

(Kim Bartlett)

Big cats caught in a war zone

BAGHDAD, SAN ANTONIO, ASHEBORO, N.C.—Anxious U.S. Marines under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Eric Schwartz during the nights of April 15 and April 17 unhappily shot three of seven starving African lions found at the Baghdad Zoo after first one and then two more broke out of their bomb-damaged enclosures.

On the loose, they could easily have found their way into densely populated parts of the city.

“We fought our way from Kuwait to Najaf to Kerbala to Baghdad, but the hardest thing I’ve had to do in Iraq was kill those lions,” Schwartz told London *Sunday Telegraph* correspondent Philip Sherwell.

Wrote Sherwell, “Soldiers from the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division—the troops who first fought their way into Baghdad—have been feeding the caged animals with slaughtered donkeys and bringing them water from an artificial lake,” with the help of zoo veterinarian Hashim Mohamed Hussein, who was among the few staff who remained on duty after the fall of Saddam Hussein.

Added Sherwell, “The zoo’s birds, fish, and reptiles were stolen by looters, but they thought better of tackling the lions, who were donated by Saddam’s son Uday.”

Rosalind Russell of Reuters reported that Uday’s 20-year-old tiger Mandor also remained at the 11-acre zoo, but that the looters had taken “chimpanzees, vervet monkeys, Pekinese dogs, love birds, and cockatoos. More than 300 animals are missing,” Russell said, but it was not clear that all of them disappeared with the looters, who were still trying to steal zoo equipment as of April 17.

The Baghdad Zoo, actually one of three zoos in

the city, had been closed for many months, ostensibly for “renovation.” The public and news media were barred, and as at other public facilities throughout Iraq, weapons and munitions were stored on the grounds.

“Even before the conflict the zoo was a sorry place,” recalled Sherwell. “Many animals, including ponies and camels, have died or have been killed for food.

The remaining animals had not been fed in about 10 days when the Marines arrived and began giving them their own rations.

“The troops slaughtered pigs penned at the zoo site, and butchered a dead wolf to feed the lions and tigers. But it couldn’t go far—a lion consumes 18 pounds a day,” wrote Patrick McDowell of Associated Press,

“My men really care about these animals,” Schwartz said.

Non-essential travel through Iraq was still restricted during the first days after the Marines entered Baghdad, but a truck from Kuwait hauling seven tons of frozen meat, fruit, vegetables and grain for the animals arrived on April 19, escorted throughout the 24-hour drive from the border by a military convoy.

“This represents two to four weeks of food for the Baghdad Zoo,” Army reservist Jim Fikes told McDowell.

Fikes “put together the shipment with the Humanitarian Organizing Committee in Kuwait City, which handles connections between charities and the U.S. military,” McDowell wrote.

“It comes from a request that I got through the military chain,” Fikes explained. “It was considered urgent.”

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ANIMAL



PEOPLE

News For People Who

Care About Animals

May 2003

Volume XIII, #2

Elephant captures & rampages spotlight habitat encroachment

PRETORIA, NEW DELHI, NAIROBI, SAN DIEGO, BANGKOK, COLOMBO,—Pretoria Regional Court magistrate Adriaan Bekker on April 7 found African Game Services owner Riccardo Ghiazza of Brits, South Africa, guilty of cruelty to 30 young elephants in 1998-1999. The verdict reportedly took Bekker four hours to read.

Convicted with Ghiazza, but on just two cruelty counts, was student elephant handler Henry Wayne Stockigt.

Charges were dismissed against another handler, Craig Saunders, and another company, African Game Properties Inc.

Captured in the Tuli district of Botswana during July 1998, the elephants were transported to Brits for training and sale to overseas zoos.

Global outrage erupted first over the separation of the elephants from their mothers, and then over alleged rough treatment of the elephants by trainers hired from Indonesia. The South African National SPCA began the long effort to convict Ghiazza after videotape surfaced that reportedly showed Stockigt and others beating the chained elephants.

Ghizza, a major supplier of African wildlife to zoos in China, apparently intended to sell some or all of the elephants to China. None are known to have actually gone there. Instead, according to the South Africa-based Wildlife Action Group, nine went to the Marakele Game Reserve in South Africa; nine went to the Sandhurt Safaris hunting lodge in North West Province; seven are held in controversial conditions at the Dresden Zoo, in

Germany; and five were sold to former co-defendant Saunders.

The “Tuli elephants case,” as the episode became known, was instrumental in rallying protest against the conventional practices of wild elephant capture and training. It spotlighted an increasing dilemma throughout the range of both African and Asian elephants, afflicting both the wild and captive populations: what to do about overcrowded or displaced elephants in a world which allows them only limited wild habitat.

The Ghiazza conviction came amid a new worldwide furor over the prolonged suffering and death of an Indian elephant captured on February 5 in Chattisgarh state by the noted female mahout Parbati Barua.

Wrote Alex Kirby of BBC News Online, “Witnesses say the elephant was repeatedly jabbed with spikes and struck with bamboo canes,” after being run to exhaustion, tranquilized, and dragged between two tame elephants. “His legs were tied,” Kirby continued, as was the elephant’s head. “Then his tusks were sawn off. He was left without food and water, and died 18 days later, apparently of stress, starvation, and thirst.”

Videographers Mike Pandey and Amalendu Mishra documented the suffering of the elephant. The International Fund for Animal Welfare and the Wildlife Trust of India distributed the video to news media. People for Animals founder Maneka Gandhi demanded that Barua be criminally prosecuted.

“The acts of Barua were not negligent

(continued on page 16)



Ex-dancing bear enjoys a break at Wildlife SOS in Agra, India. (Alan Knight)

Bear sanctuary at the Taj Majal

AGRA—The future of captive wildlife protection in India is at Agra, People for Animals founder Maneka Gandhi believes, near the east gate of the Taj Mahal.

There, at Soor Sarovar village, Wildlife SOS cofounders Kartick Sayanarayan and Geeta Sheshamani in December 2002 opened a 30-acre sanctuary for former dancing bears.

Nearly two years into a sustained effort to enforce provisions of the 1972 Indian Wildlife Protection Act that prohibit the traveling exhibition of lions, tigers, leopards, monkeys, apes, and bears, Mrs. Gandhi sees in the Wildlife SOS project the start of a sanctuary network to provide quality care-for-life to hundreds of seized former circus animals.

The drive to end the use of lions, tigers, leopards, monkeys, apes, and bears in traveling shows began in 2001. As then-minister of state for animal welfare, Mrs. Gandhi won a series of verdicts from the Supreme Court of India against exhibitors who had for a decade used protracted lawsuits to defy seizure order she originally issued in 1989, during a stint as environment minister.

In January 2003 Central Zoo Authority member secretary P.R. Sinha announced a proposed amendment to the Wildlife Protection Act which would strengthen the regulation of circus care of other species by bringing traveling shows under CZA jurisdiction.

CHRONOLOGY OF HUMANE PROGRESS

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It took a year to rescue Casper, who lived among the coyotes.



March, 2003

Dear Partner,

I sat inside Casper’s hospital isolation cage the day after I rescued him, and he was trembling, right down to his toes. He let me pet him, but he was so afraid of what people might do to him . . . again.

When I rescued him the day before, he trembled all the way to our Supershelter. I thought he was afraid of driving . . . but it’s more than that.

Whatever happened to him , this poor guy needs lots of love. And now, thanks to people like you, he will get it.

Casper had been out there in the cold at least a year. I never saw him during the day . . . he’d come out to eat only at night, under cover of darkness.

But I couldn’t rescue him all year because families of coyotes were out there all night too . . . and if I set a trap for Casper, I’d be catching hungry coyotes instead.

Casper has lived for a year off the nutritious food you help provide for our wilderness feeding stations. And he’s grown a thick coat this year to help him endure the cold mountain winter . . . unlike last winter when he had to curl up in a ball to try to keep warm.

Casper has been alone and afraid all year, and that’s one of the things that’s kept me awake nights.

Then, a couple of weeks ago, I caught a break!

I spotted Casper about half a mile from that feeding station, during the day! So I immediately set up a new station ahead of him, along the path he was walking . . . and within minutes he discovered it!

This new station was away from the coyote trail, so I could set up my trap there.

Right away I pressed my luck and showed Casper that staying here was a better idea! I fed him canned food and meat twice a day . . . to keep him around this new spot . And it worked!

Casper began to wait for his meals, bounding out of the woods to greet our van twice a day.

And during one of these morning romps, I tossed some meat into a cage and Casper ran right into it to eat . . . and I had him!

That moment was so exhilarating . . . when the “unwanted” little soul I’d been trying to help was finally safe!

And after a year of worrying about Casper, hoping he didn’t wander out onto a highway . . . or catch some deadly disease . . . I was filled with such a joy that I hope you experience too, as my partner in this mission.

We know what terrible things are going on in this world . . . but Casper doesn’t. His reality is scarcity, alone in the woods, looking for food, a place to be safe . . . and love.

Now he has all of these . . . thanks to the support of people like you.

A feeding station is like a giant hand from the sky, your hand . . . giving a life-saving meal to these starving, despairing animals.

Please keep this miracle alive for the next Casper . . . and the over 1500 rescued dogs and cats at our shelter today.

Send your best gift to keep that hand coming down from the sky, helping these forgotten pets.

For the animals,

Le

Leo Grillo, founder

D.E.L.T.A. Rescue

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Attention: Rescuers and Shelters

Build your own inexpensive straw bale dog house for your pets’ maximum protection, comfort and fun!

Here at D.E.L.T.A. Rescue, we invented a better housing system for our more than 859 dogs. Using 25 common bales of straw, and three sheets of plywood, two people can build a straw bale dog house in under 10 minutes! This is the same simple structure that withstood our terrible El Nino rains in 1998. The *simple* straw design can last 20 years, but because we are a permanent sanctuary, our houses must last longer.



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



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



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



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

That’s why we now build the *deluxe* “stucco” version. Our materials cost for this stucco version is about \$400, while you can put up the simple building for under \$150. Good news! We put all the building instructions for both versions on video tape for anyone to use, or copy in its entirety. And it’s FREE! To help us help precious animals, besides our own 859 dogs and 552 cats, please get this video today and pass it around!

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

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

Editorial

What is an ethical charity?

In mid-April 2003 the Wise Giving Alliance formally introduced the new standards for charities that it has been developing for several years now to update and replace the standards of the former National Charities Information Bureau and Council of Better Business Bureaus, which merged to form the Wise Giving Alliance.

A few weeks earlier the Animal Centers of Excellence introduced the most thorough code of ethics proposed so far to govern the operation of animal sanctuaries.

ANIMAL PEOPLE meanwhile has been obliged since July 2002 to defend in court our efforts to monitor the accountability of animal charities and fundraisers. During depositions in connection with that case, which is still underway, we were asked if we had ever listed the standards that we believe ethical animal charities and fundraisers should observe.

In view of the awkwardness of some of the Wise Giving Alliance standards when applied to animal charities, we realized that now would be a good time to spell out precisely which of those standards and which others we consider most important in evaluating whether a charity and the fundraisers it hires, if any, are working in an ethical manner.

Expecting people and institutions to observe ethical standards must be recognized as expecting something more than mere obedience to laws. Laws set the foundation for ethical conduct, but only at the level that lawmakers deem essential to enable society to function. Much that remains legal is nonetheless neither ethical nor moral.

Thus institutions other than law-making bodies, ranging from professional accreditation panels to individual watchdogs, recommend codes of ethics which are meant to inspire adherence to higher standards than laws alone require.

Subscription to a code of ethics is usually voluntary, but must be essential in order to earn the endorsement or approval of whoever recommends it.

Many organizations and individuals offer ethical standards that apply in various ways to animal-related charities, yet there is no single widely recognized code of ethics that addresses the spectrum of animal-related charitable purposes, nor even a single standard for the ethical operation of nonprofit organizations which ANIMAL PEOPLE believes is fully appropriate to the unique aspects of animal charities.

The existing standards for the ethical operation of charities, over and above the requirements of law, tend to presuppose that the charities are serving a constituency (such as the membership of a church, patients and staff of a hospital, or the students and faculty of a school) who are capable of substantial self-governance and self-protection from corruption and exploitation.

Animal-related charities serve a far more vulnerable constituency. This in turn requires a different approach to oversight.

The standards established for the governance of charities by the Wise Giving Alliance and similar organizations tend to assume that mismanagement and misuse of donated funds are most likely to result from corruption among hired staff at the program management level. The Wise Giving Alliance *et al* are primarily concerned with abuses that may be committed by “hired gun” administrators, who are motivated more by the rewards they may obtain from managing a charity than by the charitable work itself. Therefore, they seek to minimize the influence of program service staff on boards of directors, whose duties are usually defined as policymaking, oversight, and fundraising.

This approach is backward, however, in application to charities managed by the founders or other people who have worked their way into authority after starting as volunteers or low-paid program service staff—as is often the case with small charities and charities in causes such as animal protection, which usually employ just a few professionals, if any, recruited on a competitive basis from highly paid fields such as medicine and law.

Founders and others motivated enough by the charitable mission to work for low wages, or none, are relatively unlikely to steal or otherwise seek excessive benefits from the organizations they serve.

Adhering to the board structure recommendations of the Wise Giving Alliance therefore tends to increase rather than decrease the possibilities for conflict of interest and self-dealing within small charities and animal charities. Attempting to prevent highly paid professionals from operating charities in a self-interested manner, the Wise Giving Alliance standards all but exclude paid personnel from having any responsibility for policymaking, oversight, and fundraising, even if they are the founders and earn just a fraction of what their skills might fetch in the for-profit sector.

ANIMAL PEOPLE has observed and documented over many years that within animal protection, corruption and other unethical conduct proceeds far more often from the activities of detached boards and hired fundraisers than from the work of founders and key staff.

ANIMAL PEOPLE accordingly offers the following 10 standards for the operation of animal charities, and 10 parallel standards for fundraisers employed by animal charities.

Animal charities and their fundraisers are at liberty to pursue whatever policies the law allows.

These standards, however, define what ANIMAL PEOPLE believes to be ethical and moral conduct by animal-related charities and fundraisers. To be considered ethical by ANIMAL PEOPLE, a charity or fundraiser must actively strive to meet them.

Our standards

1) The activities of an animal protection charity should verifiably endeavor to help animals, committing the overwhelming volume of resources raised to animal protection work other than fundraising, administration, and the maintenance of reserve funds.

a) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that all fundraising and program literature distributed by an ethical animal protection organization should be truthful, accurate, and up-to-date, and should be amended or withdrawn, as is appropriate, when circumstances change or new information emerges. If a project, campaign, or program is announced but fails to be developed, for whatever reason, donors should be informed as to what happened and what was done instead with the resources raised in the name of that project, campaign, or program.

b) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that under all except the most unusual circumstances, which should be clearly, fully, and prominently explained to donors with solicitations for funds, an ethical animal protection charity should hold fundraising and administrative expense to less than 35% of total expenditures within a calendar or fiscal year. ANIMAL PEOPLE considers “fundraising expenses” to include any use of telemarketing to solicit funds, as well as any direct mailings which solicit funds, include envelopes for the return of donations, and would probably not have been mailed if postal rules forbade the inclusion of the donation envelopes. (This standard parallels the guidelines of the Wise Giving Alliance.)

c) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes under all except the most extraordinary circumstances, which should be clearly, fully, and prominently explained to donors with solicitations for funds, an ethical animal protection charity should avoid keeping more than twice the annual operating budget of the charity in economic reserves, including investment accounts and the reserved assets of subsidiaries. (This is also consistent with the recommendations of the Wise Giving Alliance.)

2) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that the charitable activities of an animal protection charity should be clearly visible to donors, news media, and the public. This includes filling out IRS Form 990 fully and accurately, and filing it in a timely manner. Donors, news media, and the public should have appropriate opportunity to personally verify the charitable program.

3) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that animal care charities should go beyond meeting the minimal animal care standards enforced by government agencies such as the USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service under the U.S. Animal Welfare Act, and should endeavor to meet or exceed the “best practice” recommendations of the major supervisory and/or accreditation organizations, if any, overseeing their specialties. Because the purposes of animal care charities vary widely, the “best practice” recommendations appropriate for them to follow are also widely varied.

Examples of supervisory and/or accreditation organizations whose animal care standards we may expect charities to follow include, but are not limited to, the National Animal Control Association, if an organization holds animal control contracts; the American Zoo Association and the Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks & Aquariums, if the organization exhibits animals or manages zoological conservation programs; and for animal sanctuaries, the standards of the Animal Centers of Excellence, The Association of Sanctuaries, and the American Sanctuary Association.

Similar organizations set comparable standards for animal care in many nations, with variations suited to their circumstances.

Where no national or regional organization has established standards appropriate for the operation of animal care charities, ANIMAL PEOPLE finds generally applicable the “best practice” recommendations in the instructional pamphlet series authored by Sri. Maneka Gandhi for distribution by the Animal Welfare Board of India. These recommendations were developed for use under highly adverse conditions with limited resources, yet aspire to a very high level of animal well-being.

4) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that an ethical animal protection charity should behave in a manner which takes into consideration the welfare of all animals, not only those under the direct auspices of the charitable programs. Just as it would be unethical for a human welfare charity to sacrifice the well-being of some people in order to benefit a chosen few, so ANIMAL PEOPLE believes it is inherently unethical to cause some animals to suffer on behalf of other animals.

a) Policies which promote the well-being of some animals by encouraging the killing of predators or competitor species are to ANIMAL PEOPLE inherently unethical—as are policies which encourage the release or return of animals to habitat where the animals are unwelcome and may be at high risk of enduring human cruelty or extermination.

b) ANIMAL PEOPLE recommends that all food served for human consumption by or on behalf of animal protection organizations should be vegetarian or, better, vegan.

5) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that an ethical animal-related charity should behave in a manner which takes into consideration the well-being of the whole of the animal-related nonprofit sector.

a) Fundraising may be competitive, as organizations strive to develop the most effective programs within their specialties, but ANIMAL PEOPLE views as inherently unethical any practice which tends to increase the fundraising costs as opposed to program expenditures of the animal protection sector in general.

b) ANIMAL PEOPLE views as inherently unethical the involvement of an animal protection charity, or the officers, directors, and other management of the charity, in any form of crime except for occasional acts of open civil disobedience undertaken in connection with nonviolent protest. ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that animal protection charities should not be directed or managed by persons of felonious criminal history involving theft, fraud, or violence against either humans or nonhuman animals.

6) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that even beyond the requirements of law, an ethical animal protection organization must discourage racism, sexism, sexual predation, discrimination, and harassment. Humans are animals too, and must not be subjected to any practice which would be considered cruel or inappropriate if done to the nonhuman animals who are the intended beneficiaries of the work of an animal-related charity.

7) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that even beyond the requirements of law, an ethical animal protection organization must endeavor to maintain facilities which are safe, clean, and physically and emotionally healthy for animals, visitors, and staff.

8) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that if and when an ethical animal protection organization finds itself to be in violation of any of the above standards, however accidentally and unintentionally, it must set to work immediately to resolve the problems.

9) ANIMAL PEOPLE views as inherently unethical the use of legal action to attempt to silence criticism. ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that all nonprofit charities and their officers, directors, and management should view themselves as operating under public scrutiny, for the public benefit, and as being therefore public figures subject to the same kinds of observation, criticism, commentary, and satire as elected officials, candidates for public office, and celebrities. This is a somewhat more stringent requirement than is recommended

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What is an ethical charity?

(Editorial, continued from page 3)

by other codes of ethics recommended for nonprofit organizations. It replaces the expectation implied within the standards developed with human service institutions in mind that the constituency of the charity shall be able to monitor the work and intervene if necessary to ensure that the duties of the charity are properly fulfilled.

10) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that an ethical animal-related charity, if it employs an outside fundraiser, should hire only fundraisers with no conflicts of interest, such as simultaneously representing organizations or political candidates with goals opposed to those of the animal-related charity, and follows the standards below:

What is an ethical fundraiser?

F1) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that an ethical fundraiser for an animal protection charity is one who endeavors to help the client charity to meet all of the ten standards enumerated above.

F2) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes it is inherently unethical for a fundraiser to undertake telemarketing, direct mailing, or any other kind of activity at a level or in a manner which results in combined fundraising and administrative cost exceeding 35% of the total expenditures of the charity during the fiscal or calendar year.

F3) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes it is inherently unethical for a fundraiser to make claims in telemarketing, direct mailing, or other fundraising activity which are not factually substantiated.

F4) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes it is incumbent upon a fundraiser to ascertain that all claims made in telemarketing, direct mailing, or other fundraising activity are factual. As with the failure of an animal protection charity to meet basic animal care standards, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that ignorance is no excuse.

F5) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes it is incumbent upon a fundraiser to ensure that all nonprofit organizations represented fill out and promptly file a complete and accurate IRS Form 990, if operating in the U.S., including complete disclosure of all telemarketing and direct mailing expenses, and that an ethical fundraiser should sever ties with any charity which fails to do so.

Similar financial disclosures should be required of charities operating abroad.

F6) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes it is incumbent upon a fundraiser for animal care charities to ensure that all applicable animal care standards are consistently met. Though an ethical fundraiser may represent an animal care charity which is raising funds to achieve compliance with applicable standards that it temporarily falls short of meeting, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes the need to raise an exceptional amount of money for capital improvements does not justify an investment in fundraising so high that fundraising and administration cost more than 35% of the total expenditures of the charity during the fiscal or calendar year. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes an ethical fundraiser for animal care charities should not represent an organization which is so far derelict in meeting the applicable animal care standards, especially those of the U.S. Animal Welfare Act, that adequate funds to make improvements cannot be raised while staying under the 35% limit.

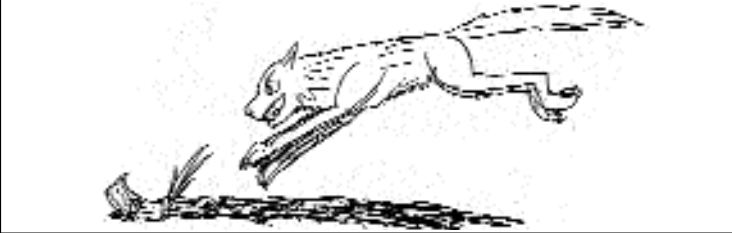
F7) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes it is inherently unethical for a fundraiser to represent an animal protection charity which is involved in any kind of crime other than civil disobedience undertaken in connection with nonviolent protest, or whose officers, directors, and other management are involved in crime other than civil disobedience as non-violent protest, or whose officers, directors, and other management have felonious criminal records involving theft, fraud, or violence against either humans or nonhuman animals. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that it is incumbent upon a fundraiser to ascertain whether the key personnel of client charities have criminal history.

F8) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes it is inherently unethical for a fundraiser for animal protection charities to simultaneously represent organizations or political candidates whose activities or goals conflict with the interests of animals. For example, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes it is inherently unethical for a fundraiser for animal protection charities to simultaneously represent, including through technically separate companies, any organizations or political candidates whose activities or goals include weakening or repealing animal protection laws.

F9) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes it is inherently unethical for a fundraiser to use lawsuits, or the threat of lawsuits, to try to silence criticism, or to try to compel a charity to adhere to a fundraising contract which the charity has determined is disadvantageous. If a charity finds that it erred in signing a contract which is so disadvantageous that the activities undertaken in the name of the charity are not chiefly benefiting the charitable work, the charity should be allowed to break or amend that contract without further allocation or diversion of resources away from the charitable work that it was incorporated to do. An ethical fundraiser should accordingly discourage client charities from incurring debts to the fundraiser so large as to require additional fundraising activity after the initial contracted telemarketing or mailings.

F10) ANIMAL PEOPLE believes that fundraisers for charities should view themselves as operating as *ex-officio* officers of their client charities, under mandate to represent the best interests of the client charities, and under public scrutiny, for the public benefit, which makes them therefore public figures subject to the same kinds of observation, criticism, commentary, and satire as elected officials, candidates for public office, and celebrities.

Similar standards already apply to the conduct of lawyers employed by charities in some states, recognizing the privileged position of a lawyer relative to the governance of a charity, yet a hired fundraiser often has equal or greater influence on how a charity operates because fundraising along with policymaking and oversight is among the generally recognized duties of a nonprofit board of directors.



—Wolf Clifton

LETTERS

Drive Fishery

Thank you for helping to stop the “drive fishery” dolphin slaughter in Futo, Japan.

The Ito City Fishing Cooperative gave up the drive fishery this year. The season for the fiscal year 2002 drive fishery expired on March 31, 2003. We gladly report that no drive fishery was carried out. According to the Yomiuri newspaper, the Ito City Fishing Cooperative abandoned the drive fishery because it feared the criticism of animal protection groups.

The Elsa Nature Conservancy collected nearly 3,500 signatures on our petition seeking to stop the drive fisheries and promote dolphin and nature watching in Futo instead, reinforced by more than 2400 signatures against the drive fishery from organizations abroad.

We also received 3,000 e-mails against the drive fishery from abroad through the efforts of <www.BlueVoice.org>. According to Blue Voice more than 9,000 e-mails were already sent to public officials. We appreciate such strong support!

Unfortunately, despite worldwide opposition to the drive fishery, the Ito City Fishing Cooperative declared that it will conduct a drive fishery during the next season, which starts on September 1, 2003.

We anticipate that the drive fishery in Futo is doomed, because the fishers who kill dolphins in this manner are getting old, and the Ito City Fishing Cooperative is having difficulty finding younger people to carry on.

However, dolphin and nature-watching off the shores of Futo and Jogasaki is growing, attracting up to 244 guests on 37 recent expeditions.

—Eiji Fujiwara

President

Elsa Nature Conservancy

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Animals' Angels talks about tactics

I would like to comment on the March 2003 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**:

1) Thank you for the editorial “Conferences build movements.” I do not like conferences, but I stage them and participate in them. We even sit with our adversaries from the livestock trade, which I find hard, because I have to stay firm on the issues but demonstrate nice manners nonetheless. Attend-ing conferences of veterinarians and police officers has been a great help for the animals in the past regarding transport.

2) Concerning Steve Hindi's guest column “Why animal advocates' ‘war on terror’ must be nonviolent,” we have it in our employment description that our work must be strictly non violent. I have already sacked two people for using bad language toward police.

3) Concerning “Slaughter in the streets,” our investigations in Lebanon found that purchasing stun-guns for the slaughterhouses

was not a success. At first only the Christian slaughterhouses actually used them. Dr. Rosemari Jaouhari may now have succeeded in persuading more facilities to use them.

A far more successful approach was recently tried by Petra Sidhom, DVM, in Cairo. With the help of Al-Asrah University Dr. Sidhom established a training program for local mullahs to address the illegal slaughter of animals on the street at Abd-el-Kabir. The Egyptian government decreed that at Abd-el-Kabir the official slaughterhouses must offer their services free to everyone. This resulted in a dramatic slowdown of slaughter in the streets of Cairo, verified by Animals' Angels.

—Christa Blanke

Animals' Angels

Bismarckallee 22 - D-79098

Freiburg, Germany

Phone: 49-761-2926601

Fax: 49-761-2926602

<AnimalsAngels@t-online.de>

<www.animals-angels.de>

Adopt-a-Shelter Cat Month freebies

Each year, the American SPCA celebrates Adopt-a-Shelter Cat Month in May by offering free materials to animal groups worldwide. This year we are offering:

1) One free copy of “Sharing the World with Animals,” a curriculum guide for grades 3-5 featuring 30 classroom-ready activities, for the first 2000 respondents. It is available in English and Spanish and those requesting it should specify which language they want it in.

2) One free copy per agency of our new publication “Mission Possible - Comfy Cats: How to Create a Feline Behavioral Enrichment Program in Your Shelter.” This is available upon request though August 2003 courtesy of Fresh Step cat litter.

3) One free Laurel Burch Adopt-a-Shelter Cat poster.

Our packet of handout master copies on a wide variety of topics for adopters, also available in CD form, is not part of this year's Adopt-a-Shelter Cat Month promotion, but as always is available to humane organizations through our National Shelter Outreach program.

Humane groups should contact us by phone or email.

—Julie Morris

American SPCA

Natl. Shelter Outreach

424 East 92nd St.

New York, NY 10128

Phone: 212-876-7700

extension 4403

<outreach@aspc.org>

www.aspc.org

The Pet Psychic

Obviously your critic Lucy David has never watched an episode of “The Pet Psychic,” Sonya Fitzpatrick. Sonya bridges the communication gap between animal and human in a genuine, loving way. To see someone who does so much good for so many be criticized tells me that perhaps Ms. David is jealous of Sonya's gift or just doesn't have enough to do. She also doesn't understand the importance of supporting each other in pursuit of the common goal of what's best for animals. Sonya is not only awe-inspiring and uplifting—she's the real deal.

—Laura Deitemeyer

Sarasota, Florida

Lucy David responds:

Here is another Sonya classic: last week I saw her on “Animal Planet.” A woman in the audience said that she put her dog to sleep and now is feeling that maybe she did the wrong thing. The Pet Psychic got in contact with the lady's dog and said, “He's telling me you did the right thing. He was in pain, and he's happy now and he'll wait for you...” How predictable! I would have liked to have seen her tell the lady, “Your dog is telling me that he misses you terribly and he wasn't in pain and he wasn't ready to go. He wishes you would have thought about it a little longer and made the right decision and kept him alive!”

His mother was killed.

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Origins of humane societies

Congratulations on your excellent "Chronology of humane progress." Your history, however, omits one key detail.

It is sometimes said that SPCAs began taking the name "humane society" to signify a broader focus after the 1874 "Mary Ellen" case, in which the ASPCA used an animal protection law to rescue an abused child. (Ironically, ASPCA founder Henry Bergh opposed SPCAs taking on dual roles. He co-founded a separate organization to protect children, and in 1875 wrote to Women's SPCA of Philadelphia cofounder Carolyn Earle White in an unsuccessful attempt to dissuade her from trying to "serve two masters" by renaming her organization the Women's Humane Society.)

However, in North America, the term "humane society" has been used to describe animal protection groups at least since the formation of the Oregon Humane Society in 1868. Henry David Thoreau mentioned an anti-hunting "humane society" in *Walden* (1854), and the Missouri Humane Society was founded in 1870.

The term "humane society" seems to have originated in the Netherlands in 1767. The English counterpart of the Dutch group was the "Institution for Affording Immediate Relief to Persons Apparently Dead from Drowning," begun in 1774, which became "The Humane Society" in 1776 and "The Royal Humane Society" in 1787. It continues today in its original role of rescuing drowning victims and teaching water safety.

Similar humane societies sprang up along the New England and Mid-Atlantic seacoasts as early as 1786, where they opened "Humane Houses" for shipwrecked sailors. They were forerunners of the U.S. Lifesaving Service and U.S. Lighthouse Board, which became the U.S. Coast Guard. Nowhere in their mission statements can I find anything about helping animals.

So how did the term "humane society" become linked with animal protection?

—Phil Arkow, Chair
Animal Abuse & Family
Violence Prevention Project
The Latham Foundation
Stratford, New Jersey
<arkowpets@snip.net>

Why can't we stop the Omak Suicide Race? by Irene Muschel

The Omak Suicide Race, held each summer in Omak, Washington, has been openly cruel to horses ever since a rodeo promoter dreamed it up in 1935. It consists of galloping horses over a steep cliff and across the Okanogan River as the main event at the Omak Stampede rodeo—and is staged four times each rodeo week.

Why have horse protection groups not given more attention and effort to stopping this event?

Four years after the Omak Suicide Race started, a Hollywood producer chased a horse over a cliff during the making of the film *Jesse James*. That happened just once. Public outrage over the death of the horse led to the American Humane Association monitoring U.S. screen productions.

Sixteen horses have died at Omak in the past 20 years. Humans have been severely injured, and in earlier years at least one rider was killed, but the Suicide Race is still promoted as a tourist attraction, after a one-year suspension in 1999, and hardly anyone seems to be doing anything about it.

Last summer I stayed at a hotel in Washington state. In the reception area there were many copies of a tourist magazine celebrating the Omak Suicide Race. I asked the hotel receptionist about it. She responded that the horses were often injured at Omak, and expressed considerable pain that the situation for the horses is not getting any better and that the animal advocates who protested against the Omak Suicide

Race were having no effect toward stopping the cruelty. She further stated that the hotel management would never take away the tourist magazine because it promoted the area.

When I returned to New York City, I began to explore the Omak issue. I learned of the varied efforts of some animal rights groups to stop the Omak Suicide Race. What stood out most for me was how long this abuse has gone on: more than six decades!

Many of the protest tactics have not changed in years. Despite the lack of success, no ongoing efforts have been made to find new ways of fighting this atrocity. Given the many issues that animal rights groups are working on, not knowing what else to do, and wanting to at least take some action, it often becomes easier or at least less time-consuming to stick with familiar ways of doing things than to stop, acknowledge that nothing is happening, and change directions.

Protests, letters to the Mayor of Omak, and writing to sponsors have not worked. The Mayor of Omak told me there was absolutely nothing he could or would do about the race because it was on Native American property. I asked him what we would do if a person was killed on that property. He responded that he would call the FBI. Pepsi-Cola told me that cruelty to animals is a terrible thing, but there is nothing the company can do about it, because the Pepsi support for the race comes from a local franchise, not cor-

porate headquarters.

Where are the advocates for horses?

I contacted Robin Lohnes at the American Horse Protection Association. We talked about trying to find a creative new way to stop this cruelty. She assured me she would look into it and get back to me. I never heard from Lohnes again.

Some time back there was a conference on horses at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Horse group representatives spoke about horse slaughter, wild horse roundups, Premarin, carriage horses, abandoned horses, maintaining horse sanctuaries, and more. All are important issues. But the Omak Suicide Race was not even mentioned. The Omak horses should be included in that circle of caring. Their suffering should not be ignored.

There are major differences among horse groups. Some are true advocates for horses and do great things for them. Others are fronts or apologists for the horse industry. At times it is hard to know who is doing what.

Imagine all the good that could come about if the leaders of the groups who focus on horses were to take on the Omak Suicide Race—creatively and forcefully exploring legal, political, and social ways of stopping it.

It would help if people would call and let these groups know that there are many of us who feel that the Omak Suicide Race must be stopped now.

Cat buddy

I love **ANIMAL PEOPLE!** When I receive each edition, I glance through it and then put it in my "read" pile for when I get a chance to give it closer attention. I then make notes about specific items that I may want to bring out at another time. Sometimes I e-mail some items to friends before filing my copy. I especially enjoy the editorials.

—Linda Gubbe, founder
SCAT Street Cat
Rescue Program Inc.
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Canada
<catbuddy@sasktel.net>
<www.quadrant.net/streetcat>

Estate planning

Your *Estate Planning Guide* is the best I have seen yet. Your idea of listing charities to be benefitted in an annually updated codicil is great.

—Muriel Geach
Long Beach, California

The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** Estate Planning Guide is free on request. Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Stop vivisection

Please revive attention to the need to abolish vivisection, which is being buried by other concerns.

—B.B. Eilers
Mesa, Arizona



PROTECTING ANIMALS - PREVENTING CRUELTY – RELIEVING SUFFERING

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MARCHIG ANIMAL WELFARE AWARDS – These are given for outstanding work by an organisation or individual in either of the following two categories:

- Practical work in the field of animal welfare resulting in significant improvements for animals either nationally or internationally; or
- The development of an alternative method to the use of animals in experiments and the practical implementation of such an alternative resulting in a significant reduction in the numbers of animals used.

Grant Applications and Award Nomination Forms (closing date for the ‘Awards’ in the current year is 30 September 2003) are available from the Trust’s administrative offices or can be downloaded from the website:

The Marchig Animal Welfare Trust
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Tel: 0044 (0) 131 – 225 – 6039
Fax: 0044 (0) 131 – 220 – 6377
Email: marchigtrust@marchigawt.org
Web: www.marchigawt.org

The Marchig Animal Welfare Trust is a UK registered charity (Reg No: 802133).

Blind “justice” can’t tell chickens from dead wood

SAN DIEGO, California—Ward Poultry Farm owners Arie and Bill Wilgenburg, of Escondido, California, will not be charged with cruelty for having employees toss more than 60,000 live hens into wood chippers, the San Diego County district attorney’s office announced on April 10, because the Wilgenburgs were told to chip the chickens alive by a USDA-accredited veterinarian.

The veterinarian was neither working for the USDA nor representing it, but was advising the Wilgenburgs about killing their flocks, at two sites, to help halt the spread of the worst outbreak of Newcastle disease since 12 million chickens and other domestic birds were killed to control an outbreak in 1971.

San Diego County Animal Services Lieutenant Mary Kay Gagliardo later told the Wilgenburgs to stop macerating the hens alive.

Live maceration would be prosecutable cruelty almost anywhere if done to a pet. When done as a routine agricultural practice, however, it is exempt from prosecution in most states, and is in fact among the most common means used by egg ranchers to dispose of unwanted male chicks and spent hens.

The southern California outbreak of Newcastle had already become not only one of the biggest “depopulations” of diseased farm animals in the U.S. in many years, but also one of the most publicized, since it involved people other than farmers.

“Some wild birds have also been killed,” reported *Los Angeles Times* staff writers Tina Daunt and Bob Pool, as parrot fanciers scrambled to save their birds from inspectors conducting door-to-door searches based on tips provided by letter carriers.

First detected in the Los Angeles area during September 2002, the Newcastle outbreak appears to have spread to Arizona, Nevada, and Texas through illegal traffic in fighting cocks. It crossed into egg-laying flocks in February, possibly through egg ranch workers who attend cockfights.

As of mid-April, more than 3.2 million chickens had been killed at 22 commercial businesses in futile efforts to contain the out-

break, along with 137,000 poultry of various species from yard flocks. The Newcastle control program had cost \$73 million.

Dutch avian flu

Yet it was far from the biggest “depopulation” of chickens underway in the world to try to stop disease outbreaks. More than 15 million chickens were killed in The Netherlands from mid-February through mid-April to fight avian flu. The outbreak nonetheless spread to Belgium, where whole-flock killing began on April 16.

Avian flu outbreaks among factory farmed hens are not unusual, but the Dutch epidemic caused extra concern after a 57-year-old veterinarian from Den Bosch fell ill on April 4 after visiting some of the afflicted poultry barns. He died on April 17. At least 70 poultry workers developed a related form of conjunctivitis, and in at least three cases they appeared to have infected family members.

Avian flu antibodies were found in pigs near the poultry barns, intensifying epidemiologists’ fears about the possible consequences if the flu mutates to travel from person to person and is a deadly variety. New flu strains usually travel from birds to pigs to humans. The only strain known to have passed directly from birds to humans killed six of 18 infected Hong Kong residents in 1997 and killed one man in February 2003.

Flu rarely kills otherwise healthy humans, but one mutant strain killed from 40 to 100 million people in 1918.

Dutch officials began killing potentially infected pigs on April 18.

“Don’t want to know”

The U.S. poultry industry kills more than 9.5 billion birds per year. Much beyond live maceration occurs that would be considered unacceptably cruel if done to other animals, as was exemplified by three situations coming to light in February 2003.

Almost a million hens were killed when heavy snow caused 68 poultry barns to collapse in Virginia, West Virginia, and

Maryland. Most of the hens did not die immediately beneath the debris. Instead, they slowly starved, froze, drowned in melting snow, or suffered for days with injuries until the ruined barns were tented and fumigated with carbon monoxide several days later.

“As far as we’re concerned, this is a violation of Maryland’s felony anti-cruelty law. There are dead birds, already decomposing, in cages with live or injured animals,” Compassion Over Killing executive director Myun Park told Chris Guy of the *Baltimore Sun*, after a visit to one of the fallen barns.

But there were no cruelty charges.

During the same week, PETA distributed an affidavit from ex-Tyson poultry slaughterhouse worker Virgil Butler. Employed by Tyson from July 1997 until November 2002, Butler “told of birds regularly being left in cages on trucks for hours in the summer heat, many of whom died of dehydration,” said the electronic activist newsletter *Farmed Animal Watch*, edited by Mary Finelli. “Others died inside of heat stroke, heart attack, and suffocation, or froze to death in cold weather. Butler also explained how birds had their legs broken to fit them into hanging shackles,” the account continued. “Butler wrote of the processing line breaking down, resulting in birds left to drown in the cold water stun bath. He told of his supervisor requiring the power to the electric water bath to be kept turned down, resulting in large percentages of birds missing the stunner, evading the killer, and instead being scalded to death,” *Farmed Animal Watch* added, before moving from the routine cruelties that Butler saw to overt acts of sadism that he also described.

Still during February, the Humane Society of the U.S. newsletter *HumaneLines* described “thousands of chickens starving to death after Empresas Pic poultry [of Puerto Rico] filed for bankruptcy and stopped supplying food for the 182 farmers” who raised chickens under contract to Empresas.

Commented Louise Chu of Associated Press in January, “In the debate over poultry processing, producers and animal

rights activists agree on one thing: consumers don’t want to know the gruesome details.”

Alberta Egg Producers animal welfare chair Manfred Kannehl warned members in March that, “If you people don’t get your act together and get the proper cage size and enshrine it in your regulations, within five years we are going to have the grocery chains coming into our barns,” seeking to enforce humane standards demanded by consumers.

The Alberta Egg Producers reportedly agreed to require new poultry facilities to give chickens 67 square inches of space apiece, rather than the 64 square inches that Alberta law requires—which is still far less than the 72-square-inch standard now requested by the McDonald’s restaurant chain.

In Britain, meanwhile, agriculture minister Elliot Morley deferred making any ruling on the legality of a new “enriched” battery cage pending a European Union review of whether the new cages meet the requirements of an EU battery cage ban, supposed to take effect in 2012. The enriched cages are slightly bigger and include perches.

However, said Compassion In World Farming spokesperson Peter Stevenson, “We believe enriched cages are just as bad as conventional cages, since they are too small to allow birds to even stretch and flap their wings properly, and will cause hens almost as much suffering as conventional cages.”

While fighting that battle on behalf of egg-laying hens, Compassion In World Farming in early April filed suit seeking to require the British government to ban raising so-called “fast-growing” broiler fowl, who reach slaughter weight in half as many days as the broiler fowl of circa 1970. The accelerated growth, Stevenson alleged, “leads each year to millions, probably tens of millions, of broilers in the U.K. suffering from painful, sometimes crippling leg disorders.”

Poultry industry spokespersons claim only about 2% of all British broilers are so afflicted, which would be 16 million per year; CIWF says it is more like 30%, or about 240 million.

Spay
USA

Legal action against ocean fishing

U.S. District Judge Thelton

Henderson on April 10 held for the fourth time in 13 years that 1988 amendments to the 1972 **Marine Mammal Protection Act** oblige the U.S. to exclude imports of tuna netted “on dolphin,” a method often used by foreign fleets because dolphins and tuna feed on the same fish species and often swim together. Surrounding feeding dolphins with nets therefore usually captures tuna—as well as dolphins who do not escape before the nets close. Henderson in May 1990 banned imports of yellowfin tuna from Mexico, Venezuela, and Vanuatu. After Congress reinforced the 1990 verdict by introducing “dolphin-safe” labeling, Henderson in January 1992 banned \$266 million worth of tuna imports from 30 nations. A **General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs** panel in 1995 ruled that the U.S. “dolphin safe” law is an improper trade barrier. The law was eased by the 1997 **International Dolphin Conservation Program Act**, but Henderson and **U.S. Court of International Trade** judge **Judith Barzilay** issued conflicting verdicts when then-**Commerce Secretary William Daley** tried to admit non-“dolphin-safe” tuna to the U.S. In December 2002 the **Commerce Department** moved to allow U.S. firms to market tuna netted “on dolphin” as “dolphin-safe,” if no dolphins are known to have been killed during the netting, but Henderson ruled that the 1990 definition of “dolphin-safe” must stand unless the law is changed.

The **U.S. Supreme Court** on April 6 ruled against the contention of the **Sea Turtle Restoration Project**, the **American SPCA**, and the **Sierra Club** that the State Department is inadequately

enforcing a 1989 law that bars imports of shrimp from nations whose shrimpers are not required to use turtle exclusion devices in their nets. U.S. shrimpers have had to use TEDs since 1987. The **World Trade Organization** in 1999 held that the 1989 law is an unfair trade barrier, since it is a “process standard,” i.e. a law which addresses not what a product is, but rather how it is made. U.S. Solicitor General **Theodore Olson** argued that only Australia and Brazil still ship shrimp to the U.S. without enforcing a TED law.

Oceana in late March 2003 submitted a proposed settlement of a five-year-old case seeking to protect endangered Stellar sea lions from loss of their food sources to overfishing in Alaskan waters to **U.S. District Judge John Zilly** in Seattle; sued the **National Marine Fisheries Service** in Boston for allegedly allowing scallop dredgers to jeopardize sea turtles and a cod nursery, after losing similar cases in 2000 and 2001; and indicated that it may sue NMFS over alleged flaws in a new plan to reduce the dumping of “bycatch” off Alaska. The **Alaska Marine Conservation Council** recently reported that fishers in Alaskan waters discarded more than 261 million pounds of unwanted bottom fish during 2001. Oceana was formed in 2000 by the **Oak Foundation**, **Pew Charitable Trusts**, **Rockefeller Brothers Fund**, **Surdna Foundation**, and **Turner Foundation**. President **Steve Roady** previously headed the **Ocean Law Project**, begun by the Pew Charitable Trusts and incorporated into Oceana. In 2001 Oceana merged with the **American Oceans Campaign**, founded in 1997 by actor Ted Danson.

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DELTA Rescue founder Leo Grillo and friend

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Swathi Buddhiraju of the Visakha SPCA in Visakhapatnam, India, cleaning a dog's teeth during her training at D.E.L.T.A. Rescue.



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Bear sanctuary at the Taj Majal *(from page 1)*

from my home, to help raise funds for the Agra bear sanctuary," Ms. Gandhi e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on April 17.

The Wildlife SOS sanctuary is the prototype for a "carnivore rescue center" to handle tigers and lions, authorized by the Indian environment ministry in November 2002 but not yet assigned to a specific site.

Like most prototypes, the Agra sanctuary had a long development phase. Sheshamani outlined the Wildlife SOS plans for the sanctuary to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** at the November 1998 Animal Welfare Board of India conference in New Delhi, several years after she and Sayanarayan began the process of obtaining the land and the necessary permits. Construction at the 30-acre site started with an investment of about \$100,000 U.S. by the World Society for the Protection of Animals. That proved to be barely half the cost of getting the sanctuary up and running. Free The Bears, founded by Mary Hutton of Australia, put up about \$70,000 to complete the work, Mrs. Gandhi told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

The operating expenses are to be provided by Free The Bears, which also funds bear rescue projects in Cambodia; the French charity One Voice; and International Animal Rescue, based in England, sponsoring other animal protection projects in India, and now raising funds in the U.S. as well.

WSPA is no longer involved in the Agra bear sanctuary. The British group Care For The Wild is making a donation this year, IAR founder Alan Knight told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, but in January 2003 decided against making a longterm commitment to the sanctuary.

"To date we have given £25,000 to the Agra bear rescue facility, with £22,000 more due in three installments over the next eight months," Knight said. "We are to provide £30,000 a year from 2004 on.

"I have just had a message from Kartick from Wildlife SOS telling me that on April 3 we took in another 13 bears," Knight added, "bringing the total we now have under our care to 41. Our plan is to limit the intake to 50 bears," he said, "although whether we will be able to stick to this is unknown. We desperately need to expand the sanctuary to take as many bears as possible and keep them in acceptable conditions."

The Agra sanctuary may be the first in India for large carnivores to be established along western lines. Indeed the very term "sanctuary" is used in India to mean "wildlife refuge," like the forest habitat to which 88 leopards were moved during a recent 22-month effort to halt predation on people and livestock in the vicinity of Junnar and Pune.

Displaced by irrigation projects in the western Ghat mountains, leopards killed 19 humans and 535 cattle during the first 18 months of the relocation, for which two leopards were shot, but the leopard attacks reportedly ceased after November 2002.

Apart from the cost and difficulty of keeping large carnivores safely in captivity, the Wildlife SOS

sanctuary challenges a cultural taboo against donating to feed meat-eating animals—which has evolved, ironically, from the pro-animal vegetarian teachings of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism, and also persists to the disadvantage of dogs and cats. An underlying concept in all three religions is that humans should not eat meat because we can choose not to, while naturally carnivorous animals are blameless because they cannot. A common misinterpretation, however, is that carnivorous animals are unclean and unworthy of charity, along with meat-eating humans, especially of lower castes.

This perspective does not, however, prevent many devoutly vegetarian Hindus, Buddhists, and Jains from owning non-vegetarian stores and restaurants, on the pretext that this is acceptable because the owners do not actually handle or eat the meat they sell.

These paradoxical beliefs are not new. Shelters for aged and disabled cattle called *pinjarapoles* have operated in India for more than 3,000 years, often keeping other vegetarian species too. The *pinjarapole* tradition may have inspired the former British military officers who founded the Royal SPCA in London in 1824, but western-style dog and cat sheltering only began in India with the British-led formation of the Bombay SPCA in 1874.

Some carnivores have been kept since ancient times at sanctuaries and wildlife hospitals maintained by Hindu and Buddhist temples, but most of these facilities long since degenerated into quasi-roadside zoos, and many may never have been much else.

Until now, the major destinations for big cats, nonhuman primates, and bears seized from exhibitors have been six zoological rescue centers: the Vadodara, Jaipur, and Tirupati city zoos, a 40-acre facility at Bannerghatta National Park near Bangalore, the Arignar Anna Zoo at Vandalur (a suburb of Chennai), and the Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park in Visakhapatnam.

The largest rescue center, at Bannerghatta National Park, officially reached capacity with the January 2003 seizure of nine African lions from the Great Prabhat Circus. The center now has 95 lions, five tigers, and five bears.

Despite several years of frequent seizures, the rescue centers continue to receive large numbers of ex-circus animals. A five-month legal battle begun by PETA/Mumbai after the death of a Great Empire Circus lion in November 2002, for example, apparently ended in March 2003 with the confiscation of 10 tigers and nine lions, who were taken to the Jaipur rescue center. A bear remained temporarily with the circus, since there was no rescue center able to take him.

The circus also still has elephants, horses, dogs, and cockatoos, whom PETA contends are likewise mistreated.

[Contact Wildlife SOS c/o D-210 Defence Colony, New Delhi 110024, India; phone 91-11-24621939; fax 91-11-24644231;

Vegetarian mandates

"Tourists visiting wildlife sanctuaries in Orissa state will now have to turn vegetarian for the entire duration of their trip," *Times of India News Network* correspondent Rajaram Satapathy reported from the Bengal coast city of Bhubaneswar in February.

"Concerned with rampant poaching, the state government has banned cooking and eating non-vegetarian food in all 18 sanctuaries in Orissa," Satapathy elaborated. "The order, issued by the chief conservator of forests, is being strictly implemented. Recently more than 125 tourist vehicles, on a single day, were refused entry into the Similipal Tiger Reserve because they were found carrying meat and chicken for consumption."

Taking an opposite view of diet on the opposite coast, South Mumbai leaders of the neo-fascist

Shiv Sena political party in mid-April threatened to retaliate against Jain and Hindu vegetarian housing cooperatives by opening stinking fish or chicken stalls beside their buildings, wrote Haima Deshpande of the *Indian Express*.

Shiv Sena is a "party, movement and gang at once," wrote Julia M. Eckert in *The Charisma of Direct Action: Power, Politics and the Shiv Sena*, recently published by Oxford University Press. Building a power base among disaffected Hindus of the meat-eating middle classes and military castes, it was once the second strongest faction within the Hindu nationalist coalition government headed by the Bharatiya Janata party, but fell from influence after alienating the Jains, Brahmins, and other vegetarian classes, along with the Dalits, who are the poorest of the poor.

People for Animals founds Delhi shelter for ex-laboratory mon-

DELHI—Gautam Grover, president of the Delhi chapter of People for Animals, has "started a shelter for monkeys called Hanuman Vatika," he recently wrote to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

"We get monkeys from research labs," Grover explained. "Most are old and deformed [from experimentation] and are incapable of survival in the wild. We also have infants who have had a terrible past," Grover added. "For example an infant came to me whose mother was killed by dogs. The infant was clinging to her, crying. We called the infant Chiku. He now has a new mother, named Basanti, and a new father, called Dharmender."

Hanuman Vatika now has more than 100 monkeys, attended by a human staff of 12, Grover said. But it does not yet have adequate funding to ensure stability and permit expansion. Ahead is the long task of educating people who are sympathetic to monkeys about the distinctions among sanctuaries, zoos, and Hanuman temples.

Finding suitable accommodations for rescued or retired laboratory monkeys is an enormous task for the activists of any nation. In India, even though it is also no small task, it is simultaneously the smallest part of solving the surplus monkey problem, as successful Animal Birth Control programs have markedly reduced the numbers of dogs on the streets of many cities, allowing macaques and langurs to take over the habitat and food sources. The primary importance of sheltering ex-lab monkeys in India might even be that it gives animal advocates the opportunity to learn how to humanely prevent unwanted reproduction.

Hanuman temples are the traditional Indian safe havens for street macaques and langurs. At one time the basic Indian monkey control strategy was to try to keep urban monkey populations in proximity to the local Hanuman temple, where they were welcome and would presumably not get into trouble.

That concept, these days, is mostly just a theory. Built in honor of the Hindu monkey god Hanuman, the best temples provide semi-natural habitat for monkey colonies who are fed by the offerings of the visiting faithful—but there are

no longer many of these in urban areas. Instead, self-proclaimed "holy men" squat in ruins, throw garbage about to attract monkeys, and aggressively beg from passers-by, becoming almost as common and problematic in India as are animal hoarders in the U.S. who claim to be running no-kill shelters.

Many Indians are as fond of monkeys as Americans are of dogs and cats, but too many monkeys in a city may be even more problematic than free-roaming dog packs and fast-proliferating feral cat colonies.

Monkeys are not as fecund as either dogs or cats, but a monkey bite is much more likely to transmit infection than either a dog or cat bite, monkeys can go anywhere that either dogs or cats can and more, monkeys are smarter, they eat almost everything that humans do, and they can open doors for themselves.

Some exasperated people respond to monkey incursions as they do toward dogs and cats who annoy them—like whoever poisoned 50 monkeys in Muttara, Kerala, in February. Only one baby survived.

As macaques and langurs are native to India, and abundant, trying to provide sanctuary care to those who can fend for themselves and stay out of trouble is not a realistic option. Instead, People for Animals has been investigating ways and means of starting Animal Birth Control programs for monkeys who are too well habituated to urban living to be returned to the wild.

Catching monkeys for surgical sterilization is much harder than catching street dogs, however. Human contraceptive implants work in female monkeys, but males must be vasectomized, not castrated, to avoid rejection by their troupes, which makes them more likely to depend on human food sources. However, vasectomizing monkeys in a manner that precludes natural reversal within a matter of months is notoriously difficult.

The longterm answer, in dealing with both male and female monkeys, may be finding a safe and reliable birth control vaccine.

[Contact Hanuman Vatika, c/o Gautam Grover, People for Animals, BA/1A, Ashok Vihar - 1, Delhi - 110052, India; telephone 91-11-7141648.]



www.BaylorBearAbuse.com

In July 2002 SHARK learned about two young bear sisters held as "mascots" in separate cages by Baylor University, in Waco, Texas.

Six-month-old Lady paced and cried in an area half the size of a one-car garage. 18-month-old Joy wandered in circles. Her drinking water is a pool polluted with her own feces—which is also her only way to cool off in the Texas heat.

Baylor has used, abused, and either killed or discarded over fifty bears in the past 80 years. They are dragged to football games and other events, even though black bears are shy by nature and do not wish to be around humans.

At about age two, when the bears are no longer cute and cuddly, they are dumped. Accredited sanctuaries will no longer take Baylor's bear castoffs, so Baylor's last bear went to a facility that sells some bears to slaughter for human consumption!

Bear experts from the US and Canada have spoken out against the abuse. So have three Texas sanctuaries that have rescued Baylor bear castoffs. The *Waco Tribune-Herald* and the Baylor student newspaper have called for improved conditions. Caring Baylor students are speaking out too—but still the bears suffer.

The SHARK Tiger video truck has visited Baylor three times on behalf of Joy and Lady.

We will go again during Baylor's graduation week-end—and I hope I can count on your help.

If you are moved by the suffering of these beautiful and desperate animals, please voice your demand for an end to the acquisition of baby bears, and for state-of-the-art lifetime care of Lady and Joy, to:

**Dr. Robert B. Sloan, Jr., President
Baylor University
P.O. Box 97096
Waco, TX 76798**

**Office Phone 254-710-3555
Office Fax 254-710-3557
Robert_Sloan@baylor.edu**

And please send your most generous donation to help us stop this abuse and send a strong message to other schools with live mascots! We urgently need your help to keep the SHARK video truck circling Baylor for as long as it takes to persuade Baylor to do right by the bears. Please send your donation to:



**SHARK
P O Box 28
Geneva, Illinois 60134**

**Info@sharkonline.org
Phone: 1-630-557-0176
Fax: 1-630-557-0178**

PLEASE CLICK ON

<http://www.animalsrighttolifewebsite.com>



THEN CLICK ON VIVISECTION'S

FAILURE

IS THE NIH REALLY GOING TO SEND CHIMPS TO INDIA?

THURUVANANTHAPURAM—G. Mahadevan of *The Hindu* daily newspaper caught both the Indian and U.S. animal advocacy communities by surprise with an April 15 report that the Thiruvananthapuram Zoo in the capital city of Kerala state “is finalizing paperwork for the transfer of two male and two female chimps from the National Institute of Health in Maryland.”

Joyce McDonald, acting communications director for the National Center for Research Resources at the U.S. National Institutes of Health, confirmed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that “NCRR has begun preliminary discussions with the Thiruvananthapuram Zoo in India concerning the transfer of chimpanzees from the United States,” but indicated that it is far from a done deal.

“There are many issues that need to be resolved before any final determinations are made,” McDonald said. “For instance, NCRR has to be assured that the zoo environment is appropriate and properly accredited; that lifetime care is available; that the animals will stay in the zoo; that notification and approval from U.S. and Indian regulatory agencies has been obtained; that proper transportation can be provided, etc. In addition, we need to assured that expenses can be covered by the Indian zoo. Again, our discussions are very preliminary,” McDonald emphasized, “and these issues must be resolved to our satisfaction before NIH would coordinate the transfer of the animals from a U.S. research facility.

“NCRR takes very seriously its responsibility for the welfare of all the research animals it supports,” McDonald continued. We want to be sure the animals are

properly cared for. At the same time, we view this as a potential opportunity to provide chimpanzees to an educational organization.”

The NIH has recently been reducing its stock of adult chimps, chiefly through retirements to the Chimp Haven sanctuary-in-development at Shreveport, Louisiana.

The NIH has not, however, previously retired chimps abroad, and has been skeptical of attempts by Friends of Animals and other nonprofit organizations to privately retire ex-laboratory chimps to semi-natural habitat in Africa. The NIH has also insisted upon being able to recall any chimps it has retired for further research use, along with any offspring they may have, should they ever again be of interest to researchers.

“The zoo is planning to initiate a breeding program as soon as the chimps arrive,” Mahadevan continued, after briefly discussing the permitting process for the acquisition. Since chimps are protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, a breeding loan may be the easiest format for arranging the transfer.

Critics of the NIH chimp program have suspected that the NIH may intending to replace the older chimps it now has with a younger population, but sending any chimps born in India to the U.S. would require the amendment of an Indian national policy against exporting nonhuman primates which has been in effect since 1978.

“Work on the construction of an enclosure for the chimps will commence on April 24,” Mahadevan said, naming the contractor and describing the plans in detail.

“The zoo has not had chimps for

nearly two decades,” Mahadevan noted, mentioning that a chimp care staff must be trained during the coming months and citing “some concern among the zoo authorities” about the propensity of chimps for catching human diseases, “as there is no way they will be able to screen visitors for any such diseases. The zoo director, C. S. Yelakki, points out that some chimps in captivity in Indian zoos suffer from tuberculosis,” Mahadevan mentioned, “which they most likely contracted from visitors.”

Responded People for Animals founder Maneka Gandhi, “Thuruvananthapuram has the worst zoo in India. It has no space, and it is under the museum department. It is death to have the chimps transferred there. If the chimps absolutely have to come,” she suggested, “then the Arignar Anna Zoological Park near Chennai has open space for chimps, and they have chimps who were recently rescued from a circus.”

The rescue, in January 2003, was among the most prominent confiscations of Indian performing animals yet. The first three—Ganga, 43, Shiva, 22, and Lakshmi, 22, who had paralyzed hind limbs—were seized from the Great Royal Circus on January 9 by the Chennai chapter of PfA and local police. The circus kept Guru, 10, a purported albino whose act involved riding a bicycle, and reportedly resisted releasing any of the chimps until regional Joint Commissioner of Police C. Sylendra Babu and Deputy Commissioner S.S. Krishnamoorthy came to supervise.

Chimpanzee ethologist and advocate Jane Goodall was in Bangalore at the time, and saw photos and video of the chimps.

“I have a lot of experience at rescu-



Chimpanzee. (Kim Bartlett)

ing chimps around the world,” Goodall told Ramya Kannan and P. Oppili of *The Hindu*, “but this bunch are in by far the worst condition. They look like skeletons. It is shocking that they have been treated so callously.”

PfA and the police went back to get Guru on January 14.

“When all arrangements were made to shift the primate to an ambulance, the keeper suddenly released Guru,” Oppili wrote. “He ran helter-skelter, creating panic among visitors and employees of the circus.”

Ganga and Shiva were brought back to the circus the next day to help persuade Guru to cooperate. But convincing Guru proved to be less difficult than getting cooperation from the circus staff. Police commissioners Babu and Krishnamoorthy again intervened to complete the transfer.

Shiva, 22, died in quarantine on March 16 at the Arignar Anna Zoological Park. The prognosis for Ganga and Lakshmi was reportedly poor.

The circus contested the seizure of the chimps. The circus petition was dismissed on March 28 by Justice P. Sathasivam of the Madras High Court.

Events

May 4-10: Be Kind to Animals Kids Week.

Info: 1-800-227-4645 or <www.americanhumane.org>.

May 9: In Defense of Animals Arizona Gala.

Info: 1-800-338-4451.

May 10: Fur Ball Auction

for Merrimack River Feline Rescue Soc., Newburyport, Mass. Info: 978-462-0760; <www.mrfrs.org>.

May 16-18: Off-Lead Training Expo and Natl. Pet Expo,

Lebanon, Pa. Info: <Barkleigh@aol.com>.

May 17: Veggie Pride

march, Paris, France. Info: <www.vegiepride.org>.

May 20-24: Intl. Seminar on Wildlife Rights and Wild Nature Freedom,

Kiev, Ukraine, co-presented by the Kiev Ecology Cultural Center, Azerbaijan SPCA, and Wildlife Protection Center.

Info: <aspca@azintex.com>.

June 4-7: A.L.I.V.E. in

the South.

Info: <aspca@azintex.com>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Big cats caught in Iraq & U.S. war zones (from page one)

“We see this as being for Iraqi kids. Zoos are mainly for kids. In a way, we’re helping them as much as the animals.” Kuwaiti coordinator of Baghdad Zoo relief Abdullah Onlanzi told McDowell.

The other zoos in Baghdad are the comparatively tiny Rasafa amusement park menagerie, owned by Saddam Jolan, 59, including two chimpanzees, a bear, and a camel, and the private carnivore collection of Uday Hussein.

The existence of the latter was unknown, *Chicago Tribune* staff reporter Bill Glauber wrote, until Staff Sergeant Darren Swain, 37, of Talladega, Alabama, opened the door to a “suspicious” concrete compound on the grounds of Saddam Hussein’s Republican Palace and “saw a big old tail go past. I said to myself, that looks like a lion’s tail,” Swain told Glauber.

The compound held three adult lions, four cubs, several cheetahs, a bear, and three German shepherds.

David Zucchini of the *Los Angeles Times* wrote of the discovery that, “Scouts from the U.S. Army’s 3rd Infantry Division found a live sheep and fed it to a cheetah, which was joined in the feast by three lions. Across the pen, a thin brown bear cub bounded through the grass, dragging the entrails of a sheep provided earlier by the same scouts.”

An Associated Press report said, “Soldiers have been throwing in sheep from a nearby pen. A feeding on April 13 ‘looked like something from the *National Geographic* Channel,’ said one American soldier.”

ANIMAL PEOPLE e-mailed to Zucchini to find out whether the sheep were in fact being fed alive to the big cats, but at deadline had received no response.

A comparably appalling story came meanwhile from Alexandra Zavis of Associated Press, who wrote that Marine Wing Squadron 271 was killing and eating the gazelles formerly kept by Saddam Hussein at a hunting ranch near the Tikrit south airfield.

“Each of the squadron’s platoons has been limited to killing one gazelle a day to make sure the herd isn’t depleted,” Zavis said. “The Marines are using 9mm pistols to hunt after initially being forbidden to use firearms for fear that gunshots in the woods might be mistaken for enemy fire.”

“We hunted them with rocks, as Stone Age as that sounds,” said Corporal Joshua Wicksell, 26, of Corpus Christi.

How to help

North Carolina Zoological Society director Davy Jones is heading the official international relief effort for the Baghdad zoos, modeled after the relief program he arranged for the Kabul Zoo in Afghanistan during October 2001.

The official donation address is: Aid to Baghdad Zoo, c/o North Carolina Zoological Society, 4403 Zoo Parkway, Asheboro, NC 27205; <www.nczoo.com>.

As in Kabul, a team from the World Society for the Protection of Animals is to do the initial assessment and provide emergency aid. The American Zoo Association and the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria are again doing the major fundraising, having helped Jones to raise \$350,000 for the Kabul Zoo plus \$150,000 to help other animals in Afghanistan.

The International Fund for Animal Welfare donated \$25,000 to help get the Baghdad relief work started.

In addition to helping the Baghdad zoo animals, Jones as board president of the London-based Brooke Hospital for Animals is arranging aid for the equines and other hooved beasts of Iraq. Partner organizations will help dogs and cats, in a nation which has apparently never before had a humane society.

Another London charity, the Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad pledged to “supply veterinarians, supplies, and assistance to local agencies in and around Iraq under the guidance of the (British) Foreign Office” as soon as possible, but it was not clear what “local agencies” SPANA expected to find to work with.

The Mayhew Animal Home, also of London, has had fulltime animal welfare staff working at the Kabul Zoo for more than a year, and is expected to assist in Iraq as well.

John Van Zante of the Helen V. Woodward Center in Chula Vista, California, indicated to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the Woodward Center also hopes to take an active role in the relief effort.

A separate relief team headed by conservationist Lawrence Anthony was reportedly dispatched from the Royal Natal National Park in South Africa. His expedition was sponsored, Agence France-Press said, “by a local corporate finance house.”

The U.S. front

Sumner D. Matthes, wildlife rescue coordinator for the Florida organization Sarasota In Defense of Animals, meanwhile reminded donors rushing to help the hungry big cats in Iraq that there are lions and tigers in distress on the home front, too, many of them in trouble partly because of the fundraising slump afflicting animal charities since the high-tech stock crash of 2000-2001, intensifying after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and again during the economic uncertainty associated with the start of the Iraq war.

“Of course we have great concern for the animals at the Baghdad Zoo,” Matthes said. “However, it is ironic to me that we in the U.S. have animals in the same horrible

conditions and nobody will help. Right now I have lions in Mexico who need to be brought to the United States for care but nobody can provide the transportation or lifetime sanctuary costs. I have two tigers in Alabama who need to be moved to a sanctuary in Indiana, but money for their transportation and lifetime care has not been forthcoming. I have two bears in Washington who need to be taken to California or Texas for proper sanctuary and lifetime care. We had a verbal commitment from WSPA to assist but they backed off because of the Baghdad situation.”

Added Wild Animal Orphanage a.k.a. Animal Sanctuary of the U.S. founder Carol Asvestas, “I fully understand that Baghdad offers an opportunity to raise funds, and yes, I understand that the animals there need help. I commend WSPA and IFAW for the help they have given in the past to some of the animals here, but I share Sumner’s frustration. I cannot begin to list the many animals who have been displaced recently,” Asvestas wrote—from a wheelchair, temporarily, as a casualty herself of the big cat wars.

Asvestas is also a cofounder, with Austin Zoo director Cindy Carroccio, of Animal Centers for Excellence, the newest of many efforts to produce effective standards for sanctuary operation. On April 6, someone who left behind tracks and a pipe used as pry-bar tried hard to damage Asvestas’ reputation for excellence. The intruder entered the newer of the two ASUS big cat facilities near San Antonio, Texas, and lifted a corner of the cage occupied by a lioness named Hanna just enough to enable her to squeeze out.

Asvestas and five of her staff rushed to the scene, along with 10 sheriff’s deputies. After a police helicopter located Hanna in heavy brush, Asvestas told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, Asvestas shot Hanna with a tranquilizer dart. Asvestas was preparing to give Hanna a second dose when Hanna charged her, knocking her into a mesquite branch that punctured her back, fractured her pelvis, and broke a rib. Another ASUS caregiver darted Hanna a second time, about 90 minutes later, but when Hanna charged again, four deputies shot her.

“They did the right thing,” Asvestas said sadly. A CrimeStoppers reward was offered for whoever lifted the fence. Investigators are interested in the coincidence, Asvestas indicated, that the escape loosely paralleled the January 1999 alleged escape of a tiger from the Tigers Only Preservation Society compound in Jackson Township, New Jersey. That tiger was also killed by police. State officials moved to close Tigers Only and relocate the 24 surviving tigers to ASUS, but Tigers Only founder Joan Byron-Marasek has resisted closure in court ever since. Her supporters include at least one angry former ASUS employee.

Tigers Only mean-

while had a second serious incident when Byron-Marasek’s husband Jan Marasek, 70, was mauled while feeding a tiger in October 2002. He was hospitalized for 10 days.

Byron-Marasek in March 2003 was refused permission to move to Maine, after a plan to move to upstate New York fell through.

Other recent human casualties of the U.S. big cat wars include William Olsen, 32, fatally mauled by a tiger on March 31 at his Second Nature Exotic Cats Sanctuary in Hennepin, Illinois, and Linda Bracket, 35, a volunteer who was fatally mauled on April 2 at Safari Joe’s Rock Creek Exotic Animal Park near Adair, Oklahoma.

Olsen was fined \$2,000 for Animal Welfare Act violations last year after another tiger in his care bit a 7-year-old girl in May 2002. That tiger was owned by Mary Jean Williams of Ivanhoe, Texas, who was convicted of endangering the health of a child. The tiger escaped from her vehicle en route back to Texas in September 2002 and was shot by police. Olsen’s Second Nature sanctuary was closed and all the remaining animals were relocated after his death.

Bracket was killed and helper Amanda Sternke, 20, was injured, by a tiger belonging to the International Wildlife Center of Texas, formerly of Corsicana, now leasing space from Safari Joe Estes. The International Wildlife Center was closed in early 2002 due to repeated violations of animal welfare and zoning standards.

Other recent animal casualties of the proliferation of exotic cats in private hands apparently include up to 30 dead tigers and 58 dead cubs discovered on April 22 at the original Tiger Rescue site in Glen Avon, California. Founded in 1972 by former breeder and performer John Hans Weinhart, 60, Tiger Rescue relocated to Colton, California, in 1998, after a prolonged zoning dispute, and was no longer supposed to have animals in Glen Avon. Thirteen live tiger and leopard cubs and two alligators were seized by the California State Department of Fish & Game. Weinhart and his wife Marla Smith were arrested on suspicion of endangering their young son and cruelty to animals, and Tiger Rescue veterinarian Wendelin Ringel was also arrested, according to Sergeant Chad Bianco of the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department. Weinhart and Smith were already facing 14 counts of alleged neglect of more than 40 tigers kept at the Colton site, where state officials seized 10 tiger cubs in November 2002.

In Chicago, meanwhile, taxidermist William Kapp, 37, was convicted on April 3 on 17 counts of violating federal wildlife laws by participating in a ring that allegedly killed and/or illegally sold the parts of 19 tigers, seven leopards, a snow leopard, and an Asian swamp deer in 1997-1999. All 15 other people charged in connection with the case accepted plea bargains earlier, including exotic meat market owner Richard Czimer Jr.

Less than 24 hours after Kapp was convicted, an arson claimed in the name of the Animal Liberation Front damaged Czimer’s store in Lockport, Illinois.



Tiger at Animal Sanctuary of the U.S. (M.C.)

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5/26 – 5/30 Making the dogs in your shelter more adoptable.

Jean Donaldson of the San Francisco SPCA’s Academy for Dog Trainers will offer her advice to help refine the manners of dogs.

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The dogs of war & other animals in liberated Iraq

BAGHDAD; CAMP PATRIOT, Kuwait—Mine-detecting dolphins and war dogs were the nonhuman heroes of the U.S. liberation of Iraq from Saddam Hussein.

It was an evolutionary homecoming of sorts. Fossils found in Pakistan indicate that the common ancestors of dogs and dolphins may have first differentiated in this very region circa 70 million years ago.

Nine U.S. Navy dolphins were sent to the Persian Gulf from San Diego. Makai, 33, and Tacoma, 22, performed briefly for news media before patrolling the port of Umm Qasr, Oman with three anonymous dolphins. Their team alternated shifts with Kahili, Kona, Punani, and Jefe. Among them, they reportedly found 22 underwater mines during their first two weeks of guarding Navy supply ships.

The U.S. Navy previously deployed six dolphins each to Cam Ranh Bay in 1970 during the Vietnam War and off Bahrain in 1991 during the Persian Gulf War.

The German shepherds Ranny and Brit led the U.S. Army K-9 Corps into Tallil Air Base in Iraq. Handled by Staff Sergeant John Logie and Sergeant Michael McDonald, their job was guarding Iraqi prisoners.

Eight more dogs handled by Air Force Sargent Mark Evans guarded the base perimeter. The dogs were given the only air-conditioned tent at the base, noted Associated Press writer Denis D. Gray.

U.S. and British troops on night sen-

try duty at Camp Fenway, Iraq, began making friends with frightened street dogs almost immediately, Charlie LeDuff of *The New York Times* indicated.

The Zulu Company 1st Battalion Royal Regiment Fusiliers rescued and adopted a mother dog and five pups spotted by Fusilier Jonathan West, 19, of Morpeth, Northumberland, as the troops swept into Basra.

U.S. Marine Corps Major Sherri Annan, 33, commander of the Direct Support Company B, 6th Motor Transport Battalion, adopted a “thick-furred, sheepdog/shepherd mix,” said Augusta *Chronicle* staff writer Johnny Edwards. A Marine reserve call-up, Annan in civilian life works for the Midland SPCA in Midland, Texas, Edwards wrote.

Hungry street dogs emerged as the shooting stopped to scavenge human corpses, observed *New York Times* correspondent Alan Feuer. Feuer did not mention any retaliation against the dogs.

Under Saddam Hussein, dogs were reputedly treated even more cruelly than in most Islamic nations, where the advice of the Prophet Mohammed that a prostitute should not be stoned if she has given water to a dog was long since subsumed by the ancient fear of rabies. *BBC World Panorama* viewers were reportedly horrified on April 7 by video of Iraqi commandos-in-training killing dogs with their hands and teeth.

But Iraqi exile Qassin Al-Ghiribawi,

37, now living in Michigan, mentioned to *New York Times* reporter Danny Hakim that along with killing his father and sister, killing dogs and cats was among the crimes he held against the Saddam Hussein regime.

Some dogs held higher status under Saddam than others.

In Baghdad, Robert Fisk of *The Independent* observed that a looter’s truck “loaded down with chairs also had the two white hunting dogs who belonged to Saddam’s son Qusay tethered by two white ropes, galloping beside the vehicle. Across the city,” Fisk added, “I caught a glimpse of four of Saddam’s horses, including the white stallion he had used in some presidential portraits, being loaded onto a trailer.”

The once privileged companion animals of dead or fleeing Ba’ath Party loyalists have fallen on hard times—like their humans.

“In perhaps a fitting metaphor for much of Iraq at the moment,” Ian Fisher of *The New York Times* noted, “the doors of two outdoor aviaries holding doves and parakeets at Trebil, on Iraq’s frontier with Jordan, were wide open,” when he arrived, two days behind U.S. tanks and one day after a frenzy of looting. “The birds could have flown from their cages, but had not. And they had nothing to eat,” Fisher continued.

They seemed to be safe from birds of prey, at least. Citing observations by Turkish zoologists Mehmet Siki of the University of



(Eileen Crossman)

Izmir and Ahmet Kilic of Diyarbakir University, Agence France-Presse correspondent Pierre-Henry Deshayes reported on April 13 from Silopi, Turkey, that “Despite the nickname given to hardliners in Washington D.C., real hawks are not so tough. They are fleeing fighting in Iraq by the hundreds to take refuge in neighboring Turkey.”

Said Siki, “This year [eagles, kites, and other birds of prey] began their migration northward as soon as the war started in March. An early migration means that they could mate earlier than usual, or not at all, and that their nesting rhythms could be thrown out” of coordination with the availability of fish, frogs, and rodents as food sources.

Amid numerous dispatches from Iraq making some note of animals during the U.S. drive on Baghdad, almost the only mention of livestock was the suggestion by Natalie Pawelski of CNN that journalists not “embedded” with U.S. troops should be called “free-range reporters.”

More events

Canada: Converting to a Let-Live Nation, Windsor, Ontario. Info: <conference2003@jazzpurr.org>; <www.jazzpurr.org>.

(continued on page 11)

June 8: GreysLand Greyhound Adoption Gathering & Reunion, Hopkinton, Massachusetts. Info: 508-435-6023 or <www.greysland.org>.

June 17-21: Vegetarian Festival, Turkey. Info: <www.european-vegetarian.org>.

June 27-July 1: Animal Rights 2003/East, McLean, Va. Info: c/o Farm Animal Reform Movement, <chair@animalrights2003.org>; <www.animalrights2002.org>.

July 11-13: 2nd Intl. Conf. on Transport of Horses, Gloucestershire, U.K., co-presented by Intl. League for the Protection of Horses, Fed. Equestre Intl., and Mass. SPCA. Info: <transcon@ilph.org>.

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

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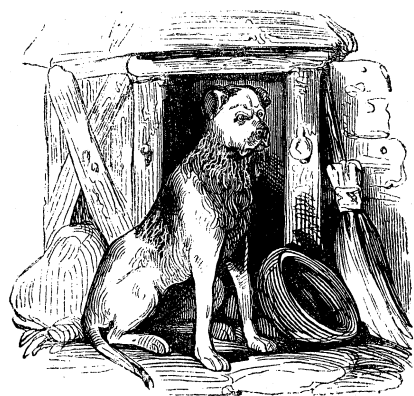
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Maddie’s Fund, 2223 Santa Clara Ave, Suite B, Alameda, CA 94501
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The Watchdog

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

Dutch assassin gets 18 years

AMSTERDAM—Volkert van der Graaf, 33, who confessed to killing anti-immigration and pro-fur politician Pim Fortuyn on May 6, 2002, in the first Dutch political assassination since World War II, was on April 14 sentenced to serve 18 years in prison.

Seeking a life sentence, the prosecution said it would appeal.

Likening the assassination to shooting Adolph Hitler before he could rise to power, van der Graaf testified that he shot Fortuyn, 54, because he was “a threat to weaker groups in society,” including asylum-seekers, Muslims, the disabled, and animals. Fortuyn’s political party, named for himself, gained a substantial sympathy

vote in the first election following the assassination, but soon self-destructed due to factionalism and fell out of the governing coalition in late 2002.

Founding the organization Environmental Offensive in 1992, the militantly vegan van der Graaf “before the assassination worked up to 80 hours a week litigating against commercial animal farming, and was described by other activists as a fanatic,” wrote Toby Sterling of Associated Press.

If van der Graaf is not re-sentenced to prison for life, he is expected to be eligible for parole in 2014. Dutch courts have sentenced only 21 people to prison for life since 1945, most of them serial killers.

Ed Sayres to head American SPCA

NEW YORK CITY, SAN FRANCISCO—Edwin J. Sayres, 54, president of the San Francisco SPCA since January 1, 1999, was on April 8 introduced as new president of the American SPCA in New York City, to succeed Larry Hawk on June 2.

Hawk on February 3 was named to succeed Gus Thornton, who retired, as president of the Massachusetts SPCA.

Sayres debuted in humane work as successor to his father, Edwin Sayres Sr., who was longtime executive director of the St. Hubert’s Giralda shelter founded by Geraldine Dodge Rockefeller on her estate in New Jersey.

Sayres headed the American

Humane Association animal protection division 1995-1997, and then headed PETsSMART Charities for a year before succeeding Richard Avanzino at the SF/SPCA, who retired after 24 years to lead Maddie’s Fund.

Succeeding Sayres as acting president of the San Francisco SPCA will be current vice president Daniel Crain, also hired in 1999, while Jeffrey Proulx, DVM, the SF/SPCA director of veterinary services since 2000, will take over direction of the Roberts Medical Center, described as “the community’s first comprehensive, multidisciplinary specialty veterinary center, scheduled to begin construction in December 2003.”

FOLLOWING THE MONEY

Philanthropic Research Inc., the subcontractor to the U.S. **Internal Revenue Service** responsible for posting the IRS Form 990 filings of U.S. charities in downloadable PDF format at <www.Guidestar.com>, on April 3 announced that it has received a grant of £2.9 million from the **British Treasury** to produce a similar web site for the British **Charity Commission**. “Annual filings made by charities to the Charity Commission will constitute the core data for the GuideStar UK database, and the charities themselves will provide additional narrative information about their missions, programs, objectives, and accomplishments. Neither

charities nor the public will pay to use the GuideStar UK database,” Philanthropic Research Inc. said.

A Foundation for Biomedical Research publicity campaign featuring the phrase “Animal Research Saves Animals” on pamphlets, posters, mall exhibit signs, and public service announcements debuted in March. Similar campaigns have in the past emphasized themes along the lines of “a rat’s life or your child’s.” The current campaign, called “Survivors,” appears to be directed at childless people who have close relationships with pets—a significant portion of the antivivisection donor base.

Will new Kenya government lift hunting ban?

NAIROBI—Kenya has a new President, National Rainbow Coalition candidate Mwai Kibaki, succeeding Daniel arap Moi, President since 1978.

Kibaki, a longtime leading member of the parliamentary opposition to the arap Moi regime, almost immediately replaced the entire Kenya Wildlife Service board of directors, fueling concern that Kibaki may next move to overturn the national ban on sport hunting enforced throughout arap Moi’s tenure as—according to *Ghosts of Tsavo* author Philip Caputo—a gesture of respect to Daphne Sheldrick, widow of Tsavo National Park founder David Sheldrick and pioneer of successful rehabilitation of orphaned elephants.

The removal of two-time KWS director Richard Leakey from the KWS board is of particular concern, International Fund for Animal Welfare regional director Amed Khan told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “We know for sure that the sport hunting crowd couldn’t be happier, as they have long felt that Leakey was the only person standing in their way” post-Moi, Khan continued.

KWS chief Michael Wamithi, who previously headed the IFAW office in Nairobi, “is going to need all the help he can get,” Khna added.

“Yes indeed,” confirmed Youth for Conservation founder Josphat Nyong’o. “Wamithi

will need all the help he can get, especially now that the KWS board includes Dr. Imre Lofler, chair of the East Africa Wildlife Society and a close friend of the ranchers. As you may imagine,” Nyong’o explained, “it is the ranchers who have been pushing for sport hunting and are practicing game cropping.”

The pro-hunting faction sees opportunity in the collapse of the Zimbabwean trophy hunting industry due to land invasions by “war veterans” supporting the shaky Robert Mugabwe regime.

The pro-hunting campaign gains numbers from farmers and herders whose crops and livestock are harmed by elephants, buffalo, lions, and leopards who wander out of Tsavo and other wildlife parks—but the average Kenyan is unlikely to prosper from hunting. Though hunting supporters anticipate a lucrative guiding and trophy ranching industry for those who have the means to get involved, they have difficulty making a case that hunting will benefit as many Kenyans as much as nonlethal tourism did before it was almost killed in the late 1980s by an explosion of elephant ivory and rhino horn poaching.

The Kenyan wildlife parks and tourism are still struggling to recover. Yet nonlethal tourism remains among the top five national industries, with capacity to expand rapidly when the global economy improves and fears of terrorism subside.

Said Khan, “We will out of necessity be launching a vigorous campaign to stop the utilization crowd from trying to sneak through sport hunting. Kenya only needs to look to Tanzania to see what will happen if they allow it. This is clearly a case of a few individuals with a dollar-driven agenda, covering their ambitions with bogus science.”

The failure of sport hunting to build a strong rural economy in Tanzania and the loss of wildlife to hunters’ excesses are spotlighted by the Tanzania-based Masai Environmental Resource Coalition (www.maasaierc.org) in a new downloadable report entitled *The Killing Fields of Lolondo: Hunting Operations of the Ortello Business Co. and their Impact on Masai Rights, Wildlife, and the Environment*.

Embezzling in Germany

MUNICH—Wolfgang Ullrich, 58, head of the 230,000-member German animal welfare society Deutsches Tierhilfswerk 1994-1999, was on April 1, 2003 sentenced to 12 years in prison for embezzling \$28 million.

Reported Reuters, “Thai police first arrested Ullrich, who ran a restaurant in the resort of Pattaya, after investigating him for tax evasion. Subsequent probes into his finances uncovered a front company Ullrich had set up in Switzerland, into which he channeled donations from animal lovers.” Deutsches Tierhilfswerk is now expected to sue seeking recovery of the money.

Helping donkeys in Middle East & Central Asia

PETA president Ingrid Newkirk offended numerous Jewish groups in January 2003 with a letter to **Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat** protesting the use of a donkey as an unwitting “suicide bomber” on January 26.

Newkirk also mentioned “stray cats in your own compound” who “fled as best they could” from Israeli forces, but made no objection to the human toll in the ongoing Israeli/Palestinian strife.

The recorded history of harsh treatment and overwork of donkeys in the Middle East dates at least to the time of Moses, when Balaam’s donkey reputedly spoke out on her own behalf.

However, the London-based **Society for Protecting Animals Abroad** now operates clinics for donkeys and other equines in Algeria, Jordan, Mali, Morocco, Syria, and Tunisia.

The **Brooke Hospital for Animals**, also of London, has active equine clinics in Afghanistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Jordan, and Pakistan.

Maintaining a presence in refugee camps along the Afghanistan/Pakistan border throughout the Taliban regime, 1996-2001, and in Kabul since soon after U.S. troops forced the Taliban out, the Brooke in March 2003 opened another free clinic for equines in the southern Afghan city of Jalalabad.

“The project involves a team of specially

trained local vets treating sick and injured animals, offering saddlery and farriery training, and running education programs,” said a notice from the **World Society for the Protection of Animals**, which is partially funding the Jalalabad clinic.

Central Asian wildlife

Two snow leopards seized in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan from a traveling Russian circus in February are “The first real evidence that Russian traveling circuses are involved in the smuggling and trading of snow leopards,” **German Society for Nature Conservation** snow leopard project coordinator Birga Dixel told *BBC News Online* environment correspondent Alex Kirby.

“The society says live snow leopards are sold for up to \$22,000 and that there is widespread trade in the animals, skins, bones, and meat,” Kirby reported. “It says there is growing evidence of a significant increase in the trade, accelerating the species’ rapid decline across central Asia.”

Since 1999, Kirby said, German Society for Nature Conservation staff and a web of paid informants have enabled Kyrgyzstan officials to confiscate five live snow leopards and 16 pelts, arrest more than 150 alleged traffickers, seize 400 weapons, and destroy 650 traps.

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Can a third grader identify a third-rate circus? Courts weigh activist rights

SCRANTON, Pa.—A three-judge panel from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on April 15 unanimously upheld the dismissal of a lawsuit against the Lackawanna Trail School District in Scranton, Pennsylvania, alleging that Amanda Walker-Serrano, then a third grader, was denied her First Amendment right to freedom of expression in February 1999 when her school stopped her from petitioning against a class trip to the Shriners' circus in Wilkes-Barre.

Amanda Walker-Serrano is the daughter of Scranton animal advocates Lisa Walker and Michael Serrano. Her rights were not violated, Judge Anthony J. Scirica wrote, because she was allowed to distribute coloring books and stickers about animal abuse.

"Absent punishment for expression, a significant pattern of concrete suppression, or some other form of clear suppression of the expression of elementary school students, a federal First Amendment action is not an appropriate forum for resolution of disputes over schools' control of third graders' conduct," opined Scirica.

Circuit Judge Morton I. Greenberg wrote, "I think it is unlikely that the third-grade children here could have had knowledge of how a circus treats its animals. After all, I have no such knowledge myself."

Replied District Judge John P. Fullam, promoted to complete the panel, "The First Amendment rights of school children are undoubtedly somewhat more limited than the First Amendment rights of adults. But that does not mean that a 9-year-old child should be treated as if she were a preschooler. To suggest that neither Amanda Walker-Serrano nor her classmates had sufficient

maturity to express or form valid opinions concerning the proposed class trip to the circus I find unacceptable."

Ringling ruling

Activists won precedential rulings earlier in 2003 in unrelated cases pertaining to circuses and First Amendment rights.

On February 4, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit reinstated a case brought against the Ringling Brothers Barnum & Bailey Circus alleging violations of the Endangered Species Act, brought by the American SPCA, the Animal Welfare Institute, the Fund for Animals, and Thomas Rider, a Ringling elephant care staff member from 1997 to 1999.

The case was originally dismissed on grounds that the plaintiffs lacked legal standing to sue, meaning that they could not prove that they suffered injury from the alleged offenses. However, the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit followed the precedent it set on behalf of Long Island activist Marc Jurnove and the Animal Legal Defense Fund in September 1998, in a verdict later upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, when it ruled that an activist can have a legally significant interest in the fate of a captive animal.

The appellate ruling against Ringling "appears to make organizations more vulnerable to such animal abuse suits if the actions are brought in part by a former insider," wrote United Press International legal correspondent Michael Kirkland.

RICO & Hobbs

On February 25 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 8-1 that the 1970 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act and the 1946 Hobbs Act cannot be used to punish protesters for acts such as blocking sidewalks, because such acts do not constitute the crime of extortion. Extortion, as defined by Congress involves an attempt to unlawfully take tangible benefit from the victim.

The Supreme Court ruled on behalf of anti-abortion protesters who were originally sued in 1986 by clinics in Delaware and Wisconsin and by the National Organization of Women, but the protesters' appeal was backed by advocacy groups from across the political spectrum, including PETA.

With the judicial precedents running in favor of protest, the city of South Salt Lake, Utah, in early April settled a First Amendment case filed in March by the Utah Animal Rights Coalition by paying UARC \$101 and recom-

mending to the city council a series of code amendments which would allow protesters to come within five feet of nonparticipants in order to offer literature, and would cut the advance notice required to obtain a demonstration permit from five days to 36 hours.

McDonald's lawsuit award still in dispute

CHICAGO—Cook County Judge Richard Siebel on March 25 disqualified three of the 26 organizations that were named to share the \$10 million settlement of a class action brought against McDonald's Corp. for concealing from vegetarians that its French fries are seasoned with beef broth.

Dropped due to alleged conflicts of interest involving attorneys who worked on the case were the National Ramah Commission, representing Conservative Jews; Arya Pratinidhi Sabha America, a Hindu group; and the Department of Nutrition at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Whether new organizations will be named to replace these three is reportedly undecided. Plaintiffs opposed to the settlement indicated that they would appeal.

HFA - Slaughterhouse by Gail Eisnitz

Dairies win two cases

Ruling that government agencies are exempt from the prohibitions on false advertising that apply to private citizens, **San Francisco Superior Court Judge David Garcia** on March 25 dismissed a lawsuit by PETA against a "Happy cows" ad campaign sponsored by the **California Milk Advisory Board**. Arguing that scenes of cows in green pastures used in the ads misrepresent the reality of how California dairy cattle are kept, PETA previously complained to the **Federal Trade Commission**. The FTC declined to take action in October 2002.

The Pennsylvania State Superior Court on April 8 upheld a \$96,000 verdict against the Fayette County SPCA for alleged invasion of privacy in April 1993 while investigating the purported theft of a dog and cruelty to a heifer reported by dairy farmer **John Tabaj**'s former son-in-law during a messy divorce case. Tabaj was charged with five counts of cruelty, but the charges were later dropped. The incident caused the Pennsylvania legislature to mandate in December 1994 that humane officers must be appointed by a judge. A Fayette County jury in January 1992 ordered the \$96,000 penalty against the Fayette County SPCA, and ordered **Tri-County Humane Protection Inc.**, also involved in the raid, to pay Tabaj \$105,000. Tri-County Humane Protection is now defunct. The Fayette County SPCA has indicated that the size of the award will force it to close, too, leaving the county without an animal shelter.



Hong Kong & WHO seek SARS

HONG KONG—Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, the latest flu-like disease among many to cross from animals to humans in southern China, had been diagnosed in 3,947 people in five months as the May edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, killing 229 while 1,935 were fully recovered, according to the latest daily data summary from the World Health Organization.

As epidemics go, SARS was not especially serious. The global toll from all forms of flu ranges from 250,000 to 500,000 deaths per year. Dengue fever afflicts 50 million people per year. AIDS is diagnosed at the rate of five million new cases per year, killing 3.1 million people in 2002.

But few diseases have ever terrified a city as SARS has terrified Hong Kong—and as cases turned up in other nations, almost entirely among recent visitors to Hong Kong, the panic spread.

“The SARS virus is thought by many health experts to have made the leap from animals to humans in Guangdong province,” in China just north of Hong Kong, CNN explained, “although how exactly that happened is one of many mysteries yet to be solved. The virus then spread to Hong Kong and from there it has been carried by air travelers to more than 20 countries and territories.”

Influenza and other flu-like viruses typically start out as endemic but fairly harmless infections in birds. Migratory waterfowl, meeting at summer feeding areas in the Arctic Circle, share viruses and then redistribute them around the globe.

Guangdong is the leading influenza incubating region in the world because the flooded rice paddies of southern China attract the world’s largest concentrations of waterfowl, in proximity to millions of outdoor-raised pigs.

The presence of the pigs is almost always essential for a new flu virus to mutate into a form capable of afflicting humans. Typically the virus passes from ducks or geese to pigs to people. Rarely does a flu-like virus pass directly from birds to people or through any other intermediary hosts.

But the only form of flu known to have infected people directly from waterfowl emerged in Hong Kong in 1997, also with a probable etiology in Guangdong. Five of the first eight known victims died, making it an exceptionally deadly if rare flu variant. Most flus kill only 4% of the people they infect, and the fatalities tend to be among the weakest—often people who are already desperately ill with some other condition, such as cancer.

The scariest aspect of SARS, however, is that despite intensive medical research, the original animal source of it is still unknown. It is a member of the coronavirus family, like the common cold, but does not seem to have reached humans through the usual duck-to-pig-to-person linkage.

Theories are many. “It somewhat resembles several animal viruses,” Canadian National Microbiology Laboratory scientific director Frank Plummer told Andre Picard, public health reporter for the *Toronto Globe & Mail*. “It’s somewhere between a mouse corona, a bird corona, and a cow corona,” Plummer continued.

The possibility that cattle were the intermediate host seemed to make sense, as at the time the first case of SARS known to WHO had occurred in Foshan City, Guangdong, China, a center of the Chinese cattle industry that exports beef and other cattle products to Hong Kong in high volume.

Three days later, Brazilian researchers Laura Áaneth Villareal Buitrago and Paulo Educardo Brandao identified a coronavirus in a chicken which might have offered a clue about SARS.

But five days after that, as Hong Kong health officials explored the spread of SARS among

at least 278 residents of the Amoy Gardens Housing Estate in Kowloon, deputy health director Leung Pak-yin theorized that cockroaches were the intermediate host. WHO investigative team leader Robert Breiman told Leu Siew Ying of the *South China Morning Post* that same afternoon that ducks, chickens, pigs, bats, pangolins, pigeons, and owls were all possible intermediate hosts.

A letter-writer to the *South China Morning Post* named L. Cho-Tuen Lau, living in Schomberg, Ontario, Canada, noted that “The very first outbreak of SARS took place in precisely the season when the Guangdong natives were feasting on wild game, particularly snakes.” Lau explained.

“Are we seeing redress?” Lau continued. “SARS, Hong Kong flu, and like pestilences may well be the price we pay for all the unexamined and despicable beliefs about bears and their paws and gall bladders, swifts and the products of their nests, and the fins of sharks. Let SARS be a wake-up call,” Lau pleaded. “There is a great minefield in our traditional beliefs and practice. Let’s give it a thorough sweep, disarm these practices, and get ourselves out of harm’s way.”

Struggling to combat apparently completely unfounded rumors that dogs, cats, rabbits, or hamsters were responsible for transmitting SARS, Hong Kong SPCA acting executive director Pauline Taylor, DVM, seconded Lau with her own letter to the *South China Morning Post*.

“Eating dogs, cats, birds, snakes, other reptiles, rats, or any kind of exotic species only increases our chances of creating a new virus that may kill our family, friends, and community,” Taylor declared. “Knowing this, we must stop archaic if traditional eating practices.”

Suspect turtles?

Among all the possible animal hosts mentioned and studied, somehow no one seemed to mention turtles, or remember the January 2003 warning of Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Gardens senior fauna conservation manager Gary Ades that the seemingly insatiable appetite of turtle consumers in Hong Kong and China could be big trouble—although Ades meant for turtle species, as many varieties have been pushed close to extinction.

Kadoorie Farm, in the New Territories, is the leading wildlife rehabilitation center and public education facility in Hong Kong. In December 2001 Kadoorie Farm led a successful international effort to save 10,000 turtles seized by Customs officers from a single smuggling cargo.

“We want people to think about what they are doing when they consume turtles,” Ades told Heike Phillips of the *South China Morning Post*. “We’re talking about a crisis. Hong Kong is mainly a transit point, but there are many turtle soup outlets and also pet shops selling turtles here,” Ades said.

Even as the SARS panic peaked, however, the illegal turtle traffic continued, with major seizures not only in Hong Kong but also in Vietnam, the nation with the second most SARS cases, where Hanoi inspectors found 4,159 turtles of five species aboard a Thai Airways flight from Malaysia, just a few days after intercepting a similar load on a Singapore Airlines flight.

Turtles live in the same wetlands as migratory waterfowl. Turtle consumption is strongest among the centers of Chinese and Vietnamese affluence where the most SARS cases occurred. Medicinal foods made from turtles are a major part of Chinese traditional medicine, so people of poor health, most likely to be harmed by a new virus, might actually have the most exposure—if in fact SARS is carried by turtles.

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Breeders blast dog transfers for adoption as alleged biohazard

HARTFORD, Connecticut; PORTLAND, Oregon—Rachel Witherspoon, 40, of Litchfield, Connecticut, only wanted to help the Kentucky Humane Society find homes for nine puppies. Her misadventures in early March 2003, however, may have become Exhibit A for introducing federal and state regulation governing what the National Animal Interest Alliance decries as, “The mushrooming practice of moving dogs around from one region to another and from one shelter to another within regions,” also known as “humane relocation.”

Founded in 1992 by Oregon dog breeder Patty Strand, the NAIA represents many animal use industries, but most vigorously defends the interests of dog breeders. The NAIA sees in humane relocation a direct threat to breeders’ share of dog acquisitions.

As of 1994, three separate studies published by the American Veterinary Medical Association and the National Pet Alliance found that breeders and pet stores had about a third of the “new dog” market. Shelters and rescuers had from 10% to 14%.

Shelters and rescuers have boosted their share since then to about 21%, according to data submitted by applicants for Maddie’s Fund grants with copies to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Most of the increase appears to reflect the declining numbers of unintentional litters given away by families and friends, but breeders also seem to be feeling the competition from shelters and rescuers who are increasingly astute about using paid ads to boost adoption demand and using the Internet to arrange humane relocations, so that adopters can find the dogs they want.

The use of paid advertising and humane relocation were both pioneered by the North Shore Animal League America, and were intensely controversial within the sheltering community as recently as March 1993, when **ANIMAL PEOPLE** explained the North Shore methods in a cover story and examined the results, finding

that the outcome was markedly reduced shelter killing.

The biggest supplier of animals to North Shore was then the American SPCA, which at that time still held the New York City pound contract. The late John Kullberg, president of the ASPCA 1977-1991, was the only nationally prominent humane executive willing to defend humane relocation.

Quietly emulating the North Shore program, or operating parallel programs, were about 35 other shelters including the Animal Humane Society of Hennepin County (Minnesota), the Denver Dumb Friends League, the Humane Society of the Tennessee Valley, the Northeast Animal Shelter, the San Francisco SPCA, and the SPCA of Texas.

Leading vocal opposition were the Humane Society of the U.S., Friends of Animals, and PETA.

The growth of the PETs-MART and Petco pet supply chains and the advent of the Internet rapidly transformed attitudes.

Refusing to sell dogs and cats from breeders, the PETsMART and Petco chains instead display rescued animals for adoption to thousands of times more people than visit animal shelters. The Petco in-store adoption program actually started in 1965, but remained obscure until the coming of the Internet gave volunteer rescuers the cheap, fast communication tool they needed to make humane relocation a big part of arranging rescued pet adoptions.

If pounds and humane societies balked at the labor cost involved in taking advantage of the PETsMART and Petco opportunities, and in arranging animal transfers to keep the display cages filled, the Internet enabled volunteer rescuers to bypass shelters to make the necessary links themselves—and to advertise animals inexpensively.

Post-Internet, shelters quickly joined the trend. By 2000, about a third of all animal adoptions were Internet-assisted. Shelter involvement

(continued on page 15)

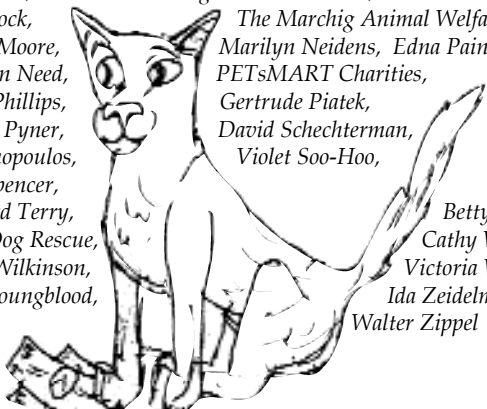
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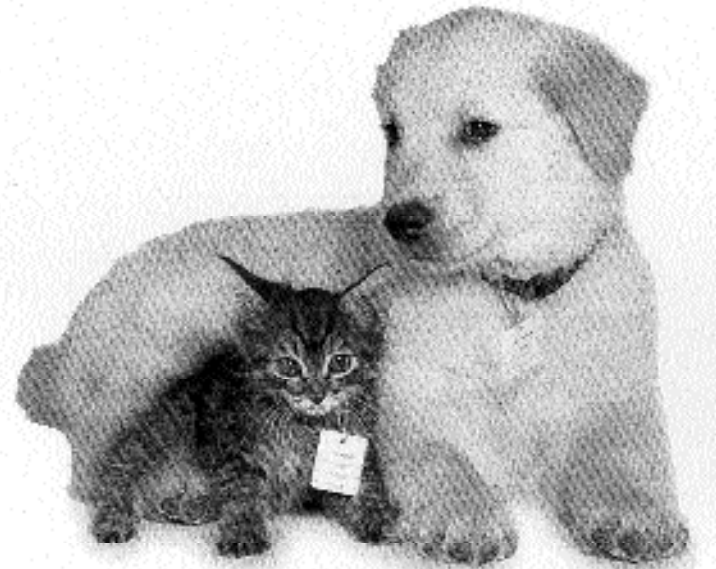
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FPO

Breeders blast dog transfers as alleged biohazard (from 14)

in humane relocation became the norm.

Volunteering with two local rescue/adoption organizations, Rachel Witherspoon was allowed to use a mobile adoption vehicle loaned out by North Shore to help other groups to place animals.

But neither rescue/adoption group Witherspoon worked with knew that she was also rescuing and placing animals on her own, North Shore operations director Perry Fina told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, and North Shore did not know, either. Because neither North Shore nor the rescue/adoption groups even knew the nine puppies Witherspoon brought from Kentucky existed, the pups did not go through the procedures used by North Shore and the two local groups to ensure that animals are healthy before being offered to the public.

Witherspoon on both March 1 and March 11 allegedly adopted out sick puppies without issuing the health certificates that are supposed to accompany any animals who are adopted or sold in Connecticut. On March 12 she was questioned by animal control officers. She was eventually charged with operating a pet shop without a license plus nine counts of importing dogs without a health certificate.

Such charges are usually brought against allegedly negligent operators in the commercial pet trade. Around the U.S. during the first 100 days of 2003, at least 12 breeders faced similar allegations, in cases involving 1,282 dogs and 33 cats, along with five pet stores, in cases involving 73 dogs and 100 other animals of numerous species. Also during the first 100 days of 2003, five Canadian breeders were in court on similar charges, in cases involving 521 dogs and 17 cats.

Alarmed by the Witherspoon case, Connecticut acting agriculture commissioner Bruce Gresczyk proposed regulating animal rescuers more-or-less in the same manner that his department already regulates boarding and breeding kennels, animal shelters, groomers, and pet shops.

The original draft regulation would have been unnecessarily and unconstitutionally intrusive, Animal Advocacy Connecticut founder Julie Lewin told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Lewin persuaded the key people involved in implementing new state regulations to review the issues and approaches at greater length during the coming months.

Both Perry Fina of North Shore and Betty Hicks of Connecticut Save-A-Pup agreed that some regulation might be appropriate. Fina further pledged that North Shore procedures for loaning the adoption vehicle would be tightened to avoid repetition of the Witherspoon incident.

The National Animal Interest Alliance and the vastly more influential American Kennel Club did not immediately issue statements on the Witherspoon case.

The AKC in particular may be aware that moving to regulate humane relocation by individual rescuers within the U.S. might reopen the question of regulating backyard dog

breeders under the Animal Welfare Act.

In July 2001, the Doris Day Animal League won a District of Columbia federal court ruling that the Animal Welfare Act applies to people who breed and sell dogs in limited numbers from private homes. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit overturned that verdict in January 2003.

Writing regulations to restrict rescuers but not breeders would be difficult.

The National Animal Interest Alliance meanwhile is focusing criticism of humane relocation on transfers from abroad, appealing to public concern about biosecurity.

"New charities devoted to rescuing dogs from distant lands are popping up across the U.S.," the NAIA web site warns. "Save a Sato," of Puerto Rico, "has already sent 14,000 dogs to the U.S. Dozens of shelters are involved. Some bring in 100-200 dogs each month, placing them for \$200-\$250 each," which is actually much less than the typical full cost of facilitating a shelter adoption.

"If you examine the evidence and connect the dots," the NAIA web site continues, "the steady influx of foreign strays reveals an evolving plan" to put breeders out of business. The NAIA cites a remark by Linda Hunter of the Humane Society of Snohomish County, Washington:

"We feel it is better to bring small dogs in from another part of the world than to have these people going to a breeder."

For that reason, Hunter has for about four years occasionally placed animals brought to the U.S. from Taiwan by Mina Sharpe, 21, of Carlsbad, California. Sharpe started the Taiwan Abandoned Animal Rescue Foundation as a 12-year-old then living in Taiwan. She has helped hundreds of Taiwanese street dogs to find good homes in the U.S. (including Simon, of the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** family)—but still fewer dogs, overall, than were seized in early 2003 alone from substandard U.S. breeders.

"The Buddy Dog Humane Society in Massachusetts shares the anti-breeder sentiment and offers a similar rationale on their website," the NAIA web site fumes on.

Said a recent Buddy Dog newsletter, "Many people ask why we are taking dogs from Puerto Rico. The answer is simple. Most of the dogs are small, usually under 30 pounds, thus enabling Buddy Dog to find many adopters looking for a smaller dog without going to a pet store or breeder. At the same time we are helping homeless dogs get off the streets and into a caring home."

The NAIA "unequivocally opposes the importation of stray dogs (and more recently cats) into the US for adoption. Importing strays is a dangerous and irresponsible practice," the NAIA web site asserts, "and should be outlawed immediately," because while "animal protection groups seek ever-tighter regulation of dogs from breed enthusiasts along with commercial breeders, it is a sick and intolerable paradox that poorly bred, often

diseased, foreign-bred dogs enter our country by the thousands."

The NAIA position coincides with efforts by British kennel operators, many of them veterinarians, to reinstate the six-month quarantine requirement that was imposed on all dogs entering the United Kingdom from abroad from 1901 to 2001—regardless of nation of origin and proof of vaccination.

Since 2001, vaccinated dogs from nations certified to be rabies-free have been allowed to bypass quarantine.

"Dog travel is increasing; about 90,000 dogs have entered the U.K. in the past two years," warned University of Bristol senior lecturer Susan Elizabeth Shaw in a March 17 posting to the electronic bulletin board of the International Society for Infectious diseases. "It is now common for dogs to enter the U.K. from leishmaniasis-endemic areas. I have dealt over the past two years with more than 100 confirmed canine leishmaniasis cases in traveled animals, either through our lab or through phone advice.

"Unfortunately," Shaw continued, "the U.K. has become a base for rehoming stray dogs from Spain, handled through welfare groups. Many enter the country already on therapy for known infection."

A collaborative study by British and French veterinarians published a week earlier in the British Veterinary Association *Veterinary Record* recommended stricter scrutiny of dog imports. Testing 67 imported



Simon the alleged bioterrorist, plotting with Wolf Clifton in August 1999. (Kim Bartlett)

dogs and three cats for leishmaniasis, babesiosis, and ehrlichiosis, the vets found that all of the cats were healthy, but 17 of the 53 dogs who were imported without quarantine had one or more of the three diseases, along with seven of the 14 dogs who were quarantined.

In contrast to the British situation, at the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** deadline there seemed to be no opposition to a proposed easing of the Hawaiian 30-to-120-day quarantine rule, approved by the state Board of Agriculture in mid-April and considered certain to be ratified by Governor Linda Lingle.

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Elephant captures & ram- pages

but deliberate,” Ms. Gandhi noted. “Under the circumstances, a clear case has been established. Barua has committed an act of hunting that is punishable by imprisonment for not less than three years and which may extend up to seven years,” Ms. Gandhi added.

A federal investigation of the episode began on April 16.

The elephant was among a trio who had allegedly killed 33 people since September 2001. According to some accounts the elephants had learned to abscond when wardens hunting them with guns begin to pray for forgiveness before lining up their shots.

Chhattisgarh chief wildlife warden Anup Bhalla had authorized capturing all three of the elephants in lieu of killing them, but after the controversy over the death of the first elephant captured blew up in late March he ordered that the other pair should be shot.

Options

The much disputed options for wild elephants include expanding their habitat; allowing trophy hunters to shoot them; culling them for ivory and hides; trying to chemically control their births; capturing them for exhibition; and training them for work.

Habitat expansion is costlier than most of the governments which have wild elephants could fund without enormous outside support, and is often politically unfeasible anyway, since elephants’ habitat is shrinking in the first place because of human encroachment on their existing reserves.

In some regions the encroachment has actually resulted from the success of elephant-focused tourism, creating jobs for lodge staff and safari drivers, who bring their families to villages on the fringes of wildlife reserves that eventually boom into small cities.

In other places, the elephant population was poached to abnormally low numbers during the 1980s, allowing farmers and herders to take over temporarily vacated habitat, especially in migration corridors close to water sources, that the elephants are now trying to reclaim—with frequently catastrophic consequences for all concerned.

The Nation, of Kenya, reported on March 26 that rampaging elephants kept villagers in Tetu, Nyeri District, from saving a three-year-old boy from a dawn housefire. The elephants then smashed three local schools, just as classes were starting, and critically injured three villagers during a six-hour confrontation that apparently resulted from a botched attempt to chase them back into the forest. Police finally shot several elephants.

Repeated elephant forays out of Tsavo East National Park meanwhile put 20,000 people at risk of starvation in Kilifi District, due to crop losses, *The Nation* said.

Reports of similar damage have recently reached **ANIMAL PEOPLE** from Indonesia and Malaysia.

“Fear of being crushed by wild elephants is driving pregnant women in Dumka, Jharkand to give birth on platforms built in

treetops,” the *Deccan Herald* of Mysore, India reported on April 1. The account might have been dismissed as an April Fool, except that approximately 150 people have been killed by elephants in Jharkand since November 2000, including a young woman who was trampled on April 14.

Similar problems are anticipated in Sri Lanka, as a 12-year civil war subsides. At least 1,369 elephants were killed during the fighting, many of them poached by rebels who allegedly traded ivory for weapons. Anti-poaching law enforcement in the northern half of Sri Lanka virtually ceased after 1990, and formerly protected elephant migration corridors were extensively encroached. Attempting to reopen the corridors by evicting the people could spark resumed conflict.

Sri Lankan newspapers are full of schemes to deal with the problem by diverting the recovering elephant population into zoos, sanctuaries, the export trade, and national parks redeveloped to facilitate ecotourism.

Whether any of the ideas will work is a matter of speculation. But there seems to be little chance that elephants will regain much of the habitat they have lost, much to the distress of Kala Santha, DVM, the Sri Lankan animal advocate who brought the controversy to the attention of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Santha fears that surplus Sri Lankan elephants will either be exported or be reduced to servitude like the working elephants of Jaipur, India, whom she has helped to treat at clinics organized by Help In Suffering.

Since people vote and elephants don’t, human interests tend to take precedence even where the laws are on the elephants’ side.

Poaching

Trophy hunting and culling surplus elephants, practiced in South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe, can be lucrative for those who control the trade, but for the second time in six years there is increasing evidence that allowing any legal international commerce in elephant parts tends to stimulate poaching, as traffickers use the legal trade as cover.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species banned international sales of ivory in 1989, but allowed Botswana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe to sell some of their stocks of culled and confiscated ivory in 1997. As the vote approached, ivory poaching in Asia, other parts of Africa, and along the border between Zimbabwe and Zambia reportedly was more intensive than it had been in a decade.

After the poaching outburst appeared to have subsided, CITES in early 2002 began considering allowing the same nations plus South Africa to sell more stockpiled ivory. Poaching again markedly increased, as shown by the February 2003 seizure of 33 tusks from five alleged poachers in northern Kenya, and by the March 25 massacre of a seven-member elephant family in Queen Elizabeth National



Young elephants play in Tsavo East National Park, Kenya. (Kim Bartlett)

Park, Uganda—the first known instance of ivory poaching in Uganda since 2000.

Elephant birth control experiments have had some reported success, after initial failures, but the technique is still in development and the concept is not widely accepted yet, especially by politicians, hunters, and some international conservation groups who see elephants as a “sustainable resource.”

Exhibition

Capturing elephants for exhibition abroad runs afoul of opponents of elephant captivity, even though there is growing demand among zoos for healthy young elephants to replenish the fast dwindling number who were captured and exported from Asia and Africa before the 1972 adoption of CITES and, in the U.S., the 1973 passage of the Endangered Species Act, which effectively ended imports of most listed species.

Captive breeding programs have not produced new zoo and circus elephants at even a fraction of the captive elephant death rate. Although the life expectancy of an adult zoo elephant is now as long or longer than life expectancy in the wild, the increasing proportion of geriatric elephants among the zoo and circus herd hints that the death rate will only rise if more elephants are not imported.

Walt Disney Inc. in 1996 considered importing a herd of elephants from South Africa who were otherwise slated for culling, but dropped the idea after the International Fund for Animal Welfare bought additional land for elephant habitat on the promise of the South African government that the elephants would be spared.

No further attempts to import elephants were made until 2002, when the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service authorized the San Diego Zoo and the Lowry Park Zoo in Tampa to obtain 11 elephants from Swaziland, including six females of breeding age. Swaziland officials said the elephants would otherwise be culled. San Diego Zoo spokesperson Christina Simmons told Catherine Ivey of Associated Press that Swaziland would be given “several million dollars” for anti-poaching work.

As of early April 2003 the elephants

were in holding pens awaiting transfer, but People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals and other activist groups were pursuing legal action in hopes of blocking the deal.

Keeping them home

Capturing elephants for either exhibition or work in their own nations is a non-starter. Prasanta Paul of the *Deccan Herald* News Service reported on March 19 that the West Bengal forest department is hoping to raise funds by selling 26 elephants to Indian zoos, but even if the zoos had the money to purchase the elephants, there are already more captive elephants in Asia than anyone knows what to do with—most of them trained for logging or carrying tourists, but out of work due to the advent of tractors and the global tourism slump resulting from the U.S. recession and fears of terrorism.

The Thai cabinet on March 11 approved a scheme to employ as forest guards an estimated 200 elephants who have been illegally roaming Bangkok. Proposed by King Bhumibol Aduladej in his 2002 birthday speech, the idea outraged the volunteers who now patrol the Thai national forests for an allowance of a fifth as much as the elephants and their mahouts will get—but the elephants have markedly greater food needs.

Elephants whose mahouts bring them back to Bangkok are to be seized, if the recommendations of the Friends of the Asian Elephant Foundation for implementing the king’s idea are followed. Bangkok officials, however, say they do not have the budget, staff, or impound facilities to seize elephants, which is part of why so many are at large in the city despite previous expulsion orders.

Elephant captures continue in Thailand, and elsewhere in Asia not because there is market demand for the elephants, but rather because, as brutal as the captures and subsequent training tend to be, there is widespread opposition to killing even the most problematic elephants wherever there exists either a tradition of worshipping Ganesh, the half-elephant Hindu god in charge of placing or removing obstacles, or of practicing

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and Humphry Primatt.
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for a lifetime of loving
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Chronology of humane progress

(Part 2 of two parts: Mohandas to Maneka)

by Merritt Clifton

1947 — At request of **Mohandas Gandhi**, **Jawaharal Nehru** wrote into the constitution of **India** as Article 51-A[g] that “It shall be the fundamental duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the Natural Environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for all living creatures.” This was reinforced by the 1960 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

1947 — **Defenders of Wildlife** formed as an anti-trapping organization, but was taken over by hunters in 1957 and became a mainstream hunter/conservationist front.

1948 — **Minnesota** adopted the first law requiring public shelters to make dogs and cats available to laboratories for biomedical research, testing, and teaching. Similar laws were passed by 1960 in **Wisconsin**, **New York**, **South Dakota**, **Oklahoma**, **Connecticut**, **Ohio**, **Utah**, and **Iowa**. The New York law was repealed in 1977. Thirteen states, including Connecticut among nine contiguous northeastern states, outlawed selling shelter animals for lab use between 1977 and 1985.

1948 — **David Sheldrick** founded **Tsavo National Park** in Kenya. His young wife Daphne began rehabilitating wildlife, and eventually became the first person to successfully rehabilitate orphaned elephants. **Daphne Sheldrick** was acquainted with another young rehabilitator, **Martine Colette**, the daughter of a Belgian diplomat who was stationed in Kenya. Colette later founded the **Wildlife Waystation** sanctuary near Los Angeles. David Sheldrick died in 1976, six months after a forced relocation to **Nairobi National Park** to accommodate the interests of well-placed ivory traffickers. Daphne Sheldrick persevered, however, eventually winning a national ban on sport hunting and the thus far resolute opposition of the Kenyan government to resumption of international trade in ivory.

1951 — **Christine Stevens** founds the **Animal Welfare Institute**, influential in winning passage of most of the present federal animal welfare and endangered species conservation legislation, often with the help of Washington D.C. journalist **Ann Cottrell Free**, who covered the White House during the Eisenhower administration. Stevens headed AWI until her death in 2002.



Cleveland Amory

1954 — Formation of the **Humane Society of the U.S.** by former **American Humane Association** *National Humane Review* editor **Fred Myers**, **Cleveland Amory**, **Helen Jones**, and others, mostly formerly associated with the **American SPCA** or the **AHA**; formation of the **North Shore Animal League** by **Elizabeth Lewyt** and friends. **HSUS**, founded largely in opposition to the **ASPCA** and **AHA** acceptance of the use of animals in biomedical research, later led opposition to the use of decompression chambers to kill homeless dogs and cats, but by the mid-1980s was a leading voice of tradition in humane work. No-kill sheltering, meanwhile, had existed before North Shore only in the care-for-life paradigm of retirement homes for privileged pets and horses. North Shore introduced the use of paid ads to promote adoptions, and initiated interstate transport of adoptable dogs and cats from animal control facilities where they would be killed to high-volume adoption centers. At peak, circa 1990, North Shore was adopting out as many as 45,000 dogs and cats per year (about twice as many as in recent years.) North Shore funding has also increased the U.S. pet sterilization capacity by about 70,000 surgeries per year.

1954-1955 — **The San Francisco SPCA** formed the **Northern California SPCA** and the **Western Humane Education Society** to promote “appropriate and humane kenneling” and “humane education.” By this it apparently meant teaching the use of decompression to kill animals. Both subsidiaries folded and the SF/SPCA was nearly bankrupt by 1976, when exposes by TV reporter **Marilyn Baker** brought a regime change. New executive director **Richard Avanzino** scrapped the decompression chamber on his second day, introduced high-volume dog and cat sterilization, returned the San Francisco animal control contract to the city in 1989 after a five-year phase-out, and in 1994 introduced the **Adoption Pact**, under which San Francisco became the first city in the U.S. to practice no-kill animal control. Baker, who died in 2001, went on to found **Orphan Pet Oasis**, in Palm Desert, California.

1954 — Soviet premier **Nikita Khrushchev** introduced the first Soviet animal protection law in 1954, a year after the death of Joseph Stalin, as part of an effort to introduce at least a semblance of compassion to the Soviet police state.

1957 — **Alice Harrington** founded **Friends of Animals**, whose initial project was operating the first low-cost dog and cat sterilization clinic in the U.S. at Neptune, New Jersey. FoA later opened a second clinic in Miami, Florida, and then started the first national low-cost sterilization program, still the largest program of the organization. FoA evolved into the present multi-purpose animal advocacy group during the 1980s. Splits within FoA during that era indirectly produced *Animals’ Agenda* magazine (1981), the **Doris Day Animal League** (1986), the **Rutgers Animal Rights Law Clinic** (1987), and **Spay/USA** (1990), among many other groups whose founders or cofounders were FoA staff just before starting their own projects. Splits within *Animals’ Agenda* eventually produced *Animals’ Voice* (1987), *E Magazine* (1988), and **ANIMAL PEOPLE** (1992).



Henry Spira (with cat) and Chinny Krishna (with dog)

1957 — The **Soviet Union** scored a space-race first by shooting into orbit a small stray dog named Laika. She lived only a few hours, according to recently released Soviet archives, but at the time the world believed she had lived long enough to be burned alive in re-entry into the earth’s atmosphere. Somewhat naive horror at the fate of Laika outraged animal advocates everywhere. The public was then largely unaware that pound dogs were being experimented upon, electrocuted, decompressed, shot, or gassed by the tens of millions, throughout the world, while the Soviet propaganda machine made Laika probably the most famous dog in history before discovering that millions of people were more upset about her plight, isolated in space, than were thrilled at the scientific triumph that she represented. Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev responded by authorizing the formation of the **Animal Protection Society**, the first and only Soviet humane organization. It was disbanded and supplanted by independent nonprofit humane groups after the 1990 collapse of Communism.

1958 — Congressional passage of the **Delany Amendment**, which mandated animal testing as part of the assessment of consumer products for cancer-causing properties. The Delany Amendment was repealed in 1996, at request of leading chemical manufacturers, including **Procter & Gamble**, with virtually no input or even awareness from the animal advocacy sector.

1958 — Pet theft for laboratory supply emerges as a hot-button issue. After reading about pet theft by lab suppliers in a popular magazine, which provided few hard facts, Minnesota schoolteacher **Lucille Aaron Moses** began doing her own investigation, eventually as a field representative for the Humane Society of the U.S. Her work and that of other investigators in other parts of the U.S. prompted the 1966 *Life* magazine expose that resulted in the passage of the **Laboratory Animal Protection Act**. Moses retired, married, and moved to California, where she continued animal advocacy work as Lucille Moses Scott until her death in 1991. Her anti-pet theft work was continued in Minnesota by **Mary Warner**, who moved to Virginia circa 1976 and formed the anti-pet theft group **Action 81**. It was absorbed in the early 1990s by the **Animal Welfare Institute**. By then pet theft for lab supply had become an anachronism. The passage of the 1990 Pet Theft Act



gave the **USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service** the legal tools it needed to close the U.S. border to imports of random source dogs and cats in February 1993, and to initiate vigorous prosecution of random source animal dealers within the U.S. who could not document the origins of their animals. Seven **USDA Midwest Stolen Dog Task Force** agents were killed in the 1995 bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building by white supremacist terrorist **Tim McVeigh**, but by then many of the most notorious alleged sellers of stolen pets had already been put out of business. Lab demand for random-source dogs and cats plummeted, meanwhile, with the advent of genetic research, which requires the use of animals with known genetic histories. Of more than 300 sellers of random-source animals to labs in 1980, fewer than 30 remained active by 2000. Total U.S. lab use of dogs fell from 211,104 in 1979 to 70,541 in 1999. Total U.S. lab use of cats fell from 74,259 in 1974 to 23,238 in 1999. Pet theft post-Pet Theft Act is mostly associated with dogfighting and acts of individual sadism and abuse.

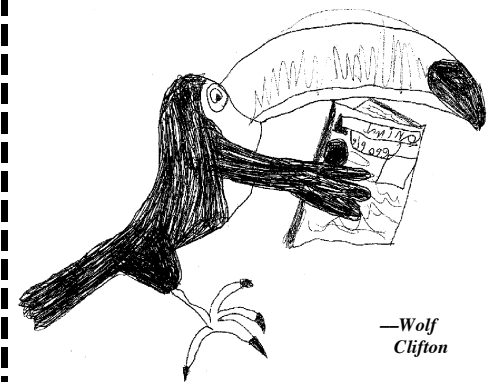
1959 — **Joy Adamson**, wife of Kenyan game warden **George Adamson**, authored *Born Free*, about her rehabilitation for release of the lioness Elsa. The story became an influential hit film. The Adamsons and George’s brother Terrence remained active in wildlife rehabilitation and protection for the rest of their lives. Joy was murdered by a former employee in 1980, Terrence died from natural causes in 1986, and George was killed while defending a German woman from a gang of poachers and marauders in 1988. Their legacies included establishing the **Elsa Appeal** and the **Born Free Foundation**, and helping many other noted African wildlife conservationists to get started, among them **Esmond Bradley Martin** and **Tony Fitzjohn**.

1959 — **Jane Goodall** became the first of “Leakey’s Angels,” a trio of young women sent by anthropologist **Louis Leakey** to live among and observe wild great apes. Goodall’s observations of wild chimpanzees, **Dian Fossey**’s observations of wild gorillas, and **Berute Galdikas**’ observations of wild orangutans substantially revised human perception of our closest relatives. Fossey was murdered in 1985. Goodall and Galdikas remain highly active advocates for animals of all species. Goodall in particular revolutionized the techniques of wildlife study.

(continued on page 18)

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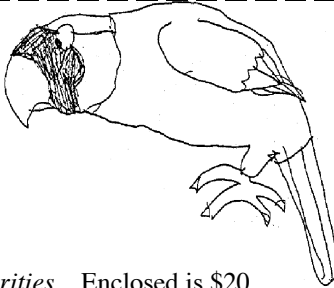


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CHRONOLOGY OF HUMANE PROGRESS

(continued from page 17)

1959 — Formation of the **Blue Cross of India**. Cofounder **Chinny Krishna** in 1964 introduced the first neuter/return program for street dogs in the world, which he called “ABC,” short for “Animal Birth Control.” In 1997 the Indian government accepted the recommendation of the **Animal Welfare Board of India** that ABC should become national policy, and endorsed the goal of abolishing animal control killing throughout India by 2005.

1959 — Congressional passage of the rarely enforced **Humane Slaughter Act**, 85 years after Switzerland became the first of 14 nations to pass similar laws before the U.S.

1959 — Breaking with HSUS, **Helen Jones** founded the **National Catholic Humane Society**, renamed the **International Society for Animal Rights** in 1981. The National Catholic Humane Society, an early advocate of no-kill sheltering, was for about 20 years the most militant major U.S. animal welfare organization.

1961 — **Ohio** canceled the deer hunting season due to a scarcity of deer. This led to the rapid adoption nationwide of “buck laws,” which promote the hunting of bucks only, ensuring that the wintering deer population will consist mainly of pregnant females—who because of the lack of food competition from bucks are more likely to bear twins. In less than 30 years the U.S. goes from a deer shortage to alleged deer overpopulation.

1961 — **The World Wildlife Fund** was founded by trophy hunter **Sir Peter Scott** and cronies, among them captive bird-shooters **Prince Philip of Britain** and **Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands**, the whaler **Aristotle Onassis**, and then-**National Rifle Association** president **C.R. “Pink” Guter-muth**. Simultaneously, trophy hunter **Russell Train** founded the **African Wildlife Leadership Foundation**, now called just the **African Wildlife Foundation**. A primary goal of both WWF and AWF was to promote funding of wildlife conservation internationally by sales of hunting permits, as the **National Wildlife Federation** had already achieved in the U.S. This, it was hoped, would prevent newly independent former colonies of European nations from following **India** and **Kenya** in banning sport hunting (which was not finally accomplished in either India or Kenya until 1977, although attempts began much earlier).

1962 — **Miami Seaquarium** staff including trainer/diver **Ric O’Barry** evaded the first anti-dolphin capture protest on record to capture Snowball, an albino dolphin who lived for three years at the Seaquarium. O’Barry left the Seaquarium in 1967, after production of the *Flipper* TV series ended. He became a semi-recluse for a while; became a vegetarian; traveled to India to seek his soul; returned to the U.S. to participate in marine mammal intelligence research; and was called one day to try to save the life of one of the *Flipper* dolphins, Kathy, who died in his arms from conditions O’Barry diagnosed as consequences of stress and neglect. On Earth Day 1970, O’Barry tried unsuccessfully to free a captive dolphin from the Lerner Marine Laboratory in Bimini. He learned from his failure, and has been freeing captive dolphins, with increasing success, ever since. His work in recent years has been sponsored by WSPA.

1963 — Canadian naturalist and author **Farley Mowat** published *Never Cry Wolf*, which with *A Whale For The Killing* (1972) and *Sea of Slaughter* (1989) are among the most influential books in the history of animal advocacy.

1963 — **William Allen Swallow**, a lifelong humane worker, authored *The Quality of Mercy*, a “history of the humane movement in the United States,” published by the **Mary Mitchell Humane Fund**, which made no reference to dog and/or cat sterilization, and envisioned running pet cemeteries and rest homes for horses as the future of the cause.



Jane Goodall, Berute Galdikas, and Alex Pacheco (circa 1985).

1965-1978 — **Frederick L. Thomsen**, former USDA director of marketing research, founded **Humane Information Services**, with a lobbying arm called the **National Association for Humane Legislation**. The chief activity of Humane Information Services was publishing the quarterly newsletter *Report to Humanitarians*. This expanded into a quarterly newspaper, *The Humane Report*, circulating 19,000 copies, but ended with his death. **Henry Spira** introduces financial accountability reporting about leading humane organizations as a guest essayist in 1976. Ironically, Humane Information Services itself dissolved in scandal, and eventually surrendered its remaining fiscal assets to a humane agricultural research project at Texas A&M University.

1966 — A *Life* magazine expose of conditions at facilities that sold impounded (or stolen) dogs and cats to research produced more mail to Congress that year than any subjects other than Social Security and the Vietnam War. Public outrage over the *Life* expose brought the passage of the **Laboratory Animal Welfare Act**. This was expanded into the present Animal Welfare Act in 1971, and was strengthened by amendment in 1985 and 1990, but was weakened by the permanent exclusion of rats, mice, and birds from laboratory animal welfare standards in 2002. Rats, mice, and birds were previously excluded in the enforcement regulations, but not by law.

1967 — **Greenpeace** was founded as the **Don’t Make A Wave Committee**, a Quaker peace group, and became Greenpeace in 1971 after several years of disrupting nuclear tests in the South Pacific. Canadian volunteer **Paul Watson** created the international reputation of the group with dramatic high-seas confrontations against Russian whalers and on-the-ice clashes with Newfoundland sealers, but left Greenpeace in 1977 to found the **Sea Shepherd Conservation Society**. Post-Watson, Greenpeace dropped anti-sealing and anti-fur campaigns, and backed away from total opposition to whaling—although some chapters outside the U.S. and Canada continue in the Watson mode.

1967 — **Cleveland Amory** and **Marian Probst** founded **The Fund For Animals**, out of frustration with the failure of the Humane Society of the U.S. and other leading humane groups to oppose sport hunting. By the early 1980s they all opposed sport hunting.

1968 — Former **Humane Society of the U.S.** California office chief **Beltan Mouras** founded the **Animal Protection Institute**, one of the first animal advocacy organizations built primarily by direct mail. A 1986 split impelled Mouras to found **United Animal Nations**, which he left in 1996.

1969 — Privatization of the **U.S. Postal Service** led to the introduction of bulk mail presort discounts, enabling the growth of the direct mail advocacy fundraising industry.

1969 — Best-seller *The Year of the Whale*, by **Victor B. Sheffer**, took whale-saving from the pursuit of a handful of scientists (most influentially, Sheffer himself and **Sydney Holt**) to the rise of an global Save the Whales! movement.

1969 — **Brian Davies** founded the **International Fund for Animal Welfare**, which grew into a web of 14 organizations operating in 10 nations. Spinoff organizations and projects include the **International Wildlife Coalition** (1985), **International Aid for Korean Animals** (1998), the Kenyan group **Youth For Conservation** (1999), and the **Animals Asia Foundation** (2000).

1970 — Dog and cat killing in U.S. pounds and shelters peaked in frequency at 115 per 1,000 human citizens. By 2002 it was down to 15.7 per 1,000. Steep drops followed public acceptance of sterilization of pet dogs during the 1970s, sterilization of pet cats dur-

ing the 1980s, and sterilization of feral cats during the 1990s. How rapidly the numbers can fall once high-volume dog and cat sterilization begins is especially evident in North Carolina, whose shelters in the mid-1980s were killing 238 dogs and cats per 1,000 humans, but by 2000 were killing 35 per 1,000—still, however, more than twice the U.S. average. Gross numbers of animals killed in U.S. shelters are less indicative than rates per 1,000 humans because of human population growth, but also show a steep decline, from circa 23.4 million in 1970 to 17.8 million in 1985 to 4.4 million in 2001.

1971 — Film *Bless The Beasts & The Children* more-or-less prophesied the rise of the modern animal rights movement.

1971 — Passage of the **Animal Welfare Act** and **Wild And Free Ranging Horse and Burro Protection Act**, followed by the **Marine Mammal Protection Act** (1973), the **Endangered Species Act** (1973), and U.S. ratification of the **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species** (1973). Polarized by the Vietnam War, President **Richard Nixon**, a Republican, and Congress, dominated by Democrats, found that animal protection was a topic popular with voters, that they could agree upon without political risk. Opposition to the ESA and other federal laws protecting animals did not emerge as a Republican “wedge” issue until the 1980 Presidential campaign of **Ronald Reagan**.

1972 — **Eleanor Seiling** founded **United Action for Animals**. The UAA library assisted **Peter Singer** during the writing of *Animal Liberation*. UAA also encouraged the formation of the **Animal Legal Defense Fund** (1978) and many other activist groups, mostly in the New York City area.

1973 — **Mercy Crusade**, of Los Angeles, opened the low-cost dog and cat sterilization clinic which became the first in the U.S. to receive a municipal subsidy.

1973 — **Martine Colette** founded **Wildlife Waystation**, possibly the first and certainly the most emulated U.S. sanctuary for captive wildlife, near Los Angeles. Also in 1973 the U.S. adoption of the **Endangered Species Act** and endorsement of **CITES** together cut off most zoo access to replacement stock from abroad. The **American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums** urged members to reduce the size and variety of their animal inventories, and allow their animals adequate space to facilitate captive breeding. The result, from 1973 until AAZPA charter amendments in 1986 and 1991 cut off most of the flow, was a mass exodus of “genetically redundant” zoo animals into private hands. This in turn fueled a boom in exotic petkeeping, roadside zoo start-ups, speculative breeding schemes, canned hunts, and eventually, the creation of sanctuaries to try to cope with the overflow. At least six organizations formed between 1991 and 2003 to attempt to establish a unified voice and standards for the fast-growing sanctuary movement. **The Association of Sanctuaries** (1991), **American Sanctuary Association** (1996) and **Animal Centers of Excellence** (2003) are attempts to elevate standards; at least two of the others appear to be defensive responses from facilities that would not meet the TAOS, ASA, and ACE requirements.

1973 — French screen star **Brigitte Bardot** retired from acting to promote animal welfare. Her efforts were viewed at first as a publicity stunt. Thirty years later, she has been a fulltime animal advocate for more than twice as long as she was involved in film making, and her **Fondation Brigitte Bardot** is a leader in helping the humane movements of impoverished nations. Swedish-born actress **Tippi Hedren** made a similar career change in 1972, founding the **Shambala Preserve** near Los Angeles to house exotic cats and two elephants, but the Hedren project grew out of her own animal purchases in connection with making a film about African wildlife.

1974 — Success of books *Animal Liberation* by **Peter Singer** and *Man Kind?* by **Cleveland Amory** begins the process of coalescing the animal rights movement.

1976 — In a message to news media while awaiting arrest, research assistants **Steven Sipp** and **Ken Lavoisier** coined the term “**Animal Liberation Front**.” Sipp and Lavoisier had just released two dolphins from the marine science laboratory headed by **Lou Herman** at the University of Hawaii, as an act of peaceful civil disobedience for which they accepted both the credit and the consequences.



Brigitte Bardot and friend

1976 — **Shirley McGreal** founded the **International Primate Protection League** in Thailand. **IPPL** and the **Blue Cross of India** in 1978 won a ban on the export of monkeys from India to foreign labs. Similar bans were later won in other Asian nations and in parts of Africa.

1976 — Protests led by **Animal Rights International** founder **Henry Spira** forced the **American Museum of Natural History** to halt cat experiments—the first time anti-vivisection activism ever stopped a funded research project. This is recognized as the first victory of the modern animal rights movement. Spira followed up by persuading **Avon** and **Revlon** to abandon animal testing (1980), and then won a 1984 agreement from **Procter & Gamble** to fund research and development of alternatives to animal experimentation, and then phase them into use as rapidly as possible. As P&G was signing the agreement with Spira, word of it somehow leaked out to PETA, Peter Singer recounts in his 1998 biography of Spira, *Ethics Into Action*. Trying to claim a piece of the “victory,” PETA declared a last-minute boycott of P&G, joined by the Humane Society of the U.S. (which dropped out of the boycott in 1997), In Defense of Animals, Uncaged Campaigns, and many other animal rights and antivivisection organizations. They were all ignored. During the first 10 years of the boycott, P&G tripled in size, and it has continued rapid growth, while reducing in-house animal use since 1984 by approximately 75%. In June 1999 P&G announced that it had ended all use of animal tests for current beauty, fabric, home care, and paper products, except as required by law. “This announcement covers roughly 80% of P&G’s total product portfolio,” said P&G spokespersons Mindy Patton and Amy Neltner. After the P&G campaign, Spira formed the **Coalition for Nonviolent Food** and focused on farm animal issues.

1976 — **Richard Morgan** formed **Mobilization for Animals**. Among the most influential animal rights groups of the era, it is best remembered for a 1983 report on the budgets, assets, and spending of 16 leading animal welfare and advocacy organizations. The report was the direct ancestor of the annual “Who gets the money?” reports produced by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** since 1991.

1978 — Founding of **Primarily Primates**, the first sanctuary to rehabilitate ex-laboratory primates.

1979 — Emergence of covert “ALF” activity in Britain. Parallel actions began in the U.S. two years later.

1979 — **Paul Watson** and crew rammed the Portuguese pirate whaler *Sierra* on the high seas, the first of 10 whaling vessels sunk or incapacitated by the Sea Shepherds and allies during the next 14 years. The Sea Shepherds went on to confront illegal driftnetters and other maritime poachers, facing prosecution by government in some jurisdictions, emulation by government agencies in others, and encountering both in Atlantic Canada, where Watson served jail time in the mid-1990s for challenging foreign fishing vessels two years before the government itself did.

1979 — **Leo Grillo** founded **DELTA Rescue**, eventually the largest care-for-life dog and cat sanctuary in the world, housing only animals he personally rescues from the Angeles National Forest and other locations around Los Angeles. (Programs to aid horses and wildlife were later added.)

1980 — **Stephen Kellert** published *American Attitudes Toward and Knowledge of Animals*, a study based on interviews done in 1977 with 3,107 randomly selected Americans. Commissioned by the **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**, the study was meant to help promote sport hunting. Kellert identified a generational shift in attitudes from utilitarian views predominant among people raised on farms to more empathic views found mainly among people who do not use animals in connection with making their livings. **Franklin Loew**,
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CHRONOLOGY OF HUMANE PROGRESS

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formerly dean of the Tufts University and Cornell University veterinary schools, pointed out nearly 15 years after Kellert published the data that in retrospect it had not only predicted the rise of the animal rights movement but also the eventual success of it in achieving a cultural transformation, as the holders of the utilitarian viewpoint die out. Kellert also identified a “dominionistic” attitude toward animals held to a significantly greater degree by hunters, trappers, and rodeo and bullfight fans, characteristics of which, Kellert wrote but later denied, are that the individual’s “primary satisfactions [are] derived from mastery and control over animals.” Measuring the influence of dominionism on a scale with a maximum possible score of 18, Kellert found that humane society members rated 0.9, anti-hunters 1.2, the general public 2.0, livestock farmers 2.7, fishers 3.0, meat hunters 3.3, and sport hunters from 3.8 to 4.1. Among the sport hunters, trophy hunters—whom studies by University of Wisconsin sociologist **Thomas Heberlein** have identified as being especially dedicated to hunting—were most inclined toward dominionism. Trappers, Kellert found, were twice as dominionistic as recreational hunters, at 8.5, and more than four times as dominionistic as the general public. The desire for mastery and control are also recognized leading characteristics of sadists and pedophiles, who typically reinforce a weak self-image through their dominance of their victims. Kellert’s findings reinforced to the humane community the importance of publicizing the frequent association of violence toward animals with violence done to human victims by the same perpetrators. Even major humane groups, however, have tiptoed around the 1994-1995 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** finding that rates of convicted pedophilia and child abuse closely parallel the rates of hunting participation at the county level in the states of New York, Ohio, and Michigan.

1981 — Number of licensed hunters in the U.S. peaks at 21 million. As of 2002, it is down to 13 million. Number of licensed trappers also peaks in 1981 at 800,000, but falls under 100,000 by 1994 and has hovered just over 100,000 since then.

1981 — Existing overseas programs of the **Royal SPCA of Great Britain**, **Massachusetts SPCA**, and **Humane Society of the U.S.** are merged to form the **World Society for the Protection of Animals**.

1981 — Debuts of **People for The Ethical Treatment of Animals**, **Trans-Species Unlimited**, **Farm Animal Reform Movement**, and *Animals’ Agenda* magazine, produced by the merger of two newsletters that debuted in 1979. Formed within the next five years were many of the other groups that are generally considered to be at or near the core of the animal rights movement: **In Defense of Animals** (1983), the **Humane Farming Association** (1985), the quasi-PETA subsidiary **Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine** (1985), and **Farm Sanctuary** (1986). PETA, founded by former Washington D.C. animal control chief **Ingrid Newkirk** and former **Fund for Animals** volunteer and **Sea Shepherd Conservation Society** crew member **Alex Pacheco**, became the dominant U.S. animal rights group in part due to the prominence of the “Silver Spring monkey case,” in which researcher **Edward Taub** was prosecuted for cruelty as result of an undercover investigation by Pacheco. Taub was convicted on six of 17 counts, but the convictions were reversed on jurisdictional grounds. The case was in court from August 1981 to May 1991. Belonging to the **National Institutes of Health**, the monkeys remained in NIH custody until all either died or were used in terminal experiments.



Ric O’Barry, early 1980s.

1982 — The first **Best Friends Animal Sanctuary** opened near Prescott, Arizona. Best Friends moved to Angel Canyon, near Kanab, Utah, in 1987, and grew from an all-volunteer group just barely surviving into a \$15 million a year institution most noted for teaching other animal advocates how to develop their own local sanctuaries and anti-pet overpopulation projects.

1982 —The formation of the **Korea Animal Protection Society** by **Sunnan Kum** and the rise of the **Philippine Animal Welfare Society**, founded by **Nina Hontiveros-Lichauco**, began organized opposition to dog-and-cat-eating in Asia. Taken up by IFAW and other international groups, the campaign won unenforced legislative victories in Korea (1991) and the Philippines (1997). KAPS thereafter struggled to obtain real change in Korea almost alone until Sunnan’s sister **Kyenan Kum** formed **International Aid for Korean Animals** in 1998. IAKA revived global attention to the issue. Other Korean animal advocacy groups started at about the same time, and more have since debuted.

1983 — The neuter/return method of feral cat population control is promoted by the **Cat Welfare Society** of Britain, the **Universities Federation for Animal Welfare** of Britain, and the **Kenya SPCA**, apparently after some trial use in South Africa. It catches on in the U.S. in a major way through the efforts of **Alley Cat Allies**, founded in 1991, although several smaller organizations had already been using it since the middle 1980s, and various individuals were sterilizing feral cats on their own even before that.

1983 — **Tom Regan** publishes *The Case For Animal Rights*, followed by *The Philosophy of Animal Rights* (1985), *Animal Sacrifices: Religious Perspectives on the Use of Animals in Science* (1986), and *The Struggle for Animal Rights* (1987). His works distinguish between the concept of “animal rights,” which holds in simplest form that “Animals are not ours to eat, wear, or experiment upon,” as PETA founder Ingrid Newkirk puts it, and “animal welfare,” which allows human use of animals so long as the animals are not subjected to avoidable suffering.

1984 — Start of a 10-year suspension of the Atlantic Canada offshore seal hunt. The hunt resumed in 1995, after the failure of the depleted cod fishery to recover from overfishing left the Canadian and Newfoundland governments looking for someone or something to blame, and by 2002 was back up to near-peak levels.

1984 — **Maneka Gandhi** formed **People for Animals**, the first national animal advocacy network in India, with active chapters in nearly every major city. Many operate the local Animal Birth Control programs.

1985 — **Houston** and **Dallas** were reputedly the last two U.S. cities to stop killing shelter animals by decompression, nine years after **San Francisco** was the first. **Sao Paulo**, Brazil, used decompression until 2001.

1986 — The **International Whaling Commission** imposed a global ban on commercial capture of baleen whales and sperm whales. Japan formally accedes to the ban in 1988, but continues and steadily escalates so-called “research whaling.” Norway resumed commercial whaling in coastal waters in 1994.

1986-1994 — Attempts to introduce British-style hunt sabotage to the U.S. resulted in all 50 states and the U.S. Congress passing laws against hunter harassment.

1986 — **The Canadian Department of External Affairs** and the public relations firm **Thomas Grey Inc.** produced *Defence of the Fur Trade*, a strategy document echoed in the 1989 **American Medical Association Animal Research Action Plan**. Both papers argued that the animal rights movement could be defeated by publicizing violence, to link the cause in the public mind with fanaticism. The strategy backfired. There is survey evidence that the public does identify animal rights activism with fanaticism. Yet polls sponsored by the AMA and Associated Press show that between 1989 and 1996 unqualified support for the use of animals in research fell from 36% to 8%. Qualified acceptance of the use of animals in research increased from 28% to 62%—which means that three fourths of the people who expressed no qualms about animal use in 1989 had qualms seven years later. The percentage of people opposing animal use in biomedical research held steady at 29%.

1987-1988 — U.S. retail fur sales peaked at \$1.85 billion, fell 50% during the next four years, and then creep back to about two-thirds of the 1987-1988 level by 2001-2002, in inflation-adjusted dollars.

1988 — Fringe activist **Fran Trutt** left a bomb in the **U.S. Surgical Corporation** parking lot in Norwalk, Connecticut, aided and encouraged by undercover operatives hired by U.S. Surgical, via the now defunct private security firm **Perceptions International**. Trutt had only slight involvement with the animal rights movement before that incident, and dropped totally out of sight soon after she served a year in jail for it. The incident is the first of many in which anti-social actions harming the image of animal advocacy can be linked to covert infiltration by animal use industries.

1989 — Beginning of **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species** global ban on ivory trafficking, breached in 1997 and 2002 by agreements to allow African nations which have presumably controlled ivory poaching adequately to sell accumulated stocks of “culled” and confiscated ivory. The result each time is an explosion of ivory poaching in other nations.

1989 — Chicago-area industrial rivet maker **Steve Hindi**, a shark fisher and hunter, stopped to watch the annual Labor Day pigeon shoot in Hegins, Pennsylvania, on his way to fish off Long Island. Appalled by the lack of sportsmanship he saw at the shoot, Hindi a year later challenged shoot organizer Bob Tobash to a prize fight, in lieu of the shoot, as a fundraiser for the Hegins Park Association. Tobash declined. Hindi’s undercover videography was later instrumental in ending the Hegins shoot and other public bird shoots in both Pennsylvania and Illinois. Giving up blood sports and becoming a vegan, Hindi in the mid-1990s used a paraglider to turn deer and geese away from hunters. He was repeatedly jailed for alleged hunter harassment, but put the oldest canned hunt in the Chicago area permanently out of business. His exposes of animal abuse in rodeo later helped to end several rodeos. His most successful campaign to date, however, assisted by **Maneka Gandhi** of India, persuaded **Pepsico** to stop sponsoring bullfights. Hindi also won a shortlived withdrawal by **Coca-Cola** from sponsoring rodeo, and appears to have won a recent campaign to get ESPN to stop televising rodeo.

1990 — Karen Davis founded **United Poultry Concerns**, the first organization to focus on the plight of chickens, who constitute more than 95% of the 10 billion animals killed for food in the U.S. each year.

1990 — **The March for the Animals** in Washington D.C. attracted 20,000 to 24,000 participants, according to estimates by the National Park Service and other credible sources. This was about half as many people as the organizers had projected; disappointed mass media, bringing a temporary dip in coverage of animal advocacy; and immediately preceded the economic collapse (and in some instances the dissolution) of at least 10 national or regionally influential animal rights groups formed during the 1970s and 1980s.

1992 — Former *Animals’ Agenda* editor **Kim Bartlett** (1986-1992) and news editor **Merritt Clifton** (1988-1992) founded **ANIMAL PEOPLE** and began expanding the international humane network by sending free subscriptions to every animal protection organization in the world—now more than 9,500. Electronic on-call information service was added in January 1994, and the online library of past articles was begun in 1996. French and Spanish subsections of translated articles and useful how-to information were added in 2002. Publishing annual financial reports on U.S. animal charities each December since 1992, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** introduced the annual *Watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities*, a handbook for donors, in 1999.

1992 — Passage of the first two of more than 30 pro-animal ballot initiatives won by 2002, including cockfighting bans, bans or restrictions on leghold trapping, and establishment of state-funded dog and cat sterilization programs. Some gains have subsequently been rescinded by state legislatures. Losses have mostly involved the passage of initiatives to enshrine a legal right to hunt. **The Humane Society of the U.S.** has been prominent in about two-thirds of the initiative campaigns, with many other groups taking the lead on particular issues and within particular states.

Tom Regan, mid-1980s.

1993 — Hit film *Free Willy!* and sequels brought a boom in fundraising and other activity to free captive cetaceans. The boom faded as more than \$20 million was spent to try to return the orca star of *Free Willy!* to the North Atlantic. In midsummer 2002 he finally swam free for a prolonged time— to coastal Norway, where he sought human friends and fish handouts. **Ric O’Barry** had warned all along that this particular whale was too well socialized with humans for successful release.

1994 — San Francisco became a no-kill city. (See 1954-1955.)

1995 — The first **No-Kill Conference** attracted 65 people. Within five years the annual conference drew 600. It became a project of the **North Shore Animal League America** (a co-sponsor all along) in 1999, and in 2002 was renamed the Conference on Homeless Animal Management and Policy. The rapid growth of the no-kill movement reflected the realization of activists that individual action in response to homeless dogs and cats can cumulatively bring about societal change; the emotional reinforcement that individuals obtain by working directly with animals; and the relative ease of fundraising for hands-on work. While the original conference went mainstream as CHAMP, **Best Friends** in 2001 initiated the regional **No More Homeless Pets** conference series, which continue the early No-Kill Conference focus on empowering new and small organizations.

1996 — A sequel **March for the Animals** drew barely 10% of the crowd of the first one, and in effect marked the end of the first phase of the modern animal rights movement. Opinion research by **Dr. Scott Plous** of Wesleyan University discovered a generational shift in priorities: while activists over age 40 still saw vivisection as the most important issue, activists under age 40 saw the treatment of farm animals as most important, followed by dog and cat overpopulation. Most of the subsequent growth and accomplishment of the cause has been in response to farm animals and companion animals. The Plous findings coincided with meat industry research which shows lower per capita meat consumption among both men and women in each younger age group. The trend suggests a precipitous drop in U.S. meat consumption with the passing of the World War II and Baby Boom generations.

1998 —**PeopleSoft** computer software founders **Dave and Cheryl Duffield** created **Maddie’s Fund**, dedicated to financing community efforts to achieve no-kill animal control, with an endowment of \$225 million investment fund—larger by itself than all of the other investment funds dedicated to animal welfare. The Duffields hired **Richard Avanzino** away from the SF/SPCA to direct it.

1998 — Deaths of **Helen Jones**, **Henry Spira**, and **Cleveland Amory**.

1998-2002 — **Maneka Gandhi** served as the first minister of state for animal welfare in India, and the world. She was removed from office after conflicting with the biomedical research and pharmaceutical industries, as well as with practitioners of animal sacrifice, and the authority of the ministry is significantly reduced.

The ANIMAL PEOPLE “Chronology of Humane Progress” pauses with the major events of 1998 in order to give more recent events more time to settle into perspective. Humane progress itself continues. We hope to continue recording it through many more years and triumphs.

A video that never mentions Heifer Project International shows why their premise is wrong

Saving Baby Ubuntu

Video from Compassion In World Farming (South Africa) c/o Humane Education Trust P.O. Box 825, Somerset West, 7129, South Africa; <avoice@yebo.co.za> 15 minutes. Free on request; donation recommended.

Saving Baby Ubuntu is the gently narrated story of how several African animal advocates rescued just one newborn calf from the traffic in calves between the factory dairy farms of South Africa and the shantytowns where poor people struggle mostly unsuccessfully to raise livestock of their own, on inadequate land and improper diets. Most of the animals die miserably.

Among all the illusions afflicting poor people around the world, among the most insidious is the notion that anyone can build wealth by trading upon the fecundity of animals. Surplus dairy calves, “spent” hens, and other cast-off factory farmed livestock are indeed dirt-cheap, because to the factory farms these animals are merely waste products, whose continued life is an inconvenience—and healthier animals can sometimes be obtained free, or almost free, from do-gooder organizations like Heifer Project International.

Yet even if there is little or no initial investment to acquire the animal, raising livestock successfully takes a great deal of know-how, and when done on a small scale actually costs a lot more relative to economic yield than raising tens of thousands. The price of adequate feed alone, when purchased a few bales, buckets, or grain sacks at a time, can often exceed the slaughter price of an animal.

Yard poultry thrive on their own pickings in numbers too few to produce many eggs or much meat beyond very limited family use—and Third World poor people usually do not have much yard for animals to begin with. Those who roam the neighborhood are at constant risk from traffic and theft.

Small pigs may thrive in urban areas which lack refuse collection and sewer systems, but the advent of modern sanitation

soon eliminates their free food source. As soon as refuse is collected and concentrated, the edible slops are sold to larger-scale farmers, leaving the slum would-be farmers with animals whose individual food intake, if the food is purchased, can be more expensive than feeding an entire family.

Allowing dairy cattle to roam at large and feed themselves worked for centuries in rural India, but has become a disastrous custom in the India of today, where car/cow accidents kill thousands of both cattle and people, thousands more cattle die from ingesting plastic bags, and among the most challenging political problems is figuring out how to exile cattle from cities—for their own good as well as human welfare—without condemning many to either slaughter by illicit beef traders, or death by neglect at overwhelmed, underfunded, and sometimes corrupt *pinjarapoles*, the charity cow-shelters operated in many communities for as long as 3,000 years. Originally the *pinjarapoles* only looked after aged and disabled cattle. Never until the past few decades did anyone anticipate that cattle would be abandoned *en masse* as an economic liability, because the poor could no longer collect enough free fodder by the roadsides.

The efficiencies of scale and realities of modern living are why factory farming evolved in the first place.

Unless a would-be livestock entrepreneur brings to the job substantially more know-how than the factory farmers have, and has plentiful access to free food, he or she has little chance of winning for market share.

But that is almost the least of reasons



Greg Simpson, DVM, carries Baby Ubuntu from the stockyard. (Louise van der Merwe)

why people who care about either animals or relieving hunger should be concerned about schemes that encourage the poor to try improve their lives by keeping livestock.

Saving Baby Ubuntu, through telling the story of this one fortunate calf, reviews the animal welfare issues involved in such efforts, and even offers an unusually happy ending.

Although it directly refers only to the practices of South Africa, and makes no mention of organizations other than those who assist the calf Ubuntu, *Saving Baby Ubuntu* is timely and relevant in the U.S. as well, where Heifer Project International is actively attempting to enlist classrooms in fundraising to support further distribution of livestock to the poor of various nations.

Founded in 1947 by Indiana farmer and evangelical Christian missionary Dan West, Heifer Project International is still very much an evangelical Christian sectarian organization, as is made clear by the HPI web site and the bylaws available with the 2002 HPI filing of IRS Form 990 at <www.guidestar.org>. Although the bylaws include some non-exclusionary language, it is easy to see why HPI is viewed by many Hindus as a Christian plot to taint their karma by enticing or tricking them into eating beef. Here in the U.S. one could question on constitutional grounds whether a public school should be involved with such a sectarian organization at all.

Beyond that, livestock-rearing and increased meat-eating by the poor are among the reasons why hunger persists.

This is no original insight of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Mohandas Gandhi long ago cited rising per capita meat-eating by the rich and middle classes as a major cause of starvation by the poor—and warned that even if the poor could afford to eat meat at the rate of the rich, the earth might not withstand the strain of producing so much grain to feed livestock.

Paul Erlich and Frances Moore Lappe warned as far back as the 1960s that U.S.-led efforts to promote more animal husbandry in the underdeveloped world were deeply misguided.

Lester Brown of the Worldwatch Institute, Jeremy Rifkin of the Foundation for Economic Trends, *Diet For A New America* author John Robbins, the late agricultural reform advocate Henry Geiger of *Manas*, the Indian agricultural reformer Vandana Shiva, and the late Henry Spira, founder of the Coalition for Nonviolent Food, among many others, have reached similar conclusions.

Saving Baby Ubuntu reinforces their message, and rebuts the myth of Old MacDonald’s Farm, heavily invoked by Heifer Project International in soliciting money and volunteer labor from children.

If an Old Macdonald’s Farm where all the animals were kindly treated ever existed anywhere, we have not seen it, in many visits to rural regions of Africa, Asia, Europe, and both North and South America. Agriculture in any form that includes killing animals has never been kind.

On American farms, the process of hardening children toward the inevitable suffering of the animals raised for meat typically begins with encouraging children to bond with animals raised as 4-H projects—whom the children are later forced to sell for slaughter.

That tear-jerking ritual should be recognized by now as a form of psychological child abuse. Even 4-H itself admitted the traumatic nature of it more than a decade ago, when a 4-H speaker told an American Humane Association conference on the link between child abuse and animal abuse that 4-H had stopped requiring children in inner-city chapters to sell animals for slaughter, since many of them had already endured the trauma of broken homes and fractured parental relationships.

The American initiation into farm life also often includes roughing up animals in amateur rodeos. Once the child no longer considers animals’ pain, he or she is ready to become a livestock farmer.

Third World desensitizing methods include public rites such as animal sacrifice, still practiced in parts of Africa, India, and elsewhere, bullfighting in Spain, France, and Latin America, and beating, burning, or boiling dogs and cats to death in Korea before eating them, to name just a few of the atrocities we have investigated and reported about.

Around the world, all societies that practice animal husbandry are desensitized societies. The abuse of animals inevitably spills over into the treatment of women and children. Polygamy, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, and slavery persist in many of the very regions that Heifer Project International serves, for example, as extensions of common agricultural practice to those of our own species who are least able to protect themselves.

Thus *Saving Baby Ubuntu* is ultimately about saving babies of our own species, too, including from the excesses of culture—theirs, and ours. —M.C.

PLEASE HELP STOP THE ILLEGAL DOG MEAT TRADE IN THE PHILIPPINES

by Freddie J. Farres, executive director of Linis Gobyerno, and associates

Linis Gobyerno [Clean Government], P.O. Box 1588, 2600 Baguio City, The Philippines; <www.linisgobyerno.org>), 2002. 46 pages, stapled. No price listed; donation recommended.

Long aware of dog-and-cat-eating in the Philippines, but unaware of any Philippine group fighting it with the vigor shown by Korean anti-dog-and-cat-eating activists in recent years, we were surprised on Christmas Eve 2002 to learn from an article by Vincent Cabreza of the *Philippine Inquirer* that seven people had been arrested in Baguio City during the previous weekend for inhumane treatment of more than 120 dogs who either died or were found dead in transit from local dog-catchers to restaurants.

On April 9, 2003 Mike Guimbatan Jr. of the *Philippine Times* reported that 20 dead dogs were found and 40 live dogs were rescued from illegal dog meat traders in Baguio City during the preceding week.

A week later, May Ann Cacdac of *The Philippine Sun-Star* wrote that, “Eighty-three dogs were intercepted and rescued from slaughter by personnel of the Criminal Intelligence and Detection Group,” responding to a tip from Melchior Alipio of the Political Animal Welfare Lobby in Baguio City.

Suddenly Philippine activists are pushing police to enforce the 1997 law prohibiting dog-eating by anyone except

members of the Igorot tribe, who claim it is part of their religion. The Philippine anti-dog-and-cat eating campaign is especially active in Baguio City in part because of Linis Gobyerno, self-described as an “anti-graft, corruption prevention, and detection group organized in May 2000” with “close to 500 active members, based primarily in Baguio City and Luzon.”

Founder Freddie J. Farres is “*de facto* publisher,” he says, “of *The Junction*, the hardest hitting newspaper” in the Baguio City and Luzon areas. He is also the primary author of *Please Help Stop The Illegal Dog Meat Trade In The Philippines*, a modestly produced but well-researched exposé of the traffic that names alleged offenders, including officials who fail to implement the 1997 law in a meaningful manner.

Whether Linis Gobyerno organized against dog-and-cat eating and then found itself engaged in a larger struggle against graft and corruption, or whether it simply discovered that the dog-and-cat meat industries attract graft and corruption, the outcome is that growing numbers of people born and raised in Baguio City see dog-and-cat eating as vices that their community must get rid of in order to progress in a healthy manner.

The Linis Gobyerno campaign not only is not directed in any manner by foreigners, but has words that rarely appear in mass circulation media for some of those who have conducted campaigns in the U.S. and Europe on purported behalf of Philippine dogs and cats.

Farres is especially contemptuous of an International Wildlife Coalition representative whom he claims enlisted Linis Gobyerno help to raid an illegal dog butcher on June 21, 2002, and then “euthanized” the rescued dogs, allegedly having a child hold them as they were given lethal injections.



Independent Representative
www.alisongollup.com

“If you think that stinks, there is more,” Farres writes, explaining that the dogs were eventually rescued just before Christmas 2002, and housed in a facility who were “rescued” a few weeks earlier. Others were rescued in the Baguio City veterinarian’s office. Farres speculates that the dogs may have been

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

www.animalpeoplenews.org

sold back to the butchers. Despite the corruption, Farres believes Philippine dog-eating (and cat-eating) can be ended, except among the Igorot, within three years. He believes the major necessary element is adequate funding for local organizations, including Linis Gobyerno, so that they can hire the help they need to ensure effective prosecutions and meaningful sentencing. Dog-and-cat butchers, an obviously brutal lot, may take violent exception to the content of *Please Help Stop The Illegal Dog Meat Trade In The Philippines*, and the newspaper exposés that preceded it, as might some corrupted officials. Farres’ only visible friend in an inside-the-back-cover photo is his pit bull terrier. He could use a whole lot more friends—and so could the dogs and cats he is defending. —M.C.

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Animal Abuse: Why Cops Can & Need To Stop It
Video from In The Line of Duty (P.O. Box 6798, Brentwood Station,
St. Louis, MO 63144), 2002. 35 minutes. \$95.00.

Matthew Kaczorowski, 21, pleaded guilty to mischief on April 9, 2003 in Toronto. The last of three participants to face justice for making a purported “art video” of the torture killing of a cat, Kaczorowski was arrested in Vancouver and flown back to Toronto for trial approximately one year after Jesse Power, 22, was sentenced to serve 90 days in jail on weekends followed by 18 months of house arrest (which he has appealed), and Anthony Wennekers, 25, was sentenced to the 11 months he spent in jail awaiting trial.

Ironically, the cat-killers’ video may now receive a much wider audience than they could ever have found for it on their own. Long clips from it are incorporated into *Animal Abuse: Why Cops Can & Need To Stop It*, along with portions of videos taken by many other convicted cruelty perpetrators.

“Tragically, we felt the only way we could reach veteran cops was to make the program visually overwhelming.” In *The Line of Duty* company president Ron Barber told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, adding that *In The Line of Duty* “is the world leader in law enforcement video and internet training.”

Perhaps police officers do need to see some cruelty perps in action—but a little goes a long way. A police officer who is not already convinced that animal abuse should be taken seriously will probably not watch this video, while officers who are convinced would be better served with more information about identifying crimes against animals and catching perpetrators who are not so stupid as to produce video evidence against themselves.

Animal Abuse: Why Cops Can & Need To Stop It does offer some crime-fighting how-to, but most of it is so basic as to be

almost self-evident. The video offers little help in identifying cruelty—and catching perps—by accurately reading forensic detail.

There is not even a mention, for instance, of how to distinguish human sadism from the work of wild predators. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** sees police, humane investigators, and veterinarians confusing predation with sadism several dozen times a year, typically by underestimating how cleanly teeth, claws, and talons cut, and by misunderstanding the attack patterns of wildlife, which are distinctly different from the attack patterns of sadists.

Barber said he is “hoping to put this program into over 20,000 police/sheriff/prosecutors offices in North America. To achieve that goal,” he added, “animal lovers will have to step up to the plate and help their cash-strapped local law enforcement agencies.”

In other words, animal advocates are expected to buy this video as a gift for law enforcement agencies. At \$95 a pop, the entire audience that Barber envisions could be served for \$1.9 million.

The Humane Society of the U.S. could shell out \$1.9 million and still have more than \$100 million left in the bank. Buying even one copy, however, would be a big investment for the average animal protection donor. If there was some certainty that the video would be watched and would lead to more effective enforcement of humane laws, most would still consider \$95 a bargain—but I think the odds against it achieving major breakthroughs are high enough that the price would have to be under \$20 to encourage the gamble, even if one is not disturbed by the notion of distributing “snuff video” clips in the name of humane education. —M.C.

Into the Woods:
John James Audubon
Lives His Dream
by Robert Burleigh
with paintings by Wendell Minor
Atheneum Books for Young Readers
(c/o Simon & Schuster, 1230 Ave. of
the Americas, New York, NY 10020),
2003. 34 pages, hardcover. \$16.95.

“John James Audubon was a famous early American woodsman and artist,” explains Robert Burleigh on the copyright page of *Into The Woods*. “Despite his father’s objections, Audubon had to follow his own special destiny. This story consists of an imaginary letter in which Audubon explains to his father why he has chosen the unique life he leads. Quotations in script, taken from Audubon’s journals, further emphasize the profound world view of this remarkable man.”

On the concluding page Burleigh adds that Audubon “came to America as a young man from France in 1803. Already a talented artist, he became fascinated with America’s wilderness and its wildlife, especially birds. After failing at several attempts to be a businessman, he devoted the rest of his life to his art...Although Audubon hunted and often killed the birds he drew,” Burleigh admits, “he had a keen appreciation for wildlife and the environment. When he died in 1851, he was one of the most beloved artists in the U.S. Today, he is seen as an early champion of preserving America’s rich inheritance of plant and animal life.”

This matches the much sanitized autobiography offered by Audubon himself, but Peter Matthiessen in 1959 revealed a dif-

BIRD HAND BOOK
Photographs by Victor Schrager., text by A.S. Byatt
Graphis (307 5th Ave, 10th floor, New York, NY 100016), 2001.
128 pages, hardcover. \$60.00.

Beautifully photographed, as one would expect from from Victor Schrager, in sepia rather than stark black-and-white or the often explosive color of the birds depicted, *Bird Hand Book* at first glance appears to offer nothing more provocative than just 98 birds perching on human hands, with a few words beside each bird by novelist A.S. Byatt or quoted from someone famous.

“The slaughter of birds in the great shooting parties of the Edwardian upper classes in Britain has been seen as a precursor of the slaughter of the young men in the First World War,” Byatt erupts unexpectedly on page 98, then extensively quotes Rachel Carson on pesticide poisonings of birds.

In sepia, the “ordinary” gull on page 102 is among the most brightly hued birds in the book. Then comes the unexpectedly regal leghorn hen on page 103, while Byatt recites a lineage extending from the

Golden Age of India though Roman times to the present. Two hens of other breeds appear, followed by two pages without art or ornament describing how hens are raised and slaughtered.

Pages 109 and 109 juxtapose the much despised double-crested cormorant with the black-bellied plover. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed subjecting the double-crested cormorant to an open-ended “depredation order” in 24 states, to allow state wildlife managers to kill cormorants at will if they allegedly harm fish or vegetation.

The concluding pages turn to a casual discussion of “birding.”

Though the point is never baldly stated, *Bird Hand Book* calls for thought about the treatment of birds at human hands, and seeks appreciation of all birds, not just the favored species whom birders travel the world to see and count. —M.C.

Whose Coat?
by John Luksetich, illustrated by Patti Kern
Imagine Nation Press (P.O. Box 172, Lakewood, CA 90714;
<www.imagenationpress.com>), 2001. 26 pages, hardcover. \$14.95.

Marketing is not *Whose Coat?* author/publisher John Luksetich’s forte. First he was unable to find a commercial publisher for *Whose Coat?* in 17 years of trying, even though it is eminently marketable. Then, when he published *Whose Coat?* himself in an attractive format that ought to sell, he forgot to put the price on either the book, the promotional flyers he sent to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, or the first few pages of his web site—and he advertised it as “animal rights” literature, the kiss of death in pursuing the library and school markets that account for the two biggest shares of children’s book sales. To most librarians and school personnel, “animal rights” signifies “controversy” and “trouble”—and any mention of ideology in reference to a children’s book usually also connotes heavyhanded propaganda.

This is all quite unfortunate, as *Whose Coat?* is a cheerful tall tale that small children will beg to have read to them over and over, and will eventually become one of the first books that these children read for themselves. Although *Whose Coat* has an antifur theme, the word “fur” never appears, there are no traps, no depictions of cruelty, and nothing to give anyone nightmares. The theme is really just “do unto others as you would be done by,” and almost any child will laugh delightedly at Patti Kern’s goofy lion, bear, and alligator in their underwear.

If Luksetich ever gets the knack of selling books, *Whose Coat?* could have the enduring appeal of Dr. Seuss. It will, in any event, be worn to tatters and fondly remembered by children lucky enough to be given a copy of the first edition. —M.C.

America’s National
Wildlife Refuges:
a complete guide
by Russell D. Butcher
Roberts Rinehart Publishers in
cooperation with Ducks Unlimited
(c/o Rowman & Littlefield Publishing
Group, 4501 Forbes Blvd., Suite 200,
Lanham, MD 20706), 2003.
714 pages. \$29.95.

Published in honor of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the U.S. National Wildlife Refuge system, *America’s National Wildlife Refuges: a complete guide* exists, like the refuges themselves, in part because of funding from Ducks Unlimited.

Hunter/conservationists help to finance the acquisition of wildlife refuges through taxes on hunting and fishing gear, as well as through grants by organizations such as Ducks Unlimited and The Nature Conservancy—and view this as entitling them to have extra say in how the refuges are managed.

Though many of the rest of us view the hunter/conservationist contribution as at best inadequate reparations for the harm hunters do to wildlife, public officials largely agree with the hook-and-bullet set. Thus 311 of the current 540 refuges allow hunting and 280 allow trapping, contrary to the belief of 78% of Americans that hunting on national refuges is illegal, according to a 1999 survey by Decision Research Inc.

The Fund for Animals, the Animal Protection Institute, and Beavers, Wetlands & Wildlife, among other groups, marked the anniversary of the founding of the National Wildlife Refuges with press releases calling attention to the contradiction between the public perception of what a refuge should be and the role of too many refuges as tax-supported blood sports preserves. The Fund on March 13 also filed suit against the Fish and Wildlife Service for allegedly improperly opening 37 refuges to hunting since 1997.

Ducks Unlimited meanwhile helped to produce the most comprehensive guide to the refuge system yet, which will be read and used by tens of thousands of refuge visitors in coming decades. It is predictably filled with mentions of how hunters have helped to build the refuge system, though it occasionally admits the role of hunting in depleting some endangered species.

It is, overall, a propaganda *tour-de-force*, of potentially enduring influence in the struggle for public opinion. —M.C.



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ANIMAL OBITS

Emily the cow, 10, who escaped from a Massachusetts slaughterhouse in 1995 and was eventually purchased by Sherborn Peace Abbey founders Meg and Lewis Randa, died on March 31 from cancer. *Boston Globe* correspondent Benjamin Gedan remembered her as “an inarticulate but persuasive spokeswoman for vegetarianism.” Added Meg Randa, “It’s easy to go to the grocery, but Emily put a face on that packet of beef.”

Randy the dolphin, 11, “so-called because of his attraction to women wearing rubber wetsuits,” according to Martin Lea of the *Dorset Echo*, was reportedly hit and killed by a boat in Weymouth Harbor, England, on April 3, 11 months after dolphin rescuer Ric O’Barry warned that such an accident would happen and tried unsuccessfully to steer him back to his former home near Cherbourg, France, where he was known as Georges.

MEMORIALS

In memory of Ziko, a beautiful dog. -- <i>Judit Rankl</i>
In memory of Klondike. -- <i>Virginia Gillas</i>
In memory of Goomba, age 11, our spirited little black and white terrier, and Lillie, age 10, our brilliant Doberman. -- <i>Erika Hartman</i>
In memory of Jeep. -- <i>Marianne Pearlman</i>
In memory of Gizmo Parker. -- <i>Todd Parker</i>
In memory of Billie Holiday. -- <i>Rose Meehan</i>
In memory of Schwartz, Missi, & ET. -- <i>Judith A. Youngman</i>
In memory of Rojer, the first love of my life. -- <i>Edna Paine</i>
In memory of my beloved Prissy. -- <i>Russell W. Field</i>
In memory of Moses, a black feral cat who walked on the wild side.
In memory of Hammer, the biggest little love bug of a beagle. <i>Beloved by Mindy Washington & pack.</i>
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).

OBITUARIES

Franklin M. Loew, 63, died on April 22 after a three-year battle with a rare form of neuroendocrinal liver cancer. “I come to work but go home early because I tire out,” Loew e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on February 2. “I’m in a clinical trial of thalidomide, of all things, which has been shown to have anti-cancer properties,” Loew added, seeming to enjoy the idea that he was himself now a lab animal, participating in one of the voluntary trials of drugs in terminal human patients that he had often mentioned as an accessible option for “reducing, refining, and replacing” the numbers of animals used in biomedical research. “The tumor has never caused me any discomfort, but the chemo certainly has,” he concluded. Loew communicated only briefly thereafter, to celebrate victories by the Boston Red Sox. President of Becker College in Massachusetts since 1998, Loew “was hugely popular on campus,” recalled Becker provost Bruce Stronach. “He knew many of our 1,000 students and every employee by name, and never failed to greet all with a warm smile and a hearty welcome. Dr. Loew was formerly president of Medical Foods Inc. He held doctorates in veterinary medicine and nutrition, and was a member of the National Academy of Science’s Institute of Medicine. He was dean of veterinary medicine at both Tufts and Cornell universities, was a division director at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, and was a professor at the University of Saskatchewan in the 1970s, where he was also a Medical Research Council Fellow. He was a visiting scientist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He served as a consultant to Columbia and Ohio State universities, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institutes of Health, NASA, the Smithsonian Institution and the USDA. He was a board member for the New England Aquarium and the Tuskegee Advisory Committee for the Center of Bioethics and Health Care Policy. He chaired a National Research Council committee to review all USDA research programs. He previously served on the boards of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, the Boston Zoological Society (where he was chair), the Baltimore Zoological Society, the National Research Commission on Life Sciences, and the Institute for Laboratory Animal Research, which he chaired. His writings appeared in *Science*, *Nature Biotechnology*, all the major veterinary journals, the *New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*.” As only the second dean of the Tufts University veterinary program, Loew hired Andrew Rowan from the Humane Society of the U.S. to found the Tufts Center for Animals & Public Policy, the first major academic think-tank to focus on improving animal welfare, now headed by Gary Patronak; Rowan returned to HSUS after 10 years, where he is currently senior vice president and chief of staff. Rowan introduced Loew to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton and publisher Kim Bartlett at a conference on feral cats hosted by the Center for Animals & Public Policy just after **ANIMAL**

PEOPLE incorporated. From that brief meeting on, Loew helped **ANIMAL PEOPLE** with introductions, endorsements, personal donations, and referrals of advertisers. Often he went out of his way on short notice to help **ANIMAL PEOPLE** respond to emergency information requests from animal welfare organizations abroad. Married to the poet Deborah Digge, Loew was keenly interested in just about everyone and everything. Tufts University named the Franklin M. Loew Academic Building after him in 1993. Becker College closed in his honor on April 25.

John F. Kullberg, 64, died on April 20 from liver cancer. “He was born and died on Easter,” noted Farm Animal Reform Movement founder Alex Hershaft. Kullberg had served on the FARM board of directors since 1999, and was a keynote speaker at the Animal Rights 2002 conference that Hershaft organized. Born in Cranston, Rhode Island, Kullberg joined a Catholic teaching order at age 16, but “left eight years later just prior to permanently committing to the monastic vow of obedience, which I believed undermined personal responsibility,” he wrote. Kullberg taught English from 1962 to 1969, then from 1970 to 1977 was director of admissions and assistant dean at the Columbia University School of Law. His sister Marjorie Cooke, 12 years his senior, was a close associate of Animal Welfare Institute founder Christine Stevens, and was lobbyist for the affiliated Society for Animal Protective Legislation 1968-1976. In 1977 Cooke and Stevens asked Kullberg to represent SAPL at a New York City hearing on the treatment of animals in air transport, Cooke told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Afterward, Kullberg was named consultant on animal welfare to the New York City airports, leading to his later role in founding the Kennedy AnimalPort, a longtime project of the American SPCA. A lawsuit brought by ASPCA member and donor Gretchen Wyler (who later founded the Ark Trust) forced the ouster of the then-ASPCA president in 1978. Cooke, Wyler, and Stevens persuaded Kullberg to step in as replacement. The next 14 years were perhaps the most dynamic at the 136-year-old ASPCA since founder Henry Bergh died in 1888. Often at odds with board members who hunted, wore fur, and even participated in canned hunts, Kullberg introduced a code of ethics for the board in 1988 at cost of becoming subject himself of a three-year investigation. Other points of conflict were the 1990 publication of an animal rights handbook that sold 400,000 copies, endorsement of vegetarianism, fractious relations with the Teamsters Union (which represented the ASPCA shelter workers), cost overruns in building a new shelter, Kullberg’s frankness and accessibility to news media, his endorsement of the high-volume adoption techniques introduced by the North Shore Animal League



John Kullberg (K.B.)

(see page 14), and his recommendation that the ASPCA should give up the animal control contract it had held since 1895 to focus on animal advocacy. Under Kullberg the ASPCA opened offices in Washington D.C. and Los Angeles. Ousted in 1991, Kullberg served as president of Guiding Eyes for the Blind 1992-1993, then became founding executive director of the Wildlife Land Trust, a subsidiary of the Humane Society of the U.S. which was the first national land trust in the U.S. to forbid hunting and trapping. Working until near death, Kullberg left his wife Karol and three daughters. He was among the first subscribers and donors to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, and was a source who stood by his word, whose word stood up.

Allan J. Clark, 60, died of cancer on March 24 in Framingham, Massachusetts. Clark founded his “Mega Clydesdale Farm” in the early 1980s as a breeding and training facility for Clydesdale draft horses, then expanded into rare livestock conservation—but the farm was perhaps mostly a petting zoo. At Clark’s death the residents also included “three bulldogs, a boar, a Brahma cow, 15 breeds of rabbits, 50 chickens of varied types, and a pair of giant pigeons named Bonnie and Clyde,” wrote Sudbury *Town Crier* staff writer Carole LaMond.

Gerald R. Lehman, 44, of Akron, Ohio, escaped from a 2:30 a.m. housefire on April 21 with his wife Candy, his 26-year-old son Casey, and the son’s 18-year-old friend Danielle N. Cramer, all of whom suffered from burns and smoke inhalation, but returned inside to attempt to rescue his two Siberian huskies, Hunter and Blue, and died alongside them in a second-floor hallway. A cat and a pet raccoon were also killed.

Susan K. Young, 35, of Tacoma, Washington, was killed at about 3:00 a.m. on April 6, and her friend Allison Kaili, 27, was critically injured, when they stopped their car to aid an injured dog on State Route 7 near Stanaway and were hit by an 18-year-old man who told police he did not see them until too late to stop in time. Both women were wearing dark clothing, and the road was slick with rain. The dog was taken to the Humane Society of Tacoma & Pierce County.

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—*M.C.*

2003.org> or <www.animalrights2002.org>.
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