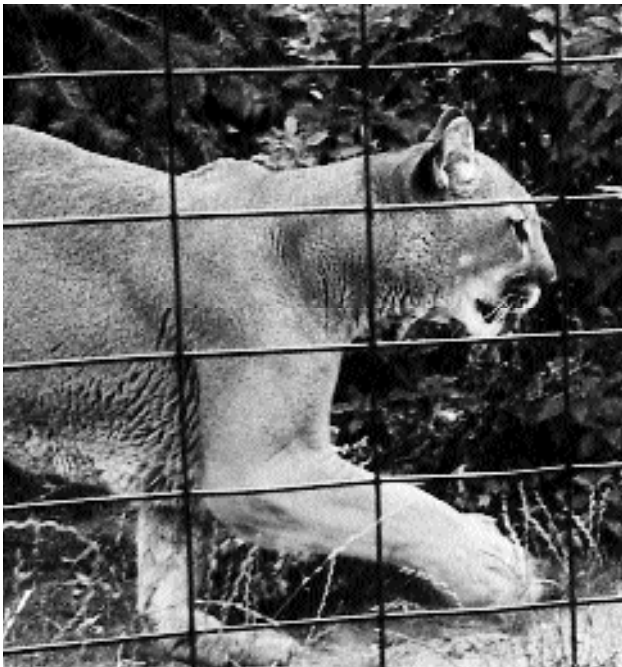


# Plight of Kabul Zoo brings dubious fundraising claims

**BUSH & THE BEASTS**  
(PAGE 18)  
**STATE LEGISLATIVE ROUNDUP**  
(PAGE 20)



Contrary to the implications of recent direct mailings, *Great Cats in Crisis* has had no direct part in helping the animals of Afghanistan. *Great Cats in Crisis* is actually a fundraising consortium of self-styled rescuers of big cats in the U.S.—like this puma, rescued long ago by a zoo. (Photo by Kim Bartlett)

ASHEBORO, N.C.—Few people ever decline easy money, but North Carolina Zoo director Davy Jones did. It was a matter of honoring the trust and faith of donors, Jones told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, and of recognizing that funds raised when they are not needed may be funds taken away from other worthy projects—especially if the fundraising effort immediately benefits mainly the fundraising company. This is why Jones is extremely annoyed with a consortium of six small nonprofit organizations calling themselves *Great Cats in Crisis*, in whose name at least two hyperbolic appeals have recently been mailed on nominal behalf of the animals at the Kabul Zoo. The appeals are grossly misleading, Jones told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Helping the animals of the Kabul Zoo has been among Jones’ enduring interests since he visited the zoo himself about 10 years ago, as then-director of the London Zoo in England. The Taliban takeover of Afghanistan in 1996 cut off opportunities to assist, but Jones did not forget. After the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington of September 11, 2001, as the U.S. economy and non-9/11-related charitable donations collapsed almost as abruptly as the twin towers of the World Trade Center, most heads of animal-related charities just struggled to recuperate. Jones, however, recognized that the soon-to-follow U.S. retaliation against Osama bin Laden might present a chance to follow up on his long-held hope of turning conditions around for all the animals of Afghanistan—beginning with

Marjan, the Kabul Zoo lion who survived 22 years of deprivation and strife, losing his mate and vision to a hand grenade attack in 1993. Marjan died in his sleep on January 26, 2002, shortly after help finally arrived. Jones recognized a moral obligation, he said, to help the animals of the Kabul Zoo, and of Afghanistan generally, whether or not fundraising for other projects went well. U.S. and European zoos and animal protection societies had a post-September 11 cash flow crisis, Jones acknowledged, but they also had resources. Even if some lost major sums from their endowments, as the stock market fell and the bottom dropped out of Enron, a favorite “cruelty-free” investment, the U.S. and European institutions had infrastructure, skilled staff, volunteers, and mailing lists. The refugees streaming out of Afghanistan into Pakistan over snowy mountain passes had little but lame, starved, overloaded horses and donkeys. In Jones’ capacity as board chair of the London-based Brooke Hospital for Animals, he authorized the Brooke equine clinic in Karachi to send 300 rescue workers to feed and provide farrier and veterinary care to the animals of the refugees, in and around their temporary camps in Peshawar and Quetta. The 20-or-so Kabul zookeepers had risked their own lives to keep the animals alive as best they could throughout five years of Taliban rule. Senior keeper Agha Akbar was killed on the job. All of them worked without pay for more than three years to try to save the animals. (continued on page 16)

# ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care About Animals



March 2002 Volume XI, #2

## ANIMAL ADVOCACY MEETS THE WAR ON TERROR

SALT LAKE CITY—Utah County coyotes got a break from terrorism during the Winter Olympic Games held in and around Salt Lake City. “Because of the no-fly restriction in effect within 45 miles of the Games from midnight on February 7 through midnight on February 24, USDA Wildlife Services could not conduct aerial coyote control,” *Deseret News* staff writer Sharon Hadlock reported. Those weeks are usually peak coyote-strafing time for Wildlife Services, as snow makes their tracks visible to helicopter gunners. While coyotes got a break, however, the Olympic Command Performance Rodeo was presented as scheduled by the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association, as part of the Cultural Olympiad. Contrary to promises made by Salt Lake City Organizing Committee president Mitt Romney and other Olympic officials to anti-rodeo protesters, the top cowboys were reportedly given imitation Olympic medals. But SHARK, PETA, and the Utah Animal Rights Coalition were satisfied, they said, that they had educated the public about rodeo violence to animals.

Preceding the Olympic torch run from Chicago to Salt Lake City, the SHARK video truck showed tens of thousands of people undercover footage of electroshocking, tail-taking, and other rough treatment of cattle and horses at recent rodeos—and won news media notice from Europe to Japan.

“The *Davis County Clipper* is reporting that the Olympic rodeo took in \$66,000 less than its expenses,” said SHARK founder Steve Hindi. “Most of the money was spent on security. The rodeo promoters claimed they needed security against terrorists. Some of the rodeo people called us terrorists—an interesting claim from people who have shown their propensity for violence against both animals and people who try to protect them,” Hindi added. Hindi recalled that as the SHARK video truck rolled through Provo on February 5, “rodeo fans attacked us with sticks, threw rocks, spat on the truck, and used obscene words and gestures.” The incidents were captured on video, along with others—and tail-and-ear-pulling of calves that PRCA spokesperson Cindy Schonholtz told reporters did not happen, just before SHARK presented the proof. “The truth is,” Hindi alleged, “their financial losses were because of their paranoia that an animal protector might get into the arena with a video camera. But some of us did get in, and one of us had a video camera, and she did videotape animal abuse!”

The only activity anywhere that might have been construed as anti-rodeo terrorism occurred at the Tucson Rodeo Grounds, in Tucson, Arizona, 775 miles south. There, at 2 a.m. on February 23, an unidentified woman allegedly gained access to the stables with an authentic-looking security pass, sprayed seven

(continued on page 17)



The Scottish Parliament on February 13 banned hunting with dogs, including traditional fox hunting. Coverage is on pages 8-9. Above: red fox. (Photo by Todd Lawton)

## Farm Bill amended to remove lab rats, mice, & birds from Animal Welfare Act protection

WASHINGTON, D.C.—All rats, mice, and birds bred for laboratory use would be permanently excluded from federal Animal Welfare Act protection under a last-minute amendment to the 2002 Farm Bill, approved by the U.S. Senate by voice vote late on February 12 and sent to a joint Senate/House conference committee for final reconciliation on February 13. The amendment would affect more than 95% of all warm-blooded animals used in U.S. laboratories. Introduced from the floor by Senator Jesse Helms (R-North Carolina), who has announced that he will retire when his term ends in January 2003, the amendment bypassed all Senate debate. “The House version of the Farm Bill does not include this provision and the Humane Society of the U.S. will urge conference committee members to drop it,” said an alert circulated later on February 13 by HSUS vice president for legislation Wayne Pacelle. The House version did, however, include a clause prohibiting the U.S. Department of Agriculture from spending any money to produce Animal Welfare Act enforcement regu-

lations pertaining to rats, mice, and birds. A similar clause inserted in the 2000 Farm Bill at the last minute by Senator Thad Cochran (R-Mississippi) prevented the USDA from moving to comply with the terms of settlement of a 1998 lawsuit brought by the Alternatives Research and Development Foundation, a subsidiary of the American Antivivisection Society. In the settlement the USDA agreed that rats, mice, and birds would finally be protected. Acting at request of the National Association for Biomedical Research, Cochran chaired the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture in the 106th Congress, and started the 107th Congress in the same position. As Republicans then controlled the Senate, House, and White House, following the election of U.S. President George W. Bush in 2000, a Republican-led effort to completely rewrite the Animal Welfare Act was expected from the 107th Congress, but did not materialize, after Vermont Senator Jim Jeffords changed his registration to Democrat. Jeffords’ switch gave the (continued on page 14)

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Editorial

Laws, morals, and rural reality

Thirty-eight of the 49 Washington state senators voted on February 19 to repeal the Washington anti-trapping initiative—passed in November 2000 by 34 of the 49 Washington counties, and approved by 55% of a record voter turnout.

If the Washington house of representatives agrees, which it may not, the anti-trapping initiative would become the first initiative in state history to be repealed by the legislature—although the lawmakers weakened a 1996 initiative ban on hunting pumas with dogs.

Hunters, trappers, and ranchers won over the Washington senate by contending that the anti-trapping initiative prohibits lawnkeepers from using mole and gopher traps which cut the animals in half underground. The disembowled animals display no visible blood, guts, or animal suffering. Displaying a distinct lack of guts herself, Humane Society of the U.S. regional office director Lisa Wathne insisted, against the view of the Washington Department of Wildlife, that lawnkeepers could go on slicing and dicing moles and gophers all they wish.

HSUS could and should have held the line: cruel body-gripping traps are banned, period. HSUS also could and should have pointed out that any lawnkeeper, gardener, or farmer who wishes to kill moles, in particular, is an ignoramus who should find other work. Moles are among nature’s great areators of topsoil, redistributors of humus and worm castings to maintain soil fertility, and voracious predators of the insect larvae and grubs which lawnkeepers, gardeners, and farmers would otherwise try to kill with pesticides.

HSUS could and should have taken the opportunity to teach the public that humane values and sound ecological practice coincide.

Politics may be the art of compromise, but the essence of successful political compromise is keeping the moral high ground and forward momentum.

The National Institute for Animal Advocacy, recently formed by longtime Fund for Animals representative Julie Lewin, promises to impart much needed savvy about the difference between gaining strength through forming a coalition among allied interests, and sacrificing moral high ground by concealing values and objectives. (*Get details about NIAA at <jlewin@igc.org>.*) This lesson needs to be learned, and soon, as also exemplified by the fate of a bill to extend state agricultural inspection to egg farms, advanced to a hearing before the Washington house rules committee by the Pasado’s Save Haven sanctuary.

The bill was endorsed by food safety advocates as well as animal defenders. It would have protected Washington egg farmers against the risk that a filthy and neglected facility like the now defunct Amberson’s Egg Ranch, which was near Pasado’s, might allow an outbreak of any highly contagious avian disease to become an epidemic afflicting either hens or people. USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service emergency management specialist Thomas E. Walton warned more than 20,000 public health veterinarians, just hours before the egg farm inspection bill was defeated, that an outbreak of avian influenza causing Hong Kong officials to cull almost a million chickens could spread to the U.S., and was of the same strain as the 1997 flu which made an apparently unprecedented jump directly from birds into people, killing six of the 28 known human victims. An even more serious threat comes from antibiotic-resistant salmonella, mostly carried by poultry products. Unknown just a few years ago, antibiotic-resistant salmonella now kills more than 550 Americans per year.

“Don’t push the ‘animal rights’ angle. Do mention [that] the health of the hens affects the health of the eggs we eat,” Wathne advised animal advocates who hoped to testify.

ANIMAL PEOPLE publisher Kim Bartlett warned that this would backfire.

“If you want to make this bill a food safety issue,” Bartlett responded, “you should find people who are really interested in that topic, and not try to get people who don’t eat eggs to pretend they are concerned about the health risks. I care deeply for the egg-laying chickens. I believe they are treated worse by the food industry than any other animals. It would take torture to get me to pretend that I don’t care about animals, and it would be obviously phony.

“Downplaying the ‘animal rights angle’ will be counterproductive,” Bartlett continued. “If the legislators believe the charade, it perpetuates the notion that nobody cares much about animals. If they don’t buy it, it confirms the view that animal suffering is so inconsequential a concern that even animal advocates are afraid to acknowledge their true interests.

“I don’t want to discourage anyone from trying to pass legislation,” Bartlett concluded. “But we need to learn from previous efforts and also learn to discriminate between true progress and ‘victories’ that gain nothing. Too much so-called humane legislation is compromised in passage until all it does is allow whichever animal use industry it supposedly regulates to cite the new law—which it bitterly fought—as proof that animals are not being abused, because there is a law to protect them, and the industry is in compliance. In this way the public has been lulled for decades by the federal Humane Slaughter Act and Animal Welfare Act, for example, into believing that all is goodness and light in slaughterhouses.” Indeed the Humane Slaughter Act is hardly enforced any more, and in laboratories the exclusion of rats, mice, and birds from the definition of “animal” (*see page one*) excludes more than 95% of all the animals used from receiving any protection whatever. “Such weak so-called humane legislation can actually impede progress on behalf of animals,” Bartlett contin-

ued. “Unfortunately, animal advocates will often settle for anything they can ‘spin’ into a ‘victory,’ even if it means sacrificing the possibility of real progress in the future.”

Yet another example of an at least partially self-defeating “victory” meanwhile emerged in New York. Activists rejoiced in November 2001 when after years of struggle, New York governor George Pataki signed into law a bill repeatedly reintroduced by Alexander Grannis (D-Manhattan) which requires shelters to sterilize dogs and cats before releasing them for adoption. Similar laws exist in many other states, and are widely credited with reducing shelter killing, by reducing the volume of adoption failures resulting from aggression, territorial marking, and other reproductive behavior, while increasing the numbers of non-reproducing pets in homes. Previously, according to data developed by the late Bob Plumb, of Paradise, California, non-sterilized former shelter animals accounted for about 7% of all shelter admissions. Their litters accounted for one shelter admission in five.

Yet laws mandating sterilization of shelter animals have succeeded only after most shelters in the states which have such legislation already developed the in-house clinics or arrangements with outside veterinarians that they need to comply. Nearly half the shelters in California, for instance, had in-house sterilization facilities a full decade before the mandatory sterilization law passed. This meant that the law merely pulled a small minority of shelters into alignment with the policies of most, instead of trying to restructure standard procedure.

Also necessary was—and is—a requirement that animal control facilities *must* offer healthy and non-aggressive impounded animals for adoption. Such requirements exist in many states from the long-held hope of taxpayers that adoption income will defray some of the costs of maintaining a shelter. To this hope has been added a growing cultural expectation that animal shelters, public and private, will make their best efforts to avoid killing animals.

There is no requirement that animals should be offered for adoption in New York, however, and this is also true of most other states which do not require sterilization before adoption. Most of these states, including New York beyond the New York City suburbs, are poor and rural. Most of the rural areas have long had abundant yard puppies and barn kittens, free for the taking. The only way their animal control shelters ever gained income from animals was by selling them to labs. Selling to university labs any animals wanted by researchers and instructors was in fact mandatory in New York from 1952 to 1977, and is still legally required, if no longer often done, in several other states.

Between 1977 and 1988, at least 13 states, including New York, turned about and banned selling shelter animals to labs, as the practice encouraged people to abandon unwanted pets instead of taking them to shelters—albeit that an even greater factor behind pet abandonment was awareness that most shelters then killed more than 90% of the animals they received.

Ceasing the sale of animals to labs increased public faith in shelters, adding to the growing success of sterilization and adoption programs. Nationally, the numbers of dogs and cats killed by shelters per 1,000 Americans fell from a high of 115 in 1970 to 16.8 in 2000.

Cutting costs

In poor rural areas, however, there usually are no nonprofit sterilization clinics. The few veterinarians tend to be livestock specialists, neither very experienced nor very interested in doing low-cost dog and cat sterilization. There is little donor base to support humane work, and the tax base is narrow and often declining, with disproportionate numbers of people retired, below voting age, and/or on public assistance. Road maintenance and police and fire protection cost far more per resident than in cities because of the amount of territory to be covered. Even keeping schools and hospitals open may be a losing battle. Between the lack of resources and the traditional rural view that animals are merely meat, pests, or property, the fate of homeless animals is not only a low priority but no priority for public officials.

In these areas, halting shelter sales of animals to labs merely meant that more animals were killed by shooting, drowning, or gassing with hot car exhaust, at “shelters” which consist of mere sheds. Adoption programs rarely go beyond giving away dogs for the cost of tags. That often remains the only way that rural dogs are licensed, since door-to-door canvassing is cost-prohibitive even in cities. Many small rural animal control agencies do not even handle cats, unless to shoot a cat suspected of being rabid.

Orleans County, New York, halfway between Buffalo and Rochester, is among the poorest and least populated parts of the state. Learning that sterilizing dogs before adopting them out would cost \$50 to \$100 per dog, more than most local people would be willing to pay, Orleans County sheriff Merle Fredericks simply stopped offering strays for adoption. All unclaimed strays are now killed. Similar “no adoption” policies may have been quietly adopted at other rural shelters throughout New York.

ANIMAL PEOPLE is aware that “no adoption” policies were already in effect at many rural animal control shelters in other states, especially in the South, for a variety of reasons associated with sterilization mandates, liability, and staffing costs, distilling down to the deadly combination of lack of money with lack of a sense that animal life has moral worth.

Legislators who have historically shown little interest in adequately funding schools and hospitals probably cannot be expected to produce the funding needed to bring rural animal control departments up to the fast improving national norms—which is not to suggest that the effort to persuade them to do so should be abandoned.

New Hampshire shows what can be done when a rural state adopts legislation funding a statewide low-cost dog and cat sterilization plan. Since the New Hampshire plan drafted by attorney Peter Marsh started in 1994, shelter killing has fallen 78%. In 2000, New Hampshire shelters killed just 2,575 dogs and cats: 2.2 per 1,000 residents.

By contrast, as South Texas Animal Sanctuary founder and no-kill advocate Bob Sobel tells anyone who will listen, the shelters of Hidalgo County, Texas, killed 34,026 dogs and cats, or 63.6 per 1,000 human residents. Comparable counties in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee killed from 70 to 85 dogs and cats per 1,000 human residents.

Until relatively recently, focusing dog and cat sterilization resources on the big cities made sense, because that was where most of the dogs and cats were, and where most of the killing occurred. But the paradigm is changing. While big cities in the U.S. are on average killing only 15% as many animals per 1,000 residents as 30 years ago, and have collectively achieved a 25% reduction in the past five years alone, the toll in poor rural areas has declined only slightly, and amounts to an increasingly large share of the national total.

As the volume of shelter killing falls in urban areas, well-funded regional and national humane organizations need to do more rural outreach.

The North Shore Animal League America pioneered one approach worthy of emulation more than a decade ago, when it began bringing dogs and cats from rural shelters to Long Island for adoption, in exchange for sterilization funding. Similar arrangements were already in effect with many local animal control agencies. About a dozen other big city high-volume adoption shelters now have parallel programs, and there is need for many more.

Also showing the way were the rural outreach sterilization efforts of mobile veterinarians Jeff Young, Peggy Larson, Hugh Wheeler, John Caltibiano, and Arnold Brown—along with non-vets Jean Atthowe, of the Montana Spay/Neuter Task Force, and Sean Hawkins, of the Houston-based Spay/Neuter Assistance Program.

Such work desperately needs more funding, and needs to be accompanied by vigorous and fearless humane education, including about the ecological value of moles and the sentience of chickens, as well as about the proper care of dogs and cats. Sterilizing and vaccinating dogs and cats to end shelter killing even in poor rural regions can be the beginning of effecting the same profound change in how rural people perceive the value of animal life that has already begun to transform the whole concept of what urban animal sheltering is all about—and, we hope, will soon begin to make more meaningful gains in legislation.

SEARCHABLE ARCHIVES: www.animalpeoplenews.org

Key articles now available en Español et en Français!

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

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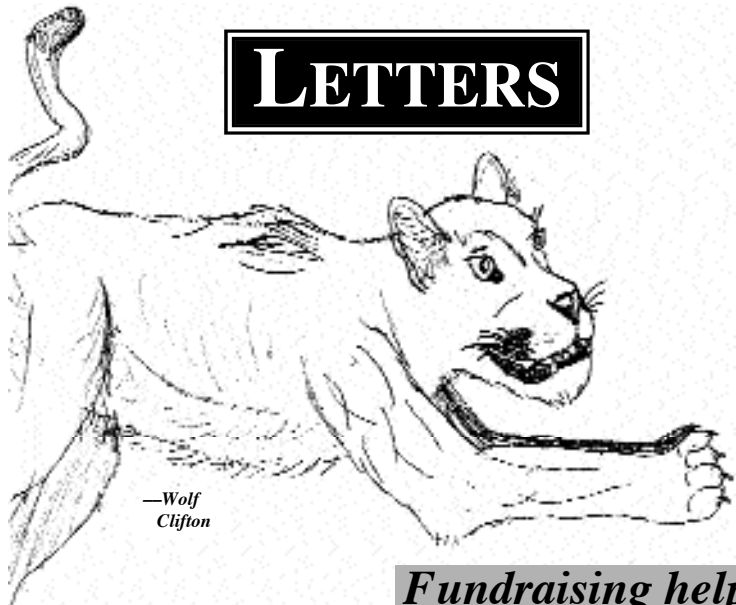
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The editors prefer to receive queries in advance of article submissions; unsolicited manuscripts will be considered for use, but will not be returned unless accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope of suitable size. We do not publish fiction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



# LETTERS

## Another step

What a wonderful idea—can I say “inspired?”—it is to make various articles available to Spanish-speaking persons! It’s another step forward in the work of reaching as many people as possible with the Good News of animal rights.

—J.R. Hyland  
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P.O. Box 25354  
Sarasota, FL 32477  
Phone: 941-924-8887  
Fax: 941-925-9636  
<HumaneReligion@compuserve.com>

## The envelope

You are certainly pushing the envelope with your new web editions in French and Spanish. Making it easy for people overseas to read this important news is also a strong way of demonstrating that you care about what’s happening for animals in other parts of the world. And people in other countries need to know that we’re rooting for them!

—Michael Mountain  
Best Friends Animal Sanctuary  
Kanab, UT 84741  
Phone: 435-644-2001  
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<michael@bestfriends.org>

## March for dogs

Warmest and sincerest greetings from Punta Arenas, the world’s southernmost city. We wish to acknowledge receipt of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**; it is a pleasure for us to be recognized.

On March 8 UDDA will march in protest against the enormous rate of animal abandonment here, and against an animal control bylaw which would take effect by killing 20 dogs every day for six months.

The main proponents of thie killing are the mayor, Alcalde Sr. Juan Morano C., <alcalde@puntaarenas.cl>; the provincial governor, Intendente Sr. Raul Hein, <rhein@goremagallanes.cl>; and the chief of public health, Director de Salud Sr. Jorge Flies A., <saludxii@ctcinternet.cl>.

UDDA is pushing for sterilization and public education to control the dog population, the actual size of which is unknown.

Messages coming to these officials from afar will surely impress them.

Valeria Muñoz, president  
Union De Defensa De Los Derechos De Los Animales  
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## Fundraising help

Your new Spanish web site will be of great help to Latin American people. “Animal shelters can turn the flood of animals into cash flow,” in the section on fundraising, is very interesting material. The design of the site is very good and I also like very much the article “*Sin refugios ni muerte*” [“No-kill, no shelters catches on in Costa Rica,” December 2001.]

I would like to do something in Argentina like what the Costa Ricans are doing, because the animal control department just does a few sterilizations per month—an insignificant number if you take in consideration the amount of animals who are born each month.

ADDA already sterilizes dogs and cats in Buenos Aires city and province, using veterinarians who agree to lower their regular prices to do the surgery for the pets of people of average income and less. We are trying to reduce the cost of sterilization further.

—Martha Gutiérrez  
President  
Asociacion para la Defensa de los Derechos del Animal  
Julian Alvarez 143  
Buenos Aires 1414  
Argentina  
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## S/N incentives work in N.J.

We enclose a copy of a spay/neuter voucher from a program we began in December 2001. The voucher offers free sterilization of one dog or cat, plus a check for \$5.00, redeemable after the animal is altered. If the household cannot use this offer, it is transferable.

We did a targeted mailing of 55,000 vouchers. The cost for printing the mailing pieces was \$22,000, and postage cost \$5,850. We anticipate spending \$35,000 to complete our obligations in fulfilling the program. The Geraldine Dodge Foundation helped us with the start-up expenses with a grant of \$5,000.

The impact has been astounding. As we have only one veterinarian performing sterilization operations along with other duties at our Forked River Animal Care Center, we are doing the voucher surgeries one day per week, and are now booked until March 2003.

## Dutch SPA seeks to free lab primates

Day in day out, over 1,600 primates are wasting away in the dilapidated Biomedical Primate Research Centre located in Rijswijk, The Netherlands. Among the primates are rhesus macaques, New World monkeys, and chimpanzees. The validity of the animal experiments that are carried out there is highly questionable. This laboratory in Rijswijk is the only facility in Europe that still uses chimpanzees in biomedical research. This has to stop!

The Dutch Minister of Education, Loek Hermans, who is responsible for overseeing the funding and policy of this laboratory, has promised to put an end to the suffering by banning the use of chimpanzees in research.

This promise has not been fulfilled. The Dierenbescher-

ming (Dutch SPA) has been waging a campaign for over a year to close the BPRC. The renowned primate sanctuary Stichting AAP has offered to take the animals, and the Dierenbescherming is asking for your help to pressure the Dutch government to close BPRC and release the primates in their care.

Please sign our petition at: <[www.dierenbescherming.nl/actueel/nieuws/bprcen3.htm](http://www.dierenbescherming.nl/actueel/nieuws/bprcen3.htm)>.

—Dr. Janne Kuil  
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<[www.dierenbescherming.nl](http://www.dierenbescherming.nl)>

## SEPTEMBER 11

On September 9, 2001, I was interviewed for a job with the Wall Street company that now employs me. I would have spent time training in New York City, but the headquarters was not operational after September 11.

I recently won a prize for suggesting topics for articles in the company magazine. One of them was to feature employees and the animals or animal-related volunteer work in their lives—which I thought might have been rejected by the sophisticated New York City financiers as “fluffy bunny” stuff.

When I saw the obituaries you featured of the animal people who were killed on September 11, I had tears in my eyes. I felt they were my colleagues—and I bet there were plenty more. Today I e-mailed the editor of the company magazine to thank her for the prize. I also copied out the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** obituaries and sent them, hoping she will see that animal work is right there with them—everywhere.

—Patricia Radnor  
ARC/Animal Responsibility Cyprus  
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<[Patricia.Radnor@moody.com](mailto:Patricia.Radnor@moody.com)>

*Of the 3,062 people listed as dead or missing after the September 11 terrorist attacks, at least 15 made animal advocacy a focal part of their lives.*

Most of the appointments are for large dogs. We surmise that owners are more likely to use our vouchers to sterilize large dogs because private veterinarians charge more to work on them.

We hope to evaluate the impact within the targeted areas within a few months.

—Roseann Trezza  
Assistant Director  
Associated Humane Societies  
124 Evergreen Avenue  
Newark, NJ 07114  
Phone: 973-824-7080  
Fax: 973-824-2720

### The Editor responds:

*The San Francisco SPCA has used similar incentives to encourage sterilization of dogs and cats for about 10 years. Like the Associated Humane Societies, the SF/SPCA found that the free-surgery-plus-\$5.00 offer was most successful in obtaining sterilizations of large dogs, including pit bull terriers. The SF/SPCA further discovered that free-surgery-plus-\$5.00 increased the rates of sterilization of feral cats, by encouraging homeless people to catch them, and of owned but free-roaming tomcats, by helping to overcome procrastination among keepers who rationalized that at least the cats were not having litters at home.*

## Mad cows & risk

The article “Mad Cow Casualties” in your December edition says, “The risk of contracting nv-CJD is statistically almost nil compared to the risk from bacterial contamination, high cholesterol intake, and other known hazards of beef-eating.”

This conflicts with the views of a broad range of epidemiologists and senior public health officials who hold that because there may be a long incubation period, perhaps decades, it is still too early to know the risks of contracting nv-CJD from eating beef.

—Walter Miale  
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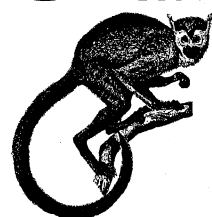
### The Editor responds:

*The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta estimates that Americans suffer 76 million food-borne illnesses per year, resulting in 323,914 hospitalizations and 5,194 deaths. This includes 73,000 people hospitalized each year for treatment of ingestion of the E. coli 0157 mutant bacterium, of whom an average of 61 victims die. CDCP and USDA data indicates that E. coli 0157 contaminates about 28% of the cattle carcasses butchered in U.S. slaughterhouses.*

*The most common food-borne illnesses are caused by the campylobacter and salmonella bacteria. They are sometimes transmitted with beef, but are more often found in poultry products. Because of the heavy prophylactic use of antibiotics on factory-style chicken farms, antibiotic-resistant strains of campylobacter and salmonella are afflicting humans with increasing frequency. Salmonella already kills about 550 Americans per year. As the antibiotic-resistant strains spread, the toll is expected to rise.*

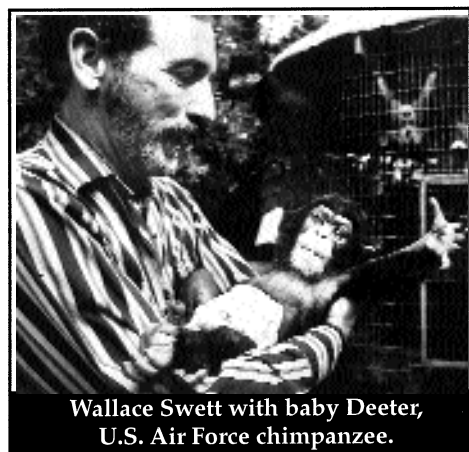
*The sum of all known nv-CJD deaths and illnesses to date, worldwide, is 103, after more than five years of intensive surveillance to detect cases.*

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# Shooting animals in the rural South: *animal abuse or cultural norm?* by Sue-Ellen Brown, Psy.D.

“Who shot the dog?” I asked.

“I killed him! I shot him right in the face!” the 13-year-old boy boasted, sitting on his 4-wheeler.

“That was cruel!” his 8-year-old female cousin from the suburbs objected.

“Well, he ate my cat!” exclaimed the 13-year-old.

For a moment I thought that could be a legitimate explanation. I felt relieved that the next serial killer was not living next door. But then, he continued, “Well the cat was dead. The dog dug him up and ate him.”

I asked what happened to the cat.

“My dad shot him.”

“Why did your dad shoot the cat?” I cautiously asked.

“I don’t know and I don’t worry about it. The cat tried to eat my bird.”

I tried to clarify the situation by asking, “So, your dad shot the cat and you shot the dog?”

“Yeah! Well, my dad shot the dog first and wounded him, and then I shot him and killed him.”

Again, his young cousin objected, and he stated, “Grandpoppy wanted me to! Poppy wanted me to! The dog was going to eat his chickens!”

I stood there silent, aware that anything I might say would be a direct contradiction of what his father and grandfather had said. His father, who was working near by, began calling him. I said, “I hope you don’t shoot my dogs.”

He said with a smile, “We wouldn’t shoot your dogs! We know who they belong to!” and rode off.

I walked away thinking about the implications of what was said. This was not the typical demented child abusing animals by himself or with friends. This was a boy engaging in behavior that was sanctioned and encouraged by his father, grandfather, and probably many generations before them. Shooting animals appeared to be a culturally approved activity here in the rural deep South.

I wondered, was this animal abuse or just a cultural norm?

I had accidentally come upon the dismembered leg of the dog who was shot. Walking through the fields with my dogs, I saw several large vultures where we usually entered the woods. The dogs happily chased off the vultures. In the middle of the path lay a brown animal leg. Although I had often found deer legs in hunting season, I thought it odd to come upon one in midsummer. Upon closer inspection, I saw a paw instead of a hoof. I realized it was not a deer leg at all, but the hind leg of a dog.

Then I recognized it to be the leg of a pretty chow mix I had seen a few times during the past week—a stray. I couldn’t get close to the dog, as my own dogs—one of them a local stray I had rescued—had chased him off. I had hoped he went back home. From past experience, I knew that there is no humane society serving this part of Alabama, and also that there is no animal control officer. I felt shocked and sick. I quickly got all my dogs out of there, for fear that I might see something worse, such as the head of the dog, or that my dogs might do something disgusting, such as roll on the carcass, or come out of the brush with another body part. I escaped without further incident.

Once home, I pondered the mystery of how this dog died. And, did I really want to know who killed the dog? I had grown accustomed to the killing of deer, but a dog was more like a family member.

When the neighbors killed deer, birds, beavers, armadillos, or snakes I rationalized that they did it for food, or to protect their property. J.R., the patriarch in my neighborhood, which consisted of 150 acres settled by his family since 1838, was obsessed with shooting crows because they eat the pecans that grow on the trees he is also girdling in order to kill them so that he can plant more pine to get a future timber crop. He hangs the dead crows in the trees to scare off other crows—although they attract vultures, also among his avian enemies. J.R. also shoots foxes and stray cats, as they might eat his chickens.

J.R.’s daughter put a personal bounty on woodpeckers to encourage her son to shoot them, because they were pecking at the insects who bored into the siding of her house. J.R.’s nephews shoot quail, doves, and turkeys to

eat. They all shoot armadillos as they allegedly dig huge holes in the ground, which ruin lawns and might injure cows who might step into them—although cows themselves dig bigger and deeper holes to roll in as they dust themselves.

Coyotes, beavers, and opossums are common local trophies. Coyotes, the leading natural predator of beavers, opossums, and armadillos, are killed because they might eat livestock. Beavers are killed because they might cause minor flooding. I have not yet heard a pretext for killing opossums.

It might be easier to dismiss these neighbors of mine if they were simply ignorant, crude, unfeeling, animal-hating criminals. Yet this is not the case. J.R. used to breed and show collies and had a collection of rare birds, such as guinea hens. Until just recently, he spent most of his time caring for his cows and their calves. J.R. told me that he quit participating in a local animal auction because he objected to the rough treatment of the animals by the workers.

Also, J.R.’s daughter has told me that her husband would divorce her if she tried to get rid of his prized Brittany spaniel bird-dog. Her husband is the same man who shoots stray dogs and cats. Clearly, these people do not hate all animals.

Each incident of animal-killing eroded my fantasy of living in a natural paradise. When I moved to this remote rural part of Alabama two years ago, I happily left behind my hustling, hectic, stressful former life as a

clinical psychologist in the suburbs of Philadelphia. My new home is situated on 100 acres of hay fields, pine forest, and an old pecan orchard. On daily walks with my beloved five dogs, I mingle with box turtles, deer, snakes, armadillos, hummingbirds, wild turkeys, rabbits, opossums, and often hear coyotes howling their eerie songs at night.

I am filled with gratitude when I witness spectacular sunsets in what I have come to think of as my own private nature reserve. I can watch my dogs romp and play without concern about the local police chasing me across the park with threats of citations. I had finally arrived in heaven—or so I thought, until the killing began.

## Disillusioned

Culturally, I was not a total stranger to the South. From early childhood until I was in graduate school, my grandparents had a farm near Nashville. I used to love to visit them, as I have always been a great lover of animals and nature.

Yet some things about life in the rural South have been new to me. At times, I have felt like a visiting anthropologist in a new culture. Examples include when I rode a horse through the woods on a field trial for hunting dogs, took a handgun class, drove a tractor hauling 160 bales of hay, and learned to make a pecan pie. People around me often comment on how well I have adjusted to my new life.

But I have not been able to adjust to the local habit of shooting animals.



*Opossum. (Sue Ellen Brown)*

Within days of my arrival here, the neighbors took me out to see a pond. When we reached the pond, I noticed that the men had guns. When I asked why, they explained that they were going to try to shoot the recently arrived beavers. They said the beavers were a threat to the pond, created by an artificial dam, and that beavers could dig a hole through the dam—a rather un-beaver-like act, if it ever actually happened. I was relieved when the beavers were not to be found.

On the way home, the trucks taking us suddenly stopped and a few of the males jumped out and ran into the brush with guns: they had spotted an armadillo. Luckily for me, as well as the armadillo, they did not find it.

Animals are my passion in life. I moved to Alabama to study and teach about the human/animal bond at a major veterinary school. I naively thought, when I came, that most people had come to realize the inherent value of animals and nature.

*(continued on page 6)*

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# Shooting animals in the rural South

(from page 5)

I was shocked, puzzled, and disturbed about the difference in human perceptions of animals and nature that I discovered here in the rural South, which I previously would have found almost inconceivable.

Even more disturbing was the thought that I was becoming similar to my new neighbors. I directed the killing of a rattlesnake near my home during my first year here. The snake was coiled, rattling and ready to strike one of my dogs inside my fenced yard. A call to my 20-something-year-old neighbor brought him over exclaiming, “I love to kill things!” and recounting all his other recent kills. He gleefully shot the snake. I felt sick, but I had heard many first-hand accounts of small dogs killed by rattlesnakes.

Is this apparent war with the wildlife necessary? I have considered that maybe killing and eating wildlife is a more basic and honest version of meat-eating than eating factory-farmed animals raised far away and killed by others. And I can empathize to some extent with killing wildlife to protect one’s own animals and even property. I moved here with the notion of respecting all other forms of life. But I have changed somewhat. I draw the line at biting insects, such as fire ants, fleas and ticks, all very abundant here. A few recent fire ant bites have convinced me. Also, I do not seem to be able to live peacefully with rattlesnakes if they come through the fence and threaten my dogs—even if the threat begins with the dogs approaching them.

But where does one draw the line? It all seems quite arbitrary.

## Seeking answers

I began to search for answers. Someone suggested I read Yale University professor Stephen Kellert’s research on American views of wildlife. I was delighted to find that he had validated my perceptions and had tried to explain some of them. When Kellert compared regional attitudes, he found that, “The South was characterized by the least interest and concern for animals, and the most utilitarian orientation.”

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

Rural residents consistently favor “utilization, subordination, and control of nature,” Kellert wrote. “They endorse peoples’ right to exploit and master nature. Urban or suburban residents support “nonconsumptive use and protection of wildlife.”

Kellert explained that many rural people have a deep affinity for the land and for animals, but tend to see these resources from the perspective of their utility, and with a familiarity that often takes their future welfare for granted. Urban people tend to be contrastingly romantic and simplistic in their view of nature, according to Kellert. They tend to see nature as a “pristine wilderness” that is spoiled by human interaction. They may often view mastering wild and/or living “resources” as “contemptible or irrelevant.”

“American society appears increasingly divided by the contrasting environmental values of urban and rural residents,” Kellert wrote. Kellert helped me come to a better understanding of the people around me. But I continued to feel disturbed by each new assault on animals and nature. For example, two

boys on 4-wheelers rode around with rifles, shooting birds to see who could kill the most in 15 minutes. This seemed to go beyond just holding a utilitarian view toward wildlife. Something about it seemed morally or spiritually wrong.

One day someone handed me a quote by Albert Schweitzer, a Nobel Peace Prize-winning philosopher, physician, theologian, and musician, who died at 90 in 1965.

“Until he extends the circle of compassion to all living things, man will not himself find peace,” Schweitzer had written.

I researched Schweitzer to see what else he said. I learned that after Schweitzer left Europe to build the Schweitzer Hospital at Lam-barene, Gabon, in equatorial Africa, he too felt thrown into an unknown culture, and felt obliged to grapple with the moral issues inherent in human-and-animal relationships.

Out of these struggles, Schweitzer articulated his “Reverence for Life” creed. He concluded that all life forms, from micro-organisms to humans possess the same will to live. Animals should only be killed, Schweitzer felt, under what he called “The law of necessity.”

“Whenever I injure any kind of life,” Schweitzer explained, “I must be quite certain that I never go beyond the unavoidable, not even in apparently insignificant things. The farmer who has mowed down a thousand flowers in his meadow in order to feed his cows must be careful on his way home not to strike the head off a single flower by the side of the road in idle amusement, for he thereby infringes the law of life.”

Schweitzer also wrote that, “Torture and killing can never become a noble and satisfying sport to us: let no one disturb us with talk about ‘noble sport.’”

Contemplating the complexity of deciding what to do about animals who may pose a serious threat to human interests, Schweitzer observed that, “To the man who is truly ethical, all life is sacred, including that which from the human point of view seems lower in the scale. He makes distinctions only as each case comes before him and under the pressure of necessity, as, for example, when it falls to him to decide which of two lives he must sacrifice to preserve the other. But all through this series of decisions he is conscious of acting on subjective grounds and arbitrarily, and knows that he bears the responsibility for the life which is sacrificed.”

Schweitzer declared that, “The thinking man must oppose all cruel customs no matter how deeply rooted in tradition and surrounded by a halo.”

Concluded Schweitzer, “Very little of the great cruelty shown by men can really be attributed to cruel instinct. Most of it comes from thoughtlessness or inherited habit. The roots of cruelty are not so much strong as widespread. But the time must come when inhumanity protected by custom and thoughtlessness will succumb before humanity championed by thought. Let us work that this time may come.”

Schweitzer clarified some of my confusion about the human-animal relationships of the new cul-



At the pond. (Sue Ellen Brown)

ture I landed in.

I may not agree with the killing that I continually witness here, but I am more able to empathize with my neighbors’ point of view. Killing animals that threaten their domestic animals may seem necessary to them, as they may be unaware of the nonlethal and nonviolent alternatives.

However, a bird-killing contest is clearly not necessary, and is an example of a cruel custom.

At times, I feel as if the moral of this story is that I shouldn’t be living here. I might be more at peace living among people with similar values. Yet turning my back on cruelty toward creatures that I love does not seem right either.

The view of animals as lower life forms to be used for human purposes is not limited to the American South. Indeed, I could have found it within an hour’s drive east or north of my former home in Philadelphia, in puppy-mill and pigeon-shoot country. The utilitarian view can be found in many variations just about anywhere in the world.

If Schweitzer was correct when he said that “Until he extends the circle of compassion to all living things, man will not himself find peace,” how can we work effectively

to make our world more compassionate?

Can beliefs and values concerning animals be changed through education or psychology? Compassion requires empathy toward other life forms. Can empathy be taught? And what can be done about cultural or religious beliefs that support a distinction between humans and animals? I do not have the answers to these questions. But if I continue to live here, I will be driven to seek them.

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[Sue Ellen Brown is a clinical psychologist in Hatchechubbee, Alabama.]

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**The Nomination Forms must be returned no later than 30 September 2002.**

(Madame Jeanne Marchig of Geneva, Switzerland, established the Marchig Animal Welfare Trust because of her deep concern for nature and animals and in memory of her late husband, the Italian painter Giannino Marchig. The worldwide aims of the Marchig Animal Welfare Trust are to protect animals and encourage practical work in preventing cruelty and alleviating suffering. The Trust is a registered charity, based in the United Kingdom.)



Sue Ellen Brown with her five dogs.

*ARI*

# Scots ban hunting with

**EDINBURG, Scotland**—After six-and-a-half hours of debate, including votes on 107 proposed amendments, the Scottish Parliament on February 13 gave final approval to the Protection of Wild Mammals Act, which seeks to ban hunting with dogs, 83-36 with five abstentions.

“There will not be another [pack] hunting season in Scotland,” exulted Tricia Marwick, a co-sponsor of the Act. “This is a momentous day for the Parliament.”

Agreed Les Ward, chair of the Scottish Campaign Against Hunting With Dogs, “It is a historic day. Scotland has led the way. It will send a signal to the world that Scotland is a civilised and modern country.”

Added Lord Watson of Invergowrie, who presented the first draft of the ban on hunting with dogs in 1999, “We are proud that Holyrood has become the first legislature to say that suffering in the name of human pleasure is unacceptable. The British House of Commons will follow this in due course, and it is an example of what the Scottish Parliament can do.”

A backbencher in 1999, Watson was warned that promoting a ban on hunting with dogs might end his political career. Instead, he is now Scottish minister for culture, tourism, and sport—a key ministry in a nation economically heavily dependent upon cultural *cachet* and tourist income, with the reputed birthplace of organized golf at St. Andrews the leading tourist attraction.

“The legislation will make it an offense to use dogs to hunt wild mammals, effectively ruling out mounted fox hunting, hare coursing, and fox-baiting, carrying a penalty of heavy fines or a six-month prison term,” summarized Hamish MacDonell, Scottish political editor for *The Scotsman*, of Edinburgh. “But the passing of the ban into law was marred by confusion about what it actually means. The groundbreaking vote was overshadowed by confusion and legal wrangles as pro-hunt campaigners warned that the fight was not over,” MacDonell wrote.

## Rights challenge

“The Scottish Countryside Alliance said it would challenge the legislation under the European Convention on Human Rights. Legal action will begin as soon as the Act receives Royal Assent, in about four weeks’ time,” reported Tom Peterkin, Scotland political correspondent for the London *Daily Telegraph*.

Scottish Countryside Alliance director Allan Murray told MacDonell that his organization plans to challenge the Protection of Wild Mammals Act under Article 1 of the Convention on Human Rights, which states that no one should be unjustly deprived of property and livelihood, and Article 8, which guarantees freedom of lifestyle.

Murray contended that a precedent for the case exists in the Fur Farming Bill expected to be passed imminently by the Scottish Parliament, which unlike the Protection of Wild Animals Act provides compensation to anyone put out of work.

However, that point in the Fur Farming Bill is moot—except possibly as a precedent for other legislation—since the last fur farm in Scotland went out of business in 1993. The purpose of the Fur Farming Bill is

to prevent English or Welsh fur farmers from relocating to Scotland when a recently adopted British ban on fur farming takes effect in 2004.

An ironic twist, in view of the upper crust image cultivated by fox hunters, is that another grounds for appeal against the Protection of Wild Mammals Act is reportedly that it does not allow homeless persons to hunt rabbits for their dinner, since they may not use dogs now and—having no fixed address—cannot obtain a license to use firearms.

Aberdeen University law professor Christopher Gane told Stephan Khan, Scotland editor for the London *Observer*, that the arguments to be made under Article 1 of the Convention on Human Rights seem to him, “Rather tenuous.”

As to Article 8, Gane said, it “would seem to me to largely protect people’s right with regard to sexual orientation. I’m not sure it could help protect people’s perceived right to dress up and charge about after foxes.”

But Paul Kelbie, Scotland correspondent for *The Independent*, indicated that the Duke of Buccleuch, host of the 176-year-old Buccleuch Hunt, saw a connection.

“Some people think adultery is barbaric,” the Duke fumed, “so will they make that a criminal offense as well, or anything else that offends their pious sensibilities?”

## What the ban does

The Protection of Wild Mammals Act is to take effect on August 1, unless delayed in some manner by judicial order.

Claimed Alex Fergusson, a Conservative pro-hunt Member of the Scottish Parliament, to MacDonell of *The Scotsman*, “There is severe doubt that this Act actually bans mounted fox hunts. It does not say you cannot be on horseback, it does not say you cannot wear a red coat, it does not say you cannot use a pack of hounds to do it.”

Added pro-hunt campaigner Clarissa Dickson Wright, “People will just go on hunting. I do not think the police will enforce it.”

Countered Phyllis Campbell-McRae, United Kingdom country director for the International Fund for Animal Welfare, “Even though the bill has been passed intact, with all wrecking amendments and loopholes removed, hunt supporters still cannot accept the will of the people and the Parliament, and are falsely contending that the bill will still allow mounted hunting.”

Most other observers suspect some significant loopholes remain.

Peterkin and Charles Clover of the *Daily Telegraph* on February 16 published a list of alleged loopholes described to them by Donald Findley, Q.C., a pro-hunting attorney.

According to Findley, as paraphrased by Peterkin and Clover, “Traditional foxhunting cannot continue but a hunt on horseback in which the fox is eventually shot is probably legal. Nothing in the Bill proscribes the use of horses or mounted followers in connection with pest control. As long as a hunt intends to shoot foxes flushed from cover, or if hounds pursue and kill the fox in the cover or just outside it, it could be argued in court that an offense was not committed.”

Findley identified allegedly contradictory language concerning the use of dogs to



Breeding red foxes to be hunted is to cease in Scotland. (Robert L. Harrison)

search for wild mammals.

“Dog walkers could be prosecuted if they let hunting dogs, such as lurchers, off lead in places they know to be populated with wild animals,” the *Daily Telegraph* said. But dogs may still be used to track and dispatch foxes wounded by gunfire. In addition, “One or more dogs may be used to flush a fox or mink from below ground” to be shot,” Peterkin and Clover reported.

“It is unclear whether the killing of a fox below ground by a terrier would constitute an offense, as this would be hard to classify as hunting,” they continued.

But allowing dogs to kill foxes underground is a succinct description of “cubbing,” the practice of training hounds by letting them to tear fox cubs to pieces in their dens—and presumably is therefore banned.

“The dispatch of an orphaned fox too young to survive would appear to be allowed by any means, provided it is killed by a single dog or is otherwise killed as humanely as possible,” the *Daily Telegraph* analysts claimed.

The Protection of Wild Mammals Act includes an exemption for the use of dogs to flush out wild mammals during the practice of falconry, but “requires that the flushed wild

mammal is shot or killed by a bird of prey,” Peterkin and Clover noted. “When birds such as goshawks are flown at hares, they often do not kill the hares, but instead hold them to the ground until dispatched by the falconer. This would constitute an offense,” Peterkin and Clover added.

As many as 150 pack hunters, many of them up from Britain for the day, displayed symbolic defiance of the Act by riding with the Buccleuch Hunt on the grounds of Floors Castle at Kelso on Valentine’s Day. Another 1,350 hunt supporters reportedly cheered them on—but no foxes were seen, said Kelbie of *The Independent*.

Wrote Kelbie, “It is estimated that the total number of mounted hunt members in Scotland is about 815.”

## Blair waffles on

Robin Cook, the British Leader of the Commons, refused to commit the Labor government headed by Tony Blair to any specific timetable for pursuing a British ban on hunting with dogs—which Blair promised to deliver both in 1996 and in 2001.

(continued on page 9)



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# Scots ban pack hunting

Each promise brought substantial contributions to the Labor campaign fund from anti-hunting organizations, but neither was followed up with an official government bill to end pack hunting.

Instead, Blair has procrastinated on the pretext of not wishing to delay the rest of the Labor legislative agenda in a protracted confrontation with the pro-hunting House of Lords. Blair could invoke the Parliament Act to override the House of Lords, but at risk of political retaliation.

In November 1997 the House of Commons supported a private member's bill



*The Scottish precedent may open the door a crack to kinder treatment of coyotes.*

seeking to outlaw the pursuit of foxes, stags, hares, and mink, 411-151, and in December 2000 the House of Commons supported an outright ban on hunting with dogs, 373-158, but neither bill advanced past the Lords, whose seats are hereditary and whose political role is largely symbolic yet still influential.

## Breeding foxes

As the Scottish fox hunting ban loomed and the British debate reignited, Paul Harris of *The Observer* reported on January 6 that farmers were claiming the national fox population doubled from about 500,000 to more than a million in 2001, when fox hunting was restricted to prevent the spread of hoof-and-mouth disease, and culls of more than six million animals on nearly 10,000 farms left buried carrion abundant.

On February 17, however, Harris revealed that, "Hunts across the country are breeding foxes in specially made dens to ensure an adequate supply of the animals, undermining claims that they are killed only in the name of pest control."

Harris described evidence presented by the League Against Cruel Sports that fox propagation was underway "on the territory of more than 50 hunts, including some of Britain's most prestigious."

The League believes more than 200 hunts are breeding foxes in all, but is still gathering evidence about the other 150.

Evidence of U.S. pack hunters artificially boosting fox and coyote populations for pursuit with hounds surfaced five days later,

# Hunter aims for French presidency

**PARIS**—Jean St. Josse, head of the Hunting, Fishing, and Nature Traditions Party, which holds six seats in the European Parliament, announced on February 4 that he will run for president of France in 2003.

St. Josse declared his intent to run three days after Socialist prime minister Lionel Jospin announced that his government will enforce a 1979 European Commission ruling that bird hunting season should not run longer than September through January. The French bird hunting season traditionally ran from July through February.

The then-1.5 million French hunters mustered enough political clout to delay

enforcement of the EC ruling for 23 years before the French State Council, the highest national court, declared in 2001 that noncompliance is not a legal option.

To win the French presidency, St. Josse will have to field a nationwide slate of candidates. The Hunting, Fishing, and Nature Traditions Party won 27% of the popular vote in the Somme region in the 1999 European Parliament race, but pulled just 7% of the national vote, and is believed to represent an aging and declining if still influential constituency.

There are currently about 300,000 active bird-shooters in France.

when the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources announced the arrests of 21 people from 11 counties for illegal possession of coyotes, who may not be kept in private captivity in South Carolina, and foxes, who may be kept only after the purchase of a \$100-per-year permit.

Eighteen South Carolinians hold permits to keep foxes for pursuit in enclosed chase pens, from which the foxes cannot escape.

The list of charges indicates that the arrestees were caught with 28 coyotes and eight foxes. The maximum penalty for possession of coyotes is a fine of \$425 apiece or up to 30 days in jail per violation. The maximum possession for illegally dealing in either coyotes or foxes is a fine of \$2,025 or up to 60 days in jail per violation.

## Uniting Ireland

The last bastion of pack hunting in Europe is likely to be Ireland, where hare-coursing—releasing captive hares in an enclosed area and sending hounds after them—is still a common pastime, nominally regulated by the Department of Agriculture. The Irish Council Against Cruel Sports on Valentine's Day released details of coursing events gleaned from the official regulatory reports over the past two years which demonstrate in the alleged regulators' own words "that clubs up and down the country are not only breaching their license conditions, but expecting" the inspectors "to turn a blind eye," a Council press release said.

In Northern Ireland, however, one of the few topics uniting the Protestant royalist political leader Ian Paisley and the Irish nationalist party Sinn Fein is an abhorrence of hare-coursing. Paisley and Sinn Fein have recently worked together to pass legislation to

## Events

**March 16-17:** *Sowing Seeds* humane ed. workshop, U.C. San Diego. Info: 207-667-1025; <www.compassionateliving.org>.

**March 20:** *Great American Meatout*. Info: FARM, 800-Meatout.

**March 22:** *A Planet Without Apes?* seminar, Seattle. Info: 206-526-0949.

**March 23-27:** *American Animal Hospital Assn.* conference, Boston. Info: 800-252-2242.

**April 3-6:** *Challenges of Animal Protection on Island Nations*, Miami. Info: <www.hsus.org/international/islandnations>.

**April 4-7:** *Florida Marine Mammal Health Conf.*, Gainesville. Info: <Larkin@mail.vetmed.ufl.edu>.

**April 7-8:** Farm Sanctuary Factory Farming Forum and Rally, Trenton, N.J. Info: www.farmsanctuary.org

**April 7-11:** *European Cetacean Society* conf. Liege, Belgium. Info: <t.jauniaux@ulg.ac.be>.

**April 12-14:** *TAOS Natl. Training Conf.*, Albuquerque. Info: 830-336-3000, or <taos@gvtc.com>.

**April 19-21:** *Intl. Symposium on Non-surgical Contraceptive Methods for Pet Population Control*, Atlanta. Info: <bakerhj@vetmed.auburn.edu>.

**April 20:** *Carolina Cat Conference*, Asheville, N.C. Info: 828-743-3558; <hsims@catman2.org>.

**April 21-23:** *Animal Care Conference 2002*, co-hosted by California Animal Control Directors Assn., CVMA, and State Humane Assn. of Calif., in Anaheim. Info: <www.AnimalCare-Conference.org>.

**April 25-27:** *Partnerships For Life 2002* conference, San Francisco. Info: 415-522-3569; <tracypore@sfsPCA.org>.

**April 26-28:** *No More Homeless Pets* conf, hosted by Best Friends, Chicago. Info: 435-644-2001, x129 <info@bestfriends.org>.

**April 28-30:** *Texas Fed. of Humane Societies* conf., New Braunfels. Info: POB 1346, Manchaca, TX 78652.

(continued on page 11)



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

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# Will the end of Spring bring change to the Humane Society of Indianapolis?

INDIANAPOLIS—Marsha Spring, 59, executive director of the Humane Society of Indianapolis since 1988, resigned on February 21, four days after *Indianapolis Star* reporters Bill Theobald and Bonnie Harris revealed that Spring had used credit cards and checks issued by the humane society to pay for “purchases from high-end women’s clothing stores, gas stations, a spa, and animal product suppliers, among others, including items bought during personal vacations on Florida’s Sanibel Island.”

Spring even used a humane society check to pay for reupholstering her dining room chairs in November 1996, Theobald and Harris reported.

Among the key sources interviewed by Theobald and Harris was Nancy Ogle Karn, the Humane Society of Indianapolis business manager from 1990 to 1997, who co-signed the check for the reupholstered chairs.

Spring, humane society board president Lucius Hamilton, and treasurer Monte Korte responded that Spring had promptly repaid the amounts of all the checks and charges in question, and that all of her actions were acceptable under ethical guidelines set by the board. Spring said she had Karn pay for the reupholstered chairs with a humane society check because they were mistakenly delivered to the humane society office while she was away. The check was among a stash of signed blank checks that she kept in a safe, Spring and Karn agreed.

However, attorney Marilyn Moores, heading the Indianapolis city task force on animal care and control, told Theobald and Harris that the use of the credit cards and checks for personal purchases could be seen as loans made in violation of Indiana state law, which does not allow charities to lend money to officers and staff. Nonprofit law experts consulted by Theobald, Harris, and **ANIMAL PEOPLE** agreed without exception that even if the transactions were completely legal and all of the money was promptly repaid, they were still bad practice for any institution which relies upon public trust.

Spring also “bid \$875 and won a Disney World trip” and “bid \$550 and won a Persian rug valued at \$881” at auctions of donated items held to benefit the humane society, Theobald and Harris reported. Standard nonprofit ethics usually do not allow executives and board members to win prizes donated to their organizations, especially not with bids of less than market value.

## Resisted low-cost fix

Spring “was paid about \$82,000 in 2001,” Theobald and Harris wrote, up sharply from the \$62,400 she received in 1999, according to the most recent available Humane Society of Indianapolis filing of IRS Form 990.

As executive director, Spring presided over extensive expansion and modernization of the humane society facilities, and built financial reserves of about \$6.6 million, more than two and a half times the size of the organization’s annual budget. Under Spring, the humane society also took over management of the Indianapolis pound. But Spring adamantly resisted adding high-volume, low-cost dog and cat sterilization to the humane society repertoire of services.

“We don’t have the funds to start such a clinic,” Spring insisted.

Criticized by Zionsville emergency room physician Scott Robinson, M.D., for slow progress—or none—in reducing shelter killing of homeless dogs and cats, Spring published newspaper ads claiming a 90% adoption rate, and later mailed appeals claiming a 99% adoption rate. When Robinson challenged her claim, she admitted that she was referring only to the rate of adoption among the relative handful of dogs and cats offered for adoption.

Overall, the Humane Society of

Indianapolis was and is killing about 70% of all dogs and cats received. Most are never put up for adoption. The Humane Society of Indianapolis and other shelters in the city killed 26.8 animals per 1,000 human residents in 1998, about 15% more than the Indiana statewide average.

Robinson opened the Foundation Against Companion Animal Euthanasia high-volume, low-cost dog and cat sterilization clinic a year later. Since then, the Indianapolis toll has fallen to the state average of 22.7 animals per 1,000 human residents, but still lags 26% behind the U.S. norm.

Yet until Theobald and Harris began intense coverage of animal care and control in Indianapolis in mid-2001, however, Spring and the Humane Society of Indianapolis board showed little interest in changing their approach to achieve improvement.

For their efforts in 2001, Theobald and Harris on February 19 won the George Polk Journalism Award for metropolitan reporting—making them apparently the first reporters ever to win major national honors for animal care-and-control coverage.

The George Polk award is presented annually by Long Island University in honor of a CBS reporter who was kidnapped and killed in 1949 while covering civil strife between Communists and monarchists in Greece. The incident somewhat paralleled the recent murder in Pakistan of *Wall Street Journal* correspondent Daniel Pearl.

Theobald, Harris, ABC producer Lisa Lubin, *Cat Fancy* contributing editor Susan Easterly, and **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton are to present a panel discussion about animal issues and the news media on April 28 at the No More Homeless Pets conference in Chicago. (*See ad below.*)

## Other alleged misuse

The Spring case echoed ongoing investigations involving animal control departments and humane societies in several other cities:

- Plano, Texas, on February 6 notified city animal services manager Peggy Richman that she was to be dismissed for “unlawful endorsement of city checks and misuse of the city credit card,” allegedly documented by “credit card statements showing repeated misuse of the card for many personal items, including but not limited to boots, clothes, household items, sporting goods, vehicle equipment, and a kitchen appliance.”

Many such items might be legitimate needs of an animal shelter, but receipts substituted for the originals suggested otherwise, reported *Plano Star Courier* staff writer Johanna M. Brewer. For example, Richman allegedly submitted a receipt showing that she spent \$417.82 on August 23, 2001, for a dog trap purchased from Bass Pro Shops.

“A fax sent to the city by Bass Pro Shops shows a total of \$417.82 charged to the city’s charge card for ‘snakeskin boots’ and a high performance bow-and-arrow set,” Brewer wrote.

“Charges have yet to be filed in the case,” Brewer continued. “Richman, a 15-year animal services supervisor in Arlington and Lewisville [Texas], before joining Plano, said she is innocent of suspicions raised by the officials who fired her.”

- A criminal charge of theft was filed on February 11 against Laura L. Smith, 64, of Riverside, New Jersey, treasurer of the Burlington County SPCA from 1993 until 1999. Associated Press reported that Smith was charged with taking money without proper authorization, “to pay herself a salary and bonuses, as well as to pay her auto insurance and telephone bills.”

The Smith case was among several under scrutiny by the New Jersey State Commission of Investigation, as described by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in May 2001.

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## Home 4 the Holidays places 76,000+

**SAN DIEGO**—More than 450 animal shelters in four nations combined efforts to send more than 76,000 dogs and cats “Home 4 the Holidays.” Hala Ali Aryan of the *San Diego Union-Tribune* reported on January 20. The seven-week joint promotion ran from November 13, 2001, to January 6, 2002.

Founded in 1999 by Mike Arms of the Helen Woodward Animal Center in Rancho Santa Fe, California, “Home 4 the Holidays” debuted as a 14-shelter local program. It went global in 2001 with the help of advertising

in **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. In 30 years of adoption promotion and counseling, at the American SPCA and North Shore Animal League America before becoming executive director of the Helen Woodward Center, Arms has supervised more than half a million adoptions, and collaborative events he helped to initiate, including the spring “Pet Adoptathon” coordinated by North Shore, have placed several hundred thousand more animals.

The Woodward Center broke its own record for adoptions in a month by placing 145 pets in December 2001.



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# Korean activists remind that it's about cats,

**DAEGU, South Korea**—"Please ask our President to make a strong law banning dog *and cat meat*," Korea Animal Protection Society founder Sunnan Kum begged U.S. President George W. Bush in an open letter on the eve of his February 20-21 visit to South Korea.

Sunnan Kum knew there was little chance that her letter would reach Bush—but she has learned to try to leave no Bush unshaken in her lifelong struggle against the customs of torturing dogs to death to get adrenalin-soaked meat with reputed aphrodisiacal qualities for men, and boiling cats alive to make a tonic for aging women.

Sunnan Kum also knew that Bush, though fond of dogs, is reputedly really a cat-man, whose black kitty India is believed to be his favorite pet. If she could get him to speak up for Korean cats as well as dogs, she hoped, perhaps the world would at last notice that the struggle in Korea is about cats, too.

KAPS shelters just as many cats as dogs, maybe more—and the second Korean activist group that Sunnan Kum founded is the Cat Lovers Society.

Perhaps cats are unmentioned amid the rising global furor over Korean dog-eating as the World Cup of soccer approaches, with half the games to be played in Korea in June, because scared cats strive to be invisible.

Or perhaps cats are ignored because

cats boiled into broth are less easily displayed on TV than dog corpses with their hair singed off, lying atop cages of dispirited living dogs.

Maybe it is just that the numbers of cats consumed in Korea are not officially counted, but are believed to be in the tens of thousands per year, whereas dog consumption is in the low millions.

Or maybe it all has to do with the testosterone-and-adrenalin-stoked rage of the mostly middle-aged and elderly men who for centuries have held all the economic, political, and social power in Korea, traditionally an intensely patriarchal and oligarchic society, and are now sputtering beside themselves that Korean women like Sunnan Kum, her daughter Sueyoun Cho, and her sister Kyenan Kum, founder of International Aid for Korean Animals, have put them on the defensive.

The dog-meat-addicted powerholders of South Korea are doing their desperate best these days to pretend that concern for dogs and cats is just a racist plot of foreign devils. Newspaper editorialists and talk-show commentators are taking utmost advantage of calls for a boycott of all things Korean uttered by actress-turned-activist Brigitte Bardot of France, and crude jokes about dog-eating told by *Tonight Show* host Jay Leno.

But the grossest part of the cultural insensitivity shown by Bardot and Leno is not that they have denounced and mocked dog-eat-

ing. Rather, it is that they seem to have not recognized that more than nine Koreans out of 10 do not eat either dogs or cats.

As Sueyoun Cho tried to explain in a recent unpublished letter to the *London Times*, "Some Koreans have eaten dogs in some parts of our country, and at some times in our history, but dogs have never been eaten by the majority of Koreans, as Korea was for a long time a Buddhist vegetarian country, and still many people believe in Buddhism," although the vegetarian tradition long since waned.

"A few traces in our history and continuing practice by selfish and heartless people do not make dog consumption our culture. Korean traditional food is simple and honest," Sueyoun Cho continued. "There is no disguising it with false colors or smells, and most of all, there is no deliberate cruelty to animals in Korean traditional food. If we look at the names of traditional Korean dishes, most are called by their main ingredients. Dog-meat, however, is called by euphemistic names such as 'Four-season stew,' 'Nutrition stew,' 'Body-healing stew,' and so forth, which sound more like the inventions of advertising. Herbs are used to erase the smell of dog, again very unlike traditional Korean cookery."

To most Koreans, Sueyoun Cho explained, being accused of dog-eating is offensive not because it is part of their traditional culture, but because it is not.



*Sunnan and Kyenan Kum, front, with a fellow Korean cat-lover. (Kim Bartlett)*

Dog-eating has not been abolished—yet—because it was introduced by ruthless and powerful men, who subjugated and exploited everyone else, ate dogs as a symbol of status and passed the habit on to their heirs.

"Foreign criticism of dog meat is blasphemy," opposition politician Kim Hong-shin insisted to Damien McElroy of the *London Telegraph*—who was among the few reporters describing the campaign in Korea to mention cats as well as dogs. Kim Hong-shin did not seem to convince him.

The several dozen opponents of dog-and-cat-eating who reportedly burned Kim Hong-shin in effigy at a downtown Seoul park on January 26 were all Korean—and they called Kim Hong-shin the blasphemer.

## Events (from page 7)

**May 17-22:** *Enhancing Your Relationship & Communication With Animals*, St. John's Retreat Center, Montgomery Center, Texas. Info: 936-597-5757.

**May 18:** *Veggie Pride* demonstration, Paris. Info: <www.veggiepride.free.fr/>.

**June 1-2:** *Pig Care Weekend Workshop*, Charles Town, West Va., hosted by PIGS, A Sanctuary. Info: 304-262-0080 or <pig-sanct@aol.com>.

**June 13-15:** *National Animal Control Association* conference, Kansas City, Mo. Info: 1-800-828-6474.

**June 28-July 3:** *Animal Rights 2002* conf., McLean, Virginia. Info: <www.animalrights2002.org>.

**July 8-14:** *World Vegetarian Congress*, Edinburgh, Scotland, hosted by Veg. Soc. of the U.K. Info: 44-161-925-2000; <www.veg-soc.org/-congress>.

**August 3-17:** *Vegan Camp*, Cumbria, U.K. Info: <www.vegancamp.org>.

**August 8-11:** *Compassion-Fest 2002*, Cincinnati and Las Vegas. Info: 877-395-5268; <www.compassion-fest.org>.

**August 22-25:** *Conf. on Homeless Animal Management and Policy*, Reno. Info: <www.CHAMPconference.org>; 516-883-7767; fax 516-944-5035.

**Sept. 27-28:** *Critteraid Conf.*, Penticon, British Columbia, Canada. Info: <catbuddy@quadrant.net>.

**October 18-21:** *National Institute for Animal Advocacy* political training course. Info: 203-453-6590; <jlewin@igc.org>.

**November 13-15:** *International Companion Animal Welfare Conference*, Prague, Czech Republic. Info: <www.icawc.org>.

**Nov. 17-20:** *Carnivores: From the Mountains to the Sea*, hosted by Defenders of Wildlife in Monterey, Calif. Info: 202-789-2844, x315.

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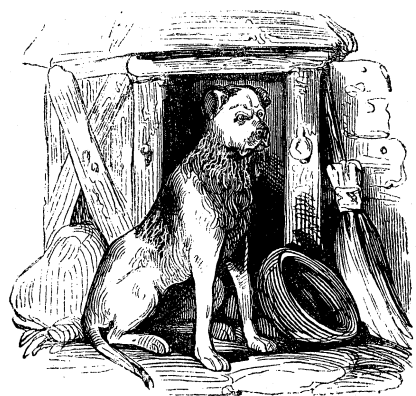
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- A March 2002 kick-off that's guaranteed to heat things up





# The Watchdog

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

## Biologists in “missing lynx” uproar didn’t think they saw a puddy tat

**OLYMPIA, Washington**—A two-month national furor about alleged falsification of evidence by seven field biologists studying lynx range apparently started because several of the biologists did not believe a feral domestic cat could survive in the Gifford Pinchot and Wenatchee National Forests.

Almost any experienced feral cat rescuer could have told them that feral domestic cats thrive wherever they find small mammals or birds to hunt and adequate cover, from the equator to inside the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.

But instead of considering the range and habits of feral cats, reported independent investigator Stephanie Lynch of Portland, after probing the case for the Forest Service, the seven biologists allegedly conspired to test the accuracy of DNA testing done for the lynx study by the Carnivore Conservation Genetics Laboratory at the University of Montana. They submitted six samples of hairs from captive lynx to the lab to see if the staff could recognize lynx hair when they saw it.

Sure enough; the lab staff could and did.

“The biologists who submitted the false samples were from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,” wrote Spokane *Spokesman-Review* staff writer Dan Hansen. “They were ‘counseled’ and removed from future lynx studies. The federal agencies have refused to identify them; their names are blacked out of the 2001 investigative report [by Lynch] obtained by the *Spokesman-Review*.”

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife biologist Jeff “Bernie” Bernatowicz, Lynch found, had been burned in 1998 by DNA identification errors made by a different lab. In that case the lab reported identifying hairs from lynx among fur samples gathered from scent pads throughout the Cascades range. “Flavored” with beaver castoreum and catnip oil, the pads collect hairs from any animal who rubs against their slightly sticky surface.

Skeptical that so many lynx turned up in DNA sampling when none were ever seen, reported as trapped, or roadkilled, Bernatowicz tested the lab by submitting fur gathered from a lynx who belonged to a fur farm.

“I didn’t trust the results, so I wasn’t going to tell them I was sending in a blind sample,” Bernatowicz told *Seattle Times* staff reporter Lynda V. Mapes. He was apparently scolded by his supervisor, but colleagues were doing the same thing.

In 1999, Hansen wrote, “Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife biologist Tom McCall submitted three samples from a stuffed bobcat called ‘old Henry.’” McCall said that the samples had come from the Wenatchee National Forest.

McCall reportedly claimed that he had submitted the samples from “old Henry” at the suggestion of his boss, biologist John Musser. But Musser did not acknowledge his role.

By the time the most recent case was

exposed by news media, in mid-December 2001, the use of planted control samples to test the laboratories was close to a common procedure along the western fringe of the habitat of lynx, officially recognized as an endangered species since 2000. The control samples had the effect of preventing incorrectly identified hair specimens from possibly becoming the basis for federal decisions to protect “lynx habitat” where no lynx actually existed.

Although more than 500 researchers have collected hairs from scent pads for study since 1998, none yet have found lynx where lynx were not known to be. The only known lynx habitat in either Washington or Oregon remains the Okanogan National Forest.

None of that stopped an explosion from prominent wise-users, including Interior Secretary Gale Norton, House Resources Committee chair James Hansen (R-Utah), House forests subcommittee chair Scott McInnis (R-Colorado), and Richard Pombo (R-California), a longtime vehement critic of the Endangered Species Act. Allegations were made that some of the biologists may have tried to plant evidence of lynx to prevent logging and/or use of recreational vehicles.

Responded Lea Mitchell, director of the Washington chapter of Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility, “The only conspiracy and fraud being committed here is that of special interests trying to take down the ESA and the public employees who work on it.”

## More “Loki” elephant case

**NEW DELHI**—A three-judge panel from the Supreme Court of India on February 12 directed the Tamil Nadu forest department to allow James Mahoney, DVM, to resume treating a tuskless bull elephant on behalf of the India Project for Animals and Nature. Mahoney had begun regular visits to the elephant in January, but was later barred by forest department officials.

Known to IPAN donors as “Loki,” but called either Murthy or Makhna in Tamil Nadu, the elephant was captured in July 1998, after killing 18 people in a series of rampages. He is believed to be an ex-logging elephant who also killed 18 people in earlier incidents.

Alleging that the elephant was abused first in capture and later at the Tamil Nadu forest department elephant camp at the Mudhumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, where he has been kept ever since, IPAN founder Deanna Krantz has been seeking custody of him ever since.

Her claims that the elephant was abused have been refuted, however, by repeated investigations by the Animal Welfare Board of India, Blue Cross of India, and People For Animals.

In December 2001 the Madras High Court was asked to consider transferring the elephant to the Anna Arignar Zoo, near Chennai.

## Supreme Court of Canada rules for seals

**OTTAWA**—The Supreme Court of Canada ruled 9-0 on February 22 that the authority of the federal government “to preserve the economic viability of not only the seal fishery, but the Canadian fisheries in general” gives Ottawa the constitutional right to ban the sale of whitecoated harp seal and bluebacked hooded seal pup pelts—as has been done since the 1995 resumption of offshore commercial sealing, to protect the public image of the hunt. The verdict allows Ottawa to resume

prosecuting 101 sealers for allegedly killing seal pups in 1996. About 25,000 pelts were seized from them. Funded by the Fish, Food and Allied Workers’ Union, sealer Ford Ward, of La Scie, Newfoundland, challenged the federal right to pursue the case.

The current sealing quotas are 275,000 for adult harp seals and 10,000 for adult hooded seals—but only 91,000 seals were killed in 2001, as pelt prices collapsed years ago and Viagra cut into Asian demand for seal penises.

## Animal charities make post-9/11 cuts

The impact of the post-September 11 U.S. economic slide continues to be felt throughout the animal-related nonprofit world. Support of hands-on humane work appeared to recover by Christmas 2001, as donors realized that animals needed to be housed and fed, but most advocacy projects continue to struggle.

“Fewer than 20 people sent contributions following the mailing of the Fall 2001 issue,” wrote *Greyhound Network News* editor Joan Eidinger, who produces globally comprehensive coverage of greyhound advocacy as a volunteer, on a printing and mailing budget of just \$2,000 per edition. Eidinger said her Winter 2001/2002 edition appeared on schedule through the “last-minute fundraising efforts” of New Jersey greyhound advocate Sheila Havens. [Contact Greyhound Network News c/o P.O. Box 44272, Phoenix, AZ 85064; <[www.greyhoundnetworknews.org](http://www.greyhoundnetworknews.org)>.]

Financial industry layoffs disproportionately affecting women were an obvious factor in depressing support of animal-related charities, since the animal protection donor base is more than 80% female and more than 70% make their gifts from personal income.

The ENRON collapse also hit animal protection hard because energy stocks have long been favored by “cruelty-free” investment funds.

Stock losses meant in addition that some private foundations whose grants are normally made from portfolio profits were forced to either suspend grantmaking or give away principle. The deceased donors whose bequests formed the foundations might have favored using principle, but foundation trustees conventionally regard spending principle on programs as bad money management.

“This is as difficult a moment for animal groups as I have seen,” Becker College dean Franklin Loew told Vicki Croke of the *Boston Globe*, from his perspective as a member of many organizations’ boards. “Make no mistake about it: fundraising considerations rule in times like these.”

Some of the wealthiest animal-related nonprofits made the deepest cuts. The San Diego Zoo offered early retirement to employees age 50 and over, hoping to eliminate more than 200 full-

time jobs—a 10% staff reduction—without imposing layoffs.

The International Fund for Animal Welfare axed numerous non-core programs, including support of a cockatoo sanctuary in Australia and of the *Monachus Guardian*, an electronic bulletin about Mediterranean and Hawaiian monk seals—the highly endangered last remnants of the oldest living seal family.

Cutting back sharply for the second time in less than a year, the San Francisco SPCA axed 12 positions and reduced 17 others to part-time.

The Scottish Wildlife Trust laid off 15 of 120 fulltime staff members just before Christmas, to trim costs by more than £100,000 a month. Ironically, the major program of the Trust since 1987 has been fielding 24 “training teams” to supervise unemployed people in doing upkeep at 126 nature reserves.

The most prominent post-9/11 casualty, however, may have been Earth Sanctuaries, a 10-site eco-tourism venture founded in 2000 on a for-profit basis by Australian endangered species advocate John Wamsley.

Failure to cultivate a warm-and-fuzzy public image was part of the problem, apparently. Wamsley is at least as well-known for his catskin cap, boasting of killing his neighbor’s cat at age 10, and outspoken denunciations of all feral wildlife, as for his sometimes disputed success at breeding rare marsupials. The 10 Earth Sanctuaries consisted of tracts of native habitat closely guarded against non-native human intrusion except paying guests, and even guests were excluded from six of the sites.

Earth Sanctuaries debuted by offering shares at \$2.50 (Australian dollars) apiece. About 7,000 people bought shares, but after 18 months the shares were worth just 16¢ apiece. Wamsley resigned as managing director in February 2002. The sanctuaries, valued at \$20 million, were put up for sale.

Analysts of the failure suggested that Earth Sanctuaries might have succeeded as a nonprofit, but Wamsley also takes a dim view of alleged bunny-huggers whose “millions of attempts to save endangered species” are “tokenist nonsense,” he says, because image concerns keep them from eradicating non-native species as ruthlessly as he favors.

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HEARTS UNITED FOR ANIMALS

## Helms cuts rats, mice, birds out of AWA (from page 1)

Democrats the Senate majority, and passed the chair of the Senate agriculture appropriations subcommittee to Herb Kohl (D-Wisconsin).

Kohl signaled reluctance to make substantial changes to the AWA, which has evolved in bits and pieces from the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966.

The first major amendments, adopted in 1970, extended the coverage of the Act to all "warm-blooded animals...used or intended for use, for research, testing, experimentation or exhibition purposes."

That language remained intact in the 1976 and 1985 amendments that established the AWA in present form. If followed to the letter, it would increase the number of federally inspected laboratories from the present 1,200 to more than 2,000.

### Shelters & labs

**The Inland Valley Humane Society**, of Pomona, California, has ceased supplying dogs and cats to veterinary technician training programs at **Mount San Antonio College**, after 30 years, and to **Cal Poly Pomona**, after four years, executive director **Bill Harford** confirmed in mid-February 2002 to *Los Angeles Times* reporter **Danielle Samnigo**. Harford blamed criticism from PETA for ending the arrangements, which he said often led to the animals finding homes with the vet tech trainees—a contention PETA disputes.

*Washington Post* staff writer **Avram Goldstein** disclosed on January 28 that until Washington D.C. animal control chief **Peggy Keller** found out about the practice and halted it in March 2001, the **Washington Humane Society** had routinely loaned impounded animals to the **Friendship Hospital for Animals** for use as blood donors—"maybe 3-5 per year," said WHS interim executive director **Jim Monsma**, filling in for **Mary Healy**, who resigned after nine years in mid-2001. Monsma said that although WHS kills about 70% of the 14,000 animals it receives each year, the donor animals were guaranteed homes.

However, Congress left writing the AWA enforcement regulations to the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. USDA-APHIS then evaded responsibility for handling the increased workload by excluding rats, mice, and birds from the regulatory definition of "warm-blooded animals."

A series of lawsuits against the exclusion followed, but the USDA and the research industry repeatedly won rulings that animal welfare groups and concerned individuals had no legal standing to bring their cases. This obstacle was overturned in September 1998 by the U.S. Court of Appeals, in a verdict later upheld without comment by the U.S. Supreme Court. The ruling, in a case brought by Long Island activist Marc Jurnove and the Animal Legal Defense Fund, pertained to the care of a now deceased chimpanzee at the Long Island Game Farm, but compelled the USDA to settle the case brought by the Alternatives Research and Development Foundation because it erased the USDA defense for not enforcing the 1970 AWA language.

Only Congressional amendment of the AWA could now continue to exclude rats, mice, and birds from coverage. But that is exactly what the Helms amendment appears almost certain to achieve. Conference committees rarely drop legislative concepts which both the House and the Senate have endorsed in principle, and the only anticipated reason why President Bush might veto the Farm Bill would be budgetary. The Senate version allocates \$45 billion to USDA programs over the next five years; the House version allocates only \$38 billion. The Helms amendment was presented as a cost-cutting measure.

### Downer bill

Downed livestock took a kick to the ribs, in the view of Humane Farming Association founder Brad Miller, from another Farm Bill floor amendment approved by the Senate on February 13, which incorporated into the Farm Bill some language from the "downer bill" that was inserted into the House version of the Farm Bill in late 2001 by Representatives Gary Ackerman (D-New

York) and Amo Houghton (R-New York).

According to the HSUS bill summary, "This provision, championed in the Senate by Patrick Leahy (D-Vermont) and Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii), mandates humane euthanasia of animals too weak from sickness or injury to stand or walk at stockyards, auctions, and other intermediate livestock markets."

Miller, however, has pointed out since October 2001 that between originating as HR 1421, by Ackerman, and inclusion in the House version of the Farm Bill, the "downer bill" language was amended to exclude any case "in which nonambulatory livestock receive veterinary care intended to render the livestock ambulatory," whether or not the "intended" treatment is successful.

"Never does the unspecified 'care' need to be effective in relieving pain and suffering," Miller explains. "It need only be 'intended' to get the animals walking. Even if the 'care' has no effect whatever, it is perfectly acceptable according to this language to ignore the animals' excruciating pain, load them onto trucks, and send them off to a slaughterhouse for even more abuse."

In addition, all penalties for violating the "downer bill" were removed.

In effect, as passed now by both the House and Senate, the "downer" language allows the meat industry to continue doing exactly what it now does.

Although still touted as a victory by HSUS and Farm Sanctuary, the amended form of the "downer bill" was opposed at least from November 2001 by most other organizations working on farm animal issues, including the Animal Protection Institute, the Animal Welfare Institute, Defending Farm Animals, Friends of Animals, In Defense of Animals, Pigs: A Sanctuary, and United Poultry Concerns, among many others.

The major positive aspect of the "downer" language is that it appears to establish in principle that injured and ill livestock should not be mistreated. In theory it could be strengthened later by amendment. But that was also said about the Humane Slaughter Act. Introduced in 1954, the act was passed in 1958 after sections about animal handling and care were deleted. Much of the deleted language was restored in 1978, 20 years later. However, changes in the USDA inspection system have left it virtually unenforced during the past decade-plus.

The Senate version of the 2002 Farm Bill acknowledged this by including a nonbinding resolution asking the USDA to resume enforcing the Humane Slaughter Act. The resolution was introduced by Senator Robert Byrd (R-West Virginia), who—like Helms—is to retire in January 2003, and is the last member of the Senate who voted for the Humane Slaughter Act in 1958.

### Cocks, bears

Also in both the House and Senate versions of the Farm Bill is an Animal Welfare Act amendment to close a 1976 clause allowing the interstate shipment of gamecocks. As adopted, the amendment prohibits interstate shipments of either birds or dogs for any kind of fighting. It was introduced in the House by Earl Blumenauer (D-Oregon), who reintroduced it and pushed it through in October 2001, after his first attempt failed on a voice vote, and was introduced in the Senate by Wayne Allard, DVM (R-Colorado) and Senate Agriculture Committee chair Tom Harkin (D-Iowa).

Passed in the Senate ver-

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sion of the Farm Bill, with a House version pending, was language from the Bear Protection Act, introduced again by Senator Mitch McConnell (R-Kentucky) after a version introduced in the 106th Congress cleared the Senate but died in the House when then-Resources Committee chair Don Young (R-Alaska) refused to bring it up for a vote. The Bear Protection Act would ban the import, export, and sale in any form of bear gall bladders, bile, and viscera. The House version, introduced by Elton Gallegly (R-California), has 186 co-sponsors—still 31 votes short of passage if taken to the floor, but perhaps close enough to be squeezed into the final Farm Bill.

Likewise passed in the Senate version of the Farm Bill, with a House version pending, was language from the Puppy Protection Act, introduced by Senators Rick Santorum (R-Pennsylvania) and Richard Durbin (D-Illinois).

As summarized by Representative Mike Doyle (D-Pennsylvania), this language would "expand regulatory authority over puppy breeding facilities and create a 'three strikes and you're out' policy for repeat violators of basic care standards. Additionally, it requires a waiting and recovery period between litters, and mandates that puppies must be socialized with other dogs and people." The House version, introduced by Representatives Ed Whitfield (R-Kentucky) and Sam Farr (D-California) has 135 co-sponsors, and will probably need much more support to be included in the reconciled Farm Bill.

Another last-minute amendment to the Senate version of the Farm Bill added by voice vote was a requirement that the USDA and U.S. Agency for International Development must report to Congress by January 2004 on the cost and logistics of sending live U.S.-raised lambs to Afghanistan as food and agricultural aid. Introduced by Senator Mike Enzi (R-Wyoming), this proposal has not yet been made to the House, but might win support from western Republicans as part of the inevitable series of trade-offs that will occur as conference committee members try to shepherd special benefits to their constituents

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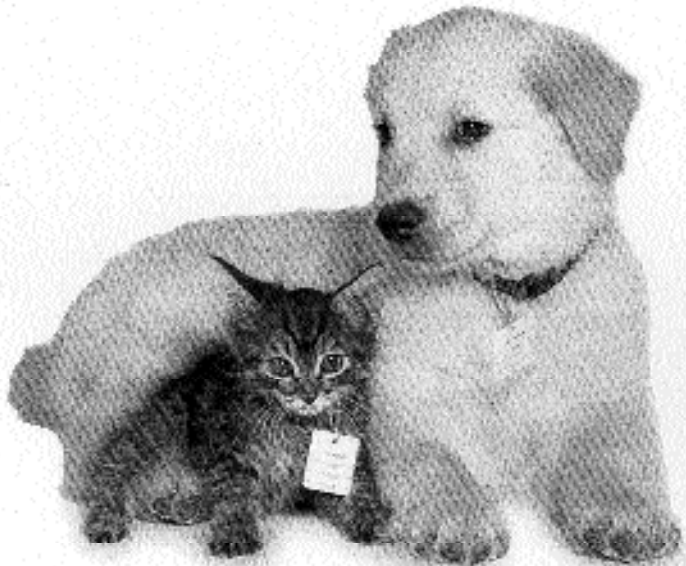
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## Dog & cat licensing compliance, costs, and effects

Regulations of any kind seldom succeed unless a large majority of the people or institutions to be regulated are already voluntarily in compliance or willing to become compliant with relatively little nudging at the time that the regulations start to be enforced. If more than a small percentage object to a regulation enough to become scofflaws, the enforcement burden becomes overwhelming, and the regulation eventually tends to be ignored or repealed.

Data gleaned from the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** files about dog and cat licensing indicates that it follows the trend. Because compliance with pet licensing tends to be less than a third of the 90% compliance rate that is usually the minimum needed for regulations to be within the reach of effective routine enforcement, there is no demonstrable relationship between the rates of licensing compliance claimed by animal control agencies in eight representative cities whose data **ANIMAL PEOPLE** examined and their rates of dog and cat killing per 1,000 human residents:

Dog/cat licensing rates		Killed/1,000
Tucson	57%	42.9
Chicago	25%	18.2
Philadelphia	25%	19.7
Seattle	25%	11.2
San Francisco	15%	2.6
Salt Lake City	13%	9.9
Fort Worth	10%	32.1
Milwaukee	10%	10.5
U.S. average	28%	16.8

There is a demonstrable relationship between compliance and the cost of a license. The lowest license fees, on average, are charged in the Northeast, including the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and these states do appear to have the highest rates of licensing compliance. The next lowest fees are charged in the Midwest, with the next highest rates of compliance. The highest fees are charged in the West, whose compliance rate is only two-thirds of the rate in the Northeast.

However, contrary to the findings of single-city surveys done mostly in the 1970s and 1980s, before the majority of owned dogs and cats in the U.S. were sterilized, charging markedly higher fees to license unaltered animals appears to create a disincentive to licensing more than to encourage more people to get their pets fixed.

The lowest differential between the average cost of licensing intact versus altered dogs is in the Northeast, which as well as having the highest rate of licensing compliance also has a shelter killing rate of approximately half the national average.

The widest differential is in the West, where shelter killing rates range from some of the lowest in the U.S., along the West Coast, to some of the highest, in the Southwest. The next widest differential is in the South, with the lowest licensing compliance and shelter killing rates tending to run between two and three times the U.S. norm.

The Midwest, with a relatively low licensing differential and relatively high compliance, has shelter killing rates which mostly cluster just above the U.S. norms.

West	Midwest	Northeast	South
<b>Dog licence, intact:</b>			
\$28.21	\$11.72	\$9.72	\$17.86
<b>Dog licence, altered:</b>			
\$10.50	\$4.70	\$4.58	\$5.93
<b>Dog licensing compliance:</b>			
24%	28%	32%	10%

The dog licensing sample size per region was in the low dozens, roughly proportionate to human population distribution, and appeared to be representative of both urban and rural areas.

Cat licensing is still so rare and compliance so low that the data is inherently suspect, coming from only about 25% as many jurisdictions as the dog licensing data.

Nonetheless, it seems to follow the same general pattern—except that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was unable to identify any jurisdiction in the Southern states which has tried to license cats.

West	Midwest	Northeast	South
<b>Cat license, intact:</b>			
\$20.00	\$9.67	\$8.20	n/a
<b>Cat license, altered:</b>			
\$7.00	\$7.00	\$4.60	n/a
<b>Cat licensing compliance:</b>			
15%	2%	n/a	n/a

The oldest regulatory approach to pet overpopulation, directed at preventing public nuisances rather than at preventing animal suffering, was to limit the number of dogs and/or cats per home. This approach has recently been dusted off and pushed again here and there as a purported defense against backyard breeders and animal hoarders.

There is no evidence that it has ever worked, or will work, since enforcing pet limits is as difficult as enforcing licensing.

However, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was able to identify the thresholds at which all but a few dog and cat keepers would comply with pet limits. The table below shows at left the percentages of pet keepers who keep common numbers of animals, and shows at right the percentages of animal control ordinances that set limits at each number.

Limits restricting the number of dogs per household to four or fewer, and the number of cats per household to six or fewer, would appear to start out with high enough compliance that effective enforcement might be possible, at least in theory.

Dogs/household	Limits allow
62% / one	2% / one
25% / two	26% / two
7% / three	35% / three
6% / four+	20% / four
	4% / five
	4% / six
Cats/household	Limits allow
48% / one	n/a
28% / two	19% / two
11% / three	38% / three
13% / four+	24% / four
	8% / five
	5% / six

## Baja Animal Sanctuary is blown away by storm

**ROSARITO, Mexico**—"The Baja Animal Sanctuary [as described in the June 1999 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**] is virtually gone, gone, gone," founder Sunny Benedict told volunteers and donors in a February 11 letter distributed by volunteer Maureen Quinn.

"The same horrible Santa Ana winds that created the canyon fires in the vicinity of Fallbrook, California," causing evacuations of people and animals, "came through Rosarito," Benedict explained. "All of the fencing, tarpaulins for shade, dog houses, aluminum roofing, and even the roof on the house are gone. And there was nothing we could do but watch.

"The storage shed that housed our washer and dryer is in pieces," Benedict said, "and the washer and dryer are in the canyon below the sanctuary. The shed was anchored in concrete. Even parts of the concrete are now missing. The large dogs in the outside corrals were terrified, trying to find safety in pieces of wood that once were their shelters. We brought all the young pups inside.

"The upstairs cattery was hit hard when a large piece of glass came flying in. Luckily only one cat was hurt, and none of the workers were injured.

"When the storage shed blew away," Benedict continued, "it tore out our water pipe, draining our stored water supply." There is no well on the property. "Our water delivery man could not get through to us for hours because of downed power and telephone lines," Benedict said. "We finally were able to give the dogs water late at night."

Growing out of a local dog and cat sterilization project begun in 1993, the Baja Animal Sanctuary is the only animal shelter in Baja California state, Mexico, between Ensenada and La Paz. It receives mail in San Diego and participates in the San Diego PETSMART adoption program.

[Contact the Baja Animal Sanctuary c/o PMB 626, P.O. Box 439060, San Diego, CA 92143; telephone 52-664-6313249; <bajadogs@aol.com>.]

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Therefore, Jones said, “I told my colleagues it was time to put off some of our own fundraising needs, dig deep into our pockets, and give these people and animals some help, which could have an immense payoff later in terms of changing the outlook for animals throughout that part of the world. We have told visitors for years about how important our role is in educating people about conservation and the treatment of animals. Now it was our turn to show in a very deprived part of the world that we were serious.”

Jones meant that accredited zoos should jointly fund a mission to the Kabul Zoo, and recoup the money from the concerned public later, as economic conditions permitted. But Jones underestimated the generosity of his peers, the response of individual donors to video clips about Marjan, and perhaps also his own powers of persuasion.

By Thanksgiving 2001, Jones had already raised more than enough money, he believed, to do everything necessary for the Kabul Zoo, including paying the keepers’ back wages; setting up an endowment fund “somewhere safe, like the U.S., Britain, or Switzerland, under the control of an international board of trustees so that it cannot be looted by some warlord”; and rebuilding the portions of the zoo that were damaged by mortar fire between 1992 and 1996, when combat among the *mujadin*, Communist, and Taliban factions repeatedly overran the grounds.

Jones therefore set up a second fund to assist the dogs, cats, equines, goats, and other domestic animals of Afghanistan. Callers wishing to help the Kabul Zoo animals were asked to donate to the domestic species fund instead—a high priority of which was vaccinating dogs to quell a rabies outbreak.

## Enter Werner

Jones first heard of Brian Werner and Great Cats In Crisis, he told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, when in mid-December “Werner contacted me to tell me that he had raised \$2,000-plus, so I thanked him, not knowing anything about him and getting 10 calls a day like that, and suggested that he send it to the North Carolina Zoo to be added to our zoo-specific fund,” as Werner indicated that the money was raised exclusively for the zoo.

“It then because evident,” Jones continued, “that the only thing he wanted to do with the money, plus whatever else he could raise, was to support his own trip to Kabul. I made very clear to him that he had no useful role to play in Kabul and that we would choose the people to send who had the best skills available. We then endured two weeks of pressure from him and even a Member of Congress [apparently Ralph Hall, D-Texas] insisting that Werner was the best qualified person to do the work. He never had any intention of cooperating with any international combined effort,” opined Jones.

World Society for the Protection of Animals international projects director John Walsh, who headed a pre-Taliban mission to the Kabul Zoo in 1995, had already agreed to lead the five-member advance team. Walsh reached Kabul on January 21, followed by specialists from the American Zoo Association and European Zoo Association.

Werner meanwhile milked news media for all the publicity he could get. Just before Christmas, Associated Press circulated a story by Amanda Redman of the *Pharos-Tribune* in Logansport, Indiana, in which Werner was presented as working closely with the American Zoo Association. According to Redman, Werner described how Marjan might



(Kim Bartlett)

be flown to Indiana aboard “spare military aircraft” to be placed at Cougar Valley Farms, in Idaville, Indiana.

On February 3, a week after Marjan died, *Dallas Morning News* photographer Damon Winter recalled meeting the old lion while on assignment in Kabul, and asserted that Werner “had been working with WSPA to provide veterinary care for Marjan. Great Cats In Crisis raised \$7,000 for Marjan through its web site,” Winter wrote on Werner’s say-so, adding that Werner “hopes direct mail will pull in an additional \$45,000 to \$50,000.”

In between, Werner and Great Cats In Crisis hit donors all over the U.S. with the first of their appeals soliciting funds to help Marjan—who was already deceased before **ANIMAL PEOPLE** began getting inquiries from recipients.

“Even if the solicitations were printed a couple of weeks before anyone called,” Jones fumed, “we had already collected over \$350,000, and Werner knew very well that we were already saying then that we had enough money for the immediate needs. So Werner was asking for money for a cause which he knew was already well-funded, without acknowledging that a hefty sum had already been raised, and without making an unequivocal commitment that the money he obtained would be used for Kabul Zoo. With the lion dead, is he going to channel the funds into the care of other species there? We have to presume that any money raised will more likely go into his own operation, after presumably a large commission has been taken by [direct mail fundraiser] Bruce Eberle,” whom Werner identified to American Sanctuary Association president and Animal Sanctuary of the U.S. founder Carol Asvestas as the actual author and mailer of the appeal.

“This sounds as if it is worth tracking,” Jones told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “because Werner and his likes will give responsible animal welfare a very bad name. We will make sure,” Jones pledged, “that any member of the media carrying a story about this man’s alleged ‘saving’ of the animals at the Kabul Zoo receives our comments. There is positively no need for any more money for the Kabul Zoo at the present time,” Jones emphasized, “and Werner knows it. We have had 4,700 donors, and I’m sure many of them would give us more if we actually needed it. We will of course be regularly updating them on actions taken, and will provide a full accounting of our expenditures when the time comes—\$45,000 for the Kabul Zoo so far, and \$30,000 for the domestic animal work. This included the back pay for the keepers, delivered by John Walsh” and claimed by WSPA as a contribution to the relief effort without apparent mention in press releases and on the WSPA web site that the money actually came from the zoo community.

## The home front

The Kabul Zoo is not the only concern of Great Cats in Crisis, whose web site outlines most of the well-known problems involving large and exotic felines.

Most cat species are either threatened or endangered in the wild. Yet many, including African lions, both Bengal and Siberian tigers, and pumas, are entirely too abundant in U.S. captivity. Speculators in exotic pets, roadside zoos, and suppliers of so-called “canned hunts” produce hundreds of inbred big cats per year from animals whose ancestors were typically sold by zoos as “genetically redundant” in the 1970s and 1980s. The American Zoo Association code of ethics was tightened in 1986 and 1991 to slow the traffic, but the cats’ progenitors were already out of the accredited zoo system and out of effective regulatory control.

Shelters and sanctuaries have been struggling ever since to house and feed the ever-growing numbers of large and exotic cats seized by law enforcement, surrendered by owners as too costly to keep or too big to handle, and—increasingly often—left homeless by the collapse of sanctuaries, which either go bankrupt or are closed by regulatory agencies for presenting an alleged risk to the public.

In the 90 days before the March 2002 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, at least 86 big cats around the U.S. were in urgent need of new homes. More than 70 were from sanctuaries which either failed or were forced to relocate.

Among them were 23 lions and tigers evacuated in December by Asvestas and others from the Gate Keepers Sanctuary in

South Dakota, after founder Ken Alvarez fled to Mexico. Asvestas also expects to receive 24 tigers from the Tigers Only Preservation Society in New Jersey, as soon as the state completes seizure of the tigers from founder Joan Byron-Marasek.

Claiming to be a sanctuary, the Noah’s Land safari park of Harwood, Texas, was target of a February 6 demonstration led by representatives of four sanctuaries who want it closed. The campaign intensified after a white tiger died from alleged lack of veterinary care on February 13. Purchased by longtime exotic animal dealer Cheryl Morgan in 1997 and operated recently by Rick and Cheri Watson, Noah’s Land has reportedly operated in violation of the Texas Dangerous Wild Animals Act since October 2001. How many big cats it has is unknown.

Another alleged safari park purporting to be a sanctuary, the International Wildlife Center, of Frost, Texas, doing business as Tiger’s Eyes, was on January 17 given six months to relocate by Navarro County, after an earlier deadline of January 15 came and went. Among the 85 animals at IWC are reportedly 17 big cats. A joint response to IWC fundraising appeals by Humane Society of Navarro County director Dianne Short and Humane Society of Greater Dallas chief cruelty investigator Dee Stephens stated that cofounder James Garretson had “several warrants out for his arrest” and that neither the state of Texas nor the IRS can find records to verify that IWC ever had nonprofit status.

In Racine, Wisconsin, the 17-month-old BEARCAT Hollow exotic animal park faces possible loss of a city permit to operate, and was fined \$1,400 by the USDA for a July 2001 incident in which a tiger injured a seven-year-old girl.

Several other big cats needing homes belonged to people who claimed to be rescuers, but had no actual care facilities. In this category were reportedly the animals of Dennis and Carolyn J. Wittmeier, of Punta Gorda, Florida, who formerly ran the Lions, Tigers, and Bears sanctuary in Fort Myers; and four Siberian tigers plus an African leopard belonging to Peter Renzo, who was fined \$500 on February 13 for housing the cats in a warehouse in Sparks, Nevada, without a permit, after he fled California on short notice following a dispute with neighbors over keeping the cats at his former home.

## Partners

Listed partners in Great Cats in Crisis, besides Werner’s Tiger Creek Wildlife Refuge and Cougar Valley Farms, include Noah’s Wildlife Shelter in Rathdrum, Idaho; Tiger Touch, east of Reno, Nevada; the Newarc Center, of Davidson, Maryland; and Guardians of the Great Cats, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Most have attracted little or no media notice. Most have made no recent filings of IRS Form 990, which all charities must file if they have revenues, assets, or transactions exceeding \$25,000 in a year.

But Brian Werner, Guardians of the Great Cats founder Joe Parker, and fundraiser Bruce Eberle are names well known to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Werner was suspected of losing a tiger in 1997 when predators killed two cattle near his old home in Ohio, soon after he moved to Texas. However, no tiger-at-large was ever found. En route to Texas, Werner left two adult tigers at the Turpentine Creek Wildlife Park in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, keeping a cub. Alleged animal care deficiencies and financial irregularities at Turpentine Creek were the subject of a March 1998 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** expose, plus several brief follow-ups. Werner was by then also critical of Turpentine Creek.

In Texas, Werner formed Tigers Missing Link, a tiger registry widely viewed with some skepticism. Werner also distributed above his own signature a list of National Rifle Association allegations against various animal rights groups, and forwarded to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** a purported *USA Today* news item about another sanctuary that turned out to be a forgery. Werner said he got the forgery from a private tiger owner who denied having had anything to do with it.

“His Tiger Creek facility is far from wonderful,” Carol Asvestas told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. She described cages resembling dog runs. “Two lions were breeding when we



(Sue Clark)

arrived,” Asvestas added. “None of his animals are spayed or neutered. He has, however, constructed two exercise yards, so that the animals can rotate and have room to run.”

Tiger Creek volunteer Holly White, 19, of Tyler, was severely injured in April 1999 when one of the resident tigers bit her. Werner said White broke the refuge rules by trying to pet the tiger.

Joe Parker, whose Guardians of the Great Cats is not a sanctuary and appears to do mainly fundraising consulting, is a longtime bingo operator whose games were repeatedly halted by law enforcement. In 1986-1987 Parker allegedly skimmed \$50,000 in proceeds from bingo games held to benefit a nursery school and kindergarten. Parker testified against other defendants to win a reduced sentence. Parker and his ex-wife Mary Lynn Roberts started the Tiger Haven sanctuary near Knoxville circa 1990. Parker ran a bingo hall to help fund Tiger Haven, 1994-1996, and was the public voice of Tiger Haven until he and Roberts split in August 2000.

## Playing percentages

Parker introduced Werner to Virginia direct mail fundraiser Bruce Eberle, whose exploits were topic of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** exposes in September and October 2000. The most recent available IRS Form 990 filings from known animal protection clients of Eberle indicate that combined fundraising and administrative costs, as defined by the Wise Giving Alliance, came to 77% of expenditures by the Cedarhill Animal Sanctuary, which Eberle promoted as “Tiger Tracks” until founder Kay McElroy severed their association late in the year; 93% of expenditures by Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue; and 75% of expenditures by Tiger Haven.

The Wise Giving Alliance, formed by a merger of the National Charities Information Bureau with the Council of Better Business Bureaus Philanthropic Advisory Service, recommends that combined fundraising and administrative expense by a properly managed charity should not exceed 35%.

Filing as the Tiger Missing Link Foundation, Werner acknowledges no dealings with Eberle on IRS Form 990.

Neither does Wildlife Waystation, contracting with Eberle since early 2000. Waystation founder Martine Colette told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that while Eberle has raised \$500,000 for the Waystation so far, the cost of the campaign is not listed on IRS Form 990 because “We do not pay him. He takes his money as a commission out of the receipts.”

Data supplied by the Waystation office staff indicated that in 2001 Eberle received 6.5% of the gross returns from their mailings, amounting to 10% of the net.

According to the IRS, however, all expenditure to raise funds must be acknowledged. In addition, fundraising on commission is not usually considered ethical. The Association of Fundraising Professionals’ Code of Ethical Conduct states, for instance, that, “Members shall not accept compensation based on a percentage of charitable contributions; nor shall they accept finder’s fees for bringing a donor or a charitable contribution to a not-for-profit organization. The purpose of this standard is to ensure that fundraising professionals are compensated for their experience, expertise, and the work they actually perform, and not for work performed by others, or for funds obtained without effort by the fundraiser, or for funds obtained outside of the mission of their organization.”

The latter phrase is a delicate way of describing the use of a charitable umbrella to cover perpetual fundraising, in which most of the proceeds from each mailing go into paying the fundraiser to do more mailing. —M.C.

# ANIMAL ADVOCACY MEETS WAR ON TERROR (from page 1)

horses belonging to the Quadrille De Mujeres riding team with water-soluble fluorescent paint, let the horses run free, and escaped. One horse was apparently accidentally squirted in an eye.

Nothing linked the incident to a motive. Investigators believe the most likely motive is some kind of personal dispute.

## DEFAMATION

The lack of any "terrorism" in Salt Lake City by animal advocates left Utah state representative Paul Ray, 35, scrambling to defend his repeated allegations preceding the Olympics that SHARK and PETA are "terrorist groups."

Hindi has in fact been outspokenly critical of covert violent actions throughout his involvement in animal rights, including denouncing the arsons and bombings carried

out around Salt Lake City during the mid-1990s by militant vegans associated with socially conservative Straight Edge movement.

Hindi cautioned Ray the first time Ray called SHARK a "terrorist group," in a January 3 letter of support for the Olympic rodeo.

On February 3, however, Ray stated during a live TV interview that "animal rights guys are terrorists. I called a duck a duck. SHARK is a terrorist organization."

On February 4, Hindi sued Ray for defamation.

Ray then told Nesreen Khashan of the *Standard Examiner of Utah* that Hindi is a terrorist because he is a member of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society's honorary board of advisors.

"That group is mentioned by the FBI," Ray said. "They brag that they sink ships."

But the Sea Shepherds last claimed involvement in sinking a ship on January 24, 1994, when the Norwegian whaler *Senet* was scuttled at dockside—more than six years before Hindi accepted the honorary advisory post.

## UPHOLDING LAW

Throughout the time Hindi has been an honorary Sea Shepherd advisor, the Sea Shepherds have mainly done anti-poaching patrolling around the Galapagos Islands and Cocos Island National Park, in partnership with the wildlife law enforcement agencies of Ecuador and Costa Rica.

On February 1 the Trial Board of Puntarenas, Costa Rica, convicted the captain and owners of the Ecuadoran longline fishing vessel *San Jose I* of fishing illegally off Cocos Island. The *San Jose I* was confiscated and turned over the the Costa Rican Ministry of Public Security for future use in patrolling around Cocos Island, the owners were fined \$300,000, and the captain was deported to Ecuador in lieu of serving a three-year jail sentence.

"The captain and *San Jose I* were apprehended on August 21, 2001, by the Sea Shepherd ship *Ocean Warrior*, captained by Sea Shepherd founder Paul Watson," reported the Environmental News Service. "The Sea Shepherds captured the mother ship and seven tenders that were supplying it."

Said Watson, "The National Park asked us for help because their boats are too small to go up against the poachers' main ships. The poachers were caught in the act. As we boarded their last boat, they were throwing hammerhead sharks overboard."

## WELFARE

At latest report, Hindi said, Ray was "hiding behind the Utah Attorney General's office, crying that he should get free legal representation. Mr. Ray is claiming that he called SHARK and all other animal protection organizations 'terrorists' in his capacity as a Utah state legislator," Hindi explained, "and so says the state should cover him.

British Parliament also seized the opportunity after September 11 to equate militant advocacy for animals and habitat with terrorism—without noteworthy success. Stronger British anti-terrorism legislation was already virtually assured of passage, limiting chances for legislative grandstanding about it, while hearings convened on alleged environmental terrorism by U.S. House forest subcommittee chair Scott McInnis (R-Colorado) on February 13 took turns McInnis apparently did not anticipate.

*Billings Gazette* Wyoming bureau reporter Mike Stark found most compelling the testimony of 23-year U.S. Forest Service employee Gloria Flora about the violence she and her staff encountered from wise-users during her tenure as a manager at the Lewis and Clark National Forest in Montana and the Humbolt-Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada. Flora resigned in 1999. One of her foes was reportedly later accused of planning to detonate propane tanks in California in hopes of starting a revolution.

The star witness at the McInnis hearings was supposed to have been former Earth Liberation Front spokesperson Craig Rosebraugh. Not much came of that, reported Mike Soraghan of the *Denver Post* Washington Bureau.

"Hours after former Enron chair Kenneth Lay took the Fifth Amendment before a Senate committee," Soraghan said, Rosebraugh "invoked his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination more than 50 times."

## ALF & ELF

Rosebraugh reportedly announced after September 11 that he would no longer speak for the Earth Liberation Front. Oregon College of Arts & Crafts student Leslie James Pickering, 23, on February 3 introduced himself to media as Rosebraugh's successor.

David Barbarash, British Columbia spokesperson for the Animal Liberation Front, claimed in January that the ALF and ELF carried out 137 raids and attacks of various kinds during 2001. The claimed ALF actions focused on animal use industries; the ELF actions focused on genetic engineering. Most amounted to petty vandalism.

The seven post-September 11 incidents of note included a September 21 arson at a storage building 200 feet from the main chimpanzee housing at the Coulston Foundation in Alamogordo, New Mexico; an October 15 hay barn arson at Bureau of Land Management wild horse holding corrals located 21 miles northeast of Susanville, California; an October 18 mink release and October 19 pigeon release at farms in eastern Iowa; planting incendiary bombs at the U.J. Noblet Forestry Building and the U.S. Forest Service Engineering Laboratory on the Michigan Technical University campus on November 5, both of which were found and removed before det-

ally done.

Neither the ALF nor the ELF claimed a January 13 fire that did \$7 million worth of damage to the Nugget International lambskin processing plant in Greeley, Colorado. The apparently accidental blaze destroyed 175,000 lambskins and 125 tons of wool.

The first claimed ELF action of 2001 was a January 26 arson at the site of the future Microbial & Plant Genetics Research Center on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

## BRITAIN

The U.S. ALF and ELF style themselves after the older British ALF, which claims a relationship to traditional animal advocacy approximating the relationship between the Irish nationalist political party Sinn Fein and the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

In both the Irish nationalist struggle against British rule of Northern Ireland and the British animal rights movement, covert violence has been accompanied by public confrontations—in Northern Ireland, with provocative marches and stone-throwing, and in the animal rights struggle, with hunt sabotage and increasingly aggressive demonstrations.

In either cause, a cycle of retaliation tends to make the mayhem self-perpetuating, losing reference to the original goals.

Much as the Ulster Defense Force emerged in the 1960s to counter IRA terrorism with terrorism against Northern Irish Catholics, a pro-hunting faction calling itself the Rural Rebels has recently emerged in Britain. The Rural Rebels rationalize deliberately escalating violence beyond the occasional irate hunter riding over protesters and horsewhipping them by pointing toward incidents in which ski-masked mobs have vandalized the homes of hunters and biomedical researchers, and in some instances have severely beaten them.

The most serious recent violence in the name of animal rights, including at least 10 car-bombings, numerous arsons, and beatings of employees, have targeted the testing firm Huntingdon Laboratories.

Huntingdon tests products on about 74,000 rodents, 750 dogs, and 190 nonhuman primates per year, between labs in Britain and in the U.S., but has slipped toward collapse since 1997, as activism against the firm has intensified.

Advocates and rationalizers of violent tactics claimed a victory when on January 9, a year after bailing Huntingdon out of near bankruptcy, the Stephens Group of Little Rock, Arkansas, announced that it was selling its 16% share of the firm and \$33 million in loans to a new company, Life Sciences Research, based in Baltimore.

The Stephens Group was subjected to rowdy British-style protests in Little Rock during October 2001 and again in January, as militant activists converged from both the east and west coasts.

## TRANSFERS

But as the Huntingdon assets were transferred to LSR, whatever was gained was unclear. The Stephens Group asserted that

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**Help for Arizona Cats**

out to the ever-growing number of animal research labs in nations where there is little or no oversight of animal care and use, and may also be little or none of the political freedom and awareness of animal suffering needed to generate protest. The net result will be cheaper testing and more animals used.

On February 5, meanwhile, the South Cambridgeshire District Council rejected a Cambridge University plan to build a primate brain research facility, from concern that it might attract protests as heated as those directed against Huntingdon.

Again many protesters celebrated a victory—and as they did, hints emerged that at least one similar facility was in planning in Asia.

—M.C.

## SENTENCED

Religious conservative **Mark Warren Sands**, 50, of Phoenix, Arizona, drew an 18-year prison sentence on February 11 for burning seven luxury homes under construction between April 2000 and January 2001. Sands claimed credit for the ELF-like arsons in communiques from environmental advocacy activist cells that existed only in his own imagination. A former publicist for **University Hospital** in Salt Lake City and a Phoenix-area health care organization, Sands more nearly fit the profile of an agent provocateur than that of a radical activist, having no public history of the open space advocacy that he said was his motive. But Sands also acknowledged committing the arsons to obtain a sense of adventure, and no evidence emerged to link him to any kind of conspiracy.

Alleged would-be ALF arsonists **Peter G. Schnell**, 21, of Ocean, New Jersey, and **Matthew Whyte**, 18, of Orange, California, were sentenced on January 28 to federal prison terms of two years and 14 months, respectively, for possession of firebombs that they admitted they were making to use against a dairy distributor's truck in Capitola, California. They were arrested on January 21, 2001.

**Long Island University** environmental sciences major **Andrew Stepanian**, 23, on February 25 drew six months in jail for allegedly resisting arrest and obstructing justice. Stepanian was arrested in 1999 for chaining himself to a fur store, and served three months in jail for allegedly throwing a brick through a fur store window. Stepanian has claimed that police departments are harrassing him because they wrongly suspect he is associated with local ALF and ELF arsons and vandalism.

## Hit them with a 2-by-4!

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

**We'll let you have it for just \$56—or \$126 for three issues—or \$375 for a year.**

**Then you can let them have it.**

**It's the only 2-by-4 to use in the battle for public opinion.**

**ANIMAL PEOPLE  
360-579-2505**



**Isolation is the worst cruelty to a dog. Thousands of dogs endure lives not worth living, on the ends of chains, in pens, in sheds, garages and basements. Who is doing something about this?**

**Animal Advocates is! See how at [www.animaladvocates.com](http://www.animaladvocates.com).**

**Sign the petition. Join our cause. Read our "Happy Endings" stories of dogs rescued from lives of misery, and the laws we've had passed. Copy and use our ground-breaking report into the harm that isolation does to dogs and society.**



**Every year in Korea, countless cats are boiled alive and over a million dogs are slaughtered to make "health" food. To help end these atrocities, please contact:**

**Intl. Aid for Korean Animals  
Korea Animal Protection Soc.  
POB 20600  
Oakland, CA 94620**

# Bush & the beasts

WASHINGTON D.C.—Cultivating an image as an animal-lover, U.S. President George W. Bush on February 12 signed into law the Congressional reauthorization of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act.

Five weeks earlier, on January 8, Bush signed reauthorizations of the African Elephant Conservation Act and the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act.

The devil was in the details.

“As reauthorized by Congress and signed by the President,” a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service press release explained on Valentine’s Day, “each act contains new provisions, one of which allows the Secretary of the Interior to convene an advisory group to assist in carrying out the Act. This provision is modeled on language included in the recently enacted Great Apes Conservation Act and Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act. The creation of advisory groups will allow for expanded private sector involvement in international conservation, which will in turn increase the leveraging power of the Service’s multinational conservation grant programs.”

Translation: Bush and Congressional allies have found a way to put their trophy hunting pals in charge of U.S. funding for foreign wildlife law enforcement. Kick in some bucks in the name of conervation and the trophy hunters can call the shots.

Possible appointees to influential advisory board posts may include cattle rancher Lee Bass, chair of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission, and/or his wife Ramona, also a cattle rancher, who raised \$40 million for the pro-hunting Texas Wild exhibit opened in June 2001 at the Fort Worth Zoo.

The Fort Worth Zoo was the only animal-related charity identified as recipient of a gift from Bush in his presidential election

campaign disclosure statements.

But the question as to who will set U.S. overseas wildlife policy goes well beyond perpetuation of aid strategies which have emphasized trophy hunting over nonlethal eco-tourism since the administration of President George H. Bush, father of the current President. Also at issue is the principle of habitat conservation itself, as friends and allies of the George W. Bush administration pursue energy extraction, logging, and real estate development projects which might jeopardize habitat for multinational species in both North and South America.

Not to be overlooked is the role of the Multinational Species Conservation Acts, as they are called, in arming and outfitting antipoaching strike forces in parts of Africa and Asia where illegal traffic in wildlife parts is a reputed major funding source for Al Qaida, Hamas, and other militias that are violently opposed to U.S. foreign interests.

## Anxiety in Africa

A confluence of the George W. Bush-led “War on Terror” with anti-poaching efforts may look much less fortuitous abroad than to most Americans.

For example, under the George H. Bush and Bill Clinton presidential administrations, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Agency for International Development extensively funded anti-poaching work in Tanzania, where the ranger force helped to keep conflicts in Mozambique, Rwanda, and Burundi from spilling over the Tanzanian border. As well as remaining safe for U.S. investment and eco-tourism, Tanzania hosted U.S. trophy hunters and exported primates to U.S. laboratories.

Kenya, just to the north, battled—



*Mud-wallowing, a favorite pastime of rhinos, politicians, and journalists. (Kim Bartlett)*

and still battles—poachers believed to be working for militias associated with fugitive Al Qaida leader Osama bin Laden. But hunting has been illegal in Kenya since 1966. This includes the capture of wild primates for sale to laboratories, although Kenyan enforcement of the prohibition on primate captures and exports to labs has been inconsistent, as Kenyans both inside and outside the government struggle to choose between principle and economic opportunity.

The Kenya Wildlife Service has received relatively little U.S. help, partly because Kenya President Daniel arap Moi resists aligning national wildlife policies with those of the U.S., and partly, well-placed Kenyan sources have told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, because arap Moi fears that a heavily armed Kenya Wildlife Service led by someone eager to seize trophy hunting and wildlife trafficking revenues could become a threat to his government—especially if the KWS leadership received more funding and perquisites from an outside source than through loyalty to the arap Moi regime.

Daniel arap Moi succeeded the first Kenyan president, Jomo Kenyatta, in 1978, after Kenyatta associates allegedly looted and sold the national ivory stockpiles. Most of the ivory was collected after thousands of elephants died in a 1969 drought. Much of the money is believed to have been invested in Washington D.C. real estate, while U.S. officials looked away.

Later, arap Moi witnessed at close range the similar deeds of Mobuto Sese Seko, former dictator of Zaire. Brought to power in 1965 with the assistance of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency air support, Mobuto ruled until his terminal illness in 1996. As U.S. backing fell off in response to flagrant waste and corruption, Mobuto—though a member of the World Wildlife Fund’s elite 1001 Club—allegedly compensated for the loss of revenue by covertly skimming the proceeds from the sale of ivory from as many as 50,000 poached elephants.

Again the money was invested abroad, and again a plundered and impoverished African republic was left to doubt the sincerity of American involvement.

## Swamp adventures

World leaders are watching the George W. Bush administration, as they watch all U.S. administrations, both to see what they can gain by way of aid, and what they can get away with by way of enriching themselves and their supporters.

Bush made clear during his first year in office that as fond as he reputedly is of his cat, India, and several dogs, neither humane concerns nor the protection of endangered species are among his priorities.

But he does put on a show. With his younger brother, Florida Governor Jeb Bush, the President made a major photo opportunity out of the January 9 signing of a 30-year, \$7.8-billion water restoration plan covering 2.4 million acres of the Everglades. The project was actually the first phase of a 40-year plan, which was approved by Congress and signed into law by former President Bill Clinton back in December 2000.

That didn’t stop President Bush from touting the \$245 million federal appropriation for the Everglades as part of his own environmental record in his February 3 budget speech, or from stating that the Everglades restoration efforts may start to pay off as early as September 2003,” even though the work will have barely started.

Bush made the claim of an early payoff, charged *Palm Beach Post* staff writer Robert P. King, “because five endangered and

threatened species in South Florida are expected to be given relaxed legal status—either downgraded to ‘threatened,’ or removed entirely from the federal list of protected species.” The five species are believed to be the American crocodile, Schaus swallowtail butterfly, and three plants. The Everglades are known for abundant American alligators, and has many native butterflies, but both the American crocodile and the Schaus swallowtail live outside the Everglades, at the southern tip of the Florida peninsula.

On February 8, *Washington Post* staff writer Michael Grunwald disclosed that a subsidiary of the bankrupt Enron Corporation called Azurix in 1999 “made Governor Jeb Bush an extraordinary offer: it would help pay Florida’s multibillion-dollar share of the effort to replumb and revive the Everglades—if it could sell water captured by the project.”

The Florida pension fund lost \$335 million invested in Enron, reportedly more than any other public entity, but the Azurix sales pitch was one Enron scheme that Jeb Bush shied away from. Azurix collapsed in 2000, after losing \$900 million.

## Seeks oil, kills pigs

In his budget proposal, George W. Bush recommended spending \$42 million to expand oil, gas, and coal extraction from federal land, including the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, but cancelled funding for the USDA Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program and Wetlands Reserve Program, even as the Bush administration claims to favor incentive-based protection of endangered species. The Bush budget also proposed to kill a Treasury Department fund to preserve tropical forests.

Among the sops tossed to environmentalists was a \$2.1 million proposed Interior Department allocation, with which to fence feral pigs into limited areas preliminary to a six-year extermination effort on Santa Cruz Island, in Channel Islands National Park. Pigs have already been exterminated on all the other islands of the park, in a campaign lasting more than 20 years so far. The Santa Cruz Island pigs’ ancestors were released circa 1849 by one M.J. Box of Santa Barbara. By 1853, when a debtor tried to seize the herd, the pigs had already gone wild and proved impossible to catch.

“On issue after issue,” charged a Wilderness Society press release, “George W. Bush and his appointees have failed to safeguard air, water, land, and wildlife. While our country wisely focuses on countering terrorism, the Bush administration continues to move at full speed to implement its anti-environmental agenda, mostly under the radar. Since September 11,” the Wilderness Society objected in particular, “Interior Secretary Gale Norton and others have invoked ‘national security’ to justify massive oil development not only in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, but also on fragile public lands across the Lower 48.”

The Wilderness Society reminded news media that “Norton gave inaccurate testimony to Congress [in October 2001] about Arctic caribou calving, claiming later that it was a typo” which caused her to completely reverse the finding of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that caribou calving has been concentrated within the proposed oil drilling area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in 11 of the past 18 years.

Former Wilderness Society president George Frampton served as Assistant Secretary for National Parks and Wildlife during the Clinton administration, and the Wilderness Society has been closely associated with Democratic Party environmental policies

*(continued on page 19)*



*Cape buffalo—a favorite target of trophy hunters. (Kim Bartlett)*

## Funding the War on Roadkills

BOZEMAN, Montana—The \$59.6 billion U.S. Department of Transportation appropriation signed by President George W. Bush in December 2001 included \$500,000 for an anti-roadkill project under study by the Western Transportation Institute, a program of the College of Engineering at Montana State University in Bozeman.

That aspect of the bill appears to have been reported only by Bob Anez, of Associated Press, who promptly interviewed WTI research engineer Pat McGowan.

McGowan told Anez that the WTI hopes to adapt motion detectors used to enhance perimeter security around military bases to set off flashing highway lights whenever large animals such as bears, bison, deer, elk, moose, or wolves enter the roadway at common crossing points.

The lights would blink for three minutes, believed to be the maximum time that these species linger in or near traffic lanes. A variety of different motion-detecting devices are under study, including infrared sensors, microwave radar, seismographs, and electric eyes.

McGowan intends to start testing the equipment by May or June 2002, he told Anez, along a stretch of Montana state route 1991, the Gallatin Gateway Highway, which dips briefly into Yellowstone National Park. Sharp bends, high cliffs on the east side and steep drops on the west, and hypnotic patterns of light and shadow created by the angles of summer sunlight through foliage

combine with frequent wildlife crossings to make the narrow two-lane highway reputedly one of the most dangerous in the whole U.S.

The WTI work is also partially funded by 11 state transportation departments. Animal/car collisions cause an estimated half million vehicular crashes per year in the U.S.; deer/car collisions alone kill more than 100 people per year, on average.

Data gathered by the Dr. Splatt Project coordinated by Brewster Bartlett of Pinkerton Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire, and the Strah Poll, by Cathy Strah of the department of transport in Mentor, Ohio, indicates that the wildlife toll among species easily seen from moving vehicles or commonly removed from roadways averages close to 150 million per year.

Relative to the numbers of drivers, vehicles, miles traveled, and estimated wildlife populations, roadkills appear to have declined steadily since the Dr. Splatt Project, in particular, began making roadkill prevention a frequent topic of mainstream news media mentions in 1992-1993.

The debut of the Dr. Splatt Project, initially funded by the National Science Foundation, coincided with rising awareness among insurers that animals in the road rank second only to drunk driving as a cause of single-car accidents, and among species conservationists that cars are the leading cause of death among many rare animals, ranging from Blanding’s turtle to the Florida panther.

This in turn has elevated roadkill prevention as a concern of highway planners.

# Bush & the beasts (from page 18)

ever since it was founded, in 1935. But the Wilderness Society perspective was not unique. “There is a quite distinct desire on the part of a number of agencies to hide under the air cover of the war in Afghanistan as they roll back or weak environmental regulations,” National Environmental Trust president Phil Clapp earlier told *Los Angeles Times* staff writer Elizabeth Shogren. The Pentagon, for instance, is reportedly seeking a broad exemption from compliance with the Endangered Species Act in connection with military training. Ongoing conflicts between the military and the ESA include the threat to Mojave desert tortoises from tank maneuvers at the Marine Corps’ Camp Pendleton training base in southern California; to the Sonorra desert pronghorn from bombing and gunnery practice at the Barry Goldwater Air Force Range in southwestern Arizona; and to marine mammals from Navy exercises involving low-frequency sonar.

## Arctic refuge

Enabling oil and gas extraction from the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is the focal point to date of Bush policy relevant to animals and habitat—and of Bush action on energy issues, even though the oil supply beneath the refuge is believed to be large enough to power the U.S. for only six months. The White House has also backed efforts to expand oil, gas, and coal extraction from protected wildlife habitat along the southern California coast; the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Arches National Park, and Canyonlands National Park in Utah; the Florida coast of the Gulf of Mexico; Finger Lakes National Forest in central New York; the Bridger-Teton National Forest in Wyoming; the Michigan shores of the Great Lakes; the Siskiyou National Forest in Oregon; and the Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania.

In most cases the drilling or mining appears to be proceeding as the White House wants. Florida Governor Jeb Bush won a 75% reduction in the scope of the drilling leases

issued off the Florida Gulf Coast, however, after a direct confrontation with his older brother George W. Bush, and won another concession when Interior Secretary Norton said in mid-January 2002 that she would seek to stop oil drilling in Big Cypress National Preserve by purchasing the rights from the Collier Resources Company.

Drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge has proved a hard sell.

The Republican majority in the House of Representatives in August 2001 passed an energy bill that would have given drilling within the Arctic refuge the go-ahead. After the terrorist attacks of September 11, pro-drilling U.S. Senator James Inhofe (R-Oklahoma) tried to attach the House bill to a \$345 billion defense appropriation, but it was removed before the defense bill won unanimous approval. The Senate also balked, 94-1, when in December 2001 Senator Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska) introduced a similar bill as a proposed amendment to a bill on railway transportation.

Despite the setbacks in the Senate, where the Democrats hold a one-seat majority, Bush reiterated his determination to start drilling in the Arctic refuge during a February 15 refueling stop at Anchorage, en route to six days of meetings in Asia, and again during his February 23 weekly radio address.

## Squashing critics

Bush ally Don Young (R-Alaska) hinted at a January 30 press conference that he will seek to oust any Fish and Wildlife Service staff in Alaska whose actions interfere with oil drilling in the refuge, inhibit hunting and trapping, or restrict the use of snow machines. Young formerly headed the House Resources Committee, but was forced to yield the chair in the 107th Congress by a term limit rule.

Oil drilling within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is intensely favored in Alaska partly because it would create jobs, but mostly because Alaska distributes oil and gas royalties among all longtime residents, and also uses the revenue in lieu of raising taxes. Looking toward the fall 2002 elections, Alaskan politicians from all parties are aligned in the pro-drilling camp.

Alaska Governor Tony Knowles, a Democrat, on February 12 signed into law a state allocation of \$1 million to Arctic Power, a lobbying front for Arctic refuge oil and gas development which has already received more than \$9 million from the state since 1993.

Knowles has also reportedly joined the Republican majority in the Alaska legislature in support of a bill which would eliminate a citizen appeal process that might allow Alaskans opposed to Arctic drilling to delay the issuance of any environmental permit for up to 50 days. North Slope Borough resident Joseph Akpik used the process this past winter to obstruct five Phillips Alaska projects, Phillips representative Ken Donajkowski testified at a February 21 legislative hearing.

Florida senate majority leader Jim King (R-Jacksonville) and state representative Gaston Cantens (R-Sweetwater) lead a comparable legislative effort. King and Cantens hope to repeal a 1971 law that guarantees legal standing to Florida environmental groups who mobilize to challenge issuance of environmental permits, whether or not they can establish that their members are directly affected.

“If the bill passes,” Florida Wildlife Federation attorney David Gluckman told *Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel* staff writer Neil



Woodland caribou. (Kim Bartlett)

Santaniello, “we lose the concept of statewide watchdogs to protect the environment.”

The specific issues driving the proposed Florida legislation included dock construction in protected manatee habitat, residential and commercial development in gopher tortoise habitat, and beach driving and night lighting on sea turtle nesting beaches.

Both the Alaska and Florida bills parallel a Bush administration effort to restrict the ability of advocacy groups to sue the Interior Department over non-enforcement of the Endangered Species Act. That proposal was rejected by the House Appropriations Interior subcommittee—dominated by fellow Republicans—back in June 1991.

## Endangered species

President Bush proposed a \$5.9 million increase in federal funding for Endangered Species Act programs in fiscal 2003. If inflation rises above the present rate in the interim, that could amount to a cut.

Bush has mostly stayed out of endangered species disputes, leaving the case-by-case issues to Interior Secretary Norton.

“In her first year,” Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility development director Dennis McKinney charged on January 29, “Norton has done more to disrupt efficiency, discredit the department, and depress employee morale” than any predecessor since James Watt, the first Interior Secretary under President Reagan, and her mentor when she worked as an attorney for the Mountain States Legal Foundation, then headed by Watt.

McKinney cited eight instances of alleged administrative malfeasance, most of which interfered in some manner with protecting species or designating critical habitat. Many also coincided with the stated hope of the 40-member Western Caucus in Congress, headed by Richard Pombo (R-California), that pro-endangered species officials who rose to mid-level positions in the Interior Department and USDA under the Clinton administration can be chased out and replaced.

Norton has all but cancelled plans to reintroduce grizzly bears to the Bitterroot region of Montana; in July 2001 was ordered by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to reconsider an allegedly “arbitrary and capricious” decision to not protect the flat-tailed horned lizard as an endangered species; and was scolded by actor Robert Redford in May 2001 for alleged hypocrisy after she asked Redford to join her in releasing a California condor to the wild as a photo opportunity.

But Norton is not entirely pre-

dictable. Addressing the National Rifle Association annual members’ banquet in May 2001, Norton spoke not of personal hunting experiences, as politicians speaking to pro-gun groups usually do, but rather of ineptly shooting skeet targets with President Bush. Asked in July 2001 to convene the “God Squad” to overturn ESA provisions in a long-running water rights dispute between irrigators and the Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, Norton favored compensating the irrigators for their crop losses instead.

In December 2001, according to Associated Press writer Lisa Snedeker, Norton told the Governor’s Conference on Travel and Tourism in Las Vegas that, “Public lands are not just for ranchers and hunters any more,” as part of an endorsement of eco-tourism.

In January 2002 Norton reportedly persuaded Bush to boost the National Wildlife Refuge System budget by \$56.5 million. The 18% hike would be the biggest the refuge system has received since 1995. In fiscal 2002 the refuge system will spend \$319 million, 6.4% more than in 2001, but still far short of the budget needed to catch up on a reported backlog of \$600 million in accumulated maintenance needs.

Steven A. Williams, the Bush choice to head the Fish and Wildlife Service, was finally confirmed in the appointment by the U.S. Senate on January 29, nearly six months after Bush named him. Williams, 44, was previously deputy executive director at the Pennsylvania Game Commission, but was fired in 1995, according to Associated Press, “after it was discovered that he had asked a subordinate to change payroll records, which temporarily boosted his salary. He was never charged over the incident, and has said he didn’t know anyone was doing anything wrong. The Interior Department fully backed Williams for the job and said he was exonerated by the Pennsylvania attorney general and game commission.”

The details were exposed by *Erie Times-News* writers Ed Palattella and Mike Simmons on August 12, 2001, three weeks after Williams was nominated.

The first major action of the Fish and Wildlife Service after Williams took office was to ask California U.S. District Judge Stephen Wilson for permission to re-evaluate as many as 10 critical habitat designations that have been challenged by realtors, fishers, and wise-use groups. Among the affected species would reportedly be the Alameda whip snake, the Stellar sea lion, the California coastal gnatcatcher, the San Diego fairy shrimp, and the Southwestern willow flycatcher. —M.C.

## Gas in Pakistan

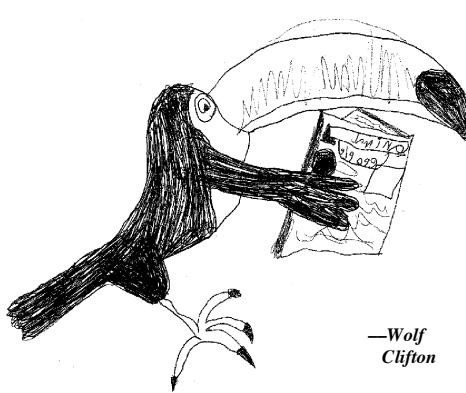
**KARACHI, Pakistan**—Natural gas exploration and extraction in Kirthar National Park is apparently proceeding quietly, five months after the Sindh High Court on October 4 dismissed a petition against it brought by a coalition of nine Pakistani non-profit organizations. The verdict came as U.S. President George W. Bush pressured Pakistan to crack down on public displays of anti-Americanism, but it crushed an unusually American-like expression of dissent, in a nation with little history of activism on behalf of animals and habitat.

Pakistan authorized the joint venture by Premier Exploration Pakistan Ltd. and Shell Pakistan in 1997. Objections from the Sindh Wildlife Department were quelled by amending the Pakistani Wildlife Act to specifically allow gas extraction in Kirthar National Park.

The nine nonprofit groups contended, according to Dawn Internet of Karachi, that the gas project would bring the extirpation of “a sizable population of ibex, urial (a wild sheep), chinkara gazelles, various families of reptiles, and 58 bird species,” some of which would be put at risk of extinction.

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*From drunk hunters to a Republican who wants to ban elephants*  
**STATE LEGISLATIVE ROUNDUP, 2002**

**HUNTING**

Frustrated that **North Carolina** law forbids hunting on state land while under the influence of alcohol, but not on private property, the **Orange County** commissioners sent a message to the statehouse on January 15 by passing their own anti-drunk hunting ordinance, and asked the three biggest cities within the county—**Chapel Hill, Carrboro, and Hillsborough**—to do the same. Neighboring **Caswell County** passed a similar ordinance in 2001.

Hunters typically get whatever they want from state legislatures, however, due to the disproportionate influence of rural representatives with long tenures as committee chairs, and 2002 started out the usual way, when the **Maine** legislature on January 6 ratified a plan by the **Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife** to expand coyote snaring in order to increase the deer herd.

Maine legislators solicited the plan in late 2001 after hunters in several areas complained that coyotes were killing more deer than the hunters were—although many of the deer coyotes kill have previously been wounded by hunters who failed to dispatch them, have been hit by cars, or are debilitated by starvation after an over-abundant herd consumes all the accessible browse too early in the winter.

The demand for coyote trapping came after the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife told the Maine legislature that it is not possible to kill the 70% of the coyote population who must be killed year after year to keep coyote numbers below the carrying capacity of the habitat. Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife mammal biologist **Wally Jakubas** also reported that of 94 trapped coyotes whose carcasses he has examined, 58 died prolonged and painful deaths.

The **Maryland** house of delegates in early February approved bills to allow deer hunting on Sundays, for the first time since hunting has been regulated in the state, and authorize the hunting of so-called “nuisance” black bears, even if they do not threaten humans, livestock, or property.

A similar bear hunting bill is reportedly advancing in the **Colorado** legislature, after the state senate killed a broader attempt to overturn an anti-spring bear hunting initiative approved by state voters in 1992.

The **Washington** state senate on February 19 voted to repeal the anti-trapping initiative passed by 55% of the state electorate in November 2000. [See Editorial, page 3.] Each Washington county holds one senate seat. The outcome may differ in the state house, where representation is proportional.

**FELONY CRUELTY**

Bills to establish felony penalties for extreme cruelty to animals cleared their first committee reviews in early 2002 in **Colorado, Florida, and Virginia**.

Felony cruelty bills were also introduced in **Indiana**, and were expected to be introduced in **Ohio** and **West Virginia**. American SPCA regional representative Ledy Van Kavage told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on February 23 that the Indiana bill had been strengthened in committee by amendment, along with a bill to establish a felony penalty for the combined possession of dogs injured by fighting and equipment used to train dogs to fight. The idea behind this bill is to facilitate more convictions of dogfighters who manage to halt fights before raiding police officers actually see the dogs in action.

Frustrated by opposition in the **Arkansas** legislature, repeatedly rallied against proposed felony cruelty bills by the **Arkansas Farm Bureau, Citizens for a Humane Arkansas** on January 31 announced an effort to collect the 57,000 signatures of registered votes needed to put a felony cruelty bill on the November 2002 general ballot.

Thirty-one states plus the **District of Columbia** already have felony penalties for some types of cruelty to animals, usually with broad exemptions for farmers, hunters, fishers, and trappers. **New Jersey** in August 2001 became the most recent state to adopt a felony cruelty penalty.

**ABANDONMENT**

In **Virginia**, where the **Richmond SPCA** recently went no-kill under an agreement with the **Richmond Division of Animal Control** modeled after the Adoption Pact in effect since 1994 in San Francisco, state legislative delegate **John M. O'Bannon III** of Richmond on January 27 introduced an anti-animal abandonment bill at request of **Save Our Strays**, a small no-kill group which vehemently opposed the Richmond SPCA plan. SOS has contended that the Richmond SPCA going no-kill will increase animal abandonment, although animal abandonment rapidly decreased in other cities after pet-keepers gained confidence that surrendered animals would no longer immediately be killed.

Feral cat caretakers are wary of the bill, which according to an SOS press release provides that, “Animals left unattended for five days may be considered the property of the person who owns the location where the animals have taken up residence.” This enables the property owner to dispose of the animals.

The Richmond SPCA “took no position” on the bill, executive director **Robin Starr** told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “I think it is okay in theory,” Starr added, “but impossible to actually enforce in any meaningful way. It was not to my knowledge intended as a kill-the-ferals bill, although I see how it could be construed that way.”

**SHELTERING**

**Kentucky** house agriculture and small business committee chair **Roger Thomas** and representative **Stephen Nunn** on February 4 introduced a bill to strengthen enforcement of the 1954 and 1958 state requirements that each county must enforce rabies vaccination of dogs and maintain a dog pound. A series of surveys and lawsuits conducted since 1996 by **Trixie Foundation** founder and no-kill shelter operator **Randy Skaggs** has established that at least 67 of the 120 Kentucky counties appear to be out of compliance with the old laws.

The Thomas/Nunn bill would raise the Kentucky dog license fee from \$1.50 to \$5.00, of which \$4.50 would remain within each county to fund shelter maintenance. It would also require the state Department of Agriculture to set standards for animal shelters, make the **Kentucky Office of the Attorney General** responsible for enforcing the standards; “lower the mandatory holding period for impounded dogs from 7 days to 5 days,” presumably to prevent overcrowding; “require animal shelters to keep certain records on all impounded dogs”; extend rabies vaccination requirements to cats and ferrets, as well as dogs; “prohibit anyone from keeping a vicious dog”; and “prohibit dogs from violating local nuisance ordinances.”

Because Thomas holds the influential position that he does, the bill is rated a good change of passage.

**North Carolina** state veterinarian **David Marshall** was in late February reportedly preparing to ask the state legislature to strengthen the almost 30-year-old North Carolina animal shelter inspection code to improve enforceability. Marshall’s office inspected 20 private nonprofit animal shelters in 1996. By 2001, the number of registered nonprofit animal shelters in North Carolina had increased to 54.

“Five to 10% of them could use some serious work, and put us in a position to make tough decisions. The problem seems to be growing,” Marshall told **Associated Press**.

**Wake County Animal Control** director **Dicke Sloop** told Associated Press that the same inspection requirements should be extended to public animal control facilities.

But **North Carolina Agriculture Department** spokesperson **Mike Blanton** was skeptical that the legislature could be persuaded to give Marshall the budget needed to inspect public as well as private shelters.

An extended inspection requirement might force cities and counties to increase local taxes to bring their animal control facilities up to standard.

**Wisconsin** legislators have not yet responded to the September 2001 veto by **Governor Scott McCallum** of language inserted into a budget bill by state representative **Marc Duff** (R-New Berlin) which authorized the **Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection** to hire staff to enforce a mandate to develop and enforce humane standards and licensing requirements for any pet breeder, pet store, or animal shelter either selling or offering to sell more than 25 dogs or cats per year. McCallum also vetoed a provision raising the state-set minimum fee for dog licenses by \$1.50 for sterilized dogs and \$2.00 for unsterilized dogs, in order to pay for the standard-setting, licensing, and inspection processes. The mandate to develop and enforce standards, however, remained intact.

**California Governor Gray Davis** signed a similar bill in September 2001. Like the Wisconsin bill, it was aimed mainly at “backyard breeders” and “puppy mills,” as most shelters were believed to already meet basic care standards.

Efforts to extend shelter inspection are also underway in **Colorado, Kansas, and New York**. The Kansas office of the attorney general opined in early 2001 that the existing Kansas Pet Animal Act covers animal fostering, as well as formal sheltering. The **Kansas Animal Health Department** has been working since May 2001 to develop a workable protocol for supervising animal foster homes.

**FUNDING**

Sales of special vehicular license plates are so far the most popular state-level legislative approach to helping communities fund animal care-and-control services, although the history of such programs indicates that the revenues peak early and fast taper off as the variety of license plate fundraising schemes increases.

**Illinois Governor George Ryan** on January 11, 2002 authorized a plan to use license plate sales to fund pet sterilization, advanced by **PAWS-Chicago** and the **American SPCA**. Sold for \$40 per set, the Illinois license plates will provide \$25 from each sale to sterilization projects.

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*Running mates.*

A similar bill introduced by **Georgia** state senator **Robert Brown** cleared the Georgia senate finance and public utilities committee in February and went to the senate rules committee, whose chair, **David Scott**, reportedly pledged to move it to the senate floor at an appropriate time.

In **Tennessee**, however, a pending bill (SB 2929) would shift an existing license plate fundraising program from the department of health to the department of agriculture, and would divert some of the revenue from license plate sales into inspecting vehicles hauling dogs and cats. The bill appears to have been inspired by a May 2000 case in which 147 purebred puppies were stranded in a van that broke down in Nashville, en route from **Do Bo Tri Kennels**, of Purdy, Missouri, to pet stores in Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida. Four puppies died before the rest were rescued and eventually placed by adoption by **Nashville Metro Animal Control**. In January 2002 the USDA fined Do Bo Tri Kennels \$7,500 for the incident, fined owner **Douglas Alan Hughes** \$10,000, and revoked Hughes’ federal permit to sell animals across state lines.

**HORSEMEAT**

The horse slaughter industry, booming since the mad cow disease and hoof-and-mouth disease panics in western Europe a year ago, seems to have eluded all current legislative efforts to reign it in.

The last currently introduced bill that seemed to have a chance of moving was an attempt to ban the use of doubledecked cattle and hog trailers to haul horses in **Indiana**. Many doubledecked rigs have ceilings too low for horses to stand comfortably, but because they can haul more horses per trip, they are the preferred vehicles of drovers serving the horse slaughter industry.

The Indiana bill was all but abandoned by activists after **Professional Rodeo Cowboys’ Association** representatives won weakening amendments at a February 23 hearing, arguing that the double decker ban would make staging rodeos cost-prohibitive. The amendments were ratified by the full Indiana house on February 25.

A proposed federal anti-horse slaughter bill was introduced in July 2001 by **Representative Thomas Reynolds** (R-New York), but picked up only eight cosponsors before becoming a casualty of Congressional distraction after September 11. **Representative Connie Morella** (R-Maryland) in mid-February 2002 introduced a similar bill. With no cosponsors, it was not likely to advance.

**Susan Wagner** of the New York-based organization **Equine Advocates** in August 2001 announced in Boston that the **Save Our Horses** coalition would try to bypass legislative obstacles by gathering the 57,100 signatures needed to put an anti-horse slaughter initiative on the 2002 Massachusetts state ballot. The effort failed, however, and Wagner on December 18 accused **Ballot Access Company LLC** head **Derrick Lee** of covertly diverting signatures to petitions seeking a ban on gay marriage, a cause Lee was also representing, on behalf of **Massachusetts Citizens for Marriage**.

“We may have reason to believe that hundreds to possibly thousands of signatures that were gathered for the anti-gay marriage initiative were meant for the horse petition,” Wagner said in a press release.

Massachusetts Citizens for Marriage chief executive **Bryan G. Rudnick** told **Steve Marantz** of the *Boston Herald* that his group did not even retain Lee during the second half of the signature-gathering period, as volunteers had already collected more signatures than were needed.

*(continued on page 21)*

**IRONWOOD PIG SANCTUARY**

The Ironwood Pig Sanctuary is dedicated to eliminating the suffering of pot bellied pigs in Arizona and surrounding states by promoting spaying and neutering, assisting owners and other sanctuaries, and providing a permanent home in a safe nurturing environment for those who are abandoned, abused, neglected, or unwanted.



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# STATE LEGISLATIVE ROUNDUP: DOGS, HENS—AND ELEPHANTS (from page 20)

## GREYHOUNDS

The Granite State Coalition Against Expanded Gambling and Grey2K USA briefly celebrated on January 31 after the New Hampshire house of representatives crushed a bill to allow New Hampshire greyhound tracks to host slot machine gambling as well, 217-130.

“This was the first floor vote on dog track slot machines in 2002,” said a Grey2K USA electronic bulletin, but warned that, “The tracks have vowed to bring similar legislation back to the house floor, and it is likely that the New Hampshire legislature will address this issue again.”

Financially struggling greyhound tracks in at least five other states are reportedly seeking permission to host slot machines. Track proprietors are also seeking direct subsidies, as in Massachusetts, where Acting Governor Jane Swift in November 2001 signed a bill authorizing a \$5 million a year tax break for the two dog tracks, two horse tracks, and one harness track remaining in the state.

Just a short distance south, however, Rhode Island Governor Lincoln Almond told the state house finance committee on February 10 that it should cut off benefits to dog kennel owners at the Lincoln Greyhound Park, amounting to \$28.2 million over the next two years.

“It is time to get the state out of dog racing,” Almond said. “Do we give money to kennel owners, or to children?”

**Saving Emily by Nicholas Read**  
Prometheus Books (59 John Glenn Drive, Amherst, NY 14228), 2001.  
150 pages, paperback. \$14.00.

The two timeless themes of rural literature might be summarized as, “Country lad (lass) goes to the big city and becomes corrupted/resists temptation,” and “Displaced city lad (lass) comes out to the country to discover what is true and real.”

The former theme was the staple of medieval morality plays, structured the plots of the first English novels, underscored *The Beverly Hillbillies*, and remains the predominant theme of country-western music.

The latter may be the most universal theme of fiction for children.

Both themes are hogwash—and always were. Urbanization developed as humans found ways to remove themselves from the filth and bloodshed of rural life, chiefly by perfecting skills requiring more use of intelligence than most farm chores.

As rural people continue to view the urbanization process, it is corrupt, in that the people remaining down on the farm still do the dirty and bloody work, while people in the city forget where meat comes from.

Yet rural people tend to vociferously prefer this kind of corruption over the alternative that city people might stop eating meat—even though rural people would continue to be the food suppliers to all of civilization. The notion of finding something good and true in the countryside meanwhile appeals not only to the rural need for self-affirmation, but also to stressed city people, who little imagine the unrelenting squalor of hog and poultry barns.

Fiction for children typically depicts rural self-discovery occurring through learning to hunt and trap, raising animals as 4-H projects and then tearfully selling them for slaughter, and taking part in a rodeo.

Yet none of these actually are rituals of self-discovery. Rather, they are rituals of desensitization. Only the child who learns to deny the reality of animal suffering can complete the passage to becoming a livestock farmer.

*Saving Emily* follows most of the conventions of fiction for children with a rural theme. The human hero, Chris, is reluctantly displaced from the city, and he does discover a few things about himself in learning where meat comes from and attending a rodeo. His most important teacher, however, is not a pure and wholesome country lass who can casually wring a hen’s neck, but rather an animal rights activist, Gina, who dyes her hair, wears too much makeup, and offends the school football star just by her maverick existence.

The story of Chris is juxtaposed against the story of Emily, a Hereford heifer born on a typical open range cow/calf beef ranch. Emily is a young innocent who is taken to the city against her will—but before she gets there, she finds a way to run for her life.

Wrote my son Wolf Clifton, who at 11 is the same age as Chris, “Chris and Gina really want to save Emily from slaughter, but is there any legal way? This is an excellent book for animal lovers everywhere.”

Although author Nicholas Read does not say so, *Saving Emily* is also a synthesis of dozens of very similar true stories. Some readers will recognize a cameo appearance by a fellow much resembling Roger Brinker of Big Julie’s Rescue Ranch, in Fort Macleod, Alberta. —M.C.

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Nationally, of 49 greyhound tracks operating as of mid-2000, six have closed, and many others are believed to be near bankruptcy.

## POLICE DOGS

In Maine, post-September 11 zeal to help police dogs has helped 12-year-old Kelly Davis of West Bath to build support for a bill introduced by state senate Republican leader Mary Small of Bath to partially repeal an existing law that prohibits law enforcement agencies or their agents from seeking donations from the public. The purpose of the law is to prevent coercion by solicitors and attempted bribery by donors—but it also blocked the efforts of Davis and Anna Schwarcz, 13, of Carrington, to raise funds to buy bulletproof vests for police dogs throughout Maine. Their group, Maine Vest-A-Dog, had outfitted 18 dogs before the project was stopped by the state attorney general’s office.

## Wild Health: How Animals Keep Themselves Well and What We Can Learn From Them by Cindy Engel

Houghton Mifflin (215 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10003), 2002. 288 pages, paperback. \$24.00.

Vegetarian activists and antivivisectionists often point out the incomprehensible extent to which biomedical researchers have overlooked the influence of diet on human health—and thus have expended millions of animal lives in search of cures for ailments which could be avoided by simply avoiding animal flesh and byproducts.

Though diet has received much more medical attention during the past 30 years than in the preceding several centuries, human physicians still tend to ignore Hippocrates’ admonition to, “Leave your drugs in the chemist’s pot if you can heal your patient with food.”

Thus it is not really any surprise that human investigation of animal health maintenance has only just begun, since animals look after themselves chiefly through dietary amendment. Cindy Engel, in *Wild Health*, pulls together observations from an astonishing array of field biologists, zookeepers, veterinarians, folklorists, and others who for one reason or another have recorded relevant material, usually as a sidenote to whatever they were mainly interested in.

Along the way, Engel is appropriately skeptical of ideas that would require animals to have mystical insights and intuitions, while often finding a simple, logical explanation for curative behavior.

For example, Engel explains, the taste preferences of animals—and humans—tend to shift with digestive upset, and this in turn can lead to consumption of modest amounts of bitter materials with remedial qualities, which otherwise would be shunned as completely inedible.

Engel’s most important insight may be that food and medicine are a continuum, with materials of high nutritional value at one end of the scale and materials of only therapeutic value at the other. This is so far from a new concept that it is

## Voices From the Garden: Stories of Becoming A Vegetarian edited by Sharon & Daniel Towns

Lantern Books (1 Union Square West, #201, New York, NY 10003), October 2001.  
176 pages, paperback. \$15.00.

Are you curious about other folks “going veggie” stories? The first-person accounts in *Voices From the Garden* come for the most part from ordinary people who have in common doing one thing that mainstream America might consider extraordinary: they eat a vegan or vegetarian diet. They range in age from teenagers to veterans of sixty years without meat. They recount what it is like to challenge the status quo—past and present. Among them are also a handful of well-known people, including the former cattle rancher and vegetarian advocate Howard Lyman, PETA co-founder Ingrid Newkirk, and Richard Schwartz, author of *Judaism and Vegetarianism*.

In some respects, *Voices From the Garden* is much like attending an animal advocacy meeting at which everyone takes a turn answering the questions, “What made you become a vegetarian? How have you maintained your diet? For how long?” Recurring themes include embarking upon a different path and playing the rebel or even the black sheep of the contributors’ families. Often the writer was exposed to a traumatic episode in childhood, such as witnessing the killing of a farm animal. Some were environmentalists first and changed their diets later, when their minds expanded to include concern for all animals.

Some still struggle with becoming vegan. Almost all

## RAISING ISSUES

A Washington state bill seeking inspection of egg farms [see Editorial, page 3] and an Illinois bill seeking a ban on starving hens to force them to moult and begin a new egg-laying cycle were introduced mainly to raise issues, rather than in serious hope that they would pass. Forced molts are now known to contribute to salmonella infections of hens and eggs, but because the egg industry competes across state lines, an effective ban would have to come from Washington D.C..

Vermont representative Neil Randall (R-Bradford) introduced a bill to ban the exhibition of elephants. The most recent appearance of an elephant in Vermont is believed to have been in the late 1990s. A similar bill cleared the Maine house in 2001, but failed in the state senate. Both bills were introduced at request of Randall’s daughter, Sharon Rose, who is news anchor for WCHS-TV in Portland, Maine.

implicit in the term “health food,” and is embodied in the very name of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, founded in 1916—which nonetheless cedes most regulation of substances deemed to be “food” to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

As the main job of the USDA is to promote American agribusiness, *Diet For A New America* author John Robbins and others argue that human cultural blindness toward the importance of the “food” end of the food/medicine balance is essentially the outcome of a century-old USDA-driven plot. Yet there is evidence that animals of all species are easily tempted to eat more of preferred foods than is good for them, if they can, and must then seek remedies for the consequences—if remedies are available.

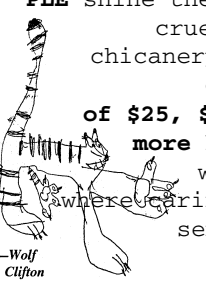
Usually, antidotes are found in the form of plant material that relieves constipation, scrubs the bowels of worms, and so forth, but the chief limit to animal overconsumption of foods with harmful properties is access: relatively rarely can animals get enough of anything truly dangerous to do themselves irrevocable harm.

Human ingenuity provides the major observable exception. Engel theorizes that alcoholism originated in the interest of animals in obtaining the high energy value of fermented fruit. As the supply of fermented fruit is not normally large enough in the wild to facilitate much drunkenness, animals developed relatively little aversion to becoming drunk, and thereby vulnerable to injury and predation. Humans upset the balance by discovering artificial means of fermenting fruit and grain to produce alcohol at will.

But many animals also display an interest in “getting high,” a subject to which Engel devotes an entire chapter. Ingesting fermented fruit is just one of many strategies that animals use to obtain anesthetic relief from pain and stress. Just as “food” and “drugs” are ends of a continuum, so “curatives” and “pain relievers” are another, as certain substances actually alter pathological conditions and others merely make those conditions more tolerable.


One might argue, ultimately, that most pharmaceutical experimentation on animals merely seeks to replicate in a laboratory what has already been done, largely unobserved and unrecorded, in nature. More attentive notice of animals might yield cures for much of what ails us—and, as most ANIMAL PEOPLE readers know, observation of animals can be therapeutic in itself. —M.C.

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



—Wolf Clifton

<http://www.animalsrighttolifewebsite.com>



Not everyone fiddles while animals burn,  
Their TRUTH will prevail.

ANIMAL OBITUARIES

**Sirius**, 4, the yellow Labrador bomb-sniffing dog of Port Authority police officer David Lim, was found on January 23 in the rubble of the World Trade Center. Sirius’ remains received the same ceremonious removal as those of human police and fire-fighters. Lim left Sirius in the basement kennel of Tower II on September 11 while he climbed to the 44th floor to assist with the evacuation. He was carrying a woman down from the fifth floor when the building collapsed, but was rescued after six hours in the flaming debris. Lim is now training a new bomb-sniffing dog, a black Lab named Sprig.

**Buddy**, 4, a chocolate Labrador given to then-U.S. President Bill Clinton as a 1997 Christmas present, escaped from the Clinton home in Chappaqua, New York, on January 2, racing in hot pursuit of a contractor’s truck, and was killed by another vehicle. Buddy was neutered in March 1998 at the personal request of actress Doris Day. The highly publicized surgery helped to promote dog sterilization surgery nationwide.

**Wewei**, the first calf cloned in China, died just hours after her birth on January 18 from congenital defects.

**Hera**, 3, was euthanized on January 30 by the San Francisco Department of Animal Care and Control, a year and four days after she and her mate Bane killed Diane Whipple, 33, outside the door of the San Francisco apartment that Whipple shared with her life partner Sharon Smith. Bane was euthanized the same day, but owners Robert Noel, 60, and Marjorie Knoller, 46, contended that Hera only tore Whipple’s clothing, and appealed her execution order all the way to the California Supreme Court despite losing at every level. Noel and Knoller are currently on trial for involuntary manslaughter; Knoller is also charged with second degree murder. In addition, Smith is pursuing a wrongful death civil suit against them.

**Bluey**, a blue Pacific groper fish familiar to snorklers and divers at Clovelly Bay, Sydney, Australia, and a member of a species protected by law since 1969, was killed in mid-January by a young man who first shot her with a spear gun outside the spearfishing season, then dragged her ashore still alive and knifed her in front of a horrified crowd. If identified and captured, the perpetrator could be fined \$11,000 (Australian).

HUMAN OBITUARIES

**Phil Caidin**, 77, died of cancer on February 17 in New York City. An air gunner in World War II, Caidin worked in sales for many years at Gimbels, but discovered his true calling as “The Birdman of Central Park,” as the *National Enquirer* called him, when in 1957 his first bird, a white albino parakeet, flew out an open window into Riverside Park. During the next 40 years Caidin rescued more than 100 parakeets, “dozens” of lovebirds, and seven parrots who were at large in New York City Parks, along with a Peking duck and countless dogs and cats. The duck made headlines in 1983, as Caidin waded into freezing ponds in midwinter day after day to feed and befriend him. A 23-day pursuit of a 20-inch-tall conure and a yellow-headed Amazon parrot made *The New York Times* in 1994. “I always got the bird,” Caidin laughed when asked about the rescue by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “Of course,” he added, “some people say that’s easy to do in New York City, especially if you’re jaywalking.” One day in 1976, Caidin remembered, he was bird-rescuing in Central Park and, “I heard some guy shouting over at the American Museum of Natural History. So I walked over to hear what he was shouting about, and that turned out to be Henry Spira.” Caidin learned that Spira was shouting about cruel experiments on cats going on inside, and started shouting too. Caidin remembered the experiments being stopped in 1977 as one of the happiest days of his life. That was the first time that public protest ever stopped an animal experiment, and was the beginning of the modern animal rights movement. Always an enthusiastic and colorful friend of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, Caidin will be missed.

**Andrea Konci**, 53, died from a stroke on January 19 at Bayfront Medical Center in St. Petersburg. A top insurance sales agent in her professional life, she took a forced early retirement after suffering the first of a series of brain seizures, and devoted the remainder of her life to feral cat rescue and primate advocacy.

**Marie Pappalardo**, 53, an avid cat rescuer in Paramount, California, who once talked her way into the stall of the Triple Crown-winning racehorse Affirmed just to hug him, was a passenger aboard American Airlines flight 175 out of Boston on the morning of September 11, and was killed when terrorists flew it into the World Trade Center.

**Emilio Hernandez**, a former employee and still a friend of the Baja Animal Sanctuary in Rosarito, Mexico, was killed along with his wife and two of their children in a housefire, the circumstances of which were “extremely suspicious,” wrote BAS founder Sunny Benedict. She remembered him most for his “effortless frolicking every afternoon with the animals.”

**Grandma**, 31, the oldest captive giant anteater on record, known for her voracious appetite for avocados, was euthanized on New Year’s Day at the Santa Barbara Zoo, after falling ill at Christmas. Born in the wild, she gave birth to 15 offspring in captivity.

**Hailey**, 17, one of the first two stranded California sea otter pups to be rescued and displayed by the Monterrey Bay Aquarium, was euthanized on January 3 due to conditions of age. Hailey arrived at the aquarium in March 1984, before anyone had much idea how or if sea otters could be returned to the wild. The Monterrey Bay Aquarium eventually pioneered rehabilitation-and-release techniques, but Hailey was never a release candidate.

**Clarry**, 19, believed to be the oldest male koala in captivity, died on February 8 at the San Francisco Zoo. He was one of a pair of male koalas sent by the Queensland National Park & Wildlife Service in Australia in 1985 to live at Koala Crossing, the zoo’s popular koala habitat.

**Ginkichi**, 42, the oldest penguin in captivity, died on February 11 at the Nagasaki Penguin Aquarium. Ginkichi and 10 other penguins were brought to Japan in 1962 by an Antarctic whaling vessel. The next longest-lived penguin in captivity was believed to be another of the group, who died in 1996.

**Krishnan**, 59, resident elephant at the Veera Raghavar temple in Thiruvallur, India, died on February 21 after a brief illness.

**Masiha**, 20, among the oldest Asiatic lions in India, died on December 28, 2001, at the Rajkot Zoo, her home since 1992, when she came from the Sakarbaugh Zoo in Junagadh after bearing two cubs.

**Chuckles**, 34, the Amazon River dolphin who lived 16 years longer than any other member of his species on record, a resident of the Pittsburgh Zoo & Aquarium since 1970, died on February 20. Chuckles was notorious for reputedly once pulling a female zoo worker into his tank and attempting to rape her. Keeper Randy Goodlet told *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* staff writer Don Hopey that Chuckles didn’t really do that, but did bite all of his trainers, a zoo volunteer, and three visitors at various times. More than 100 Amazon River dolphins quickly died after import into the U.S. during the 1960s and 1970s before keepers realized that unlike marine dolphins, who need deep tanks to float in while they sleep, river dolphin need shallow water where they can beach themselves on a sloping botton to sleep.

MEMORIALS

In memory of Bruce Merritt.  
—Mrs. Lola Merritt



In memory of Rebecca.  
Oct. 15, 1989-Jan. 24, 2002  
The most beautiful, the most perfect,  
by far the sweetest being  
who ever lived on the face of this earth.  
—Sylvia Forsmith

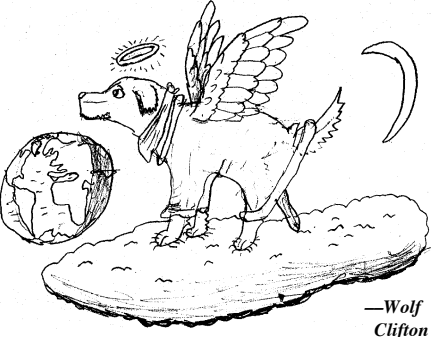
In memory of Brandy.  
—Dorothy Ramsaier



In Loving Memory of Laddie,  
April 19th, 1987 - February 1st, 2002.  
You were my best friend and my first love.  
You saw more of the world in your short life  
than most people see in a lifetime. Without  
you, there would be no happy endings for so  
many others. We love and miss you.  
—Love, Mina, Nur, Jack & Kenan

In memory of Gracie,  
a great Great Pyranees.

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



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—Wolf Clifton

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—*M.C.*



