



Roadside rhesus macaques in India. (Kim Bartlett)

Dogs down, monkeys up in India

BANGALORE, HYDERABAD—Faster up a tree or the side of a building than a feral cat, biting more powerfully and often than any street dog, able to leap over monkey-catchers at a single bound, and usually able to outwit public officials, rhesus macaques are taking over Indian cities.

The chief reason is the recent drastic decline in street dogs.

The ecological role of Indian street dogs is threefold. As scavengers, street dogs consume edible refuse. As predators, street dogs hunt the rats and mice who infest the refuse piles. In addition, as territorial pack animals, street dogs chase other scavengers and predators out of their habitat.

Monkeys and pigs, in particular, have traditionally been controlled by the combination of dogs consuming the available food supply and packs of dogs chasing them—although monkeys have been known to befriend dogs, and dogs to adopt and nurse orphaned rhesus macaques.

One dog is no match for a troupe

of macaques or herd of pigs, but several dogs usually prevail.

Now the Indian street ecology is abruptly changing. More streets are paved, discouraging pigs, who prefer muddy habitats where they can root and wallow. But as refuse collection has often not improved, more food waste is left to scavenge.

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Pet food scare may bring trade reform to China

BEIJING—Furor over the deaths of cats and dogs who were poisoned by adulterated and mislabeled Chinese-made pet food ingredients may have protected millions of people as well as animals worldwide.

Chinese citizens themselves, and their pets, may be the most numerous beneficiaries of new food safety regulations introduced by the Beijing government on May 9, 2007.

With 1.5 billion citizens, China is the world's most populous nation—and also has more than twice as many pets as any other nation. Officially, China had more than 150 million pet dogs as of mid-2005. China is also believed to have from 300 to 450 million pet cats, but the Chinese cat population has never been formally surveyed.

The first announced Chinese regulatory changes covered only exports, but within hours the rules governing items sold on the domestic market were strengthened as well.

Summarized Daniel Martin, Beijing correspondent for Agence France-Presse, "The department in charge of inspecting export products said it had instructed its offices across



(Kendra Bond)

China to increase inspections and supervision. Separately, China's State Council, or cabinet, announced it had ordered more inspections of all plant and aquaculture products, and increased control of pesticides, chemical fertilizers, drugs, and animal feed. It also called for better systems of official responsibility over food safety, and for monitoring the movement of food products.

"China has ordered such crackdowns

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ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care About Animals

**June 2007
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Virginia dogfighting case embarrasses pro football

WASHINGTON D.C.—Sixty-six pit bull terriers seized from a 15-acre property in Surry County, Virginia owned by Atlanta Falcons quarterback Michael Vick on April 25, 2007 upstaged the signing eight days later of a landmark federal anti-animal fighting bill.

Signed by U.S. President George Bush on May 3, 2007, the bill created federal felony penalties for transporting animals across state lines to fight. Previously a misdemeanor, the offense now may be punished with up to three years in prison and a fine of \$250,000.

Vehemently opposed by gamecock fighters and breeders, the bill had received more coverage as it moved through Congress than any other recent animal-related bill not having to do with endangered species.

But the signing of animal fighting bill was relegated to bottom paragraphs of coverage of the Vick case, the most recent and sensational of a string of incidents involving alleged fighting dogs and professional athletes—especially football players.

No one had been charged yet in the Vick case, as of May 28. At least six agencies at the federal, state, and local levels were reportedly reviewing the evidence to determine whether crimes had been committed, and if so, what charges should be filed against whom. From six to 10 people, including Vick, had been mentioned in news reportage for having some possible involvement.

The case heated up on May 27, after the ESPN program *Outside The Lines* broad-

cast an interview with a source identified as a confidential police informant, who claimed to have witnessed Vick participating in dogfighting-related activity, beginning in 2000, when Vick played for Virginia Tech.

Said the source, whose face was not shown and whose voice was disguised, "I've seen Vick. We beat him back in 2000, yes. That dog was Michael's dog. Michael was not in the pit. Michael's thing is he came with all of the money. He was betting. He was betting with everybody. He was betting on his dog, \$5,000 on his animal. Bets were coming from everywhere. They turned the dogs loose. They locked up. The fight went 40-something minutes. I won.

"He's one of the ones they call the big boys," the source said of Vick, "because he bets a large dollar and has the money to bet large money...I'm talking \$30,000, \$40,000. He's one of the heavyweights. He's a heavyweight. I've seen it."

The informant added, however, that he had not attended any dogfights on Vick's Surry County property.

An individual identified by ESPN as a federal agent, whose distinguishing features were also disguised, said the informant had previously provided accurate information about dogfighting cases.

"This certainly confirms all of the rumors that we've heard for several years," Humane Society of the U.S. deputy manager of

(continued on page 17)



A bullfight in the now demolished downtown Tijuana ring. (Steve Hindi)

Bullfighters seek cultural shield

LISBON— The Spanish-based pro-bullfighting *Platform for the Defence of the Fiesta Nacional* debuted just in time to give a publicity boost to the International Anti-Bullfighting Summit held in Lisbon, Portugal, three weeks later.

PDFN director Luis Corrales in late April 2007 introduced half a dozen artists, actors, and other celebrities who pledged support for his petition to the United Nations Educational & Scientific Organization seeking World Heritage status for bullfighting.

UNESCO recognition, if conferred, would amount to an internationally influential declaration that bullfighting is an art form of global significance.

Corrales claimed to have 1,300 Spanish signees on a petition favoring bullfighting. He told Barcelona correspondent for *The Independent* newspaper group Graham Keeley that he hopes to attract 5,000 signees by year's end.

But 5,000 is not an impressive number of petition-signers in the Internet era, especially since 250,000 Catalonians signed

petitions in 2004-2005 in opposition to bullfighting in Barcelona.

The pro-bullfighting PDFN celebrities were hugely outnumbered and exceeded in prominence many times over by the celebrity spokespersons for some of the 22 organizations participating in the International Anti-Bullfighting Summit.

The World Society for the Protection of Animals wrote "to all relevant contacts in UNESCO" in opposition to the scheme to give bullfighting World Heritage recognition, WSPA program officer Alyx Dow said. So did the other International Anti-Bullfighting Summit participants, many of them from organizations with more than 5,000 active members.

Convened by the Portuguese animal protection group ANIMAL, the British-based League Against Cruel Sports, and the Anti-Bullfighting Committee of The Netherlands & Belgium, the International Anti-Bullfighting Summit on May 17, 2007 brought together activists from Europe and Latin America for

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Editorial feature

Moral leadership, big groups, & the meat issue

Exemplifying moral leadership consists of departing from typical conduct to demonstrate standards of behavior which may never be fully met by most people, yet will be respected, appreciated, and emulated to whatever degree others find comfortable and practical.

This is risky business. To lead, one must step beyond the norms, taking the chance of ostracism that comes with being different. Trying to be “better” than most people incorporates the risk of being perceived as “worse,” especially if the would-be moral exemplar is asking others to take the same risk.

Hardly anyone chooses to be considered a “deviate,” a word which literally means only varying from routine patterns of conduct, but connotes perverted menace.

But mostly the behavior and qualities of moral leadership are not consciously chosen in the first place, and are not exhibited as the outcome of an intellectual process.

Despite the labors of moral philosophers—and editorialists—the study of behavioral evolution strongly suggests that the components of “morality” evolved out of the intuitive gestures and responses associated with social cooperation. Humans did not invent codified moral behavior to make ourselves different from each other; rather, the effort was to make behavior more standardized, more predictable, more conducive to social harmony.

“Thou Shalt Not Kill,” “Thou Shalt Not Steal,” and “Thou Shalt Not Commit Adultery,” for instance, all seem to have unwritten antecedents in the social norms of many species much older than humanity.

What is moral, for most people—as well as most baboons, dogs, and crows, among other species with a sense of “right” and “wrong” assessed in scientific studies—is whatever is socially acceptable. Social acceptance is the measure of right and wrong. Exclusion and rejection are the punishments.

Human social evolution amounts to the gradual extension of moral consideration to people who are not our immediate kin, often interrupted by reversions to sexism, racism, nationalism, and tribalism, which facilitate exploitation and abuse by re-narrowing the scope of ethical concern.

Extending moral consideration to animals requires widening the scope of concern to include others who may feel and suffer as we do, even if superficially quite unlike us. Either wholly intuitive empathy or completely abstract scientific reason could lead to the conclusion that as Jeremy Bentham wrote in 1780, “The question is not, Can they reason? Nor Can they talk? But, Can they suffer?”

Scientists from Charles Darwin in *The Origin of Species* (1859) to Marc Bekoff in *The Emotional Lives of Animals* (2007) have observed and documented that the traits we recognize as making us “human” actually exist along a continuum of species. Therefore, to extend human consideration to other animals is only logical.

Yet, because the moral impulse appears to originate mostly from feelings as basic as maternal love, empathy rather than the influence of scientific observation tends to predominate when humans reach out to help animals.

Because empathy tends to be most strongly felt toward those to whom one is closest, dogs, cats, and horses were the first subjects of humane work. Pigs may be as intelligent and as capable of deep feeling as most great apes, yet fellow great apes appear to be far more likely to be conceded legal rights. As great ape advocates emphasize, apes are our closest kin.

All of this comes into mostly subliminal play in asking humane societies to adopt progressive pro-animal food policies.

The request seems superficially simple and obvious, asking the organizations to do no more than live up to the ideals implicit in their names.

More than 99% of all the animals who suffer and die due to human activity are raised and killed, or fished and hunted, for meat. Thus, if a humane society is to effectively address animal suffering, it must address eating meat.

Reality is that even in India, where more than half of the world’s vegetarians reside, about two-thirds of the population eats meat. Globally, more than 95% of humanity eats meat. Therefore, promoting vegetarianism or veganism as the ethically ideal diet may be unlikely to win majority acceptance for generations.

To win practical reforms reducing the suffering of the billions of animals who are raised, transported, and slaughtered with appalling cruelty, animal advocates must seek “stepwise, incremental” progress, as the late Henry Spira advocated.

A vegan himself, Spira devoted most of his last 15 years to opening the discussions and initiating the agreements under which the restaurant chains Wendy’s International, Burger King, McDonald’s, and others have agreed to enforce purchasing standards for animal products. This in turn recently obliged many of the largest producers of factory-farmed pigs and chickens to introduce changes to reduce animal suffering, such as phasing out farrowing

crates and reducing the numbers of laying hens crammed into each cage.

Though far short of the humane ideal, each of these changes both reduces animal suffering and helps to establish the idea that animals should not be made to suffer, even if causing them to suffer is economically expedient. As basic expectations of the animal husbandry industry increase, the opportunities expand for introducing further reform.

Spira understood that not eating meat and not wearing leather increased his moral authority when he went to negotiate with animal industry representatives. He did not expect to convert any of them into vegans, or vegetarians, or even to persuade any to eat less meat. He did, however, seek to impress upon them that he lived his ethical beliefs. Daring to demonstrate his different outlook was part of his qualification for asserting moral leadership. Boldly and forthrightly done, it was respected.

Human leadership tends to be either moral or governing, represented at the tribal level by the shaman and the chief, and in developed societies by the institutions of “church” and “state.” Though the roles may be combined, they represent different approaches toward achieving social stability.

The shaman, or church, wins a following by establishing a reputation for knowing great secrets, or possessing greater wisdom than other people. In secular societies, the roles of shaman and church may be taken by non-clerical intellectuals, including scientists and philosophers, but the leadership dynamic is the same: people choose voluntarily to follow the leader, because the leader seems to know something they don’t.

The social welfare role of religion in a secular society may largely pass to other forms of nonprofit institution, including humane societies and food banks. The role of sacrifice in supporting a priesthood long ago gave way to collecting voluntary contributions of money. Whether supporting a church, a humane society, or any other nonprofit institution, donations represent the confidence of the donors in the role of the recipient as moral exemplar.

The chief, whether elected or self-appointed, holds position by dominance. Though some rule by force, most tend to represent the interests of the majority of their subjects.

Humane societies often err in sacrificing the opportunity to exercise moral leadership, at cost of being perceived as different, in the hope of achieving broader public support by representing rather than challenging community values.

Animal advocacy donors expect humane societies to advocate the highest practicable ethic of concern for animals, and to take positions that seek to improve the community norms—and throughout the world, the most economically successful humane societies tend to be those that present an inspiring challenge, on multiple fronts.

Although a humane society may hold government contracts, for instance as a community animal control agency, humane societies are not elected by the general public to represent the prevailing majority interests. Rather, humane societies are supported by donors to improve conditions for animals, not to preserve the status quo.

Big charities must set the example

Fulfilling the role of community exemplars on the subjects of meat-eating and the treatment of livestock and poultry would be considerably easier for local humane societies, worldwide, if the major national and multi-national organizations set a strong example.

For local organizations, like it or not, policy is often dictated by hometown economic considerations.

National organizations may draw support from millions of animal advocates, whose strength of commitment is relatively high. As far back as 1990, three separate surveys of U.S. animal advocacy group donors found that up to 85% of those supporting animal rights and antivivisection organizations were already vegetarians or vegans.

Though vegetarians and vegans were not then anywhere near becoming the majority of supporters of mainstream national animal welfare societies, they were the fastest-growing part of the animal advocacy donor base.

While a 1996 survey of animal advocates did not ask about personal eating habits, it did find that farm animal issues were identified as the issue of greatest concern by those who were then under 40 years of age.

The risk of alienating donors to national groups by taking a position against meat appears by now to be quite low. Witness the economic success of PETA, Best Friends, and the Humane Society of the United States, which represent three distinctly different tactical approaches to animal advocacy, yet have all taken positions against meat-eating.

But committed vegan and vegetarian donors are scattered all over, with relatively few concentrated among the potential donors to local projects.

Humane societies can only be expected to take a strong position on behalf of farm animals, including encouragement of vegetarianism or veganism, if supported by national and multi-national organizations—and not just in abstract.

Most of all, the nationals and multi-nationals need to stand up and say, “This is what we believe...”

Ironically, there are presently more labeling schemes promoted by U.S. and multi-national animal advocacy organizations to identify “humanely raised” meat than there are major organizations which actively recommend eating no meat.

Yet many of the most dedicated activists have asked the big groups to at least endorse vegetarianism as an ethical ideal ever since the 1824 formation of the London SPCA. The London SPCA became the Royal SPCA by charter granted by Queen Victoria in 1840.

Before royal patronage secured enduring economic strength, the London SPCA nearly went bankrupt in 1828. It was bailed out by Lewis Gompertz—who was expelled only four years later for the alleged offenses of being a vegetarian and a Jew. For many years the RSPCA defended itself against allegations of being anti-Semitic by asserting that Gompertz’ vegetarian advocacy was the crux of the issue.

Gompertz went on to found the Animals’ Friend Society, which he headed until 1848. The RSPCA went on to introduce the first major labeling scheme, called Freedom Food, in 1996.

“One in 20 farm animals in Britain is reared under the Freedom Food scheme,” assessed *Guardian* consumer affairs correspondent Rebecca Smithers in March 2007, “but there are only 10 full-time officials to police it, which means that farms can go up to 15 months without an inspection.”

In consequence, Freedom Food has been afflicted by one scandal after another. In November 2006, for example, three employees of a major egg company were arrested for allegedly mislabeling eggs from battery caged hens as “free-range.” On March 13, 2007, the ITV program *Tonight with Trevor McDonald* aired videotape of abuse and neglect at Freedom Food-certified turkey and duck farms

The very first U.S. humane society was the American SPCA, founded in 1867. The founding president, Henry Bergh, was not a vegetarian, but he clearly included animals who were to be eaten within his scope of concern. In 1873 the ASPCA won passage of the Twenty-Eight Hour Law, to limit the time that any hooved animals could be kept aboard any kind of vehicle. This was the first national legislative victory for the U.S. humane movement.

Under current president Ed Sayres, the ASPCA has emerged as a dynamic voice for animal protection legislation at the state level nationwide, and recently introduced an ambitious effort to help humane societies in many parts of the U.S. to reduce killing homeless animals by improving shelter facilities and services.

The ASPCA has not neglected farm animals, as one of the major supporters of the

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Moral leadership & meat (from page 3)

Humane Farm Animal Care labeling program. But the ASPCA stops short of recommending vegetarianism.

"The ASPCA believes that whether or not to consume animals, and animal products such as milk and eggs, is a personal and private determination that must be left to each individual," states the ASPCA web site. "However, the ASPCA firmly believes that animals who are bred, raised and killed or harvested for human consumption, like all animals, are entitled to protection from distress and suffering during their lives and at the time of their deaths."

This is essentially Bergh's policy, rephrased somewhat but not substantively amended.

The late John Kullberg, ASPCA president from 1977 until 1991, did take a position against meat-eating, briefly. He lost his job within weeks.

The first national U.S. humane organization was the American Humane Association, founded in 1877. American Humane was instrumental in winning passage of legislation strengthening the 28-Hour Law in 1906 and the Humane Slaughter Act of 1958. American Humane today operates an animal product labeling program, begun by longtime AHA Washington D.C. office director Adele Douglass, who left in 2002 to found Humane Farm Animal Care.

But, "American Humane does not have a 'food policy,'" president Marie Wheatley recently told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett. "Not about meat, not about fish, not about dairy products or eggs. We do have a policy that animals that are raised for food should be treated humanely throughout their lifespan," Wheatley said.

This is similar to the position, or rather non-position, of many of the other major organizations which should be



Gerardo Huertas of the World Society for the Protection of Animals, Michael Baker of the Brooke Hospital Fund for Animals, Jessica Higgins of Humane Society International, Kim Bartlett of ANIMAL PEOPLE, A.J. Cady of the International Fund for Animal Welfare, and Anne Ostberg of the Pegasus Foundation respond to a request from Any Hogg of the Best Friends Animal Society to explain their organizations' food policies, on March 13, 2007 at the Humane Society of the U.S. Expo in Dallas, Texas.

offering moral leadership.

Each opposes "unnecessary" cruelties to farmed animals, usually without defining "necessary" in any tangible way—and thereby ventures little, if at all, beyond majority public opinion in every nation where public opinion about cruelty to farmed animals has every been surveyed. Surveys demonstrate some differences in levels of recognition of what specifically is cruel, but not in basic agreement that farmed animals should not be caused to suffer.

The 521-word World Society for the Protection of Animals addresses 15 different aspects of meat production, but the WSPA positions are phrased to avoid controversy.

For example, WSPA holds that, "Farmed animals must be provided with shelter, exercise, food, water and care in a manner appropriate to their physiological and behavioral needs. WSPA is opposed to any methods of husbandry which do not fulfil these criteria."

Most factory farmers could endorse the same statement. Their difference of opinion would be over the definitions

of "physiological and behavioral needs."

WSPA "is in principle opposed to mutilations which are carried out for non-therapeutic reasons," such as debeaking laying hens. This does challenge the agricultural status quo.

WSPA, based in Britain, further holds that, "it should be our declared aim and public demand to have all long distance transportation of animals for slaughter replaced by carcass-only trade." However, while Britain permits live animal exports, in compliance with European Union policy, this WSPA position is aligned with British public opinion, which for several years stopped the British live export industry, before the EU intervened.

The only point of the WSPA policy which significantly contradicts present British norms and public opinion worldwide is that "WSPA opposes the commercial practice of allowing anglers into fish farms to play the fish and then to throw them back. The handling, transport and slaughter of fish must comply with general humane principles."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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

Turtles & foxes

ARCHELON, the Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece, has for more than 20 years conducted conservation projects on the major nesting grounds of the loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*) in Greece. Our activities involve sea turtle and nest protection, habitat management, rehabilitation, and public awareness and environmental education.

The success of our work relies heavily on the participation of volunteers—more than 500 people every year.

Volunteers this year will work on Zakynthos, where the first National Marine Park for sea turtles in the Mediterranean was recently established; at Lakonikos Bay, where sand dune restoration has begun and nature trails are in operation; the Bay of Kyparissia, where we prevent fox predation and have a new nature information center; Crete, where tourism is a challenging partner in sea turtle protection; and Athens, where the ARCHELON Rescue Centre rehabilitates injured turtles from all over Greece.

—Dina Soulantika

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Editor's note:

ANIMAL PEOPLE asked about the **ARCHELON** methods of preventing fox predation on sea turtle nests. Responded Aliki Panagopoulou of **ARCHELON**, "We are trying to keep predation to not more than 10%. After all, turtle eggs are part of the foxes' natural diet. We fence the nests with a metal frame and bamboo. We would really not be an environmental organisation if we meant to save one species at the expense of any other. We believe that it is this kind of human attitude that has brought the planet in this state in the first place! I am glad that you care enough to make sure that we do not use any unethical methods."

Serbian pound

We are shocked by the atrocities being done this very moment to dogs and cats in Serbia, especially in Nis, where many are caught and killed contrary to our Veterinary Law and Criminal Code.

For two weeks at this writing, dogcatchers have hanged dogs in parks in front of children, put both cats and dogs in the same cages, and kept them for three days and killed them after feeding cages full of dogs (and some cats) with one handful of dog food. Dogs with distemper are put together with puppies on purpose so that they get infected as well.

The vet in charge of this concentration camp gets a good sum to run it. The vet inspectors allow him to do it and tell the media that everything is perfect, that people should bring their own pets if they can't take care of them, because they will have two meals a day and veterinary supervision!

We tried to bring criminal charges against everyone involved, but the public attorney and police would not act.

We have sent out many photos and other evidence. We are tired of taking pictures. Please come and see for yourself.

—Jelena Kostic, APS

Nis, Serbia

—Snezana Tadic, APS

Zov, Serbia

—Milan Djuric, IZVOR

Centar, Serbia

—Oliver Velickovic, CEIRI

—Goran & Marija Grujin,

Network of Independent Activists

for Animal Rights

—Zvezdana Radojicic, APS

Srecko, Serbia

—Jelena Zaric, Vegan Portal

Belgrade, Serbia

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—Slavica Mazak Beslic, EPAR

Subotica, Serbia

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Editor's note:

The nine prominent Serbian animal advocates who co-signed these allegations sent a more detailed version to senior officials in three different branches of the Serbian government.

Lionsrock

To update your May 2007 report about Lionsrock, "Vier Pfoten buys South African game lodge to turn into sanctuary," we will finish the first construction phase in July. In September we will transfer the 13 lions from the former Safaripark Gaenserndorf near Vienna to Lionsrock. In November we plan to have the official opening.

—Helmut Dungler

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Zoos

The May 2007 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editorial feature "The lessons zoos teach" was terrific—comprehensive, informative, and balanced.

Something I have always found missing in zoos is that no tools are offered to move observers beyond a passive position.

No matter how well the animal on exhibit is treated, no matter how authentically the animal's natural environment is recreated, and no matter how much information is given about threats such as habitat loss, the bush meat trade, climate change, etc., usually not a word is said about how to take an active role to help animals.

Although recommending specific organizations or publications might create some difficulty for zoos, most zoo visitors will do nothing to help wildlife without tangible help. The educational potential of a zoo visit is lost in a day's entertainment.

—Irene Muschel

New York, N.Y.

<benirv@hotmail.com>



Resident Intern for Wildlife Rehabilitation Program Wildlife in Crisis (WIC) is seeking a Resident Intern.

Responsibilities include: Wild animal care, rescue of distressed wildlife, answering phone, record keeping, fundraising, environmental education and volunteer management and training. Intern will receive intensive training in wildlife rehabilitation. We are seeking an energetic, dedicated, hard-working individual with a desire to learn about caring for native wildlife. Some experience in animal handling preferred. Bachelors degree in biology or related field preferred. Knowledge of Mac/PC helpful. Free shared housing in quiet woodland setting and partial board provided. Start date: ASAP. Please e-mail resume and 3 references to WIC at wildlifeincrisis@snet.net. To learn more about Wildlife in Crisis visit our website at www.wildlifeincrisis.org



The Dolo lion, now rescued. (Einat Danieli)

Ethiopian lion is rescued

In "Help at last for the Addis Ababa zoo" in your October 2006 edition, you mentioned that I hoped to rescue "a common lion who was captured young and has been held ever since" by a local exhibitor "in a small cage, restrained by chains, in the southern region of Ethiopia near the Somali border."

I am happy to report to you that after a long campaign, networking with different animal groups and the Ethiopian wildlife department, the Dolo lion is finally free from his chains, and has been transferred to a temporary shelter in one of the national parks in Ethiopia.

This was made possible by growing world awareness of the situation of wildlife in Ethiopia, and especially about the poisoning of Atlas lion cubs at the Lion Zoo in Addis Ababa ("Ethiopian zoo poisons lion cubs," December 2006).

A sanctuary for lions is now being established in Ethiopia by the Born Free Foundation, with the support of the Ethiopian wildlife department.

The rescue of the Dolo lion was conducted by the Ethiopian wildlife department with the support and assistance of the Born Free Foundation. We undertook the obligation to raise the funds required to care for the lion. We are now

working on this with the help of ZooCheck Canada.

Although the lion is not yet in an optimal facility, he is out of the chains and can now breathe freely and walk around. He is properly fed and receives veterinary care. He suffers from an abnormal gait and stunted growth, due to the cruel conditions he was held in since he was young. The Dolo lion is expected to stay in the temporary shelter for one year and then we hope he will become the first lion at the Born Free sanctuary.

Thanks for your involvement and support in bringing this matter to public awareness.

—Einat Danieli

Toronto, Ontario

<einatdanieli@hotmail.com>



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Moral leadership, big groups, & the meat issue

(continued from page 4)

Recognizing that fish should be subjects of humane concern demonstrates moral leadership. On this topic, at least, WSPA is well ahead of most of the humane community.

"We have no policy on vegetarianism/veganism," WSPA director general Peter Davies told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "and like Compassion In World Farming and the RSPCA, we are not a 'vegetarian Society.'

"We do have a policy for our staff, which can be summarized as, 'If we entertain as an organization or as individuals on a Society entertainment occasion, we serve vegetarian, vegan, and high animal welfare food such as Freedom Food or the Soil Association products. Where it is not possible to source high animal welfare food, we will only serve or choose vegetarian or vegan options. We believe that as a global alliance we will not dictate choice to our member societies or to our loyal supporters and donors,'" Davies said.

"At our June 2006 symposium the take up of our meals was 56% Freedom Food, 36% vegetarian, and 8% vegan—and these were all convinced and active animal welfare supporters," Davies added.

Dogs, cats, & venison

Some major animal welfare societies not only evade the meat issue but actively support meat consumption. For example, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** recently received complaints that ranched venison was served at the 2006 International Companion Animal Welfare Conference—an event which had in several recent years served only vegetarian food, and in 2006 was held in Slovenia, a nation whose president, Janez Drnovsek, is a longtime vegetarian.

The International Companion Animal Welfare Conference is sponsored by Dogs Trust, Dogs Home Battersea, and the North Shore Animal League International.

Since their programs focus entirely on dogs and cats, an argument could be made that they do not have the same ethical obligation as a humane society serving all sentient animals to oppose eating all meat, on principle.

But an organization need not formally address either the treatment of farm animals or dietary choices to at least refrain from participating as consumers in industries and practices which are of focal concern to a large number of the people actively working for animal welfare worldwide.

As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has often pointed out, even if the majority of the officers, directors, and employees of a humane organization personally choose to eat meat, public functions should be free of meat.

Pro-vegetarian food policies need not be complex. The PETA policy is simply, "Animals are not ours to eat, wear, or experiment on." Given that premise, almost anyone can deduce without further instruction that if one wishes to eat meat, wear fur, or perform vivisection, one must do away from PETA headquarters and PETA events.

PETA opposition to meat-eating was more implicit than an active campaign theme until the mid-1990s, but since then the PETA anti-meat efforts may be their most successful, based on media notice and donor response.

The Best Friends Animal Society has likewise always been pro-vegetarian, directed and run by longtime vegetarians and vegans. Although Best Friends has not actively campaigned against meat, nor on farm animal issues, visitors to the Best Friends sanctuary in Kanab, Utah see a conscientious effort to set a good example.

"At Best Friends we have a policy that all food served at the sanctuary is vegetarian," explains international community response manager Amy Hogg, "with an increasing preference towards vegan foods. Likewise any food presented by Best Friends at a fundraising, adoption or conference event is vegetarian and, in many cases, entirely vegan. While a lot of people participating in our events may not be vegetarian or vegan we believe that our meat policy reflects the Best Friends philosophy of 'Kindness to (all) Animals.'"

The Humane Society of the U.S., within six months after the mid-2004 election of current president Wayne Pacelle, introduced essentially the same policies with a comprehensive

analytical statement which attempts to anticipate and answer all arguments, and makes clear that while HSUS offers vegetarianism as the ideal, it is more committed to incrementally reducing the suffering of farmed animals in any way that it can.

Notes the preamble, "The vast majority of meat, eggs, and dairy products sold in American grocery chains and restaurants come from animals raised in intensive-confinement...living creatures are being treated as biological 'machines.' HSUS is also concerned about commercial fishing and fish production practices," the statement adds. "The proliferation of massive fish farms raises basic questions about their welfare. And commercial fishing practices continue to deplete many fish populations in dramatic ways and result in the by-catch of extraordinary numbers of non-target animals, including marine mammals, birds, and other fish."

The conclusion is that, "Considering the foregoing abuses of animals, degradation of the environment, and detriment to human health, HSUS promotes eating with conscience and embracing the Three Rs: reducing the consumption of meat and other animal-based foods; refining the diet by eating products only from animals who have been raised, transported, and slaughtered in a system of humane, sustainable agriculture that does not abuse the animals; and replacing meat and other animal-based foods in the diet with plant-based foods."

Says HSUS senior vice president and chief of staff Andrew Rowan, "While this is a fairly bland statement when it comes to vegetarianism, HSUS no longer spends its (donated) funds on animal food products. Thus, the food at HSUS Expo," the largest humane conference worldwide, "is all vegan, and the food at any HSUS or Humane Society International event is now expected to be vegan. When HSUS employees are eating on expense accounts, they are expected to order vegetarian items."

Even the restaurant order becomes thereby a position statement, reaffirming the recently revitalized commitment of HSUS to providing moral leadership on behalf of all animals, not just a favored few species.

MORE LETTERS

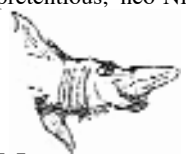
Moral Menagerie

Reviewer Chris Mercer in the May 2007 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** described Marc R. Fellenz' new book *The Moral Menagerie* as filled with "wisdom on every page." I have trouble seeing the wisdom in a book that claims ethical standards cannot be applied to our treatment of animals; repeats the morally bankrupt refrain that our relationship to animals should be governed by aesthetics rather than ethics, a claim which speciesist post-modernist philosophers use to justify the reduction of nonhuman animals to instruments of human pleasure; describes hunting as "performance art" (I can't wait to hear what Fellenz has to say about bullfighting); praises reactionary pro-hunting philosopher Jose Ortega y Gasset; and considers hunting the ideal way for humans to relate to animals.

Those who believe, as Mercer appears to, that a comprehensive environmental ethic offers the most promise for providing an adequate theoretical framework for our relationship with nonhuman animals would do far better to turn to Lisa Kemmerer's outstanding *In Search of Consistency: Ethics and Animals*, which I believe is destined to become a classic of animal protection and environmental thought.

I am an admirer of Chris Mercer's campaigns against trophy hunting in South Africa, but *The Moral Menagerie* is facile, pretentious, neo-Nietzschean claptrap.

—Norm Phelps
Funkstown, Maryland
<n.phelps@myactv.net>



Mercer responds:

Norm is quite right. I was deeply unhappy with much of what the book says.

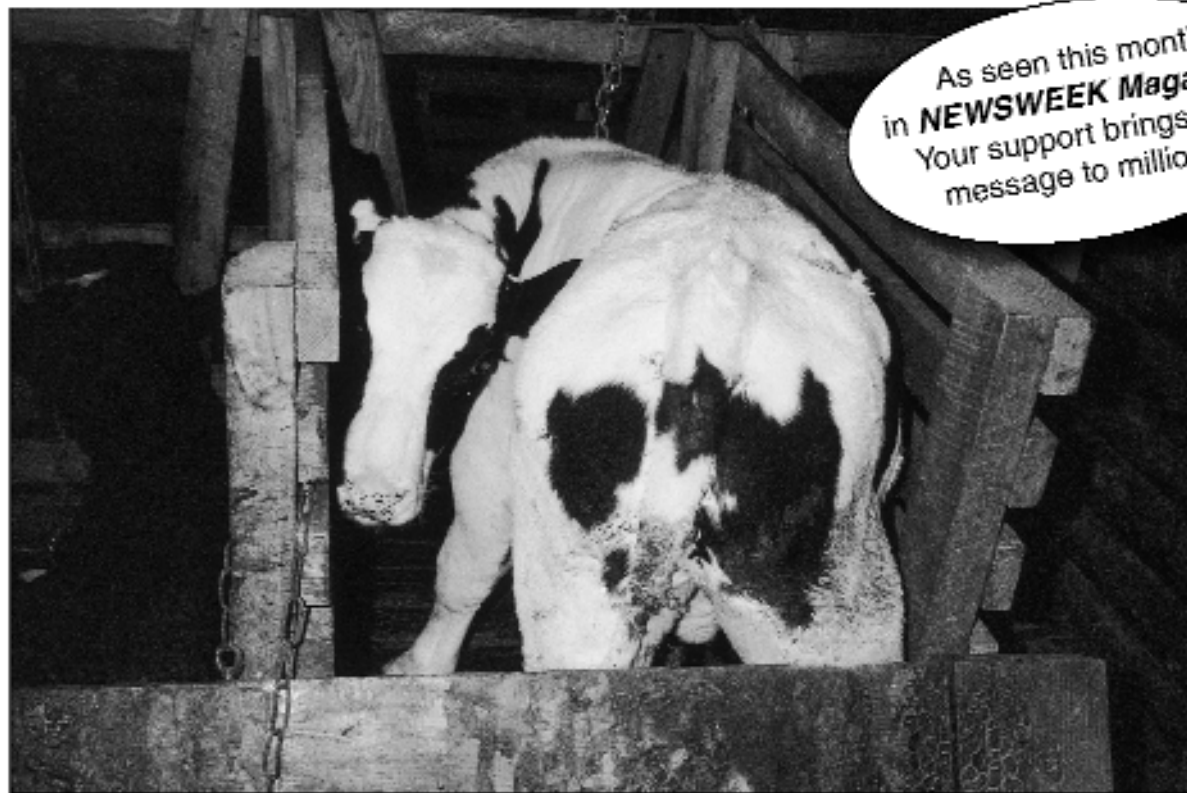
CORRECTION

The May 2007 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** article "Bangalore dog panic spreads to Hyderabad" misidentified retired Justice B. Subhashan Reddy as chair of the Karnataka State Human Rights Commission.

An outspoken opponent of the Indian national Animal Birth Control policy, Reddy has pledged to seek changes in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act to expedite killing dogs, and has exercised influence in several widely separated parts of India. He presently heads the Andhra Pradesh State Human Rights Commission.

Reddy previously served as a Judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, 1991-2001; was Chief Justice of the Madras High Court 2001-2004; and was a Justice of the Kerala High Court, 2004-2005.

Q: Why can't this veal calf walk?



A: He has only two feet.

Actually, less than two feet. Twenty-two inches to be exact. His entire life is spent chained in a wooden crate measuring only 22 inches wide and 56 inches long. The crate is so small that the calf can't walk or even turn around.

Most people think animal abuse is illegal. It isn't. In veal factories, it's business as usual. "Milk-fed" veal is produced by making a calf anemic.

The calf is not fed mother's milk. He's fed an antibiotic-laced formula that leads to diarrhea. He must lie in his own excrement—choking on the ammonia gases. He's chained with hundreds of other baby calves suffering the same fate.

Tainted Veal

According to the USDA, sulfamethazine (a known carcinogen), oxytetracycline, penicillin, neomycin, streptomycin, and gentamycin have all previously been found in veal.

Doesn't the USDA prevent tainted veal from being sold? Absolutely not. The USDA itself admits that most veal is never tested for toxic residue.

The industry claims that the drugs used in veal have been approved by the FDA. But don't buy it. The fact is: Illegal and unapproved drugs have been widely used in veal calves.

Veal factories maximize profits for agribusiness drug companies because they are a breeding ground for disease. To keep calves alive under such torturous conditions, they are given drugs which can be passed on to consumers.

It doesn't have to be this way. And with your help, it won't be. **Please join us.**

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Iditarod racer suspended for beating dog; no penalties for overbreeders

ANCHORAGE—The Iditarod Trail Committee on May 18, 2007 unanimously voted to suspend two-time Iditarod dog sled race runner-up Ramy Brooks for two years for admittedly striking his dogs with a quarter-inch wide wooden trail marker when the team balked on glare ice just north of Golovin, less than 100 miles from the finish in Nome.

Brooks, 38, also admitted yelling at the dogs and using foul language. Brooks will next be allowed to enter the 1,100-mile Iditarod Trail race in 2010.

The Iditarod Trail Committee acted after hiring an investigator from the Anchorage law firm Davis Wright Tremaine LLP to interview witnesses—three adults and two children—who variously reported that Brooks had kicked his dogs, hit them with his fists, or struck them with a ski pole. Brooks denied those claims.

Brooks told the investigator that “he felt that he was in control throughout the entire situation,” and “did not perceive at that point in time that anything that he did whether intentional or otherwise ended up hurting his dogs,” according to Associated Press.

One of Brooks’ dogs, a three-year-old husky named Kate, died about 80 miles after the beating, 22 miles from the finish. A necropsy failed to find a cause of death.

As the Brooks episode played out, the Fairbanks North Star Borough Animal Shelter and the volunteer Second Chance League struggled to cope with what they call “the spring husky dump.”

Explained Associated Press, “Every spring, after the major races are finished, mushers, mostly those who were not as successful as they would have liked, clean out their dog lots. Dozens of sled dogs are brought

in during the months of April and May.”

Most, volunteer Carol Kleckner testified, are “perfectly capable working sled dogs.” Kleckner, a 12-year competitive musher herself, tests each surrendered husky in harness. The four-year-old Second Chance League then e-mails her evaluations to other mushers around the U.S., in hopes of arranging adoptions.

Of about 1,000 sled dogs per year who arrive at the Fairbanks North Star Borough Animal Shelter, Associated Press reported, barely a third find homes.

Fairbanks sprint racer Amanda Byrd has built competitive teams from among the surrendered dogs, Associated Press said, using two shelter dogs as her leaders.

The problem, Byrd assessed, is that too many racers try to breed their way to success instead of spending adequate time training

with the dogs. Huskies will typically run long distances with great enthusiasm, but are notoriously independent. The most successful mushers tend to be those who are best at matching dogs to create a team who work well together. A competitive team typically consists of 16 to 18 dogs plus half a dozen alternates who can fill in as needed, including in the critical positions of leader and “wheel dog,” who controls turns.

“We have a surplus of dogs here, but mushing is really growing in a lot of parts of the United States where they can’t get huskies,” claimed Second Chance League president Don Kiely. “They might have to pay upwards of \$1,000 for a trained husky.”

The major obstacle to placing more huskies in the Lower 48, Associated Press indicated, is the difficulty and expense of flying them south.

MORE LETTERS

Feeding elephants to crocs in Zimbabwe

Re “South Africa, Zimbabwe claim need to cull elephants” in your April 2007 edition, Geoff Blyth sent me an email ranting and raving because he heard the National Parks were starting a croc farm and they were planning on shooting Kariba elephants to feed the crocs. He asked me to expose it. I didn’t realize that he had sent the same e-mail all over the world. I think it was the same day or the following day that I received a phone call from Eleanor Momberg [of the *Cape Times* in South Africa] asking me about the same thing. I told her what Geoff had told me in his e-mail. I think I also told her that I went to the Victoria Falls croc farm and the people running it told me that their crocs are fed on elephant meat, and I have it on good authority that a certain number of eles are allocated per year to feed the crocs at the Binga croc farm, so Geoff’s story wasn’t unbelievable.

A few days later, I received another e-mail from Geoff suddenly retracting everything he had said. He said he had spoken to Wayne Horsley, who he had originally claimed was employed by the croc farm to shoot the elephants, and Wayne told him that he had his wires crossed. They were not going to shoot the Kariba eles to feed the crocs. Instead they were going to shoot eles in the Save Conservancy and transport the meat almost 900 kilometers to Kariba. He went on to tell Geoff that ele meat is not suitable for

crocs. I smelt a rat when I read this, and I also found very hard to believe that National Parks would go to all the expense of transporting the ele meat so far when they have financial problems.

I sensed he was very nervous about what he had said. In fact he told me he was afraid of possible repercussions.

I didn’t forward his apology to anyone because I really think there was some truth in his original story, and I’m glad it got out because that croc farm is not yet operational. If they haven’t started killing eles yet, and planned to, I should think all this adverse publicity will make them think twice about it.

I’ve just been to Kariba, and interviewed Wayne Horsley with my video camera. He states categorically on camera that the croc farm is not going to kill Kariba eles to feed the crocs. He claims the story got out because there was an ele bull with a broken leg he shot to put out of his misery. That ele was fed to the Innscor croc farm.

I’m investigating the whole thing to try to find out what’s really going on.

—Johnny Rodrigues, Chair
Zimbabwe Conservation Task Force
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Stopping rabies outbreak in Isiolo, Kenya

I have been meaning to write to you for ages about the rabies situation in Isiolo, Kenya, that you wrote about to the Donkey Sanctuary last December. The Donkey Sanctuary U.K., which funds our donkey project, donated 1,000 doses of rabies vaccine to use in Isiolo district.

As dogs are on the whole the main carriers of rabies, we also applied for and received another 1,000 doses of rabies vaccine from the International Fund for Animal Welfare for use on dogs and cats. Two teams went up to the Isiolo area and vaccinated both pets and donkeys. There was a good response from owners, who were very happy that we were helping them. Some dogs were tied up and brought in wheelbarrows, as they were not used to leads, and some cats (poor things) arrived in sacks.

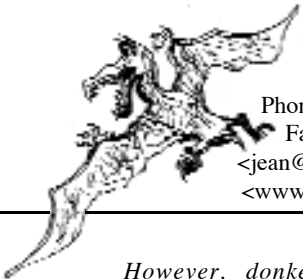
In all, we vaccinated over 850 dogs and a few cats, and used the remaining vaccine around Nairobi in the low income areas.

Rabies is endemic in Kenya and from time to time there are outbreaks, even in

Nairobi. The Veterinary Department deals with it by poisoning “stray” dogs with strychnine. As most village and slum dogs are free-ranging, they are killing peoples’ dogs. It is indiscriminate. The exercise is self-defeating because people just get more dogs and the cycle starts again. We have tried to lobby about vaccination, but they say they don’t have the money. Strychnine is cheap and easy to administer in bait. They say the animals don’t suffer, at least not for long! We beg to differ. So rabies continues.

When we make noise, we are told to come up with a better solution. But they don’t like the one we come up with.

—Jean Gilchrist
Director of Animal Welfare
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Nairobi, Kenya;
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Fax: 254-2-882-565
<jean@kspca-kenya.org>
<www.kspca-kenya.org>



Editor’s note:

ANIMAL PEOPLE on December 11, 2006 shared with numerous organizations either based in Kenya, concerned with rabies prevention, or concerned with donkeys a report received that morning from the International Society for Infectious Diseases about a highly unusual rabies outbreak in Isiolo which appeared to be passing from donkey to donkey.

Although all mammals are vulnerable to rabies, herbivores rarely carry rabies long enough in a latent phase to directly infect other animals, and relatively seldom bite other animals, even when they are infected.



However, donkeys often do bite each other in jostling for dominance, especially at the tops of the legs.

ANIMAL PEOPLE pointed out that Isiolo is a crossroads community, located almost exactly in the center of Kenya, from which working donkeys could rapidly spread rabies in all directions.

We expected to publish an article about the outbreak and the containment effort as soon as particulars became available. However, after a flurry of related correspondence in January 2007, we heard no more from anyone until the arrival of the update from Jean Gilchrist, above.

The Kenya Network for Dissemination of Agricultural Technologies and Brooke Hospital for Animals also responded to the Isiolo outbreak, vaccinating 283 donkeys in nearby Limeru.

Maintaining momentum in Azerbaijan

I moved with my husband to Baku, Azerbaijan two years ago. We work in the oil industry. I was appalled to see the large stray dog and cat populations here. There is no government animal service except culling.

With a local veterinarian who had tried for years to start something, we enlisted some other animal lovers and created the Baku Protection of Animal Welfare Society.

We now have a clinic, where our vet treats pets, and we sterilize cats from our street projects. We have a small rescue centre, and a mobile clinic that we use for our Company Animal Services. We fund ourselves by offering trap/neuter/return service to large international companies with stray animals on their land. At this moment we are self-sufficient and growing. Our contracts with the participating companies include an annual maintenance fee. We hope to open a facility made from portable cabins to treat the dog populations on a larger scale in September 2007.

My problem is that now we have been transferred to another nation—just as PAWS is taking off, and just as the government here has started to take an interest in what we are doing. They are discussing open-

ing their own center, but have no practical experience, and need help.

We desperately need a dedicated animal lover to come here and take my place. Azerbaijan is developing at great speed, and is on the cusp of changing its whole attitude toward animals, both stray and wild. We cannot as yet afford to pay a salary, but we could try to get sponsorship to help with expenses.

The person would need to be able to communicate with government ministers, company management, other charities worldwide, and the expatriate and local community. This would be the main part of the job. Overseeing the clinic and the street and company projects would also be very important. We make sure that the standards put in place by our visiting veterinarians are maintained at all times.

Azerbaijan is an exciting country, especially at this time as the oil money comes in. Every day we see improvements. The people are the friendliest I have ever met, and are desperate to develop. I will be sorry to go.

—Elizabeth McCusker
President, Baku PAWS
<bakupaws@gmail.com>
Phone: 560 124





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Islamicist factions in Bangladesh fund insurgencies via poaching in northeast India

GUWAHATI, India—The May 27, 2007 arrest of alleged Naga poaching kingpin Lalkhang Go “revealed a nexus between the poachers and the militants across the region,” reported *Hindustan Times* correspondent Rahul Karmakar.

Forestry department wildlife officer

Quebec wardens

MONTREAL—For more than 30 years rumors circulated among Quebec game wardens about trophy hunting outfitters north of the St. Lawrence River who would allegedly trap wolves and bears with baited hooks, then fly rich clients out to shoot them.

The perpetrators allegedly also chased big moose and caribou to exhaustion with helicopters, to give unscrupulous and politically powerful customers easier shots.

But none of the suspects were ever caught in any of the acts and arrested. Catching ordinary deer poachers in relatively populated southern Quebec was difficult. Catching well-funded and well-equipped poachers hundreds of miles from any accidental witnesses was deemed almost impossible.

On May 1, 2007, however, the Quebec Justice Department announced charges against 12 alleged poachers who are accused of doing everything rumored— and released a photo of the alleged poachers flying an illegally killed moose out of the woods.

“The dozens of offences range from making false statements to unlawful possession of moose,” summarized Ingrid Peritz of the *Toronto Globe & Mail*. “Two men have pleaded guilty and 10 not guilty.”

Ministere des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune du Quebec wardens testified that “The shooters set out in helicopters from the upscale Lac Matonipi outfitting lodge, north of Baie Comeau,” Peritz recounted. “Among those charged is Clément Guérin, director of the Lac Matonipi lodge.”

Guérin, a resident of the Montreal suburb of St. Lazare, was charged with illegal possession of a moose and a black bear, and

Surajit Dutta told Karmakar that a 12-member team tracked Go and two associates for three days in the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary, 60 kilometers from Guwahati.

“With the help of local people,” Karmakar wrote, “forest guards caught Go while he was trying to shoot a rhino in the



*This *Ministere des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune du Quebec* photo verified crimes that wardens had heard about for more than 30 years, yet could not before document.*

with allegedly hooking wolves. He pleaded not guilty, claiming he had been framed by the investigators.

“André Martel, whose \$1.5-million helicopter was seized after the operation, faces 15 charges that could bring fines of a minimum \$27,375,” Peritz continued. “Martel, president of Panorama Helicopters, is charged with numerous counts of chasing moose and firing on a moose from a helicopter. He refused to comment when he was reached at his company in Alma, Quebec.”

Investigation of the poaching operation was underway for about three years, making use of tips from legal hunters.

sanctuary. His accomplices, however, managed to escape.”

Said Dutta, “Go confessed to killing rhinos and other animals. He said he had received arms training from the National Socialist Council of Nagaland,” a rebel force that has fought the Indian government for 27 years, at cost of about 10,000 human lives.

Go’s confession appeared to confirm the findings of *Guardian* reporters Adrian Levy and Cathy Scott-Clark in a comprehensive investigation of wildlife trafficking in Assam published on May 5, 2007.

“According to India’s security services, police, intelligence analysts, local traders and forestry officials, Islamic militants affiliated with al-Qaida are sponsoring poaching” in India, Nepal, Burma, and Thailand,” Levy and Scott-Clark wrote.

“These groups have established bases in the formerly moderate enclave of Bangladesh, and have agents operating all along Bangladesh’s porous 2,500-mile border with India,” Levy and Scott-Clark asserted. “They have gone into business with local animal trappers and organized crime syndicates in a quest for horns, ivory, pelts and other animal products with which to raise funds that they can move around the world invisibly.”

Wildlife trafficking to support ideological militance is nothing new. Poaching sustained the legendary Robin Hood and his Merry Men, for example, in their early 13th century rebellion against high taxes imposed by King John to pay the debts incurred by his Crusader brother, Richard the Lionhearted.

The former apartheid regime in South Africa funded clandestine military operations in neighboring nations during the 1980s through covert trafficking in elephant ivory and rhino horn. After the South African operations were exposed and curtailed, the Lebanese-based Palestinian militia Hamas reportedly grabbed market share by outfitting poachers in several northern African nations.

Later, al-Qaida armed Somalia militias who have aggressively poached in neighboring Kenya.

Now, reported Levy and Scott-

Clark, “Radical Islamists from Bangladesh have done what conservationists had long predicted and moved in on the endangered species racket” in the wildlife-rich tongue of India that lies north of Bangladesh, west of Myanmar, and south of China.

“Religious men hold the purse strings now,” one trafficker said. Remarked another, “This was a Chinese business, but now it’s Bangladesh’s business. It’s become God’s work. And, as you know, the Prophet, peace be upon his head, is irresistible.”

Levy and Scott-Clark learned from the traffickers that representatives of two Bangladeshi militias assembled a meeting in a Siliguri madrassah in 2005 to organize the poaching industry as it is now structured.

Three sources told Levy and Scott-Clark that the instigator was Al Mujahideen, “an obscure jihadist umbrella organisation governing a panoply of militant groups that have sprung up in Bangladesh in recent years. Two in particular, both banned by the Bangladeshi government, were in need of money and eager to get into the racket,” Levy and Clark-Scott wrote.

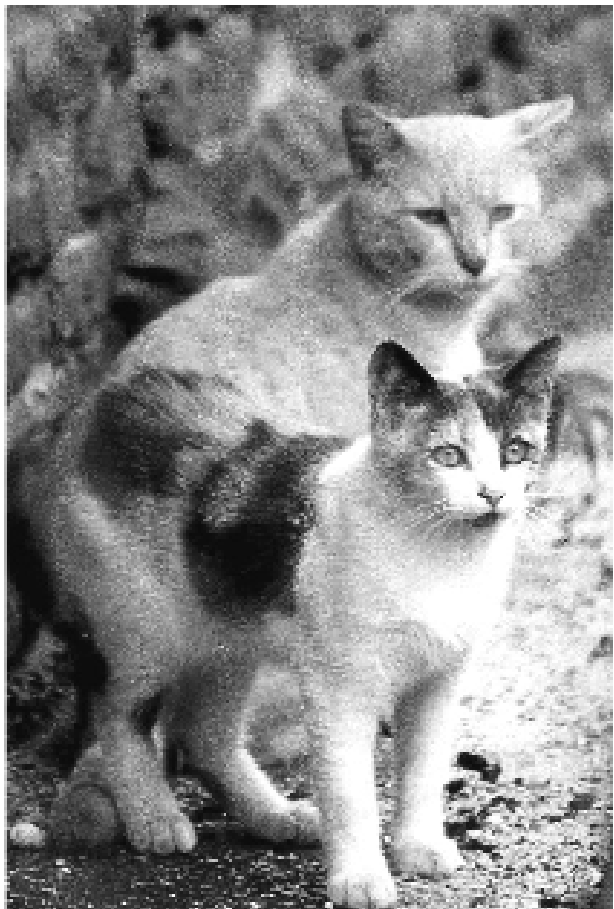
One was Harkat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami, “allegedly linked to al-Qaida; the second was Jama’atul Mujahideen Bangladesh, whose leader, Shaikh Abdur Rahman, had joined Bin Laden’s World Islamic Front for the Jihad Against the Jews and the Crusaders in 1998. He was captured in Bangladesh and in March 2007 was hanged for the killing of two Bangladeshi judges and for nationwide bombings in 2005.”

Concluded Levy and Scott-Clark, “A senior Indian security source, based in the northeast, who has tracked the incursion into the trade by Bangladeshi militants, warns that the poaching has global consequences.”

Said the source, “There is an environmental disaster in the offing here, but as pressing are the security ramifications,” he says. “Only a minuscule percentage of the vast profits need to trickle back into a nascent Islamic insurgency in a country like Bangladesh to bring it to the boil. And then it can reach out around the world.”

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Horse slaughter for human consumption halted

SPRINGFIELD, AUSTIN, WASHINGTON D.C.—Horse slaughter for human consumption appeared to be ended within the U.S. on May 24, as result of legislation signed that day by Illinois Governor Rod Blagojevich, killed by the Texas legislature the same day, and allowed to stand without comment by the U.S. Supreme Court two days earlier.

Illinois House Bill 1711, introduced by state representative Bob Molaro and state senator John Cullerton, prohibits killing horses for human consumption, effective immediately. Cavel International had operated the last horsemeat slaughtering plant in the U.S. in DeKalb, Illinois.

The Cavel slaughterhouse was closed in March 2007 after U.S. District Court Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly ruled that the U.S. Department of Agriculture violated the National Environmental Policy Act by allowing the company to pay for USDA inspections, after Congress in 2005 cut off federal funding in an attempt to stop horse slaughter.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on May 3, 2007 allowed Cavel to resume

paying for inspections, and thereby to resume killing horses, while pursuing appeals.

The U.S. Supreme Court on May 22, 2007 rejected a horse slaughter industry appeal of a January 2007 ruling by the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals that upheld the constitutionality of a 1949 Texas law against horse slaughter for human consumption. The Texas law was not enforced until more than 50 years after passage. An attempt to undo the law, introduced into the Texas Senate after the appellate ruling, did not advance.

Horse slaughter industry representatives argued that slaughtering is a needed means of disposing of old, injured, and ill horses. Responded Humane Society of the U.S. senior vice president for legislation Mike Markarian, "USDA statistics show that more than 92 percent of horses slaughtered in the U.S. are not old and infirm, but are in good condition."

Markarian urged Congress to pass federal anti-horse slaughter legislation which would curtail exporting live horses to be killed abroad. U.S. slaughterhouses killed 108,000 horses in 2006; 30,000 were sent to slaughter in Canada or Mexico.



Spring 2007 legislative sessions send pro-animal bills to the governors of 14 states

Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano has signed a bill requiring that engine coolant or antifreeze that contains more than 10% ethylene glycol must include denatonium benzoate, a bittering agent, to keep animals and children from drinking it by accident.

Connecticut Governor Jodi Rell has signed a bill, based on a model promoted nationally by the Humane Society of the U.S., that requires the state to include provisions for pets and service animals in disaster planning.

Indiana Governor Mitch Daniels on May 4, 2007 signed a bill which makes killing an animal to threaten, intimidate, coerce, or terrorize a household family member a Class D felony, punishable by up to three years in prison and a fine of \$10,000.

The new law also makes sexual intercourse or deviate sexual conduct with an animal a Class D felony.

Iowa Governor Chet Culver on May 15, 2007 signed a bill prohibiting Internet hunting, in which hunters kill animals from distant locations using web cameras to spot their targets and a mouse-click to shoot. Model anti-Internet hunting bills have been promoted nationally in recent years by HSUS.

Maryland Governor Martin O'Malley has signed a bill that bans chaining dogs outside and unattended in unsafe or unsanitary conditions, at least the third state-level legislative success for Dogs Deserve Better and other opponents of chaining. The offense was made a misdemeanor, punishable

by a fine of up to \$1,000 and/or up to 90 days in jail. Before passing the bill, the Maryland Senate removed language from the original draft which specified that inclement weather is an unsafe condition, while the Maryland House of Delegates excised a ban on chaining dogs outside between midnight and six a.m.

Nebraska Governor Dave Heineman as of the end of May 2007 had signed bills making reckless animal abandonment a felony offense and banning Internet hunting. Nebraska became the 30th state to outlaw "Internet hunting." Still awaiting Heineman's attention was a bill to strengthen state regulation of commercial dog breeding.

Nevada Governor Jim Gibbons on May 23, 2007 signed into law a bill requiring

that pets and service animals must be provided for in state disaster planning.

Oregon Governor Ted Kulongoski on May 7, 2007 signed a bill similar to the Nevada law, requiring that care of companion animals, service animals, and farm animals must be part of emergency planning.

Washington Governor Christine Gregoire on April 30, 2007 signed a bill banning private acquisition of large cats, wolves, bears, nonhuman primates, alligators, and other potentially dangerous wild animals. The bill allows persons who already have such animals to continue to keep them, but forbids acquiring more.

Awaiting signatures from **Alaska Governor Sarah Palin** and **Illinois Governor**

Rod Blagojevich at the June 2007 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** deadline were bills to ban "Internet hunting," based like the recently signed Iowa and Nebraska bills on the HSUS model.

Florida Governor Jeb Bush is expected to sign a bill that would increase the bond required for keeping dangerous wildlife from the present \$1,000 to \$10,000. The bill waives the bonding requirement if the animal keeper carries at least \$2 million worth of liability insurance.

Hawaii Governor Linda Lingle is expected to sign into law a bill creating felony penalties for intentionally torturing, mutilating, or poisoning pets, including pigs as well as dogs and cats.

The Texas Legislature before adjourning on May 29, 2007 sent four animal protection bills to Governor Rick Perry. The bills increase the criminal penalties for dog-fighting; extend the laws protecting cats, dogs, and horses to feral members of their species; introduce penalties for prolonged dog tethering, another legislative success for Dogs Deserve Better, if signed; and require that disaster planning must include plans for evacuating, transporting, and sheltering service animals and household pets.

Marin County

NOVATO, Calif.—The Marin County Humane Society on May 14, 2007 announced that Neil Trent, 56, will succeed Diane Allevato as executive director. Allevato is retiring after heading the society since 1980.

Trent spent 21 years in law enforcement, shelter management, and overseas training with the Royal SPCA of Britain. After five years as a field officer and regional director for the World Society for the Protection of Animals, he moved to Humane Society International in 1997, where he has been executive director since 1998.



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Singapore Zoo to keep green polar bears

SINGAPORE—Wildlife Reserves Singapore, operators of the Singapore Zoo, on May 3, 2007 announced that it has reversed a September 2006 decision to relocate the polar bear Inuka, 17, who is believed to be the only polar bear ever born in tropical habitat.

"Transporting a full-grown polar bear to an institution in a temperate country would be stressful, and carries its own share of risks, the most extreme being that Inuka might die during transportation or during the introduction process in the new facility," Wildlife Reserves Singapore stated.

Singapore Zoo spokespersons reaffirmed that the zoo will no longer exhibit Arctic and Antarctic animals after the eventual deaths of Inuka and Sheba, 29, his now quite elderly mother. Few polar bears live much beyond age 30. Intending to move Inuka to a more congenial climate upon Sheba's demise, Singapore Zoo director Fanny Lai had asked the Rostock Zoo in Germany to help her find a new home for him. The Rostock Zoo runs the global captive polar bear survival plan.

However, polar bears are in oversupply in captivity, due to the large numbers who are captured after wandering into northern Canadian and Russian settlements.

"If Inuka is to remain, we strongly urge the zoo to raise the polar bears' living conditions to meet international standards," responded Animal Concerns Research and Education Society founder Louis Ng. "The current

enclosure fails to meet the minimum standards laid out in the Polar Bear Protection Act, which was made law by the government of Manitoba, Canada, in 2003. These strict guidelines must be met by any zoo wishing to acquire a polar bear from Manitoba.

"Indeed," Ng said, "if the Singapore Zoo today wanted to acquire polar bears from Manitoba, the government, by law, could not allow it."

Ng noted that "both Inuka and Sheba are still displaying abnormal stereotypic behaviors, pacing and swimming in circles," a year after ACRES published documentation of the behavior compiled between September and December 2005.

ANIMAL PEOPLE spotlighted the bears' plight in a July/August 2005 cover feature, based on a site visit, entitled "White tigers, green polar bears, & maintaining a world-class zoo." The bears are green from algae growing in their translucent hair shafts.

ROME—Fourteen years after the late American SPCA president Roger Caras issued a tongue-in-cheek appeal to Mafioso to leave their estates to animal welfare, the Italian national animal charity ENPA has received one—in a manner of speaking. Confiscated from the Sicilian Mafia, the small farm near Palermo was judicially awarded to ENPA for use in teaching humane and moral education. The farm will produce honey, beeswax, and natural silk by methods that do not harm the insects.

BOEUN, Korea—Korean Animal Protection Society founder Sunnan Kum formally opened a new KAPS shelter on April 15, 2007, seven years after a donation of \$25,000 from actor Danny Seo helped her to acquire the land.

"Back in 1986," Sunnan Kum recalled, "I purchased land in Daegu," her home city, "for the purpose of taking care of abandoned dogs and cats for the first time. I had expected then that there would not be so many abandoned animals. I used to believe that anyone who encountered helpless animals would take care of them with sympathy."

"I know that I was so naive and foolish to have had that belief," she continued. "I found many cats and dogs suffering in extreme starvation and thirst all over this country. Warm-hearted people would often bring me such animals instead of selling them to a market. In no time, my land was fully occupied by cats, dogs, and even wild animals."

The shelter expanded to fill Sunnan Kum's home, and then three floors of the building where she and her husband operate a pharmacy. Still there was need. "I was drowning in unspeakable shock and sorrow," Sunnan Kum continued, "but I had to pull myself together. I thought about what was wrong and what I should do from then on. First," she decided, "people need to be educated and informed in order to cultivate the thought that every single life has its own dignity. Second, we need to publicize the importance of sterilization, to reduce the number of abandoned animals," a cause she furthered by opening a sterilization clinic. And, at the same time," she added, "we urgently needed a larger shelter."

KAPS at the time ran the only shelter in South Korea. There are now at least four nonprofit shelters offering alternatives to the longtime practice of disposing of dogs and cats at meat markets.

KAPS formerly partnered with International Aid for Korean Animals, of Oakland,

California, founded by Sunnan Kum's younger sister Kyenan Kum. The partnership is no longer in effect, but IAKA is also still highly active, now working to introduce South Koreans to the provisions of a new national animal protection law.

Passed in January 2007, to take effect in January 2008, the new law "includes tougher penalties for animal cruelty, as well as stronger legislation to address stray and abandoned animals," Kyenan Kum said. The new law empowers local governments to appoint animal protection officers, authorized to investigate cruelty and seize abused animals.

"Thanks to the committed efforts of our supporters," Kyenan Kum added, "we stopped legislation to allow 'hygienic control' of dog meat, and kept the definition of 'pet animals' from being included," which would have excluded dogs and cats sold for meat from protection. "IAKA is very proud of these accomplishments," Kyenan Kum stipulated, "and would like to allow the Korean government time to implement the new law before making plans for any further aggressive protests."

"The old law," Kyenan Kum noted, "specified that one could not kill an animal without a rational reason. The new law specifies that animals cannot be killed by hanging, be killed in an open area or on a street, or be killed in front of other animals."

"The use of animals in indiscriminate laboratory testing will be prohibited," Kyenan Kum said. "Extraction of fluids from animals will be prohibited unless for the purposes of the animals' health or veterinary diagnostics," a provision which if enforced would end South Korean bear bile farming.

"Acts causing harm to animals for the purpose of gambling, advertising, and entertainment will be prohibited. Persons transporting animals will need to provide adequate food, avoid rough driving, and use vehicles suitably equipped to prevent injury," Kyenan Kum finished.

**CELEBRATE WORLD ANIMAL DAY — GET INVOLVED**

World Animal Day exists to celebrate animal life and humankind's special relationship with the animal kingdom. Our aim is to unite the animal welfare movement by encouraging everybody to use this special day to express their love and concern for animals.

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• We are calling on YOU to get involved and help build the 'World Animal Day' initiative.

• You can help to spread the word by including information in newsletters, emails, letters and / or by creating a website link. The website resources section has full instructions.

• World Animal Day is not linked to any one individual, organization or campaign, but belongs to everyone and that means YOU!

Don't forget to register your event on the website. Free publicity is available to any group or individual who is doing something special connected with animals on or around 4th October.

WORLD ANIMAL DAY**4TH OCTOBER****GET INVOLVED**

Egyptian President Hosny Mubarak orders report on street dog shooting & poisoning

CAIRO—Egyptian President Hosny Mubarak has asked the Ministry of Agriculture to “prepare a report about stray dogs in Egypt, and to open an investigation into reports published by various press and animal welfare organizations who have been appalled by the practice of shooting and poisoning dogs,” the *Al Masry-Al Youm* newspaper reported on May 19, 2007.

Unnamed Ministry of Agriculture sources reportedly told *Al Masry-Al Youm* that Mubarak “called for applying humane international measures in dealing with stray animals, instead of shooting and poisoning, which detracts from Egypt’s status as a land of culture and center of tourism.”

Said *Al Masry-Al Youm*, “It is expected that the Egyptian Minister of Agriculture would issue strict instructions to the Veterinary Authority and police to apply humane methods such as vaccination for rabies control, instead of shooting and poisoning.”

Mubarak responded, according to *Al Masry-Al Youm*, after another Egyptian newspaper, *Al-Akhbar*, reported that the Veterinary Authority had delegated personnel to exterminate the thousands of dogs and cats who roam the streets of Giza, location of the Great Pyramids and the Sphinx.

Ten veterinary teams were reported-

ly to be dispatched daily with 10 kilograms of strychnine each to kill dogs, plus an undisclosed amount of the insecticide Temic, to kill cats. *Al-Akhbar* explained that the poisons would be placed in baits and distributed in places where dogs and cats congregate.

The *Al-Akhbar* report prompted protest from Egyptian animal advocates, spreading internationally as word of it hit the Internet.

The killing was already underway.

Society for the Protection of Animal Rights in Egypt president Amina Abaza on May 11, 2007 e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** photographs of a pregnant street dog who took 15 minutes to die after being shot in the belly on Pyramids Road.

Circa May 13, dog rescuer Andrea Adler recounted, SPARE member Mona Khalil “brought my attention to a recent front page newspaper article by the Egyptian Minister of Health, ordering a massive and aggressive killing project for stray dogs. We knew we had to act immediately,” Adler said, but “Trying to coordinate our efforts, time and talents, we fell one day short.

“On the morning of May 14,” Adler continued, her sterilized and vaccinated street dog friends Black Jack and Bandit “were shot and killed right in front of my building.”



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Dogs and cats were already among the frequent collateral casualties of aggressive rat and insect poisoning.

“Poisons have been used around all El Gouna,” wrote Australian citizen Ketu Sharif, who said she had lived there for five years. “The council denies placing poisons at the marina, where my dog ate a cheese bait containing rat poison and almost died, yet residents have seen workers in orange uniforms placing poison from buckets with industrial gloves into the cracks between rocks in the marina between 6:00 and 7:00 a.m.”

One day after the council denial, Sharif recounted, a neighbor’s dog of six years died from ingesting strychnine.

Sharif said that as of May 9, her veterinarian had treated nine poisoned pet dogs in less than a month, of whom five died.

“Where workers washed out buckets of pesticide in the lagoon, after gardening, the

next day fish in the area were all dead,” Sharif continued. Sharif attributed the El Gouna dog poisonings to a combination of carelessness and antipathy toward dogs. The mayor, she alleged, “is a well known dog hater.”

Said Khalil, “What international organizations can do now is to express their condemnation and protest against what is happening to the official authorities. We need to keep the pressure up. International organizations have expressed readiness to help with neuter/return programs, but are concerned that the government might later kill the animals, regardless of their being neutered. Now is the chance,” Khalil opined, “to offer the Egyptian government a plan for such a program that could be made official by legal agreement.

“If we do not invest in this now, and international organizations do not offer us assistance,” Khalil said, “there may be no more chances for strays.”



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Coming events

June 3-Aug. 31: Grand Canyon Wolf Recovery Project seeks volunteers to table at Grand Canyon. Info: 928-202-1325; <paula@gcwfrecove.org>.

June 10: 6th annual Festival of the Bastardino, in honor of mixed-breed dogs, Grosseto, Italy. Info: <www.enpa.it>; 380-354-5476.

June 10: Star Awards Vegan Banquet, Chicago. Info: 773-925-8227; <speakonline@comcast>; <www.speakonline.org>.

June 11-12: Searching for the Animal of Animal Ethics conf, Sandham, Sweden. Info: 46-18-6 1 1 - 2 2 9 6 ; <bioethics@bioethics.uu.se>.

June 13-15: Rapid Response Volunteer Training at Best Friends Animal Sanctuary, Kanab, Utah. Info: 435-644-3965; <MaryL@bestfriends.org>.

June 18: An Evening of Peace & Bliss with film star Olivia Hussey, to Support the Oneness Dog Mercy Program near Chennai, India, in cooperation with the Blue Cross of India. Marina Del Rey, Calif. Info: 805-695-8405

July 4: “Unchain the 501” Dogs Deserve Better seeks volunteers to live chained to doghouses over the Independence Day weekend, to publicize the plight of chained dogs. Info: 877-636-1408; 814-941-7447; <Tammy@-dogsdeservebetter.org>.

July 19-23: AR 2007 conf., Los Angeles. Info: 1-800-632-8688.

July 20-21: Communities & Colonies: Implementing a Community-wide TNR Program for Feral Cats, Jacksonville,

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

Dolphin captures planned in

“The dolphin brokerage operation formally known as Wildlife International Network is moving closer to capturing 80 dolphins in Panama,” In Defense of Animals warned in a May 2, 2007 “Action Alert,” based on findings by Panamanian activists and Dolphin Project founder Ric O’Barry, who began exposing the operation in March.

“WIN is now known as Ocean Embassy,” IDA said.

“If Ocean Embassy is successful,” O’Barry told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “they will be able to supply dolphins to just about any place that wants them.

“We were never able to meet with the decision makers in Panama who approved the capture of the dolphins,” O’Barry said after visiting to help lead protests, “but we reached the people who elected them. All of the NGOs in Panama are working together to stop the captures. They have organized two protests so far. About 1000 people turned up for the first one and about 500 for the second.”

However, “President Martin Torrijos and the first lady are strong supporters of the dolphin captures,” O’Barry said. “I am told that it is unconstitutional to capture dolphins in Panama, but they are on the fast track to capture them anyhow. Legislation was passed in 2005 to protect the marine environment—including dolphins. The Authority for the Aquatic Resources of Panama was established to oversee the new legislation,” but of the 10 AARP members, “Eight voted for capturing the dolphins and two voted against.”

“The committee imported an ‘objective biologist’ from Cuba who conducted her own research into Ocean Embassy and the proposed dolphin captures,”

O’Barry charged. “We met this same ‘objective biologist’ in Guatemala a few years ago when rescuing two dolphins from a traveling dolphin show. She is in fact a dolphin trainer working at the National Aquarium in Havana, Cuba.”

Retaliating, “Ocean Embassy Panama has charged one of the principal critics of its plans, Dr. Celma Moncada of the animal welfare group Fundacion Humanitas, with criminal defamation,” reported Eric Jackson of *Panama News*.

“In response, Moncada has filed a complaint alleging that the company is committing fraud and conducting a deceptive publicity campaign.”

“They say they’re investing \$400 million, and they’re not,” Moncada told Jackson.

“WIN was [formerly] in the Solomon Islands, establishing a dolphin export operation with their partner Christopher Porter of Marine Export Limited,” IDA recalled. The Solomon Islands project captured 170 dolphins in mid-2003, during a time of political disturbance when the islands were effectively without government, until occupied by Australian troops.

Twenty-eight of the dolphins were flown to Parque Nizuc in Cancun, Mexico, in July 2003. Mexico forbade further imports from the Solomons after several of the dolphins died. Fifteen survivors were reportedly relocated to a swim-with-dolphins facility on Cozumel island in July 2004.

What became of the rest is unknown. Visitors counted 44 in a sea pen on Gavutu Island in late 2004, 26 in late 2005, and 20 in February 2006. “We believe that WIN and MAR are responsible for the deaths of at least 25 dolphins,” IDA said.

Will Taiji again capture orcas?

“The town of Taiji plans to capture orcas in order to secure financial resources,” charges Sha-Chi JP, a Japanese-based web site “dedicated to the Taiji-5 orcas captured on February 7, 1997.” The site is posted by volunteers Seiji Inagaki, Nanami Kurasawa, Yoshiko Nagatsuka, Yoshimi Takahashi, and Carla Hernandez, with the help of OrcaLab, the British Columbia-based project of anti-captivity marine mammologist Paul Spong.

Taiji is globally notorious as the site of dolphin massacres. Herded into shallow water by boat, the dolphins are confined with nets, then hacked to death. The toll exceeds 1,000 dolphins per winter. Most are of small species. The 1997 orca captures were unusual.

Originally undertaken because Taiji fishers blamed dolphins for declining catches, the massacres have over the past 20 years become one of the world’s leading sources of captive dolphins. Dolphins for exhibition are selected before the killing starts by personnel from the Taiji Whale Museum, according to Dolphin Project founder Ric O’Barry, who has repeatedly visited Taiji to witness the proceedings and lead protests.

The Taiji Whale Museum reportedly sells or leases the dolphins at \$10,000 to \$45,000 each, depending on age, gender, and species. Most of the clients until recently were in Asia, but in early 2007 O’Barry issued a global alert that the Ocean World Adventure Aquatic Park in Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, was preparing to import 12 dolphins from Taiji. The deal was apparently indefinitely delayed after 43 animal and environmental organizations and the Dominican Academy of Sciences asked Dominican president Leonel Fernandez to block it.

Only two of the Taiji-5 orcas who inspired the formation of Sha-Chi JP are still alive: a female at the Port of Nagoya Aquarium and a female at Izumito Sea Paradise. Both orcas legally belong to the Taiji Whale Museum, but were sent elsewhere on five-year “breeding loans.” The deals were approved by the Japanese fisheries ministry “to rescue the Whale Museum from financial difficulties,” Sha-Chi JP believes.

Sha-Chi JP speculates that fishers working on behalf of the Taiji Whale Museum will try to capture mates for the two females, since the breeding loans are soon to expire.

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Events (continued)

Fla. Info: 301-548-7731 or fgaeta@hsus.org.

July 27-Aug. 3: Intl. Veg. Union World Cong-ress, Dresden, Ger-many. Info: <http://ivu.org/-congress/2008/index.html>.

(continued on page 11)

July 28-30: Taking Action for Animals conference, Washington DC. Info c/o Humane Society of U.S., 3 0 1 - 5 4 8 - 7 7 0 8 ; tafa@hsus.org.

August 25: Animal Acres Gala, Acton, Calif. Info: 661-269-5404, x302; outreach@animalacres.org

August 25: Gender & Animals conf., Uppsala, Sweden. Info: mans.andersson@gender.uu.se; www.gender.uu.se/node25.

Aug. 31-Sept. 2: Animal Law In Australasia workshop. Info: 64-9-3737599, x 8 8 8 0 2 ; p.sankoff@auckland.ac.nz; www.law-staff.auckland.ac.nz.

Sept. 13-16: Southern Regional Spay/Neuter Leadership Conference, Memphis. Info: www.spay-usa.org.

Sept. 13-16: Midwest Birding Symposium, Moline, Ill. Info: 800-747-7800; amusal@visitquaddcities.com.

Sept. 18: International Conference on the Relat-

TRIBUTES

In honor of the
Prophet Isaiah,
St. Martin De Porres,
Ellen G. White,
& Cesar Chavez.
—Brien Comerford



Dogs down, monkeys up in India (from page 1)

Paved roads allow cars and trucks to go faster, posing a greater threat to dogs, who forage in the streets, and not long ago often napped in mid-intersection.

Beyond the vehicular threat to dogs, the federally encouraged Animal Birth Control programs have markedly reduced dog reproduction in many Indian cities. Panic-driven purges following recent dog attacks have swept the streets of even the sterilized dogs in some cities, notably Bangalore and Hyderabad.

But the garbage remains, more abundant than ever, and monkeys are quick to seize the opportunity, often taking arboreal routes above the traffic that hits their canine rivals. Frequently they detour into homes through open windows or balcony doorways.

The succession of street species was illustrated in April and May 2007 in the Bangalore suburb of Yelahanka.

Just as the furor over fatal dog attacks on children in other Bangalore suburbs on January 5 and March 1 began to settle, street dogs reportedly either mauled or killed a child in Yelahanka.

What exactly happened is still unclear. According to *New India Press*, the victim was a three-year-old, who was attacked on April 13, but two days earlier Bangalore activist Gopi Shankar posted to the Bangalore Animals newsgroup, "We had a six year old boy die of rabies yesterday at Yelahanka,

about 20 kms north of Bangalore, in an area which was not covered by ABC, or for that matter any sort of dog management.

"According to some reports," Shankar continued, "the boy was bitten by a dog on March 25, and did not inform his parents, who are quite poor. But nobody has found the rabid dog, nor is it confirmed if the boy was indeed bitten by dogs.

"According to some local residents," Shankar added, "the area has had some dogs released by Bangalore municipal vans. These dogs were caught from within the city limits."

Yelahanka is among the areas where an Animal Help Ahmedabad surgical team had already contracted to sterilize street dogs. Before the team arrived, however, dogs were the targets of several days of mob violence.

"It's monkey trouble in Yelahanka," headlined *The Hindu* three weeks later, on May 8, 2007. Correspondent Divya Gandhi described a simian home invasion.

"About 20 monkeys ripped through every edible item in the kitchen," she wrote. "The resident, blood boiling, saw visions of bumping them off with a shotgun."

A parallel story had already developed quite predictably in Chitradurga, where *The Hindu* on March 3, 2007 reported that the city administration "has decided to cull at least 1,000 dogs in the next four days."

The spring dog killing, undertaken



Rhesus macaques scale high walls. (Bonny Shah)

contrary to federal law, is an annual exercise, *The Hindu* noted, mentioning that 600 dogs were killed in 2006.

"Monkey menace in Chitradurga," headlined *The Hindu* on April 29, 2007.

"After reports of at least six people being attacked by monkeys," *The Hindu* elaborated, "residents of a few localities here are living in fear owing to increased monkey menace. Women and children, in particular, are vulnerable victims."

"Forest official S. Neelakanthappa said the foray of monkeys into human habitation in summer is common," offering to "pro-

vide experts to the civic body to catch monkeys," *The Hindu* added.

The relationship between the annual dog culls and the monkey incursions somehow eluded notice—and eluded notice likewise in Tiruchi.

"Recent instances of poisoning of stray dogs in Tiruchi have caused disgust among volunteers involved with the Animal Birth Control and Rabies Elimination Project of the International Animal Rescue," wrote R. Krishnamoorthy on March 31, 2007. "Over the past few years, the volunteers have steril-

(continued on page 13)

Events (continued)

ionship between Animal Abuse & Human Violence, Oxford, U.K. Info: <director@oxfordanimalethics.com>; www.oxfordanimalethics.com>.

Sept. 29-30: World Vege-tarian Weekend Celeb-ration, San Francisco. Info: 415-273-5481; <www.sfv.org>.

Sept. 30-Oct. 6: Intl. Vegan Fest, Murdeshwar, Karnataka, India. Info: <www.ivu.org/vegan-fest>.

(continued on page 11)
Oct. 1-12: East Coast Animal Control Academy, Sykesville, Maryland. Info: 410-386-8100 or hchoma@carrollcc.edu>.

October 4: World Animal Day. Info: Naturewatch, 44-1242-252871; <www.worldanimalday.org.uk/index.asp>.

October 4: Intl. Animal Rights Protection Film Festival, Kiev, Ukraine. Info: <www.cetalife.com.ua>.

October 13: Dogtoberfest, Jacksonville, Fla. Info: 904-338-9039; <janet-wesley@fcnmhp.org>.

October 19-21: Dog Therapy Camp, Valley Cottage, N.Y., conduct-



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Dog populations are down, but monkeys are up in India *(from page 12)*

ized as many as 2,400 dogs in the city.”

On February 22 and March 1, 2007, R. Rajaram of *The Hindu* reported Forest Department captures of 73 monkeys from three different troupes in the vicinity, who “would be released in Pulianchola reserve forest,” with little likelihood of staying there, in view of the accessibility and attractions of the Tiruchi suburbs.

The biggest and most obvious example of monkeys taking over habitat left by dogs might have been in Hyderabad. Yet there too hardly anyone seemed to notice.

The background, Blue Cross of India chair Chinny Krishna explained to the Asian Animal Protection Network, is that, “The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad two years ago stopped the successful ABC program carried out by the Blue Cross of Hyderabad and People for Animals, saying they would do it themselves. Close to 20,000 dogs were caught in the last two years and less than 1,500 were fixed, as per municipal records.”

In other words, about 18,500 Hyderabad street dogs were killed. Even more dogs were captured and massacred after a fatal dog attack in an outlying suburb of Hyderabad on March 28, 2007.

Killing dogs is politically popular in Hyderabad—but with the typical result.

“The civic administration might be winning accolades on several fronts, but containing the monkey menace in the city is not one of them,” noted T. Lalith Singh of *The Hindu* on May 8, 2007. “Handicapped by lack of trained professionals to catch monkeys, Hyderabad may enter into a contract with one private team that managed to snare 1,529 monkeys in the last year. Civic officials estimate the simian presence to be anywhere between 5,000 and 10,000.”

What will be done with the monkeys, if captured?

“A temporary facility with 45 cages to accommodate some 250 simians has been set up at Amberpet,” Singh wrote.

Pressure to kill street dogs and monkeys often comes, throughout India, from organizations representing poor and illiterate members of the so-called “scheduled castes.” Politicians seeking the so-called “scheduled caste vote” frequently use community upset over dog attacks as a pretext for asserting that Animal Birth Control programs are a hobby of the rich, diverting funds from helping the poor, putting dog catchers out of work, exposing the poor to mauling and maimings, and chiefly benefiting veterinarians and makers of anti-rabies vaccine.

Dog attacks and especially rabies cases have markedly decreased wherever ABC has been practiced successfully, but the allegations against ABC have gained political momentum, based on the argument that street dogs threaten the rights of poor people. The same argument is also advanced against monkeys.

Former Indian minister of animal welfare and People for Animals founder Maneka Gandhi on May 1, 2007 testified

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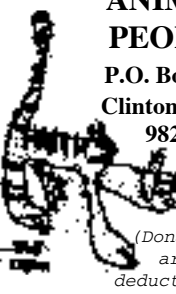
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Monkeys may swing elections, but Delhi doesn't want them

DELHI—"Marauding monkeys and the chaos they spread across New Delhi" were "an important issue" in the April 2007 municipal elections, reported Rahul Bedi of *The Daily Telegraph*.

But the outcome for monkeys was not apparent in the election results, because no party really seems to have a politically viable and popular solution.

Members of the Congress Party most flamboyantly campaigned against "the monkey menace." The Congress Party recommended raising a "monkey army" of chained languors, to roust the smaller and much more abundant rhesus macaques who cause most of the monkey trouble.

Indeed, chained languors are at times employed successfully to guard specific locations for limited times—but apart from the humane issues involved in capturing and training them, they are often the losers when troupes of macaques gang up and counter-attack.

Few politicians other than former federal minister for animal welfare Maneka Gandhi advocate leaving street dogs alone, to chase off monkeys as they have for centuries. But several Delhi citizens gave testimony to Bedi suggesting that urbanized macaques have become a much bigger threat than street dogs ever were, except possibly in potential for carrying rabies, and macaques can transmit rabies too, if infected.

"Bands of monkeys routinely lay siege to our house, forcing us to keep the doors locked and to remain vigilant at all times," testified Perminder Kaur of west Delhi.

Added fellow Delhi resident Shakuntla Devi, "If even one monkey manages to get inside, it takes hours to get rid of him. They often bite children and create untold damage."

Wrote Bedi, "Efforts by Delhi's municipality to rid the city of the destructive animals are hampered by the majority Hindu religious sentiment that associates monkeys with the god Hanuman, who helped Lord Rama defeat Ravana, the evil king who reigned over what is now Sri Lanka. Novel methods of chasing them away with ultra high frequency loudspeakers, deporting them to neighboring states, or transporting them to India's only monkey jail in Patiala, 200 miles north of Delhi, too have failed. Nobody wants Delhi's monkeys: they have enough of their own.

"For nearly five decades," Bedi continued, "monkeys have also held sway in New Delhi's corridors of power,"

including the buildings that "house, amongst others, the prime minister's office and the defense, finance, and home ministries. Tough wire meshing stretches across the windows of the Indian army chief's office to protect the head of the world's third largest and nuclear-armed military from monkeys."

Bedi did not mention that the Delhi monkey problem began with efforts to remove street dogs from the then newly designated national capital. But the Delhi street dog and monkey issues have often been linked, albeit without recognition that they are not just parallel but related.

The Delhi High Court, for instance, recommended in 2002 that the city "shall eradicate or at least minimize the problem of stray dogs, stray cattle, and monkeys."

Roundups of dogs and cattle followed, leaving the Delhi food sources more accessible to the monkeys, who proved much harder to capture.

On February 21, 2007 the Delhi High Court gave the city 10 days to start trapping monkeys and relocating them to the Asola wildlife sanctuary in South Delhi, and "directed the government to build a steep wall around the place in the sanctuary where the monkeys would be shifted, to prevent them from returning to the city," *The Hindu* reported.

The orders came one week after the monkey business was returned to the High Court from the Supreme Court of India, which declined responsibility for deciding what to do with the fast-expanding urban monkey population.

Like raccoons, the North American native mammal occupying the most similar habitat niche, monkeys tend to gather in greater numbers where food is abundant. Thus both monkeys and raccoons live at concentrations up to 50 times greater in urban areas with adequate sleeping trees than in their native forest habitat.

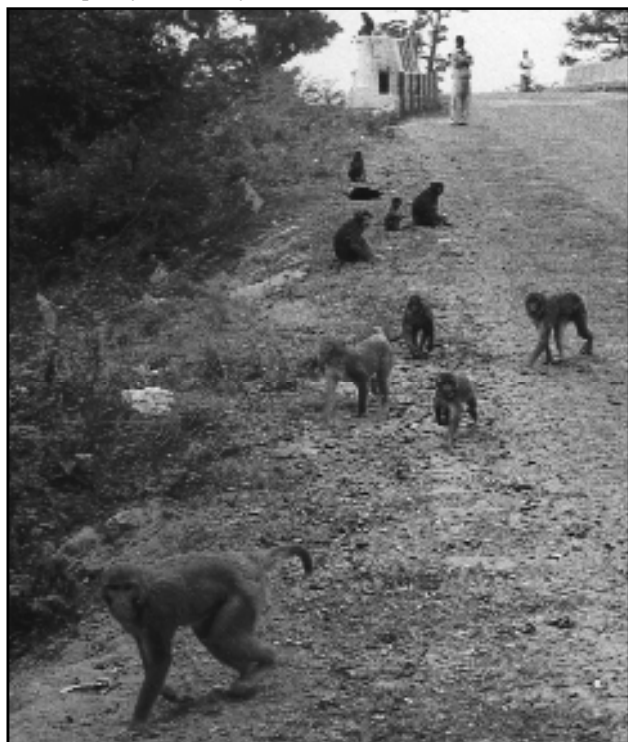
This in turn thwarts relocation schemes.

"In accordance with directions issued by the Supreme Court in April 2004," summarized *The Hindu*, "the Madhya Pradesh government accepted 250 monkeys from the Delhi government. Subsequently, in October 2006, the Supreme Court gave further direction that 300 more monkeys kept in Delhi be translocated to Madhya Pradesh. Annoyed at this order, the Madhya Pradesh government filed an affidavit expressing its inability to accept the 300 monkeys, as its forests were already overcrowded with the monkeys received in 2004."

Dogs down, monkeys up in India (from page 13)

to the Andhra Pradesh State Human Rights Commission that "the monkey menace in residential localities could be eliminated if people stop feeding monkeys," *The Hindu* summarized.

Mrs. Gandhi founded the ministry for animal welfare as a project of her former portfolio as minister for social welfare and empowerment, responsible for improving the lives of the poorest of the poor, but her credentials and testimony failed to change the outlook of the Human Rights Commission, which had already favored purging street dogs and has extended that policy to monkeys.



Roadside rhesus macaques. (Kim Bartlett)

As with street dogs, who are "the dog menace" to some, but are community pets to others, street monkeys have human friends and defenders, many of whom do feed them.

In one extreme case, in Rohtas, a Patna suburb, a man named Dadan Singh "started off by feeding 45 monkeys, but now there are 772," he told Ramlala Singh and Prabhakar Kumar of CNN on April 21, 2007. "Feeding so many monkeys is not an easy task," Singh added. "But most households of the village contribute," he said, "and they do it willingly."

Also as with street dogs, street monkeys can be helpful—when not being nuisances. "Once I was surrounded by dacoits [bandits]. I called out for the monkeys and they helped me," Dadan Singh claimed. "Since that day I decided to take care of the monkeys."

But monkey-feeding, also like dog-feeding, is sometimes a prelude to poisoning—as occurred in August 2006 at Kurvanoothupalam, Tamil Nadu, where 14 monkeys who had been accused of crop-raiding were found buried in an orchard.

Reports of mass monkey poisoning so far are relatively few, but reports of rampaging monkeys in spring 2007 came from all parts of India.

At Jorhat, in the extreme eastern part of the nation, a member of a marauding troupe in early February 2007 reportedly seized but later released a human infant.

In Nalgonda, far to the south, attorney Gajji Kurumulu in mid-February filed a lawsuit alleging that 450 monkeys had created havoc for more than a year due to civic indifference.

At Udupi, on the west coast, *The Hindu* reported in late March 2007, monkeys attacked "nearly 30 persons."

In Udahgamandalam, said *The Hindu*, Coonoor Citizens Forum secretary M.P.G. Nambisan "expressed serious concern over the menace caused by monkeys and stray dogs," and even noted both the role of haphazard refuse disposal and the ascendance of monkeys as a greater threat than dogs.

Yet Nambisan too failed to recognize that purging dogs amounts to inviting monkeys to feast. —Merritt Clifton

70 years of missing the

CHENNAI—Non-recognition of the relationship between Indian street dog purges and monkey invasions is no new phenomenon—and not only Indians have failed to observe it.

Separate articles on page 22 of the July 1938 edition of the *National Humane Review*, published by the American Humane Association, detailed both a dog pogrom in Chennai, then called Madras, and the industry of shipping monkeys to U.S. laboratories that had emerged in several leading Indian cities. Neither the British correspondents who furnished the information nor the Americans who wrote the articles appeared to be aware that one practice might be fueling the other.

"Stray dogs are a problem in India, as in our own country," the editors observed, "and city handling in India is as revolting as in many American cities. Through the endeavors of the Madras SPCA, electrocution has taken the place of clubbing dogs to death...That the practices of city dog catchers are much the same the world over is indicated by a complaint that the dog catchers were taking only healthy dogs and passing up the diseased ones."

Trying to stop the monkey export trade was the special concern of a Miss Howard Rice, of Pune. In 1937 she won a temporary suspension of the traffic during the summer months. The trade was finally stopped entirely in 1978, through the combined efforts of the Blue Cross of India and the International Primate Protection League, but as urban monkeys have proliferated in recent years, political arguments for reviving it have resurfaced.

Five other states in northern India have also refused to accept the Delhi monkeys.

That left Delhi chief monkey catcher Nand Lal no option but to keep the monkeys he caught in "an overcrowded shed on the outskirts of the city, which animal charities have described as a 'monkey prison,'" summarized Main Ridge of the *South China Morning Post*.

Frustrated and catching flak from all sides, after holding many of the monkeys for more than a year, Lal quit.

Still unresolved are years of litigation by Common Cause attorney Meira Bhatia, leading efforts to banish the monkeys, and a case filed by Friendicoes SECA founder Geeta Sheshmani, seeking to expedite the monkeys' release into natural habitat. —Merritt Clifton

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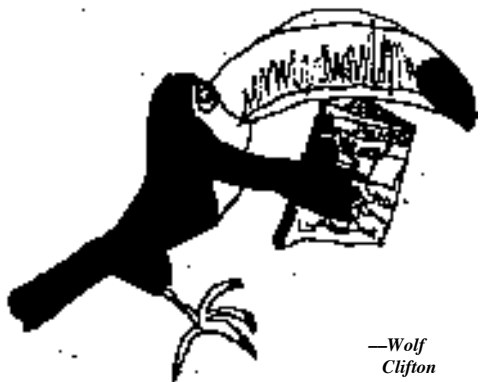
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NIH makes permanent chimp breeding freeze

WASHINGTON D.C.—The U.S. National Institutes of Health on May 24, 2007 announced that for financial reasons, it will make permanent a moratorium in effect since 1995 on breeding chimpanzees kept by the National Center for Research Resources.

The center is responsible for about 500 of the 1,200 chimps who remain in U.S. laboratories.

Only nine U.S. labs still use chimps. “NCRR’s prudent decision is time-

ly,” said New England Anti-Vivisection Society president Theo Capaldo, “since not only U.S. but world sentiment is growing in support of the day when no chimpanzees will be used in lab research.”

The NIH escalated chimp breeding in the early 1980s, anticipating that many chimps would be used in HIV-AIDS research.

However, chimpanzees proved to be extraordinarily resistant to the human forms of HIV-AIDS.

VIENNA—Austrian judge Barbara Bart on April 24, 2007 rejected the request of British teacher Paula Stibbe, 38, a longtime resident of Vienna, that she be allowed to legally adopt Hiasl, 26, a male chimpanzee, whom she has visited weekly at a now bankrupt sanctuary since 1999. Stibbe immediately appealed the verdict.

Stibbe petitioned to adopt Hiasl, she said, out of concern that he might be sold to a laboratory outside of Austria. Bart ruled that the adoption could not proceed because Hiasl is neither a mentally impaired human nor in a crisis situation requiring emer-

gency intervention.

Using chimps and other great apes in experimentation is already illegal within Austria. Recalled World Society for the Protection of Animals educational projects manager Jasmijn de Boo, who recently helped to found pro-animal political parties in The Netherlands and Britain, “In the year 2002, the last chimps were retired from vivisection at the labs of the company Baxter in Orth at the Danube, east of Vienna. The retirement opened up debate on the justification of experiments on all apes,” leading to the December 2005 passage of the ban, in effect since January 1, 2006.

32 British activists held after May 1 raids

LONDON—More than 700 police officers on May 1, 2007 raided 29 addresses in 12 British counties, two addresses in The Netherlands, and one in Belgium, detaining 15 men and 17 women—all in Britain—on suspicion of involvement in arsons and vandalism committed in the name of animal rights.

The dawn raids reportedly seized £100,000 in cash, numerous mobile telephones, computer equipment, and documents.

The most prominent address raided was the 25-year-old Freshfields Animal Rescue Centre in Merseyside. Freshfields manager Dave Callender, 47, in March 1996 was sentenced to serve 10 years in prison for conspiring to commit arson.

“A jury at Birmingham crown court heard he had enough material to make more than 100 incendiary devices,” wrote *Guardian* crime correspondent Sandra Laville. “The prosecution alleged that he was planning a ‘campaign directed at targets which included cattle farms, slaughterhouses, meat traders, egg production farms, and also societies connected with hunting and other field sports.’”

“Callender was also a leader of demonstrations against fox hunting, hare coursing, and the Grand National” horse race,” recalled Laville.

But Callender was not arrested on May 1.

The British animal rights magazine *Arkangel* alleged that “50-60 police arrived at 5.30 a.m., smashing their way through the front doors of the centre and in the process releasing four dogs,” only two of whom were promptly recaptured.

Merseyside Police denied that the raid caused any harm.

Ten of the 32 detainees were charged with in days with conspiracy to blackmail, identified by the Crown Prosecutions Service as Daniel Amos, 20; Greg Avery, 39; Natasha Dallamaine Avery, 38; Stephen Barclay, 50; Linus Harrison, 21; Gavin

Medd-Hall, 44; Heather Nicholson, 40; Grace Quantock, 19; Gerrah Selby, 19; and Daniel Wadham, 20.

Accused of blackmail were Dianne Jamieson, 59, and Suzanne Jagers, 35.

Nicholson, also known as Heather James, and Greg Avery, her former husband, were cofounders of the militant protest group Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty. Natasha Avery is Greg Avery’s current spouse.

Five other SHAC leaders—one in Britain, four in the U.S.—in September 2006 drew prison terms of from three to seven years for vandalizing Huntingdon Life Sciences property and uttering threats against staff.

The May 1 police raids came two weeks after Jasper Copping of the Sunday *Telegraph* noted that, “Animal rights extremists are targeting farmers at a rate of one incident every nine days, raising fears that they are widening their scope. The number of incidents could be higher, it is thought, as not all are reported to police.”

Copping noted that farmers appeared to have become the chief targets of vandalism and sabotage “after police success in curbing attacks on animal research companies.”

The most recent related conviction came on April 12, 2007, when Wayne Bunch, 27, pleaded guilty to two counts of blackmail for writing threatening letters in 2003 to two employees of Darley Oaks Farm in Newchurch, Staffordshire, “in which he warned them to leave their jobs and threatened to set fire to their homes,” reported Nicola Woolcock of *The Times* of London.

Bunch was arrested, according to Woolcock, as result of a routine DNA sample matching up, after he was taken into custody following an altercation outside a nightclub in November 2005.

ELF/ALF strategist sentenced as terrorist

EUGENE, Oregon—Stanislas Meyerhoff, 29, on May 23, 2007 drew 16 years in federal prison for his admitted participation in a string of arsons attributed to the “Earth Liberation Front” and “Animal Liberation Front.” The fires, set in five western states, did more than \$40 million damage, according to federal prosecutors.

Meyerhoff was the first of 10 admitted ELF and ALF arsonists to go before U.S. District Judge Ann Aiken for sentencing, and was expected to draw the longest sentence.

“According to the government,” wrote Bryan Denson of the *Portland Oregonian*, who covered the case from the first actions onward, “Meyerhoff co-owned a pair of MAK-91 semiautomatic rifles, helped write the Earth Liberation Front’s manual on how to set fires with electrical timers, coached others on how to make [explosive devices], and led arsons.”

Another heavily armed defendant, Chelsea Dawn Gerlach, “showed federal agents a cache of firearms including two AK-47s and a pair of 9-milimeter Glock handguns she had buried in the Siuslaw National Forest,” Denson wrote.

Meyerhoff, Gerlach, and the five other men and three other women charged in the case have all pleaded guilty to arson and conspiracy. However, despite their use of explosive materials and in some instances possession of automatic weapons, they have contested the application of federal definitions

of terrorism to their sentencing.

The arsons began with a fire at the Dutch Girl Dairy in Eugene at Christmas 1995, attributed to the ALF, and concluded in May 2001 with simultaneous firebombings at the Jefferson Poplar Farm, near Clatskanie, Oregon, and the University of Washington Horticulture Center in Seattle. Both facilities were involved in genetic research.

The defendants also released 2,000 mink from a fur farm in Lebanon, Oregon in 1996.

After the al Qaida attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon of September 11, 2001, the group reportedly concluded that public opinion had turned against eco-terrorism.

While crimes attributed to the ELF virtually ceased, ALF actions in some of the areas where the group had worked continued, including vandalism at the Portland, Oregon homes of two employees of Wachovia Securities in March and April 2007.

Follow-up messages warned Wachovia to “Sell your shares in GlaxoSmithKline,” a consumer chemical manufacturer which has subcontracted animal testing to Huntingdon Life Sciences, “because things are going to get much worse. We have the names and addresses of the top executives,” the messages claimed, “and believe us our actions are like child’s play compared to what we have in store. Sell your shares in GlaxoSmithKline or the ALF will continue to target the homes and property of your employees.”

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Primarily Primates digs out after six & a half months of receivership

SAN ANTONIO—A month after returning to Primarily Primates, executive director Stephen Rene Tello told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “Ninety-five percent of the debris” left by six and a half months of court-appointed receivership had been cleaned up.

From October 15, 2006 until May 1, 2007, Primarily Primates was managed by receiver Lee Theisen-Watt, whose background was in wildlife rehabilitation, and a variety of PETA staff and volunteers.

The sanctuary was seized largely based on claims by two former Primarily Primates staff members who had been dismissed for cause. The allegations were forwarded to now retired Texas assistant attorney general John Vinson and Office of the Texas Attorney General investigator Christopher Krhovjak in May 2006 by PETA counsel for research and investigations Leona Stormont.

The Texas Office of Attorney General on April 27, 2007 agreed in an out-of-court settlement to “fully and completely release, acquit, and forever discharge Primarily Primates,” founder Wally Swett, other staff and board members, and Friends of Animals, which absorbed the sanctuary in August 2006, from “all claims” brought against them in connection with the seizure.

The seizure came 12 years after Vinson pushed a similar attempted takeover, also based on claims by former employees, amplified by PETA and attorney Stephen Wise, who had previously represented Primarily Primates.

Wise was in December 2000 suspended from legal practice by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts for his conduct in connection with the case.

Tello, involved with Primarily Primates in various capacities for nearly 20 years, was originally named executive director of the sanctuary in August 2006, after Swett retired as part of the merger with Friends of Animals. Although Swett remains involved as a consultant, he is no longer on the Primarily Primates board of directors.

The reconstituted board includes Lou Griffin O'Neill, who for more than 20 years directed the former South Texas Primate Observatory, operated since 2001 as the Animal Protection Institute Primate Sanctuary. Griffin is now assisting Tello in the day-to-day management of Primarily Primates.

“We are focused on finding where everything is,” updating the animal inventory, and locating or replacing missing or damaged equipment, Tello told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

As many as 300 animals were relocated from Primarily Primates to other facilities during Theisen-Watt's tenure. Among the recipient institutions were the Houston SPCA, Wildlife Rescue & Rehabilitation, the API Primate Sanctuary, Chimp Haven, the Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care, the Duke University Lemur Center, and Busch Gardens.

Tello said letters had been sent to 12 institutions seeking the return of various ani-

mals. Two recipients had agreed to return animals, Tello recounted. Four had initially balked, Tello said, but only one had refused in writing to return animals.

“They are our animals, first of all, and we have plenty of room,” Primarily Primates attorney and board member Eric Turton told Cindy Tumiel of the *San Antonio Express-News*. “There's no question that there's space for them, and we would like them back. They are part of the Primarily Primates family.”

Primarily Primates and Friends of Animals are expected to pursue with particular vigor the return to Primarily Primates of seven retired research chimpanzees from Ohio State University, the survivors of a colony of nine who were retired to Primarily Primates in February 2006, over the objections of PETA and OSU researcher Sally Boysen. The colony came with an endowment of \$324,000 from OSU for the chimps' habitat and care.

One chimp died on arrival, while being unloaded. Another died two months later. Both deaths were determined by necropsy to have resulted from pre-existing heart conditions.

PETA sued to try to force Primarily Primates to send the chimps to Chimp Haven. The case was dismissed five weeks before Primarily Primates was placed in receivership.

“Our hope is that the chimps from OSU be returned to their rightful home and refuge, and that's Primarily Primates,” Friends of Animals president Priscilla Feral told Mike Lafferty of the *Columbus Dispatch*.

As part of the out-of-court settlement, the Texas Office of Attorney General agreed to support efforts to bring the OSU chimps back to Primarily Primates. But Primarily Primates must complete the chimps' quarters by October 2007, and will be subject to inspection by the Office of the Attorney General for the next two years.

“The condition of the facility has been greatly improved. Overcrowding has been alleviated,” said Texas Office of Attorney General spokesperson Tom Kelley.

Chimp Haven representative Rick Delahaya expressed disappointment. “This is pretty much their home,” Delahaya said. “We knew it was on a temporary basis,” legally speaking, “but we thought the judge and the attorney general would have the chimpanzees remain here.”

Friends of Animals particularly opposes leaving any Primarily Primates animals at either Chimp Haven or the Duke University Lemur Center because both are associated with biomedical research. Chimp Haven houses chimpanzees who have been retired from research by the National Institutes of Health, under a contract which allows the NIH to recall them to lab use, if there is ever a reason. So far, the recall clause has never been invoked.

Duke University is extensively involved in animal research of various kinds,

but the Duke University Lemur Center does not do invasive research, and has an independent board of directors. The management was restructured and the facilities were extensively improved after deficiencies attracted media notice in 1998 and 2001-2003.

Recovering animals, Tello told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, was likely to be a long-term project. Restoring the Primarily Primates facilities is his short-term priority.

Three water pressure systems serving different parts of Primarily Primates had been dismantled during the receivership, Tello reported, apparently because someone did not understand how to fix a plumbing problem. New tranquilizer darting equipment, purchased just before the receivership started, could not be found.

Holding cages used to temporarily house incoming animals had been demolished, Tello said, while routine maintenance of permanent facilities was neglected.

“We have 63 corn crib cages,” Tello said. “Last October I started replacing their climbing structures and ropes, which provide the behavioral enrichment for the smaller and medium-sized monkeys. The job was never completed. Most of the monkeys in the corn crib cages had nothing to climb or swing on,” but the cage floors, Tello said, were layered up to a foot deep in feces-splattered mouldering wet hay.

Removing the hay from the cages and disposing of it safely, Tello said, had been one of his biggest management headaches, in part because the hay had incubated tens of thousands of biting flies.

Friends of Animals on May 14,

2007 distributed and posted a videotape showing some of the Primarily Primates chimpanzee enclosures and other facilities, made during the transition of management.

PETA president Ingrid Newkirk claimed on the PETA web site that during the six-and-a-half-month receivership, “relief was delivered to hundreds of chimpanzees and other animals who had been neglected,” by PETA personnel who provided “veterinary care, proper feed, clean water, and the comfort of bedding and nesting boxes.”

Tello and Swett told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** from the beginning of the receivership that Theisen-Watt and the PETA volunteers were making critical mistakes in their choices of toys and food for the chimps in particular. Tello and Swett predicted that the Theisen-Watt team would end up with messes that could not be cleaned up safely without moving animals.

The video, showing mainly the quarters for a colony of former NASA chimps, affirmed the predictions. As FoA captioned, and Tello narrated on the video, “The clip shows grassy enclosures littered with refuse, including soft toys and stuffing from soft toys, Fig Newton wrappers, potato chip wrappers, and brown paper bags. There is a Mountain Dew box. There are numerous wet and heavily soiled blankets. Food is lying in excrement and excrement on food.”

“The first two weeks involved an intensive effort to clean the refuge grounds in and surrounding the enclosures, which were in severe disarray,” Friends of Animals emphasized. “Clean-up has been the priority.”

—Merritt Clifton

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Israel bans cosmetic & cleaning product testing on animals; EU advisory body approves alternatives

JERUSALEM—The Knesset on May 21, 2007 voted 29-0 with two abstentions to approve on third and final reading a law prohibiting animal testing of cosmetic and cleaning products.

Taking effect immediately on passage, the law “frees the 2,000-3,000 animals in Israel who are currently used to test cosmetic and cleaning products,” said the *Jerusalem Post*. However, the law allows continued laboratory use of animals in developing medicinal products and health care procedures.

Bill author Gideon Sa'ar of the Likud Party told the Knesset that he introduced it at request of his 16-year-old daughter, Daniella.

“On the basis of what Daniella saw and learned,” Sa'ar said, “she convinced me that this bill needed to be passed. I am very proud of this new generation, who want a more humane society.”

The Israeli law passed less than four weeks after the scientific advisory committee of the European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods on April 28, 2007 approved five tests for cosmetic products that it said would make most animal testing unnecessary to meet European Union safety standards. Centre spokespersons estimated that the newly approved tests would eliminate the use of about 20,000 rabbits per year and about half of the 480,000 mice now used, chiefly in skin allergy screening.

“Under European Union rules, testing on animals must stop once other options have been validated by experts,” summarized the *London Evening Standard*. “A full ban is subject to approval by all 27 member states, but this could happen by the end of the summer.” The E.U. already has a directive in effect requiring an end to testing cosmetic ingredients on animals by 2009.

Virginia dogfighting case embarrasses NFL (from page 1)

animal fighting issues John Goodwin told Steve Wyche and D. Orlando Ledbetter of the Atlanta *Journal-Constitution*.

The Vick case broke after police in Hampton, Virginia, on April 20 arrested Vick's cousin Davon Boddie, 26, outside a nightclub, for alleged distribution of marijuana and possession with intent to distribute.

Boddie lived in a house on the Vick property, located 10 miles from Smithfield, which Vick himself had apparently not recently occupied. Boddie reportedly lived with Vick in Atlanta in 2005.

A multi-jurisdictional narcotics task force on April 25 raided the house.

Surry County Sheriff Harold D. Brown told media that the raid found "what appeared to be evidence of animal neglect and the possibility of dog fighting. As a result of these discoveries," Brown said, "the Surry County Animal Control Officer, with the assistance of other agencies, is conducting an investigation. All evidence will be presented to the Commonwealth's Attorney to determine if charges will be placed."

Virginia Animal Fighting Task Force investigator Kathy Strouse told Dave Forster of the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* that the house contained a blood-spattered room which resembled premises used for dogfighting.

Strouse, animal control coordinator for Chesapeake, said the dogs would probably be euthanized, if a judge ruled that they should not go back to their legal owners. As they appeared to be quite aggressive toward other dogs, Strouse explained, it would be "completely irresponsible to put them back into the community."

Strouse said some of the dogs had wounds requiring treatment, and lacked adequate water or shelter, but—contrary to other reports that they were underfed—observed that most were in "fairly good weight."

The dogs were held at several different shelters, as no one local shelter could house them all.

"Police also found a cache of suspected dog-fighting items," wrote Forster, "including 'performance-enhancing pharmaceuticals,' treadmills to condition the animals, and papers that documented involvement in animal fighting, according to the Animal Fighting Task Force."

HSUS animal fighting expert Goodwin told reporters that he understood the raid also recovered bloody carpeting and "break sticks" used to pry open fighting dogs' jaws.

As the property owner, Vick could face charges, depending on the outcome of the investigation, said Surry County Commonwealth's Attorney Gerald Poindexter.

Vick denies link

"I'm never at the house," Vick protested to a New York City news conference. "I left the house with my family members and my cousin. They just haven't been doing the right thing. It's unfortunate I have to take the heat behind it. If I'm not there, I don't know what's going on," Vick insisted. "It's a call for me to really tighten down on who I'm trying to take care of."

An NFL Players Association representative cut off further questioning about the case, led by Mike Knobler and Steve Wyche of the *Journal-Constitution*.

Goodwin of HSUS expressed skepticism that Vick could have been unaware of the presence of so many dogs, estimating that just feeding them would have cost \$100 a day.

"Who's paying to feed all those dogs?" Goodwin wondered. "Who has the money to feed 66 pit bulls who is in some way, shape or form related to that property?"

Goodwin told reporters that HSUS had heard rumors for several years that Vick was personally involved in dogfighting. "We get a lot of calls," Goodwin said, "and people were always kind of kicking his name around. But it was always difficult to put together a complete case on the guy. The word is that he has multiple layers of protection. When the search warrant was executed and they found the things they found, it came as no surprise."

Continuing to denying any awareness that the Surry County property had been used for possible criminal activity, Vick offered it for sale on May 9 at \$350,000, less than half of the assessed value of \$747,000, and sold it the same day.

Trying to determine how much Vick might have known about the activities at the property led Forster and Bill Burke of the *Virginian-Pilot* to numerous Vick associates, most of whom refused comment.

"Surry County records show that kennel licenses were purchased for the Moonlight Road home in 2004 and 2006 in the name of Tony Taylor," reported Forster and Burke.

"Charles W. Reamon Jr., nephew of Vick's former high school coach," ex-NFL player Tommy Reamon, "paid the \$50 fee to renew the Moonlight Road kennel license in January 2006. A former Delta Airlines baggage handler, who claimed to be a "financial advisor" to Vick, Charles Reamon was one of 21 Norfolk International Airport staff who were charged in 2002 with lying about their criminal records on security clearance applications. He was fined \$100. In August 2006 he was arrested in Newport News for carrying a gun in an airport. In October 2006 he received a six-month suspended sentence.

Tommy Reamon was among the few Vick confidantes who spoke with media.

"We're all saddened by this," he said, "and Michael is more saddened than anybody else. Michael is hurting."

Continued Forster and Burke, "Tony Taylor was also listed as the registered agent for MV7 LLC," a personal holding company named for Vick's initials and his uniform number, incorporated in June 2002 at the Moonlight Road address.

"Lawrence H. Woodward Jr., Vick's attorney, is MV7's current registered agent," Forster and Burke continued. "MV7 is listed as the web contact for 'Vicks' K-9 Kennels,' which says it breeds pit bulls for sale."

The web site carried a disclaimer stating that, "We do not promote, support, or raise dogs for fighting and will not knowingly sell, give, or trade any dog that may be used for fighting."

Added Forster and Burke, "Two other men associated with Vick are also connected to the Vicks' K-9 Kennels web site. Brian Alston is listed as technical contact, and also as technical contact for Vick's personal web site, mikevick.com. Quanis Phillips," mentioned by Vick to the *Washington Post* in 2005 as a longtime friend, "is listed as a contact to call to buy a dog. A phone number listed for Phillips was out of service," Forster and Burke found, "and Alston's was incorrect."

The web site for an Atlanta-area breeder, Sanders Kennels, reportedly showed Vick holding a Presa Canario puppy, said to be "bred for loyalty, protection, guarding, and peace of mind. They can and will protect."

Presa Canarios are a cross of pit bull terrier with mastiff, initially bred in the Canary Islands, where historically the fighting dogs of Europe and the Americas met.

Vick mentioned to *The Sporting News* in 2001 that he had a pit bull who had produced a litter, and was trying to start a breeding kennel. That dog may have come from Carl Mims, of Weldon, North Carolina.

"He [Vick] came down here years ago, when he was at Virginia Tech," Mims told Wyche and Ledbetter of the *Journal-Constitution*. "He didn't say anything to me about fighting dogs. He just came to see my dogs. A fellow from [Virginia] brought him."

Mims denied ever participating in dogfights, but Goodwin of HSUS told Wyche and Ledbetter that one of the dogs found on Vicks' property had registration papers from Mims' Bona Fide Kennel Club. Mims "always advertises in these underground dogfighting magazines," Goodwin alleged.

Rap sheet

"The probe at Vick's property is the latest in a serious of embarrassing incidents for the Atlanta quarterback," noted Associated Press sportswriter Paul Newberry.

As the first highly prominent Afro-American quarterback, Vick was touted early in his career as a role model for other young men, but since then, Newberry recounted, "He was named in a sordid lawsuit that accused him of knowingly infecting a woman with a sexually transmitted disease and using the alias 'Ron Mexico' while seeking treatment. The case was settled out of court.

"Last season," Newberry continued, "Vick flashed an obscene gesture to heckling Atlanta fans. He was fined \$10,000 by the NFL and donated \$10,000 to charity. In January, security officers at Miami International Airport seized a water bottle from Vick that they said smelled of marijuana and had a hidden compartment. Authorities later said there were no drugs in the bottle."

A February 2007 trespassing case filed against Vick after a fishing expedition to Western Branch Lake was dropped for undisclosed reasons.

Other cases

Other prominent athletes recently linked to dogfighting include former NFL player LeShon Johnson and National Basketball Association player Qyntel Woods.

Johnson was first arrested for dogfighting in 2000 in Osage County, Oklahoma. Prosecution was deferred on condition that he give up his dogs and stay away from dogfights.

He was arrested again in 2004 after a series of raids on alleged dogfighting venues in the vicinity of Holdenville, Oklahoma. Thirty people were charged with related offenses; 225 dogs were seized. LeShon Johnson, his brother Luther Johnson, and Luther Johnson's girlfriend Shevetta Lee were allegedly found in possession of 68 of the dogs.

The alleged host of the dogfights, Camille Gann, was in December 2005 sentenced to seven years in prison plus eight years on probation. Pleading guilty to raising fighting dogs and delivering them to Gann, LeShon Johnson got five years on probation.

Sixth in the 1993 Heisman Trophy voting after leading the U.S. in rushing at Northern Illinois University, Johnson played professionally for the Green Bay Packers, Arizona Cardinals, and New York Giants, finishing up in the short-lived XFL, whose style of play was modeled on TV wrestling.

Oregon Humane Society and Clackamas County Sheriff's Office investigators in October 2004 pursued leads linking basketball player Qyntel Woods to dogfighting, after Multnomah County Animal Services traced to an injured female pit bull terrier to Woods. Woods, then with the Portland Trail Blazers, said he gave the dog away, but KATU-TV, an ABC affiliate, reported that Woods dumped the dog for losing a fight. Bloody paw prints were found in Woods' home.

Clackamas County detective Jim Strovink said his office had received a tip that more than one Trail Blazer had attended dogfights. Woods' Trail Blazers teammate Zack Randolph admitted that he had owned and bred pit bulls, but denied involvement in fighting.

Released by the Trail Blazers, Woods returned to the NBA with the Miami Heat. Pleading guilty in January 2005 to misdemeanor animal abuse, Woods was sentenced to a year probation and 80 hours of community service, and pledged to donate \$10,000 to the Oregon Humane Society.

Robert John Page, Woods' former dog caretaker, drew 80 hours of community service.

Vick was the second Atlanta Falcon to come under suspicion in connection with violence against pit bull terriers in less than six weeks. Reserve defensive tackle Jonathan Babineaux was charged with felony cruelty in February 2007 for allegedly killing his live-in girlfriend's pit bull mix Kilo. Few details of the case have been released.

HSUS president Wayne Pacelle asked National Football League commissioner Roger Goodell to "collaborate with us in an organized effort to eradicate animal cruelty and illegal animal fighting activity from the ranks of the NFL. "We believe that the current situation involving Michael Vick is indicative of a larger subculture within the NFL of dog



A menacing dog was the emblem of the Canton Bulldogs, the winningest team in the early years of professional football.

fighting and other forms of violence against animals," Pacelle said. "Illegal animal fighting and other forms of animal cruelty are widespread, but have a particular significance where high-profile sports personalities are concerned because of the influence the behavior and habits of these athletes have over fans."

The NFL acknowledged that it is investigating the case. Goodell reportedly met privately with Vick in New York City. But neither the NFL nor the Atlanta Falcons issued any public response to Pacelle's remarks.

Said Washington Redskins running back Clinton Portis, on WAVY-TV in Portsmouth, Virginia, "I don't know if he was fighting dogs or not, but it's his property, it's his dog. You want to hunt down Mike Vick over fighting some dogs? If that's what he wants to do, do it. I think people should mind their business." Reminded that dog fighting is a felony, Portis replied, "It can't be too bad of a crime. I know a lot of back roads that have dog fighting, if you want to go see it."

The Redskins web site later posted a statement in which Portis said, "I want to make clear that I do not take part in dogfighting, or condone dogfighting in any manner."

Football history

The NFL will have difficulty distancing itself entirely from dogfighting, because dogfighting imagery was integral to the early professional game. The "Fighting Bulldogs," of Canton, Ohio, were the most prominent charter member of the NFL, formed in 1920. Sportswriters filled accounts of their games with dogfighting metaphors.

Led by Native American Jim Thorpe, the first pro football superstar, who was also a multi-event Olympic medalist in track-and-field and a major league baseball player, the Bulldogs won the NFL championship in 1922 and 1923, with a cumulative record of 25 wins, no defeats, and three ties.

The original Bulldogs were sold to Cleveland in 1924, and the "Fighting Bulldogs" name and logo were dropped after 1926, but their influence led to the location of the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton.

Fighting dog imagery returned to the NFL in a big way after the success of the "Junkyard Dog Defense" used by the 1985 Chicago Bears, another of the most storied teams ever. The Bears' nickname, however, initially had nothing to do with dogfighting. It developed after Bears players Dave Duerson and Otis Wilson barked like dogs at several Dallas Cowboys fans who called them names. Bears fans began barking in chorus—"like junkyard dogs"—whenever Duerson and Wilson, and eventually all the Bears, ran out on the field.

—Merritt Clifton

Falwell's father was a dogfighter

LYNCHBURG, Virginia—Obituaries for televangelist Jerry Falwell, who died on May 15, 2007 in Lynchburg, Virginia, not far from where the Michael Vick dogfighting case was breaking, skipped lightly over at least two aspects of his early life.

Little mentioned was Falwell's role as an ardent segregationist from his debut on WBRG radio in June 1956 until several years after the Congress On Racial Equality tried to integrate his church in 1964.

Not mentioned at all was that Falwell's father, Carey H. Falwell, a key figure in many of his sermons, was at least twice convicted of hosting high-stakes dogfights, at a time when dogfighting, cockfighting, and pigeon shoots were among the fundraising mainstays of the Ku Klux Klan.

Falwell often mentioned his father—but not the dogfights.

"Carey Falwell was a flamboyant entrepreneur who opened his first grocery store when he was 22," summarized Peter Applebome of *The New York Times*. "He was soon operating 17 service stations, many with little restaurants and stores attached. He built oil storage tanks, owned an oil company, and in 1927 began American Bus

Lines...Later, he turned to bootlegging liquor, among other enterprises. His best-known business was the Merry Garden Dance Hall and Dining Room, which became the center of Virginia's swing society.

"Carey Falwell had no use for religion," Applebome continued. "He was left shaken forever by an episode in which he shot his brother to death. He became a heavy drinker and died of liver disease at the age of 55," but Jerry Falwell claimed to have achieved a deathbed conversion.

The National Humane Review, published 1913-1976 by the American Humane Association, reported in July 1938 that "Carey H. Falwell, proprietor of the Merry Garden Night Club in Lynchburg, Virginia," was convicted of hosting dogfights on February 6 and May 2, 1938.

Carey Falwell was also fined \$100 for having a gaming table at the May 2 dog fight. A 30-day jail sentence was suspended.

Testified Carey Falwell on the witness stand, "I like dogfights. I would go to one tonight if they were going to have one."

The dogfights on Falwell property involved participants from as far away as Texarkana, Texas.

Pet food scare may bring reform to China *(from*

in the past amid health scares,” Martin acknowledged. Follow-up has then been lax.

This time, however, the Beijing government reinforced the message by sentencing former State Food & Drug Administration chief Zheng Xiaoyu to death for taking bribes and dereliction of duty, while heading the agency from 1998 to 2005. The sentence was announced on May 28, 2007. Zheng Xiaoyu, 62, was the first Chinese official of his rank to receive the death penalty for corruption since 2000.

The melamine contamination issue, unlike most previous adulteration cases involving Chinese-made products, spread far beyond China and the small developing nations which have previously been victimized.

This time the adulteration hit throughout the U.S., Canada, South Africa, and Puerto Rico. From 15 to 20 million pet caretakers purchased melamine-tainted food for their animals. In excess of 60 million pet food containers marketed under more than 150 labels were recalled.

More than two months after the recalls began, on March 16, 2007, the pet food industry was still announcing recalls of additional products found to contain melamine.

Two Chinese companies, Xuzhou Anying Biologic Technology Development and Binzhou Futian Biology Technology, are believed to have exported wheat and rice gluters that were deliberately contaminated with melamine, a coal derivative, to fool purchasers who used a test to measure protein content that measures nitrogen emissions. Of no nutritional value to animals, melamine is commonly used as a nitrogen-rich fertilizer, and as an ingredient of hard plastics.

Melamine-tainted pet food is believed to have killed at least 1,950 cats and 2,200 dogs in the U.S. alone, the Food & Drug Administration estimates, based on consumer claims. The Banfield veterinary hospital chain has put the possible toll at as many as 7,000 animals.

The FDA on May 1, 2007 assigned chief food division medical officer David Acheson, M.D., to supervise improving food safety surveillance. By May 4, Acheson was pondering what to do about 20 million chickens and 6,000 pigs who had been given feed made in part from recalled pet food.

“About 2.5 million to 3 million broiler chickens raised on those farms [that bought the tainted feed] already have been slaughtered and most likely have been consumed,” *Washington Post* staff writer Rick Weiss disclosed.

About 100,000 breeder chickens were culled.

Usually an animal who has been fed adulterated food is considered unfit for human consumption, USDA spokesperson Keith Williams told Weiss. However, after preliminary tests found no measurable traces of melamine in the chickens, and found that they appeared to be healthy, the USDA, FDA and Environmental Protection Agency produced a joint risk assessment, determined that the potential human exposure risk would be one 2,500th of the level that might cause harm, and released the remaining chickens for slaughter and sale as usual.

“We do not believe there is any significant threat to human health,” Acheson concluded.

The pigs were held for further testing.

Bulldozed evidence

In China, meanwhile, “We visited the two facilities,” FDA Office of International Programs deputy director Walter Batts told reporters, “but there is essentially nothing to be found. They’ve been closed down, machinery dismantled, with nothing to get access to.”

The Xuzhou Anying Biologic Technology Development Company plant manager Mao Lijun was reportedly detained by Chinese authorities.

“Farmers in this poor rural area about 400 miles northwest of Shanghai had complained to local government officials since 2004 that Mao’s factory was spewing noxious fumes that made their eyes tear up and the poplar trees nearby shed their leaves prematurely,” said the *Los Angeles Times*.

“Yet no one stopped Mao’s company from churning out bags of food powders and belching smoke—until last month when, in the middle of the night, bulldozers arrived and tore down the facility. It wasn’t authorities who finally acted: Mao himself razed the brick factory, days before the U.S. FDA investigators arrived in China on a mission to track down the source of the tainted pet food ingredients.”

Elaborated *New York Times* China correspondent

Melamine hit Africa too

CAPE TOWN—At least 30 and possibly as many as 65 dogs died after eating melamine-contaminated pet food in Cape Town, South Africa, veterinary pathologist Fred Reyers told Helen Bamford of the *Cape Argus* in April 2007.

Little noticed beyond Cape Town, the South African cases followed much the same trajectory as the high-profile melamine pet food contamination crisis in the U.S.

“Royal Canin, which makes its own brands as well as Vets Choice, said in a statement that corn gluten contaminated with melamine was delivered to South Africa by a third party supplier and originated from China,” Bamford wrote.

The dog deaths occurred in two clusters. The first cluster of 35 deaths, in February 2007, occurred before anyone was looking at melamine as a possible cause.

“At the time,” wrote Bamford, “the pet-food maker Aquanutro, whose products were marketed by Woolworths, said some of the food had been contaminated by ethylene glycol, used in anti-freeze. Reyers is unconvinced, because only traces of ethylene glycol were found during lab tests.”

Royal Canin managing director Gregory Watine pledged on April 18, 2007 to compensate pet keepers who lost their animals.

David Barboza, “Xuzhou Anying shipped more than 700 tons of wheat gluten labeled as non-food products this year through a company called Suzhou Textiles Silk Light and Industrial Products,” which was denied by Suzhou Textiles.

“Despite denials of knowing anything about melamine contamination,” Barboza continued, “Xuzhou appears to have sought to buy large supplies of melamine, even in the weeks after the pet food recall. The company posted more than a dozen ads on the Internet seeking melamine scrap.

Henan Xinxiang Huaxing Chemical Company manager Li Xiuping acknowledged to Barboza that the ads were unusual. “Our chemical products are mostly used for additives, not animal feed,” Li Xiuping said. “Melamine is mainly used in the chemical industry, but can also be used to make cakes.”

Commented Caroline Smith DeWaal, food safety director at the Center for Science in the Public Interest, “The real issue is not melamine, but that this problem exposes such a huge gap in consumer protection. It’s not this event, but the next event that people should be concerned about.”

Deadly toothpaste

Food and consumer product safety in the U.S., Canada, the European Union, and other developed nations has been maintained for decades by semi-harmonized regulations which require that ingredients be subjected to extensive testing before products using them can be marketed.

Animal tests are still the mainstay of product safety evaluation. Animals are used primarily to study total systemic response. If animals exhibit adverse effects, non-animal tests may be used to zero in on the problem.

While more than 40 non-animal testing methods are now used to assess specific toxic responses, developing a non-animal test that accurately mimics the complexity of a whole living organism has proved elusive.

Whether animal or non-animal tests are employed, the safety determination process depends upon manufacturers honestly disclosing product ingredients, and then not varying the formula once a substance is put into production.

Even seemingly minor substitutions of ingredients can change product safety—like substituting diethylene glycol, a cheap but potentially deadly chemical, for glycerin, which is chemically similar, but is safe, and is much more expensive.

Diethylene glycol is the sweet-tasting toxic ingredient of many common brands of automotive antifreeze that are commonly misused to poison animals. Laws have been passed in several states—including Arizona in 2007—to require that bittering agents be added to diethylene and ethylene glycol products to prevent accidental ingestion.

FDA spokesperson Doug Arbesfeld disclosed on May 23, 2007 that the FDA has begun to check all imports of toothpaste made in China, after diethylene glycol was found in Chinese-made toothpaste sold in the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Australia.

China is the second-largest exporter of toothpaste to the United States behind Canada, Arbesfeld indicated.

The FDA had no indication that diethylene glycol had been used in toothpaste sold in the U.S., but became concerned after Dominican health officials seized 36,000 tubes of toothpaste suspected of containing diethylene glycol.

“Included were tubes of toothpaste with bubble gum and strawberry flavors marketed for children and sold under the name of Mr. Cool Junior,” reported *The New York Times*.

Dominican Republic secretary of health Bautista Rojas Gomez said that the toothpaste actually listed diethylene glycol as an ingredient, and was found in stores and warehouses across the country. There were indications that some might have been sold in Haiti.

Panamanian officials seized 6,000 tubes of the same toothpaste several days earlier, sold under the brand names Mr. Cool and Excel. Samples reportedly contained up to 4.6% diethylene glycol. Recalled *New York Times* reporters David Barboza and Walt Bogdanich, “Diethylene glycol is the same poison that the Panamanian government unwittingly mixed into cold medicine last year, killing at least 100 people. In that case, the poison was falsely labeled as glycerin, a harmless syrup. It originated in China, shipping records show.”

A manager at Goldcredit International, the first Chinese firm to market Mr. Cool toothpaste, told Barboza that, “If diethylene glycol were poisonous,” he said, “all Chinese people would have been poisoned,” because Chinese manufacturers had been substituting diethylene glycol for glycerin in toothpastes made for domestic consumption for many years.

In fact, many Chinese people have been poisoned by similar substitutions. On May 28, 2007 the China News Service disclosed that the families of 10 people who died from injections of fake and tainted medicine at the Zhongshan University #9 Hospital in Guangzhou have sued the same company that made the diethylene glycol sold to Panama as glycerin. The families are seeking damages of \$2.6 million.

Frozen seafood

Only one day after the FDA began checking toothpaste, the Hong Chang Corporation of Santa Fe Springs, California, announced a three-state recall of yet another apparently mislabeled product originating in China, in this case frozen “monkfish” sold in Illinois, California, and Hawaii. Two Chicago residents who ate a soup made from the “monkfish” suffered tetrodotoxin poisoning, indicating that the “monkfish” were actually pufferfish. The pufferfish poison is not destroyed by cooking or freezing.

Michael Doyle, director of the Center for Food Safety at the University of Georgia, and former FDA science advisory board chair, warned *Boston Globe* staff reporter Diedra Henderson that that biggest threat to public health from Chinese food products might come from pond-raised shrimp—

Melamine fed to fish

VANCOUVER—The potential for global ecological disaster as result of cheating in international trade was illustrated on May 8, 2007, when the Vancouver-based Canadian division of Skretting International recalled fish food sold to 25 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife hatcheries because it contained melamine.

As melamine is water-soluble, it does not accumulate in the bodies of fish, unlike heavy metals such as mercury and chemical compounds, such as PCBs.

“We do not believe this poses any significant human health threat,” said FDA food safety chief David Acheson.

But melamine itself was not the cause for worry. The greater concern was what if the contaminant had been more volatile, longer-persisting, or biologically active?

Skretting International, founded in 1899, sells fish food to hatcheries and aquaculture operations from Norway to Chile. Many Skretting customers raise fish in sea pens, from which a disease or contaminant could spread to the wild.

This time the problem was detected because the entire animal feed industry was on alert as result of pet food recalls that started on March 16, 2007.

If the contaminant had not sickened thousands of pets, whose vigilant caretakers alerted veterinarians and food manufacturers, factory farmers of fish, chickens, and pigs might not have been aware of anything wrong, because those animals are typically slaughtered before health effects that are passed through food chains can become apparent.

Melamine was reportedly found only in a Skretting starter feed prepared for juvenile salmon and trout. As the fish grow, they are switched to a different feed formula.

In addition, the tainted material from which the feed as made was apparently used only at the Vancouver plant, not throughout the Skretting chain.

The melamine pet food contamination saga spread to Canada on April 10, when pet food suspected of making animals ill was traced to the Menu Foods packaging plant in Streetsville, Ontario, almost a month after recalls of food packed in two U.S. plants started.

The Agriculture and Food Laboratory at the University of Guelph in Ontario achieved a breakthrough in investigating the issue about a week later, finding that cyanuric acid, found in urine samples from poisoned animals, interacts with melamine to form crystals that appear to block kidney function.

Only about 1% of the melamine-contaminated wheat and rice gluten that is believed to have been sold to animal food manufacturers is known to have gone to Canada.

not because of either adulteration or mislabeling, but due to a production method that permits rapid transmission of diseases from poultry to humans with shrimp as intermediate hosts.

In China, Doyle explained, shrimp are produced on “hundreds of thousands of little farms. They have small ponds. Over the ponds—in not all cases, but in many cases—they’ll have chicken cages. It might be like 20,000 chickens in cages. The chicken feces feeds the shrimp.”

The USDA has found that up to 10% of shrimp imported from China contains salmonella, Doyle said.

“Even more worrisome are shrimp imported from China that contain antibiotics that no amount of cooking can neutralize,” Henderson wrote. “Last month alone, the FDA rejected 51 shipments of catfish, eel, shrimp, and tilapia from China because of such contaminants as salmonella, veterinary drugs, and nitrofurans, a cancer-causing chemical.”

Michael Gregor, M.D., warned in his 2006 book *Bird Flu: A Virus of Our Own Hatching* that the combination of intensive confinement poultry production with aquaculture in southern China could become the incubator and vector for spreading the deadly avian influenza H5N1 worldwide. With the right mutation, H5N1 could spread as far and fast as frozen shrimp could be flown to restaurants and supermarkets.

“The safety of food imports from China extends beyond the pet food recall,” Senators Richard Durbin of Connecticut and Rosa DeLauro of Illinois warned in an open letter to U.S. Trade Ambassador Susan Schwab.

“China is especially poor at meeting international food safety standards, which is particularly disturbing considering that China exported approximately \$2.26 billion in agricultural products to the United States in 2006.

“This issue is particularly important,” Durbin and DeLauro continued, “as U.S. agricultural imports [from all sources] are predicted to reach a record \$69 billion in 2007. If we are to continue at this rate, we must ask important questions about the food safety standards of our trade partners to ensure our nation’s public health is not compromised.”

Durbin and DeLauro proposed combining elements of the FDA and USDA to create a single unified food and drug safety agency. Meanwhile, Durbin and DeLauro introduced a budget bill amendment which would form a computerized reporting system for contaminants in imported products, and would include early-warning coverage of pet food.

Durbin also proposed a \$183 million increase next year in the FDA food safety budget, now about \$470 million.

State-level legislation proposed to address issues raised by the melamine episode includes two New Jersey bills which would help protect pets from contaminated pet food and help pet keepers to recoup the cost of treating pets for health problems caused by the contamination.

ChemNutra, of Las Vegas, the original importer of the melamine-spiked gluters that ended up in pet food, scheduled a Pet Food Ingredients Safety Summit for July 14, 2007 in Las Vegas, at which manufacturers, ingredient importers, and analysis laboratories are to draft proposed global import standards for pet food components. —*Merritt Clifton*

Bullfighters seek a cultural shield from UNESCO *(from page 1)*

four days of intensive strategy discussion.

“Bullfights are rapidly coming to an end in Europe,” declared ANIMAL vice president Rita Silva, hoping that the summit would become “a defining moment to make the end of bullfights happen even more rapidly than we had previously estimated.”

The surest signs that it may soon be history are economic.

The owners of the last bullring in Barcelona, the *Monumental Plaza de Toros*, in December 2006 announced that the ring would close after the 2007 season due to lack of attendance.

“The company admitted that it lost more than £16,000 each time it held a bullfight,” reported *Daily Telegraph* Madrid correspondent Fiona Govan.

“Two years ago,” Govan recalled, “Barcelona declared itself an anti-bullfighting city, following a series of public protests. Another 38 Catalan municipalities have since followed, and the Catalan Parliament has debated a bill to extend existing animal cruelty laws to include bullfighting.”

Catalonian political separatists have made bullfighting a symbol of Spanish domination, to be rejected as part of re-establishing cultural independence lost more than 500 years ago. Attributing the collapse of bullfighting in Barcelona to the Catalanian independence movement, the Spanish bullfighting industry claims to still be strong in Andalusia, Extremadura, and Madrid. However, an October 2006 Gallup poll found that only 27% of Spaniards expressed any interest in watching bullfights, while 72% were either disinterested in bullfighting or opposed to it.

“Over the past 30 years interest has steadily fallen,” Govan wrote, “starting at a high of 55% in 1971, dropping to 46% in 1980, and 31% in 1992.”

Bullfighting has been sustained at many of the biggest arenas by tourism, but tourist interest has also declined.

Apparently learning that bullfight imagery no longer conveys the image that it did to past generations, both the Irish national airline Aer Lingus and Coca Cola recently withdrew television ads featuring bullfighting and running with bulls en route to the Pamplona bull ring, at request of the Irish Council Against Blood Sports.

Venezuela

Opposition to bullfighting in Latin America gathered legal momentum in early April 2007, when the Venezuelan parliament approved on first reading a new national “Law for the Protection of Domestic, Tamed, Wild and Exotic Animals at Liberty and in Captivity” which would restrain bullfighting, cockfighting, circus animal acts, and the Venezuelan version of rodeo, reinforce the existing law against dogfighting, and reform animal control.

Authored by Tchira state député Luis Tascon, whose district is a reputed bullfighting stronghold, the draft law declares that, “All animals are born into life as equals and have the same right to existence.”

It stipulates that if animals are killed for any purpose, including consumption, the killing should be “instantaneous, painless, and should not cause distress.”

“This law seems to be backed by supporters of President Hugo Chavez, who does not seem to like bullfighting,” the League Against Cruel Sports assessed. “Due to his victory in the last elections, it is now more likely that this Bill will become an Act. This would put Venezuela ‘up there’ with Cuba, a political ally [of Venezuela], which banned bullfighting a long time ago.”

Like Cuban dictator Fidel Castro, and like the Catalanian nationalists, Chavez appears to associate bullfighting with the epoch of rule by a Spanish elite and their privileged descendants. Also like Castro, whose regime converted bullrings into baseball stadi-

ums, Chavez is a baseball enthusiast, inclined to favor the sport as a participant rather than professional pastime.

The Tascon bill “is now going to several committees for discussion, and eventually, if the committees approve it, with or without amendments, it will be sent to the plenary for a vote,” continued the League Against Cruel Sports. “It is possible that amendments would give bullfighting an exemption, as has happened with other animal protection legislation in Latin America, but it is equally possible that the bill will be passed as it is, and become one of the most advanced pieces of animal protection legislation in the world.”

“All 167 members of the Venezuelan parliament support Chávez,” acknowledged Inter-Press Service News Agency writer Humberto Márquez.

“However,” Marquez warned, “there is no unanimity with regard to spectacles involving animals.

“Under the new law,” Marquez elaborated, “bullfights could technically be held, but without the preliminary lancing of the bull by mounted picadors, nor the planting of barbed sticks or *banderillas* into the bull’s neck, unless the bull is protected with body armor. And the bull must not be killed.

“The law would also regulate bulltailing, in which riders on horses grab the tail of a running bull and pull the bull down,” Marquez noted. “Cockfighting will only be permitted if the birds’ talons and spurs are gloved.

“In addition to regulating bull fighting,” Marquez wrote, “the draft law rules out trade or export of local fauna; sets out measures that municipalities must take to regulate the duties of pet owners and the creation of shelters for abandoned animals; and establishes fines of up to \$1,800, or business closures, depending on the case, for violators.”

Association for the Defense of

Animals president Cristina Camilloni, in a wheelchair, on April 26, 2007 led about 200 supporters of the Tascon bill on a march through Caracas.

Mexico

In Tijuana, Mexico, bullfighting defenders resorted to an appeal based on culture and history just to obtain a public monument to the oldest and largest of the two bullrings there. Opened in 1938, rebuilt and expanded in 1957, the downtown ring was almost completely demolished in March 2007, but the work was halted on March 28 by intervention from the Instituto de Cultura de Baja California.

“Although the institute doesn’t have the authority to prevent the ring’s demolition,” explained *San Diego Union-Tribune* staff writer Anna Cearley, “it argues that it has the power to put it on hold through June, when a committee will decide whether the structure is a landmark. Bullfight fans and members of historical groups say they hope a compromise can be reached with the owner to include a memorial to the bullring when the property is redeveloped.”

The site reportedly belongs to a consortium including Alberto Bailleres, identified by Cearley as “one of Mexico’s richest men. Bailleres runs a mining company, Industrias Peñoles,” she wrote, “and a holding company, Grupo Bal, that includes Grupo Nacional Provincial and the high-end El Palacio de Hierro department stores,” for which the bullring location might be attractive.

While Cearley was unable to obtain any comment from Bailleres, Baja Resort Advisors managing partner Gabriel Robles acknowledged that his company was involved in buying the property, and “said the land might be used for upscale high-rise housing.”

Bullfighting, Robles said, is a “spectacle that is brutal to animals, where we make them bleed in public.”

Cultural defense of cruelty to bulls succeeds in South Africa

CAPE TOWN—Asked to recognize bullfighting as a “World Heritage” cultural rite, the United Nations Educational & Scientific Organization may look toward South Africa for precedents—and find sharply contradictory examples.

On the one hand, UNESCO project officer for peace, human rights and democracy Ben Boys in 2003 lauded South Africa for becoming the first nation in Africa to add humane education to the national school curriculum.

On the other, the South African National SPCA has repeatedly been unable to accomplish anything to reduce the ritual mayhem inflicted on bulls as part of the Zulu “First Fruits” festival, revived in 1992 after the end of apartheid.

“We are not allowed to interfere,” Cape of Good Hope SPCA spokesperson Cher Poznanovich told *Los Angeles Times* staff writer Robyn Dixon in February 2007. “They gouge out the bulls’ eyes, tear their testicles, and kill the bulls with their bare hands.”

The cultural pretext for the “First Fruits” festival spilled over into personal conduct in January 2007, when a politically well-placed convicted criminal escaped cruelty charges that could have returned him to prison.

“Tony Yengeni, former African National Congress party chief whip in the South African Parliament, was convicted of defrauding Parliament by failing to declare a massive discount on a luxury vehicle during arms deal negotiations,” summarized Humane Education Trust founder Louise van der Merwe. “He was sentenced to four years in prison, but was released on parole after serving only four months.

“According to news reports,” van der Merwe told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “Yengeni and Malmesbury Prison deputy director Chris van Rensburg travelled 150 kilometres to Porterville to collect a bull for ritual slaughter at his home in Guguletu, Cape Town, on January 19, 2007.

“According to the *Cape Argus*, ‘Yengeni exerted much effort trying to herd the bullock into the garden, while one of his business mogul friends even resorted to biting the animal’s tail to get it to move.’ Yengeni stabbed the bull with his family’s traditional spear. A group of young men then completed the slaughter.

“Two sheep were slaughtered after the bull,” van der Merwe continued. “According to the *Argus*, ‘As the skin was removed from the first sheep, ANC Youth League member Lunga Newana joked with friends that it was a trauma for the other sheep, who was waiting tied up nearby.’ According to the *Argus*, the ritual killing of the bull and sheep was ‘to wash away the prison curse and integrate Yengeni spiritually and physically with his family. The crying of the animal indicated ‘the acceptance of the ceremony by the ancestors.’”

Asked van der Merwe, “How can we fight crime and violence when our leaders callously commit cruel acts of violence against those who are totally defenseless? South Africa’s leaders need to realize that if they want to be world players, they need to leave anachronisms behind.

“As Ben Boys put it in 2003, when he launched the U.N. Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,” and helped van der Merwe to present the first All-Africa Humane Education Summit, “‘Teaching children to respect and care for

animals and the wider environment is an important step in sustainable development and respect for human rights. As the intellectual leaders of our nations, we are duty bound to lead the way to justice and humanity.’”

Pet store employee Jenna Hanslip reportedly filed a cruelty complaint against Yengeni, based on the *Argus* account and an accompanying photograph.

“If these allegations are true, then this is definitely a criminal offence under the Animal Protection Act,” Cape of Good Hope SPCA spokesperson Andries Venter told the South African Press Association. “For this kind of an offence a court could sentence a person to up to 12 months imprisonment.”

Pledged Venter, “Once we have completed our investigation, we will forward the docket to the police, who will then hand it over to the state prosecutor for a decision” about how to proceed.

But Arts & Culture ministry spokesperson Sandile Memela asserted that, “It is the constitutional right of all indigenous families, groups and families to perform rituals that they believe reconnect them to their ancestors.”

Comparing Yengeni’s killing to Muslim and Jewish halaal and kosher slaughter, Memela denounced what she termed “selective racism that condemns this specific African ritual.” However, Muslim and Jewish slaughtering rules forbid killing or butchering animals in front of each other, and were intended to kill animals by the fastest, least painful means available at the time they were codified.

Said South African Human Rights Commission chair Jody Kollapen, “The Commission’s perspective is that one cannot take a simplistic approach to matters like this...We would urge the National SPCA to engage in a public debate around the issues relating to culture and cultural liberty and the SPCA’s mandate to prevent cruelty to animals.”

Responded Cape of Good Hope SPCA chief executive Allan Perrins, “We are legally compelled to address any and all suspected cases of cruelty to animals, and have done so for 135 years. The SPCA recognises that every citizen’s right to practise cultural activities is legally protected, and recognises the validity and importance of ritual slaughter. The circumstances under which animals were slaughtered, not the practice of animal slaughter, is the focus of our investigation.”

Announced Venter two days later, “There is inadequate evidence or witnesses to proceed with the prosecution, and as a result we have decided to drop our investigation.”

Along with almost every article from back editions, the ANIMAL PEOPLE web site offers translations of key items into French & Spanish ... Lewyt Award-winning heroic & compassionate animal stories...vet info links... downloadable handbooks... fund-raising

But the matter was hardly ended.

Taunted labor minister Membathisi Mdladlana, “I invite the NSPCA to join us,” at a ceremony to honor King Mampuru of the Bapedi nation and King Nyabela of amaNdebele in Limpopo. “We will be slaughtering a bull without euthanasing it,” Mdladlana boasted. “We’ll ask them to come into the kraal to share in the feast. We want the bull to bellow—and then we’ll sing the praises of our ancestors.”

NSPCA chief executive Marcelle Meredith initially declined the invitation, but then reconsidered and accepted it.

“As a leader of our country, the minister is sure to uphold the law, and we are confident that no suffering will take place,” Meredith told the *Cape Times*. “We are assured there is no suffering, if the slaughter is carried out in the traditional manner by a skilled person, taking into account the transport, handling, and restraining of the animal.”

Memela continued to attack. “There’s no need for an organization which hasn’t caught up with the social, political and cultural developments in the country to continue to throw out outdated laws that promote apartheid attitudes,” she told *Los Angeles Times* writer Dixon.

Johannesburg *Mail & Guardian* columnist Fikile-Ntsikelelo Moya wrote that the NSPCA response “came over as a knee-jerk reaction, inspired by a colonial desire to educate the brutish natives. A bit of South African history,” Moya asserted, “would tell them that among black South Africans there has always been a perception that whites care more about animals than they do about black people.”

Meredith in mid-February was still trying to put the mid-January fracas behind her.

“This was just a political issue,” Meredith asserted. “I believe that the National SPCA, the Human Rights Commission, the Cultural Linguistic Rights Commission and everyone else was pulled into a political story which had nothing to do with slaughtering,” she told reporters after meeting with CLRC officials.

Meredith blamed the furor on “the media” who “came to the Cape of Good Hope branch of the NSPCA with the story that Yengeni had slaughtered the bull. They should not have taken this political bait,” Meredith said.

“The meeting between the NSPCA and us was fruitful and very helpful,” said CLRC chair Mongezi Guma. “We made a commitment to find ways to do cultural slaughtering in a way that will promote and protect the welfare of the animals.”

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World Society for the Protection of Animals Members Manual

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http://www.wspa-usa.org/pages/1948_becoming_a_u_s_member_society.cfm

As "Go forth and multiply!" is the first commandment of survival for institutions and causes, as well as species, some of the first publications of the earliest British and American humane societies were essays encouraging sympathizers in distant places to organize in a similar manner.

The 348-page *WSPA Members Manual* is probably the most ambitious such effort yet. It draws liberally from many other humane how-to publications, not always with acknowledgement. Each chapter ends with an extensive list of further information sources.

The first portion of the *WSPA Members Manual* makes a laudable yet perversely backward effort to inform animal advocates about the history and philosophical antecedents of the cause.

Unfortunately, especially since the *WSPA Members Manual* is meant to inspire and encourage humane work in developing nations, the list of "Historical Milestones in the Animal Protection Movement" begins in 1781, and includes mostly British developments. One paragraph acknowledges the mid-19th century formation of the first U.S. humane societies. Passing mentions are made of Germany, Switzerland, and the European Union. Of the rest of the world, there is just a note that "Colonial influences led to setting up many SPCA-like organizations in Asia, South America, and Africa."

This omits that the first humane societies in Britain were hugely influenced and partially modeled after the pro-animal teachings and temple animal sanctuaries that some of the founders had encountered while doing military service in India.

The *ANIMAL PEOPLE Chronology of Humane Progress* by contrast starts in 1300 B.C. and includes notice of developments in many different parts of the world.

The *WSPA Members Manual* discussion of "Ethical and Philosophical Views" and a "Summary of Philosophical Beliefs" focus on European philosophers, with passing notice of some contemporary Americans. Only after that does the manual acknowledge the pro-animal teachings within major religions, giving Hinduism two paragraphs and Buddhism just one—with about the same number of words as a paragraph on Greek Orthodoxy.

After this intensively ethnocentric opening, the *WSPA Members Manual* presents a series of glossaries of terms used in humane work, explaining key concepts, such as the importance of reducing the carrying capacity of urban habitat in trying to control populations of street dogs and feral cats. Most of this material is quite useful, and some of it does a fair job of presenting conflicting perspectives on problematic issues.

But more oddness is ahead.

For example, there is considerable discussion of how to choose a mission, after starting an organization. This is completely inverse to how humane societies form. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has assisted in the formation of countless humane organizations, in all parts of the world. Almost always, they start with the perception of a job needing to be done, and grow from there into recognizing that an organization must be created to do it. If a humane society has to choose a mission, it is usually because the society is already performing multiple missions, and realizes that it cannot do them all well. The choice is deciding what to give up—and often involves creating a new organization to take over the role that has to be jettisoned.

The *WSPA Members Manual* also talks at length about forming committees to do this and that, and about many other aspects of management which simply do not occur in start-up organizations. Some of this material may be relevant to humane societies that have already grown to significant size, but most of it is quite out-of-touch with the realities of small organizations, in which very little can be delegated to anyone

other than the founders.

The World Society for the Protection of Animals, as the *WSPA Members Manual* explains, "was created in 1981 through the merger of the World Federation for the Protection of Animals, founded in 1953, and the International Society for the Protection of Animals, founded in 1959."

Both WFPA and ISPA were formed specifically to encourage humane societies to go forth and multiply, after their numbers had been woefully depleted throughout Europe and the Pacific Rim by fascist repression and World War II.

After initial great success in western Europe, where humane institutions were mostly rebuilt on battered but structurally sound foundations, the WSPA parent societies and later WSPA itself refocused on Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Missionaries

Typically they worked with institutions begun by religious missionaries, for example Alice Manning, whose estate indirectly enabled the Massachusetts SPCA to found ISPA as a subsidiary. Not surprisingly, WFPA, ISPA, and eventually WSPA followed the missionary model. For decades they sent experts abroad to try to start humane societies organized in emulation of British and American societies, just as missionaries go forth to found churches.

The typical outcome was that the new humane societies would last only as long as outside funding did, and then implode, having utterly failed to develop local support. The political and economic instability of many developing nations further sabotaged colonization efforts—and so did a penchant for trying to work with corrupt or ineffective governments, seeking quick-fix "victories" that could be touted to western donors, instead of building a broad base of local support.

The 1990s changed the paradigm.

First, the institutions ancestral to WSPA had been most successful working in the technologically developed but war-blighted nations of western Europe. The fall of Communism in eastern Europe opened up a similar opportunity for WSPA and other outreach organizations, helping to rebuild and restart organizations which sometimes had existed at least in name since the 19th century.

Usually, though, the eastern European societies were starting from scratch, with no resources or institutional experience, even if they had old charters. Third World conditions prevailed, from animal care to economic management—and often still prevail, despite increasing animal advocacy.

Killing impounded dogs and cats by any cheap means, in order to sell their fur, is no longer as openly done as in the Communist era, but is still often reported.

Corruption in eastern European humane work is no longer as flagrant as when the alleged human trafficker Wolfgang Ullrich raised and stole as much as \$45 million in funds donated to help animals, mostly in Romania, before a German court sent him to prison. Yet humane societies are still struggling with the Ullrich-era legacy. Hangovers from it include bitterly disenchanted western donors; rival organizations flamboyantly accusing each other of corruption; restrictions on the export of dogs for adoption from some nations, imposed because some dogs were allegedly covertly sold to laboratories; and prohibitions on using veterinary drugs which might also be used in "date rape," and are still extensively used in human trafficking.

The *WSPA Members Manual* does not discuss what to do about working under such shadows. But it exists partly because some members have found ways.

Just a few years ago a case could be made that the most successful outcome of humane outreach to post-



WSPA director general Peter Davies addresses international participants on May 13, 2007 at the Humane Society of the U.S. Expo in Dallas, Texas. (Dana Forbes)

Communist eastern Europe was the growth of some of the institutions begun to do it. Among them were the Humane Society International division of the Humane Society of the U.S., which moved out into the rest of the world after initial outreach to Russia and Romania; the Austrian multi-national animal charity Vier Pfoten; and the International Companion Animal Welfare Conference.

But, scattered throughout eastern Europe, upstart groups often begun by student activists five to 10 years ago have matured with their leadership, developed constituencies, and—usually beginning with little or no physical infrastructure—have become world leaders in developing Internet-based campaigns. An alphabetical roster would run from Animal Rights Croatia to VITA, of Moscow, and would include at least one group in almost every former Iron Curtain nation.

While WSPA and other multi-national animal charities focused on eastern Europe, Internet-savvy young people also started an unprecedented proliferation of humane organizations around the economically booming Pacific Rim, with remarkably little outside help. The International Fund for Animal Welfare had pursued the missionary approach to building humane societies in several Pacific Rim nations during the 1980s, but retrenched just before the boom began.

Founded by former IFAW representative Jill Robinson, the comparatively tiny Animals Asia Foundation has been the most influential multinational humane society involved in the emergence of indigenous Asian animal advocacy, but as an exemplar, showing others how to do things, rather than trying to direct the action.

Finally, the Indian animal advocacy movement has emerged into global influence, even though there is not, as yet, even one genuinely national animal charity in India. The closest approach is People for Animals, a constellation of loosely linked locally autonomous animal charities begun by Maneka Gandhi in 1984. Through the Asia for Animals conference series, begun in 2001, the Asian Animal Protection Network online news and discussion group, begun in 1996, and increasing involvement in international programs, Indian animal advocacy leaders have discovered that they have a wealth of ideas and experience to share that often translate into models more applicable to other developing nations than the teachings of the western missionaries.

The organizational task ahead for WSPA, as "the world's largest international federation of animal protection organizations, with over 650 societies in more than 140 countries," as the introduction touts, is to make the transition from being a missionary institution to becoming a genuinely globally representative body.

This includes learning from the membership outside Britain and the U.S.—and acknowledging that the humane movement did not begin with the British Empire, much as British donors and organizations have done to further it.

—Merritt Clifton

Death of largest gopher tortoise ever found draws notice to Florida live burial policy

FORT MYERS, Fla.—Phoenix, the largest gopher tortoise ever measured, at least 60 years old according to Gopher Tortoise Conservation Initiative coordinator Sarah Shannon, died on April 28, 2007 in care of Amanda Ebenhack of South Florida Reptile Rescue.

Hit by a backhoe on a Fort Myers construction site, Phoenix was left for dead and buried circa February 28. "Two weeks later, he emerged and scared the crap out of all of them," Ebenhack told Kevin Lollar of the *Fort Myers News-Press*. "He was taken to another rescue center, then to me. I couldn't believe my eyes. I could barely lift him. Nobody believed he was a gopher tortoise."

Noted Craig Pittman of the *St. Petersburg Times*, "For 16 years, Florida officials have let developers bury tortoises alive and pave their burrows, in exchange for money to buy land for tortoises elsewhere. Because of their low metabolic rate, tortoises can take months to suffocate," Pittman noted. "By this year, the pay-to-pave program had issued permits to bury more than 94,000 tortoises. Now the species is in sharp decline. Tortoise

experts blame the permitting program. State wildlife officials have decided to end the program by July 31, prompting a rush by developers to beat the deadline," Pittman added. "The permits have no expiration date, so developers can use them at any time in the future."

Most notoriously, the Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority in early 2007 obtained a permit to kill more than 400 tortoises whose burrows were believed to be in the planned route of a new highway.

Under pressure from the Humane Society of the U.S. the Expressway Authority agreed to relocate the tortoises to a preserve in the Florida Panhandle.

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Universal Declaration wins key preliminary to U.N.

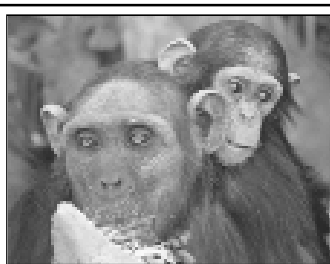
PARIS—The 169-nation World Organization for Animal Health (*Office International des Epizooties*) on May 25, 2007 ratified the present edition of the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare, including recognition of animals' sentience.

The World Society for the Protection of Animals and ancestral bodies have sought since 1952 to win United Nations approval of various versions of the Universal Declaration, which evolved out of documents drafted for presentation to the League of Nations in 1924 and 1926.

If approved by the U.N., the Universal Declaration would become international law. OIE ratification is regarded as a critical preliminary to placing the declaration

before the U.N., which has not yet reviewed any of the drafts. Created by the League of Nations in 1920, the World Organization for Animal Health was among the few surviving League projects that were moved to the U.N. when it formed in 1945.

ANIMAL PEOPLE ext-



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ensively reviewed the history and content of the Universal Declaration in "Compromise & the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare," July/August 2005.

A petition in support of the declaration is online at <www.animalsmatter.org>.

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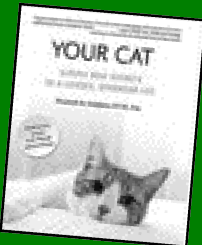
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Your Cat:

A Revolutionary Approach to Feline Health and Happiness
by Elizabeth M. Hodgkins, DVM, Esq.

Thomas Dunne Books
(c/o St. Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010), 2007. 320 pages, hardcover. \$27.95.



How gullible we all are. How easily we accept the blandishments of the big pet food producers that their dry and unnatural pellets are a "balanced and complete" food for our companion animals. Common sense should tell us that this cannot be so. The main component of these mass-produced convenience foods often consists of cereals such as corn, for which a carnivore's digestive system is not designed. One will not see a wild cat chewing on a corn cob.

Of course it is so convenient to open a packet of kibbles and pour them out into a bowl. No cooking, no mess, no cleaning up and the dry pellets can stay out all day.

This reviewer learned by chance how important it is for a companion animal to receive adequate natural food. Her Rottweiler bitch, fed mainly on processed dog food, was on the point of being put down by the vet at the age of two years for severe and painful hip dysplasia, when the dog discovered where the chickens on the farm were laying their eggs. She began to consume eggs daily. In no time her skeletal development completed itself, the hip dysplasia disappeared, and she lived to a ripe old age.

As Hodgkins explains in her book, "Dogs are omnivores who eat meat when it is available. Cats, big and small, are obligatory carnivores. The omnivore does not eat meat as a mandatory requirement for life; vegetable food sources can make up a very large part of their diet. For the cat, however, meat, and the nutrients found only in meat, are essential for survival."

Common sense is better when backed up by a scientist with loads of research and experience. Enter Elizabeth Hodgkins, a veterinarian of some 28 years experience, who breeds and rears award-winning Ocicats. Hodgkins write *Your Cat* to dispel some popular industry-promoted misconceptions. One of these is that a cat has different nutritional needs in each of three stages of life.

Summarizes Hodges, "The theory goes that kittens need a certain type of nutrient profile (the combination of protein, fat, carbohydrate, vitamins, and minerals in a diet); adult cats need a different nutrient profile; and older, 'senior' cats need another, different nutrient profile in order to achieve and maintain optimum health."

Hodgkins maintains that this is just a marketing gimmick. Cats are carnivores what-

ever their age, and will get all their nutrition from a natural meat diet. Indeed, the feeding of processed foods, which contain unnatural ingredients for a carnivore, such as cereals and sugars, is a recipe for obesity, and then cancer, heart disease, arthritis and diabetes.

Considering the many food products on the market today, the advertising environment, and the different nutritional values of various processed foods, this book will help the guardian to choose healthier products. Hodgkins explains how to decipher the labels on pet food products. She is to be commended for pointing out the serious flaws in the commercial diets that are commonly fed to domestic cats.

Her book covers the care and feeding of cats at all stages of their lives, from raising a healthy kitten to the golden years of the senior cat. She deals with all aspects of cat care, including diseases, vaccinations, sterilization, parasites, and toilet training. She writes with clarity and passion, making her book both interesting and easy to understand.

—Beverley Pervan
<www.cannedlion.co.za>
South Africa

Editor's note:

Of note is that the "natural meat diet" for a cat consists chiefly of mice, eaten whole, including the undigested grain in their gastrointestinal tracts. Cats such as African lions, who hunt larger prey, often eat the stomachs and intestines of their victims first, apparently aware that they need their veggies, even if second-hand. However, they ignore undigested, i.e. "uncooked" rumen.

The idea behind adding grain glutens to manufactured pet food is to try to simulate the grain component of a cat or dog's "natural meat diet." The conventional test of grain gluten protein content measures nitrogen emissions. Grain glutens imported from China were recently found to have been adulterated by the addition of a nitrogen-emitting coal extract called melamine, to make them appear to contain more protein than they did.

However, laboratory tests have never found melamine by itself to be as toxic as it apparently was when incorporated into pet food. Current theory is that the process of simulating pre-digestion somehow enhanced the toxicity of melamine, and/or a melamine byproduct called cyanuric acid, which also was found in pet food samples.

Defending Animal Rights

by Tom Regan

University of Illinois Press (1325 S. Oak St.
Champaign, IL 61820), 2006.
200 pages, paperback. \$20.00.



Most of this collection of nine essays on matters pertaining to animal rights originated as lectures, originally published in 2001.

Though best known as a philosopher, Regan ventures beyond moral philosophy. For example, chapter eight, entitled "Ivory Towers Should Not a Prison Make," relates the hostility and disparagement that Regan has encountered from some of his academic colleagues.

In chapter six, "Patterns of Resistance," Regan delves into historical parallels between today's animal rights movement and previous social reform movements, such as those for the abolition of slavery and the recognition of basic rights for women and homosexuals. Regan describes how many scientists and churches have historically offered defenses, acceptable at the time, for the worst forms of social inequality, and compares the rhetoric used against other social reform movements with the epithets thrown at animal advocates today.

In chapter seven, "Understanding

Animal Rights Violence," Regan compares the arguments of the great divide in the anti-slavery movement between reformers and abolitionists, with the divide he perceives between advocating for animal welfare and advocating for animal rights.

Regan's practical suggestion for bridging the divide, echoing the late Henry Spira, is for activists to pursue incremental abolition, targeting specific abuses that are recognized as affronts to both animal welfare and animal rights.

The aim is to create a shared agenda that will attract the endorsements of most people who are concerned about the issues. Advancing a shared agenda, Regan believes, could defuse the idea that animal protection can only be achieved by acting violently, outside the democratic system. Regan concludes "as things stand at present, the wonder of it is not that there is animal rights violence, but that there is not more of it."

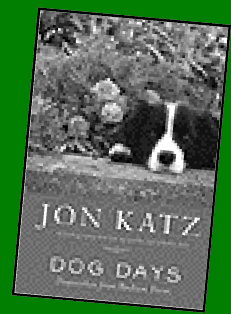
—Chris Mercer
<www.cannedlion.co.za>

Dog Days:

Dispatches from Bedlam Farm

by Jon Katz

Villard (c/o Random House, 1745 Broadway,
New York, NY 10019), 2007.
288 pages, paperback. \$23.95.



Those who have read Jon Katz's previous books and followed his journey to Bedlam Farm will welcome this sequel.

As usual Katz writes with passion. Heart-warming stories of the interaction among him, the dogs, and all the other animals of Bedlam Farm offer lessons to urban dwellers who live remote from nature and a natural way of life.

Apart from the familiar border collies, who feature in Katz's earlier books, *Dog Days* introduces two recent bovine arrivals, Elvis the steer and Luna the cow.

As Jon and Bedlam Farm have developed, so has debilitating pain in his lower back. Annie, his so-called Farm Goddess, has joined him to help with the chores.

Annie, with her feminine capacity to identify with animals, understands the different personalities of each and every animal on the farm and thereby gains their love and trust.

Jon sees personality in his dogs, but prefers to see sheep as livestock.

An appealing aspect of Katz's writing is his honesty about his own shortcomings, especially in training the border collies. For example, Katz describes a frustrating training session with Izzy, a border collie who spent the

first three years of his life in a small enclosure, before Katz rescued him and brought him to the farm: Annie was walking past, toting water for the donkeys.

"You see that?" I asked, impatiently. "What's wrong with him?"

Annie has unusual genes: Guile and anger appear missing from her psyche. She doesn't know how to be anything but honest, and her advocacy for animals can quickly turn ferocious. "What's wrong with you?" was her response. I was surprised.

"What do you mean?"

"You're edgy and angry. You're yelling at him. He's picking up on your anger and it's freaking him out."

This was so obviously true that it was embarrassing to have to hear about it from someone else.

Added to the dramas that play out every day with the animals, there are the people in Jon's life: Paula, his wife, who lives between two worlds, working in New York City but residing on the farm; Annie, who will teach Jon a thing or two about animals; Anthony, whose help with rebuilding the barns and house is essential; and all the people who form the rural community.

This is a delightful book. I look forward to the next book about Bedlam Farm, to follow up the stories of Rose the wonder dog and Izzy, the new canine partner in Jon's life.

—Beverley Pervan

Where The Blind Horse Sings by Kathy Stevens

Skyhorse Publishing (555 Eighth Ave., Suite 903,
New York, NY 10018), 2007. 208 pages, hardcover. \$22.95.

What, if anything, do most of us know about the personalities of the animals raised for slaughter?

Pigs, cows, sheep, and chickens are not colorless, characterless creatures, emphasizes Catskill Animal Sanctuary founder Kathy Stevens. Rambo, for example, is a sheep whose intelligence and communication skills are an inspiration to all who work with him.

Writes Stevens of one incident involving Rambo, "I received my graduate degree from Tufts University in 1989. In the three years of the program, I read over a hundred books by noted public policy experts, politicians, historians, sociologists, teachers and philosophers. The influence of a few of them—John Dewey, Noam Chomsky, Jonathan Kozol—on my thinking about education was profound. But somehow the

lesson I'd just received from a sheep far surpassed in its impact anything I'd read, discussed, or debated at one of the country's top universities."

Darwin and Petri are ducks who had never seen water. Over the course of several months, they ventured ever closer, until one day Darwin entered the water, only to splash out and make a mad dash back to safety, screaming all the way.

"I did it! I did it! I'M A DUCK!" interpreted Stevens of the vocalization.

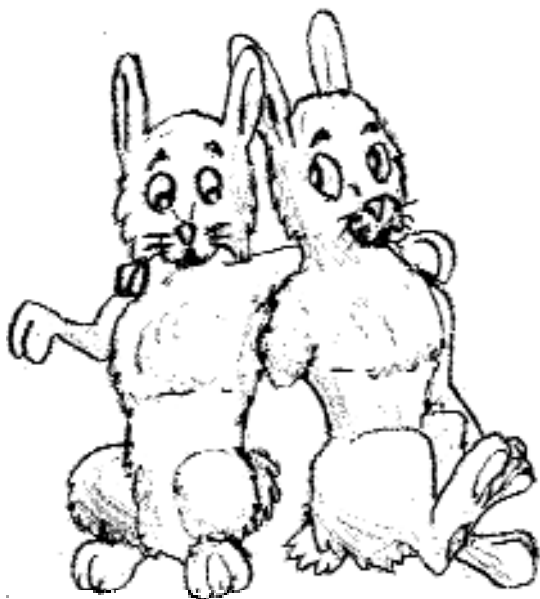
The title story concerns Buddy, a blind horse who arrived in such a mental state that he was terrified to move at all. After only four weeks of love and encouragement from Stevens, Buddy had built up sufficient trust to allow her to ride him, and would gallop through an open field.

—Beverley Pervan

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—Wolf Clifton

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MEMORIALS

In memory of Virgil Butler.
—Helen R. Kett

In memory of Kitty Charming.
—Elaine Gismondi

In memory of all my precious animal children, big and small.
—Carol Piligian

In memory of Jake Pollak, rescue cat cared for by Richard Pollak for many years.
—Dr. Theresa Incagnoli

In memory of Purr Box (12/3/87), Prometheus (3/21/81), Friendl (10/30/87), Lizzie (5/8/84), Boy Cat (12/26/85), Miss Penrose (11/18/98), Duke (11/1/98), Purr Box, Jr. (5/1/04), Mylady (8/1/06), Blackie (9/9/96), and Honey Boy (11/1/05).

ANIMAL OBITS

Fat Paws, dachshund companion of Blue Cross of India chair Chinny Krishna and C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar Foundation director Nanditha Krishna, died on May 1, 2007 in Chennai. Known for sitting upright on his hind legs and flapping his forepaws like a penguin’s wings, Fat Paws was among the first participants in the Blue Cross of India’s “Dr. Dog” program.

Rose Tombe, goat “wife” of Charles Tombe, of Juba, Sudan, died in early May 2007 after ingesting a plastic bag. Rose originally belonged to a man named Alifi, who in February 2006 caught Charles Tombe having sex with her. A council of elders ruled that Tombe had “married” Rose, and ordered him to pay Alifi a bride price of about £25, reported the BBC and the *Daily Mail*.

Wee Wee, 1, an orphaned goose rescued by Todd and Sherri Hulse of Marysville, California, frequent companion of neighbor Amanda Thomas, 8, was shot by another neighbor on April 21, 2007 after landing in a freshly planted rice field—but the field did not belong to the shooter, reported Rob Young of the *Marysville Appeal-Democrat*, and the farmer did not authorize the shooting. The Hulses had posted signs saying “Please do not shoot the pet goose.”

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OBITUARIES

Hugh Holbrook Tebault II, 89, died on May 10, 2007 in Alameda, California. Tebault was introduced to humane work by his mother, a close associate of Edith Latham, who founded the Latham Foundation for the Promotion of Humane Education in 1918. Tebault headed the Latham Foundation from 1953 to 1998, and also served on the American Humane Association board of directors for many years, beginning in 1968. The Latham Foundation is now headed by his eldest son, Hugh H. Tebault III. Early Latham projects included sponsoring Kind Deeds Clubs, publishing a school newsletter called *The Kindness Messenger*, and hosting essay contests and poster competitions. Tebault II began exploring the use of electronic media to promote humane education by hosting a radio program, then in the 1950s produced the Brother Buzz television program on KPIX Channel 5, San Francisco, which became *The Wonderful World of Brother Buzz*, syndicated nationally in the 1960s. In the 1970s Tebault II produced another nationally syndicated TV show called *Withit*, which in 1975 produced an influential episode about animal-assisted therapy. After helping to organize two national conferences on animal-assisted therapy, Tebault II in 1981 formed the Delta Committee as a project of the Latham Foundation. A year later the committee evolved into the Delta Society, an independent organization that promotes animal-assisted therapy, now based in Renton, Washington.

James Richards, 58, employed by the Feline Health Center at the Cornell College of Veterinary Medicine since 1991 and director of the center since 1997, on April 22, 2007 swerved his motorcycle in a futile effort to avoid a cat who ran into the road near Marathon, New York, killed the cat anyway, and suffered injuries from which he died on April 24. Richards edited the monthly newsletter *Cat Watch*, was author of the *ASPCA Complete Guide to Cats*, co-authored the *Cornell Book of Cats*, and in the 1990s headed the Vaccine-Associated Feline Sarcoma Task Force, which identified the hazards of giving cats unnecessary injections and the advantages of using long-lasting combination vaccines that prevent multiple diseases with a single shot.

Cornelius Van Der Vies, 67, a homeless man known for his fondness for his mixed breed dog Boo Boo, died on April 30, 2007 in downtown San Jose, California, after scuffling with another homeless man who threw objects at the dog. The other man, who reportedly beat and kicked Der Vies until he collapsed, was held for investigation of possible criminal charges. The San Jose Animal Care Center pledged that Boo Boo would be placed in a suitable home.

Anastasia, an 18-month-old white Bengal tiger, was killed on May 6, 2007 at the Alabama Gulf Coast Zoo in Mobile, Alabama, by cagemate Rajah, 3, who was more than twice her size. Anastasia had only been introduced to Rajah and Rani, a sibling pair, six days before the attack. She arrived at the zoo as a former pet whose keeper died.

Whooping Crane #615, the sole survivor among 18 cranes who flew from Wisconsin to the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge in Florida behind an ultralight aircraft in fall 2006, was on April 30, 2007 found dead in the Halpata Tastanaki Preserve,

Gretchen Wyler, 74, died of breast cancer on May 28, 2007, at her California home. Wyler broke into theatre in 1950 as a dancer at the St. Louis Muny Opera. She retired from the stage there in 1997, after starring in a revival of *Hello Dolly*. In between, Wyler starred in eight Broadway shows, including *Guys & Dolls*, *Silk Stockings*, *Damn Yankees*, *Bye Bye Birdie* and *Sly Fox*, and appeared in many other theatrical shows, television programs, and films. In 1966 Wyler visited the town animal shelter in Warwick, New York. Shocked by the conditions, Wyler raised the funds to build a new shelter, opened in 1968, and combined the roles of actress and shelter manager for the next 10 years. Influenced by that experience, Wyler in 1971 joined the ASPCA Shelter Reform Committee, founded to shift the emphasis of the American SPCA management of the New York City pound contract toward promoting dog and cat sterilization. Holding the pound contract from 1895 to 1994, the ASPCA had begun a sterilization program in 1968, but was still killing more than 250,000 animals per year: more than 10 times as many as are now killed by all New York City shelters combined. In 1972 Wyler became the first woman ever elected to the ASPCA board, but in 1975 she became the first board member to be dismissed, after suing the rest of the board for alleged mismanagement. A 1977 settlement returned Wyler to the board and brought the late John Kullberg to the ASPCA presidency. The 14-year Kullberg tenure was noted for changing almost every aspect of the organization. Also in 1971, Wyler joined the Fund for Animals’ board at invitation of founder Cleveland Amory, serving as vice chair until 1991. Relocating to California in 1978, Wyler in 1979 helped state senator Daniel Roberti to draft a “Resolution on Animal Rights” that won passage by the state legislature. In 1981 Wyler helped to abolish the sale of Los Angeles pound animals to laboratories. Wyler founded the Genesis Awards program to honor screen productions that favorably depict animals and animal issues in 1986, as a project of the Fund for Animals. Backed by a bequest from her friend Dolly Green, Wyler founded the Ark Trust in 1991, to host the Genesis Awards as an independent project. In 2002 Wyler merged the Ark Trust into the Humane Society of the U.S., where it is now the Hollywood Office of HSUS. Broadcast by the Discovery Channel 1990-1996, the Genesis Awards have been aired since 1997 on Animal Planet.

Michael Sutcliffe, 84, acting chair of the Japan Animal Welfare Society, died on April 6, 2007 in England. Sutcliffe had been involved with JAWS and vegan organizations for more than 25 years.

where he had spent the spring. In February 2007 the ultralight-led flock were penned to protect them from a storm, but a lightning bolt killed 17 of the 18, leaving only #615.

Daphne and Buster, a female pantropical spotted dolphin and a male Atlantic spotted dolphin, died suddenly at the Florida Gulfarium on April 22 and April 24, 2007, respectively. Both arrived as stranding cases—Daphne after a Girl Scout troop found her near Port St. Joe in 1999, Buster after washing up near Clearwater Beach in late 2005. Daphne worked in a swim-with-dolphins program; Buster performed in shows.



Gretchen Wyler and rescued horse Gypsy.

Joy A. Palmer, 85, died on May 15, 2007, after more than a year of illness. As the Dublin representative of CIVIS, the international antivivisection organization founded by author Hans Reusch, Palmer in 1981 started the Irish group Stop Animal Experiments, which in 1984 won resolutions favoring ban on animal research from every borough council in Ireland. Moving to England, where she taught education at the University of Durham, Palmer in 1990 cofounded Doctors in Britain Against Animal Experiments. This in 1991 became Doctors & Lawyers for Responsible Medicine.

Tamar Asedo Sherman, 36, died of breast cancer on May 9, 2007, in Lafayette, California. A longtime representative of the anti-dog chaining organization Dogs Deserve Better, Sherman was in 2005 sentenced to 75 hours of community service plus a year on probation for entering former San Jose judge Ron Berki’s yard to check on the condition of his son Steve’s dog Bailey, a black Labrador. Sherman argued that Bailey was neglected; Berki said he was not, and slept with Steve every night. “Tamar never wanted me to know how sick she was,” recalled Dogs Deserve Better founder Tammy Grimes. Grimes is facing charges in a similar case in Pennsylvania, in which a veterinarian found that the dog was neglected. “Tamar lobbied for the 2006 California anti-tethering legislation, and was exuberant when it passed. Our reps voted unanimously to give her our 2007 Remarkable Rep of the Year Award. We will rename the award the Tamar Sherman Remarkable Rep Award,” Grimes said.

Nicolas Vgambwera, a Democratic Republic of the Congo park ranger based at Mount Tshiaberimu in Virunga National Park, was killed by rebel soldiers in a May 20, 2007 dawn attack on two patrol posts. **Katungu Kayisumbirwa**, wife of a Gorilla Organization ranger, soon afterward died in premature labor brought on by the stress of the attack, Gorilla Organization representative Abigail Girling told ANIMAL PEOPLE.



—Wolf Clifton

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