U.S. shelters were cats. As of 1993, when **ANIMAL PEOPLE** produced our only previous breed-specific survey of the U.S. shelter dog population, just over 30% were purpose-bred dogs other than pit bulls and Rottweilers.

Currently, only 43% of the animals killed in U.S. shelters are cats, and according to our findings from a June 30-July 2 survey of 3,023 dogs at 23 major open-admission shelters in representative cities around the country, only 17% were purpose-bred, exclusive of pit bulls and Rottweilers.

What changed is that the pit bull and Rottweiler component of the shelter dog population increased from under 5% to just over 26%. This included a more-than-four-fold increase in actual numbers of pit bulls, to 13%; an increase in Rottweilers from less than 1% to 3%; and an apparent five-fold increase in the numbers of pit and Rott mixes.

By 1993, according to data collected by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton since September 1982, pit bulls kept as pets, exclusive of dogs trained to fight, already accounted for more than half of all life-threatening dog attacks. Rottweilers accounted for 20%.

Over the past decade the number of life-threatening and fatal pit bull attacks increased 789%. The number of life-threatening and fatal Rottweiler attacks leaped 2000%.

Crippled by catastrophic payouts after 9/11, the U.S. insurance industry looked for ways to reduce risk, and recognized insuring pit bulls and Rottweilers as a major loser, at payout rates in maiming and death cases often exceeding half a million dollars apiece. At least nine major insurance groups will no longer cover a homeowner or renter who keeps a pit bull, a Rottweiler, or—in deference to humane society opposition to breed-specific regulation—any other dog of comparable size. That means not only pit bulls and Rottweilers but all big dogs are now much harder to adopt.

For several years the fast-dropping body counts of cats and dogs other than pit bulls, Rottweilers, and their mixes masked the effects of the pit/Rott population explosion.

ANIMAL PEOPLE estimated in 2002 that total U.S. shelter killing was just 4.2 million, down from 4.4 million in 2001, 4.5 million in both 1999 and 2000, and 4.9 million in 1997, the first time the toll fell below five million. But those drops were achieved almost entirely through the advent of neuter/return to control feral cats, plus marked increases in adoptions of both cats and dogs. Twenty-five years ago, only one dog in 10 in a home came from a shelter. Today, two of 10 do, and in some regions the figure is nearly three in 10.

Post-9/11, however, the funding available for neuter/return has declined, and the numbers of dogs arriving at shelters other than pit bulls and Rottweilers and their mixes are down as well. Relatively few shelters are seeing increases in incoming cats, but fewer now are seeing the marked decreases that were achieved during the 1990s. Neither is adoption likely to save many more dogs than are already being saved.

With ways and means of decreasing shelter killing of cats and dogs other than pit bulls and Rottweilers having hit limits, at least temporarily, the rise in the pit/Rott toll finally became starkly obvious.

There were warnings as early as the first days of January 2004, when New York City Center for Animal Care & Control chief Ed Boks told news media that the CACC had managed to rehome only 460 of the 6,300 pit bulls it received in 2003, and that pit bulls now make up almost a third of all of the dogs that the CACC kills.

As yet, however, the humane community has not responded effectively to pit bull and Rottweiler proliferation. Since 1984 the American SPCA and the Humane Society of the U.S. have lined up with the American Kennel Club and other dog breeders' associations to oppose breed-specific legislation. During that time, pit bulls, Rottweilers, and their mixes have gone from being less than 1% of the total U.S. dog population to as much as 8%, almost perfectly parallel to the the rates of increase in life-threatening and fatal attacks involving them. Despite the post-9/11 surge in U.S. shelter killing,

the overall trend remains positive. The peak toll appears to have been about 23.4 million circa 1970.

As of 1970, U.S. animal shelters collectively killed 115 dogs and cats per 1,000 U.S. human residents. By 2000 the killing rate had fallen as low as 14.8, and is now 17.4.

The momentum toward becoming a no-kill nation that has been lost since 9/11 can be regained, but only if the humane community squarely faces the problem.

Fairly evaluating the community data below requires taking into account the evident regional differences. Most of the lowest rates of shelter killing 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 survival of late-born feral kittens and suppress estrus in dogs and cats, decreasing litter frequency; a relatively strong humane infrastructure to encourage neutering; and animal control agencies which have historically ignored free-roaming cats.

The high Southern figures conversely reflect suburban populations, high pet ownership, 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.

No other nation has ever killed homeless dogs and cats at comparable rates, largely because no other nation has ever kept so many dogs and cats. The U.S. ratio of dogs to humans, for example, is about 1-to-4. The ratio in most European nations is closer to 1-to-8 (1-to-10 in Britain), and in India, including street dogs, the ratio is 1-to-10. Most other Asian nations have far fewer than one dog per 10 humans.

Data collected annually by Dogs Trust shows that shelter killing of dogs throughout the United Kingdom has fallen to 1.7 per 1,000 humans, according to 2003 data disclosed on July 20, 2004. The highest U.K. rate of shelter killing of dogs is 2.4, in Northern Ireland.

Comparable data pertaining to cats is not available, but U.K. shelters are believed to be killing fewer cats than dogs.

	Animals killed per 1,000 people	YEAR	1,000s of people	Animals killed
Ithaca, NY	1.8	2003	97	178
San Francisco	2.5	2002	771	1,892
West Orange, NJ	3.4	2001	45	154
Onandaga County, NY	4.2	2003	311	1,300
New York City	4.6	2001	8,009	36,500
San Diego	4.9	2002	2,863	14,019
Denver	5.8	2002	1,961	11,407
MAINE	6.3	2001	1,275	8,000
SF Bay area	7.1	2003	7,039	50,000
Richmond, VA	7.1	2002	265	1,884
Oswego, NY	7.5	2003	18	135
Madison County, NY	7.8	2003	70	548
COLORADO	8.3	2001	4,301	119,340
Silicon Valley	8.5	2003	1,668	14,097
Los Angeles	8.7	2003	9,638	83,780
Pittsburgh, PA	9.5	2001	1,270	12,000
Chicago	10.4	2002	2,896	30,000
Harford Cnty, MD	11.2	2002	219	2,448
OREGON	11.5	2001	3,421	40,505
Berks County, PA	11.8	2002	85	4,489
Phoenix, AZ	11.9	2003	3,195	38,048
Cincinnati	13.1	2002	835	10,951
Sacramento	13.4	2002	1,269	17,000
St. Petersburg	13.7	2001	922	12,600
Fredrick Cnty, MD	13.7	2003	203	2,784
Lodi, CA	13.9	2002	57	790
UTAH	13.9	2003	2,233	31,072
Ft. Laud/Miami	14.1	2001	5,007	70,514
Collier County, FL	14.2	2001	266	3,785
Las Vegas area	14.5	2003	1,641	23,758
Clark County, WA	14.6	2003	361	5,283
Wake Cty, NC	15.2	2003	656	10,000
Lincoln, NE	15.3	2001	263	4,018
Butler County, OH	15.8	2002	835	5,329
Norfolk	15.9	2003	1,500	23,869
	Animals killed per 1,000 people	YEAR	1,000s of people	Animals killed
Payette, ID	16.6	2002	60	1,000

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 bios and photos of the people behind **ANIMAL PEOPLE** ...and more items added monthly!

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NJARA



(Kim Bartlett)

Kansas City	16.6	2002	1,500	25,000
Springfield, MO	16.9	2002	594	9,689
U.S. AVE.	17.4		(sample of 37%)	
Lewisville, TX	17.5	2001	78	1,367
Columbia, SC	17.6	2001	321	5,666
Grants Pass, OR	17.8	2003	78	1,400
Minneapolis	17.9	2002	1,115	20,000
Philadelphia	18.4	2002	1,518	27,952
San Bernardino	18.5	2002	1,766	32,656
Lee County, FL	18.7	2002	463	8,667
VIRGINIA	18.8	2001	7,079	132,978
St. Louis area	19.9	2001	1,912	38,000
Clermnt Cnty, OH	20.3	2002	182	3,700
Twin Falls, ID	20.6	2001	35	721
LaPlace, LA	20.8	2003	50	1,042
Knoxville	20.9	2001	382	8,000
Tucson/Pima	21.3	2001	844	18,000
Volusia, FL	21.6	2001	443	9,563
Atlanta region	22.4	2001	4,152	94,256
South Bend, IN	22.6	2001	265	6,001
Sioux Falls, SD	22.6	2001	148	3,345
Pasco Cnty, FL	22.8	2001	345	7,880
Dallas/FtWorth	23.0	2002	3,439	79,207
Indianapolis	23.5	2003	857	20,100
Denton, TX	24.2	2001	81	1,956
Riverside, CA	24.3	2002	1,636	39,687
Warren County, OH	27.1	2002	169	4,572
Muskogee Coty, GA	27.5	2003	275	7,500
Modesto, CA	27.6	2003	469	12,943
Concord, NC	28.0	2002	136	3,808
Victorville, CA	28.6	2002	300	8,598
Volusia County, FL	28.6	2003	455	13,000
El Paso, TX	29.4	2001	680	20,000
Evansville, IN	29.2	2001	121	3,561
Chilicothe, MO	31.1	2001	15	453
Longview, WA	31.3	2002	80	2,500
Oklahoma City	31.6	2001	506	16,000
Tampa	32.4	2002	1,000	32,431
NORTH CAROLINA	32.4	2002	1,186	265,289
San Antonio	33.0	2001	1,393	46,000
Tuskaloosa, AL	33.0	2003	167	5,502
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
Kingman area, AZ	39.5	2003	162	6,404
Lincoln County, KY	43.7	2003	24	1,045
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
Hamilton, IN	60.5	2000	172	10,406
Gulfport, MS	73.9	2001	190	14,000
Valencia, NM	75.8	2001	66	5,000
Flagstaff, AZ	79.5	2003	100	7,950
Fresno, CA	80.0	2002	500	40,000
Thomas Cnounty, GA	81.0	2001	43	3,476
Visalia, CA	81.1	2002	100	8,100

Crude totals: 18.2 105,364
1,913,644

Proportionate: projects to 5,117,238
17.4 projects to
4,889,400
2001 proportionate: 17.5 projects to
4,917,500

The chips are down in high-stakes battle over scanner tech

PORTLAND, Ore.; NORCO, Calif.—The microchip wars have reignited.

A decade after American Veterinary Identification Devices and the Schering-Plough Animal Health Corporation resolved compatibility problems between AVID microchips and the HomeAgain chips made for Schering-Plough by Digital Angel Corp., lawsuits and threats of lawsuits involving microchips are flying with surprising velocity considering that only about 2.5% of all the dogs and cats in homes in the U.S. carry microchip identification.

The present size of the microchip market appears to be less at issue than growth potential. AVID and Schering-Plough donated thousands of scanners to animal shelters just to get them into use, and even then, the National Animal Control Association vocally objected to having microchip scanning added to the animal control workload.

Microchipping has now proved itself, including in alerting shelters to the previously seldom detected practice of unhappy neighbors or estranged "significant others" surrendering stolen pets to shelters as their own.

A recent NACA survey indicates that about 37% of U.S. animal control shelters now microchip the animals they adopt out. Microchip makers are betting that soon most pets will be microchipped.

First, petkeepers must believe that shelters will scan each incoming animal with a device that can detect every chip.

In November 2003 Pethealth Inc., a Canadian health insurance provider, intro-

duced to the U.S. a 134-kilohertz chip made to International Standards Organization specs, called 24PetWatch. The 134-kh chip has been used in Europe, Australia, Canada, and Japan since 1996, but AVID and HomeAgain make 125-kh chips.

Some scanners donated to shelters by PetHealth Inc. can read both kinds of chips, but as many as 70,000 125-kh scanners used by shelters and private practice veterinarians cannot read the 134-kh chips, and will cost \$170 to \$250 apiece to replace.

The American Veterinary Medical Association, American SPCA, and Oregon Humane Society have urged U.S. shelters and vets to change to the ISO chip.

Banfield, The Pet Hospital Inc., owners of 380 U.S. clinics, many of them located in PETsMART stores, in February 2004 began implanting ISO chips called Crystal Tag, made by the Swiss firm Datamars.

But NACA president Lorraine Moule emphasized in the January/February 2004 edition of *NACA News* that "The 125-kh microchip technology is the standard in use today by animal control in the U.S."

The NACA survey found that about 86% of U.S. animal control shelters scan for microchips, but 98% use only 125-kh scanners.

"Shelters should not have to expend additional resources to scan animals multiple times with multiple scanners just so the manufacturers can differentiate their products," said Denver Dumb Friends League president Bob Rohde.

Humane Society of the U.S. senior

vice president for companion animals Martha Armstrong in March 2004 warned that, "Unless these companies come to an understanding and develop universal scanners [or chips that can be detected by all existing scanners], we cannot recommend that pet owners microchip."

AVID in May 2004 sued Banfield for purportedly "misleading consumers and endangering animals," the *San Diego Daily Transcript* reported. "Banfield spokeswoman Karen Johnson said the company stopped distributing the chips on May 10," the *Transcript* continued. "The company will not resume distribution until every shelter within 25 miles of a Banfield hospital that takes lost or stray pets has at least one of its scanners, Johnson said."

AVID is reportedly also suing the microchip maker AllFlex USA Inc. and Pethealth Inc., a Canadian pet health insurance firm, for allegedly infringing on AVID's patent rights.

"Pethealth is countersuing AVID for false and deceptive advertising and unfair competition," wrote R. Scott Nolan in the July 1, 2004 edition of the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*.

Individual petkeepers are also becoming involved. For example, wrote Nolan, Lisa Massey, of Stafford County, Virginia, is suing Banfield because the Stafford County Animal Shelter could not detect the ISO microchip that Banfield injected into her pit bull terrier. Therefore the dog was killed instead of being returned to her.

Oasis in a storm

BENSON, Arizona—Since the high-tech stock crash of 2000-2001 and the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, hundreds of charities have coped with abrupt losses of income, but the ups and downs of the Oasis Sanctuary Foundation have occurred for other reasons.

Sybil Erden in 1997 started Oasis from her home in Phoenix to provide lifetime care to cast-off tropical birds. Also in 1997, two strangers, Mary and Jason Sanderson, of Nashua, New Hampshire, won a \$66 million Powerball lottery. They became acquainted with Erden in 1998.

Struggling with a cumulative deficit of almost \$80,000, Erden in 1999 moved Oasis to a 72-acre former pecan orchard beside the San Pedro River at Cascabel, Arizona, secured on a five-year mortgage with a pledge from the Sandersons to donate \$100,000 a year for 24 years. In January 2004, however, the Sandersons told Erden that their pending divorce would end the payments. Oasis is now suing them for the unpaid balance.

IRS Form 990 filings indicate that the Sandersons donated nearly 60% of Oasis' income in 2000-2002, but Erden told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that, "By 2003 the Sanderson's gift had dropped to only 40% of our income. This year, with careful refinancing and such," shifting to a 30-year mortgage, "we have lowered our annual overhead significantly. With plans for increased outreach and fundraising," Erden declared, "we have every intention of regrouping and recouping, although this does cut into the number of animals we can take in and has brought several important projects to a halt for the time being."

The Oasis presently looks after about 450 birds. Interrupted work includes building flight cages, perimeter fencing, an aviary for African gray parrots, and improved worker housing.

Events

July 24, Aug. 21, Sept. 4: Dusk at Animal Place, Vacaville, California. Info: <www.animalplace.org> or 707-449-4814.

August 19-22: Conf. on Homeless Animal Mgmt. & Policy, Orlando, Fla. Info: 516-883-7767; <www.champconference.org>.

August 21-22: United Poultry Concerns annual forum, Norfolk, Virginia. Info: 757-678-7875; <www.upc-online.org>.

August 23-27: Intl. Symposium on Animal Welfare, Beijing, China. Info: <bekoffm@spot.colorado.edu>.

Sept. 3: Feral Cat Spay/Neuter Project fundraising auction, Seattle. Info: <www.feralcatproject.org>.

Sept. 12: PetRock 2004, Worcester, Mass. Info: <www.petrockfest.com>.

Sept. 25-26: Animal Rescue Conf., Marin Humane Society, Marin, Calif. Info: 415-506-6201; <www.MarinHumaneSociety.org>.

Sept. 26-28: American Humane conf., Philadelphia. Info: <www.americanhumane.org>.

Sept. 26: World Vegetarian Day 2004. There is apparently no central coordinating address.

October 1-3: 19th Intl. Compassionate Living Festival, Research Triangle Park, N.C. Info: <Tom_Regan@ncsu.edu>.

October 4: World Animal Day. Info: <info@worldanimalday.org.uk>; <www.worldanimalday.org.uk>.

October 4-18: Friends of Roman Cats tour of Italy,

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



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.

Legislative Action Up-to-the-minute alerts on federal and state legislative issues that affect animals. Look up your legislators, and send them automatic messages. Find out how your federal representatives voted on animal protection issues. And join the Humane Activist Network to get more involved nationally and locally!

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.

Multimedia View streaming video footage of The Fund's Public Service Announcements featuring celebrities such as Ed Asner and Jerry Orbach. See trailers and clips from award-winning documentaries and view educational videos about humane ways to solve urban wildlife problems.

News and Updates See photos and read current updates about the rescued residents at The Fund's world-famous animal sanctuaries. Link to news articles about The Fund, as well as to other animal protection organizations and resources, and subscribe to a weekly email alert telling you what's new at The Fund.

Online Store Use The Fund's secure online server to order merchandise such as t-shirts, mugs, and companion animal items, and activist resources such as bumper stickers, buttons, books, and videos.

Find out more at www.fund.org



BREED-SPECIFIC DOG LAWS SURVIVE OHIO CHALLENGE, FACE ANOTHER; RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

TOLEDO, Ohio—Breed-specific dog legislation on July 8, 2004 survived a challenge in Toledo Municipal Court. Judge Francis X. Gorman upheld an ordinance limiting possession of pit bull terriers to one, insured for \$100,000 liability, and requiring that pit bulls be kept behind locked doors or fences at home, muzzled when taken out.

Paul Tellings, 30, then of East Toledo, sued, backed by the American Canine Foundation, of Belfair, Washington, after he was charged with keeping too many pit bulls and not insuring them.

Gorman ruled that “The pit bull, as a breed, is not inherently dangerous,” and that “There is no statistical evidence which indicates that the pit bull bites more frequently than some other breeds.” However, Gorman wrote, “There is substantial evidence that pit bull bites cause a disproportionate number of fatalities.” Because pit bulls have “been utilized extensively by drug dealers, dogfighters, and urban gang members,” Gorman said, they “create a substantial and real threat to the safety of the public. This ordinance is a necessary and useful tool,” Gorman concluded, “in controlling these undesirable dogs.”

ACF founder Glen Bui in a web posting called the verdict “a very small victory but a major loss.” Tellings and Bui indicated to *Toledo Blade* staff writer Robin

Erb that Tellings might next plead “no contest” to a misdemeanor charge in order to pursue an appeal.

Bui has also sued, so far unsuccessfully, seeking to overturn the Washington seat belt statute.

The Ohio Supreme Court, in a separate case, has been asked to revisit a 1991 ruling on the constitutionality of the Ohio dangerous dog law on which the Toledo ordinance is based. The law includes breed-specific components, but the case involves a non-breed-specific clause defining any dog as vicious if the dog has seriously harmed a person or killed another dog.

Under the law, explained Associated Press writer Carrie Spencer, “Owners of dangerous or vicious dogs, as determined by a county dog warden, must restrain them and obtain extra liability insurance. The Ohio Supreme Court in 1991 upheld part of the law saying pit bulls are vicious by definition.”

Janice Cowan, 50, of Mogadore, argues that her German shepherd and two of the dog’s mixed-breed offspring were unjustly killed after the two mixed-breed dogs mauled neighbor Margaret Maurer, on Maurer’s property.

“Cowan was convicted two years ago of four counts of failing to restrain a vicious dog, all misdemeanors. She was sentenced to five days in jail and a \$500 fine,” Spencer wrote. The dogs were kept

chained, but “since they were considered vicious, not just dangerous, they had to be in a locked fenced yard or in a locked cage with a top,” Spencer added. A three-judge panel from the Ohio 11th District Court of Appeals rejected two of Cowan’s three claims of unjust treatment, but agreed 2-1 that Portage County violated her right of due process.

New legislation

Laws restricting or prohibiting possession of pit bull terriers and other dog breeds deemed dangerous have been in effect in Britain and the Netherlands for nearly 20 years, and have more recently been adopted in many other nations. The Israeli Agriculture Ministry on June 22, 2004 proposed a legislative ban on imports of pit bulls, Rottweilers, their mixes, and other breeds often used in dogfighting.

Breed-specific legislation has mostly been attempted at the local level in the U.S., and has usually been withdrawn or repealed through the vehement opposition of pit bull and Rottweiler breeders, the American Kennel Club, the Humane Society of the U.S., and the American SPCA.

Where maintained, the bans have been effective. Ariel Sabar of the *Baltimore Sun* reported on July 13 that a seven-year-old pit bull ban in Forestville, Maryland, coincided with a steady decline in

reported pit bull attacks, from 108 in 1996 to 71 in 2003. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** meanwhile found that among open-admission shelters in 22 U.S. cities, those in Denver had the fewest pit bulls, Rottweilers, and related mixes in custody during the several days preceding the July 4 weekend. A 20-year-old Denver ban on pit bulls was repealed by a state law against breed specific ordinances only a few weeks earlier. Denver city attorney Kory Nelson told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the city is likely to challenge the constitutionality of the state law.

The Boston city council on June 23 voted 7-4 for an ordinance requiring that pit bulls must be sterilized, and must be muzzled in public. The ordinance, opposed by the Massachusetts SPCA and Massachusetts Federation of Dog Clubs, also requires that warning signs must be posted wherever pit bulls live. It passed after incidents that within a matter of days resulted in injuries to a six-year-old, severe maulings of a dog and cat, and the police shooting of a pit bull who attacked an exterminator, an animal control officer, and a police officer, as well as killing another dog.

Salina, Kansas on June 28 banned bringing pit bulls into the city and restricted possession of those already there. “The ordinance requires that pit bulls cannot be outside unless leashed by an adult or

inside a secure kennel,” *Salina Journal* reporter Darrin Stineman told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “There is nothing about fence confinement,” Stineman said, “possibly because one of our worst attacks involved dogs digging under a fence.”

In that attack, three-year-old Caitlyn Forsberg on May 4, 2004 suffered severe facial bites from two pit bulls kept by neighbor Christopher Stone. She was rescued by her golden retriever, Osh Gosh. Salina Animal Shelter director Rose Base nominated Osh Gosh for the Lewyt Award for Heroic & Compassionate Animals, given by the North Shore Animal League America. The nomination is under review. Stone on July 14 was convicted of five related misdemeanors.

Manslaughter

Manslaughter charges were filed in June against Roddie Dumas, 29, of Charlotte, North Carolina. Dumas’ son Roddie Dumas Jr., 8, was on April 16 killed by four pit bulls in the back yard of the family home. A federal grand jury on April 27 indicted Dumas for possessing crack cocaine with intent to sell, using and carrying a firearm during a drug offense, being a felon in possession of firearms and ammunition, and intimidating and interfering with a mail carrier who tried to save the child.

Liability

San Francisco mounted police officer David Herrera in June sued San Francisco SPCA volunteer Anastasia Klafter, 27, for back injuries suffered on November 23, 2003 when her pit bull—a trained therapy dog adopted from the SF/SPCA—attacked his horse when illegally allowed to run off leash. The horse threw Herrera and kicked Klafter in the face. Another police officer shot the dog, who survived, and now by court order must be leashed and muzzled when outdoors.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court on June 9 upheld the right of police to sue the owners of dogs who injure them in the line of duty, agreeing with Milwaukee police officer Judy Cole that dog attacks should not be considered a normal occupational risk. Cole suffered severe facial bites on the job in January 2001.

On July 7 the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that a landlord cannot be held liable for the acts of a tenant’s dogs. Victim Tatum Smaxwell, then 3, suffered serious injuries from three wolf hybrids. Her landlord and grandmother Glorinda Thompson had given the dogs’ owner, Melva Bayard, permission to keep the dogs behind the victim’s home. Neighbors had reportedly complained to the Manitowoc County Sheriff’s Department about the dogs’ behavior more than 70 times in seven years.

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Chicago Anti-Cruelty Society will no longer keep dogs & cats during animal control holding period

CHICAGO, NEW YORK CITY—Chicago Anti-Cruelty Society president Gene Mueller, DVM, in early July 2004 announced that starting in November the Anti-Cruelty Society will no longer house stray or feral animals brought by the public during the five-day holding period when they can neither be adopted or killed.

Those animals will instead be redirected to the Chicago Animal Care & Control Department. Owner-surrendered pets will still be accepted, since they can be offered for rehoming right away.

“In exchange,” reported Claire Loebs Davis of *Best Friends Online*, “the Anti-Cruelty Society plans to substantially increase the number of legally adoptable animals it transfers out of animal control to its facility, and to direct more resources toward its spay/neuter, feral cat, and anti-dogfighting programs.”

The Anti-Cruelty Society already operates one of the dozen most active nonprofit sterilization clinics in the world, handling 12,000 dogs and cats in 2003.

“The Anti-Cruelty Society also plans to construct the Bruckner Animal Rehabilitation Center,” wrote Davis, “which will feature over 100 spaces for long-term rehabilitation of animals with treatable illnesses and behavior problems, as well as kittens and puppies too young to adopt.

“The Anti-Cruelty Society hopes that centralizing all strays in one city facility will help to improve Chicago’s dismal redemption rate,” Davis added. The Chicago rate of reclaim of lost pets is presently about 7%.

The Anti-Cruelty Society strategy is modeled after the strategies followed by the San Francisco SPCA (1984), American SPCA (1994), Wisconsin SPCA (1995-2000), Richmond SPCA (2001), and Pennsylvania SPCA (2002).

Each withdrew from animal control functions in order to emphasize dog and cat sterilization and rehoming.

The Pennsylvania SPCA relinquishment of the Philadelphia animal control contract came too recently for available statistics to show the impact, which typically becomes evident two to three years after the transition.

Other cities whose animal control duties were formerly handled by humane societies have achieved marked reductions in the numbers of animals received and killed, combining data from all local shelters, but animal control departments have often been bitter about the division of duties, which leaves them doing most of the killing.

The concept behind the division is that animal control agencies are limited in what they can do by what taxpayers are collectively willing to fund, which is mostly protecting people from animals. Nonprofit humane societies, funded by donations, can provide any services that they can persuade contributors to support, and tend to be able to raise much more money when they are not confused with animal control agencies.

Chicago Animal Care & Control director of program services Melanie Sobel bitterly attacked the Anti-Cruelty Society policy change in a series of lengthy e-mails.

“We are already understaffed and underfunded,” Sobel complained to Davis, “so to take in another 4,000 to 5,000 animals is going to be difficult.”

However, Chicago Animal Care & Control is now receiving about 20,000 dogs and cats fewer per year than when

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the present shelter was opened, in 1984, and about 10,000 fewer than in 1994.

Sobel’s criticisms were seconded by New York City Center for Animal Care & Control chief Ed Boks. As Phoenix/Maricopa County animal control chief, 1995-2003, Boks cut the county rate of shelter killing in half by embracing high-volume adoption and neuter/return rather than impoundment of feral cats, while the nonprofit Arizona Humane Society maintained a traditional program. Boks hopes to achieve similar results in New York City, through rescue partnerships coordinated by the Mayor’s Alliance for New York City Animals Inc., which has applied for a Maddie’s Fund grant to make the city no-kill within five years.

American SPCA president Ed Sayres on May 23 committed \$1 million per year for five years to support the Mayor’s Alliance.

Hired

James Bias is the new president of the **SPCA of Texas** in Dallas, succeeding **Warren Cox**, who left in November 2003. Bias previously headed the **Humane Society & SPCA of Bexar County** in San Antonio, **Albuquerque Animal Services**, and the **Humane Society of North Texas** in Fort Worth, and was operations director for **Citizens for Animal Protection** in Houston. Cox, running animal shelters since 1952, is now interim chief at the **Montgomery County Animal Shelter** in Dayton, Ohio.

Mike Russell, 59, was in June 2004 named president and CEO of the **World Wildlife Fund of Canada**, succeeding **Monte Hummel**, the head since 1978. Russell formerly chaired **AADCO Automotive Inc.**, and held marketing posts with **Sunoco**, **Petro Canada**, and **Shell Canada**.

More events

\$3,495 from San Francisco, inc. \$400 tax-deductible donation for s/n in Italy. Info: <www.friendsofmanycats.org> or 415-334-8036.

(continued on page 11)

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

Oct. 8-10: Healthy Lifestyle Expo, Los Angeles. Info: <www.healthylifestyleexpo.com>.

Oct. 16: National Feral Cat Day. Info: Alley Cat

TRIBUTES

In honor of the
Prophet Isaiah,
Martin de Porres,
and Empedocles.
—Brien Comerford

ON THE MADDIE’S FUND WEBSITE

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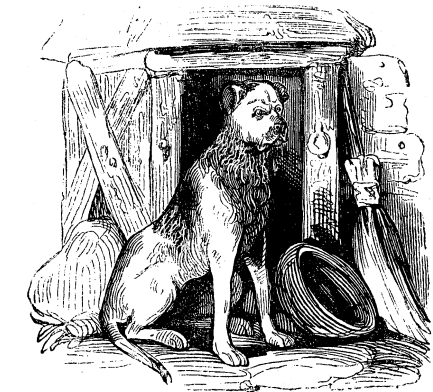
Maddie’s Tail Wag was inspired by a Miniature Schnauzer named Maddie, the frisky, energetic, loyal and loving companion of Cheryl and Dave Duffield, founders of Maddie’s Fund.

www.maddiesfund.org/help/maddies_kids

www.maddiesfund.org

Maddie’s Fund® The Pet Rescue Foundation (www.maddiesfund.org) is a family foundation endowed through the generosity of Cheryl and Dave Duffield, PeopleSoft Founder and Board Chairman. The foundation is helping to fund the creation of a no-kill nation. The first step is to help create programs that guarantee loving homes for all healthy shelter dogs and cats through collaborations with rescue groups, traditional shelters, animal control agencies and veterinarians. The next step will be to save the sick and injured pets in animal shelters nationwide. Maddie’s Fund is named after the family’s beloved Miniature Schnauzer who passed away in 1997.

Maddie’s Fund, 2223 Santa Clara Ave, Suite B, Alameda, CA 94501
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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.

AVMA BARS ASSOCIATION OF VETS FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS FROM TABLING

PHILADELPHIA—Fuming over public criticism of American Veterinary Medical Association farm animal welfare policies, AVMA executive vice president Bruce Little on July 21 barred the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights from tabling at a booth it had already reserved and paid for during the five-day AVMA annual conference, July 24-28.

AVAR vice president Holly Cheever was allowed to address a pre-conference meeting of convention delegates, but AVAR was otherwise excluded for “espousing philosophies or actions in opposition to those of the AVMA.”

Explained Cheever on the AVAR web site, “On June 21, 2004, a full-page ad ran in the *New York Times* asking, ‘Has anyone betrayed more animals than the American Veterinary Medical Association?’ The ad,” similar to one published in the April 2004 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “was sponsored by Animal Rights International, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, United Poultry Concerns, and the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights.

“While AVAR did not create the ad,” Cheever said, “we were asked if we wished to sign it, since it addressed many issues which AVAR has brought before the AVMA.

“The ad focused first,” said Cheever, “on the AVMA’s endorsement of the pregnant sow gestation crate. In 2002 the AVMA adopted a resolution approving use of gestation crates, in which the sow is confined for months in a barren metal enclosure that prevents her from moving more than a few inches from side to side. Due to membership pressure, the AVMA is currently reviewing their position on this issue.

“Second,” Cheever continued, “the ad highlights the inexplicable retention of Dr. Gregg Cutler on the AVMA’s Animal Welfare Committee, where he represents poultry welfare, despite the fact that he was shown in three separate affidavits, including his own sworn deposition, to have ordered the mass slaughter of 30,000 chickens in California by throwing them alive into a wood chipper. Needless to say, death by wood chipper is not included among the acceptable methods

listed in the 2000 *Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia*.

“Third, although AVAR has asked the AVMA to change its position on forced molting in laying hens to condemn total food withdrawal, the AVMA continues to permit the total starvation of hens for an average of 10 to 14 days to shock those who survive into a second laying season,” Cheever said. “This practice is outlawed in Europe and is condemned by our Canadian colleagues.

“Finally,” Cheever explained, “the ad cites the AVMA for its permissive attitude toward the use of the veal crate, in which a dairy calf is held immobilized for his brief life in a box no more than two feet wide while being fed an iron-deficient liquid diet, producing chronic diarrhea and the prized pale anemic flesh desired by chefs. The calves never have the opportunity to perform natural postural movements, nor can they socialize, nor do they ever have the chance to develop the normal digestion of a ruminant animal.

“We at AVAR signed onto the ad,” Cheever finished, “because we feel that it is incumbent upon the AVMA to follow its own *Principles of Veterinary Medical Ethics* (2003 revision), which specifically state that ‘Veterinarians should first consider the needs of the patients: to relieve disease, suffering, or disability while minimizing pain and fear.’”

Responded AVMA spokesperson Sharon Curtis Granskog, “Misleading and negative advertisements, such as that appearing in the June 21, 2004 edition of *The New York Times*, do nothing to augment our understanding of animal welfare. Such advertisements are less about ensuring the welfare of animals than they are about the conviction of the ad’s creators that animals should not be used for food or fiber.

“It is AVMA policy that all animals should be treated humanely, including gestating pigs, laying hens, and veal calves,” Granskog continued. “The AVMA does not endorse inhumane practices.”

Granskog said that the AVMA is reviewing its position on gestation crates.

“The AVMA sees molt induction as necessary to reduce the number of hens required to meet the nation’s demand for eggs,” Granskog said, adding that “The AVMA advocates for research into alternatives to feed withdrawal to induce molts.”

Granskog said that “The California Veterinary Medical Board and the AVMA Judicial Council investigated the allegations” that Gregg Cutler recommended woodchipping live hens. “Both bodies concluded there was insufficient evidence to support the allegations,” she said.

Representing about 3,000 veterinary members, most of whom also belong to the AVMA, AVAR has tabled at AVMA conferences almost every year since 1987—but not without previous friction.

“The AVMA decision contradicts the AVMA written policy that veterinarians are encouraged to participate in humane activities and that members of the association ‘should strive to understand and respect’ the views of others in matters involving animal welfare,” said an AVAR press release.

The AVMA, founded in 1863, represents about 70,000 veterinarians. Nearly half work in agribusiness or animal research, and many of the small animal practitioners do cosmetic procedures that AVAR opposes, including declawing, tail-docking, and ear-cropping.

AVAR was founded in 1981 by Neil Wolff, DVM, and Nedim Buyukmihci, VMD, in part to push the AVMA and state affiliates toward taking more progressive positions on the treatment of animals.

One noteworthy early conflict between AVAR and the vet establishment came when the Pennsylvania Veterinary Medical Association refused to oppose the Hegins pigeon shoot, held on Labor Day from 1934 until 1998. The shoot ended after the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled in 1999 that participants could be prosecuted for cruelty.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

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AWARDS & HONORS

Aryenish Birdie of Kansas City has received the 14th annual **Bill Rosenberg Award**, presented by the **Farm Animal Reform Movement** for outstanding work toward farm animal liberation by a teenager. Past winners have included **Mike Markarian** (1992), now president of the **Fund for Animals; Students for Animal Protection** founder **Marc Freligh** (1995); actor **Danny Seo** (1996), now a major donor to Korean animal welfare work; **Compassion Over Killing** cofounder **Paul Shapiro** (1998); **Student Animal Rights Alliance** founder **Patrick Kwan** (2000); and **Mercy for Animals** founder **Nathan Runkle** (2001).

Point Coupee Animal Shelter cofounder **Ellen Mauck**, 79, of Jarro, Louisiana, was on July 9, 2004 named “Humanitarian of the Year” by the **Humane Society of Louisiana**. Involved in animal rescue since early childhood, also legendary for her love of riding powerful motorcycles, Mauck was a longtime welder for **Caterpillar Inc.** in Springfield, Illinois, inspired by the World War II poster figure “Rosie the Riveter.” In 1992 Mauck was among the charter subscribers to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

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August 16-20: Volunteer Programs that Really Work

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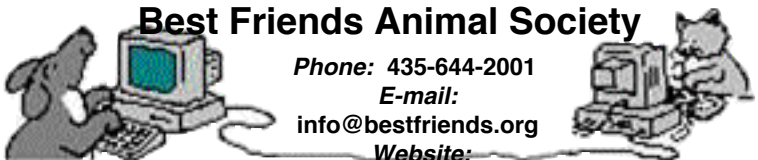
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No radio talk of Reno rodeo

RENO—The first rule of journalism is “get both sides,” but trying to do it cost KPTT-630 Radio sales manager and talk show host Lee Adams his job on June 28, 2004.

A 28-year veteran of radio work, employed by KPTT since December 2000, Adams learned on June 25 while preparing for his weekly Friday afternoon talk show that the Reno Rodeo was ending that evening, and that Steve Hindi, founder of the animal advocacy group SHARK, has done extensive documentation of animal abuse at rodeos.

“I telephoned Hindi and invited him to participate in the show,” Adams told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “I then learned that Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association animal welfare coordinator Cindy Schoenholtz was in Reno, tracked her down, and invited her to be on the show.

“When I informed her that I would also have Hindi, she told me she would have to clear it with her superiors at the PRCA. Within an hour she cancelled her appearance. I then got a call from my boss, general manager Dave Wilt of Lotus Radio in Reno.”

Lotus owns 26 radio stations in California, Arizona, Texas, and Nevada. Among them is the official Reno Rodeo station.

“Wilt was very upset,” Adams continued, “demanding to know whose idea it was to put an animal rights activist on the air. Since Schoenholtz had just cancelled and I wanted to have both sides, I told him that I wouldn’t put Hindi on the air, and he hung up.

“First thing Monday morning, Wilt called me into his office. He told me that there was ‘absolutely no possible way’ that I could justify what I did, and that I would never be on the air for KPTT again, ever.”

The conversation ended with Adams’ resignation.

“We’re just a small little radio station that doesn’t do a lot of controversial talk,” Wilt told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, denying that anyone pressured him to take Adams off the air. “We don’t have a staff lawyer or anyone here with journalistic experience. I didn’t have any advance warning. I found out about this just half an hour before air time when someone from the PRCA called and said their guest wouldn’t be available.”

The Terminator kills proposal to terminate animals sooner

SACRAMENTO—“I realized last night that I made a mistake on the budget,” California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger admitted at a hastily convened June 26 press conference. “My daughter called me. I have reinstated the six-day waiting period for lost animals,” Schwarzenegger said.

Schwarzenegger spoke 24 hours after media revealed that his fiscal 2004-2005 budget included repealing the 1968 Hayden Act. Humane organizations responded almost immediately, but irate individual citizens were already flooding the Capitol with messages of protest.

The Hayden Act requires shelters to hold impounded animals for at least six business days before killing them, unless they are deemed incurably injured, ill, or vicious. The Hayden Act also requires that impounded animals be scanned for microchip identification, and bars animal abusers from adopting shelter animals within three years of conviction.

Schwarzenegger had initially endorsed a December 2003 recommendation by the California Legislative Analyst’s Office that the holding time for dogs and cats be cut back to 72 hours, the pre-Hayden requirement, and that there be no required holding time at all for small mammals, reptiles, and livestock. Facing a budget deficit of \$15 billion, the Legislative Analyst’s Office advised that repealing the Hayden Act could save the state \$10 million a year in reimbursements paid to animal control shelters.

When introduced, the Hayden Act was opposed by many animal control agencies, especially in the southern half of the state. The proposed repeal was strongly endorsed by PETA, but other former critics of the act rallied to defend it.

Repealing Hayden “is not the way to address the serious financial concerns of the state,” said Humane Society of the U.S. director of sheltering issues Kate Pullen.

Marin Humane Society spokesperson Sheri Cardo told John M. Hubbell of the *San Francisco Chronicle* that MHS and many other shelters would probably continue to operate as if the Hayden Act was in effect.

Maddie’s Fund executive director Richard Avanzino, who championed the passage of the Hayden Act while he was president of the San Francisco SPCA, told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the support for the bill from former opponents was among the most encouraging experiences he had enjoyed in 28

years of leading humane organizations.

“People were surprised,” Avanzino said. “They found out that the public supports saving animals’ lives.”

Said Animal Legislative Action Network director Rich McLellan, M.D., “The governor changed his mind because [Californians] put their personal lives aside for just long enough to bring state government to a momentary standstill while the governor tried to figure out what happened. An aide with many years of experience in the Capitol said, ‘No one has ever seen anything like it.’”

Pro-animal coalitions organize to seek new laws in Egypt, Canada

Ten Egyptian animal charities on June 21, 2004 formed the **Egyptian Federation for Animal Welfare**, electing attorney **Ahmed El Sherbiny** to be founding chair. “Ahmed is also the chair of the **Egyptian Society of Animal Friends** and the driving force behind creation of the federation,” ESAF volunteer **Robert Blumberg** told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “The Federation’s initial mission is, by invitation, to help draft Egypt’s first comprehensive animal welfare legislation. The strength of the Federation will now be used to help push the law through the legislative process.” Contact EFAW c/o Blumberg, <blumberg@attglobal.net>.

The Canadian Horse Defense Coalition is “a collective of national groups that have joined forces to ban the slaughter of equines for human consumption in Canada, as well as the export of live horses for the same purpose,” says founder **Sinikka Crosland**. Crosland in 2003 formed the **Women’s Health and Ethics Coalition** “to bring further attention to the health, humane, and environmental concerns surrounding the use of Prempro and Premarin,” and to seek “an end to the manufacture and export” of all products made from pregnant mare’s urine. In 2002-2003 Crosland led the opposition to the Ken Turcot Memorial Gopher Derby, a killing contest held to raise funds for the **Saskatoon Wildlife Federation**. The event was not held in 2004. Contact Crosland c/o P.O. Box 26097, Westbank, British Columbia, V4T 2G3, Canada; 250-768-4803; <info@defendhorsescanada.org>; <www.defendhorsescanada.org>.

Alley Cat Allies

Best Friends Animal Society has several job openings for the national No More Homeless Pets campaign. Details:
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Wolves to lose federal shield in eastern U.S.

FOREST LAKE, Minnesota—U.S. Interior Secretary Gail Norton on July 16, 2004 announced that gray wolves are no longer threatened, as a species, from Maine to the Dakotas, and will no longer be federally protected in the eastern U.S. after this year. A 120-day public comment period and review of the comments will precede the formal declaration of recovery.

Gray wolves were downlisted from “endangered” to “threatened” status in 2003, except for Mexican gray wolves, who are still being reintroduced in the Southwest. There are now about 2,400 gray wolves in Minnesota, 370 in Wisconsin, and 360 in Michigan. Mange and parvovirus are believed to have cut the Minnesota population by about 500 in recent years.

Defenders of Wildlife, the Wolf Conservation Center, and National Wildlife Federation denounced the end of federal protection as “shortsighted,” since it will mean no wolf restoration efforts in Maine and upstate New York, which are believed to have viable habitat and adequate prey.

Declaring wolves “recovered” will allow states to open wolf hunting seasons. Norton made her recovery announcement at the Wildlife Science Center, home to 41 captive wolves. Founded in 1976 as a federally funded wolf recovery habitat, the Wildlife Science Center became an independent nonprofit institution in 1991. It lists as major sponsors a casino and the Gardner Mountain hunting and fishing camp.

Norton potentially exposed wolves to hunting just six weeks after Ontario natural resources minister David Ramsay banned hunting, chasing, and trapping either wolves or coyotes in Algonquin National Park, the largest protected wild wolf habitat in the eastern half of North America. The 200 remaining Algonquin wolves have been protected by a hunting moratorium since 2001. Coyotes are protected too because hunters and trappers who kill wolves often claim to have been pursuing coyotes. Ironically, wolves also hunt coyotes. A leading conservationist argument for wolf reintroduction is that wolves may reduce predation on livestock by thinning the coyote population.

Coyotes are said to be more likely than wolves to hunt livestock. Montana Department of Agriculture data records state that coyotes killed 11,800 sheep and lambs in 2003; disease killed 8,200; adverse weather killed 6,300; eagles killed 1,200; foxes killed 1,000; bears killed 800; and wolves killed 500.

Defenders of Wildlife has since 1986 compensated ranchers near Yellowstone National Park for livestock lost to wolves and grizzly bears, but quit paying for sheep killed by grizzlies in May 2004 to try to discourage sheep herders from bringing their flocks into grizzly habitat.

Wolves were reintroduced to the Yellowstone region in 1995-1996. At the end of 2003 there were 761 wolves in the region. The wolves had killed 301 cows, including 64 in 2003, and 207 wolves had been killed for attacking livestock, including 59 in 2003 and 46 in 2002.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service wolf recovery coordinator Carter Niemeyer announced on July 22, 2004 that the entire nine-wolf Cook Pack had been exterminated after killing 90 sheep during the preceding year near McCall, Idaho.

Altogether, the 400 wolves in 37 Idaho packs killed 118 sheep, 13 calves, and six guard dogs in 2003.

France to cull, too

The estimated 37 to 55 wolves surviving in the southern Alps of France are soon to be culled to protect sheep, French ecology minister Serge Lepeltier announced on July 19. Entering Mercantour National Park from Italy in 1992, the wolves are blamed for killing 2,800 sheep in 2002, 2,177 sheep in 2003, and for driving a flock of 140 sheep over a cliff near Beauvezet in Alpes-des-Haute-Provence on July 13.

Originally proposing to kill up to seven wolves, Lepeltier authorized the killing of four, after catching flak from the Society for the Protection of Animals and the France Nature Environment Federation.

Wolves are protected in Europe by the Berne Convention of 1979 and the European Union habitat agreement of 1992, but limited anti-predation culls are allowed.

Another investigator sues Friends of Animals

ANIMAL PEOPLE on July 14 received a copy of a lawsuit alleging “gender and sexual orientation discrimination and retaliation” recently filed against Friends of Animals, FoA president Priscilla Feral, and FoA Washington D.C. office director Bill Dollinger by Virginia Leone Bollinger, who was FoA director of investigations from May 2001 to November 2003.

The lawsuit itemizes 10 claims of alleged abusive behavior by Dollinger, and charges that FoA president Priscilla Feral failed to protect Bollinger from his actions.

“FoA, Dollinger, and Feral deny the allegations and believe the claims are entirely unfounded,” FoA operations director Bob Orabona told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “The court has already dismissed the claims against Feral,” which overlapped the case against FoA. “As the matter is pending litigation,” Orabona added, “we decline to comment further.”

Bollinger worked for PETA from 1986 to 1993, including five years as an investigator and one year as chief investigator, before becoming director of investigations for the Humane Society of the U.S.

In August 1995 Bollinger and former PETA and HSUS legal investigator Cristobel Block sued then-HSUS vice president for investigations David Wills for alleged sexual battery. Wills, widely seen as successor-in-waiting to then-HSUS president John Hoyt, was fired two months later, was sued by HSUS in a case parallel to the Bollinger/Block case, and was convicted of embezzling from HSUS. Wills plea-bargained a sentence of six months in detention. The civil suits were settled out of court.

Bollinger at FoA occupied the same position and office in Washington D.C. as Carroll Cox, who reported similar conflicts with Dollinger. Cox now heads the Hawaii organization EnviroWatch. He joined FoA after 20 years as a special investigator for the California Department of Fish & Game and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. With FoA for less than five months, Cox was fired in August 1997. In September 1999 the Washington D.C. Department of Human Rights and Local Business Development found “probable cause” to believe that FoA violated his rights. FoA chose to try the case in federal court, where it is pending.

HAPS is back at work in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA—The Homeless Animal Protection Society of Ethiopia has survived six months of bureaucratic attack by proponents of killing street dogs, cofounders Efre Legese and Hana Kifle e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on July 5, 2004.

“After all the pressure to destroy us and HAPS through misinformation became exposed,” Legese and Kifle wrote, “about 98% of all the higher officials, the local community, and the staff of Bale Mountains National Park promised to stand beside us and help in any way they can. We pray for longer life and health so that we can stop the suffering of homeless dogs here in Ethiopia.”

In June 2004, Legese explained, “The Oromiya Civil Service commission law court decided that we should return to our work, with all our salaries paid since the day we were suspended unjustly,” in January 2004.

Oromiya Rural Land and Natural Resource Authority director Siraaj Bakkalii Shaffee refused to accept the verdict, Legese said, and tried to have Legese and Kifle arrested. Legese and Kifle turned themselves in to the Bale Zone Police Department, who found that the court had already dismissed the charges. Radio Ethiopia amplified the outcome.

Legese and Kifle were suspended from their jobs at Bale Mountains National Park without pay, and were later sent notices of dismissal, after they told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** and Radio Ethiopia reporter Aschalew Getachew about the delayed and tactically inept response of the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organization and Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Programme to a rabies outbreak. Legese was the Bale Mountains National Park acting head of finance and administration. Kifle, the first female to hold a high post at the park, was head of the development and protection section.

The EWCP, sponsored by the Born Free Foundation and the World Wildlife Fund, began sterilizing and vaccinating pets and working dogs in the villages near Bale in 1999. Legese and Kifle helped.

In March 2001 Legese argued in **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that sterilization and vaccination should be extended to homeless dogs as well. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett helped Legese and Kifle to form HAPS, to seek funding to sterilize and vaccinate homeless dogs on their own. Bartlett also helped them to obtain training at Dogs Trust in London, the 2002 International Companion Animal Welfare Conference, and the 2003 All Africa Humane Education Summit.

The EWCP quit sterilizing and vaccinating dogs at Bale in July 2003, claiming that

there were no homeless dogs in the region. In five years, according to the EWCP annual reports, it had vaccinated 1,475 dogs total. In October 2003, after controversy over the rabies outbreak developed, the EWCP claimed to have vaccinated 2,000 to 2,500 dogs per year.

The rabies outbreak was first reported by Kifle, who in August 2003 photographed an Ethiopian wolf with an apparent bite wound to her head. The wolf was 25 miles outside any known wolf habitat and acting strangely. Believing the wolf to be rabid, Kifle notified her superiors.

The EWCP and Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organization did not acknowledge the rabies outbreak until mid-October 2003. By then it had spread to street dogs and livestock. As well as introducing oral vaccination of the endangered wolves, the EWCP and EWCO recommended shooting homeless dogs.

ANIMAL PEOPLE in November 2003 published Kifle’s photo of the suspected rabid wolf, plus one of a series of photos obtained by Legese of officials shooting at dogs as they fled into the Bale Mountains National Park interior—toward the wolves.

Radio Ethiopia soon afterward affirmed the same essentials.

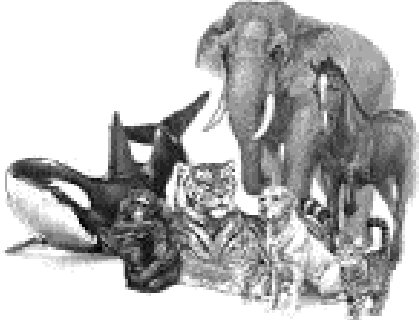
“We have shown that it is impossible to protect the Ethiopian wolf by vaccinating and neutering only owned dogs while poisoning and shooting the homeless dogs,” Legese said. “This activity was not effective at all. We pointed out that it may cause the mass death of the endangered wolves. Deaths have already happened. HAPS plans to secure the wolves from extinction by filling the gap in protection from rabies resulting from the omission of homeless dogs from the EWCP project implementation.”

The retaliatory firings of Legese and Kifle eventually alerted public officials, news media, and the judiciary, Legese said, that “The EWCP is a non-governmental organization which has no legal status in Ethiopia, and has apparently filed no document which shows its work, financial and material activities. The EWCP employees have had no work permits and never paid taxes until the past few months.

“No one,” Legese continued, “has a clear record about what the Bale Rabies Control Project has done.” Accordingly, Legese said, the Ethiopian Ministry of Justice has begun an investigation of the activities of the EWCP.

The EWCP was founded by Argentinian biologist Claudio Sillero, who since 2002 has been conservation director for the Born Free Foundation. Sillero was succeeded as EWCP chief by Stuart Williams. The EWCO animal health team leader is Fekadu Shiferaw, DVM.

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Non-surgical sterilization wait goes on with hope & frustration (from page one)

experiments.

Agreed University of Florida at Gainesville researcher Megan K. Ross, “Although pZP is an effective immunocontraceptive antigen in many species, pZP is ineffective in the cat.”

But Pohajdak and others are unwilling to abandon the idea.

“Feline ZP proteins might be different from the ZP of other mammals in critical ways,” Pohajdak reasoned.

This is suggested by the ability of domestic cats to bear litters of kittens in which each kitten has a different father. Most mammals cannot bear litters with multiple fathers.

Pohajdak and collaborators have now identified “regions that are unique to feline ZP” that “play a significant role in sperm binding and fertilization.”

Concluded Pohajdak, “The development of a successful ZP-based vaccine for cats requires a tailored suite of antigens based on the unique properties of feline ZP.”

Katarina Jewgenow, deputy director of the Institute of Zoo & Wildlife Research in Berlin, Germany, described an apparently successful attempt to use feline zona pellucida

in a recent experiment undertaken as part of a neuter/return project at the Tschernogolova research station near Moscow, Russia.

“Gonads from domestic cats were purchased from local veterinary clinics to obtain ovarian oocytes and epididymal spermatozoa,” Jewgenow related.

Nine cats were treated, released, and then recaptured and surgically spayed six months later. Investigation of the tissues removed during spaying found that “all female cats copulated successfully,” Jewgenow said. Three cats were pregnant, three were in a condition called psuedo-pregnancy, and two had recently ovulated.

“Considering individual variations of immune response, the investigated vaccine design was effective,” Jewgenow concluded.

However, the initially promising results must be confirmed and followed up with tests involving much larger numbers of cats, Jewgenow stipulated.

pZP in dogs

Trials of pZP-based immunocontraceptives in dogs have been only slightly more encouraging than the trials in cats.

Hugh Wheir, DVM, reported on pZP trials he has conducted in connection with sterilizing animals on a nonprofit basis in Mexico, South Africa, and Native American reservations in the U.S. southwest. In 1989 Wheir formed a nonprofit umbrella for his work called the Animal Alliance, one of many U.S.-based nonprofits using variants of the same name. Wheir was among the first veterinarians to field-test Neutersol, beginning in 1991. His pZP experience, however, has been less promising.

In South Africa, Wheir explained, “out of six dogs bred, four dogs conceived and two did not. It appears that the immunogenicity of the recombinant protein needs to be enhanced to achieve a higher level of antibodies,” Wheir theorized.

Jeffrey Harris of Zonagen Inc. was

less optimistic.

“One of the original goals at Zonagen was to develop products using recombinant pZP proteins as antigens in an immunocontraceptive vaccine for dogs and cats. Most of the pZP preparations produced no effect. That is, all of the animals in most [test] groups quickly became pregnant,” Harris said.

Two dog trials produced results that encouraged Zonagen to continue immunocontraceptive research in primates, seeking an immunocontraceptive for human use. At this point this appears to be perhaps easier to achieve. Zonagen is no longer working on immunocontraceptives for dogs and cats.

“A transient antigen-dependent infertility is produced by any DNA,” University of California at Davis pathology professor Gary H. Rhodes reported, based on results from a mouse study. “A long-term, probably permanent infertility results from vaccination with plasmids containing ZP genes. It appears that transient infertility induced by DNA also occurs in dogs, but that longterm antigen-specific infertility will be more difficult to achieve.”

What’s anti-GnRH?

Several other approaches to immunocontraception are under study. Among them, the use of anti-gonadotropin-releasing hormones (anti-GnRH) may have particular promise in applications for cats.

Henry Baker, director of the Scott-Ritchey Research Center at the Auburn University College of Veterinary Medicine in Georgia, described several anti-GnRH trials.

“All six [adult female] cats” used in one trial “remained contracepted through the end of the 38-week study period and no lapses in contraception were noted,” Baker said. “Estrus behavior was absent.”

Ten three-month-old kittens were vaccinated in another trial, including five males and five females. Their reproductive

organs did not develop during the four to five months that they were kept under observation.

Among the males, Baker said, “All vaccinated kittens failed to develop obvious secondary sex characteristics, including large jowls, broad neck, thick skin, and penile spines. Fighting behavior was noted to be absent in vaccinated cats, whereas group-housed control cats had to be separated due to inter-male aggression. Surgical castration performed at the conclusion of the study period revealed severely atrophic testicles in all vaccinated cats. In one cat, only one testicle could be identified at the time of castration, but both testicles were present at the time of initial immunization.”

Metamorphix Canada Inc. bioevaluation unit head Sarah Robbins reported parallel findings from an anti-GnRH experiment on 15 cats. Unlike many other conference presenters, who concluded their presentations with slides of their test subjects, now happy and healthy in homes, Robbins described “post-mortem examination” of two male and two female cats “at completion of the in-life portion of the study.”

Delivery research

Stephen M. Boyle of the Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine acknowledged the potential efficacy of anti-GnRH approaches, but noted that, “The delivery of these vaccines to untrappable feral cats represents a unique challenge. The ability to deliver these vaccines as an additive to food placed in the surroundings of the feral cat would be a means to contracept them if several hurdles could be overcome. These include choosing a form of the vaccine suitable for oral delivery and targeting the vaccine to cats and not other species.”

Boyle and team have experimented with using both the *salmonella typhimurium* bacterium and the vaccinia virus as immunocontraceptive delivery systems for zona pellu-

(continued on page 16)



(M.C.)

PetCo tests adopting out rabbits instead of selling them

SAN DIEGO—In lieu of selling rabbits, four PetCo stores in the Minneapolis area have begun offering rabbits for adoption from the Minnesota House Rabbit Society.

Since 1965 PetCo has offered dogs and cats for adoption from shelters, instead of selling puppies and kittens from breeders. PETsMART has done likewise from inception in 1986. Neither chain, however, has felt before that rescue groups for small mammals, birds, and reptiles could provide a sufficiently reliable supply of animals to enable the stores to hold market share.

The test of rabbit adoptions brought PetCo some good publicity in an otherwise difficult year, including a PETA pledge to boycott PetCo until it quits selling animals.

Settling suits brought by five California communities, PetCo in May 2004 agreed to pay a total of \$711,754 in fines and investigative costs for allegedly neglecting animal care and overcharging customers, and to spend at least \$202,500 to improve store equipment.

In January 2004 Texas district judge Darlene Byrne ordered PetCo to pay \$47,000 to Carol Schuster of Austin, including \$10,000 each for emotional anguish, loss of companionship, and punitive damages. Schuster’s miniature schnauzer had escaped from a PetCo employee while being walked after grooming, and was killed by a car.

The verdict was overturned in June by the Texas 3rd Court of Appeals, upholding an 1893 precedent limiting damages for the loss of a dog to material costs plus legal expenses.

Schuster’s attorney told *Veterinary Practice News* that the case will be taken to the Texas Supreme Court.

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Non-surgical sterilization wait continues with new hopes & frustrations *(from page 16)*

estrus, of infertility, and of safety. Consciously or unconsciously, owners back off from 'taking away sex' irreversibly.

"Sponsors may invest in this kind of product," i.e. reversible and appealing to keepers of purebred pets who may eventually want their pets to breed, Joechle predicted.

Joechle was not optimistic that significant corporate funding or veterinary enthusiasm would develop for low-priced, long-lasting contraceptive products, suitable for high-volume use in street dogs and feral cats.

"The future will belong to products which will return pets at regular intervals to the clinician's office," Joechle insisted. "This will allow the creation of an entire pet wellness program around these visits, for the benefit of all parties."

Funding crunch

While Joechle may actually have described the past more than the future, a gulf in outlook was evident throughout the Breckenridge conference between humane interests and the interests of for-profit veterinarians and the pharmaceutical industry.

The for-profit sector as yet has little interest in developing inexpensive, long-lasting or permanent immunocontraceptives and chemosterilants, but may perceive an interest in patenting applicable discoveries to keep cheap competition off the market.

That means further research and development must be funded by the nonprofit sector. But the handful of foundations that make grants to humane work have just a fraction of the resources of the veterinary pharmaceutical industry, and have relatively little experience at funding research and development of any kind.

Summarized Kenneth A. Scott Charitable Trust executive director Richard Obermanns, "Approximately 10 prominent animal protection foundations and other charitable funders gave tangible support to research and development of non-surgical contraception or sterilization products for companion animals or wildlife from 2001 to date.

"Seven supported research for dogs or cats, five supported research for wildlife species, and three did both," Obermanns continued. "Their total charitable funding commitments from 2001 to date are estimated at between two and three million dollars, tapering to the low end of this range currently due to diminished foundation resources and the withdrawal of several funders.

"These figures," Obermanns said, "indicate the need to attract charitable dollars from new sources. The foundations now funding such work remain pinched, with assets still below pre-2001 levels, and existing commitments to other hard-pressed humane organizations. Cultivating new sources will require a marketing strategy all its own," Obermanns predicted.

"Impediments may include ethical concerns about research, even that which is intended to benefit animals, and a different 'culture of funding' surrounding university-based projects vs. grass-roots humane organi-

zations," Obermanns said. He pointed out that funding animal-related projects does not have high status in philanthropic circles.

In general, university research requires budgets far larger than the grants usually made by foundations that fund humane work. Very few university projects operate on budgets of less than \$10,000, but few humane foundations make larger grants, or have the endowment income to be able to make many larger grants, even if they stop making grants for everything else that they currently fund.

Winning approval

Just meeting the regulatory requirements necessary to use a new immunocontraceptive or chemosterilant could cost several hundred thousand dollars, after completing the development work.

David Petrick, a veterinarian and attorney with extensive experience in implementing U.S. and European Union regulations, explained the procedures.

Both the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Food and Drug Administration have relevant regulatory responsibilities. The USDA and FDA coordinate their examination of new products through an interagency memorandum of understanding.

"When a product for pet contraception starts through the approval process, the specific targeted claim will have a huge impact on the program of development," Petrick advised. Regulatory considerations will include the safety of both the animals for whom the product is intended and humans who may have contact with it, including in the manufacturing process; the efficiency of the product; the duration of the effects; and the reversibility of the effects, Petrick said

"Just as important as the demonstration of safety and effectiveness will be the data showing that the product can be manufactured consistently and under strict control," Petrick emphasized. "The facility that will produce the final product will need to be approved by either the FDA or the USDA, and will need to be capable of producing batches on a consistent basis, meeting the manufacturing regulations for the respective agency.

"Sponsors must seek a collaborative effort with the regulators," Petrick said. "This is especially important when dealing with unique molecules, or when moving into claims that have not been approved by the agency in the past, as is the case with most pet contraceptives."

Petrick suggested that the introduction of user fees for product review and approval will expedite the U.S. regulatory process. Under the Animal Drug User Fee Act of 2003, the FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine anticipates charging annual fees of about \$20,000 for product sponsors, \$15,000 for manufacturing facilities, \$6,000 for each product, and \$30,000 for each supplement.

"In return for these new revenue streams," Petrick said, "CVM has committed to Congress that they will improve their review times and become more efficient."

"Registration fees have been a fact of life in the European Union and various other countries around the world for decades. [FDA] user fees for the human pharmaceutical industry are orders of magnitude higher, and have been in place for several years."

Going abroad

Using a new immunocontraceptive or chemosterilant outside the U.S. will require going through still more agencies.

"The regulatory framework is in constant evolution," said Cyton Biosciences Ltd. founder Raymond Harding. "Just about the only thing that remains true over the years is that the task will only get harder. The regulatory framework of veterinary medicines in Europe follows the human example. Indeed, as far as data chemistry, manufacture, and control are concerned, there are no differ-



Dogs at the Association for Small Animal Protection shelter near Beijing. (Kim Bartlett)

ences. When it comes to safety and efficacy, the principles are comparable, though the data requirements for products for companion animals are significantly less than for food animals and for products intended for humans.

"Certain of the data requirements are being harmonized between regions of the world," Harding added, noting cooperation among the regulatory agencies serving the U.S., E.U., and Japan. "This means that when certain data on chemistry, manufacture, and control, safety, and clinical efficacy are generated to meet the requirements" of any of the participating agencies, "those data will be satisfactory for submission virtually throughout the world. Clearly, this can simplify the development program for any veterinary medicinal product. This will avoid the need to repeat expensive clinical trials on products for contraception in companion animals.

"Safety data requirements in Europe are more onerous than in the U.S.," Harding opined. "Since the objective will be to treat healthy animals, no adverse effect of any kind will be tolerated. If repeat treatment is to be recommended, say annually, this could lead to long-term safety studies.

"A major difference between the U.S. and Europe," Harding said, "is that safety to the [human] user must be demonstrated in Europe," to an extent going beyond the parallel U.S. requirements.

"For a product to be administered parenterally," Harding explained, "the safety of possible accidental self-injection will have to be demonstrated. In the case of a product to be administered orally, care will have to be taken to minimize risk to children who may be exposed to it. In the case of a product that is released into the environment for reproduction control in wild or feral animals, there will need to be extensive data to show safety to wildlife. This will be comparable to the work on environmental safety that has been carried out in, for example, the case of oral vaccination of foxes and raccoons against rabies.

"It will not be enough to simply propose a dose that is effective," Harding warned. "It must be shown to be the lowest effective dose. This will be difficult for immunological approaches, since an all-or-nothing response is frequently encountered."

Big-group role?

Four years ago, in June 2000, four of the founders of the Alliance for Contraception in Cats & Dogs met for the first time at a Spay USA conference at Bentley College in Massachusetts.

Stephen Boyle, Brenda Griffin of Auburn University, Terry Nett of Colorado State University, and Julie Levy of the University of Florida at Gainesville dazzled an audience of humane workers with the hope that new chemosterilants and immunocontraceptives would be on the market within as little as two years. The new products would be inexpensive, injectible, and permanent, ideal for sterilizing street dogs and feral cats, even in places where there are no veterinarians.

Two months later

the ACCD formed in Blacksburg, Virginia, at a meeting sponsored by the Geraldine Dodge Foundation, convened by Boyle and hosted by Virginia Technical University.

Reality arrived at the First International Symposium on Non-surgical Contraceptive Methods for Pet Population Control, held at Pine Mountain, Georgia, in 2002.

"A commercialized alternative to surgical castration or ovario-hysterectomy for either dogs or cats" may still be 10 years away, AlcheraBio senior partner Linda Rhodes, DVM, warned the delegates.

In fact, Neutersol was only one year away. But nothing else is really close.

Whether any of the other promising approaches will be available sooner than Rhodes predicted, none of the Breckenridge speakers cared to speculate.

Of note, however, is that the number of senior representatives of the half dozen richest humane organizations in the world who attended the Breckenridge conference was about five times larger than the number of low-ranking field representatives who attended the 2000 Spay USA conference in Bentley.

The American SPCA and Massachusetts SPCA each sent a vice president to Breckenridge. The Humane Society of the U.S. sent two, including chief of staff Andrew Rowan, and sent a team of field representatives as well. The Royal SPCA and International Fund for Animal Welfare attended, apparently for the first time.

PETsMART Charities and the North Shore Animal League America, sponsor of Spay USA, have always been involved.

The top researchers now have the attention of the leading organizations in raising funds from the public, and senior executives of those organizations have now heard from the researchers why the for-profit sector is not emphasizing development of immunocontraceptives and chemosterilants to help street dogs and feral cats.

Ahead, the nonprofit executives must decide if they will step in, risking the wrath of adamant opponents of any kind of animal research, betting that donors will understand and respond to the opportunity to produce faster, cheaper ways of reducing dog and cat overpopulation.

All of them have made similar commitments before. HSUS was an early funder of Neutersol development, and has long supported immunocontraceptive research involving deer and wild horses. The Massachusetts SPCA was instrumental in validating and popularizing early-age surgical sterilization.

Marvin Mackie, DVM, likened the struggle to introduce alternatives to surgical sterilization to the 15-year battle to persuade fellow vets to accept early-age sterilization. In either situation, changing the paradigm required funding science. After the MSPCA did the science, at Angell Memorial Hospital, early-age sterilization won the endorsement of all of the major veterinary associations, with ripple effects felt around the world. —M.C.

Raccoon rabies spreads to Cape Cod, Rhode Island

YARMOUTH, EAST PROVIDENCE—Massachusetts state budget cuts that reduced funding for oral anti-rabies vaccination of raccoons from \$209,000 in 2001 to just \$60,000 in 2004 left the Cape Cod Rabies Task Force nearly penniless at the end of June. Rabies first hit raccoons in Massachusetts in 1992, but a decade of successful vaccination kept the disease from jumping the Cape Cod Canal until March 2004. Twenty-two rabid raccoons were found in four Cape Cod towns by June 13.

The rabies outbreak also hit Rhode Island. The East Providence Animal Shelter on May 6 reportedly impounded five raccoons, in violation of protocol; left them with a foster family for a month; and then exposed them to a sixth raccoon who was found acting strangely at a golf course.

That raccoon turned out to be rabid. All of the raccoons were killed. At least 46 people who handled the raccoons were given post-exposure vaccination.

Raccoon rabies spread into the northeast from the mid-Atlantic states after a group of coonhunters and trappers translocated 3,500 raccoons from a rabies-endemic part of Florida to the Great Smokies and Appalachia in 1976.



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USAid pushes Zimbabwean “wise use”

Robert Mugabe, an avowed Marxist just a few years earlier, seduced the Reagan and George H. Bush administrations by turning conservation over almost entirely to the private sector.

In practice, that meant hunting lodges situated on glorified game ranches called “conservancies.”

Mugabe got out of it CAMPFIRE, the Communal Areas Management Program for Indigenous Resources, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development since 1989. Receiving close to \$40 million from USAid, cumulatively, CAMPFIRE has raised about \$2.5 million per year in revenue, mostly from trophy hunts, and has functioned as a slush fund for paying off well-placed members of the Zimbabwe African National Union–Patriotic Front, Mugabe’s revolutionary army turned political party, ZANU-PF for short.

Property rights?

Committed to the sanctity of private property, the Center for Private Conservation and Competitive Enterprise Institute might be a bit embarrassed by now—but do not seem to be. The November 2000 U.S. election was still most of a year away when Mugabe began allowing mobs of “war veterans” to seize farms and conservancies belonging to people of European and Asian descent, slaughtering and eating livestock, poaching and snaring wildlife until there was no more

Ranking ZANU-PF officials soon began taking property themselves.

That continues. “The security of



Oryx: hunted out of the wild. (Kim Bartlett)

workers and wildlife at Hippo Pools Wilderness Camp is under serious threat from poachers and suspected ZANU-PF activists who are wreaking havoc in the camp, allegedly in cahoots with National Parks employees,” reported Munyaradzi Wasosa of *The Zimbabwe Independent* in early July 2004.

Iain Jarvis of the Harare-based Wilderness Africa Trust leases Hippo Pools from the Mufurudzi Safari Area. The safari area belongs to Zimbabwe National Parks.

Jarvis manages Hippo Pools as a no-hunting wildlife observation area, but told *The Zimbabwe Independent* that Mufurudzi game warden Cloud Masaraure has conflicting plans for it. Since October 2003, Jarvis said, Masaraure has four times sent ZANU-PF youth and local poachers to intimidate camp workers and tourists.

The goal appears to be to force Jarvis out, effect a quick takeover, and exploit the wildlife and other resources as much as possible before Mugabe, age 80, either dies or is ousted, leaving Zimbabwe in chaos. Those with money in numbered foreign bank accounts will likely fare best.

Zimbabwe land minister John Nkomo encouraged such seizures on June 8, telling the state-owned *Zimbabwe Herald* that the Mugabe regime, after dispossessing land owners of more than 42,000 square miles of former commercial farmland and game reserves during the past five years, would soon abolish land ownership.

Leases on wildlife conservancies would be limited to 25 years, Nkomo said.

“This will mark the end of private conservation in Zimbabwe,” Movement for Democratic Change finance spokesperson Eddie Cross predicted, mourning the national loss of \$50 million U.S. per year in hunting and ecotourism revenue.

“It will take 15 to 25 years just to get the wildlife to recover,” said Zimbabwe Conservation Task Force chair Johnny Rodrigues said.

Zimbabwe in 2000 had more than 500 black rhinos. At least 300 have been poached, Rodrigues told Basildon Peta, Southern Africa correspondent for the London (U.K.) *Independent*.

Earlier, Rodriguez told Munyarazi Wasosa of the *Zimbabwe Independent* that the Zimbabwean army, assigned to fight poachers, had itself become heavily involved in poaching. He claimed “Eyewitnesses in Kariba saw soldiers airlifting antelope carcasses.”

At least 139 elephants were poached during the past 12 months, National Parks & Wildlife Management Authority director general Morris Mtsambiwa admitted in June to Masimba Karikoga of the *Zimbabwe Herald*.



Rhino getting a bath at the David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust sanctuary in Kenya. (Kim Bartlett)

Mtsambiwa said his 1,040 rangers—short 360 of a full staff—arrest about 250 poachers per month, but that most are just illegally snaring bush meat or catching fish. Twelve poachers were killed in shootouts during 2003, he said, and four during the first half of 2004.

Even as a handful of Zimbabwean wildlife officials tried to uphold a semblance of law and order, others assisted poachers.

“Documents in possession of the *Zimbabwe Independent* show that senior Zimbabwe National Parks game ranger Thomas Chimedza was paid \$55 million [Zimbabwe dollars] by Out of Africa, a South African-registered firm, which wanted to conduct hunts in the Gwayi and Hwange area,” charged Godfrey Marawanika and Ndamu Sandu in the *Zimbabwe Independent* of July 16. “National Parks authorities have concluded that Chimedza was bribed.”

Chimedza denied the allegation. The *Zimbabwe Independent* writers reported that Zimbabwe National Parks principal warden for investigations and security Leonard Nhidza on May 13 told his superiors that “Chimedza seriously compromised himself by accepting money from Out of Africa.”

Nhidza “said that as a result of the bribes, Chimedza allegedly allowed Out of Africa to use electronic lion calls at night, with spotlights.” Documents were falsified, Nhidza found, to misrepresent where animals were shot. This deprived the parks authority “of trophy fees and other related charges,” Marawanyika and Sandu explained.

Repeating mistake

Despite the collapse of the purported Zimbabwean model for wildlife management, USAid under the Bush administration is pushing Kenya to reopen sport hunting, allied with estate holders who have organized as the

Laikipia Wildlife Forum and subsistence farmers who are in constant conflict with elephants, lions, baboons, and other dangerous or crop-damaging species who stray outside the national parks.

This problem cuts in both directions, as park neighbors often illegally graze livestock and snare bushmeat in protected wildlife habitat, cutting fences to gain access and using the wire to make snares.

“The proponents of consumptive use of wildlife in Kenya have been working hard through USAid,” Youth for Conservation founder Josphat Ngunyo told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “The most shocking development is that USAid, in the guise of reviewing Kenya’s wildlife sector, are using consultants whom they have commissioned to make presentations [favoring hunting] to Kenyan decision-makers.

“The hidden agenda is pushing for consumptive use,” Ngunyo emphasized.

“This is not surprising following the George W. Bush administration’s October 2003 proposal to reverse the 30-year Endangered Species Act ban on trade of listed species, and allow hunting, capture, and imports of these species from Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Changing the model

“Youth for Conservation remains firm in saying that consumptive use is not the way to go,” Ngunyo said, en route to China to deliver the same message to an international conference in Beijing, his trip co-sponsored by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** and the Winsome Constance Kindness Trust.

Getting quick profit from wildlife while the getting is good and then getting out fast is a tradition in Africa that Ngunyo and fellow YfC members hope to change.

European and American trophy hunters shot the most spectacular species into scarcity in easily accessible regions across the continent for about 100 years, then formed the World Wildlife Fund and African Wildlife Foundation in 1961 to preserve what hunting opportunities remained.

The first Kenyan president, Jomo Kenyatta, banned hunting in 1977, but as he was on his deathbed a year later, close associates allegedly looted and sold the national ivory stockpiles.

Mobutu Sese Seko, the former dictator of Zaire, was a member of the World Wildlife Fund’s elite 1001 Club, but toward the end of his 30-year regime he allegedly skimmed the proceeds from selling the ivory of as many as 50,000 poached elephants.

Ngunyo thinks it is time to give

Courting NRA, Bush administration opens 60 refuges to hunting

BOSSIER CITY, Louisiana—U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service director Steve Williams on July 21 announced that hunting and fishing will soon be permitted on 10 more National Wildlife Refuges, bringing to 60 the number of refuges opened to blood sports during the tenure of U.S. President George W. Bush.

The refuges most recently opened are in Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Carolina, and South Dakota. Before the November 2004 election, refuges are also due to be opened to hunting and fishing in Nebraska, Texas, Tennessee, and Georgia, as well as additional refuges in Louisiana and South Carolina.

National Rifle Association president Kayne Robinson reportedly put expanding hunter access to public land right at the top of his list of priorities for increasing the numbers of politically active hunters and gun owners in a June 22, 2004 address to the Outdoor Writers Association of America. About 500 members of the OWAA were in Spokane for

the organization’s annual meeting.

“Wealthy hunters have no problem finding a place to hunt,” summarized *Columbia Basin Herald* writer Dennis L. Clay. “They have the ability to lease land. The average hunter doesn’t. These hunters are more inclined to stop hunting.”

Robinson also mentioned promoting so-called “right to hunt” legislation, especially state constitutional amendments, already in effect in many states and to be on the November 2004 ballot in Louisiana and Montana; expanding off-road vehicle access to public lands; and fighting animal rights activists.

Robinson attacked a Sierra Club program called “Natural Allies” that seeks to enlist hunter support for habitat conservation.

“Virtually every elected official they discuss favorably in their literature is dedicated to banning guns,” Robinson said. “They want to hoodwink hunters into voting for gun-ban candidates. That is their hidden agenda,” Robinson insisted, according to *San Francisco Chronicle* columnist Tom Stienstra.

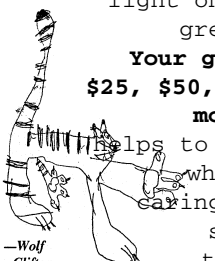
Added Stienstra, “Robinson said that ‘26 million acres’ of land was ‘closed to hunting during the Bill Clinton administration’—a charge that was ‘dead wrong’ according to former Forest Service chief Michael Dombeck, who heard the comments. When pressed, Robinson could not cite or verify a single example to make his case.”

In fact, Clinton opened more National Wildlife Refuges to hunting than any other president. Calling hunters and fishers “first partners” in managing the refuge system, Clinton in March 1996 issued an executive order recognizing hunting and fishing as official refuge purposes. Clinton also followed the lead of his predecessor, George H. Bush, father of the current President, in granting the NRA, Safari Club International, and other hunting advocacy groups “partnership” status in aspects of refuge management, including public education.


Of about 540 refuges, at least 321 allow hunting and at least 280 allow trapping.

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Turkey, Austria, Italy win laurels; Greece limps (from 1)

draw sufficient support to advance. Recommended in June 2003 by the Farm Animal Welfare Council, a British government advisory body, the proposed pre-stunning bill was withdrawn in April 2004.

"I am grateful to many people who contributed to passing this law," Agnelli finished, "which has been a long time coming. I am particularly grateful to Osman Pepe, the minister who had the burden of getting the law through the legislative commissions and Parliament."

Austrian law already applied

The new Austrian law, adopted on May 27, on July 12 influenced a three-judge Austrian High Court panel to acquit Association Against Animal Factories president Martin Balluch of charges resulting from his "open rescue" of seven hens from a farm in Kleinsiering during March 2003.

"There were six chickens in battery cages which by law should have held only four," Balluch said. "Dead chickens were rotting in the cages. The rescued birds were seriously ill, and one had to be put down" by the emergency veterinary clinic to which Balluch and a reporter accompanying him took the hens at approximately 3 a.m.

Balluch complained to the Austrian veterinary authorities. The farmer was fined 200 euros and was ordered to reduce his caging density, but appealed the verdict. The appeal was pending as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press.

Balluch meanwhile was convicted of theft and was sentenced to pay a fine of 450 euros or spend 60 days in jail. The farmer also sued Balluch.

The High Court reversed the conviction.

"The three judges found me not guilty," Balluch e-mailed to Compassion In World Farming president Joyce D'Silva, who relayed the news to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

"The judges agreed that although I broke in and removed property from the farmer," Balluch explained, "the new animal protection law underlines that society at large agrees with my activity and that I acted rightly, with good intentions, in liberating the hens."

Italian law part of trend

The new Italian law, approved by the national parliament on July 7, increases the penalties for animal abandonment, arranging animal fights, killing animals without lawful cause, and torturing animals, and criminalizes selling dog or cat fur products.

The city of Monza, famed for hosting the Italian Grand Prix auto race, on July 22 reinforced the national legislation with a municipal bylaw that also bans the use of live animals as prizes and the sale of dyed chicks at fairs.

Reggio Emilia, an affluent Bologna suburb, introduced a trend toward adopting local animal welfare statutes in March 2004. Among other provisions of the Reggio Emilia bylaw, drafted by veterinarian Olga Patacini, social birds such as parrots and budgerigars must have companions; bird cages must be at least five times the width of the birds' wingspans; hunting with dogs and boiling lobsters alive are prohibited; and the community is to employ a fulltime feral cat tender. Enforcement of the Reggio Emilia bylaw has yet to be tested.

British bills pending

Britain will probably not update the 1911 Protection of Animals Act before the next national election, but junior environment minister Ben Bradshaw on July 14 published a draft revision that would ban tail-docking and ear-cropping, giving live animals as prizes, and selling animals to minors.

"There will be a new duty of care on pet owners, including the directors of companies [that sell animals]," wrote *Daily Telegraph* environment editor Charles Clover. "For the first time the law will define what constitutes cruelty. People convicted of failing in their duty of care may be disqualified from owning animals. Animal welfare is defined as consisting of a suitable environment, adequate food and water, the ability to display normal behavior, housing with its own species, and appropriate treatment of pain or disease. Government inspectors and police are to be given wide-ranging powers to enter premises and vehicles, and to confiscate pets to enforce these standards."

A separate bill published on June 28 would update the 1976 Dangerous Wild Animals Act. Ostriches, emus, sloths, porcupines, Bengal cats, and possibly dwarf caymans and crocodiles would be removed from the list of regulated species, while anacondas, pythons, and snapping turtles might be added to it. Keepers of dangerous animals would be billed for their recapture in event of escape.

Deputy prime minister John Prescott meanwhile hinted on July 23 that the Tony Blair government will not again push a long awaited bill to ban fox hunting during the present legislative session. *Daily Telegraph* political correspondent Andrew Sparrow reported that others in the Blair government were still saying that the fox hunting ban, promised since 1997, would be pushed through the House of Commons on a single day in September, and that the rarely used Parliament Act would be invoked to bypass opposition from the House of Lords.

The political price of the hunting ban may

be stronger legislation to crack down on violence and acts of intimidation by militant animal rights activists. Cambridge University in January 2004 suspended work on a primate research center, and two construction firms in July 2004 withdrew from work on a biomedical research lab at Oxford University, because security costs had become untenable.

"Last month members of the Animal Liberation Front destroyed three lorries using incendiary devices" at the headquarters of a concrete supplier," reported Jonathan Brown and Marie Woolf of *The Independent*.

Added Robin McKie and Mark Townsend of *The Observer*, "Between November 1999 and September 2002, an estimated 450 demonstrations, many of them violent, took place outside Huntingdon Life Sciences Laboratory," in Cambridge. "There were arrests on only 28 occasions. Tactics used by activists included throwing rape alarms on the roofs of the homes of lab staff, planting burning crosses in gardens, sending bomb threats to schools of employees' children, pouring acid on cars, smashing homes, and daubing on walls claims that staff are rapists and pedophiles."

Home Secretary David Blunkett on July 24 proposed amendments to the Criminal Justice Act of 2001 and the Harassment Act of 1997 to prohibit home demonstrations and strengthen the penalties for home invasion.

Greek dogs get hemlock

On June 21 the Greek ministry of agricultural development and foods reiterated a pledge incorporated into legislation in 2003 to spend four million euros on sterilizing, vaccinating, and sheltering street dogs from the Olympic venues for up to 45 days before, during, and just after the Olympics.

Athens International Airport animal control personnel and representatives of 10 Greek animal welfare groups who were designated by their municipalities to supervise the work attended a two-day methodology workshop on June 21-22 directed by Royal SPCA international program chief David Bowles and senior inspector Carroll Lamport.

"During the last 10 years there has been a big change in attitudes toward animal welfare in Greece," Bowles said.

But Bowles pointed out to *Athens News* reporter Cordelia Madden that, "Nobody knows the number of animals" to be impounded, "nor, therefore, how much accommodation is needed for them. No one knows how the dogs will react when put away and then put out on the streets again. I hope they are not just sweeping the problem under the carpet for the Games," Bowles said. "This is a long-term problem that needs a long-term solution."

Bowles was much less optimistic three weeks later, speaking to David Harrison of the *Sunday Telegraph*.

"We are seriously concerned," Bowles said, "that thousands of dogs will be poisoned so that Greece can show that Athens is a pristine modern city. They don't have the staff or the shelters to round up all of the dogs. Many of the local authorities simply do not know how to deal with dogs humanely. We have put a lot of effort into helping them," Bowles continued, "but the results have been very patchy. We would like to see them use private shelters so that all of the dogs can be given homes during the Olympics," Bowles added, "but it looks like that is not going to happen."

Predicted Greek Animal Welfare Fund director Carol McBeth, "I think we may see poisonings in the places where the cycling, football, and equestrian events are being held. They will be very keen to make sure that those areas are clear, and they don't have shelters for the dogs."

Published on July 11, Harrison's article was headlined "Greeks to poison up to 15,000 stray dogs before the Olympics," but the source of the claim was not identified.

On July 14 Alpha-TV/Greece (not to be confused with the Punjabi network of the same name) broadcast allegations that numerous dogs collected from the Olympic Torch Relay route killed and injured each other in the back of an overcrowded truck. One witness videotaped the wounded dogs.

"We categorically deny these evil-minded, malicious and unfounded reports that are aimed at libeling our country in the run-up to the Games," fumed deputy agriculture minister Alexandros Kontos on July 21.

The *Athens News* published Kontos' remarks below a photo of children in Nafplio inspecting the corpse of a poisoned puppy.

Kontos cited the sterilization, vaccination, and impoundment requirements adopted in 2003.

Noted Cordelia Madden, "He did not mention how many municipalities have actually implemented this program, nor how many animals have to date been sterilized. He noted that poisoning animals has been a crime in Greece since 1981," but "No poisoner has yet been fined or imprisoned," Madden said. "On July 27, a landmark case will be held to judge a man, identified as George Limakis, who ille-



Feral cats in Istanbul marketplace. (Kim Bartlett)

gally entered a neighbour's house in Paleo Faliro and poisoned the Belgian shepherd dog within. If he is convicted, it will be a first."

"It is interesting to see how quickly the authorities deny poisoning dogs and accuse the foreign press of libeling Greece," said Greek Animal Welfare Society president Vesna Jones, "because the so-called foreigners have for many months been subjected to slanderous allegations by the Greek press and TV, never mind xenophobic individuals and gossip-mongers, of illegally transporting strays from Greece and selling them for vivisection and the fur trade, none of which is substantiated with any evidence. On the other hand, there is plenty of evidence of poisoning, and most of the reports about it come from Greek people."

Welfare for Animals in Greece founder Marijo Gillis posted video documentation of dog poisonings at <www.ua4a/Greece.mov>, including scenes of municipal workers in city trucks collecting dead dogs from sidewalks.

"I lived in Greece for over 14 years," Gillis told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "and have made four investigative journeys to Greece just this year. I have plans to travel to Greece again during the Olympics," Gillis said, "to do a follow-up network TV story."

But like other activists who have tried to use the Olympics as an opportunity to seek change in Greece, Gillis admitted to deep frustration.

"Despite meetings with Greek ministers and city officials, appearances on nationwide Greek TV programs, and pressure from the animal rights community worldwide, the horrific status quo in Greece persists for both companion animals and farmed animals," Gillis said.

Part of the problem was that the Olympics are likely to be much less lucrative for Greece than the Greek government had hoped. Many of the planned new facilities were scaled back or cancelled. Three weeks before the games were to begin, two-thirds of the event tickets remained unsold. While Gillis and others claimed this as a success for their boycott calls, the rising tide of red ink meant less money was potentially available to sterilize dogs, or impound them, and made poisoning all the more attractive to harried officials.

"It's not a situation we are proud of," admitted George Ayfantis, press officer for the Greek embassy in Ottawa. "Local officials have extended autonomy and [poisoning is] done at night," Ayfantis told Kevin Connor of the *Toronto Sun*. "It's considered a minor offence and public prosecutors and police don't want to go after elected officials."

Ayfantis was responding to comments by Canadian Olympic Committee spokesperson Stacey Smith and Canadian runner Leah Pells.

Smith called the poisonings "horrible," but said "It has nothing to do with us."

"It makes me sick," said Pells. "The COC is pathetic. They need to take a stand."

Agreed Olympic gold medal-winning wrestler Daniel Igali, "Sporting organizations can and should influence the ills

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Four new books about doing animal-related law enforcement

Animals: Welfare, Interests, & Rights by David Favre

Animal Law & History Web Center (Michigan State University/Detroit College of Law, East Lansing, MI 48812), 2003. 504 pages, hardcover. \$78.

Animal Cruelty: Pathway to Violence Against People by Linda Merz-Perez & Kathleen M. Heide

Alta Mira Press (c/o Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 1630 North Main Street, #367, Walnut Creek, California 94596), 2004. 176 pages, paperback. \$24.95.

Brute Force: Policing Animal Cruelty by Arnold Arluke

Purdue University Press (P.O. Box 388, 30 Amberwood Parkway, Ashland, OH 44805), 2004. 170 pages, paperback. \$24.95.

The Lost Pet Chronicles by Kat Albrecht

Bloomsbury (175 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010), 2004. 224 pages, hardcover. \$23.95.

Animals: Welfare, Interests, & Rights is a casebook, written by Michigan State University law professor David Favre to help train attorneys who may eventually represent either the prosecution or the defense in animal-related legal proceedings.

Animal Cruelty: Pathway to Violence Against People is an abstract of research by sociologists and criminologists. Many of the findings have already profoundly transformed courtroom attitudes toward prosecuting and sentencing perpetrators of cruelty against animals. Few cruelty sentences included jail time and few states even gave prosecutors the ability to press felony charges for animal abuse as recently as 1990. Jail time is now the norm for perpetrators convicted of violent abuse, while more than 40 states permit felony prosecution.

Brute Force: Policing Animal Cruelty may be the

first formal study of the culture of animal-related law enforcement. “Animal cops” typical operate in the same grey area of hazily defined authority and status as small-town constables, a step above dog wardens but a step below regular police in training, authority, and professional prestige. Much of Brute Force investigates how “animal cops” learn to do their work despite the lack of support they often encounter in their dealings with other peace officers, prosecutors, judges, and often, the public. Frequently the “animal cops” shift from a perspective emphasizing making arrests and winning cases to less aggressively seeking and capitalizing upon the opportunity to educate people about how animals should be treated.

The Lost Pet Chronicles recounts the career of long-time police dispatcher Kathy Albrecht, who trained a bloodhound at her own expense to detect remains, and then trained a Weimaraner to do search-and-rescue work. Only briefly realizing her ambition of becoming a police dog handler, Albrecht lost that career to work-related injury, but developed a new career using her dogs to find missing pets.

Which of these books will be most useful to people who are already involved in animal-related law enforcement?

Which will be most helpful to viewers of Animal Planet who think they might like to become humane officers?

A quick, glib answer would be “All of them,” but they will not all be equally useful and helpful to every prospective reader. Animals: Welfare, Interests, & Rights raises many questions that an attorney might be called upon to address, yet gives very few definitive answers. Certain legal issues pertaining to animals have been fairly rigidly defined by legislation and jurisprudence, but far more is in flux, reflecting the evolution of public attitudes.

Favre reviews title and ownership issues; bailments (a legal term pertaining to having temporary custody of something); veterinary malpractice; damages done by or to animals; private regulation of ownership (e.g. by landlords, condominium associations, and homeowners); state regulation of ownership; anti-cruelty legislation; the use of animals in hunting, science, agriculture, and fighting; wildlife management; access to the courts; the U.S. federal Animal Welfare Act; animal rights as a legal issue; and animal rights activism as it interfaces with criminal law.

Making full use of the perspectives Favre presents requires having the opportunity to discuss and debate. Animals: Welfare, Interests, & Rights could be quite useful to many people who are not actually law students but whose work or political activism requires an understanding of existing animal-related precedents.

However, the casebook format might be difficult to use to best advantage outside of the relatively formal structure of a classroom or well-organized debating society.

Someone needs to play devil’s advocate, defending the interests of both individual and institutional animal abusers, so that everyone representing animals’ interests can develop intellectual muscle. Someone else has to fairly referee the debate. If this is done properly, sometimes the people playing

the pro-animal roles are going to lose, especially if they lead with their feelings instead of a firm grasp of legal concepts. The exercise could prove extremely valuable as a preliminary to confronting real-life lawyers and legislators—but only if activists have the self-discipline to put themselves through it.

Perspectives on the value of Animal Cruelty tend to vary with the background that readers bring to it. After decades on animal-related news beats, attending dozens of seminars and conferences at which the psychology of abusers and the association of animal abuse with violence toward humans was discussed by experts, I found nothing in it that struck me as new or especially valuable, yet a younger acquaintance whose involvement has been of much shorter duration had almost the opposite view. To him, Animal Cruelty is an absorbing primer.

Brute Force will probably be more helpful to cruelty investigators across the spectrum of experience. Rookies will pick up tips about coping with the many frustrating and stressful aspects of the job. Veterans will identify with the war stories and find the reflections of their own experience of value, both in adapting to the changing social environment for animal cops and in helping to teach and train the next generation to work the beat.

Never before have animal cops had as much opportunity to bring criminals to justice. At the same time, because the stakes are now higher, along with public expectations, never before have animal cops had to pay as much attention to following correct police procedure.

The Lost Pet Chronicles is the one among these titles that was not written for classroom use. It is a fluent and compelling story, but it also teaches lessons about police work on almost every page. Albrecht turned to training dogs partly in response to the emotional isolation and estrangement from “civilians” that many people in crisis-response occupations come to feel. Her successes as a trainer were just barely enough to keep her going through many professional setbacks.

Finding lost pets, Albrecht learned, required everything she had picked up in police work about interviewing witnesses, paying attention to detail, and establishing the time frame of events. If Albrecht overlooked any aspect of context, her dogs were hindered in their ability to help.

Most important, Albrecht came to recognize that what people believe happened to a missing pet, based on anything from urban legends to animal rights literature to psychic readers, often interferes with their ability to perceive clear and simple evidence. In particular, wild predators, especially coyotes, are responsible for thousands of times more missing pets than pet thieves.

By paying attention to evidence ahead of theory, trusting her dogs to find evidence, and then turning to laboratory work when necessary to confirm evidence, Albrecht repeatedly discovered the fate of animals of whom only a few tufts of hair were left.

While The Lost Pet Chronicles is not a training manual, Albrecht in recent years has focused on teaching people, as well as dogs, to find lost pets. —Merritt Clifton

Parrot Culture by Bruce Thomas Boehrer

University of Pennsylvania Press (4200 Pine Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104), 2004. 224 pages, paperback. \$27.50.

The parrots who were popular in Greco-Roman imperial times, and thereafter in Europe during the Middle Ages, came from India. But the overland traffic in parrots slowed after the rise of Islam, partly because Mohammed taught against caging birds and partly because warfare between Christians and Muslims significantly reduced the chances of moving fragile species through Central Asia alive.

Bruce Boehrer’s research shows that the parrots who flooded into Europe after the Renaissance came from the New World, as a direct result of Christopher Columbus’ voyages of discovery.

Over two millennia, the reverence with which captive parrots

were originally treated disappeared and the birds later became objects of ridicule and satire. Boehrer delves at some length into depictions of parrots in art and literature over the ages. Included is the famous Monty Python “Dead Parrot Sketch.”

Renaissance writers transformed parrots into comic figures, and some painters of the period did the same thing. Parrots appear in numerous paintings by great masters including Rubens, Van Dyk, Manet, and even some of the French impressionists, notably Renoir.

The 19th century produced a cult of sentiment in which pet parrots received unprecedented affection. Unfortunately the 19th century also brought a marked preference for dead and artificial birds over the noisy, demanding living kind.

As the U.S. was settled, the few native parrots became pests to farmers, planters, and gardeners, and were therefore persecuted to extinction. Even nature lovers like Audubon, strangely regarded by some as a great wildlife conservationist, killed thousands of birds in order to paint them. The Carolina Parakeet became extinct within half

a century of Audubon’s death, and no native parrots remained in the U.S. by the mid-20th century. Some species have relatively recently recolonized parts of the U.S. southwest, after surviving in remote corners of Mexico.

Boehrer describes as “corpse art” the vast collections of parrots’ remains gathered by 19th century collectors and preserved by taxidermists. This unfortunate trend has re-emerged with mummified parrots being smuggled into the U.S., and the plumage industry is again growing in Europe.

Chapter 6, entitled “Extinction and Beyond,” is much more disturbing than the previous chapters, because humans have now had plenty of opportunity to learn to treat parrots decently.

Boehrer points out that wild parrots are in decline throughout the world. A third of the known parrot species are listed as “threatened” in the International Union for Conservation’s Red Data Book.

Parrot smuggling violates the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, but some species are still vigorously

culled for raiding crops.

The pet trade thrives, yet the tropical rain forests where most parrots live are being destroyed. Thus, there are fewer parrots in the wild now than ever before, but more parrots in captivity.

The tragedy of the pet trade is that few people take proper care of these intelligent and difficult birds. As Boehrer writes, “At first parrots are exotic and astonishing, credited with marvelous abilities and even associated with the gods themselves. Then they become trivial and ordinary and even annoying. Now they are becoming extinct.”

Increasing numbers of parrots are dumped at rescue centers for being too noisy, too dirty, too emotional, or simply for outliving their keepers. Since many parrot species, if kept healthy, can easily live as long as a human, the most lovingly attended parrots actually have the greatest likelihood of eventually becoming aged cast-offs.

It is a sign of progress that there are now dozens of parrot rescue centers that accept abandoned birds, and are striving to develop the fundraising capacity to support them with the care they need. Formerly the fate of a cast-off parrot was typically to be dumped at a roadside zoo, or to be sold as used merchandise.

Although the humbled caretaker for twelve years of a blue-fronted Amazon myself, this book has taught me much I did not know about these amazing birds. I find it tragic that such intelligence and beauty should be locked up alone in cages around the world. One hopes that books like this one will make people more mindful of their responsibilities when undertaking parrot custody and guardianship.

—Beverley Pervan (Co-director, Kalahari Raptor Center, P.O. Box 1386, Kathu, Northern Cape ZA 8446, S. Africa; telephone 27-53-712-3576; <krc@spg.co.za>; www.raptor.co.za>.)

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Shelter Medicine for Veterinarians & Staff

Edited by Lila Miller & Stephen Zawistowski

Blackwell Pub. (2121 State Ave., Ames, IA 50014), 2004. 546 pages, paperback. \$74.95.

WorldAnimalNet International Directory of Animal Protection Organizations

Edited by Wim DeKok

WorldAnimalNet (19 Chestnut Sq., Boston, MA 02130), 2004. 554 pages, paperback. \$29.95.

Shelter Medicine for Veterinarians & Staff and the *WorldAnimalNet International Directory of Animal Protection Organizations* are references so useful and so essential that, like the *National Animal Control Association Training Guide*, they belong on the most convenient shelf of every animal shelter library—and if your shelter does not have a library, nail up a shelf and start one with these three books.

Assembled by American SPCA senior director of animal services and veterinary advisor Lila Miller and senior vice president and science advisor Stephen Zawistowski, *Shelter Medicine for Veterinarians & Staff* is the closest approach yet to an encyclopedia of veterinary issues encountered in humane work. The 37 contributors have a combined total of close to 1,000 years of experience in shelter clinics. Chapters cover all the familiar humane conference workshop topics, and much else that rarely gets workshop attention but comes up almost every day here at **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, as shelter directors and vets scramble to deal with unforeseen emergencies by calling here to find out who has urgently needed information.

Among the more unusual but critical topic headings are “The Administrative Hurdles of Shelter Medicine,” “Legal Concerns for Shelters & Shelter Veterinarians,” “Nutritional Challenges for Shelter Animals,” “Disease Recognition & Diagnostic Testing,” and “Veterinary Forensics.”

Is everything covered that needs to be? Probably not, but even though *Shelter Medicine for Veterinarians & Staff* was 14 years in development, it represents a first attempt to cover a fast-expanding field, at a time when veterinary knowledge is expanding exponentially. What can be said is that more is covered, in greater depth, than in any other single volume.

Possibly because no one thought to mention the obvious, no attention seems to have been given in the extensive sections on vet care of small mammals, rabbits, birds, and reptiles to the psychological stresses associated with housing predators and prey in the same building.

Most shelter staff should nonetheless remember that trying to keep both Sylvester and Tweety in the same household drove both of them nuts.

Neither did anyone mention in *Shelter Medicine for*

Veterinarians & Staff that snakes housed in any facility not specifically designed to contain them tend to find ways to escape. That can be a heck of a problem for everyone in a shelter, especially if the snakes are venomous and are being kept as evidence in a court case.

A great deal could be added to the “Veterinary Forensics” section about distinguishing wounds inflicted by natural predators of dogs and cats from wounds resulting from dominance disputes among dogs and cats. Likewise, more could be said about distinguishing wounds caused by deliberate sadism from those caused by common accidents, e.g. when a feral cat sleeps on a warm automobile engine.

Of note, however, is that *Shelter Medicine for Veterinarians & Staff* may be the first text of any kind to give “Veterinary Forensics” any attention at all.

What it includes is excellent. What is missing can be included in the next edition.

The \$74.95 price may cause some shelter directors to pause in ordering *Shelter Medicine for Veterinarians & Staff*, and indeed that is a lot of money compared to the usual price of a 546-page paperback book. However, it is not a high price as peer-reviewed professional manuals go, as most professional people who donate to humane work would probably recognize. If *Shelter Medicine for Veterinarians & Staff* appeared on a shelter’s wish-list in a newsletter, I think most shelters would soon get at least one copy.

No one needs to spend \$29.95 for the paperback edition of the *WorldAnimalNet International Directory of Animal Protection Organizations* in order to use it, since all of the information it contains is online at <www.worldanimalnet.org>.

Still, most people can find organizations faster in the printed edition than by going online, and that can be enormously advantageous for anyone handling calls from the public.

The 2004 edition is nearly twice the size of the 1999 first edition, reflecting both the rapid growth of the humane movement, worldwide, and the diligence of editor Wim DeKok in tracking down new organizations, wherever they may be, frequently exchanging information with **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett.

Black & white

Shelter Medicine for Veterinarians & Staff “is dedicated to Lloyd Tait, VMD, the ASPCA’s first ‘head of shelter medicine,’ who was everything one could imagine in a friend and mentor. Irascible, supportive, quixotic, and fiercely dedicated to animal welfare, he laid the early foundation for the formal practice of veterinary medicine in the ASPCA shelters,” editors Lila Miller and Stephen Zawistowski acknowledge.

Tait now works for the World Society for the Protection of Animals. We recently received a copy of his comprehensive report on the progress of dog sterilization in place of animal control killing in Sri Lanka.

Tait joined the ASPCA staff in 1968, following former ASPCA Brooklyn shelter director George Watford, now retired, as the second nationally prominent humane worker of African descent. Miller joined the ASPCA staff in 1977. She became the third nationally prominent humane worker of African descent.

Since Miller was hired, a few other people of African ancestry have become prominent in shelter work, perhaps most notably longtime National Animal Control Association board member Keith Robinson, but a convention of Afro-American executive directors of humane societies could probably be held around one small table, and would still have empty chairs.

Shelter Medicine for Veterinarians & Staff makes no mention of the ethnicity of either Tait or Miller, but it needs to be mentioned, because when two of a tiny handful of people of any particular background make contributions to humane work of the magnitude they have, the rest of the humane community should be sitting up, taking notice, and looking for more talent from the same source.

It is highly unlikely that Tait and Miller became who they are, doing what they do, by random accident.

It is also tedious and tiresome that we are still attending national conferences where it is suggested, based on surveys of Afro-American students in agricultural veterinary schools, that African-Americans are somehow less emotionally attached to animals than anyone else. Any survey of agricultural veterinary students would almost certainly find less emotional attachment to animals than among companion animal veterinary students, and would probably find less than among the general public. This is simply not relevant.

It is time to stop looking for differences and excuses, and start looking for Afro-Americans to hire and train.

—Merritt Clifton

There is no more comprehensive guide to who does what, where. I don’t think I have opened any book more often in the past five years than the first edition, and anticipate that the 2004 edition will get similar use. —Merritt Clifton

Life With Darwin & Other Baboons

by Fransje Van Riel

Penguin Books South Africa Ltd.

(2nd floor, 90 Rivonia Rd., Sandton, 2196, South Africa), 2003. 227 pages, paperback. 113 South African Rands .

(about \$21 U.S., c/o <www.exclusivebooks.com>.)

It is undeniable that baboons cause problems for farmers in South Africa. Unfortunately, the usual response to their presence is to shoot them. *Life With Darwin & Other Baboons* seeks to reduce hostility toward baboons by providing insight into the complexities of baboon society and the inevitable conflicts that arise when animals and humans use the same habitat.

I once visited the South Texas Primate Sanctuary in Dilley, Texas (now known as the API Primate Sanctuary). Founder Lou Griffin, then still the director, knew every snow monkey and understood how they fit into the group. When Lou introduced me to the snow monkeys, she gave me the privilege of entering a fascinating new world. *Life With Darwin* opens a similar door.

Fransje Van Riel introduces us to baboons through Karin Saks, foster mother to an orphaned infant named Gismo. As Karin cared for his physical and emotional needs, she realized that she would ultimately have to find him a wild baboon family. Locating a wild troop, she slowly introduced Gismo to it. Thanks to her extraordinary efforts, the troop accepted him.

Other baboons Karin fostered were less lucky. A farmer shot Darwin’s mother while she sat in a tree nursing him. When they fell to the ground, Darwin was paralyzed and his mother was dead.

Eventually Karen moved to the wilderness with her young charges to study the behavior of free-ranging baboons. Her detailed observations of their daily life enable readers to feel acquainted with many baboons on a personal level.

Van Riel shows how difficult it is to find a sanctuary for Darwin and other orphans who cannot survive in the wild. We learn how hard it is to find a safe sanctuary for any baboon, between baboon politics and human reluctance to have baboons for neighbors.

Life With Darwin was written in part to raise funds to build a naturalistic sanctuary for Darwin and others like him. It is also an eloquent plea for understanding of these intelligent, sensitive creatures, who deserve to live without persecution. —Ann Koros

Vegetarianism: A History by Colin Spencer

Four Walls Eight Windows (39 W. 14th St., New York, NY 10011), 2004. 384 pp., paperback. \$16.00.

Until recent times, the history of vegetarianism was also the history of religion and politics. The first two thirds of Colin Spencer’s book describes the evolution of humanism and political and religious influence on meat-eating.

Until the 18th century, vegetarianism in Europe was usually equated with radicalism and heresy. During the Albigenian Crusade against the vegetarian Cathari, who from about 1150 until circa 1250 challenged the primacy of Catholicism in southern France, alleged heretics were required to prove their innocence by eating meat.

Spencer relates how “heretics” were brought before the Emperor: “Among other wicked Manichean doctrines, they condemned all eating of animals and with the agreement of everybody present, he ordered them to be hanged.”

Circa 500 years B.C. the Greek philosopher and mathematician Pythagoras was viewed with suspicion, though treated with greater tolerance, when he openly abjured flesh. Pythagoras cited his belief in the health benefits of vegetarianism, and his hope that vegetarian societies would be less inclined to wage war. The basis of his vegetarianism, however, appears to have been a belief in the transmigration of souls (reincarnation).

There were other prominent vegetarians in classical times. Ovid praised the golden age when “No blood stained men’s lips until some futile brain envied the diet of the lion and gulped down a feast of flesh to fill his greedy guts.”

Spencer traces Christian acceptance and even promotion of cruelty toward animals and “heretics” back to Genesis. When the flood receded, God reportedly told Noah that, “The fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth and upon every fowl of the air. Into your hands are they delivered.”

Spencer also ascribes Christian attitudes to a reaction by Jews who had escaped from Pharaoh’s Egypt against Egyptian animism. For them there could be no worship of animals, no sacred bull or golden calf, and no anthropomorphism.

From Pythagoras and Plutarch to modern times, Spencer pursues the elusive thread of his subject, showing how even the ancients understood what we now know to be scientifically proved: that meat eating is unhealthy; that the human body is designed to digest a vegetarian diet; and that the eating of meat causes unacceptable cruelty to animals.

The early chapters make for heavy reading,

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

and might be shortened, but the last two chapters are superb. The final chapter in particular, which deals with the modern history of vegetarianism, should be expanded.

Covering the 20th century in Britain, Spencer explains how and why vegetarianism broke free from social and dogmatic restraints and became not only accepted but part of the social mainstream. News media and entertainment continue to educate the public about the evils of factory farming, genetic modification of animals to make killing them more profitable, the use of harmful additives to preserve meat, and the horrors of slaughter.

Spencer describes how Ethiopia continued to export grain to Europe in order to feed cattle during the last drought, while millions of Ethiopians died from hunger. He concludes that eating meat not only impoverishes the Third World, but can be described as indirect cannibalism.

Spencer blames Christianity to a large extent for the western addiction to meat eating, but *Dominion* author Mathew Scully maintains that those who attribute meat eating to Christianity give up more ground than they gain and that in fact the Scriptures, when properly interpreted, oppose meat eating and the cruelty that goes with it.

Keith Akers in *The Lost Religion of Jesus* (2001) concluded that Jesus’ conflict with the Temple priests focused on his opposition to animal sacrifice, citing a wealth of evidence from the Sufi and Judaic traditions, and from the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Many others have made similar arguments during the past 200 years, increasingly well-supported by archaeology and scholarship.

—Chris Mercer & Beverley Pervan

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MEMORIALS

In memory of Ann Sadowski.
--Jane Dowd

In memory of Tory.
--Renee Binzer

In loving memory of Ruffles,
beloved dog of Amy Ness.
--Lewis Nierman & April Ponemon

In memory of Mercedes Fulcher.
--Heidi Fulcher & Michael Yost



In memory of Ginger (top), Tilly (next),
and Chester, beloved companions of
the Free-Van Nooter family.

In memory of Little Mr. Jack,
bunny companion to Robert Druif.

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),
Purr Box, Jr. (5/1/04) and Blackie (9/9/96).

ANIMAL OBITS

Shopper, 6, a California sea lion who swam up the Napa River to visit a Petaluma motorcycle shop, was shot circa July 5 by an unknown person near Benessere Vineyards, north of St. Helena. Captured by Marine Mammal Center staff after his first swim inland, Shopper was released on June 22 at Point Reyes National Seashore, but returned upriver the next day. Napa radio station KVON raised a reward fund of \$12,500 for the conviction of his killer.

HUMAN OBITUARIES

Bonny Shah, 58, died on July 28, 2004, in Dallas, after a long battle with leukemia. She married electrical engineer Ratilal Shah, a Jain from Gujarat, India, in 1968. Unable to find work as a teacher, she started a business called Maharani, importing hand-crafted dog collars and other gift items from India, "but instead of selling the collars, she used them to bring rescued dogs home," Rati Shah told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. He joined Maharani in 1975, three years after the birth of their son Noah. The firm found a niche supplying animal-theme items to zoo gift shops. As it grew, the Shahs hired ever-increasing numbers of Indian artisans. They built a school in India that was among the first to teach computer skills as part of the curriculum, a human birth control clinic that performs 200 sterilizations per year, and a general-purpose clinic serving 30 villages that treats 18,000 patients per year without charge. In exchange for donating 20 computers to the school the Shahs built, Bonny Shah won a pledge that the school will look after several dogs she rescued throughout their lives. At the Shahs' home in Bartonville, Texas, they founded the Ahimsa of Texas sanctuary, managed by Bonny's parents, Lou and Evelyn Karstadt, who continue in her memory. "Bonny loved donkeys. She wanted to do more for donkeys," Rati Shah continued, "so in India we created the Dharma Donkey Sanctuary," now supervised by Visakha SPCA founder Pradeep Kumar Nath. "With the help of the Blue Cross of India," Rati Shah said, "we treat 2,500 donkeys there at donkey camps held every six months." Bonny Shah also sponsored humane education and feral cat rescue work by Kat Chaplin, the Dallas-based "Neuteress of the Night." Chaplin introduced the Shahs to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in January 1998. During the next six years Bonny Shah contributed profiles of the Bishnoi people of the Rajasthan desert, whose Jain-like faith emphasizes kindness toward animals; the Donkey Sanctuary, in England; and the Wildlife SOS and Friendicoes sanctuaries in India. She also contributed photos, including a portfolio from the Galapagos Islands, and helped with investigations in India, Mexico, and Costa Rica. One of her last calls was to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "She said her concerns now were for the animals, especially her beloved donkeys, and for vegetarian children," **ANIMAL PEOPLE** Kim Bartlett wrote to mutual friends before flying to Texas, with son Wolf Clifton, for a last visit. "She said that Rati and Noah had set up a trust to care for their animals and humane projects. She asked how we were and wanted me to tell her about our

animals," all of whom she knew personally. "I thought of all the ways in which Bonny touched our lives," Bartlett continued. "Bonny shopped for us and bought us clothes. Bonny decorated our walls with beautiful things from India and hangings from Ecuador. Much like the donkeys with whom she most closely identified, Bonny loved to laugh and she laughed loud. She loved food and comfort. She could kick her heels high in play. But also like a donkey, she could endure all manner of physical suffering. She would work until she literally dropped. During all the time we knew Bonny, she fought leukemia. She had ups and downs, but even in her downs she did more to bring happiness and comfort to others than most healthy people ever consider doing. Bonny didn't want to talk about doing things, she wanted to do things, and would always step in where she thought she was needed."

Trevor Scott, a founder of the World Society for the Protection of Animals, died in Surrey, England near his 75th birthday. "Scott was at WSPA's helm after the 1981 merger of The World Federation for the Protection of Animals and the International Society for the Protection of Animals," wrote current WSPA president Peter Davies. Scott began in humane work with the Royal SPCA in 1952. In 1957 he was sent "to survey West African animal welfare," recalled longtime WSPA colleague John Walsh. A year later the RSPCA sent him to Lagos, Nigeria, as a regional organizer. He returned to Britain in 1962 as inspection superintendent for Wales and the West Country, responsible for 70 field inspectors. In 1964 Scott was transferred to ISPA to serve as European & eastern hemisphere administrator. He became chief administrator in 1967, and was then director general of WSPA from inception until 1988.

Athena Lethcoe-Harman, 42, died in Mexico from diabetes during the fourth week in June. A neighbor found her collie Panache licking her face. A longtime collie breeder in Alaska, Lethcoe-Harman moved to Arizona in 2002. Soon after she entered Montana after crossing Canada, police on Halloween night 2002 found 171 wet, starving, sickly dogs plus 10 cats in the back of Lethcoe-Harman's rented truck. She was convicted of 180 counts of cruelty, and was barred for life from the American Kennel Club. The American Working Collie Association, local humane societies, and individual donors and volunteers provided for the animals for nine months at "Camp Collie," near Shelby, Montana. The animals all eventually found homes.

Tina, 34, an Asian elephant born at the Oregon Zoo, kept at the Greater Vancouver Zoo 1972-2003, died suddenly on July 21, 2004 at the Elephant Sanctuary at Hohenwald, Tennessee, her home since August 2003, much missed by two companions.

A.J., 12, the bloodhound who inspired Kat Albrecht to use dogs to track lost pets, died on July 7. "His history included many searches for criminals and lost people," Albrecht wrote. "In 1998, A.J. was retired

from police work due to hip dysplasia, and moved straight into tracking pets. On his first search he found a missing diabetic cat named Marmalade in less than eight minutes. He received hip replacement surgery in 1999 and lived afterward in relative comfort. A.J. was featured in the PBS program *Dogs With Jobs*., and in the PAX program *Miracle Pets* (now shown on Animal Planet as *Animal Miracles*). Several of his searches are featured in *The Lost Pet Chronicles*," reviewed on page 20. **A.J.**



Bonny Shah and a dog garlanded for an Indian village festival. (Kim Bartlett)

Tomas Clinkenbeard, 12, a frequent cat rescue volunteer for his aunt, Laurie Melo, was killed on July 4 in San Jose, California, when his mother, Catherine Silveira, 41, saw a stray dog on I-85 and stopped in the emergency lane so that her husband, Clinkenbeard's stepfather, could catch the dog. Her vehicle was hit from behind by a pickup truck driven by David Rodgers, 23. Clinkenbeard's younger siblings Jefferson Silveira, 7, and Catarina Silveira, 6, were seriously injured.

Lori Lehner, 45, died of leukemia on June 2 in Tampa, Florida, her home since 1997. A former theatrical actress, Lehner worked for 20 years for the Montgomery County Humane Society in Maryland and the Washington Humane Society in Washington D.C. with a brief stint at PETA in between in 1993. In 1981 Lehner used her basement in Rockville, Maryland, to house 17 monkeys who were seized by police from the Institute for Behavioral Research in Silver Spring on September 11, 1981, after an undercover investigation by PETA cofounder Alex Pacheco. Lehner kept the monkeys for about two weeks. The monkeys were gone when IBR director Edward Taub came with a court order to get them back. Lehner was arrested, strip-searched, and held overnight. The monkeys were eventually found and seized by the National Institutes of Health. The NIH kept custody of the "Silver Spring monkeys" throughout the remainder of their lives. Taub was twice convicted of cruelty for neglect of the monkeys, but the convictions were reversed on jurisdictional technicalities. The case brought PETA to national prominence, and helped influence Congress to pass Animal Welfare Act amendments in 1985 that require labs to provide for the psychological health of dogs and nonhuman primates.



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