

New Austrian animal “bill of rights” tops global legislative achievements (page 12)

Haiti says no to dolphin captivity

PORT AU PRINCE—Six dolphins caught for exhibition in mid-May by a Haitian firm with Spanish backing swam free on June 3 through the intercession of Haitian environment minister Yves Andre Wainwright and agriculture minister Philippe Mathieu.

Wainwright and Mathieu intervened at request of Dolphin Project founder Ric O’Barry, whose 35-year-old effort to liberate captive dolphins has operated since the beginning of 2004 under the auspices of the French organization One Voice.

With a U.S. Coast Guard patrol boat maintaining security, O’Barry and Guillermo Lopez, DVM, of the Dominican Republic Academy of the Sciences dismantled the sea pen holding the dolphins.

Wife Helene O’Barry and Jane Regan of Associated Press snapped digital photos from the beach.

The liberation marked the rejection



Ric O’Barry frees dolphins captured in Haiti. (One Voice/Helene O’Barry)

tion of dolphin capturing as a commercial enterprise in one of the poorest nations in the world, even as entrepreneurs from other island nations rush to cash in on the boom in marketing swim-with-dolphins tourist attractions.

The liberation also demonstrated the resolve of the present Haitian government to start enforcing conservation laws that long went ignored by their predecessors, as a succession of shaky regimes have struggled to uphold any law and order at all.

Ric O’Barry flew to Haiti after One Voice received a tip on May 18 that eight bottlenose dolphins had been impounded in a shallow sea pen in the Arcadins Islands. O’Barry reached the scene on May 23.

Flash flooding and mudslides elsewhere in Haiti on May 26 killed at least 2,000 Haitians and displaced 40,000.

Meeting with O’Barry on June 2, “Mr. Matthieu highlighted the connection between the recent flooding disaster and the dolphin capture,” O’Barry recounted. “He pointed out that more than 90% of Haiti is deforested, mainly because most of its eight million inhabitants need charcoal to

(continued on page 10)

Saving dogs from-- the Vampires of Bucharest

BUCHAREST—Bram Stoker (1897) and Bela Lugosi (1931) got Romanian vampires all wrong. Real Romanian bloodsuckers resemble neither the fictional Count Dracula nor the historical Vlad the Impaler (1431-1476), whose deeds inspired Stoker.

“Vampires” hostile to street dogs may vacation in Transylvania, but they keep their offices in Bucharest.

Real danger in Romania, for both dogs and humane donors, comes through the actions of bloated ex-Communist bureaucrats and bribe-seeking politicians, assisted by free-booting friends from the west who rushed in to help them loot what remained of the country after the December 1989 fall of the Nicolai Ceausescu dictatorship.

Figurative vampires and their henchmen preying upon Romanian animal control and humane work hide not in the ruined castles and medieval villages that dot the countryside, where work horses may still outnumber tractors, but rather behind the guards and closed gates of some of the worst canine concentration camps that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** ever saw.

The vampires are seldom seen. Some may not have inspected their canine concentration camps in years.



—Kim Bartlett

The vampire slayers are an inspired and talented younger generation of animal advocates whose chief weapon is their hope of introducing their traumatized nation to the joy of happy dogs.

Romania has been raped and plundered by successions of conquerors and robber barons since the fall of the Roman Empire. Even the Romans fought two bloody wars to subjugate the Dacians, with whom they then mingled for about 150 years until the Goths invaded. Yet, surrounded ever since by Slavs,

(continued on page 15)

News For People Who Care

June 2004
Volume XIII, #5

About Animals



How to save sea turtles—and why the species conservation approach is failing

VISAKHAPATNAM—The Malaysian cargo ship MV Genius Star-VI, carrying 17 crew members and a load of timber, on April 13, 2004 sank in rough seas 180 miles southeast of Haldia, West Bengal.

Chinese crew members Gao Fuling, Wuxun Yuan, and Zhu Yuan went overboard together. Gao and Wuxun with life jackets while Zhu clutched a plank, wrote Jatindra Dash of Indo-Asian News Services. For the next 34 hours they swam for their lives.

“Gao and Zhu described how two turtles met with them and tried to help them,” Indian Coast Guard Commander P.K. Mishra told Dash.

Soon after the sinking, the first turtle tried to help Gao lift a floating box that he thought might be used to wave in the air as a signal to aircraft or other vessels.

“When the turtle failed, he pushed me up to the box so that I could latch on to it,” Mishra said Gao told him. Later, when Zhu lost his plank, “Zhu said a turtle swam with him for hours and brought the wood plank back to him,” Mishra added.

All three men were eventually rescued by Mishra’s vessel. Twelve other men were picked up by other merchant ships. Two were never found.

On the far side of the globe, New York City sculptor Katrin Asbury found herself looking toward Indian Ocean green sea turtles for salvation of a different sort. A visiting assistant professor of sculpture at Herron College, Asbury has for about five years enjoyed growing recognition as an artist, yet has found the art world “competitive, stifling,

frustrating, and painful” despite her successes, the most notable of which was an installation exhibit mounted as a fundraiser for the Cryptozoological Society.

Cryptozoologists seek rare mythical beasts, sometimes discovering or re-discovering seldom seen endangered species, other times finding plausible explanations for improbable sightings.

For example, the underwater grazing habits of moose, only recently identified by science, could account for the many sightings of horned “monsters” with horse-like heads in lakes Champlain, Memphremagog, and Pohenegamook, Quebec.

“My interests and focus have changed dramatically in the past five years,” Asbury told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “While I have never stopped being concerned about animals,” a passion since childhood, “and have been a vegetarian for 17 years, I concentrated entirely on being a successful artist until I began to realize that the other life I had imagined for myself as a child, of being someone who works for the betterment of the lives of animals and toward greater human understanding of nonhuman animals, was not going to materialize unless I made some big changes and reconsidered my priorities.”

Asbury began taking pre-veterinary courses. She gave up an art residency opportunity in Finland to volunteer for the Orangutan Foundation in Indonesia.

Now she is preparing to volunteer for the Visakha SPCA sea turtle conservation program in Visakhapatnam, India.

(continued on page 6)



Galapagos fur seal. (Bonny Shah)

Animal Balance in the Galapagos

SAN FRANCISCO—Violent confrontations between fishers hellbent on exploiting the marine life of Galapagos National Park and Marine Reserve reignited repeatedly in the first half of 2004—except when Animal Balance was there.

For six weeks, from mid-April to late May, Animal Balance sterilized, vaccinated, and gave parasite treatment to dogs and cats, both pets and ferals, on Isabela Island, the largest and most populated of the Galapagos chain.

The work seemed to bring the warring factions together. The trouble stopped just as Animal Balance arrived, and again erupted almost as soon as the Animal Balance volunteers went home.

Former San Francisco SPCA feral cat program coordinator Emma Clifford conceived and directed the Animal Balance project, with veterinary help led by Operation Catnip founder Julie Levy of the University of Florida at Gainesville.

The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society provided transportation to the remote islands. Patrolling the Galapagos Marine Reserve since 2001 at invitation of the Galapagos National Park Service, the Sea Shepherds have often been between the embattled Galapagos National Park Service conservation staff and the irate fishers—and at odds with the Ecuadoran Navy, whose senior offi-

cers tend to see their mission as defending the fishing industry, not marine life.

“Our relationship with the Ecuadoran Navy has been hostile since 2001,” said Watson, “when we documented an admiral accepting a bribe to release a poaching vessel in the marine reserve. The admiral was dismissed from the service.”

Clifford and Levy did not see themselves in the roles of peacemakers.

“We were lucky,” Clifford told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “I have never worked so darned hard, or had to deal with so many problems, or had such an amazing, super intense experience in my life.”

Levy used similar words.

“I am happy to tell you that it was a great success,” Clifford declared, reciting the numbers.

The CIMEI, the inter-institutional committee for the control and management of introduced species, estimated from an early April 2004 survey that between Puerto Villamil municipality and the highlands of the island, there were about 150 cats and 320 dogs in residence. Eleven cats and 10 dogs were already sterilized. Animal Balance sterilized 44 tomcats and 37 queens, along with 240 dogs.

The dog population consisted mostly of males. Animal Balance injected 98 with the

(continued on page 8)

US Postage
PAID
JHI - 9024
New York, NY

printed matter



RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

POB 960, CLINTON, WA 98236-0960

Join me in planting blue forget-me-not flowers to honor the dog who saved thousands!



June 2004

Fellow Lover of Animals,

Years ago, I was a movie actor living with three cats in Hollywood. Then in March 1979, I began having these strange dreams about a dog who was going to change my life.

As the dreams continued, I'd find myself looking around my bedroom when I woke up, feeling this dog's presence.

Then April rolled in. I had promised my best friend that I would visit his family in Bakersfield . . .

As the highway cut through a section of the Angeles National Forest, I gasped! Off to the right, slowly plodding his way along a ridge, was a black Doberman . . . the dog in my dream!

I jammed on my brakes and pulled onto the soft shoulder. Then I ran over to the edge of the road and called to the dog. He spotted me right away and he began walking toward me. Those last ten yards, he ran toward me, whimpering. He was magnificent . . . but very tired and thin.

I took off my belt and slipped it over his head and walked him to my car.

As I headed for Bakersfield, the dog lay on the front seat and he put his head in my lap. I held his head the rest of the way. Someone had abandoned this sensitive, loving dog . . . in the forest . . . far away from food or water.

I named him "Delta."

Back in Hollywood, Delta had to sleep in my car at first, because pets were not allowed in my apartment . . . where I already had three "illegal" cats!

So for months, I took Delta everywhere, like a proud father takes his son. I took him to Marina Del Rey for a strawberry ice cream cone every day, and to Venice Beach where he loved to swim. Seven days and evenings a week, we were always together. And my only wish was to have a house where Delta could sleep on my bed at night.

We also hiked in the forest a lot . . . and sometimes Delta chose hills that were so steep, I'd wrap his 30 foot lead around my waist and he'd pull me up with him!

It was on one of those wilderness hikes that Delta and I found 35 more dogs . . . each one starving and abandoned . . .

. . . they were so hungry they knocked over garbage cans full of picnic trash . . . trying to find a morsel of food . . .

. . . they even ate paper sandwich wrappers.

I was so shaken by this that Delta and I drove to the city and bought four large fifty pound bags of dog food. Back in the forest, I spread them over the ground.

These dogs dove into the food piles up to their elbows and started munching loudly . . . and while they ate, they smiled at Delta and me . . . thanking us for helping them.

Moved to tears, I vowed I'd never leave them. We were even together in the cold winter rains when they were sick with pneumonia . . . and I put medicine in their food to help get them through it.

I remember feeling so helpless that I couldn't do more for them . . . Delta's new best friends were homeless . . .

. . . living on the cold ground . . . trying to sleep through the pounding storms . . . in puddles of cold water, rain beating constantly on their naked heads.

It took a full year to get them all out of the forest, but I did . . . before the next winter's rains. I found loving homes for a few, but most I kept myself . . .

. . . I was too much in love with them to see them go, and they were deathly afraid of other people.

We did find a house to rent, and Delta loved his yard, and all his new friends. You could tell, he was their "leader." All the other dogs looked up to Delta.

And because the landlord allowed pets, Delta finally got to sleep on my bed . . .

. . . for about a year.

Then when he was only seven, Delta developed a cancer.

We still went for walks every morning, though he could only go short distances.

Then one morning, in 1982, while I was typing a letter on the kitchen table, I heard a whimper in the bedroom. I ran in to see if Delta needed anything . . . he had just passed away. And I never got to say good-bye.

I've rescued many thousands of abandoned dogs and cats since Delta found me . . . and I even founded this organization in his name, to honor him as the dog whose love changed my life forever.

And I promised him that whenever I found an abandoned animal in the wilderness, that I would help him in Delta's memory.

But it has haunted me for 20 years that I never got to say good-bye to my son . . . my beloved Delta.

Then, a few weeks ago, I realized that Delta chose to cross over while I was in the other room, working, for a reason . . . he didn't want me to ever say good-bye to him. His last wish, I'm sure now, was that I simply not forget him.

So it is with great sadness, and yet with great joy, that I ask you to plant forget-me-not seeds on this anniversary of Delta's last wish. Please call me at 661-269-4010 and I will send you the packet of forget-me-not flower seeds for free.

Please . . . plant them somewhere so they can grow wild and multiply year after year. And when you look at them in the years to come, remember my beloved Delta to whomever you are with.

Today, thanks to Delta, we are home to over 1,500 abandoned cats and dogs.

We're here for these animals . . . 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. And no matter what else I'm doing, the animals always come first.

Each of our dogs is neutered and then "married" to another rescued dog of the opposite sex.

And then the couple lives in a huge yard with their own straw bale adobe dog house, which I invented after years of trying to find out what dogs like best!



Our over 500

cats live in three
enjoy three meal

They are a
They will never
them in good hea

With your g
rescue them . .
cious 94-acre mo

For the an



P.S.: Please request your FREE packet of Forget-Me-Nots to honor my beloved dog Delta. It was because of him that I have devoted my life to rescuing abandoned animals. Wherever these flowers grow, the spirit of Delta will shine through.

Le

Leo Grillo, founder

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

Editorial

Help us make the kibble go farther

Almost every reader of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** knows the feeling of walking into the midst of dozens of dogs and cats, each begging for a pat or a treat or to be taken home or for life itself—and almost every reader knows, too, the sense of frustration and despair that comes when one can only respond to some, because there are not enough hands or treats or homes to satisfy all of the animals’ desperate need.

We have that feeling over and over again, visiting animal rescue projects all over the world, especially in the poverty-stricken, out-of-the-way places where the wealthy multinational groups rarely if ever go.

The press of hopeful faces often begins at the train station. Begging children surround us on the platform, begging dogs a few steps beyond. These begging children and dogs tend to be the skilled professionals, who know just where to wait and what to do to maximize their opportunities. Farther away are the most needy, often too shy or too wary to approach, but still watching to devour any fallen item.

The experience intensifies as we thread our way among knots of wagging tails and moist noses at remote yet crowded animal shelters, half deafened by barking that is altogether too joyous in contrast to the often bleak and dilapidated surroundings, too expectant to seem possible considering how little kindness many of these dogs have received from humans. Cats sometimes leap down from rafters like a soft furry rain that lands with light thumps, to rub against us and purr. The animals greet us as gods, imagining we bring much more than just the humane traps, medicines, books, and know-how we try to have for their caretakers.

At Galatzi, Romania, we recently accompanied the founders of the rescue organization ROLDA into a city-operated canine concentration camp where they distributed 50-pound bags of dried kibble, paid for by DELTA Rescue, among more than 230 barking inmates. Cages had been added. More dogs were waiting than they expected. All of the dogs had a slop broth made from food refuse collected by the management from local hospitals. None of the dogs would starve—but they craved the kibble, and those farthest from the entrance got barely more than a sniff and a taste.

Vicious fights repeatedly broke out when some dogs tried to hoard kibble.

The fights were terrible, yet more terrible still was the resigned silence of the dogs who stood in the very last cage, watching, anticipating that they would get nothing. One rescuer repeatedly risked bites by redistributing some of the hoarded kibble to those last dogs, whose gratitude at merely being remembered was an embarrassment.

As Tammy Grimes of rural Pennsylvania declares in the very title of her anti-chaining organization, making strides on an issue that big groups have neglected, Dogs Deserve Better—and so does every sentient species.

The dogs, cats, rescuers, and other animals we meet in our travels tend to expect us to bring miracles. We try to bring hope, at least, but even the word seems inadequate.

There is hope, yes, and we have helped to turn many bad situations around. We recite like a mantra the achievement of 90% reductions in U.S. shelter killing and feral cat population during our years in humane work. We tell the people we meet of other victories, both large and small, and hear of their own: dogs and cats are no longer electrocuted in the major cities of India, no longer skinned at most of the formerly notorious *budkas* of eastern Europe. Trap/neuter/return animal control may soon be mandated by law in Turkey, instead of catch-and-kill, according to effervescently optimistic Fethyea Friends of Animals founder Perihan Agnelli, who is lobbying tirelessly to make it so and looking on the bright side, despite the imminent anticipated loss of her largest funder to a rigid policy of never supporting any project, no matter how good, for more than three consecutive years.

At the moment when one is engulfed in eager-to-please critters, hope is never enough. We wish to have enough hands to pet every one, enough biscuits to feed every one, and enough of everything else necessary to ensure that no creature shall ever again be without food and love—and intellectual stimulation. A single children’s picture-book showing a few pages of deep-sea fish once enthralled more than a dozen villagers at one of our stops in the Rajasthan desert. The villagers, who had walked for hours to tell us how they had recently given up animal sacrifice, had never seen nor imagined such animals, nor had known that an American child could have such a book. They were ready to think about and appreciate much more than they had ever known. We wanted to give them a library, not just a glimpse of the world beyond their horizons, along with a few words about the importance of saving the Indian animals who were as wonderful to us as the fish were to them.

The animal rescuers and advocates we meet tend to be more dignified than the dogs and cats, but not less expectant. Often we find they have put on their best clothing and set out refreshments hours before we could have arrived. Sometimes they give us exquisite small presents. We wander about looking at their work with increasing anxiety.

How can we direct to them the resources they deserve?

How can we persuade donors that these projects in places they often never heard of

are more worthy of support than flashy U.S.-based charities represented by high-volume direct mailers, whose top-paid staff frequently take home more than the entire budget of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**?

Among the most difficult parts of describing our findings is triage. One organization will show signs that with just a bit of help it can grow to take on an increasing workload. Perhaps our readers will respond to a profile of it. Another group may only be able to continue doing what it already does, probably for not much longer. The people managing it may be making incredible sacrifices to help animals, yet are too old to provide future leadership, have no resources to leave to sustain the work beyond their own time, and have no successor prepared to take over. They deserve support, but building for the future must take priority.

We try to do what we can for everyone we can. Unfortunately that may only be providing a handful of how-to tip sheets and back editions of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, especially at unanticipated stops, late in a journey, when even our supply of business cards has almost run out. Sometimes even that small help is well-used. We hope there are not too many occasions when the printed words only leave the warm-hearted people befuddled. We have encountered foreign rescuers who found school children to read **ANIMAL PEOPLE** aloud to them, because they had not learned to read English, but were still anxious to know the news about animals worldwide.

We are encouraged when we learn, usually long after one of our visits, that because of an article perhaps seen years later at <www.animalpeoplenews.org>, a worthwhile but underfunded project is receiving substantial help, typically from just one or two concerned individuals who read about it, copied the contact information, and decided to “adopt” it as a personal favorite. These are readers who have learned that \$100 sent to just one committed and dedicated small charity typically does more good for animals than \$1,000 routed in multiple increments through big organizations that issue countless slick appeals.

Worthwhile small U.S. charities often demonstrate this principle at work, and it is multiplied abroad by the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies. A U.S. donor who can gradually invest several thousand dollars in an excellent foreign project can have the cumulative impact of a multi-millionaire contributor to big U.S. charities, including by helping to attract other U.S. donors and by helping the foreign charity to show others in nearby places what can be achieved by demonstrating excellence.

We are rewarded emotionally and psychologically when we hear from small animal charities we have profiled, or from donors themselves, about funding now routed directly into good work, away from direct mail mills.

In fact, there are enough resources being donated to help animals to alleviate most of the crying need we see, and reward all the eager faces, if the resources are wisely directed. Too often money given to help animals is instead misdirected, diverted, or just plain wasted.

Well-meaning German donors, for example, donated more than \$40 million to just one corrupt organization between 1993 and 1999 to help animals in Romania and elsewhere in eastern Europe. That would have been plenty to do everything that needs to be done there—but the president of the organization, named Wolfgang Ullrich, was recently convicted of diverting \$28 million to his own use, chiefly in Thailand. Most of the balance appears to have been spent to raise the money and run the organization.

The relative pittance that actually got to Romania and other eastern European nations appears to have been used only to establish canine concentration camps, including three of the most deficient so-called shelters we have ever visited.

Ullrich is now serving a 12-year prison sentence. The work that the money he collected was supposed to do mostly remains to be done. More money must be raised to do it, and now the small local groups whose founders are actually doing the work have an uphill effort ahead of them to rebuild donor confidence that there are honest people doing good things in Romania *et al* with every penny.

As well as spotlighting the people who are doing the most inspired and inspiring work for animals, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** helps donors to avoid waste, fraud, and exploitation.

At times, unfortunately, we too feel as if we are among the hopeful furry faces who are left standing behind the pack, still with wagging tails, when the kibble runs out.

Our hardest task

The most difficult job we face each month is not walking into those seas of faces and tails, heartrending as that is. Neither is it looking at the countless atrocity photos and stories that reach us every day by every communication medium, studying them all for the clues to human behavior that can help humane people everywhere to transform the world. Nor is it working long hours, seven days a week, sometimes receiving distress calls from the far side of the world just as those from this side slow down for the night.

Our most difficult job of all is persuading enough donors that what we do is also essential. As urgent as it is to feed animals, sterilize animals, lobby and legislate for animals, and help sick and injured animals, it is also urgent to feed The Watchdog, so that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** can continue helping donors to effectively direct resources.

We receive calls from people who have decided to let their subscriptions to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** lapse, in order to donate more money to direct aid for animals, without realizing that without The Watchdog they would have no way to distinguish the legitimate direct aid projects from the scams. It was such hazy thinking that enriched Wolfgang Ullrich and left tens of thousands of animals in misery despite the gifts of millions.

We receive calls from people who complain that they think \$25 is too much to pay for *The 2004 Watchdog Report on 121 Animal Protection Charities*—even though, at under 21¢ per charity reviewed, it costs less to help ensure that donations are effectively directed than the cost of the postage to mail the check.

We wonder how many donors realize that charities doing high-volume direct mailing often spend more than \$25 apiece just begging for money—so that all a \$25 donor does, in effect, is cover the cost of solicitations.

We recently received a donation from a very generous supporter who allocated to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** less than 1% of the sum she was sending to the aid of foreign charities she supports as result of hearing about them from us.

If every donor did that, or better, if we received even 1% of the sum we help donors avoid giving to scams, we might not be reluctantly contemplating having to suspend many of the free subscriptions we donate to nearly 4,000 animal charities abroad.

The mere thought is frustrating and upsetting. For thousands of these charities, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** is a lifeline: virtually the only link they have to the global humane community, and the only access they have to information that may be of vital use to them.

We know that for thousands the hope of a mere mention in **ANIMAL PEOPLE** is the best chance they have to get the help from American donors that they desperately need.

And just receiving each edition in the mail provides a major psychological boost, reminding them that they are not alone, that someone else knows of their struggle and cares. Too often, receiving **ANIMAL PEOPLE** is the only outside affirmation they get.

But we have to be able to pay our printing and mailing costs in order to reach them. And we are at the bottom of the kibble bag. There are too many cages, too many faces, too many wagging tails, and not enough to go around.

Please give generously to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**! Help us make the kibble go farther.

Thank you.

SEARCHABLE ARCHIVES: www.animalpeoplenews.org

Key articles now available en Español et en Français!

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

Publisher: Kim Bartlett

Editor: Merritt Clifton

Web site manager: Patrice Greanville

Newswire monitor: Cathy Young Czapla

POB 960

Clinton, WA 98236-0960

ISSN 1071-0035. Federal I.D: 14-175 2216

Telephone: 360-579-2505.

Fax: 360-579-2575.

E-mail: anmlpepl@whidbey.com

Web: www.animalpeoplenews.org



Copyright 2004 for the authors, artists, and photographers.

Reprint inquiries are welcome.

ANIMAL PEOPLE: News for People Who Care About Animals is published 10 times annually by Animal People, Inc., a nonprofit, charitable corporation dedicated to exposing the existence of cruelty to animals and to informing and educating the public of the need to prevent and eliminate such cruelty.

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

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

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

The base rate for display advertising is \$8.50 per square inch of page space. Please inquire about our substantial multiple insertion discounts.

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

Anti-veggie ad?

The following ad ran this morning of WBIG/FM in Washington D.C.:

“I’m a hypocrite. No, I’m not a vegetarian who wears leather shoes. You see, I used to smoke pot, and when I found pot in my kid’s room I confronted him about it.”

Why is the Office of National Drug Control Policy singling out vegetarians for criticism?

I am an animal protection advocate, and a vegetarian, and I don’t wear leather shoes. But I suspect that if everyone in the U.S. stopped wearing leather, it wouldn’t save the life of a single animal, given that millions of animals are slaughtered every year for food production.

Picking a fight with vegetarians is a really poor method of discouraging drug use.

—Frank Branchini
Edgewater, Maryland

Testimonial

Thank you for keeping everyone honest, or at least trying. Nobody else does what **ANIMAL PEOPLE** does.

As you well know, it is hard enough finding the funding to free the dolphins without having to compete with bogus claims.

—Ric O’Barry
Marine Mammal Specialist
One Voice - Miami
Phone/fax: 305-6681619
<ricobarry@bellsouth.net>
<www.onevoice-ear.org>
<www.dolphinproject.org>

“**Watch**” timing

Thanks for the mention in your May edition that “*Farmed Animal Watch* founder Mary Finelli on April 17, 2004 turned the electronic newsletter over to new editors Hedy Litke and Che Green, after two years and 47 editions.” I’d actually written *Farmed Animal Watch* for three years. The first was released on April 9, 2001, and there were a total of 147 editions.

—Mary Finelli
Silver Spring, Maryland
<MaryFinelli@Comcast.net>

The Gambia Horse & Donkey Trust

We have been receiving **ANIMAL PEOPLE** since shortly after we set up the Gambia Horse & Donkey Trust 20 months ago, and I thought you might be interested in our work.

My sister Stella Marsden and I grew up in Gambia, where our father, Eddie Brewer, established the Wildlife Department. Stella continues to work in Gambia, running the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Trust, which is now almost 30 years old. Stella feels very strongly that it is impossible and possibly unfair to expect very poor people to embrace conservation unless they see some kind of benefit from it. As a result, the CRT has become involved in many community projects, including an education center for conservation, and school sponsorship scheme, and the Alexander Edwards clinic.

Through the close relationship enjoyed by CRT and the local community, Stella began to see the huge problems that were developing with the growing equine population. In June 2002 she returned to the United Kingdom with photos of animals in appalling condition, and asked me, as the horse-lover of the family, if we could do something about it. The Gambia Horse & Donkey Trust developed as a result.

We are approaching the problems from many angles, education being the most important. We sought assistance from some of the major British charities working in this field, and without exception they have been very supportive.

The Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad gave us an outreach grant to help us set up the charity. They have also been exceptionally helpful in providing training manuals for our students and kind equine bits to exchange for the harsh bits used locally.

The Donkey Sanctuary very kindly paid for our Gambian para-vet to go to Ethiopia for a training course on donkeys, and has given us a grant to build stables for donkeys at our headquarters. They have also supplied us with donkey dentistry equipment.

A new organization called Worldwide Veterinary Services, which coordinates vets who want to do volunteer work, has come to help us in training para-vets. [Worldwide Veterinary Service, 3 New Borough Rd., Wimborne, Dorset BH21 1RA, U.K.; 44 (0) 7870-642948; <luke@wvs.org.uk>; <www.wvs.org.uk>.]

There are very few vets in Gambia, and the country relies heavily on para-vets called “livestock officers” for veterinary assistance. They are supposed to have taken a two-year training course at The Gambia College, but the recent explosion in use of equines to replace many of the oxen formerly used as work animals has caught them by surprise, as there is no equine content

in the course. We hope to address this.

The International League for the Protection of Horses responded to our pleas by setting up training courses for farriers and harness makers, and in equine nutrition and management, and now plans to visit four times a year. Already the Gambians are seeking out farriers with training, rather than using a machete to trim hooves. The trained farriers are delighted because already they are able to earn some money. On successfully completing training, each student receives a full set of tools, so as to set up in business.

We hope that the students we now have in harness-making courses will reduce the harness problems we see in the future. Meanwhile, we collected hundreds of headcollars, bridles, bits, and harnesses in the U.K. and Germany. These are sold to farmers for a nominal price to discourage them from being resold and to establish an ethos of paying for goods, so that the harness-making students can earn money when qualified.

Our “up-country” headquarters is very close to the CRT. We are seen as one of their projects. We have modest stables, where sick and injured animals are treated. Apart from our Gambian staff of seven, manager Chrissy Foley is our only paid employee.

Foley also runs a donkey club for the small boys who take care of donkeys. They are encouraged to name their animals, as this helps them to regard the animals as living things. From time to time we have a little show, in which animals are judged for condition, handling, and games are held. The winning animals receive rosettes, which are highly prized, and the children each receive a lollipop.

We also have a good relationship with the district school. Children visit to observe and learn. We in turn send our visiting vets, farriers, and trainers to the school to talk to the children. It is our hope that these children will become the vets, doctors, and teachers so badly needed by the community.

We recognize that we have a great deal of work ahead of us. According to the latest estimates, there are now 26,000 horses and 40,000 donkeys in the country.

Of course fundraising is always a problem. Our plans are always ahead of our finances. We are lucky in that a lot can be done on relatively little in Gambia.

—Heather Armstrong
The Gambia Horse & Donkey Trust
Brewery Arms Cottage
Stane Street
Ockley, Surrey RH5 5TH United Kingdom
Phone: 01306-627568
<gambiahorseanddonkeytrust@hotmail.com>

Jihad vs. cru-

Thank you very much for publishing “How Muslims can wage jihad against ‘Islamic’ cruelty,” by Kristen Stilt—a valuable article that helps to clarify some of the misconceptions about Islam.

Mahdi Bray, Director
Muslim American Society
Washington, D.C.
<director@masmail.org>

Ukraine outlaws spring bear hunts

Please find enclosed the latest edition of our Ukrainian newspaper *Time To Protect Animals*. This time we are informing our readers that on April 21, 2004 the Supreme Rada of Ukraine banned spring bear hunting. This means that our country is the first of the former Soviet socialist Republics to put an end to this cruel and foolish business. The campaign to stop spring bear hunting was supported by many Ukrainian pro-animal groups, including ours.

We have also written about the terrible Canadian and Russian seal hunts. Killing seal pups is legal in Russia, and this year more than 40,000 harp seal babies were killed.

The complete edition is accessible at our web site.

—Igor Parfenov, President
Center for the Ethical Treatment of Animals,
Leo Tolstoy Chapter
Stepnaya str. 23
Malaya Danilovka
Kharkovskaya Oblast 62341
Ukraine
Phone: 380-576-358321
Fax: 380-576-331-825
<ceta@bi.com.ua>
<www.cetalife.h10.ru>

Cesar Chavez: compassionate veg

In the tradition of Tolsoy, Gandhi and Albert Schweitzer, the venerable Mexican/American social justice advocate Cesar Chavez adhered to a compassionate vegetarian world view. He was the impetus behind forming the United Farm Workers’ union, and rightly opposed unfair wages, harsh working conditions, and ecological destruction caused by greedy profiteering and the pernicious use of insecticides. Chavez had deep respect for Martin De Porres, Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King’s philosophies, which were all rooted in pacifism. He became a strict vegetarian who eschewed bullfights, rodeos, cockfighting, and the inhumane treatment of any sentient creature.

Chavez was buried in close proximity to his beloved dog Boycott.

—Brien Comerford
Glenview, Illinois
<Bjjcomerford@aol.com>

Mass cattle seizure follow-up

Regarding the 305 cattle we rescued from slaughter on December 15, 2003, mentioned in your June article “Why cattle ‘offerings’ prevail where cow slaughter is illegal,” almost immediately the 36 lorry drivers, owners, and others who were arrested admitted to their crimes. They were released on bail, and were later fined.

The court placed the cattle in custody of the Karuna Society and appointed a committee to auction them, as they are government property. We were planning to buy all of them, but on the auction day so many butchers turned up that the auction was called off.

The judge declared a second auction day but the Karuna Society won a stay against the decision of the lower court. This means that the cattle are still government property in the custody of Karuna Society, awaiting permission for us to buy them.

Meanwhile, we have spent over \$17,000 on food and maintenance for them. It will take quite some time before the expenses will be partially reimbursed by the government.

We felt that we could not wait any longer to adopt the bullocks to good farmers who act as “caretakers” for us. The farmers use the bullocks for work and feed them, but they are still the responsibility of the Karuna Society.

We still have 30+ buffaloes to give and plan to implement the same caretaking program, giving the m only to women.

At present, there is less transport of cattle to slaughter by truck in Anantapur District. But we have seen cattle being walked from the markets to far-away loading places, and even to Bangalore and Kadiri, which is very cruel in the soaring heat. We have to think about the next step to take. Meanwhile we have filed petitions in the High Court about the cruel practices and illegal overloading at the cattle markets in the district.

—Mrs. Clementien Pauws
President
Karuna Society for
Animals & Nature
Karuna Nilayam
Enumalapalli
Prasanthi Nilayam, AP
515 134, India
<karuna_ar@yahoo.co.in>

Elephants & the Nambor reserve

In this land where conflicts between humans and elephants have reached alarming heights, the Forest Department instead of finding solutions is making things worse.


Elephants have now been denied the right to drink water out of Mother Nature’s very own hot spring in the wilderness of Assam. The Garampani hot spring by the side of National Highway 39 in Karbi Anglong district, Nambor Reserve forest, is now guarded by a huge ugly concrete wall. The area is an elephant corridor which the jumbos use almost on a regular basis.

Nambor is our oldest forest reserve. Two-thirds have already been encroached. The same applies to adjoining forest reserves, including Doyang, Diphu, Rengma, and upper and lower Doigrung. Everything is in a shambles.

The Nambor reserve is still host to many rare and endangered animal species, including 19 varieties of mammals in addition to elephants, at least eight birds, and 12 reptiles. However, the rare plants are vanishing day by day, and the places for the animals to live and wander is decreasing in an alarming way.

—Azam Siddiqui
Master Trainer in Animal Welfare
Animal Welfare Board of India
107-C, Railway Colony
New Guwahati 781021
Assam, India
<azamsiddiqui@animail.net>
Phone: 91-84350-48481


His mother was killed.
His family destroyed.
Then came the long terrible journey trapped alone in a dark box... *and he was only a few weeks old.*
It is too difficult to comprehend their suffering.
For the fortunate few who survive, they find compassion and hope at Primarily Primates.
Please give to help us save these special beings.



A Place Of Promise

Primarily Primates, Inc.

P. O. Box 207, San Antonio, TX 78291
Tel# (830) 755-4616, Fax# (830) 981-4611
New Website: www.primarilyprimates.org



HFA

How to save sea turtles—and why the conservation approach is failing (from page 1)

Asbury has difficulty explaining her attraction to sea turtles, but it may be associated with wanting to get to know them before they enter the realm of cryptozoology.

“I expect that sea turtles have been referred to as gentle giants as often as orangutans,” Asbury mused, but added that she will not be surprised to find that wild sea turtles up close are very different from those she has seen as screen images and aquarium exhibits.

Poaching

In both Hindu and Native American myth, the earth rests upon the back of a sea turtle. The oldest large charismatic megafauna on earth, sea turtles may for millions of years have been the most intelligent species on earth, long before even the distant ancestors of birds and mammals crawled out on land.

Now they need human help to endure against the onslaught of humans who are increasingly numerous around their nesting beaches and increasingly desperate to wring livings from the fished-out oceans.

Law enforcement catches just enough sea turtle and turtle egg poachers to

hint at the size of the problem.

On May 1, less than three weeks after the two sea turtles helped the shipwrecked Chinese sailors, Malaysian marine police and the Sabah Fisheries Department caught a Chinese trawler near Pulau Mengalum with the remains of 150 hawksbill and green sea turtles aboard, plus three live turtles.

Earlier in 2004, an unarmed 22-member anti-turtle poaching team reported that at least 60% of the turtle eggs laid at San Valentin beach, near Acapulco, were excavated by 10 heavily armed bandits who arrived on horseback, clubbed to death hundreds of female turtles they caught on the beach, and also rustled cattle from nearby fields.

Since 1982, the Mexican population of nesting leatherback sea turtles, the largest and oldest sea turtle species, has fallen from 115,000 to barely 20,000.

“We could lose leatherbacks in a very short time,” environmental prosecutor’s office director of field operations Oscar Ramirez recently told Will Weissert of Associated Press.

Mexico first adopted a sea turtle pro-

tection law in 1988, strengthened in 2003. Acting under the 2003 amendments, Mexican environmental agents arrested 59 turtle egg, shell, and meat traffickers by year’s end, confiscating 231,975 eggs and 1001 other products made from sea turtles. Twenty-three nesting beaches are now patrolled, environmental prosecutor’s office chief inspector Luis Fueyo told Weissert.

As many as 27,000 sea turtles per year were poached in Bali, Indonesia, during the late 1990s. The Bali toll has dropped steeply since then, partly because of stricter law enforcement, partly because the sea turtle population has plummeted.

Bycatch

As damaging as poaching is, however, shrimping and fishing kill more sea turtles, as accidental bycatch.

Indian sea turtle conservationist Biswajit Mohanty of Operation Kachhapa in Bhubaneswar told Prafulla Das of *The Hindu* in March 2004 that more than 6,000 olive ridley sea turtles were killed by trawling nets along the Orissa coast during the 2003-2004 nesting season. The toll has often topped 10,000 in previous years.

About half of the world’s population of olive ridley sea turtles nest along the Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu coasts along the Indian Ocean. As many as 380 modern trawlers and 50,000 traditional small-boat fishers cast their nets in the same waters

“Mohanty said that patrolling at the Devi river mouth,” where 591 dead sea turtles were counted on March 22, “stopped a few weeks ago owing to lack of funds. Without fuel, the Fisheries Department boats lay idle,” Das wrote.

The Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary released more than 4,000 olive ridley hatchlings in 2004, but because of the high rate of predation on hatchlings would have had to release 150 times as many to begin to compensate for the losses.

The U.S. State Department on

January 26, 2004 lifted embargoes on shrimp from Honduras and Costa Rica, imposed because their shrimpers were not required to use turtle excluder devices (TEDs) in their nets. Honduras and Costa Rica were certified as now meeting the U.S. import standard. At the same time, the State Department embargoed sea-caught shrimp from Nigeria. On May 14 the State Department reinstated an embargo on sea-caught shrimp from Thailand that was previously in effect from 1997 to 2000 because Thai shrimpers were not and are not pulling TEDs.

While enforcing the TED requirement, as demanded by TED-pulling U.S. shrimpers who argue that they otherwise would be at an economic disadvantage against foreign competition, the U.S. government during the George W. Bush presidency has relaxed regulations meant to protect sea turtles from longline fishing.

On March 30, for instance, the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council and the National Marine Fisheries Service jointly reopened longline swordfishing in Hawaiian waters.

The action was denounced by Sea Turtle Restoration Project founder Todd Steiner and EarthJustice Hawaii representative Paul Achitoff.

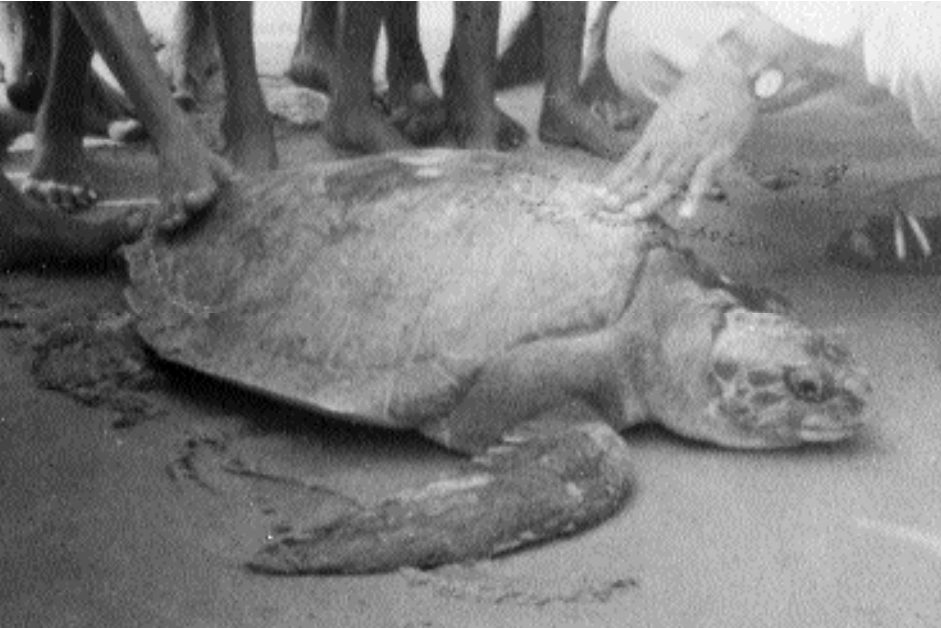
“Leatherbacks are teetering on the brink of extinction in the Pacific, and the reopened fishery will push them even closer,” said Achitoff.

NMFS reopened Hawaiian waters to longline swordfishing based on tests in the Grand Banks using round hooks instead of the traditional “J”-shaped hooks. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in January endorsed the finding of Aquatic Release Conservation Inc. and the Bluewater Fisherman’s Association that the round hooks reduce sea turtle bycatch by from 65% to 90%.

Turtle tourism

“Sea turtles are worth more to local

(Continued on page 7)



Egg-laying sea turtle harassed at Visakapatnam, India. (Pradeep Kumar Nath)

Egg & meat ad tactics reviewed

The Better Business Bureau’s National Advertising Review Board on May 9, 2004 upheld a November 2003 ruling by a lower panel that the **United Egg Producers** “animal care certified” labeling is misleading, and should either be dropped or be significantly altered. On May 10 the United Egg Producers board voted to revamp their web site to provide further information to consumers about what the label means. The complaint was brought by **Compassion Over Killing**, which has filed similar complaints with the **Federal Trade Commission** and the **Food & Drug Administration**.

The U.S. Supreme Court agreed on May 23 to review the constitutionality of the 1985 federal law that requires beef ranchers to pay into a collective marketing fund. In July 2003 the U.S. Court of Appeals in St. Louis held that the law violates the First Amendment right of free speech, by forcing cattlemen to deliver a message that they may not choose to deliver. Soon afterward the U.S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati issued a similar ruling pertaining to collective pork marketing, and the U.S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia issued a parallel opinion about the constitutionality of collective milk marketing. The marketing plans are best known for promoting the phrases “Beef: It’s What’s For Dinner,” “Pork: The Other White Meat,” and “Got Milk?”

Petco settles neglect & overcharge cases

SAN DIEGO—The 655-store Petco Animal Supplies Inc. chain on May 27, 2004 agreed to pay \$661,754 in fines and investigative costs for allegedly neglecting animal care and overcharging customers.

“The company also will spend \$202,500 to install better equipment in its California stores to eliminate overcharging,” reported San Diego *Union-Tribune* staff writer **Mike Freeman** of the settlement reached with district attorneys in San Diego, Los Angeles, Marin, and San Mateo counties. Petco also agreed to pay \$50,000, formally train staff in animal care, and allow inspection by independent veterinarians to settle a separate case brought by the city of San Francisco.

A PETA boycott of Petco will continue, said spokesperson **Christy Griffin**, until Petco quits selling birds, reptiles, fish, and small mammals. Petco, like larger rival **PETsMART**, does not sell dogs and cats.



SPAY/USA

Best Friends Animal Society has several job openings for the national No More Homeless Pets campaign. Details: www.bestfriends.org/employment/employment.htm

The Write Cause
“Writing for the Earth and Her Animals”
Founded in 1989 ~ For \$48/yr.- \$28/6 mos., you receive a monthly newsletter plus 2 free personalized letters of your choice along with addressed envelopes. All printed on high-quality 100% recycled stationery. For the animals ~
The Write Cause
P. O. Box 577 ~ Valley Ford CA 94972 ~ (707) 876.9276

How to save sea turtles (from page 6)

communities alive than dead,” says Carlos Drews, World Wildlife Fund coordinator for sea turtle conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Drews recently headed a WWF study that compared revenue from killing sea turtles and collecting their eggs at nine locations with sea turtle tourism revenues from nine similar locations in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

Altogether, the Drews team found, sea turtle tourism is worth about three times as much as sea turtle and egg poaching. About 175,000 people per year travel to view sea turtles at more than 90 sites in 40 nations, the Drews team reported. The most successful sea turtle viewing venue, Tortuguero National Park in Costa Rica, realizes turtle-related tourist income of \$6.7 million per year.

Sea turtle tourism is miniscule compared to whale-watching, which according to the International Fund for Animal Welfare attracts 11 million people per year, who spend more than \$1 billion to see whales, but whale-watching just 30 years ago was no larger.

“Developers, politicians, and community leaders should start to see marine turtles as a valuable asset, generating revenue and jobs,” Drews concluded.

A different view

But that is how sea turtles have always been seen. What Drews appeared to mean, yet perhaps could not say as a WWF employee, is that sea turtles should be seen as natural wonders, not as “renewable resources” to be exploited in accord with the WWF doctrine of promoting “sustainable” consumptive use of wildlife.

Only after whales ceased being seen by most of the world as “renewable resources” and began to be seen as unique individuals did whale-watching soar to popularity. In the ten years following the 1993 release of *Free Willy!*, the first of a film trilogy focused on the life of one fictional orca, making almost no mention of conservation of species, global participation in whale-watching doubled.

For more than 50 years, beginning

with the campaigns of the late Archie Carr and Ila Loetscher to protect sea turtle nesting habitat along the coasts of Florida, Texas, and Mexico, the emphasis of most sea turtle advocates has been upon conservation of species, with scant attention to the plight—and charisma—of individuals.

Carr (1909-1987) was a university-trained zoologist who never really did understand the importance of giving sea turtles individual names and faces.

Carr in 1947 discovered the Kemp’s ridley sea turtle nesting beach at Rancho Nuevo. Then the last nesting site for the species, it attracted as many as 40,000 nesting turtles per year. After 30 years of conventional conservation efforts, however, poaching had reduced the nesting population to 300.

Loetscher (1905-2000) was a flamboyant pioneer aviator who took an entirely different approach when she turned to sea turtle conservation in 1958.

Reinventing herself as the Turtle Lady of Texas, Loetscher led the successful effort to return Kemp Ridley sea turtles to Padre Island National Seashore. Though friendly with Carr, Loetscher constantly jangled his sensibilities. She talked about conservation, but emphasized teaching generations of young people to view sea turtles as hard-shelled, leathery-skinned fellow Texans.

Providing Kemp’s ridley sea turtles with a second and better protected nesting beach may have saved the species. While the Rancho Nuevo nesting population is recovering, the Padre Island population has now spread to Galveston Island.

The more nesting sites the turtles have, and the more communities take pride in having them, the better chance they have of longterm survival.

Priorities

Mainstream turtle conservationists continue to work in the Carr tradition, still tending to view activity emphasizing individuals as a threat to the limited existing pool of funding, rather than as a chance to expand it.

For example, **ANIMAL PEOPLE**



Green sea turtles hatching at Visakapatnam, India. (Pradeep Kumar Nath)

recently tried to facilitate introductions among sea turtle experts in several nations on behalf of Nantarika Chansue, a member of the veterinary faculty at Chulalongkorn University in Thailand.

Nantarika Chansue and several of her students are trying to develop prosthetics for four sea turtles who have lost flippers. They wanted to know if anyone else anywhere had done anything similar.

Responded Wildlife Trust director for conservation medicine Alonso Aguirre, DVM, “Funding and efforts focusing on sea turtles are better spent in conservation education or involving the community in sea turtle protection projects.”

Blue Ocean Institute director for the Pacific region Wallace Nichols agreed.

Jakarta Post writer Slamet Susanto recently described the sort of sea turtle conservation project that the conservation establishment currently favors: former turtle poacher Rudjito, 45, of Samas, Indonesia, has formed the South Sea Turtle Conservation Forum to hatch sea turtles. So has Riyanto, 42, of Parangitis. Between them, they have released more than 300 hatchlings since 2002.

Few if any of the hatchlings are likely to reach reproductive maturity. The real value of involving Rudjito and Riyanto in

hatching turtles is that the work is building their emotional involvement—and that of their families and friends—with the animals they used to eat or kill for sale.

Conservation education begins, for most people, with developing a sense of identification with individual representatives of the species of concern.

Further, as professional fundraisers know, and use in writing appeals for species conservation as much as for fundraising to support individual animal rescue, most donors to animal causes are chiefly motivated by preventing suffering.

For example, empathy felt toward Keiko, the now deceased orca star of the *Free Willy!* films, raised more money during the 1990s than the sum raised on behalf of all other whales, wild and captive. Donors cared about Keiko. They didn’t feel they knew any other whales personally.

If sea turtles have a future, the financial and political base for it, including for projects like those of Rudjito and Riyanto, will have to be built by story-tellers like Loetscher.

They will have to learn to make use of incidents like those of the shipwrecked Chinese sailors to encourage feelings like those that have motivated Katrin Asbury to

ASPCA

Animal Balance in the Galapagos *(from page*

Neutersol chemosterilant, surgically castrated 65, and performed 77 dog spays.

“We believe that about 72% of the cats and dogs are now sterilized,” Clifford summarized, “including 78% of the dogs and 61% of the cats.

Animal Balance had expected to be dealing mainly with feral animals.

“We were surprised,” Levy told Cindy Swirko of *The New York Times*. “We brought traps, and were going to do feral cat and dog trapping. But there are actually not large numbers of feral animals. We had to regroup. Instead of trapping at night, we started riding around in trucks in the daytime, going to people’s houses and talking to them to pick up their dogs and cats. That was unexpected. The cats and dogs are companions, so it is very difficult to enforce eradication,” as environmentalists have urged.

“Even more important than the numbers,” Clifford emphasized to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “was the change of attitude in the community. Many local people told us that they were astonished that Animal Balance had changed people’s minds in such a short time, whereas the Park Service had been trying for 60-plus years with little success.”

“We carried out the project in a very positive way,” Clifford said, “always saying hello to everyone, and hanging out with local people, not being too pushy. People in the village are now walking their sterilized dogs on Animal Balance leashes that have microchip numbers on their collars, and are giving their dogs food, water, shelter, and even love!

“We had dog training classes, mural competitions at the local school that depicted all animals living in harmony, ‘best guardian’ competitons, and lots of fiestas. Animal Balance now needs to keep the momentum going,” Clifford assessed, “so I am proposing a humane education campaign with the municipality, local restaurants, and schools.

“The Sea Shepherd folks were great. Some even helped us round up dogs, clean poop, and foster and find homes for orphaned kittens,” Clifford said. “It was a terrific exchange between the marine conservation folks and the humane movement folks. We all learned an immense amount and of course made friends in the process.”

The wars resume

But Clifford had barely returned home to San Francisco when all hell broke loose again.

“The Galapagos National Park and the Darwin Research Station on Santa Cruz Island in the Galapagos are under attack by a mob of angry fishers,” Sea Shepherd captain Paul Watson e-mailed on the evening of May 28.

“The fishers have threatened to kidnap and possibly injure or kill Lonesome George, the last surviving member of one of the sub-species of giant land tortoise,” Watson said.

“The crew of the *Farley Mowat* at anchor in Admiralty Bay have joined the Galapagos Park rangers at barbed wire barricades erected at the park office entrances. Another group of Sea Shepherds have been sent to guard Lonesome George, who resides at the park.

“Last night the fishers rioted in Puerto Ayora and forced the closure of the one gas station on the island,” Watson added. “Sea Shepherd crew member Ross Wursthorne of Florida was recognized and attacked. Fortunately Ross was on a bicycle and managed to escape although the fishermen ripped his shirt from his back. He suffered minor scratches.

“The fishermen are dissatisfied with the quota they received of four million sea cucumbers,” Watson explained. “This quota was given earlier in May despite the scientists advising that no quota should be allocated due to the diminishment of the sea cucumber populations of the Galapagos.”

Concessions to the fishers by Ecuadoran environment minister Fabian Valdivielso only briefly interrupted the seige.

As the fishers’ disruption of the community continued, Santa Cruz residents rallied by former Galapagos National Park director Eliecer Cruz led a June 4 counter-demonstration.

“They marched to the gate of the National Park, where they were halted by police and marines,” recounted Watson. “Behind the marines, fishers yelled and brandished clubs and set automobile tires ablaze. Sea Shepherd cameraman Ross Wursthorne was struck in the groin by a papaya as he attempted to film the fishers, who kept to the background as their wives stood on the front lines, hurling stones.

“After an hour,” Watson continued, “the police ordered the counter-strikers to disperse, saying that there were marines in the park and they were beginning to move the fishers out. An hour later, the fishers were burning more tires, and the police had vanished. A truckload of beer and and sup-

plies entered the park unimpeded by police, and the fishers settled in to celebrate their possession of the park,” sharing the beer and a barbeque with the troops.

Said Watson, “The police reported that they had entered the park and were in position to disperse the rioting fishers when they received an order from the President of Ecuador,” Gustavo Noboa Bajarano, “to stand down.”

Fishers by then controlled the National Park offices on four islands, according to Watson.

“All park employees have been forced out, and the tortoise breeding centers on Isabela and Santa Cruz are threatened by fishers promising to slaughter the young and old tortoises because they are the symbol for conservation on the islands,” Watson said.

Several Sea Shepherd crew members were detained by the Ecuadoran Navy on Isabela Island on June 5. Four crew members and two Canadian videographers were stoned by the fishers while checking on the condition of the tortoises on Santa Rosa Island on June 6. Later on June 6 the Ecuadoran Navy ordered the Sea Shepherds to leave the Galapagos, but allowed the *Farley Mowat* to refuel on Baltra Island. After refueling, the *Farley Mowat* remained on patrol.

Pre-occupations

The May and June skirmishes resumed a series of confrontations that began this year with a late February occupation by fishers of both the Galapagos National Park office on Isabela Island and the Darwin Research Station on Santa Cruz Island, where 33 scientists were held for a week without food. At issue were restrictions on longline shark fishing imposed to protect albatrosses, sea lions, and sea turtles.

“Enormous factory ships are anchored just outside the 40-mile exclusion zone placed around the Galapagos by the Ecuadoran government, all prepared to pay locals up to 10 times as much as they can obtain from selling a limited number of fish legally and locally,” reported Harvey Elliot of the *The Observer*. “This only helps to concentrate the fishers’ minds on their grievances, and encourages hundreds to fish illegally,” especially for severely depleted sea cucumbers.

Then-Ecuadoran environment minister Cesar Narvaez reportedly agreed to concessions to end the occupation. He resigned in early March.

California Academy of Sciences chair of aquatic biology John McCosker, who was in the Galapagos in 2000 when the fishers went on their most destructive rampage to date, denounced the concessions as “institutionalized blackmail.”

Fundacion Natura executive director Richardo Moreno used almost identical words in 2000, to no avail.

Such confrontations began with a 15-day outbreak of rioting and looting in September 1995, after Ecuador banned sea cucumber fishing within the Galapagos marine reserve.

The Galapagos then had a resident population of 15,000 humans, up from 45 in 1950 but 4,000 fewer than now, and attracted 50,000 visitors per year, about half the current number. The fishers contended that they had to exploit the Galapagos’ marine life because the tourism industry is structured to benefit chiefly the big companies that operate cruise ships. Island residents typically see little of the passengers.

Galapagos National Park wardens first enforced the ban on sea cucumber fishing in March 1997, seizing a cargo of about 40,000, worth \$200,000. Ten days later a masked mob stormed a government gathering on Isabela Island, injuring a bar worker and threatening to kill a National Park patrol boat captain. Three days after that, one of about 20 sea cucumber poachers wounded warden Julio Lopez with a burst of gunfire.

The Ecuadoran government put the Galapagos under a state of emergency in May 1997, and in 1998 moved ineffectively to prevent further immigration to the islands, but backed down repeatedly in May, November, and December 2000 after fishers stormed the Galapagos National Park offices and the Darwin Research Center, and destroyed a municipal library.

As many as 1,000 residents of the Galapagos are believed to be fishing illegally, but the numbers involved in the violence are low, according to all reports: never more than 50, usually 30-35. The ringleaders are believed to include the group whose member shot warden Lopez. They have apparently not been brought to justice because of their alliances with commercial fishing firms and the Ecuadoran Navy.

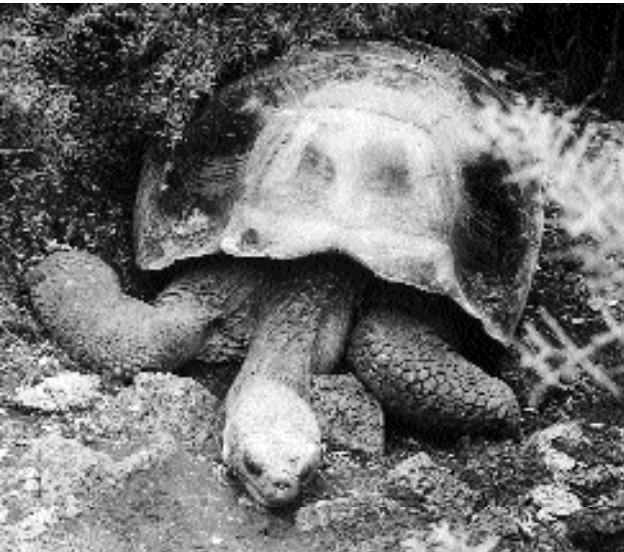
Naval engagements

Clashes among the Sea Shepherds, the Ecuadoran Navy, and illegal fishers continued into the summer. On June 13 the Sea Shepherds intercepted the seiner *Ancon* “about one mile off Darwin Island, the furthest north of the Galapagos Islands,” a Sea Shepherd web posting said.

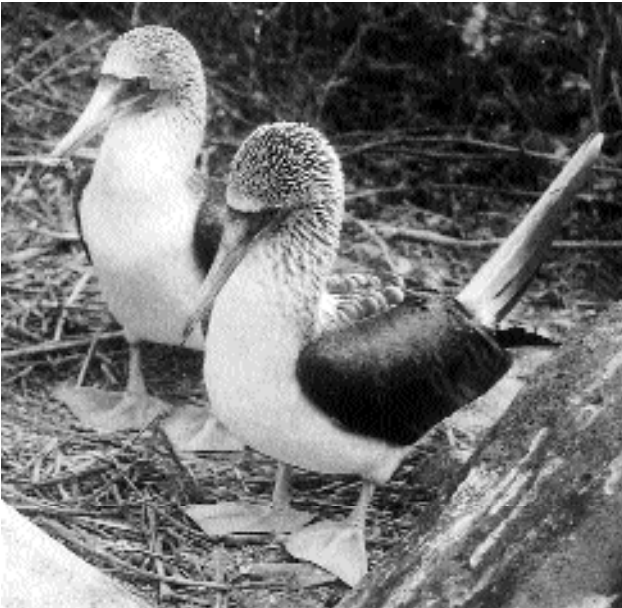
“On the evening of June 14, the *Farley Mowat* transferred the *Ancon* to the National Park patrol vessel *Guadalupe River*,” the account continued. “The *Guadalupe River* escorted the *Ancon* to Baltra for boarding and inspection.”

The Ecuadoran Navy on June 16 sent a Captain Munoz back out on the *Guadalupe River* to order the Sea Shepherds to leave the Galapagos.

“A few days earlier, the Navy had dispatched the gunboat *August the 5th* to escort us from the Marine Reserve, but the vessel broke down and was forced to return to San Cristobal,” the Sea Shepherd web site recalled.



Galapagos tortoise (Bonny Shah)



Bluefooted boobies. (Bonny Shah)

Sea Shepherd captain Paul Watson told Munoz that his crew would leave only “when, and only when, the director of the Galapagos National Park requested him to do so.

“The next morning, the *Farley Mowat* discovered a large tuna seiner setting its nets just inside the marine reserve,” the Sea Shepherds said. “It was discovered to be the *Yolanda L*, registered in Guayaquil, but with an American captain and an Ecuadorian and American crew.”

The Sea Shepherds spent the day, they said, documenting that the *Yolanda L* caught “eight to ten tons” of yellowfin tuna within the reserve.

“The captain volunteered that he was in touch with his company, that he sold his catch to Star-Kist, and that his company was contacting the United States Coast Guard. This was a very strange comment for a ship that claimed to be Ecuadoran,” observed the Sea Shepherds.

The Sea Shepherd web site credited crew member Jordan de Vaan with helping a swordfish to escape from the seiners’ net.

“The Sea Shepherds intend to complain to Star-Kist,” the account concluded, and “will be turning over the documentary evidence of the illegal activities of the *Yolanda L* to the Galapagos National Park.”

Following up

While the Sea Shepherds try to hold off the destruction of the ecosystem that 160 years ago inspired Charles Darwin to identify and describe the process of evolution, Animal Balance is already preparing to visit the Galapagos again in 2005.

Clifford is hopeful that if she can show that sterilization works, especially using injectible methods, comparable projects can replace massacres such as the eradication by gunfire of the Himalayan tahrs on Table Mountain, South Africa, the killing of 253 hedgehogs on North Uist and Benecula islands off Scotland, and the mass poisoning of kiore (Polynesian rats) on Little Barrier Island off New Zealand, all of which were underway even as Animal Balance operated.

Trap-and-relocate efforts proposed by opponents of the massacres had limited success. No tahrs were saved. Save The Uist Hedgehogs removed 190 hedgehogs to the mainland during a nine-week campaign this year, after directing a similar rescue in 2003. Members of the Ngati Wai Trust, representing Maori who consider the kiore a wildlife treasure, rescued 179. Environmentalists regard the kiore as a threat to the eggs of tuatara and Cook’s petrels. Both the petrels and the tuatara, a lizard-like ancient reptile species, are endangered.

“For the next few months I have to put our film together, from about eight hours of footage, and try to get on the road and out to conferences to tell the stories and start raising cash again,” Clifford said.

Animal Balance has a head start for next year.

“I had planned my supplies using the Galapagos Park Service figures of 1,400 dogs and 800 cats, which were way too high,” Clifford explained. “We left the extra supplies there, locked in a warehouse, or donated them to the local vet, so he can keep working. We plan to go back next year and will do a ‘top-up’ clinic and humane education and dog training, and then start on the next island using the same equipment, supplies and method, if we can find the funding” for transportation, food, lodging, and other necessities, Clifford said.

—M.C.

Contact Animal Balance c/o Emma Clifford, 135 Marlin Court, San Francisco, CA 94124; 415-671-0886; <clifford@animalbalance.org>.

Contact the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society c/o P.O. Box 2616, Friday Harbor, WA 98250; 360-370-5650; fax: 360-370-5651; <info@seashepherd.org>;

RescueCats, Inc. is a nonprofit, no-kill, all-volunteer cat rescue group in Fayetteville, Ga.



In 2003 we placed 444 kittens and cats in new loving homes.

www.rescuecats.org
Please help us continue our work by making a tax-deductible donation to:

RescueCats Inc.

P.O. Box 142882

Fayetteville, GA 30214

Here is my gift of: \$10 \$25 \$50 \$100 \$250 \$500+

GREYHOUND TALES

TRUE STORIES OF RESCUE, COMPASSION AND LOVE

edited by Nora Star, with introduction by Susan Netboy.
Learn more about these animals & how you can help them.

Send \$15.95 to:

Nora Star , 9728 Tenaya Way, Kelseyville, CA 95451

Did whipping cost Smarty Jones the horse racing Triple Crown?

BELMONT PARK, N.Y.—Did Smarty Jones lose the Belmont Stakes and his chance to win the horse racing Triple Crown on June 6 because jockey Stewart Elliott whipped him?

Counterpunch writer Becky Burgwin thinks so, and said so in her column of June 9 from a perspective of expertise.

“I am a huge animal lover,” Burgwin began, “and though I come from a long line of jockeys, trainers, and breeders, I think thoroughbred racing is inhumane. Track racing especially bothers me because it’s so unnatural. And then there’s the part where the horses get whipped. There they lose me.

“When I heard that Smarty Jones had won the Preakness by seven lengths without having a crop laid on him,” after winning the Kentucky Derby,” Burgwin continued, “I was intrigued. I’ve watched that race [on video] and they’re right. Elliott never touched him. So I was thinking, maybe this small, mellow, sweet-as-all-get-out horse can make it look cool to win with no whippings, thus affecting change for all horses in future races.”

But at the Belmont, Burgwin recounted, “Smarty Jones had a great start and stayed ahead for the first half. In the home stretch he took off like a shot and got about three lengths ahead. Then, for some completely incomprehensible reason, Elliott started to whip him. You could see Smarty’s head snap back. Elliott whipped him over and over for the rest of the race and you could see how it was getting harder for Smarty to run. You could see it in his gait, his head and ears. He was beat, literally. He was being beaten and it took everything he had just to finish.

“Wouldn’t it be a humane move to change the rules,” Burgwin concluded, “so that none of the jockeys carry crops, so none of the horses would ever get whipped again?”

Before the 2004 Triple Crown series started, Laura Hillenbrand expressed similar views to Bill Finley of *The New York Times*, speaking as author of the best-selling biography *Seabiscuit: An American Legend*, about a racehorse considered by many experts to be perhaps the greatest ever.

“There are myriad reasons why many of us feel that the use of the whip in racing needs to be changed, and one of them is that the manner in which the whip is often used makes a presentation to the public that many find offensive and repellent,” Hillenbrand e-mailed to Finley.

Just before the 2004 Grand National, the most famous horse race in Britain, Animal Aid on March 30 distributed an analysis of 161 races held in October and November 2003 which concluded that a fourth of the winners were never whipped, and 70% would have won anyway, without whipping.

“Animal Aid embarked upon this survey assuming we would find evidence that the welfare of horses was being compromised,” Andrew Tyler of Animal Aid told Guardian writer Paul Kelso. “The welfare problems turned out to be worse than we feared,” as whipped horses were much more likely to veer into the paths of others. “What we did not anticipate was that our analysis would produce such clear, statistically rooted evidence that use of the whip is counterproductive. We have demonstrated that whipping race horses is pointless as well as cruel.”

But Animal Aid also found that jockeys are afraid to spare the whip, lest they be suspected by bettors of not trying to win—as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** detailed in June 1999.

The New York State Racing and Wagering Board tightened rules against excessive whipping in March 1998, but the whipping Stewart Elliott gave to Smarty Jones was well within the rules.

The Royal SPCA of Britain in August 1998 threatened to prosecute jockeys who land frequent hard whip strokes for criminal cruelty. Three weeks later the British Jockey Club suspended the first three finishers in the Juddmonte International States race at York for excessive whipping—among them 11-time national champion Pat Eddery, and 1997 national champion Kieren Fallon.

Then, in November 1998, the Jockey Club suspended Tony McCoy for two weeks. McCoy had just ridden a record 253 winners in one year, but had incurred five whipping infractions in his 700-plus rides. The suspension cost McCoy about £10,000.

“It is a question of changing the cultural attitude that hitting a horse means it wins,” explained Jockey Club director of regulation Malcom Wallace.

Since then, a series of race-fixing scandals have undone the momentum that seemed to be building against whipping.

The strongest regulations pertaining to whipping appear to be those of New Zealand and India. New Zealand jockeys may not hit a horse more than six times consecutively. Indian jockeys since April 2001 have not been allowed to use whips other than “signaling whips” made from light flexible rubber.

Dope on dog racing

TALLAHASSEE—Florida attorney general Charlie Christ does not have the authority to probe why 117 dogs who raced on Florida tracks in 2000-2003 tested positive for cocaine, deputy attorney general George LeMieux told GREY2K USA and the Humane Society of the U.S. in an early June written opinion.

The 117 positive tests were among more than 104,000 tests on dogs for drugging done during the three years in question. During that time Palm Beach Kennel Club trainers Bernie McClella, Joy Mayne, and Mark St. Pierre were suspended because their dogs tested positive, but have continued to claim the tests were in error.

In May, Florida Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering chief David Roberts said his office has “found no evidence that anyone has given cocaine to a dog.”

Greyhound advocates otherwise enjoyed a successful first half of 2004.

New Hampshire Governor Craig Benson in May 2004 vetoed a bill to require greyhound trainers to track injuries to dogs, euthanasias, interstate transfers, adoptions, and sales of dogs—but on June 16 the state legislature overrode the veto, 290-52 in the house and 18-6 in the senate.

Pennsylvania Governor Ed Rendell on May 24 signed into law a pre-emptive statewide ban on greyhound racing.

The New Hampshire and Pennsylvania legislative victories followed the defeat of bills to authorize the use of other forms of gambling and tax cuts to subsidize greyhound racing in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, New Hampshire, and Texas.

Events

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

July 17: Oregon Humane Society benefit party, Portland. Info: 503-285-7722, x327; <www.oregonhumane.org>.

July 24: Political training seminar, Natl. Inst. for Animal Advocacy, Madison, Ct. Info: 203-453-6590, or <jlewin@igc.org>.

July 24-25: Intl. Greyhound Memorial Weekend. Info: 866-247-3925; <inf@grey2kusa.org>.

July 31: Waggin’ Tails Round Up, to benefit Pet Network, Incline Village, NV. Info: 775-832-4404.

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

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>;

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.



burro your way into

www.fund.org

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



Haiti says no to captivity (from 1)

cook. When there are no roots in the ground to reduce runoff and hold the topsoil, the pouring rain runs freely down the mountains, slamming into villages along with debris, mud, and gravel.”

O’Barry said Mattieu told him, “We need to find alternative ways of surviving in order to ensure both our own future and that of the environment. The same could be said about the dolphin issue. Allowing entrepreneurs to profit from the misery of our natural treasures is not going to solve any of our problems. Giving the dolphins their freedom back is the right thing to do, both for the dolphins and for the people of Haiti.”

The World Society for the Protection of Animals sponsored Lopez’ presence, in case veterinary help or persuasion of Haitian officials was needed, but Matthieu and Wainwright had already authorized the release before Lopez arrived.

The dolphins required no pre-release treatment, although O’Barry noted that most had “rake marks” and “stretcher burns” from conflict with each other in the sea pen and rough handling—but eight dolphins were captured, and two had died, O’Barry learned from Jose Roy, whose company, called Action Haiti, arranged their capture.

Action Haiti, not to be confused with the UNICEF relief project Humanitarian Action Haiti and the pro-Aristide political group Haiti Action, applied for a permit to capture 10 dolphins on December 22, 2003.

“On February 2, 2004,” 27 days before former President Jean Baptiste Aristide was forced from office after five years of increasing strife, “the permit was approved and issued to Alexandre Paul, the lawyer representing Action Haiti,” O’Barry wrote.

Haitian law required a population study prior to issuing a dolphin capture permit. That condition was not met.

The capture permit also stipulated that the dolphins were not to be sold or transported out of Haiti, and could only be used for purposes associated with “education and tourism” within Haiti.

“There are very few tourists coming to Haiti, and it is highly questionable if a tourist attraction is at all viable in this location,” O’Barry observed.

When O’Barry, Wainwright, and others met on May 22, O’Barry said, “Everyone at the meeting seemed to think that Action Haiti might try selling the dolphins to

another facility,” presumably after obtaining a transfer permit which Wainwright said would not be granted.

After initially refusing to allow O’Barry and Wainwright to view the dolphins, Roy was persuading by police.

“Roy revealed that a large Spanish corporation was financing the entire operation,” O’Barry said. “He said that several dolphin trainers from Mexico had been brought in to capture and train the dolphins. He would not give any names. Nor would he disclose which Mexican company had provided the staff to carry out the captures.”

O’Barry called the releases, “A powerful, positive message to the rest of the world about Haiti’s respect for nature.”

Barbuda & Antigua

The news from Antigua was rather different. On February 11, 2004, the government of Antigua & Barbuda refused to allow Caribbean developer John Mezzanotte to capture 12 dolphins per year from Antiguan waters. On June 3, however, Mezzanotte was allowed to import eight dolphins.

Mezzanotte is among the promoters of Dolphin Fantaseas, a swim-with-dolphins attraction started on Anguilla in 1988 with six dolphins imported from Cuba. The Dolphin Fantaseas facility in Antigua & Barbuda was begun with three of those dolphins, who were transferred from Anguilla in December 2001.

Martha Watkins-Gilkes, public relations officer for the 1,200-member Antigua & Barbuda Independent Tourism Promotion Corporation, announced that her organization would investigate possible legal action against the dolphin imports.

Weakening U.S. laws

In the U.S., Representative Wayne Gilchrist (R-Maryland) is pushing a bill supported by the marine mammal exhibition industry to eliminate federal tracking of dolphins, whales, sea lions, and seals traded or sold overseas. Gilchrist chairs the Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife & Oceans Subcommittee of the House Committee on Resources.

“U.S. parks would only have to report births, deaths, and transfers of their animals annually, rather than when they occur,” summarized Sally Kestin senior writer for the South Florida *Sun-Sentinel*.

The Gilchrist bill cleared the Resources Committee in fall 2003. In April



The Haitian sea pen, with two of the dolphins. (Helene O’Barry/One Voice)

2004 Gilchrist brought it back by proposing an amendment to study abolishing the captive marine mammal inventory maintained by the National Marine Fisheries Service, and to eliminate the requirement that marine mammal parks selling or loaning regulated marine mammals abroad must obtain a “letter of comity” from the governments of the recipient nations, certifying that the foreign facilities meet U.S. standards.

“The proposed changes are part of a pattern of decreased government oversight of the now \$1 billion a year marine park industry,” wrote Kestin. “In 1994, parks lobbied successfully for Congress to eliminate a requirement that they submit death reports, called necropsies, to the government when a marine mammal dies. Parks no longer needed permits to move their animals out of the country, and succeeded in having full oversight responsibility of their animals transferred from the Fisheries Service to the USDA.”

Kestin examined the regulatory relaxation in detail in a five-part series entitled “Marine Attractions: Below the Surface,” published between May 16 and May 26, 2004.

“Over nine months,” Kestin wrote in the first part of the series, “the *Sun-Sentinel* examined more than 30 years’ worth of federal documents on 7,127 marine animals that the government collected but never analyzed. The investigation found that more than 3,850 sea lions, seals, dolphins and whales have died under human care, many of them young. Of nearly 3,000 whose ages could be determined, a quarter died before they reached age one, half by age seven.

“Of about 2,400 deaths in which a specific cause is listed,” Kestin continued, one in five marine mammals died of uniquely human hazards or seemingly avoidable causes such as capture shock, stress during transit, poisoning, and routine medical care. Thirty-five animals died from ingesting foreign objects” found in their tanks.

Kestin asked 129 marine mammal facilities for their side of the issues, but SeaWorld, Six Flags Inc., the Indianapolis Zoo, the National Aquarium, the MGM Mirage, the West Edmonton Mall, Theatre of the Sea, the Miami Seaquarium, Dolphin Research Center, and Buttonwood Park Zoo all refused to share basic pertinent information.

Most have been involved in controversies pertaining to marine mammal captivity, and several still are.

The West Edmonton Mall, as of May 23, is no longer a dolphin exhibitor. Howard, the last of four dolphins kept there since 1985, was transferred to Theatre of the Sea in Islamorada, Florida, near his capture site. The other three Edmonton Mall dolphins died in 2000, 2001, and 2003.

Six Flags Inc., which sold the former SeaWorld of Ohio marine mammal park in March 2004, while keeping the animals, in April transferred Shouka the orca, age 10, to the Six Flags Marine World park in Vallejo, California.

Formerly Marine World Africa USA, the Vallejo facility and a predecessor whale stadium in Redwood City, California, had featured orcas since 1969, but the last of them died in 2000. —M.C.

No More Homeless Pets Conference October 22-24 Cincinnati, Ohio

sponsored by Best Friends Animal Society

How can your community bring an end to the killing of healthy homeless pets?

Cities, counties, and entire states across the country are doing it. ... And yours can, too!

Meet the people who are creating a new world for homeless pets at this landmark gathering of experts from across the country

as we explore strategies to develop no-kill communities.

You’ll learn about:

Adoptions: Simple steps to get more animals out of the shelter and into good new homes.

Spay/Neuter: Model programs that really work.

Plus: Saving feral cats, fundraising, preventing burnout, recruiting the best volunteers, building coalitions and much more.

Best Friends Animal Society

phone: 435-644-2001 x129

fax: 435-644-2078

e-mail: nmhp@bestfriends.org

Join the No More Homeless Pets Forum

Join us to spend a week with some of the leaders of this lifesaving, nationwide movement. They’ll share an inside view of their thoughts and daily work and answer your questions about subjects that are near and dear to their hearts.

Coming topics—

July 5 - 9 Planning an Animal Shelter

Ed Powers of PetFinder.com, Paul Bonacci and Lucy Schaffer from ARQ Architects will answer your questions about shelter design.

July 12 - 16 Working with People is the Hard Part!

Clinical psychologist Linda Harper will help you learn to find strategies to resolve the interpersonal challenges in your group.

July 19 - 23 Creative Spay/Neuter Programs and Promotions

This week you are the forum guest: Has your spay/neuter program had really had stellar results? Have you created a campaign that really got a lot of attention? E-mail your advice into the forum this week.

July 26 - 30 Getting Support from Local Businesses

Sunee Geddes and Julie Castle of No More Homeless Pets in Utah will offer their advice and answer your questions.

August 2 - 6 The Future of Spay/Neuter

Dr. Julie Levy of the University of Florida and Dr. Brenda Griffin of Auburn University will answer your questions about non-surgical contraception, high-volume and juvenile spay/neuter, and more.

August 9 ~ 13 Legislation and Advocacy

How can you get involved? Is legislation the answer? Julie Lewin from the National Institute for Animal Advocacy will answer your questions.

August 16 - 20 Volunteer Programs that Really Work

This week you are the forum guest: What is your top tip for finding and keeping the best volunteers? E-mail your advice into the forum.

To join, visit the Best Friends website:

www.bestfriends.org/nmhp/forum.html

OR send a blank e-mail message to:

NMHP-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

Best Friends Animal Society



Phone: 435-644-2001

E-mail:

info@bestfriends.org



Wars destroy Abidjan Zoo & Gaza Zoo

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast; RAFAH, Gaza Strip—The Abidjan Zoo was once among Africa’s largest and the pride of Ivory Coast. The two-acre Gaza Zoo, between the embattled Rafah and Brazil refugee camps near the border of Israel and Egypt, was among the smallest, but still offered thousands of Palestinian children their only chance to see animals other than dogs, cats, and domestic livestock.

War has destroyed them both, the Abidjan Zoo by attrition since civil war broke out in September 2002, and the Gaza Zoo in a 3 a.m. onslaught by Israeli tanks and bulldozers on May 20 that reportedly also smashed 43 homes.

“Like much of the other destruction in the six-day Israeli offensive, the demolition of the zoo seemed more a psychological attack on Rafah’s population than a military strike against the Palestinian guerrillas who maintain a strong presence in the city. Even people whose homes or shops were destroyed had anger and anguish to spare on behalf of the zoo,” observed *Newsday* correspondent James Rupert.

Israeli military spokespersons said the action was meant to intercept Palestinian arms smugglers.

News 24 of Johannesburg, South Africa, reported on May 26 that a third of the Abidjan Zoo animals have died since the Ivory Coast fighting began. More than 3,000 humans have been killed, and “at least a million have been driven from their homes,” News 24 said.

Zoo director Ayekoe Yapo told News 24 that even though most of the shooting ended almost a year ago, the zoo is still not receiving the government subsidy that previously helped to feed the animals and hire maintenance staff.

Rebels still hold the northern part of Ivory Coast. With the war unsettled, the national economy has not recovered sufficiently to stimulate ticket sales.

“The elephant pens have not been mucked out properly,

ly, and Yapo had to move some of the monkeys to a shaded part of the zoo, where they tremble from the cold,” News 24 said.

“Their own cages are falling apart,” explained Yapo. “It’s too dark and they get sick and lose their appetite. We humans don’t want to live in filthy homes, so why would we expect animals to live like this?”

Muhammad Ahmed Juma, 40, an exotic pet dealer, opened the Gaza Zoo with his brother Fathi Juma in 1999.

Mohammed Juma told Alan Cowell of *The New York Times* that only seven of his 80 animals survived the attack, including an injured raccoon, a macaw, and an ostrich.

Rupert reported that “Dr. Ali Shaker, one of five veterinarians in Rafah, showed up to treat a gazelle with a broken leg.”

Kevin Frayer of Associated Press wrote that the zoo had recovered a kangaroo, a pony, and several dogs. A tiger was still missing. A dead goat and the remains of lovebirds, parrots, and cockatiels were found in the rubble.

“One of the two pythons was gone, as well as two ostriches, seven jaguars, foxes, and wolves,” Cowell wrote. “Exactly where the animals went is a mystery. One resident reported seeing a monkey, and there have been unconfirmed reports of an ostrich on the streets.”

Mohammend Juma told Rupert of *Newsday* that Israeli soldiers “stole between 40 and 45 birds,” worth as much as \$80,000 of losses estimated at \$300,000.

Israeli Army spokesperson Major Sharon Feingold told Cowell that the soldiers merely released the birds rather than leave them caged in a combat zone.

131,877 Implantations - 0 Complications

Since 1995 over 10,000 veterinary facilities Worldwide have provided an alternative to the traditional form of neutering.

Neuticles replicates the pets testicles in size, shape, weight and feel allowing pets to retain a natural appearance after neutering.

Neuticles - the 100% safe, simple and inexpensive option when neutering. For details call toll-free 888.638.8425 (816-350-7298 outside US) or visit our website: www.neuticles.com.

Neuticles®

“Its Like Nothing Ever Changed”
(US Patent # 58-68140)

“At one end of the zoo, the bulldozers pushed a tangle of wrecked cages, fences, pipes, and trees into what was the zoo’s fish pond,” wrote Rupert, noting that “the stench from decaying animal corpses in that pile had grown heavy.”

Both Nina Natelson of Concern for Helping Animals in Israel and Ellen Moshenberg of the Cat Welfare Society of Israel flooded Israeli officials with e-mails during the week after the Gaza Zoo was destroyed, hoping to help the surviving animals. Neither succeeded. Israelis were barred from going to the scene, Natelson e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

“The Army said they left the area, and it was too dangerous to allow anyone else in,” wrote Natelson.

Mohammed Juma meanwhile eroded activist sympathy for him by telling *Chicago Tribune* staff reporter Bill Glauber that he wished he had a live rabbit to throw to his surviving python.

India vaccine breakthrough

BANGALORE—A new anti-rabies vaccine “developed by the Indian Institute of Science, which promises to reduce rabies prevention costs by nearly 75%, has been cleared for commercial use on pet dogs and other animals by the Drug Controller of India,” T.A. Johnson of *The Times of India* reported on May 16.

“Based on a novel hybrid of a DNA recombinant vaccine and cell culture vaccine, the new vaccine will be produced and marketed by Indian Immunologicals under the name Dinarab,” Johnson said.

But IIS scientist P. Rangarajan cautioned that although Dinarab has been successfully tested on monkeys and mice, it has not yet been approved for trials in humans and “will take a while before reaching the market.”

Meant to be used mainly as a post-exposure treatment by public health clinics, Dinarab may alleviate chronic shortages of post-exposure vaccines in India, associated with lack of reliable refrigeration plus problems in manufacture and transport.

More events

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

(continued on page 11)
Oct. 8-10: Healthy Lifestyle Expo, Los Angeles.

TRIBUTES

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

MADDIE’S FUND® TO GIVE \$1.5 MILLION TO AUBURN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Maddie's Fund® has awarded \$250,000 to support the first year of a shelter medicine program at Auburn University's College of Veterinary Medicine. Funding is scheduled to continue over six years, for a total of \$1.5 million. The program is called Maddie's® Shelter Medicine Program in honor of Maddie, the Miniature Schnauzer who made this funding possible.

The goal of the new program is to help Alabama's shelters guarantee a home for their healthy and treatable shelter pets by creating a pool of shelter medicine specialists and advancing scientific knowledge in non-lethal strategies for pet population control.

Maddie's® Shelter Medicine Program consists of three major components: graduate and resident training, continuing education, and research.

Training includes a core clinical rotation that all veterinary students must take in order to graduate. The clinical rotation includes Maddie's® Shelter Ambulatory Service, a series of visits to participating animal shelters for on-site consultation, diagnostic support and teaching.

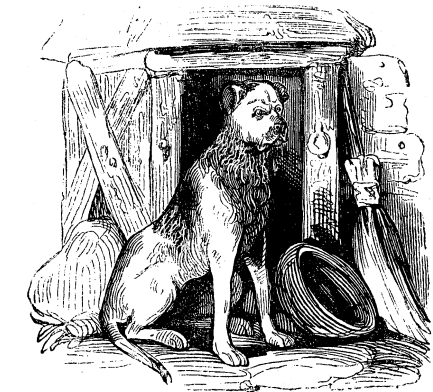
Required core classes will include lectures on shelter medicine, and veterinary students can apply for Maddie's® Summer Fellowships to research shelter medicine topics, or choose from a variety of Shelter Medicine electives.

To read the entire proposal submitted by the Auburn University College of Veterinary Medicine, go to www.maddiesfund.org and look under "Funded Projects."



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, Alameda, CA 94501, 510-337-8989, info@maddiesfund.org



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.

New Austrian law tops global legislative achievements

VIENNA—The Austrian parliament on May 27 unanimously passed a new national humane law widely acclaimed as perhaps the most sweeping and advanced in the world.

The Austrian law “forces farmers to uncage chickens, bars pet owners from clipping their dogs’ ears or tails, outlaws the use of lions and other wild animals in circuses, and makes it illegal to restrain dogs with chains, choke collars, or devices that administer mild electric shocks,” wrote William J. Kole of Associated Press.

Added Kate Connolly of *The Daily Telegraph*, “It also stipulates that it is illegal to place animals in the care of minors, or to display pets in shop windows.”

Pre-sedation is required as a condition of performing kosher or halal slaughter.

Pushed for 20 years by Herbert Haupt, who is now minister for social affairs, the new law was endorsed by all four major Austrian political parties. It provides for fines of up to \$18,000 for violations. It is to take effect in January 2005.

Austrian Chancellor Wolfgang Schuessel called the new law “a pioneering example,” and pledged to seek similar legislation at the European Union level. Schuessel is a Christian Democrat, a party with parallel organizations in many other EU nations and strong influence in the European Parliament.

A somewhat similar bill was introduced into the Israeli parliament on May 23 by Shinui members Etti Livni, Roni Brison, Reshef Cheyne, Yigal Yassinov, and Ilan Shalgi. The Israeli bill “details care for dogs, cats, and livestock,” wrote Nina Gilbert of the *Jerusalem Post*, who focused on portions about pigs—a species not eaten by observant Jews and Muslims. Rated little chance of passage, the Israeli bill seeks to strengthen a largely unenforced law adopted in 1994.

Austrian animal rights campaigner Martin Balluch attributed the extension of the new Austrian law to a battery cage ban, over strong farm lobby opposition, to the media success of 50 “open rescues” conducted between July 15 and August 1, 2003.

The Austrian open rescue teams “found that 79% of the battery farms we visited were stocked illegally, with five or even six hens per cage” which according to EU law should have held just four, Balluch wrote. “All of the farms had ill and dying birds in the cages, 47% had dead chickens in the cages, and 71% had very bad hygienic conditions.”

Open rescue, a civil disobedience tactic used by Australian animal advocate Patty Mark since 1993, consists of openly trespassing on factory farm property in order to remove sick and injured animals for veterinary care, and publicizing the incidents.

Balluch thanked Mark for inspiration and encouragement.

“If there is no damage done, only rescue of animals, and if the TV footage shows ill and crippled little birds [or other animals] being lovingly held and given aid, then all the sympathy is with the rescuers,” Mark explained in the April 2003 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Arizona veto

The U.S. federal Animal Enterprise Protection Act, in effect since 1992, potentially imposes harsh penalties for open rescue. The American Legislative Exchange Council has for several years promoted an “Animal & Ecological Terrorism Act” in state legislatures throughout the U.S., which would reinforce the federal law and attempt to prevent photography and videography of farms, in the name of fighting terrorism and promoting bio security. The introductory rhetoric makes clear,

however, that the real target is anyone who might expose bad conditions.

A version of the ALEC bill took effect in California on January 1, 2004. The Arizona legislature passed a version in May 2004, but Governor Janet Napolitano vetoed it on May 12 as “overbroad, unnecessary and susceptible to a host of unintended negative consequences.”

Turkish TNR bill

At the opposite end of the former Ottoman empire from Austria, the Turkish Parliament is reportedly close to adopting a new national animal protection law which as drafted will replace the traditional but ineffective control of street dog numbers by poisoning with neuter/return.

Fethyea Friends of Animals founder Perihan Agnelli explained in mid-May 2004 to the International Companion Animal Welfare Conference in Warsaw, Poland, that the draft law has been approved in principle by both the upper and lower commissions which recommend legislation to the Turkish Parliament.

The draft law thereby has the formal support of the majority Justice & Development Party, whose leaders regard it as a synthesis of Islamic teachings and scientific principle.

Agnelli introduced neuter/return to southern Turkey in 2000, after being asked by the mayor of Fethyea to supervise the annual pre-tourist season removal of street dogs from the city. Neuter/return had previously been tried in some suburbs of Istanbul, with less success because of official noncooperation.

Progress in China

The *Beijing Youth Daily* on May 9 reported that the Beijing municipal government was considering a bill stipulating that “no one should harass, maltreat, or hurt others’

animals”; that animals in transport should be protected from shock, pain, and filth; that farm animals should be given adequate food, water, and living space; that animals must be killed, regardless of purpose, “in a way that can bring them the least pain”; that animals must not be killed within sight or sound of each other; and that animal experiments potentially resulting in injury or death must not be done below the senior level of high school.

The draft bill also would have banned animal fights “arranged for gambling, entertainment, or other commercial purposes.”

Only days earlier the Beijing Wildlife Park abandoned a much publicized effort to promote bullfighting and rodeo. Officials were shocked at the intensity of local opposition they encountered, even as a concession offering visitors the chance to feed live chickens to lions and tigers drew little notice.

“This shows that ordinary people’s voices can be heard in China,” Beijing Humane & Animal Environmental Education Center founder Zhang Luping told *Los Angeles Times* staff writer Mark Magnier.

In less than a week, however, the draft animal welfare bill was withdrawn.

Ling Peili of the Beijing legal affairs office told Irene Wang of the *South China Morning Post* that the draft bill was posted to a public web site prematurely. Ling Peili indicated that humane legislation would probably not get priority attention for at least five years.

Added Wang, “Professor Qiao Xinsheng of the Zhongnan University of Economics & Law in Wuhan said that China’s position as a developing country made it unrealistic to adopt animal welfare laws.”

Agreed *China Youth Daily* commentator Xi Xuchu. “Most of the people slaughtering domestic animals for meat in China now

(continued on page 13)

ANIMAL PEOPLE

thanks you for your generous support

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

Elizabeth Adjan, Cecily Allmon, Animal Lovers Society/Lynn Rasmussen, Dolores Marie Babel, John Bachman, Col. Ralph Barnett, Brenda Barnette, Michelle Barron, Donna Berriman, Louis Bertrand, Renee Binzer, Terri Branch, Mary Bridenbaugh, Grace Briskey, Robert & Anne Burr, Diann Butler, Sally Cannavo, Pam Carey, Cindy Carroccio/Austin Zoo-Animal Rescue Center, Nancy Clark, Roberta Ann Claypool, Coalition for Animal Protection/Audrey Wright, Gloria Cobb, Shelley Coffee, Myrna Cohen, Gale Cohen-Demarco, Compassion Seeds Sanctuary, Jane Cullen, Marilyn David, Laura Davis, Katherine Day, Tina de Boer Charitable Trust, Donald & Lorna Dorsey, Theresa Downer, Linda Dyer, Judith Embry, La Rue Ewers, Renee Farmer, Catherine Fedor, Gary Fenstermaker, Irmgard Fernandez, Russell Field, Susan Finter, Claire Flohr, Dana Forbes, David & Carol Foster, Bill Francis, Joyce Gauntt, Margaret Gebhard, Raymond & Lise Giraud, Florrie Goldman, Ellen Gray, Gloria Gray, Diana Hadgis, Patricia Haslett, Beverley Henderson, Luann Hickey, Joyce & Richard Hillard, Beverly Hoover-Dean, Horse Protection Assn. of Florida, Lydia Horton, Sharon Jaffe, David Jones, Garland Jones, Kalamazoo Humane Society, Dr. Steven & D.J. Kerr, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, Martin Knight, Doris Knorr, Ann & Bill Koros, Robert Kreimer, Mrs. Ann Krupinski, Charles Lablanc, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Laporte, Carol Ann Lawson, Mona Lefebvre, Lynn Lehocky, Russell Lewis, Jan Lifshutz, Carol Linville/Pet Helpers, Mr. & Mrs. Adolfo Lopez, Peter Lynch, Joan Marsh, Tom McDade, Lola Merritt, Sigrid Miller, Winston Miller, Christine Million, Margaret Mills, Patricia Morrison, Lee Mundstock, Arleen Nadler, Jeremy Narby, Nature's Refuge, Karme Neeson, Lewis Nierman & April Ponemon, North Shore Animal League International, Martin & Bernice Nussbaum, Andee Pariser, Lillian Phillips, Linn Pulis, Dr. Gail O'Connell-Babcock, Edna Paine, Margot Palma, G.F. Paskusz, Gertrud Pater, Jamaka Petzak, Damon Phillips, Karen Pietrowski, Leslie Fay Pomerantz, Ana Prothro, Mr. & Mrs. John Pyner, Olga Reese, Linda Riggins, Mrs. Frank Roessle, Lori & Mitchell Rumpf, Dr. Isis Sanchez, Diane Schoelen, Ruth Seppala, David Severino, Bonny & Ratilal Shah/Maharani, Magda Simopoulos, Maria Sommer, June Spencer, Effie Squires, Eve Stein, Jacqueline Seuss, Miriam Tamburro, Kenneth Tenny, Dee Tharpe, Elaine Thorson, Dr. Pari Vahdat, Vegetarian Society of Western Michigan, Edith J. Von Fraunhofer-Brodin, Aileen Walden, Marilyn Weaver, Cathy Wentz, Catherine White, Katie Wider, Kathi Wiley, Mary Wilkinson, Rebecca Wittman, Stanley Wtulich, Bill Young, Patricia Zajec, Ida Zeidelman

SPRING 2004 STATE LEGISLATION

Louisiana Governor Kathleen Blanco on June 3 signed a bill banning so-called hog/dog rodeo, in which dogs attack penned pigs, to take effect on August 15, but efforts to ban cockfighting failed to clear the state house agriculture committee. Louisiana and New Mexico are the last two states to allow cockfighting.

Vermont Governor James Douglas and **Tennessee Governor Phil Bredesen** have signed 2004 bills creating felony penalties for cruelty.

The Tennessee bill, however, only allows a felony penalty for a second offense, exempts animals who are injured while being “trained,” and exempts animals who are being used for work or hunting. Further, the cost of jailing convicted offenders is to be taken from the Tennessee pet overpopulation fund, raised by license plate sales. Jailing just a few offenders could drain the fund. The original purpose of the Tennessee bill, retained in the final version, was to require peace officers who may encounter dangerous dogs to be trained about dog behavior.

The Alaska legislature passed a felony cruelty bill on May 9, but it had not been signed by **Governor Frank Murkowski** as of June 23

The Humane Society of the

U.S. reported on June 15 that more than 90% of animal cruelty prosecutions involve neglect. Seven neglect cases were prosecuted as felonies in 2002; 23 in 2003, only seven of which brought convictions; and eight in 2004 through May 1.

Kentucky Governor Ernie Fletcher on April 22 signed a bill banning the use of gunshots to kill impounded dogs and cats.

The South Carolina legislature on June 3 sent to **Governor Mark Sanford** a bill requiring animal control officers, humane officers, and social workers to cross-report suspected animal abuse and child abuse cases.

Minnesota adopted a ban on keeping wild and exotic cats, bears, and non-human primates as pets, to take effect on January 1, 2005. Pets currently in private possession are exempted. Current keepers of the covered categories of private pets will be allowed to replace a deceased animal one time only. The **New York legislature** sent a similar bill to **Governor George Pataki** on June 22.

Legislative losses for animal defenders came in **Michigan** and **Minnesota**, where dove hunting was reauthorized for the first time since 1905 and 1946, respectively.



Please speak up for one of the most maligned and mistreated animals on our planet. Go to www.batworld.org and click on "Wall of Shame" to be a voice for those who have none.



Home 4 the Holidays 2003 saved 261,000+ lives!

Be a part of Home 4 the Holidays 2004.
Log on to www.home4theholidays.com for more information.

Global legislative gains—and some delays

(continued from page 12)

would violate the regulation.”

Commented University of Houston political scientist and animal advocate Peter Li, “Strong opposition came from wildlife parks, wildlife farmers, and of course factory farmers,” with local government support.

“If Beijing should pass such a law,” Li explained, “other provinces and cities are likely to follow. A proposed national law is likely to be on the national legislative agenda.

“If such a law should be adopted [before infrastructure and public awareness exist to help enforce it], Chinese officials are afraid that the west would pressure China to abide by its own laws to improve animal treatment, thus giving the west an additional handle to barbeque China. By postponing legislation, China can still claim the status of being a developing country to ward off criticism and to resist what it sees as western (mostly European Union) imposition of animal welfare requirements for importing Chinese animal products.

“The Beijing legislative body is aware that enforcement of the law if passed could be daunting,” Li continued. “Businesses or individuals could openly ignore the new law,” since as yet they “do not face the kind of societal pressure that businesses in the west are facing” from organized animal welfare groups.

“If a law has a great likelihood of being violated on a big scale,” Li said, “the government would choose to back down in order not to lose credibility.

“Despite the fact that this proposed act was killed,” Li concluded, “the fact that such a bill could even be drafted and draw ideas from animal welfare rules in the advanced western countries is a good sign. Yes, it is tabled for another five years,” Li concluded. “Being tabled forever is unlikely.”

Movement toward animal welfare regulation in Beijing continued to have momentum. On May 27, the official Xinhua News Agency stated that “China intends to include articles on animal welfare in the latest draft revision of regulations on laboratory animals, which ban the abuse of animals and encourage ways to minimize their pain. The revised regulations encourage use of substitutes for animals in scientific research, to avoid unnecessary unease, pain, and harm to animals.”

He Zhengming, deputy secretary general of the Chinese Society for Laboratory Animals, called the draft bill a step in the right direction, but “admitted that it is premature for China to formulate a [general] law devoted to animal welfare,” the Xinhua News Agency said. Nonetheless, the draft laboratory regulations are under review by the Ministry of Sciences & Technology, apparently in the belief that scientists, as some of the best-educated Chinese, may be among those most likely to help set an example to the nation.

The Xinhua News Agency on June 15 announced that “Beijing is considering inserting animal welfare into revised regulations on animal epidemic prevention. The revisions include sections prohibiting abuse or abandonment of animals.”

According to Kong Fanrong, identified as “a department director at the Legal Affairs Office of the Beijing municipal government,” who is “in charge of drafting the regulations,” pro-animal content will be added to the rules governing the treatment of animals in transport, at marketplaces, and at slaughter.

“Mang Ping, an animal welfare legislation expert, said it would be practical to insert animal welfare into relevant regulations

before a special law comes out,” the Xinhua News Agency reported.

On June 7 the *China Daily* reported that revisions of the 1989 national wildlife legislation are also in progress. Beyond strengthening prohibitions of poaching and wildlife trafficking, the revisions are to consolidate regulation of wildlife in captivity, increasing the ability of government to supervise the care of animals in zoos and circuses.

Japan vs. aliens

Japan on May 27 adopted an Invasive Alien Species Act, banning the import of animals and plants who might compete with native species. The law is to take effect within a year after the Japanese environment ministry completes a list of species to be prohibited. The law simultaneously introduces overdue regulation of the booming Japanese exotic pet trade, and may create a “hit list” of feral wildlife to be extirpated.

British fox hunting

Andy McSmith, political editor of *The Independent*, predicted on May 23 that “In July, the [British] House of Commons will again be presented with a bill to ban hunting with dogs, with just a few hours’ debate. It will then go to the House of Lords, which has consistently overturned the ban,” already repeatedly approved in the Commons.

“This time,” McSmith wrote, “the anti-hunt lobby insists that the Commons will invoke the Parliament Act to force the measure through, making hunting illegal before the 2006 season begins.

This, McSmith said, “will trigger an extraordinary court battle. Several leading lawyers have long believed that the 1949 ver-

sion of the Parliament Act is invalid,” McSmith explained, “because it tightened up the earlier 1911 Act. Lawyers have argued that there is no provision in the 1911 Act that allows it to be amended. If they could prove their case, they would not only save fox hunting, but also overturn other measures forced through using the Act, including one that lowered the age of consent for gays, and another allowing direct elections to the European Parliament.”

The Countryside Alliance, leading the defense of fox hunting, claimed that 55,000 Britons would practice civil disobedience with a fox hunting ban is finally enacted, decades after public opinion polls first showed that the majority of British voters favor a ban.

About 40,000 of the 80,000 members of the Royal SPCA voted in a June election to fill five open seats on the RSPCA governing council, choosing from among six candidates. Results are to be announced on June 26. Several of the candidates are reportedly likely to join a faction already within the governing council which would like to surrender the “Royal” title conferred by Queen Victoria in 1840, in order to be rid of Queen Elizabeth II as patron, in protest of her endorsement of fox hunting and captive-reared bird shooting.

Canada stalls again

Efforts to update the Canadian national humane law, dating to 1892, stalled in May 2004 for the fourth time since 1999 when Prime Minister Paul Martin ended the 2004 legislative session early by calling for a federal election. The proposed new Canadian humane law, previously blocked by the national Senate, is expected to be reintroduced when the next Parliament convenes.

Alley Cat Allies

Animals, Nature & Albert Schweitzer

Schweitzer's inspiring life story and philosophy in his own words.

Commentary by
Schweitzer Medallist

Ann Cottrell Free

\$10.50 post paid

**Flying Fox Press
4700 Jamestown Road
Bethesda, MD 20816**

Paul Siegel

COURT CALENDAR

Humane work

New York State Supreme Court Justice Bruce Allen on May 28 upheld the constitutionality of the state anti-cruelty law under which barber **Darrel Nelson**, 56, was convicted in December 2003 for amputating a three-month-old Rottweiler’s tail in October 2002. Nelson used a rubber band to stop the blood supply to the tail, then cut the tail off with a sharp instrument. Nelson was convicted only days before the New York Court of Appeals ruled 6-0 against a case brought by Manhattan lawyer **Jon H. Hammer** that sought to overturn the tail-docking requirements in the breed standards of the **American Kennel Club** and **American Brittany Club**. Hammer argued that the anti-cruelty law language under which Nelson was convicted should apply to the breed standards. The court held that Hammer had no standing to sue, and that the statute applies only to deeds, not to recommendations for procedures not actually performed by the AKC and ABC.

Former SPCA/Los Angeles controller, vice president, and chief financial officer Kenneth Brookwell, 63, on May 5 plea-bargained a two-year prison term for embezzling \$940,000 from SPCA/LA between 1997 and 2002. Brookwell has paid restitution of \$165,000 to SPCA/LA, is to pay more than \$321,000 in further restitution, and is to pay \$138,000 to the **California Franchise Tax Board** for not reporting more than \$730,000 in embezzled income on his tax returns.

Summit County (Ohio) Common Pleas Court Judge Brenda Burnham Unruh on May 3 dismissed by summary judgement a petition from **Citizens for Humane Animal Practices** that sought to have declared unconstitutional the 2002 Akron ordinance authorizing impoundment and killing of feral cats. Pre-ordinance, the Akron pound handled fewer than 100 cats per year. In the second half of 2002, 969 cats were killed, and 1,520 were killed in 2003. Complaints about enforcement of the ordinance led to the firing of dog warden **Glenn James**, who had held the job for 18 years; a review of **Summit County Animal Shelter** record-keeping by **County Executive James McCarthy**’s staff, who “found numerous instances of record tampering on the euthanasia logs that track usage of the controlled drug sodium pentobarbital,” according to Akron *Beacon-Journal* staff writer **Lisa A. Abraham**; and a shelter review by the **National Animal Control Association**.

drunken rage. Love was the first person convicted under the 2002 Maryland felony cruelty law. The jury held that the law improperly required an assessment of the mental state of the dog, who survived without serious injury, was seized by **Frederick County Animal Control**, and was adopted into a new home. Love drew a 21-month prison term for drunk driving in connection with the same incident.

Rodeo & hog/dog

Rodeo producer Mike Latting of St. Anne, Illinois, and stock contractor **Juaquin Santos** of Lowell, Indiana, pleaded guilty to misdemeanor cruelty on June 15 in Morris, Illinois, for electrically shocking bulls during the Big Bucks Rodeo in September 2003. They were fined \$300 each and put on probation for six months. The charges were brought as result of an investigation by SHARK investigators **Mike Kobliska**, **Steve Hindi**, and Hindi’s daughter **Eva Hindi**, 13, who took some of the incriminating video footage. Latting is the principal at Donovan High School in Morris.

The Pearl River County Grand Jury in Poplarville, Mississippi on June 11 indicted local “hog/dog rodeo” promoter **Frankie Wheat**, 44, for felony animal cruelty and charging admission to an illegal event. The indictment followed a series of arrests for “hog/dogging” in Alabama and the passage of legislation against it in Louisiana (*see “Spring 2004 state legislation,” page 12.*)

Ketamine in Russia

The Kuzminsky Regional Court of Justice in Moscow, Russia, on May 18 acquitted veterinarian **Konstantin Sadovedov** of illegally possessing the anesthetic ketamine, which he was using to immobilize a cat during surgery. Ketamine, the most widely used veterinary anesthetic, was banned in Russia in 1998 after becoming notorious through illegal use as a “date rape” drug. Veterinarians were allowed to continue to possess very small amounts, and the amounts they were allowed were increased in May 2003 to more than the amount Sadovedov had. Nineteen other veterinarians were later charged with possessing larger amounts as part of a fall 2003 sting, and have yet to be tried. The ketamine ban was lifted in January 2004 for licensed veterinary users, but the licensing procedure has not been established, and veterinarians who use ketamine continue to be prosecuted, according to the Moscow animal rights group **VITA**.

Israeli Supreme Court rules on feral cats

TEL AVIV—Recently retired Israeli Supreme Court Justice Dalia Dorner, still ruling on cases she heard earlier, on June 3 ordered that the Israeli Agriculture Ministry Veterinary Service “must establish more restrictive rules concerning the authority to exterminate street cats,” reported *Haaretz* correspondent Yuval Yoaz

“The killing of street cats...must be the last step, taken only when the public cannot be protected by other reasonable means,” Dorner wrote, according to the *Haaretz* translation of the verdict, rendered in Hebrew.

The verdict was affirmed by active Justices Aharon Barak and Asher Grunis, but was promptly appealed. Concern for Helping Animals in Israel founder Nina Natelson told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that a seven-judge panel would review the appeal within 30 days.

ANIMAL PEOPLE received widely varying interpretations of the verdict from observers of the case and participants.

The case originated out of the four-year-old attempt of the no-kill organizations Let The Animals Live and Cat Welfare Society of Israel to prosecute veterinary technician Na’ama Adler-Blu and her husband Eyal Blu for killing feral cats. The couple own a firm called Magen Lahatul that captures and kills feral cats under contract with the Agriculture Ministry Veterinary Service. The Tel Aviv SPCA was also a defendant.

Na’ama Adler-Blu, backed by CHAI, counter-sued the plaintiffs for libel. Natelson has repeatedly asserted to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that neuter/return of feral cats is not appropriate in Israel, and that lethal injection as done by Adler-Blu is preferable to poisoning with strychnine, ostensibly now illegal but still reportedly practiced.

Natelson and Adler-Blue have also accused Let The Animals Live and the Cat Welfare Society of Israel of financial irregularities and violating animal care standards.

According to Natelson, “Na’ama

was not found guilty of any of the accusations and will now win her libel suit, plus non-vets were given permission to receive training in euthanasia and to euthanize animals.”

However, Natelson continued, “The court said a vet must be present when the non-vet euthanizes, and that is not possible, because municipal vets are not at the pound that often. The court asked Veterinary Services to provide guidelines, not regulations, as to when nuisance cats should be euthanized. This is also problematic since Veterinary Services cannot possibly list every type of instance that occurs.”

Cat advocate Abraham Agay told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that, “The court reaffirmed unanimously [a 1998 decision] that animals’ right to live overrides the right of people to convenience and welfare.”

Rivi Myer, founder of the Cat Welfare Society of Israel, called the verdict “A clear victory for neuter/return, which we have followed and encouraged for 18 years.”

Wrote attorney Asah Marx, who represented the Cat Welfare Society of Israel, “The Israeli Supreme Court decision is precedent in that for the first time the court faced the argument that cats cannot live in the street and rejected that claim. The decision limits killing feral cats to situations endangering human welfare. The court forbade the use of non-governmental people to decide whether a cat should be killed. We expect that following this judgement the killing of healthy cats will stop in Israel,” Marx concluded.

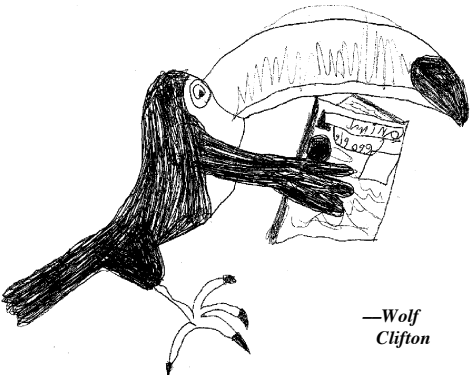
Attorney Karen Klar, representing Let The Animals Live, told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that “The Supreme Court ruled that killing is an extreme solution and should only be done in case of real danger to human health, under very specific guidelines that the Ministry of Agriculture must compile within 30 days. The court said important things about a feral cat’s right to life, including that mass extermination of cats is not legal.”

side Alliance, the Masters of Foxhounds Association, and local hunting clubs to overturn the 2002 Scots ban on fox hunting.

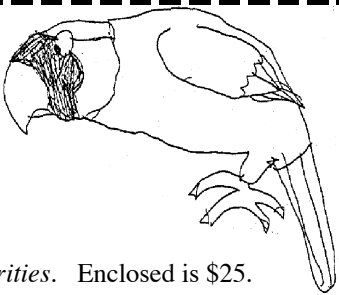
A three-judge panel of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on June 7 reaffirmed two previous rulings by the same court that the **Makah** tribe of Neah Bay, Washington, may not resume hunting grey whales without doing an environmental impact analysis and without winning an exemption for the hunt from the **Marine Mammal Protection Act**. Immediately after gray whales were dropped from the U.S. endangered species list

The 2004 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities coming in spring, provides the background you need to make your donations most effective: \$25, c/o ANIMAL PEOPLE, P.O. Box 960, Clinton, WA 98236.

YES! I'M AN ANIMAL PERSON!



☐ Please enter my subscription for one year (10 issues.) Enclosed is \$24.
☐ Please enter my subscription for two years (20 issues.) Enclosed is \$38.
☐ Please enter my subscription for three years (30 issues.) Enclosed is \$50.
☐ Please send additional subscriptions as gifts to the addresses I have listed below or on a separate sheet. Enclosed is \$24 apiece.
☐ Please send the 2004 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on 101 Animal Protection Charities. Enclosed is \$25.
☐ I want to help with a tax-deductible contribution of: \$25 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$250 ☐ \$500 ☐ Other
Name:
Number and street:
City and state:
Name of gift recipient:
Number and street:
City and state:



Please make checks payable (in U.S. funds) to: ANIMAL PEOPLE, P.O. Box 960, Clinton, WA 98236-0960

PETsMART

Huns, Turks, Bulgars, and Cossacks, the Daco-Romanian ethnic majority have preserved their Latin language and culture.

As in all of the former Soviet-dominated police states, public affairs—including ordinary business transactions—are rife with suspicion, jealousy, corruption, and intrigue. Despite the hardships of World War II and the Communist era, however, Romanians resisted “socialist realism” in architecture, fashion, art, and literature, refusing to yield to the conformity, gloom, and depression that came to characterize the soot-blackened industrial cities of Poland, Bulgaria, and the Ukraine.

Even the Romanian coal smoke is uniquely colorful, yellowed with potentially deadly sulphur dioxide. By treaty, the smoke must be cleansed before Romania enters the European Union in 2007. Meanwhile, the yellow plumes are a characteristic gesture of self-destructive defiance.

Daco-Romanians resemble Italians more than their closest neighbors, including the ethnic Hungarians who make up about 9% of the Romanian population, and dress to accent the difference. As a people, Daco-Romanians have internalized the belief that no matter what else befalls them, they are scions of Rome at its height, while their neighbors, no matter how affluent, are barbarians.

The Rom

Other Romanians tend to be at odds with the gypsy minority, about 2% of the population, many of whom still live in horse-drawn wagons. Calling themselves the Rom, the gypsies also seem proud to be who they are, even downright cocky about it, after surviving half a century of Nazi and Communist efforts to exterminate or assimilate them.

Among the enduring social problems in Romania is the open pride of many Rom in their ability to exist as virtual outlaws, illegally occupying abandoned buildings and earning livings through low-level organized crime. The reflected attitude may be similar to the expressions of U.S. inner city “gangsta rap.”

There is no clear ethnic division in Romanian attitudes toward animals. Gypsies’ animals, especially horses, tend to receive very good care—but ANIMAL PEOPLE

found gypsies among the management and line staff at the worst canine concentration camps.

Despite pervasive fear of theft by gypsies, Romanian shelters—both good and bad—tend to be cultural meeting points. The shelters are among the few community institutions located often in gypsy neighborhoods. Some non-gypsy shelter directors enjoy cautiously positive relations with gypsies.

“They let us sterilize their dogs,” said Fundatia Daisy Hope founder Aura Maratas. “We have much more trouble about that with most Romanian men. And the gypsies don’t complain about barking dogs. Perhaps it is because they know that they too could be evicted,” as alleged squatters.

Romulus & Remus

Romulus and Remus, the reputed founders of Rome who were suckled and raised by wolves after being abandoned in the woods to die, may be depicted more often in Romanian art and statuary than in the city of Rome. Clearly, their story has greater resonance with Romanians than that of Vlad the Impaler, who seems to be remembered chiefly as a magnet for tourists.

Vlad was known for cruelty. Romania has suffered unspeakable cruelty. While political life is no longer as violent as it was for most of the past few centuries, violent crime is still common and domestic violence is an evident national problem.

But Romanians do not seem to celebrate cruelty and violence. And many are visibly fond of their dogs, cats, work horses, and even the ubiquitous street dogs that others hope to exterminate.

Pet-keeping skills are weak, yet are not remarkably different from the common level of knowledge in the U.S. circa 1980.

Traian Basescu

The latest screen version of the Dracula legend, the 2004 film *Van Helsing*, got the Romanian geography completely scrambled, placing mountains where there are plains and a fjord where miles of grassy marshes ripple into the Black Sea.

Van Helsing also misidentified the other quasi-mythical monsters who still cast menacing shadows over the nation. Romania might welcome a biotech entrepreneur as advanced beyond his peers as Dr. Frankenstein, and a few packs of werewolves would be relatively easily handled, as Romanian animal control problems go.

(continued on page 16)

South Africa purges “95%” of Table Mountain tahr

CAPE TOWN—South Africa National Parks on June 9, 2004 suspended efforts to exterminate feral Himalyan tahrs on Table Mountain, after 25 days of shooting.

SANParks claimed to have killed 109 tahrs, estimated to be 95% of the descendants of a pair who escaped from the long defunct Groote Schnur Zoo in 1935.

Officially, the killing stopped due to the onset of winter weather. But SANParks chief executive David Mabunda had come under increasing public criticism for claiming to have no alternative to killing the tahr.

In fact The Marchig Animal Welfare Trust had proposed in March 2004 to pay for either sterilizing and relocating the tahrs to the Sanbona Wildlife Reserve near Barrydale, operated by private conservationist Adrian Gardiner, or returning them to their native India if the logistics could be arranged.

The tahrs are an endangered species in India. The Indian government has asked several times for the tahrs to be repatriated, but has lacked funding for their capture and transportation. A coalition called Friends of the Tahr pursued repatriation from 1999 until earlier this year, but disbanded, without remaining assets, after unsuccessfully pursuing legal action on the tahrs’ behalf.

Mabunda was relatively new to the debate. Sporadic efforts to kill the tahrs began in 1972, 20 years before black South Africans had a voice in wildlife management.

“When SANParks was awarded the contract to manage the new Cape Peninsula National Park,” in 1999, “the tahrs’ fate was sealed,” commented Kalahari Raptor Centre co-director Chris Mercer. “For they were exotic. Eco-purists could label them ‘alien’ and thereby segregate them outside the boundaries of ethical or legal concern. In the same way that it offends white racists to see black people co-mingling with whites,” Mercer charged, “so it offends proponents of eco-apartheid to see exotic species co-mingling with African wildlife. Somehow to

them it seems contrary to natural order.”

SANParks is “reverting to their 1999 decisions, which [also] includes shooting the sambar and fallow deer on the Groote Schuur Estate,” added former Friends of the Tahr coordinator Cicely Blumberg.

“It is clear from the minutes of the meeting in November 1999, when SANParks officials decided to kill the tahrs, that they deliberately refrained from considering humane removal and relocation because of the tahrs’ exotic status,” Mercer elaborated.

“SANParks officials did not kill the tahrs for the [ecological] reasons stated in their prolonged propaganda campaign. They killed them because they did not like them. Because they were foreign. Because they did not belong here,” Mercer emphasized. “The Marchig Trust’s generous offer to save the tahrs’ lives was doomed from the start. Conservation officials did not want these aliens moved within the fatherland. The fundamentalists wanted them dead.

“Propaganda is the art of consigning citizens to hell in such a way that they look forward to the trip,” Mercer continued. “It is also a convenient substitute for proper scientific study. No expense was spared in promoting the assumption that the tahrs were devastating the mountain. Compliant journalists were flown up the mountain by helicopter to be shown patches of erosion allegedly caused by tahrs. This was the SANParks substitute for a proper environmental impact assessment which would have revealed the truth.

“There is massive soil erosion all over Table Mountain,” Mercer acknowledged, “caused by the impact of millions of human hikers, climbers and recreationists who tramp around the mountain every year. It was unscientific and meaningless to point to the odd patch of bare earth, blame it on the defenseless animals and start baying for blood and ethnic cleansing.

“Any pasture scientist could accurately have measured the impact of tahrs on

the ecology,” Mercer pointed out. “All rangeland vegetation has evolved with grazing animals, and is stimulated by light grazing. Of course overgrazing is damaging, but light grazing is beneficial. Tahrs or similar herbivores are necessary to Table Mountain to stimulate plant growth and lessen the accumulation of dead plant material, which provides inflammable biomass.

“Blinded by their ignorance and prejudice, SANParks has been incapable of appreciating that this alien species, far from damaging the mountain, was protecting it.”

Pointed out Dr. Peter Schoonraad of Camps Bay, in a letter to the *Cape Argus* newspaper, “The tahrs are ideally suited to Table Mountain. They have never left it. They have never wandered off to other regions or invaded gardens below. They pose no threat to humans or other animals. They are not in competition with other creatures, least of all klipspringers,” a hunted-out native species, whose reintroduction to the mountain SANParks claimed could not begin until the tahrs were gone.

“Small buck already cohabit with the tahrs. SANParks is apparently ignorant of this fact,” Schoonraad wrote.

Squatters hit too

The tahr killing somewhat upstaged the forced removal of squatters from shantytowns surrounding the Lanseria Airport in Johannesburg that began the same day, and according to Community Led Animal Welfare founder Cora Bailey was scarcely less brutal.

“Homes were demolished,” Bailey wrote, “and residents spent the night in bitter cold. When we heard the radio reports, we sent a team to investigate. Apart from the human misery we witnessed, many pets were affected. Some had been run over. Others fled into the veld. Dogs, cats, and chickens came back to where their homes once stood, anxiously looking for their people. Our team spent the weekend trying to reunite them.”

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

ANIMAL PEOPLE

—Wolf Clifton

Win or Die.

Help end the cruelty and killing of greyhound racing.

www.GREY2KUSA.org

GREY2K USA 1-866-703-RF7K Somerville, MA 02144

P.O. Box 447117

Aid For Animals, Inc.

100% of our net profit is donated to approved animal help related nonprofit organizations.

www.aidforanimalinc.com

about animals might mention in whispers are Traian Basescu, the recently re-elected dog-killing mayor of Bucharest, and Wolfgang Ullrich, serving a 12-year sentence in Germany for embezzling \$28 million donated to help animals—especially in Romania.

That was more than enough money to solve every animal care-and-control problem Romania has. Most of it allegedly vanished into Switzerland and Thailand.

Basescu ran successfully for re-election in June 2004 by pledging to re-escalate the purge of street dogs that shocked the world in April 2001, after international donors had paid for five years to have tens of thousands of street dogs sterilized and vaccinated.

Officially, the dogs were killed with injections of magnesium sulfate, a method condemned as inhumane by the American Veterinary Medical Association Panel on Euthanasia since at least 1993.

Video obtained from inside two Bucharest animal control facilities by the Austrian organization Vier Pfoten reportedly showed workers stomping dogs to death and acknowledging bludgeoning dogs in order to steal the few cents that each dose of magnesium sulfate cost.

“If they do this without my knowledge, it is not my responsibility,” Bucharest animal control director Razvan Tiru told freelance reporter Chuck Todaro, who interviewed him for **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Basescu charged that the sterilization program had been ineffective, because the dogs were still breeding. Indeed, the surgeries funded by the Fondation Brigitte Bardot, Vier Pfoten, and other organizations from Europe and the U.S. had proceeded at the rate of only about 5,000 per year, less than 10% of the volume believed to have been necessary to reduce reproduction to the replacement level.

In March 2001, however, the foreign organizations negotiated a two-year contract with Basescu calling for a much more intensive effort to sterilize dogs. Approximately 3,000 street dogs were reportedly sterilized in the next six weeks.

Then Basescu abruptly broke the contract and initiated the massacre.

Only much later did word trickle out from former sterilization program staff and volunteers that much of the surgery supposedly done by Romanian veterinarians, especially during the March 2001 push, might never have been performed.

According to rumor heard throughout Romania today, many dogs were simply captured, shaved as if prepared for surgery, marked as if the surgery had been done, and released, while corrupt administrators pocketed the money supposed to have been spent on



Three-legged mother & pups at Asociatia Natura. (K.B.)



Fundatia Daisy Hope employees Nicu and Marian, with Daniela Ristea and founder Aura Maratas. (Kim Bartlett)

drugs and operations.

Rumor also has it that some nonprofit organizations did not want to lose their source of puppies, who were transported to western Europe and adopted out at high fees.

Basescu, the story goes, found out about the duplicity and concluded that none of the pro-animal organizations could be trusted.

Some believe it; some don't.

While dogcatchers hired by Basescu killed more than 200 dogs a day for many months, the few established local humane organizations in Bucharest rescued as many dogs from the streets as they could. The largest, called White Fang, built a no-kill shelter for 150 dogs on the west side of the city. It was filled almost immediately. Though well-regarded by other Bucharest activists and rescuers, White Fang had exhausted its capacity to help, and is no longer seen as a source of leadership.

Some new organizations formed as magnets for foreign donations. Others were started by shocked Bucharest citizens who wanted to save their local street dogs.

Thousands of dogs were crowded into canine concentration camps improvised from former stables, dairy barns, and warehouses, typically located just beyond the two-lane “ring” road that denotes the city limits, and is eventually to become a major highway.

Soon the horrors of the concentration camps came to rival those of the killing facilities—and still, thousands of dogs who eluded the dogcatchers and rescuers bred up to the considerable carrying capacity of the Bucharest habitat, virtually unrestrained.

Old buildings, accessible sewers, and haphazard refuse collection in many neighborhoods make much of Bucharest a rat haven. Hawks, owls, and street dogs hunt the rats with conspicuous success.

Vampire slayers

Separately, business entrepreneur Aura Maratas and her friend Daniela Ristea, and architect Carmen Milobendzchi and her friend Roxana Macoviciuc reached the conclusion that someone had to show Bucharest a better way to deal with dogs.

Maratas and Ristea opened the Fundatia Daisy Hope shelter in March 2001, in anticipation of the dog massacres that began just a few weeks later.

Milobendzchi and Macoviciuc formed the Asociatia Natura, with help from Italian veterinarian Laura Pontini.

The idea they had in common was to build model shelters that would operate on a much smaller scale than the canine concentration camps, would promote pet sterilization and adoption, and would try to work at the neighborhood level, rather than attempting to be dominant institutions in a sprawling city of more than two million people—plus another 1.5 million people living in suburbs.

Neither the Daisy Hope founders nor the founders of the Asociatia Natura have had large numbers of foreign supporters. That may have been fortunate. With little to steal, their projects did not attract the opportunists who have reputedly robbed many foreign-funded organizations blind.

Working mostly with their own limited resources, they have grown in the shadows of the older and bigger animal aid projects. They have become more successful, from an animal welfare perspective, precisely because they have not tried to compete for the same support base. They have each received



Foreground: Carmen Milobendzchi (with blueprints) and Roxana Macoviciuc. Background: The first Asociatia Natura—Mostenire Pentru Viitor parasol kennel. (Kim Bartlett)

some support from abroad, and need more, but their roots are Romanian.

A positive Aura

Aura Maratas, 47, named the Fundatia Daisy Hope after one of her first rescued dogs. It is believed to be one of just two shelters in Bucharest which has obtained all the permits needed to work inside the “ring.” As such, it has the best chance to grow into a western-style high volume adoption center.

Participating in the May 2004 Adoptathon coordinated by the North Shore Animal League America, and planning to join the Home 4 the Holidays campaign coordinated by the Helen V. Woodward Center this winter, Maratas is trying hard to learn high-volume adoption technique. She knows high-volume adoption can be done in Romania, especially as affluence rises and the numbers of street dogs diminish. She is positioning Daisy Hope for future success at adoption, and meanwhile, with the shelter full, is emphasizing outreach sterilization.

Among her most evident successes is a sterilized factory dog pack just down the street. Maratas would like to obtain a mobile clinic to better serve her section of Bucharest, where relatively few people have cars and pets are not allowed on public transportation. She also would like to find \$10,000—or \$20,000—to buy one or two of the adjoining lots, doubling or tripling her working space. The first priority would be building a first-rate clinic. Next would be adding training and exercise space for the dogs.

Maratas does not wish to add more dog pens, for now. Providing longterm care for dogs is not her ambition. What she wants to do is rehome more dogs, faster.

When calls came in asking her to intervene because the Bucharest dogcatchers were at work a few blocks a way, she sadly shook her head.

“There is nothing I can do,” she explained. “I cannot take in more dogs and still provide a good life to the dogs I have. Until I can rehome more dogs, it would be irresponsible to take in more than I can properly house and feed.”

Like other Romanians who reached adulthood during the Ceausescu regime, Maratas has had to learn the arts of sales and promotion through often painful trial and error. A typical American child may have had more exposure to merchandising technique at age 10 than Maratas had at 30.

Advertising, during the consumer goods shortages of the Communist era, was limited to propaganda. No one tried to sell anything because there was nothing to sell. Certainly no one tried to adopt out dogs.

Maratas and her husband were quicker to learn the knack of commerce than most. Soon after Ceausescu fell they started a business that exports Romanian-made furniture and imports sugar. They are successful, by Romanian standards, but there is nothing complacent about Maratas' outlook. Now Maratas and Ristea have invested everything they can in the Fundatia Daisy Hope. It must succeed

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

and become self-sustaining soon. Failure is not an option.

Maratas, Ristea, and their three hired staff members spare no effort to keep Daisy Hope attractive. At a glance, it resembles an urban gardening project, with wooden palisade fences enclosing parallel rows of square plots.

The layout is similar to that of the North Shore Animal League in the late 1950s, when founder Elizabeth Lewyt and friends were rehoming dogs from a large yard, just developing the methods that would eventually enable them to place tens of thousands of dogs and cats per year.

Daisy Hope encourages greenery. Prefabricated portable tool sheds serve as the office, kitchen, supply room, and makeshift surgery. Everything is painted, clean, orderly, and secure.

Daisy Hope is never left unattended. Light standards ease night supervision.

The 230 resident dogs are housed in compatible groups of up to ten. Maratas prefers to keep them in smaller groups, but forced to choose between giving them smaller groups or more space for each group, she opted for more space. The dogs have houses, with bedding, windbreaks, and toys.

Virtually all of the dogs we saw were friendly, most were small to medium-sized, and all of them, even 30 “special needs” dogs who mostly had lost limbs to traffic accidents, would be considered readily adoptable by most U.S. shelters.

Evaluated on a 100-point scale that puts most U.S. shelters in the 70-80 range (*see sidebar*), Daisy Hope scored 79, tied for best among the 16 eastern European shelters that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** visited in May 2004—14 in Romania, one each in Poland and Slovakia.

Though not a person who particularly enjoys putting herself forward, Maratas has taken the initiative of organizing a delegation to visit Bucharest mayor Traian Basescu in early July 2004 in hopes of persuading him to give sterilizing street dogs an authentic try. She hopes that Basescu resorted to killing dogs in 2001 simply because he saw no viable alternative, after corruption in the sterilization program came to his attention.

If that is not what happened, if the dogs Basescu killed really had been sterilized, Maratas still hopes to convince him that sterilization rather than killing is the way to go. Brigitte Bardot failed in that effort, but Maratas will be a new voice, a Romanian voice, and a person who has demonstrated that she can achieve in an environment where achievement is as often met with envy and sabotage as with admiration and praise.

Eastern influence

Carmen Milobendzchi, 43, and Roxana Macoviciuc, 41, began their collaboration as university students with a shared interest in mystical religion. Little information was available under the Ceausescu regime. Imported books were banned. Smuggled editions were beyond their means. But Milobendzchi and Macoviciuc were creative, and determined.

Collating fragments of Buddhist and Hindu teachings from sources as random as Beatnik poetry and Hare Krishna literature discarded by foreigners who passed through the Bucharest airport, Milobendzchi and Macoviciuc held secret chanting ceremonies in their rooms and became vegetarians, all the while risking arrest by the secret police.

Post-university, their personal and professional lives diverged, but they remained close friends.

When Basescu began killing dogs, Milobendzchi became a frequent donor and
(continued on page 17)

volunteer for the existing Bucharest animal shelters. She recalls trying to help all of them she knows about, except Daisy Hope, which she did not yet know about. She transported 400 dogs, a few at a time, for one organization founded in response to the Basescu massacres, and paid to board 200 dogs she personally rescued at a privately funded shelter called Arca Lui Noe, which translates “Noah’s Ark.”

There, she learned later, those who did not die from starvation and cold were poisoned by neighbors. Altogether, Milobend-zchi told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, more than 700 dogs died at that facility.

Severely disillusioned, Milobendzchi founded the Asociatia Natura. Macoviciuc assisted.

Unlike Maratas, who plans conservatively and starts nothing without knowing how she will finish it, Milobendzchi designed a world-class complex of four parasol-type dog shelters, a cat shelter, and an animal hospital, modeled after photographs she saw of the newer Dogs Trust shelters. She finished the exterior palisades, the largest parasol shelter, and foundations for several of the other structures before running out of money.

Planning too big and then running out of money, usually when foreign support drops off, is a familiar pattern in eastern Europe. In Bratislava, Slovakia, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** visited the municipal pound, operated by the local humane society Sloboda Zvierat. It was chaotic, crowded, noisy, and foul-smelling, with plugged drains, rusty cages, and hallways cluttered with dysfunctional equipment and obsolete used paraphernalia that should have been discarded years ago. Dogs struggled with kennel cough.

The Sloboda Zvierat staff promised that all their problems would be solved when they completed a new shelter a block away on the grounds of an old Communist era sports camp. An abandoned tennis court housed some dogs and cats, who were lucky to be outside the pound building. They may be the only animals who live there for some years. The new shelter consists of a two-floor roofed concrete and brick superstructure, with only some windows installed, and no doors, plumbing, or electricity. If ever completed, it would be among the largest indoor animal care facilities in the world.

It is not even close to done. Work was suspended from lack of funding at least a year ago, maybe longer. Several million dollars have already been spent on it. Finishing it could cost as much more.

Milobendzchi did not overestimate her capabilities by nearly that much. In some respects she may have anticipated future prosperity. The Asociatia Natura is presently remote from central Bucharest, but is near a key intersection on the eventual ring highway, and may be right where WalMart would go if WalMart began building stores in Romania.

But the Asociatia Natura has changed directions. Milobendzchi and Macoviciuc recently won a contract to sterilize all the free-roaming dogs in a major Bucharest suburb.

Becoming aware of the “no-kill, no shelter” strategy advocated for the underdeveloped world by Gerardo Vicente, DVM, of the McKee Project in Costa Rica, Milobendzchi and Macoviciuc have de-emphasized completing their shelter, in favor of completing surgical facilities.

They also intend to begin sterilizing cats, before the local cat population explodes in response to reducing the numbers of dogs.

“We have now the courage to begin TNR (trap/neuter/return) for cats,” Macoviciuc e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** after attending the International Companion Animal Welfare conference in Warsaw.

“As soon as we arrived back in Bucharest we told some other people about TNR, and they are waiting impatiently to begin. We have almost 100 cats and kittens in five nests,” Macoviciuc continued.

“We have two beautiful traps, donated by Alley Cat Allies and Rivi Mayer from The Cat Welfare Society of Israel. We have two very good and inexpensive veterinarians. Now we just need to raise the money to pay the vets,” at an average rate of \$13 U.S. per cat sterilization.

The Asociatia Natura scored 71 on the scale of 100, third best among the shelters we saw, likely to do much better when completed.

Closed doors

ANIMAL PEOPLE visited five other Bucharest shelters, each with reputedly much more foreign support, that did little more than warehouse dogs.

The Asociatia Prietenii Animalelor Romania, also identified by a door plaque as Adapostul Christi, stands just a



Two of the dogs at Fundatia Daisy Hope. (Kim Bartlett)

block from the Fundatia Daisy Hope. In early 2003 the German organization Tierschutzverein fur den Kreis Kleve E.V. published a photograph of Daisy Hope with a fundraising appeal on behalf of “Tierheim Christi,” but there is no relationship or resemblance between the two.

Prison-like walls surround the Christi facility, but **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was able to look over the top, after the manager refused to admit the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** delegation when we asked to see inside. The manager threatened to “get physical” with publisher Kim Bartlett for taking photographs—which she took anyway.

Two women walking by on the street shouted that the Christi shelter “makes dogs into salami.”

ANIMAL PEOPLE saw about 60 dogs lounging in and around dog houses and peering out from apparent line kennels. The conditions were bleak, dirty, and noisy, but the same could be said of the industrial plants nearby. There was no obvious reason for the obsessive secrecy.

The Christi facility was founded and is reputedly chiefly funded by one Ms. Faust, said to have come originally from Cernauti, once part of Romania but now in the Ukraine. She is believed to have emigrated to Germany with her husband and son in the 1980s, but returned to Romania after the fall of Ceaurescu to reclaim property in Bucharest and Moldava.

She has told other Bucharest activists that she became involved in dog rescue after working as a radiologist in a primate research lab.

Her closest associates are said to be Hotea Ianos, a Romanian who emigrated to Germany, and Bruno Marconi, reputed director of the Tierschutzverein fur den Kreis Kleve E.V. shelter in Germany.

The Christi shelter has exported puppies to Germany for adoption, and is believed to be still doing it. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was unsuccessful, however, in repeated attempts to contact the principles to obtain information directly from them.

Wolfgang Ullrich

Back editions of German humane publications indicate that “Tierheim Christi,” along with White Fang, was among the purported recipients of aid from the fundraising fronts operated by Wolfgang Ullrich. Mrs. Faust reputedly received dry dog food from the Ullrich organizations in such volume at one point that as well as sharing some with other shelters, notably Arca Lui Noe, she spread bags of food on Bucharest streets to feed strays.

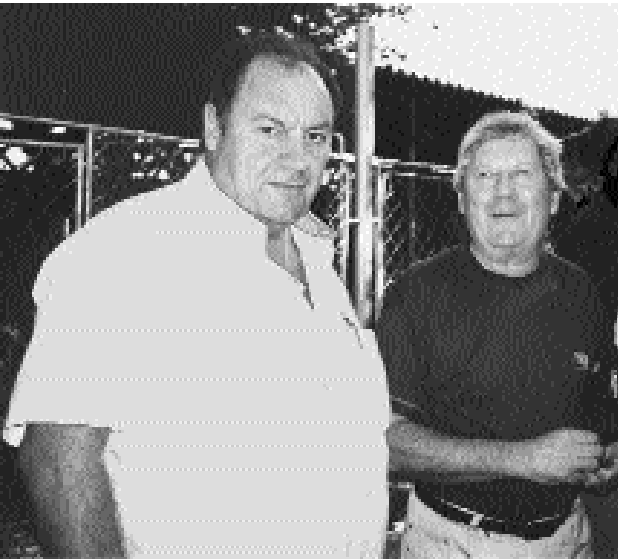
But Ullrich, 59, was collecting much more than just the price of dog food.

German and Thai coverage of his criminal conviction and the events leading up to it indicate that Ullrich gained effective control of the 230,000-member German animal welfare society Deutsches Tierhilfswerk in 1985, after making his fortune in various ventures in Thailand. In August 1994 Ullrich became the Deutsches Tierhilfswerk board chair, serving in that capacity until 1999.

Ullrich soon established a series of parallel foundations and separate companies, including in Switzerland and Thailand, and became involved as a donor with many Romanian shelters, whose activities were the purported beneficiaries of his funding appeals.

Ullrich apparently first ran into trouble in Thailand in July 1997. Then-Thai interior minister Sanan Kachornprasart on December 31, 1997 declared Ullrich persona non grata, and attempted to expel him, acting on information from former national police chief Pornsak Durongkaviboon and then deputy drug suppression bureau chief Noppadol Somboonsab that Ullrich was involved in drug trafficking and in exporting Thai women to Germany to work as prostitutes.

Sanan Kachornprasart was eventually accused in the Thai parliament of accepting a bribe of nearly \$1 million U.S.



Wolfgang Ullrich (left) and Bruno Marconi.

The Global

The Black Majesty and Animal Rights

The Law of Love and Unity and the Earth-Dwellers without rights

Send in \$2.50 for your copy:

The Word, The Universal Spirit
P.O. Box 3549 • Woodbridge, CT 06525



Dog on duty at the Fundatia Daisy Hope. (Kim Bartlett)

to quash the deportation order, which in August 1998 was quashed by the Thai Supreme Court. Implementation had been delayed for more than six months by a purported series of computer problems.

“Some high-ranking immigration police officials were transferred as punishment, and other high ranking government officials were brought to court,” reported the *Pattya Mail*.

In August 2002 an attorney hired by Ullrich told the *Bangkok Post* that Ullrich would sue Sanan Kachornprasart, Pornsak Durongkaviboon, and Noppadol Somboonsab for allegedly acting on erroneous information.

Meanwhile, in September 1998 Ullrich was arrested for allegedly attempting to smuggle a yacht into Thailand from Cambodia without paying duties. He reportedly served two years in jail in lieu of paying \$1.8 million in fines and taxes.

Ullrich was then deported to Germany, accused of embezzling \$45 million from Deutsches Tierhilfswerk and associated pro-animal charities. On April 1, 2003, he was convicted in Munich of 137 counts of fraud involving the diversion to his own use of an estimated \$28 million. Ullrich was sentenced to serve 12 years in prison.

The unanswered question involving all of the charities with which Ullrich was involved is how much his many associates knew, how soon, and how deeply were any of them knowingly involved in enabling his operations?

ANIMAL PEOPLE asked as many of Ullrich’s Romanian connections as we could find a way to contact, but received no informative replies.

Dragomirestri

We also asked Arca Lui Noe founder Michaela Eremia to explain the dog deaths at her facilities, reported by Carmen Milobendzchi and affirmed by others. Arca Lui Noe, like Adapostul Christi, has reputedly exported hundreds of puppies to Germany for adoption. We saw no puppies when we visited—but we did see several hundred dogs penned inside former stables on a cul-de-sac near Dragomirestri, a northwestern suburb of Bucharest. Other dogs were chained to makeshift dog houses in front of the building, or directly to the exterior walls. Many had been left without water on a warm day.

Arca Lui Noe stands just a few hundred feet from the Bucharest District #2 municipal pound, occupying other buildings that once belonged to the same stable complex. Though **ANIMAL PEOPLE** did not go inside, much of it is visible from outside. The facilities appeared little if at all better.

At the end of the cul-de-sac, the Asociatia Pas-cu-Pas (Step-By-Step), funded by Monika Stampfli-Muller of Switzerland, seemed to be well-intentioned, and contrastingly well-managed, at least to the extent that the couple managing it knew what to do, but the organization seems to be more interested in providing vocational training to orphans, now being discharged in large numbers from group homes at age 18, than informed about the needs of dogs.

The Pas-cu-Pas dogs are given time to exercise in a large semi-outdoor run. A fortunate few receive special training on an agility course.

(continued on page 18)

At Responsible Policies for Animals, Inc.,
we want America to be
a leader in compassion.

That means our universities
must stop teaching cruel factory farming!

Visit www.RPAforAll.org
or request our *10,000 Years Is Enough*
campaign information pack.

Responsible Policies for Animals
P.O. Box 891, Glenside, PA 19038
215-886-RPA1 • RPA4all@aol.com

A former stable serves as a quarantine-and-obstetrics facility, with a room for surgery. But when **ANIMAL PEOPLE** visited, this “hospital,” far from offering sick and birthing dogs peace and quiet, was being blasted with spasmodic shrieks from a red-flashing alarm supposed to deter rats.

The main dog housing consists of rows of metal cages, packed with barking dogs who barely have room to bounce, snapping at each other over constant, inescapable jostling. The cages stand inside a former riding ring, more-or-less open to the elements. The dogs get fresh air and sunshine, unlike those at Arca Lui Noe and the Bucharest District #2 pound, but stinking puddles form under and around the cages.

None of the Dragomirestri facilities took responsibility for as many as 50 dogs, either escapees or abandonees, who roamed freely up and down the *cul-de-sac* between hunting rats in the surrounding fields.

The Arca Lui Noe attendant made an exception after Daniela Ristea treated several



ANIMAL PEOPLE editor Merritt Clifton enjoys a joke, more-or-less. First the irate Arca Lui Noe attendant tried to block the road with a log. It was easily tossed aside. Then the dog was ordered to bite but accepted petting instead. The rock in the attendant’s hand was no threat either. (Kim Bartlett)

of them for mange and decided to adopt one of them herself. After Ristea had the dog in her car, the evidently inebriated Arca Lui Noe attendant insisted the dog was his. He tried to prevent Ristea from leaving by dragging a log across the *cul-de-sac* and standing by with a chained German shepherd.

Ristea drove around the log. Aura Maratas’ vehicle could not, so I jumped out, flipped the log end-over-end out of the way, petted the dog when he was made to lunge, and enjoyed a laugh as the attendant frustratedly threw rocks with less accuracy than a toddler throws a rattle.

Fundatia Speranta

The most appalling of the Bucharest canine concentration camps we visited was the Fundatia Speranta, occupying a former dairy barn complex in Berceni, south of Bucharest.

As at the other canine concentration camps, the staff tried to bar us, first at one gate, then at another. We could still see, small, and hear plenty. Our eventual negotiated entrance only confirmed the disaster.

The dogs were fed, nominally, but the Fundatia Speranta practice of feeding large numbers of dogs in small, densely crowded pens ensured that bigger and more aggressive dogs got most of the food, typically after vicious fights.

The pens were all on paved surfaces. Resting boards were provided, and doghouses, but the dogs had little to do but bark and fight, with virtually no room for normal exercise.

We saw and photographed both injured and severely ill dogs, who appeared to be receiving no veterinary care whatever. Sick dogs were not routinely separated from others. Aggressive dogs were housed together, indoors. Fighting among them had left one dog with a severe untreated bite wound.

The “sterilization clinic” we were shown was filled with debris, had a broken window, and showed no indication of having been actually used as a surgical theatre in many months.

The manager, a Ms. Pretorian, a former municipal employee who was not actually on site, met us at Dragomirestri. She told us that the Fundatia Speranta adopts out three to five dogs per month, and is limited in what it can accomplish due to lack of funds—although we were also told that it pays more in rent alone than the entire operating

budget of any other Romanian shelter we visited, and also many times more than we were told should be the cost.

We saw no evidence of an active local fundraising program. The Fundatia Speranta does, however, have a fundraising web site, with solicitation pages in both Romanian and English.

Twelve apparent employees were on the premises when we visited. Only four appeared to be performing any sort of work. Three of them were burning trash.

The Fundatia Speranta was founded in 1996 by Florian Tomescu, mother of Vier Pftoen/Romania board members Ioana Tomescu and Anca Tomescu. Anca Tomescu’s husband, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was told, is Vier Pftoen/Romania project manager Kuki Barbuceanu. The concentration camp opened in March 2001, just before Traian Basescu began killing dogs.

Contacted about the Fundatia Speranta conditions, the Vier Pftoen head office in Austria disclaimed responsibility. Ioana Tomescu promised a response, but two weeks later **ANIMAL PEOPLE** had yet to receive it.

Similar canine concentration camps exist throughout the world, wherever the promise of no-kill sheltering has attracted enough funding to keep dogs and sometimes cats alive, but not the perspective or leadership needed to sterilize sufficient animals to lastingly eliminate the dog or cat surplus, and then find good homes for every potentially adoptable animal in custody. That would easi-



At Fundatia Daisy Hope. (Kim Bartlett)

How **ANIMAL PEOPLE** evaluates shelters

ANIMAL PEOPLE graded the 16 dog holding facilities that we visited in Romania, Poland, and Slovakia during May 2004 using a 14-item, 100-point scoring system meant to evaluate the quality of care, regardless of the size of the facility, whether it is funded by donations or by tax money, and independent of philosophical issues such as whether it is “open admission” or “no kill.”

Our scoring system provides a quick index of success at fulfilling the most generally agreed upon basic functions of an animal shelter. It does not attempt to assess whole organizations—just the sheltering aspects.

We have developed the scoring system gradually over more than 10 years as a part of our own note-taking about shelters we visit, but have only recently begun to feel that it is finally clear enough and simple enough to share with others, for general use.

The scoring system can be used in either of two ways.

The most basic way is to award a shelter seven points apiece for meeting each of the 14 criteria. This can be done very quickly, if necessary, since the yes/no aspects can mostly be determined at a glance. A shelter is either fulfilling a basic function well enough that the effort is obvious, getting seven points for it, or it is not, getting zero.

A more sophisticated approach awards from zero to seven points for the extent to which the basic functions are fulfilled. This takes longer to determine, involves more subjective judgement, and produces many scores in between zero and seven, but the cumulative outcome tends to be much the same.

The first part of the score is based on the extent to which a shelter meets the “Five Freedoms” articulated in 1967 by the Farm Animal Welfare Advisory Committee, formed by the British government in response to *Animal Machines*, by Ruth Harrison (1964), the first major expose of factory farming.

The Farm Animal Welfare Advisory Committee became the present Farm Animal Welfare Council in 1979. It outlined the “Five

Freedoms” in present form in 1993:

1. Freedom from thirst, hunger and malnutrition by ready access to fresh, clean water and adequate, nutritious food to maintain full health and vigor.
2. Freedom from discomfort by providing an environment suitable to their species, including adequate shelter and a comfortable resting area.
3. Freedom from pain, injury and disease by prevention, rapid diagnosis, and treatment.
4. Freedom to express normal behaviour by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal’s own kind.
5. Freedom from fear and distress by ensuring living conditions which avoid mental suffering.

Meeting each of these criteria is worth up to seven points.

Items #3 and #5 may be applied to evaluation of euthanasia criteria and performance. If a shelter fails to euthanize animals who are incurably suffering, or kills animals in a painful manner, such as by decompression or unfiltered and uncooled gassing using automobile exhaust, it receives no points for #3. If the shelter kills animals in a manner that causes other animals to witness and anticipate their own demise, it receives no points for #5. An animal control facility that shoots or bludgeons animals, as some still do, would receive no points for either #3 or #5.

ANIMAL PEOPLE also awards up to seven points each if a shelter:

- Is open to public visitation and easily located.
- Is clean and attractive to visitors.
- Has an active sterilization program, meaning that at minimum all animals who are adopted out and all animals who are kept at the shelter for long enough to potentially reproduce are sterilized.
- Has an effective adoption program, meaning that the animals must be actively offered for rehoming, either by the

shelter itself or by an allied organization or auxiliary, at the end of the reclaiming and/or quarantine period for newly arrived animals.

- Has an active humane education program. At minimum, the shelter must teach basic health care to adoptors, teach the importance of sterilizing pets, and advise people with pet behavior problems about possible solutions, to help keep the pets in their home.
- Has effective odor control. A shelter that stinks is not accepted as a community asset, no matter what else it does.
- Has effective noise control. Few shelters get points for this, but not controlling noise is the leading reason, worldwide, for shelters being obliged to move or close, and for community opposition to opening shelters. Tolerating excessive barking also tends to make dogs less adoptable, drives cats insane, and harms the health of staff and volunteers. At least a dozen shelters worldwide have now demonstrated that proper construction and management can keep a shelter library-quiet.
- Has effective community-based fundraising, sufficient to support basic operations plus improvements. If a community supports a place of worship, it will support humane work—but only if the citizens are asked in an appropriate manner to help.
- Is actively striving to realize potential. If a shelter is trying to improve, the effort is obvious. If effort is not seen, whatever is seen will almost certainly deteriorate.

In addition to the seven possible points for the 14 items, totaling 98, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** may award two “bonus points” for innovative performance.

Because **ANIMAL PEOPLE** usually seeks out shelters which by reputation may provide examples of good practice, those we visited on recent visits to China and South Africa all scored at or above the average range.

In Romania, Poland, and Slovakia we visited a random selection, as opportunity permitted. Most scored poorly, as a random selection of U.S. shelters would have about 20 years ago, and still would in many regions:



At Fundatia Daisy Hope. (Kim Bartlett)

ly be more than 90% of all the dogs we saw at the 16 eastern European shelters we visited.

Among them all, the Fundatia Speranta stands out, because it has received substantial outside help, has extensive connections both locally and abroad, and yet seemed to be making no effort to improve.

The Spoleczne Schronisko canine concentration camp outside of Warsaw, Poland, provides a close comparison. Spoleczne Schronisko houses as many dogs, with as weak an adoption program, and is easily faulted for much, but most of the dogs at Spoleczne Schronisko have room to run, on dirt rather than pavement, and the facility is surrounded by forest that offers some potential for eventually creating a pleasant atmosphere.

Someone who apparently at least thinks about enhancing adoption potential had housed numerous small dogs who get along with cats in a large cage with cats who are tolerant of dogs. These compatible animals were showcased with a few toys and some signage.

The most memorable aspect of Spoleczne Schronisko was the haplessness of the staff. We visited as part of a planned tour, with more than 60 other International Companion Animal Welfare Conference attendees. The Spoleczne Schronisko staff passed out candy bars, but had not a scrap of descriptive literature in any language to promote their programs. They eventually improvised a donation box at the suggestion of some of the visitors.

Spoleczne Schronisko might be redeemed by know-how. Redeeming the Fundatia Speranta will require introducing empathy for the dogs and a work ethic.

—Merritt Clifton

Romanian contacts

Animed Arad, 310091 Blanduziei 3, Arad 2900, Romania; 40-257-211570; mobile 40-740 197272; <animed-arad@yahoo.com>; <www.animed-arad.ro>.
Asociatia Natura - Mostenire Pentru Viitor, Str. Imparatul Traian NR. 9, BL.B9, SC. 1 ET 4, AP. 19, SECT. 4, Bucuresti, Romania; 40-740-619429; fax 40-12-3238519; <milo@fx.ro>.
Fundatia Daisy Hope, Str. Visarion, nr. 12, sector 1, Bucuresti, Romania; 40-21-3127723; fax 40-21-3127722; <aura.maratas@doghope.ro>.

- 79 Fundatia Daisy Hope (Bucharest)
- 79 ROLDA (Galatzi)
- 71 Asociatia Natura (Bucharest)
- 64 Animed Arad
- 57 Project Campina (Campina)
- 57 Adapost Caini Comunitari (Bucov)
- 36 Asociatia Pas-Cu-Pas (Bucharest)
- 36 Sloboda Zvierat (Bratislava)
- 22 Asociatia Anima (Arad)
- 14 Adapostul Christi (Bucharest)
- 14 First Galatzi Municipal Pound
- 14 Second Galatzi Municipal Pound
- 2 Spoleczne Schronisko DLA (Warsaw)
- 0 Bucharest District #2
- 0 Fundatia Speranta (Bucharest)
- 0 Arca Lui Noe (Bucharest)

Animed Arad scored well on management criteria despite lacking actual kennel facilities. Project Campina, the Adapost Caini Comunitari, and the Asociatia Anima in Arad each could have scored above 70 if their management quality matched their facilities.

The Asociatia Pas-Cu-Pas, starting with facilities substantially similar to the Bucharest District #2 pound and Noah’s Ark, scored much higher than the other two because the management is clearly trying to improve.

Dog wars along the Danube, in Transylvania, & on the western front

GALATZI, BUCOV, CAMPINA, ARAD—The dog wars in the Romanian countryside differ little from the dog wars in Bucharest. Some cities kill street dogs, some entrepreneurs and administrators seek profit in animal control, and rescuers try to save dogs by housing as many as they can, while sterilization projects struggle to get up to speed.

Individual dogs are often roadkilled or poisoned, but dogs as a species are doing quite well. The “cultural carrying capacity” of the Romanian habitat, i.e. the point at which dogs are seen as a public nuisance, is clearly much lower than the physical carrying capacity dictated by food abundance.

Rats, rabbits, and horse droppings are abundant enough that rural Romania also sustains plentiful hawks, eagles, and foxes.

If and when the dog population declines, foxes will invade the cities, much as coyotes are reclaiming habitat from dogs and feral cats in the U.S.—and that will be problematic, since foxes, not dogs, are the chief carriers of rabies and mange in eastern Europe.

Fox rabies can be eradicated, as in western Europe, through the use of oral vaccine baits. But no one, as yet, has managed to eradicate mange in wildlife.

At the ROLDA shelter just outside Galatzi, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** watched across a panoramic windswept valley as a family of five foxes rehearsed their attack.

First came a sentinel, probably the father. He crossed a brushy ravine and stood at the far side, signaling his mate, who crept to the near side, then nodded toward her almost-grown cubs. Three came at intervals of about a minute. When the whole family had reached the ravine, they followed it up the hillside. It bent to the right, toward a gypsy camp, where chickens roamed unattended.

Beyond the camp stood a cemetery, affording cover after the foxes rushed the flock, seized their dinner, and raced away, while two gypsies with three dogs half-heartedly backtracked them in the wrong direction.

After visiting seven dog holding facilities in Bucharest in May 2004, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** visited three more in Galatzi, near the mouth of the Danube, close to the Black Sea; one each in Bucov and Campina, at the edge of Transylvania; and two in Arad, the last railway stop before Hungary.

The ROLDA shelter, though new and relatively small, housing about 40 dogs when we visited, is already among the best known in Romania due to the prominence of cofounder Dana Costen as a voice for Romanian dogs on the Internet.

Fluent in English, Costen has since 2001 provided frequent electronic updates and informal commentary on animal-related news throughout the nation.

In October 2001 California hiker Nancy Janes was upset by the sight of homeless dogs on a trip to Transylvania. Searching the Worldwide Web for Romanian humane societies, she found Costen and ROLDA, whose name is a fusion of the first names of cofounder Rolando Cepraga and Costen.

Nancy and her husband Rory Janes soon became patrons of Costen’s ambition to build and operate the best animal shelter in eastern Europe.

Still only 26, Costen is off to an impressive start, especially considering that she is in law school and Cepraga is a fulltime mechanic. The ROLDA shelter scored 79 on the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** scale of 100, tied for best in Romania. Subsequent improvements may already have added points.

The ROLDA shelter is not easily reached at present, due to poor roads, but the roads are certain to be improved. Galatzi can only expand to the west and southwest, away from the Danube, the Ukrainian border, and the Black Sea coastal swamps.

The newly built shelter, with accommodations for visiting volunteers, is only the most recent addition to the ROLDA program. ROLDA also rescues injured animals and abandoned litters in Galatzi, helps to feed about 375 dogs at the two municipal pounds, and campaigns as much as possible on other animal issues.

Yet ROLDA is mostly just Costen and Cepraga, with help from Nancy and Rory Janes when they visit.

As charismatic and outgoing as she seems to be on the Internet, Costen is in person intensely introverted and suspicious of most other people. She acknowledged to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that working with people, including seeking funds, is the part of her work that she finds most stressful.

Dog death camps

The original Galatzi pound was a Communist-era *budka*, or dog-hide tannery, which supported itself by selling dog pelts.

Post-Communism, the dog-skinning business collapsed, but the facility continued to kill dogs until the tenure of the present mayor. It now houses about 125 dogs in small metal cages, with a tendency to overheat.

The cobblestone courtyard and view of the Danube hint that if the dilapidated buildings were demolished, the site could become a scenic outdoor restaurant—but something would have to be done about two wells full of dogs’ bones that stand in the middle.

When the original pound overflowed, Galatzi converted a nearby former fox farm, also overlooking the Danube, into a canine concentration camp housing nearly 300 dogs, with space for hundreds more.

It does not have to be as miserable as it is. There is room for outdoor runs, if fences were put up and exits knocked through the cinder block walls. The buildings have renovation potential. The kennel staff promised that such improvements would soon be made.

Meanwhile, both pounds are guarded by police, and only grudgingly opened to visitors. The newer pound prohibits cameras, apparently from fear that the conditions will be documented and shown to the public.

The dogs are fed an uncertain supply of leftover food from a local hospital. Though not starved, they fought viciously for kibble brought by ROLDA, purchased with funds donated by DELTA Rescue.

Supplementing the dogs’ rations may have been a well-intentioned idea gone awry. After ROLDA began feeding the dogs, they received fewer hospital leftovers. Perhaps the hospital simply had fewer patients, and therefore bought less food—or perhaps someone decided to let ROLDA take over the whole job of dog-feeding, and is now selling to pig farmers the leftovers formerly given to the dogs.

Campina & Bucov

The March and April 2004 editions of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** included updates about British clothier Robert Smith’s dog sterilization program in the town of Campina, his support of a shelter that for a time held the Campina animal control contract, and the recent reallocation of the contract to the Adapost Caini Comunitari in Bucov.

The ROLDA team and Animed Arad cofounder Claudiu Iosim accompanied **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to investigate.

Both Campina and Bucov are about 20 miles north of Ploiesti, the oil refinery city that was hit on August 1, 1943 by perhaps the biggest Allied bombing raid of World War II. That some of the fiercest fighting in the vicinity concerns how homeless dogs are handled is an ironic measure of the progress of peace.

Smith began working in Campina after becoming severely disillusioned with sheltering as result of sponsoring two major shelter projects near Istanbul, Turkey.

Smith became a determined advocate of neuter/return—and sought to practice it in



Rolando Cepraga, Dana Costen, and Nancy & Rory Janes at ROLDA. (Kim Bartlett)

Campina on condition that the dogs he paid to have sterilized would not be locked up.

“There is no affordable, practical alternative to my neutering clinic and open plan shelter,” Smith insisted to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “If I fenced in all of our land at Campina, dividing it into many runs, I would simply be repeating what I did in Gokturk, Istanbul. A showpiece shelter for about 100 dogs expanded inexorably until every square metre of land was occupied by dogs, with about 850 in total. Then more dogs came, and we occupied surrounding land and buildings.

“The whole purpose of our shelter in Campina is that the dogs should be loose,” Smith continued. “The site in Campina is supposed to be a neutering center, not a prison. In two years we have neutered and released/rehomed over 4,500 dogs in Campina and surrounding areas. The only reason that any dogs are imprisoned, other than those awaiting neutering or other treatment, is that we have too many dogs to control if they are all free.”

In both Istanbul and Romania, however, centuries of rabies outbreaks and decades of official hostility toward dogs have left a legacy of fear and mistrust.

Dog-fearing people, though perhaps a minority, vote and hold political office.

Neuter/return advocates meanwhile have yet to convey adequately to the public that removing either dogs or cats from habitat offering sufficient food to support them just creates a void soon filled by dog or cat births or immigration from nearby areas.

Smith believes his major conflicts in Campina began as result of people hearing about his project and driving the 100 miles out from Bucharest to dump dogs there.

Whether or not that happened, the numbers of dogs on the streets eventually exceeded the “cultural carrying capacity” of the community. Then the animal control contract was reassigned to the Adapost Caini Comunitari. Dogs were removed and imprisoned, and Smith responded by threatening to withdraw from Campina entirely.

Expecting the Adapost Caini Comunitari to be yet another canine concentration camp, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was pleasantly surprised to find that it is clean, attractive, and not yet overcrowded.

But the number of dogs it houses has apparently doubled just this year. Most of the dogs have decent housing and exercise space, but several Rottweilers were tied to trees.

Though mostly visible from the road, the Adapost Caini Comunitari is—like most other Romanian pounds—closed to the public. This virtually precludes successful rehoming, raising funds, and recruiting volunteers.

After the gate guard barred **ANIMAL PEOPLE** from entering, I found a path apparently used by fishers, hikers, and birders to access a small nature reserve just behind the Adapost Caini Comunitari and had a look from that angle. Feral dogs hid, apparently with pups, in the bushes. I found the remains of three dead dogs, whose causes of death could not be determined.

The Adapost Caini Comunitari and Robert Smith’s Campina shelter offered similar conditions, overall—but the Campina site is far off of any main-traveled road. At the mouth of the access road an abandoned puppy ran into the road to attract the attention of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett, who soon found his three sisters nearby.

Animed Arad cofounder Claudiu Iosim, who accompanied **ANIMAL PEOPLE** throughout our eastern European shelter visits, smuggled the puppies into his hotel room in Brasov for the night.

The ROLDA team then took the puppies back to Galatzi. Naming the first puppy Ion Roman, Nancy Janes adopted him

and flew him home with her to California to become an ambassador for all Romanian dogs.

Outside the Campina shelter, about 50 dogs roamed loose. Smith insisted this was not a problem. The municipal government clearly has a different perspective.

Arad contrast

The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** tour of Romanian shelters ended with a study in contrasts of a different sort in Arad.

Animed Arad, Claudiu Iosim’s tiny organization, is already adopting out as many animals locally as any shelter in Romania.

That Animed Arad is not a conventional shelter appears to be a big part of why. The Animed Arad animals receive personal attention from a loving family and learn to live in a home, not a kennel. When adopted, they are ready to be successful pets.

The Animed Arad headquarters consists of little more than a sign, some files and books, a house and yard full of dogs and cats being fostered for adoption, and a pile of donated used bricks that are to become a new recovery and adoption center.

The modest beginnings are reminiscent of the 1996 debut of the Visakha SPCA from the front room of founder Pradeep Kumar Nath’s family home in Visakhapatnam, India.

Eight years later, the Visakha SPCA is—despite many hardships and setbacks—among the fastest growing and most influential humane societies in India. Nath and family have made it succeed through the combination of dedicated effort and taking excellent advantage of training and networking opportunities.

Whether Claudiu Iosim, 24, and his mother Rodika Pintea, 46, can enjoy comparable success remains to be seen.

Like Nath, however, Claudiu Iosim has for several years pursued every training and networking opportunity. He has attended two International Companion Animal Welfare Conferences and plans to attend the forthcoming Conference on Homeless Animal Management & Policy plus a Best Friends Animal Society internship this summer, with Aura Maratas of Daisy Hope in Bucharest.

On their final day in the U.S., Iosim and Maratas are to visit the Animal Foundation of Nevada’s high-volume dog and cat sterilization clinic in Las Vegas, now 15 years old but still among the busiest in the country.

Dogs Trust, of Britain, is donating a gas anesthesia machine to Animed Arad that will enable their veterinarian, Radu Silviu, DVM, to begin doing high-volume pet sterilization at a spacious but thus far underutilized clinic that Silviu shares with two partners, a few blocks from the Animed Arad office.

At the edge of Arad, a few miles away, a sign at the city pound proclaims that “Rotary Clubs from Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia” are co-sponsoring the construction of new kennels and runs—but the old facilities could provide a much higher level of care, if blessed with properly trained, motivated, and supervised staff.

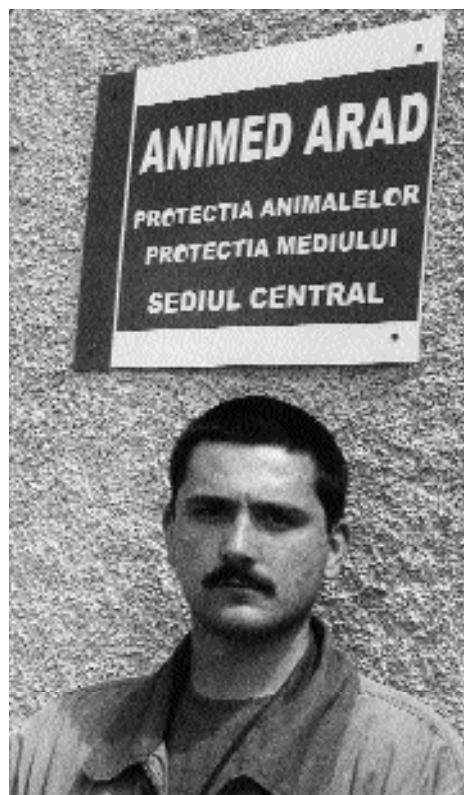
Training, unfortunately, seems to have received little attention.

ANIMAL PEOPLE observed that all of the sick dogs were housed together, instead of in isolation from each other and from healthy dogs. A bitch in heat was in a group run with numerous males. A stillborn puppy was lying in a run with the mother and numerous other dogs, obviously some time after the unsuccessful birthing.

Success in humane work begins with caring enough to want to do a better job.

—Merritt Clifton

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



Claudiu Iosim. (Kim Bartlett)

The State of the Animals II: 2003 *edited by Deborah J. Salem & Andrew N. Rowan*
Humane Society Press (c/o Humane Society of the U.S., 2100 L. St. NW, Washington, DC 20037), 2004. 253 pages, paperback. \$38.95.

Having arrived in early February 2004, *The State of the Animals II: 2003* has already had ample time to demonstrate strong utility as a desk reference, including at two major conferences to which I took it while reading it.

Thus, while *The State of the Animals II* is discussed in **ANIMAL PEOPLE** much later than it deserved, it is praised from a perspective of certainty.

The opening chapter, by soon-to-retire Humane Society of the U.S. president Paul G. Irwin, is “A Strategic Review of International Animal Protection.”

An accompanying table shows that the U.S. and Canada now have 21 animal protection organizations per million humans. Australia, New Zealand, Scandinavia, Britain, and Germany have 9-10. India, misleadingly lumped together with several other Asian nations, should be in the same category. The U.S. and Canada may have twice as many organizations per million people chiefly because the U.S. and Canadian human population is much more broadly distributed.

Spain, France, and Greece have two animal protection organizations per million humans. No other region has more than one.

Some regions with little organized animal protection today had highly developed humane sectors before the wars and purges of the 20th century.

The first major international animal welfare conference appears to have been convened in June 1900 in Paris. Others followed in Philadelphia (1908), London (1909), Washington D.C. (1910), and London again (1911).

That the humane community was even able to hold annual international conferences then, given the state of communications and transport, is actually less astonishing than the size of the gatherings. The 1910 conference, hosted by the American Humane Association, included delegates representing 300 U.S. groups, 500 in Germany, 200 in Britain, 180 in Russia, 140 in Denmark, 120 in Sweden, and 110 in Austria-Hungary. While each representative spoke for multiple groups, the level of participation is barely matched today.

Thirty-three other nations sent delegates. The Canadian delegation spoke for 40 groups. The Canadian Federation of Humane Societies, formed in 1957, now represents more than 100 organizations on paper, but few Canadian humane conferences attract as many as 40 people.

Indian representation, from 23 organizations, was stronger than at the 2003 Asia for Animals conference in Hong Kong. Egypt in 1910 had eight active humane societies; Algeria had five. This was more than either has now.

After World War I efforts were made in London, Helsingborg, Copenhagen, Philadelphia, Brussels, and Vienna to rebuild lost momentum.

In September 1928 the Animal Defense & Anti-Vivisection Society International Humanitarian Bureau opened an office in Geneva near the headquarters of the League of Nations, and in 1932 sent a delegation representing 1,400 animal protection groups worldwide to the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

Like the League of Nations and the effort to limit arms, the delegation left little trace of itself.

The Council of Europe

Humane progress in South Africa and Costa Rica receive extensive attention from other contributors to *The State of the Animals II*, but Irwin *et al* take only passing notice of the International Companion Animal Welfare Conference, jointly funded and organized since 1996 by Dogs Trust and the North Shore Animal League, and none at all of increasing numbers of

other international conferences organized independently of HSUS and its Humane Society International subsidiary, the International Fund for Animal Welfare, and the World Society for the Protection of Animals.

The State of the Animals II discusses the influence of the Council of Europe only in reference to farm animals. As British attorney Mike Radford explained to the ICAWC in Warsaw in May 2003, legislative views of farm animals globally have been influenced by the Council of Europe’s *Convention for the Protection of Animals During International Transport* (1968), *Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes* (1976), and *Convention for the Protection of Animals for Slaughter* (1979). Portions of these conventions have now been enacted in binding form by the European Union.

Also reinforced by European Union legislation is the Council of Europe’s *Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimentation and other Scientific Purposes* (1986).

Yet to be fully ratified and reinforced by law, either nationally or internationally, is the Council of Europe’s *Convention on the Protection of Pet Animals* (1987).

Unlike the 25-nation European Union, the 45-nation Council of Europe does not have the authority to adopt binding legislation, but it does represent the agreement in principle of the members that the topics covered should be regulated.

As Radford outlined, the *Convention on the Protection of Pet Animals* begins with the preamble, “Man has a moral obligation to respect all living creatures,” and continues with provisions pertaining to breeding, boarding, age at acquisition, training, trading, advertising with animals, entertainment, exhibitions, population control, killing methods, vivisection, and sheltering.

Radford finds the convention imperfect in omitting discussion of working dogs and any specific language pertaining to street dogs and feral cats, although street dogs and feral cats may be protected by implication in the provisions of the convention for the treatment of stray animals. As of 1987, when the convention was initiated, few people distinguished between stray dogs and cats, who once had a home with humans, and those who were born outside of homes.

Despite the imperfections, Radford has made activating the *Convention on the Protection of Pet Animals* a personal quest. He welcomes help at <m.radford@abdn.ac.uk>.

Pet overpopulation progress

The State of the Animals II continues with a thorough review by Elizabeth C. Clancy and Andrew Rowan of pet population demographics and trends in animal sheltering during the past century. This is the portion of the book that I have found most useful. No other source on our shelves or in our files offers as much information, as succinctly—although most of it has been summarized in back editions of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Rarely if ever before acknowledged in any HSUS publication, even when our own data is extensively used, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** gets a passing mention and a footnote for publishing regular “reports on animal shelter handling.”

A perplexing table on page 15, from Steve Zawistowski of the American SPCA, shows an otherwise undocumented surge in ASPCA shelter intakes of homeless cats, beginning in 1904 and peaking in 1928, when more than 250,000 cats were reportedly received, and presumably killed.

The ASPCA surge in cat intake does not coincide with any other available data about the volume of animals handled, by species, by shelters elsewhere in the U.S., many of which then still impounded more horses than dogs, and barely

handled cats at all.

ASPCA annual reports from later years indicate that shelter traffic peaked from 1962 to 1968, when the ASPCA killed 250,000 total animals per year—75% of them dogs.

Neither is the table supported by the dog-and-horse-oriented design of the older New York City shelters, the canine focus of early 20th century ASPCA publications, old news coverage of animal control issues, or the image of New York City animal control as portrayed in the “Tweety & Sylvester” cartoons, set in New York City during the late 1940s, in which the bulldog Spike was often at risk from the dogcatcher but the feral cat Sylvester was nabbed only by accident.

Finally, no explanation is offered as to why the cat intake should have fallen as steeply as it supposedly did during the Great Depression years, when barely 5% of all cats were sterilized as recently as 1970.

A chapter on “Humane Education Past, Present, and Future” by Bernard Unti and Bill DeRosa mentions later that the ASPCA beginning in 1921 encouraged children to help capture stray dogs and cats. Students in the summer of 1923 surrendered 28,000 animals to the ASPCA shelters—but that barely accounts for 10% of the reported total ASPCA animal intake.

The ASPCA surge in reported cat intake coincided with the arrival and growth of automobile traffic in New York City. Not clear is whether the ASPCA might have had responsibility for picking up roadkills during the years in question, when it may have had the only crematorium in the city licensed to incinerate animals. Perhaps ASPCA cat intake and killing attracted little notice and had no parallels in other cities because most of the cats collected were already dead.

Humane education

The Unti/DeRosa chapter on humane education is the most thorough treatment we have seen yet of the rise and fall of humane education as a movement unto itself during the early 20th century. The Bands of Mercy organized by Massachusetts SPCA founder George Angell and successors eventually reached more than four million children with an ambitious equation of humane education with moral education.

Broadly accepted then, including in denouncing hunting and vivisection, the Bands of Mercy program would now be considered far too radical for school use.

After the outbreak of World War I, “The message of universal peace through humane education was subordinated to patriotic imperatives,” explain Unti and DeRosa. “Humane education did not become more central to the work of SPCAs in the years that followed.”

Instead, as humane societies took on animal control duties to ensure economic survival, the growing burden of capturing and killing homeless dogs and cats “cast other initiatives, including humane education, to the margins of activity. What survived was the simple lesson of kindness to pets...Both self-censorship and the constraints imposed by educational institutions prevented humane education from reaching into the realm of institutionalized use of animals, such as animal experimentation and the mass production of animals for food and fur.”

More than half of the Unti/DeRosa chapter dwells on the difficulty of quantifying the effect of humane education, reflecting the contemporary obsession with meeting standards which can be verified through testing. But humane education has had one verifiable success, Unti and DeRosa conclude: “Whatever the level of success on other fronts of humane work, wanton acts of individual cruelty against pets are now usually

(continued on page 21)

Canine Courage: The Heroism of Dogs by Tiffin Shewmake
PageFree Publishing, Inc. (109 S. Farmer St., Otsego, MI 49078), 2002. 199 pages, paperback. \$15.00.

Since the January/February 1999 introduction of the Lewyt Award for Heroic & Compassionate Animals, sponsored by the North Shore Animal League America, the inside back covers of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editions announcing the awards have become the pages probably most often clipped and posted

on the walls of humane societies.

Although the awards occasionally honor heroic cats, most of the winners are dogs.

But is there really such a thing as canine heroism, involving dogs who consciously choose to go “above and beyond the call of duty,” or are heroic dog incidents explicable by ordinary canine behavior such as instinct, pack cohesion, or a desire for a person’s approval?

Tiffin Shewmake seeks traits to explain the origin of canine heroism, and speculates that although the extent of heroic potential may vary from one dog to another and one breed to another, it probably grew out of a number of allied traits such as altruism, empathy and helpfulness, all traits selected

through long interaction with humans. As people favored the puppies of dogs who were loyal, helpful, selfless, or brave, over time the traits producing these qualities came to become in effect a genetic predisposition toward heroism.

Shewmake points to a Russian study of wild-caught foxes who for many generations were raised for fur. The study asserts that docility, tameness, and affection for people can be bred into a species—but the reported findings are disputed by people who have observed that foxes on U.S. and Canadian fur farms do not become less nervous around humans than those straight from the woods. Unlike captive-bred mink, North American foxes who escape or are released from fur

farms tend to revert quickly and successfully to a fully wild existence.

Shewmake recognizes that dogs (or other species) may commonly display altruism and heroism toward their own young and other pack mates. It is cross-species heroism that interests her. Why do dogs save people’s lives? How do they know what to do, and why has this behavior developed?

Part science, part investigative journalism, *Canine Heroism* includes many wonderful stories about dogs who perform rescues, guide the blind and deaf, and use all

of their senses—perhaps including senses that we do not have—for the benefit of humans. Each account is first related, then analysed.

The altruism and heroism of dogs is to be admired and cherished, along with the altruism and heroism that Shewmake discovers in wolves, their closest fully wild kin.

—Chris Mercer & Bev Pervan
(Mercer and Pervan have observed canine altruism and heroism among domestic dogs, foxes, and jackals, through their work at the Kalahari Raptor Centre in northern South Africa.)

Hit them with a 2-by-4!
More than 30,000 people who care about animals will read this 2-by-4" ad.
We'll let you have it for just \$68—or \$153 for three issues—or \$456 for a year.
Then you can let them have it.
It's the only 2-by-4 to use in the battle for public opinion.
ANIMAL PEOPLE
360-579-2505

Please click on
<http://www.animalsrighttolifewebsite.com>
**For a seminal pro animal liberation INSIGHT-**
please click: [Crucial Epiphany]


We have rescued many dogs and cats, including this mother and her kittens. Your donation to our sanctuary fund will help us save many more from the terrible cruelty of the Korean dog and cat meat markets. We have bought the land to build Korea's first world-class animal shelter and hospital. A donor paid for the foundation with a promise to put on the roof if we can raise the money to build the middle.
Your generous contribution can make this dream come true!
Mark your donation for KAPS Shelter Fund, and send to:
International Aid for Korean Animals / Korea
Animal Protection Society
POB 20600, Oakland, CA 94620

Hitler: *Neither Vegetarian Nor Animal Lover* by Rynn Berry
Pythagorean Publishers (P.O. Box 8174, JAF Station, New York, NY 10116), 2004.
81 pages, paperback. \$10.95.

The Vegan Guide to New York City, *9th edition*
by Rynn Berry & Chris Abreu-Suzuki (with Barry Litsky)
Ethical Living (P.O. Box 8174, JAF Station, New York, NY 10116), 2004.
70 pages, paperback. \$9.95.

Just from the titles of Rynn Berry's two most recent books, one may surmise that he is a vegan and animal lover who loves going to dinner, especially with Cristina Abreu-Suzuki (who calls herself Chris) and Barry Litsky, but would never have eaten with Adolph Hitler even if they had been contemporaries in Vienna, back when Hitler was still just a struggling artist who had yet to commit or advocate mass murder.

Neither would Hitler have wanted to eat the multi-ethnic and highly varied menu of plant food that Berry, Abreu-Suzuki, and Litsky pursue at more than 100 restaurants of all kinds. Hitler craved meat, especially pork and squab.

Berry, now designated historical advisor to the North American Vegetarian Society, established his reputation as a meticulous historian of vegetarianism and veganism with *Famous Vegetarians & Their Favorite Recipes* (1989). He followed up with *Food For The Gods: Vegetarianism and the World's Religions* (1998).

While researching *Famous Vegetarians*, Berry discovered a wealth of evidence that contrary to longstanding malicious rumor, Hitler was never a vegetarian, and never an animal-lover either. The evidence was not hard to find, appearing mostly in contemporary journalism describing what Hitler had for dinner.

Further, Hitler actively persecuted the several German vegetarian societies that existed when he took control of the German government. Though ignored by mass media, this persecution has been noted by other historians, including Anna Bramwell in *Ecology In The 20th Century* (1990), a volume not particularly sympathetic toward animal advocacy.

Further, as documented in 2003 by Boria Sax in *Animals In The Third Reich: Pets, Scapegoats, and the Holocaust*, the 32 alleged Nazi "antivivisection" and "animal rights" laws were mostly thinly disguised cover for oppressing Jews, gypsies, and other minorities. The first two banned kosher slaughter; the last one barred Jews from keeping pets.

Nazi agricultural policies emphasized increasing the meat supply through the introduction of factory farming (also pushed by the Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin). As Berry and Sax

both point out, Hitler never so much as mentioned vegetarianism in response to the meat shortages experienced throughout Nazi-occupied Europe during the Third Reich.

Even Hitler's purported affection for dogs, played up in propaganda directed at Britain and the U.S., was belied by an SS training routine which required recruits to teach various drills to young German shepherds, and then break the dogs' necks as part of their final examinations.

After more than 15 years of refuting the Big Lie that Hitler was a vegetarian through countless letters to mass media that ignorantly repeat it, Berry has organized the facts concisely in *Hitler: Neither Vegetarian Nor Animal Lover*, with a bibliography, for the use of anyone who may wish to take up the argument. But *Hitler: Neither Vegetarian Nor Animal Lover* is not likely to end the debate.

"It is true that Hitler was inconsistent at times and that there was the odd extreme exception, but he ate what is by any stretch of the imagination a vegetarian diet," Hitler biographer Ian Kershaw contended to Stefanie Marsh of *The London Times* in March 2004, soon after the book appeared.

"Hitler lapsed frequently, if not daily," responded Barry. "You cannot be a vegetarian and eat liver dumplings."

Berry believes the myth of Hitler as vegetarian was concocted by Nazi propagandist Joseph Goebbels, while Goebbels was trying to portray Hitler to the British public as a Gandhian ascetic and peacemaker.

Berry does not mention another possible explanation. Charlie Chaplin in 1940 satirized Hitler in *The Great Dictator* (1940), also playing The Little Barber, a Jewish lookalike for the dictator who inadvertently takes the dictator's place.

In a famous scene from the film, the suspicious Commander Shultz comments of The Little Barber's un-dictator-like behavior, "Strange, and I thought you were an Aryan."

Responds The Little Barber, "No. I'm a vegetarian."

Could the Little Barber's remark have become crossed in the public imagination with the reality of Hitler?

Something similar is known to have occurred involving World War II propaganda films made by the late Ronald

How do you know who is a vegetarian?

A problem inherent in discussing whether Hitler or any prominent person is or was vegetarian is that people often change their eating habits—and what they say about their eating habits—over the course of a lifetime.

In the cases of the Buddha, Isaiah, Pythagoras, Leonardo da Vinci, Mohandas Gandhi, George Bernard Shaw, and Leo Tolstoy, ethical vegetarianism was a conscious choice made early in life, and the public record, though scanty for the earlier figures, affirms that they were consistent with their professed beliefs.

In the case of consumer advocate Ralph Nader, the public record has been wildly contradictory for 40 years. Often described as vegetarian, Nader may never actually have practiced vegetarianism for any length of time.

But the late labor organizer Cesar Chavez was a conscientious vegetarian for the latter half of his life. This was rarely reported, though it was on the record.

In the cases of contemporary entertainment celebrities, the choice to become vegetarian may be much publicized, yet may be sustained for no longer than a few days.

Conversely, as in the case of major league baseball manager Tony LaRussa, longtime vegetarianism at one point appeared to be belied by a television commercial for a meat product. LaRussa set the record straight in a fax to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**: the commercial used a video clip that he made for a non-meat product, and was soon withdrawn.

Laking any better way to establish whether someone is vegetarian, news media tend to rely upon the person's own remarks. But the *Daily Telegraph News Service* Family Food Panel reported in June 2004 that only 42% of the British citizens who claim to be vegetarians totally avoided meat throughout a recent two-week survey of their eating habits. This was consistent with the findings of the 1992-1993 EAT II survey of Americans, sponsored by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, and with other studies done in between.

EAT II found that a category of people who do not profess vegetarianism but simply do not eat meat, called "meat avoiders," actually consume less flesh than professed vegetarians other than vegans, who then and now were about 40% of all people who claimed to be vegetarian.

Reagan. Decades later, as U.S. President, Reagan several times described the invented characters and roles that he played as historical people and incidents. Though caught by some news media, Reagan's errors mostly went unrecognized by his audiences.
—Merritt Clifton

The State of the Animals II: 2003 by Salem & Rowan (continued)

seen as the signs of a maladjusted and sick personality. Conversely, a kind disposition toward such animals is considered an important attribute of the well-adjusted individual."

Actually, British satirical engraver William Hogarth, among others, counted on his audience to have similar views long before there were any humane societies.

However, schoolroom humane education has probably helped to validate and empower the feelings of the majority of people who disapprove of cruelty. A series of surveys done in China since 1998 show that attitudes toward cruelty to animals there are essentially the same as in the U.S.—but in China, because people who disapprove of cruelty do not feel empowered to prevent it, overt displays of cruelty are conspicuous, especially by the minority of the population who eat dogs, cats, and wildlife, and by those who attend zoos as spectacles, rather than from love of animals.

Additional issues

Marion Copeland and Heidi O'Brien summarize and evaluate numerous books and videos used in humane education, past and present, including a special section on "Children's Books that Inspire Benevolence Toward the Coyote." Learning tolerance of coyotes is for the U.S. a cultural test parallel to learning tolerance of pariah dogs elsewhere in the world, as Copeland and O'Brien recognize, but regrettably they overlook the landmark Walt Disney cartoon feature *The Coyote's Lament* (1961) and the documentary *A Country Coyote Goes Hollywood* (1967). Probably the first pro-coyote material of any kind to reach and influence a wide audience, both are still aired occasionally on the Disney Channel.

Arnold Arluke reviews "The No-Kill Controversy: Manifest and Latest Sources of Tension," with markedly more appreciation of the value of the no-kill challenge to conventional attitudes and approaches in animal sheltering than most previous HSUS publications have demonstrated.

Ironically, just as the humane community seems at last to be accepting that pet overpopulation is a problem which can and should soon be relegated to history, fast-proliferating pit bull terriers often bred for fighting represent an ever-greater percentage of the shelter dog population, and present a whole new problem. Now the moral crisis for many organizations is no longer a matter of staff too readily accepting high-volume killing, but rather being too cavalier in exposing themselves, volunteers, other animals, and the public to animals who may become killers if anyone makes any misjudgement.

Paul Waldau extensively traces the recent evolution of attitudes toward animals within Christianity. Waldau seems to regard a 1963 essay by C.S. Lewis as marking a transition point, and discusses the views of various prominent Roman Catholic primates. First, however, Waldau gives special credit to the primate studies of ethologist Jane Goodall, seldom mentioned in connection with religious doctrine. Waldau believes Goodall, more than anyone else, affirmed the 19th century insights of Charles Darwin about the mental, emotional, and

perhaps spiritual kinship of humans and other animals. Darwin, an ordained minister, proved the physical relationship, rattling Biblical literalists, but could only speculate about the rest. Goodall led a generation of peers first in demonstrating that Darwin was right, and then—as Darwin had hoped—in arguing that kinship should become the basis of kinder, more considerate human treatment of other animals.

Forty-two pages of *The State of the Animals II* discuss farm animal issues, nearly twice as many as in *The State of the Animals I*. The facts, ideas, and perspectives offered are by now generally known to animal advocates, and less remarkable in their inclusion than in what they replaced.

Gone are the coverage of laboratory animal issues and zoos that made up about 20% of *The State of the Animals I*.

More nonhuman primates, genetically engineered animals, mice, rats, and fish are used in experiments now than in 2001, when *The State of the Animals I* appeared—although far fewer animals are used per experiment.

More science is done now per animal life expended, largely through the influence of the animal rights movement of the 1970s and 1980s, which obliged scientists to accept the principles of reduction, refinement, and replacement.

As far back as 1996, meanwhile, surveys of activists indicated that those then under age 40 saw farm animal issues as a more urgent priority and more accessible opportunity than vivisection for rapid gains. Convincing even one person to quit eating meat, for example, prevents more animal suffering than ending a typical experiment.

While anti-vivisection activism has frustratedly become ever more violent, yet less measureably effective than it was circa 1976-1985, vegetarian and vegan activism have emerged as the fastest-expanding aspect of the animal cause, attracting the most young people and taking best advantage of current events, such as the hog manure crisis in North Carolina, the worldwide spread of mad cow disease, and the recent SARS and avian flu plagues.

Zoos, an early target of protest, never caught fire as an animal rights issue. Enough senior staff at American Zoo Association-accredited zoos agreed that the zoo designs prevailing a generation ago were inhospitable to animals, and that zoo breeding and animal disposal practices needed reform, that by the mid-1980s the zoo reform movement was chiefly driven from within.

Further, the accredited zoos never have liked roadside zoo competition, and the animal rights movement helped to close many of the worst. More recently, roadside zoos have learned to pass themselves off as sanctuaries, raising funds through donations as well as admission fees. The humane community and zoo community are beginning to recognize a common interest in regulating substandard sanctuaries. *State of the*

Animals series editor Andrew Rowan is deeply involved, and this may become a topic of *The State of the Animals III*.

State of the Animals II sections on changing attitudes toward hunting in the U.S. and Britain and "Horse Welfare Since 1950" offer few surprises, but affirm with data that the traditional views of sport hunting as acceptable recreation and horses as a work animal are dying out with the last generations of Americans and Britons whose parents or grandparents lived on a farm. Already the legislative clout of the hunting and horse breeding and racing industries resides in the economic influence of the older men who are the chief participants, not with their numbers. Recent surveys showing that the image of hunting among teenagers is less negative than a decade ago may reflect mainly that nonhunters have less exposure to hunting, since fewer teens than ever before are becoming hunters.

Immediately after the chapters on hunting, Susan Hagood and Marguerite Troeme discuss "The Impact of Highways on Wildlife and the Environment: A Review of Recent Progress in Reducing Roadkill."

While roadkill seems to be remarkably reduced from the toll found by early studies, mostly through improved road design, the number of animals killed by cars now far exceeds the number killed by hunters and trappers. Drivers are accordingly among the people most in need of appropriate humane education—but Hagood and Troeme focus almost entirely on technological fixes.

The Dr. Splatt roadkill education project for middle schoolers, directed since 1992 by Brewster Bartlett of Derry, New Hampshire, and the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** roadkill avoidance tipsheet, often reprinted by other organizations and news media, have each reached and perhaps influenced the driving habits of tens of thousands of people. Unfortunately, as with other forms of humane education, there is no reliable way to



Isolation is the worst cruelty to a dog. Thousands of dogs endure lives not worth living, on the ends of chains, in pens, in sheds, garages and basements. Who is doing something about this? Animal Advocates is! See how at www.animaladvocates.com.

Sign the petition. Join our cause. Read our "Happy Endings" stories of dogs rescued from lives of misery, and the laws we've had passed. Copy and use our ground-breaking report into the harm that isolation does

ANIMAL OBITS

Jo-Bars Maggie Mae, 8, died on March 10, 2004. A black Labrador retriever purchased by Joe Maringo of Plum, Pennsylvania, as a breeding bitch and duck dog, Maggie hated to swim, but raised four litters in five years before Maringo found out about pet overpopulation and had her spayed within a week. Maringo went on to found the Southwest Pennsylvania Retriever Rescue Organization. "It was Maggy's love that has caused me to save over 250 unwanted companions and place them in happy homes," Maringo wrote. "I hope I can live up to being just half the man she thought I was."

Beethoven, 2, & **Cujo**, 1, father-and-son St. Bernards kept by Walter Smith and his daughter Elizabeth, were on June 16 euthanized by Macomb County Animal Control under the rarely invoked 1919 Michigan livestock protection act. The dogs killed two llamas, a sheep, a pig, and a 600-pound steer, and raided a henhouse, in a series of attacks ranging over miles of countryside between October 2003 and April 2004, before a county roadkill collector saw them returning home from one of their raids.

MEMORIALS


In memory of Noble. Hail and farewell.
—Kristen Von Kreisler

In memory of my dear friend Ann Sadowski.
—Mrs. Frank Roessle

In memory of Sonny: a gentle soul and a friend to all. We will miss you.
—Love from Mommy April & Daddy Lewis

In memory of Sebastien.
—Eve Stein

In memory of Purr Box, Jr., dear departed love of Mary Wilkinson.
—Karme Neeson



Purr Box, Jr.

Purr Box, Jr., with you always.
—Mary Vail

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),

Otis, a black Labrador retriever, on June 20 became the seventh dog to die among 26 poisoned by a serial killer near Jackson Hole, Wyoming. Investigators believe the killer is either trying to kill wolves or trying to make hikers keep their dogs leashed.

Yellowstone National Park wolf 293-F was found dead 30 miles west of Denver on June 7, an apparent roadkill, 490 miles from the last signal from her radio collar, which put her near Mammoth Hot Springs on the northwest side of the park on January 15. 293-F was the first wild wolf documented in Colorado in more than 70 years.

Max, 33, a silverback gorilla, died in his sleep on May 4 at the Johannesburg Zoo in South Africa. On July 18, 1967, nearby homeowner Aubrey Dickman caught burglar Isaac Mofokeng in the act and called police. With three police officers in hot pursuit, Mofokeng tried to make his escape through the zoo. Cornered, he shot Max twice in the neck and chest with a .38 pistol and tried to hide in Max's night room. Max, defending mate Lisa, who was behind him, bit Mofokeng and two of the three police officers when they tried to rescue Mofokeng. Lisa was reportedly in deep mourning for Max, who except for that one occasion was known for his gentle nature.

Kubi, 29, the San Francisco Zoo silverback gorilla, died on May 18, 11 days after veterinarians tried to save his life by removing his diseased right lung. Kubi was younger brother of Koko, the signing, kitten-keeping, and computer-using gorilla kept by the Gorilla Foundation. Bwang, Kubi's mate of 22 years, tried repeatedly to revive him with gifts of fruit.

Caesar, 26, a silverback gorilla loaned to Zoo Atlanta by the Los Angeles Zoo in August 2003, died suddenly on May 3 from a severe bowel inflammation. Senior Zoo Atlanta veterinarian Rita MacManamon, and fellow vet Marla Crane unsuccessfully attempted cardio-pulmonary resuscitation and artificial respiration for 20 to 30 minutes.

M'Kubwa, 51, the oldest silverback gorilla in the U.S., also believed to be the only Eastern Lowland gorilla in the U.S., was euthanized on May 17 at the Houston Zoo due to multiple debilitating and painful conditions of age. M'Kubwa was captured near Tulakwa, northwest of Bakaua, Congo, in 1953. He lived at the Oklahoma City Zoo with two females until they both died in 1985, then was transferred to the Houston Zoo.

Lily, 18, a polar bear resident of the Central Park Zoo in New York City since arriving from Germany in 1989, was euthanized on June 10 due to liver cancer.

HUMAN OBITUARIES

Ronald Reagan, 93, U.S. President 1980-1988, died on June 5, 2003 at home in Los Angeles. Recalled Best Friends Animal Society cofounder Michael Mountain, "Dwight Eisenhower put in the White House putting green, and had the squirrels trapped and removed because, he said, they were ruining it. Jimmy Carter also tried to relocate them because they were damaging the trees. But Ronald Reagan would squirrel away acorns that he collected from Camp David and keep them in his desk drawer, and the squirrels would sit outside the Oval Office waiting for a handout. Some would eat the acorns right out of his hand. George H. Bush scrapped the Reagan policy and announced that the squirrels were "history," sending his dog Millie to chase them away. Bill Clinton continued the Bush policy. The current President Bush has allowed his dogs to chase them, too." Reagan introduced 25 years of White House antipathy toward the Endangered Species Act, which he considered an intrusion on private property rights, but endorsed the Doris Day Animal League, in honor of his co-star in several films, near the end of his years in public life.

Lynda Pilger, 39, was killed and her dog Bear was critically injured on May 27 in Portland, Oregon, when hit by a car driven by Eric Heinrich, 24. An administrative assistant for the Animal Legal Defense fund, Pilger "led a campaign for a ballot measure to prohibit the use of leghold traps, and had testified before the Oregon legislature and the Oregon Fish & Wildlife Commission on behalf of animals," wrote April Simpson of the *Portland Oregonian*. Heinrich was arrested for alleged criminally negligent homicide and reckless driving, but the charges were dismissed. The Multnomah County district attorney's office was awaiting results of a blood test before deciding whether to charge him with drunk driving.

Judy Thurman, 49, of Roanoke, Virginia, drowned on June 19, 2004, while trying to rescue one of her two small dogs. The dog had fallen from a pontoon boat rented by Thurman and Brian Amos, 50.

Uraiwan Sansern, 18, an employee of the Sriracha Tiger Zoo in Chon Buri, Thailand, was fatally mauled while feeding six tigers on April 30 after she hit a tiger with a stick to make him sit for a tourist's photo.

Sandra D. Hoffman, 60, died on May 18 from lymphoma in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Hoffman and her mother Goldie Abramowitz in the early 1970s founded the Animal Lovers Association, to promote pet sterilization and do foster/adoption. They disbanded the organization shortly before Abramowitz died in 1996.

Ginny, 50, San Antonio Zoo matriarch elephant, was euthanized on May 2 due to conditions associated with prolonged standing on concrete. The San Francisco Zoo board of supervisors urged on May 6 that elephants

Kay Hiscocks, staff ecologist for the Lion Sands Lodge in the Sabi Sands game reserve near Kruger National Park, South Africa, was trampled on May 4 by a cow elephant from a herd she was trying to shoo away from the lodge buildings. Other lodge staff shot the elephant to try to save Hiscocks.

Alexander F. Skutch, 99, author of more than two dozen books about birds and natural history, died on May 12 at home in Costa Rica. "In addition to his books," Jeremy Pearce of the *New York Times* remembered, "Dr. Skutch wrote essays and philosophical studies in which he defended his theory of biocompatibility, or what he called 'the harmonious association of diverse species.'" He removed snakes and hawks from his property to protect birds, but claimed he had "never intentionally killed a wild or domestic bird."

Marjorie Courtenay-Latimer, 97, died on May 17 2004 in East London, South Africa. Named curator of the East London Museum at age 24, she remained in that post until 1973. In 1938 she recognized a coelacanth, previously known only from fossils more than 70 million years old, in a pile of freshly landed fish on the East London dock. Quickly purchasing and preserving the coelacanth, she then summoned Dr. J.L.B. Smith of Rhodes University to verify the find.

Cat Margetts, 27, a Calgary veterinary student, escaped from a 4 a.m. house-fire on May 25 for long enough to yell to neighbors for help, then returned to the burning building to try to save her pets. Firefighters found Margetts beside the body of her German shepherd Admi. Five other dogs and two cats died. Two dogs escaped.

Wanda Williams, 84, died on May 27 in Benton, Arkansas. The widow of former Army Lieutenant Colonel Shrable Williams of the 82nd Airborne Division, Wanda Williams became involved in animal rescue by sheltering abandoned dogs and cats in her basement while her husband was stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Eventually Williams and Richard G. Knight, DVM, cofounded the Cumberland County Humane Society. "Retiring" to Arkansas, Williams went on to cofound the Saline County Humane Society, serving as volunteer director of the society's animal orphanage for most of the rest of her life.

Geraldine Hayward, 85, founder of the DeKalb County Animal Welfare League in Genoa, Illinois, died on May 29. The league has operated from a barn on Hayward's property since inception, housing about 30 dogs and 65-70 cats at a time, including animals impounded by DeKalb County Animal Control.

Tinkerbelle and Lulu, each 38, suffering from similar problems, be transferred to a sanctuary yet to be chosen as soon as possible. Detroit Zoo director Ron Kagan announced on May 19 that elephants Winky, 51, and Wanda, 40-plus, likewise afflicted, will also

CLASSIFIEDS—50¢ a word! POB 960, Clinton, WA 98236 • 360-579-2505 • fax 360-

"Saint Bernard meat dog breeding is the most profitable farmer business of 21st century," say Chinese specialists. We object to the cruelty and consumption of dogs and cats. Sign our petition and mail to Chinese embassies all over the world. www.sosstbernard.org

ST. FRANCIS DOG MEDALS are here! Wonderful Fundraiser www.blueribbonspetcare.com 1-800-552-BLUE

Your love for animals can go on forever.

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

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

Animal People, Inc., PO Box 960, Clinton WA 98236

Ask for our free brochure Estate Planning for Animal People

MEADOW HAVEN HORSE RESCUE—Rehabilitation and adoption for old, unwanted and abused horses. Volunteers and donations needed. 501(c)(3); call 830-796-7322, POB 258, Medina, TX 78055. <http://www.horseadoption.net>

FREE TO HUMANE SOCIETIES AND ANIMAL CONTROL AGENCIES: "How to Build a Straw Bale Dog House" video. Tapes and shipping free. Animal charities and agencies may qualify for free tapes for community distribution. Call D.E.L.T.A. Rescue at 661-269-4010.

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

NEIGHBORHOOD CATS presents "Trap-Neuter-Return: Managing Feral Cat Colonies," an online course covering all aspects of responsible colony management. Choose quick download (\$14.95) or discussion board (\$19.95). Info: go to www.neighborhoodcats.org and click on "Study TNR Online." Scholarships for animal groups in developing nations available.

SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION VOLUNTEERS NEEDED in Visakhapatnam, India. Field work January/June, documentation & awareness July/December. This is an unfunded program made possible entirely by volunteer contributions. Limited free accommodation with cooking facilities available at the Visakha SPCA. Info: <vspcanath@satyam.net.in>

ELEPHANTS, RHINOS, LIONS, AND THE GREAT WILDEBEEST MIGRATION — See the wildlife of KENYA with an expert guide from Youth For Conservation. All proceeds benefit animal protection, including our anti-poaching snare removal project, which in 2000 saved the lives of more than 2,500 animals. Info: <yfc@todays.co.ke>

BAJA ANIMAL SANCTUARY www.Bajadogs.org

PLEASE HELP THE WORKING DONKEYS OF INDIA! We sponsor free veterinary treatment camps twice a year for over 2,000 working donkeys in central India, plus free vet care on Sundays. With your help we can expand our services and build a small surgical clinic—which will also sterilize dogs. Even \$1.00 goes far in India. Dharma Donkey Sanctuary/Ahimsa of Texas, 1720 E. Jeter Road, Bartonville, TX 76226; <ahimsatx@aol.com>

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

FREE SAMPLE COPY OF VEGNEWS North America's Monthly Vegetarian Newspaper! 415-665-NEWS or <subscriptions@vegnews.com>

FREE! www.scambustersUSA.com

Take time to smell the flowers and to visit: <http://humanelink.org>

quantify the results.

—*Merritt Clifton*

SIGN PETITION TO END CRUEL DOG AND CAT SLAUGHTER IN KOREA: Intl. Aid for Korean Animals/ Korea Animal Protection Society, POB 20600, Oakland, CA 94620; <www.kore-animals.org>. Donations are desperately needed to buy supplies for KAPS shelter in Korea. Long-term support needed for humane education. We are Korean - please help us stop the terrible suffering of dogs and cats in Korea!

Info: <www.healthylifestyleexpo.com>.

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

Nov. 11-14: *Spay/USA South. Reg. Leadership Conf.*, New Orleans. Info: 1-800-248-7729.

turn away from success in one of the most prestigious art markets in the world to help save turtles on the far side of the globe.

—*Merritt Clifton*