Hunters hit foreclosed pets

GRAND RAPIDS—Pressured for just one weekend by the pro-hunting U.S. Sportsmen’s Alliance, the Meijer retail chain on April 28, 2008 bagged a pet photo contest meant to benefit the Foreclosure Pets Fund, a project of the Humane Society of the U.S.

“Meijer Inc. declined after finding itself in the crosshairs,” reported Shandra Martinez of the Grand Rapids Press & Guide.

Founded in Grand Rapids in 1932, Meijer now operates stores throughout Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. The Meijer contest was to donate $1.00, up to $5,000, for every entry in the online photo contest.

“Money donated to HSUS through this promotion, while not going directly to its anti-hunting campaign, will free up money from the organization’s general fund that can be used to attack the rights of sportsmen,” the U.S. Sportsmen’s Alliance charged in an April 25 web posting that urged hunters to contact Meijer chair Hank Meijer.

“Richard N. Cabela, founder of

(continued on page 12)

Meat-eating drives global

LONDON, NEW YORK CITY, WASHINGTON D.C.—History may remember 2008 as the year that world economic analysts and planners belatedly recognized that people eat too much meat.

Whether that recognition translates into cultural and political changes of direction remains to be seen, but by January 2008 the global consequences of excessive meat consumption were already evident.

“The food price index of the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, based on export prices for 96 internationally traded foodstuffs, climbed 37% last year,” observed Keith Bradsher of The New York Times. “That was on top of a 14% increase in 2006.

“In some poor countries, desperation is taking hold.” Bradsher warned, citing unrest over grain shortages and rising food prices in 12 African, Asian, and Latin American nations. Three months later the list of nations enduring food crises had extended to 37 and continued to expand.

“Soaring fuel prices have altered the equation for growing food and transporting it across the globe,” Bradsher explained. “Huge demand for biofuels has created tension between using land to produce fuel and using it for food.”

But the biggest single factor, Bradford continued, is that “A growing middle class in the developing world is demanding more [animal] protein. From pork and hamburgers to chicken and ice cream. And all this is happening even as global climate change may be starting to make growing food harder in some of the places best equipped to do so, like Australia.”

“The zombie wants to eat like an American on this globe,” Daniel W. Baese of the Chicago-based Ag𣓀ourse consultancy firm told David Sterritt of The New York Times. “But if they do, we’re going to need another two or three of these globes to grow it all.”

Assessed Associated Press, “Rising demand for meat and dairy in rapidly developing countries such as China and India is sending up the cost of grain, used for cattle feed, as is the demand for raw materials to make biofuels. In China, per capita meat consumption has increased 150% since 1980.”

The increase in Chinese meat con-

(continued on page 10)
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TakingActionForAnimals.org

Register Now!
Now among the most talked-about scientific conferences of 2008, the three-day In Vitro Meat Symposium gathered researchers, venture backers and anyone but the handful of participants when convened on April 9 in the Oslo suburb of Aas.

Home of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences, best known for associations with the Nobel Peace Prize winner, the work is to mold and science it to preferences. Few rate even a press release. The timing of the In Vitro Meat Symposium, however, could not have been better. In Aas, the assembled scientists and a few investors compared notes on what a “cultured,” “synthetic,” or “cultured” meat. Around the world, mass media reported near-similaristic civil unrest in multiple nations resulting in food shortages.

The most obvious and politically inflammatory cause of the grain shortage was the diversion of up to 20% of the U.S. corn crop to making ethanol fuel. But the ethanol industry quickly explained that it would increase the size of its plants and raise and export more grain in 2007 than it did in 2006. The real problem, ethanol advocates claimed, was that more grain is now going to livestock. Stearing meat consumption in China and India means less grain available elsewhere to bake bread and pasta.

This is exactly what a June 1997 ANIMAL PEOPLE cover feature projected would occur at about this time, but without particular originality, since others had seen the same conclusions for 30 years.

Seeking ways to have meat and Hummers too, media pundits became aware about Alexis Madrigal of Wired.com that the aura gents might have an answer. Madrigal specializes in covering obscure and esoteric scientific conferences to extract hints about coming trends in technological innovation.

Culturing meat approaches the same problem from the opposite direction. “There is a notion that cultured meat is produced of cultivation by any human, and the handful of participants when convened on April 9 in the Oslo suburb of Aas,” states the New Harvest web site. “The cells that can be used to produce cultured meat are muscle and stem cells from farm animals. It is possible, however, that genetically modified meat doesn’t, with the number of times in culture, and may thus accelerate meat production more economically.” "In theory, a single cell could be used to produce enough meat to feed the global population for a year. It is possible to take muscle biopsy from a live farm animal and culture the isolated muscle cells. If stem cells are used, these would likely be derived from a farm animal’s limb bud. After the cells are multiply multiplied, they are attached to a sponge-like scaffold,” which substitutes for an animal’s skeleton, “and are soaked with nutrients. They may also be mechanically stretched to increase their size and protein content. The resulting cells can then be grown and harvested, seasonally.”

“In biomedical research,” adds New Harvest, “most cell cultures have used media made from the blood of cow fetuses. But researchers have now developed media made from plants and mushrooms.

“Within several years,” New Harvest states, “it may be possible to produce cultured meat in a process, after being harvested, to be grown and processing plants and supermarkets, but stands in prominent contrast to many previous Dutch schemes to get more economic output out of limited land by using new technology.”

Among the many developments was the drive in Singapore, in the early 1990s, to grow livestock animals in computers, injecting them with synthetic hormones, and feeding them artificial diets made up of antibiotics and animal wastes.”

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for People Who Care About Animals

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Culturing meat

Dutch investment

The environmental argument has already proved persuasive to the Dutch government. The $5 million Dutch investment in cultured meat research and development is likely to be little more than the annual contribution towards human health costs of food processing plants and supermarkets, but stands in prominent contrast to many previous Dutch schemes to get more economic output out of limited land by using new technology.

Amid the many developments was the drive in Singapore, in the early 1990s, to grow livestock animals in computers, injecting them with synthetic hormones, and feeding them artificial diets made up of antibiotics and animal wastes.”

The projected economics might almost work in Europe, but globally, noted New York Times writer Andrew C. Revkin, “the costs of cultured meat can’t come close to yet competing with, say, unsalted chicken.”

But concern for farm animal welfare also emerged earlier in The Netherlands than anywhere else. In recent years, as eastern European nations with vastly larger potential for “factory farming” have entered the European Union and captured ever-greener live stock market share, Dutch producers have recognized that their unique market niche is a repu tation—deserved or not—of “cleaner, healthier animals in cleaner conditions.”

The Dutch gambled in funding cultured meat experiments is that cultured meat can claim European market share which might otherwise go to factory pork and poultry producers in Bulgaria, Poland, and eastern Germany, the leading suppliers.

One could envision some day a solar-powered facility in southern California or Singapore basically turning sunlight and deadalgal seaweed into growth medium, and then tons of cruelty-free, subsequent nutrients of chicken, pork, and beef.

But Revkin wondered where further investment would come from. As In Vitro Meat Symposium participants noted, “Costs for research, large-scale testing, and public relations will be significant.” Some “anticipated that governments and nonprofit groups would chimp in. That seems idealistic, at best,” Revkin assessed, “in a world with deeply entrenched interests linking ranching, grain, and feed industry.”

PETA challenged Revkin’s skepticism by offering a prize of $1 million to anyone who can get cultured meat into commercial production by 2012—but while a prize may provide incentive, it is not actually investment. Not only is there a basic problem that any of the many companies to produce commercial meat can be achieved in only three or half years, at any level of investment. “In vitro meat is a pseudoscience,” PETA founder Ingrid Newkirk told New York Times writer John Schwartz.

Utrecht University cultured meat researcher Henk P. Haagsman told Schwartz that the PETA prize might “spark more interest in the technology.” But Haagsman added, according to Schwartz, that “he would not like to see the field defined by the animal welfare issue, since environmental and public health issues are such important drivers for this research. Another scientist at Utrecht, Bernard Roelen, said via e-mail that even with strong financing, it would be extremely difficult to produce commercially viable quantities of in vitro meat by 2012.”

The big obstacle to cultured meat is convincing major players in the food industry to back—i.e., that requires convincing them not only that it can be produced at competitive prices, but also that consumers want it. Grocers may well be skeptical of cultured foods.

The meat industry can be expected to promote opposition to a perceived rival, and to legal action against labeling calling “cultured” meat. For example, the dairy industry has fought the use of the term “soy milk.”

“Once cultured meat is made,” Madrigal of Wired.com concluded, “consumer acceptance is far from guaranteed.” What cultured meat will taste like is up in the air. Some scientists think it could be used to create novel foods that won’t be quite meat, but won’t be quite anything else. Most of all, can we eat it in food chains as we know it? Madrigal observed, “Both leelooms, tomatoes, organic produce, and the free-range-raised meat that pack the aisles of Whole Foods harbor to lower-tech era.”

The Associated Press / Wall Street Times “Dining” section columnist Mark Bittman, who is author of How to Cook Every Vegetable: Simple Meatsless Recipes for Great Food, “Does anyone remember Olistra? You can’t invent food; or at least one has done so successfully,” with the exception, he added, of the orange juice substituted for grapefruit.
May 2008

Can cultured meat gain cultural acceptance? (continued from page 3)

Bittman explained skepticism of the environmental claims for cultured meat. “Fish farming, the latest attempt to increase the number of animals available for human consumption, certainly wets the whistle. ‘Yet the discussion is we’re going to trust technology to develop test-tube meat?’”

Bittman noted, “There are some environmental claims for culturing meat unconformably resembled claims made for ethanol, before the ecological, economic, and ethical consequences of using a food crop to make biofuel became clear. Just as making ethanol requires substantial energy input, narrowing any net benefit from using ethanol instead of gasoline, cultured meat production would require comparable nutrient and energy inputs, and the nutrients would require pre-processing into a medium which could be absorbed easily by the meat cultures.”

Cultured meat producers would have to replace the digestive systems of animals with a high-volume system of syn- thetic culture. This is equivalent to what the food manufacturing industry already does, through a combination of cooking and chemical processes. Agribusiness does not, for the most part, feed livestock on processed material—except for the use of recycled manure and slaughterhouse waste, which is eco- nomically efficient precisely because it uses waste. Cultured meat could be grown in the blood of slaugh- tered animals, and perhaps will. But cultured meat could be grown on cultured manure, too, as long as the media are

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We invite readers to submit letters and original unpublished commentary to the journal’s editor to be considered for publication. Please submit by fax, e-mail, phone, or postal mail to ANIMAL PEOPLE, P.O. Box 960, Clinton, WA 98236 USA.

Fostering instead of sheltering

Since the local Ontario SPCA shelter closed, I started with a group of like-minded people—it’s A Dog’s Life Fostering Network. We take dogs from the local pound who have not been claimed by their owners, after they are in the pound for 14 days. Of these, four are surrenderers who probably would have ended up on the streets, and ultimately, at the pound. We have adopted out 10 dogs. We just received one dog today, so presently we only have two dogs up for adoption.

I will call about from your November 2003 editorial “Sheltering is pointless until the need is reduced.” I now promote fostering over shelters.

—Chris Madison Kenora, Ontario, Canada camadison@gmail.com

Enderby Island feral animals

You September 2007 article “Bitekick can’t bring ‘em back alive without DNA,” mentioned the efforts of the Rare Brach Conservation Society to preserve wild domesticated cattle and Agente de Champagne or French blue cattle, after rescuing a single cow and about 450 bison from a New Zealand Department of Conservation preserve of non-native species from Enderby Island.

The cow has produced three calves, and there are now about 300 Enderby Island bison descendants. I bred the rabbits. I set about breeding them naturally, but out of curiosity, I found that the weaners carry births in litters every month if the doe wants, so there is a chance that they won’t die out. I hope to find how they arrived, in the early 19th century, not naturally, but as a result of a helicopter being on the island, were ultimately, at the pound.

—Chistine Lyon Rotomau, New Zealand e/endorby.lcol.ac.nz

Yellowstone bison

Editor’s note:

More than 7,200 bison from Yellowstone National Park were sent to slaughter or were shot by hunters after winter- driving from the park into Montana seeking forage during the first four months of 2008. About 7,200 bison were bullied and have died in the park during the winter, chiefly from effects of harsh weather. With only 2,200 bison remaining in the park, the fall in the size of the population is a result of herd reduction and 250 bison bulls and calves at Stephens Creek, to be returned to Yellowstone until spring green-up enables the park grazing habit to sustain them.

—Jonah Siniff USGS wildlifedocks.org www.buffalolifefieldcamp.org

Windchill the colt

Thank you for your excellent reporting on the lot of animals around the world. I read each issue cover to cover. There were errors in the April 2008 obituary for Windchill, the 9-month-old colt. First, South Range is not in Minnesota; it is just south of Superior in Wisconsin. Perhaps the confusion occurred because of the report in the Duluth News Tribune. Superior, Wisconsin, and Duluth, Minnesota are twin ports at the tip of Lake Superior.

We constantly read each other’s news. Also, Windchill could not have been born in September 1997, since at the time of his death in February, 2008, he was only 9 months old.

—Norina Stephens Animal Rescue Federation 2215 Tower Ave. Suite 702 Superior, WI 54880 Phone: 715-394-7310 <WcaCatTstt@adm.com> www.animalrescuefederation.com

Windchill's colt

Thank you for covering this again in issue Animal PEOPLE. Two in a row! We really appreciate your efforts and get the word out!

—Stephanie Seay Media & Outreach Buffalo Field Campaign P.O. Box 952 West Yellowstone, MT 59758 Phone: 406-646-2650 <steph@buffalofieldcampaign.org>

Representative Tom Lantos

Thank you so much for the editorial feature in the March 2008 edition of ANIMAL PEOPLE about the late U.S. Representative Tom Lantos. In the 110th Congress, he was the first Democrat to introduce a motion proposing that the United States should adopt a vegetarian diet. Tom Lantos was a great supporter of animal rights and animal welfare issues. He was embattled in one of his last enactments, which has concluded an inquiry into the case described in the July/August 2007 ANIMAL PEOPLE article “Proud Science Showed its Consequences” at University of Pennsylvania veterinarian R.P. Vijn, Rajapake and government veterinarian W.G.K. Rajapakse and Kumara did invasive surgery in May 2007 on three KACPAW shelter dogs, Perry, Prilly, and Wussie, who were “adopted” under false pretenses. Polli died a couple of days later. Wussie died of conditions resulting from the surgery after six months of treatment. Perry is still with us. We are looking for a home for her, where she could live for the rest of her life in a safe and loving environment. We understand that two of the three were planned to be used for research and that their activities will be monitored. Since we have never been officially told about the “research actions” against the two vets, we are asking the SLVC to be more specific. We have urged the SLVC to make a public statement regarding the outcome.

We are immensely satisfied that in the words of the SLVC registrar, Dr. Kendelgaard, “a committee has been appointed to look into the matter. We will inform veterinary professional ethics and responsibilities.”

It is dismaying that the Government of Paraguay will now be encouraged to publish the results of its own inquiry. KACPAW’s greatest wish is that this incident will bring about stronger laws and regulations that will clarify veterinary professional ethics and responsibilities.

The KACPAW task force and KACPAW supporters are grateful for your efforts to bring about these changes. We look forward to hearing from you about what KACPAW can do to help in this regard.

—Charmian Pool Secretary KACPAW 191 Timoe Street Kendall Park, NJ 08824 <nibials@slt.tks>

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Please Don’t Kick Me When I’m Down.

Recently, undercover video from the Humane Society of the U.S. documenting the horrific abuse of downed cows at a California meat packing company was widely broadcast by the national news media. Images of slaughterhouse workers repeatedly kicking, electrocuting, ramming with forklifts, and even spraying water down the noses of these animals sent shock waves throughout the nation.

It was soon revealed that nearly 44 million pounds of the contaminated beef ended up in the nation's school lunch programs. Public health professionals have long warned that meat derived from downed animals has a much increased likelihood of passing on the E. coli virus, Mad Cow Disease, and salmonella - all of which can lead to severe human health complications and even death.

These revelations set off the largest beef recall (143 million pounds) in U.S. history due to the risks posed by this meat - deemed by the USDA as unfit for human consumption.

Much of this condemned beef, however, had already been consumed by our nation's school children and the public at large. And due to the well-documented failings of the USDA inspection system, there is still no adequate system in place to prevent downed animals from continuing to enter the food supply.

That is largely due to the fact that industry-crafted state laws, such as California's corrupt downed animal law, do not prohibit the processing and sale of meat from non-ambulatory animals for human consumption.

As you know, HFA has steadfastly held that the sale of downed animals must be banned outright — rather than perpetuated by feeble regulations.

And while others caved in to industry lobbyists and falsely proclaimed that they had stopped the marketing of downed animals, HFA's efforts have once again been vindicated by the test of time. We are now poised to pass legislation that would outlaw the slaughter and sale of meat from downed animals.

This Time:
A Real California Downed Animal Protection Act

HFA's recently introduced legislation - AB 2008 (Kuehl) - would prohibit slaughterhouses and other entities from processing and selling meat from non-ambulatory animals for human consumption.

This legislation will, for the first time, allow prosecutors to file criminal charges against any slaughterhouse that butchers downed animals for human consumption. Violators would face criminal penalties.

Please contact Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger to strongly urge him to sign this important measure into law. Your communication need not be lengthy. Point out that farm animals that are so diseased or injured that they cannot stand or walk should not have their suffering prolonged for the sake of profit. Contact Information: Write to Governor Schwarzenegger in Care of State Capitol Building, Sacramento, CA 95814. Phone: (916) 445-2841; Fax: (916) 558-3160; or email www.gov.ca.gov/interact.

Thank you for standing up for downed animals!

Federal Downed Animal Legislation

The recent news coverage of the abuses at the Hallmark meat packing plant has also renewed interest in federal downed animal legislation. Please contact your federal representatives to urge their co-sponsorship of the Federal Downed Animal Protection Act (S. 394 and H.R. 661). This legislation would prohibit the USDA from approving for sale meat from severely disabled cows, pigs, sheep, goats, and other animals. Contact information for your congressional representatives can be found at www.usa.gov/ContactElected.shtml or by calling the Capitol switchboard at (202) 224-3121.
Virginia becomes first state to limit the number of dogs at breeding kennels

RICHMOND—Virginia dog breeders may not keep more than 50 dogs over the age of one year after January 1, 2009. The Virginia legislature became the first U.S. state to limit the size of dog breeding facilities. It took a vote on the “puppy mill” bill of various sorts during 2008 legislative sessions, with several others following. The companion was an editorial of Animal Protection went to press. Introduced by Spoerlein's state representative, the bill was endorsed by the recommendation of Governor Tim Kaine, the Virginia Humane Society, and the Virginia Animal Rights Association.fools received a boost from a five-month HSUS investigation that discovered more than 900 dogs, only 16 of which held USDA permits to sell dogs across state lines. HSUS released the findings on November 1, 2008. The next day, responding to a tip from Virginia Partnership for Animal Welfare and Support, of New River Valley, Carroll County animal control officers raided Horton’s Pups of Hillsville. Licensed to keep up to 500 dogs, proprietor Lanean Horton Jr. reportedly had more than 1,100, including about 300 that were taken into custody. Horton was charged in January 2008 with 14 counts of cruelty, 25 counts of animal control violations, and a violation of the state's animal cruelty law. Horton's Lynn, 74, licensed to keep 50 dogs, Lynn initially had about 60, said a staff member of Carroll County animal control chief Darby White. Fifty larger dogs were left at the scene, wrote Vernonese Goorley Cholo of the Richmond Times-Dispatch. “Investigators found a large amount of evidence of American Bully and Cockers Kennel Club paperwork and proof of 70-some vaccinations,” Cholo reported. Horton was charged with 103 counts of failure to provide adequate care, 31 counts of failure to vaccinate, 10 counts of failure to spay, 10 counts of failure by a dealer to provide adequate care, police spokesperson Lorie Young told The Virginia Pilot. The Associated Press reported that the Sunnybrook Kennels, founded by Darby White, bought the Virginia's number one breeding kennels, and that the Sunnybrook Kennels' public image was 'irretrievable.' The rest were housed at a shelter in Clarion County. Pennsylvania SPA Investigator Rebecca McDonald testified at an April 28 preliminary hearing that Tiger Ranch records indicated receipt of four, 625 dogs in 2007 and 2008 in the first 10 weeks of 2008, of which 23 were adopted. Bruno, a “recorded statement played in court, estimated that she took in 138,000 dogs over a few years, and that she raised hundreds, most of qualified horse farms,” reported the Associated Press. McDonald said she found no records that any cats went to horse farms. In her recorded statement, the veterinarian said she took in 2002 dogs and 240 cats. McDonald said she said she had 292 live cats and perhaps 40 to 50 dead cats on the estate. Bruno was defended in a lengthy web posting by Last Chance for Animals founder Dave DuRose. DuRose told Linda Wilson Faron of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette that Tiger Ranch is “one of the best sanctuaries for cats and dogs,” said the 81-year-old. “They're building what the new closed Foxe Love of Cats and Kittens sanctuary in Liberty, Pennsylvania is doing,” said a spokesperson for the now closed Foxe Love of Cats and Kittens sanctuary. The spokesperson added that no cats were placed not guilty to 13 misdemeanor charges pertaining to 117 cats who were removed from her property. Charges “have yet to be filed against Allen or any of the employees who were found at the FLOCK sanctuary last summer,” wrote Christine Elschoof of the Pulaski Valley Times. Since the animal control officers discovered more than 800 eracuted, ill, and injured cats at the 2.5-acre site in July 2007, about two months after Allen resigned. Sixty cats were euthanized as physically disabled and all of the non-pets were eventually transferred to shelters and sanctuaries. "The weather of the ceiling of 50 adult dogs set by the Virginia law with some notable regional problems is Tucker's or new law is not written for the "factory farm" of puppies, on opening of a "dog mill," which is an underground operation protecting public and animal health, within an agricultural context. A "dog breeder in the dog breeding industry, a "dog mill" means a standard breeding facility, but not necessarily small. The primary rule is selling sick & injured dogs, who give all breeders a bad reputation. Large commercial breeders producing thousands of dogs per pet day may be called "puppy mills," but while pointing toward some of the same backyard breeders as animal advocates. The earliest mainstream use of the term "puppy mill" that ANIMAL PEOPLE has discovered at NewspaperArchive.com was a December 1953 warning by an Illinois pet handler. "Because of these seedy puppy mill places where they buy and sell puppies," but the term "puppy mill" appears to have been used as a term for the "doggy mill" in similar warm sufferer or are not, no matter how much money they make or sell. Demand for dogs is driven by an ever-increasing demand for the term "rescue mill" by people asserting that rescuers should be brought under the same regulatory regime. Much of the debate over bills to restrict "puppy mills" points to the definition of a "puppy mill." Animal advocates, regula-...
Abolition of gas chambers and heart-sticking progresses nationwide

RICHMOND—Virginia Governor Tim Kaine on April 13, 2008 signed a bill by Spotsylvania representative Bobby Orrock that prohibits using a carbon monoxide chamber to kill dogs and cats.

“The bill passed the state senate just as Scott County animal control officers received final certification in injectable euthanasia,” Margaret B. Shell Spay/Neuter Clinic chief operating officer Teresa Dockery told ANIMAL PEOPLE. “Scott County was the last shelter in Virginia to convert to injectable euthanasia,” Dockery said.

Dockery, then president of the Virginia Federation of Human Societies, and longtime Human Society of the U.S. staff member Kate Pallen initiated the drive to abolish gas chambers in Virginia in November 2000. They obtained grant funding to provide equipment and injectable euthanasia training to the 23 shelters then using gas. But the money ran out before Scott County, Lee County, and the city of Martinsville were able to make the transition to using sodium pentobarbital.

“Shelters must have two staff members to perform injectable euthanasia,” explained Dockery. “These localities did not have the funding for an additional position. In addition, Scott and Martinsville did not have the shelter space they needed to use injection.

Cisco Systems cofounder Sandy Lerner, of Upperville, Virginia, contributed the $75,000 needed to get the job done.

The North Carolina Board of Agriculture on February 13, 2008 approved a set of standards for the continued operation of carbon monoxide chambers by the 25 agencies in the state that still use them, but allowed gas to continue until 2012.

The Culpeo County Animal Shelter quit gasipping just a week later, followed by Burlington Animal Services in mid-March. Wake County, which now gasips about 400 of the 7,000 animals killed in the county shelter each year, announced on April 14 that it will stop gasifying by July 1.

The North Carolina Coalition for Human Society and the Society of Union County meanwhile used Union County for allegedly illegally gasping young, old, injured, sick, and pregnant animals, for whom the plaintiff’s contends gasing does not meet American Veterinary Medical Association, HSUS, and American Humane Association standards.

Sedation controversy

The Athens County, Ohio board of commissioners on April 8, 2008 rejected a request to abolish gasping presented by Friends of the Athens County Dog Shelter, after former keeping Sherry Armstrong testified that she prefers to use gas. Armstrong argued that the sedation often given as prelude to a sodium pentobarbital injection leaves dogs terrified. Her contention, as summarized by Athens Messenger staff writer Casey S. Elliot, paralleled claims recently made to the U.S. Supreme Court by attorneys for two murderers who were sentenced to death in Kentucky.

“The prisoners contended that the three-drug procedure used on death row—one drug each to sedate, paralyze, and end life—was unconstitutional,” summarized David Stout of The New York Times. However, the Supreme Court voted 7-2 that the plaintiffs “failed to show that the risks of pain from mistakes in an otherwise ‘humanely lethal execution protocol’ amounted to cruel and unusual punishment. Stout wrote.

The Marion city council in February 2008 postponed acting upon a motion by council member Erick Erickson to switch to lethal injection, in compliance with the intent of the 1998 Georgia Humane Euthanasia Act, which allowed agencies that used carbon monoxide gas chambers to keep using them, but did not allow new gas chambers to be installed.

Macon animal control director Jim Johnson objected that he would “need at least two new full-time staff members,” who “like would spend their entire day performing euthanasia,” paraphrased Matt Burnwell of the Macon Telegraph.

Council member Larry Schleisinger testified that he witnessed 17 dogs being gassed in January. “I was shocked,” he wrote. “Of all of a sudden there was this squeal,” Schleisinger said. “And then a chorus of squeals. It has haunted me ever since.”

Improper injection

Sodium pentobarbital injection can also cause suffering if improperly performed. Under-dosing is one common mistake.

Tony Serbanetz, chief of police in Browfied, Texas, told the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal in early May 2008 that the Browfied shelter “has improved how it euthanizes animals after a former employee and a local veterinarian claimed animals were still clinging to life two hours after drugs were given.” Hall reported.

Former shelter worker Lisa Gershbusch alleged to the Avalanche that “she was once told by her supervisor to ‘choke out’ small cats with an animal control stick, rather than use proper euthanizing agents, and that many animals were placed in bags and disposed of before they stopped breathing.” Hall wrote. On March 3, 2008, Gershbusch resigned on April 14.

A much more often reported practice is the so-called “heart-stick,” an obsolescent procedure in which sodium pentobarbital is injected into the heart of the animal, instead of a vein. How common it is still to come is left in November 2007. “When a former jail inmate secretly shot video of William Baier, DVM illegally performing intercardiac euthanasia on animals without sedation at the county animal shelter in Gallatin,” reported Jennifer Easton of The Nashville Tennessean. “Baier, a practicing veterinarian for more than 25 years, acknowledged using the procedure,” Easton continued, “but said he was unaware of changes in state law made in 2001, intended to prohibit euthanasia by the intercardiac method without sedation. The state Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners suspended Baier’s license until April 2008.”

A bill to clarify and reinforce the 2001 law unanimously cleared the Tennessee legislature, and was quickly signed by Governor Phil Bredesen. The bill also extended the shelter holding period for feral animals to at least three full business days.

Publically about the cage case and the Tennessee bill brought similar claims from other jurisdictions.

Michigan veterinarian Jeanette Roberts alleged in a lawsuit filed on April 11, 2008 that workers that the St. Clair County ani- mal shelter use the heart-stick, and that the county improperly fired her “after she reported her concerns to the Michigan Department of Agriculture, which oversees animal shelters and launched an investigation,” wrote Angela Mullins of the Port Huron Times Herald.

Working part-time at the shelter since October 2007, Roberts read an article about the Baier case on February 11, 2008, she claims: brought the article to the attention of her supervisor, and was fired the next day.

St. Clair County Administrator Shaun Grodin told Mullins that the Michigan Department of Agriculture found that the shelter only was heart-stick fatal cats.

The county council in Cherokee County, South Carolina, in late April 2008 began reviewing animal killing procedures at the county shelter after receiving complaints about heart-sticking from volunteers Andrea Gilligan and Libby Swad, the former presi- dent of the now defunct Cherokee County Humane Society.

“An intracardial injection may only be used after the animal is heavily sedated, unharnessed or rambunctious, according to South Carolina law,” reported Lynd P. Shackleford of the Spartanburg Herald-Journal.

The South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control took notice of the matter, Shackleford wrote, “because the shelter’s license to have sodium pento- barbital on site.”

Heart-sticking also attracted concern from the police department in Great Falls, Montana, which took over management of the city shelter from the Cascade County Humane Society in mid-2007. A performance review issued in May 2007 cited the first veterinarian the police department hired used the heart-stick to kill cats. Shelter staff object- ed, and that vet “was never reviewed for services an- imals at least for the first day,” the review stated.

SHELTER RESOURCES

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KEYS to a Great Shelter
If you are thinking of starting your own humane organization or want to improve an existing shelter, this guide will help you every step of the way. Keys to a Great Shelter was developed by the ASPCA’s National Outreach department after years of visiting animal shelters, speaking with the directors and the staff and distilling their experience into a detailed, how-to guide.

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Access to informed medical care and sound management procedures is critical to every animal shelter. Veterinarians and animal care professionals are finding out that what works well in a clinical practice may not transfer to an animal shelter. Shelter Medicine for Veterinarians and Staff is the first textbook solely dedicated to the field of shelter medicine.

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PUBLIC INTEREST

African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

WWW.ASPCA.ORG/SHELTER RESOURCES

ANIMAL PEOPLE, May 2008 - 7
Nongovernmental humane societies in Japan, Lebanon, and South Korea may pay 30 times more to sterilize a dog or cat than counterparts in India.

The table at right shows the findings, ordered by nation, cities of varying size and type of veterinary practice that the reporting humane societies use.

In-house direct sterilization

Column headings describe the costs of supplies used, including anesthetics, other pharmaceuticals, and surgical items; fees paid to veterinarians; and veterinary technicians; and post-operative expenses. It should be noted that only large (>30,000) veterinary associations report average total cost of sterilizing male and female animals.

Several figures are composite data reported to multiple humane organizations working in the same city. The names of individual societies are not stated, to protect the identities of vets who may give discounts not offered to other clients, and/or give discounts lower than recommended by veterinary guilds.

In addition to the costs below, small organizations that do not have usual wages for support personnel may report lower numbers.

Volume and competition help to keep sterilization surgery affordable in eastern America, at about half to two-thirds of the current U.S. norm.

The largest nonprofit sterilization service provider in four eastern European nations and also active in many other European nations, is the Austrian-based group Tier Piletten. Tier Piletten program director Inna Tomaschka told ANIMAL PEOPLE that at least not in Britain, Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs staff noted:

Two recent British studies for the first population parameter showed:

- Rabies was not so well contained. Belgium had no canine rabies case since 1999, and has been free of official canine rabies since 2001, but that status was jeopardized after a family in the Brussels suburb of Bievres in July 2007 smuggled a four-week-old puppy home from a holiday in Morocco. The puppy was euthanized in April 2008 and tested negative for rabies symptoms when it was reared back in 2008.

- The spread of rabies by infected dogs was still a major problem. In March 2008, a Belgian woman who was on holiday in the Republic of the Gambia rescued and smuggled home a six-month-old puppy that she found injured in a street. The puppy passed through Dakar and spent time in France as well as Belgium, but apparently did not bite anyone and showed no symptoms by April 16. She died at a veterinary clinic on April 21, and was found to be rabid on April 24.

- The delay between the vaccination of this dog and its entry into Belgium and then France did not conform to the delay of one month required by these countries, stated the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control in Stockholm, Sweden. “The creation of a supply chain having a rabies vaccine and titre that could be used in at least two weeks before being flown to Britain, the entire incident would not have occurred—at least not in Britain, Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs staff noted.”

Responded Fuel, “In rescue, there are no guarantees. We’re rescuing animals. We’re saving lives.”

Kresimir Spricic, veterinarian Charles Bickett, a representative of the New York State Veterinary Medical Association, revealed to World Animal News that the bill takes 10 weeks to incubate. “The eth-This amount was considered too small to hold pups in quarantine, if they can be adopted instead.

While the animals paid to veterinarians per surgery vary widely even within each nation, as a result of widely varying operating room and nursing staff rates, there is a 30suspend-er in day all in combined, at an average labor cost per surgery of just $3.00.

Compassionate costs of dog & cat sterilization worldwide

Dog sterilization surgery costs in 19 cities, 16 nations

The table at right shows the findings, ordered by nation, cities of varying size and type of veterinary practice that the reporting humane

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Comparative costs of dog & cat sterilization worldwide

Cat sterilization surgery costs in 11 cities, 13 nations

Accidental rabies imports emphasize value of quarantine

Efforts to restrain island nations

LONDON—The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) and the Audubon Society referenced actions on Guernsey by the RSPCA, who arrested two of the birds after they were found with dead and dismembered birds.

Action was taken in compliance with a provision of the European Union’s Directive, adopted five years before Malta joined the European Union. The European Court of Justice is to rule on Malta’s response to the provisional rulling in two or three years.

Many of the European quail and turtledove population migrate through Malta. Both species are in steep decline, and are protec-

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The $64 million question: is Moscow building new shelters promised in 1999?

Moscow—Moscow Dog Attacks Spur $64 Million Campaign Drive. The international financial news website Bloomberg.com reported on April 14, 2008.

The headline is a publication founded by New York City mayor Michael Bloomberg in 2000, seek the largest dog sterilization campaign anywhere, ever. Bloomberg.com Moscow correspondent Henry Meyer reported in the lead paragraph of his article that the $64 million would be spent “to castrate as many as 50,000 stray dogs,” in response to dog attacks now occurring at an at break of the U.S. rate.

In reality, as Meyer acknowledged five paragraphs later that Moscow chief veterinarian Natalya Sokolova told a television audience that the city plans to spend the $64 million to build 15 animal shelters, meant to impound about 2,000 dogs a year. The shelters are to be open in 2009, ten years after they were first promised.

According to Meyer, “a Soviet-era policy of shooting homeless animals was abandoned in 2002. Mayor Yuri Luzhkov, under pressure from animal-rights groups to uphold the ban, has now decided on a two-year program to stop the dogs from breeding.”

Meyer in his last paragraph claimed to have interviewed “Nina Novosilovskaia, head of the Moscow-based animal-rights group VITA,” but VITA newsletters give quite a different picture of the long effort to bring Moscow animal control up to world standards. Dog-shooting was abandoned in 1999 and the dog sterilization program was officially introduced instead in October 2002, according to VITA. The program was supposed to sterilize 80% of the female dogs in Moscow, as well as building shelters, but got off to a creeping start, leading to an official proposal in 2005 to restart shooting dogs.

VITA mobilized opposition, and publicized what needed to be done.

Nonprofit programs sterilized and vaccinated dogs while the city program faltered. City dogcatchers, especially in the Northeastern Administrative District of Moscow, under perfect Irina Raber, respond by repeatedly capturing dogs who had already been sterilized.

“The very first of these attempts was stopped by the regional public prosecutor in June 2004,” VITA recounted in 2006, but “the Northeastern District managed to send to the rendering plant 98 tons of animal corpses during just the first half of 2005, with perfect impunity,” while killing dogs and cats in the capital territory is forbidden.”

Charged VITA, “The dog-catchers do not want to prevent breeding of stray animals, because each new animal on the street means earnings.”

Attempts to sabotage nonprofit programs have initiatives have gone far beyond non-cooperation, VITA reported in March 2008, celebrating that a spurious criminal case against BnI Charity Fund for Animals president Dar`ia Tarasikina was dropped, six months after VITA undertook a media campaign and appealed to the governor of the Moscow region on her behalf.

Taraskina heads a shelter in Tomilinsky, a Moscow suburb, opened in 1989 by the Charitable Society RUS. In 2000, VITA recalled, this shelter was “left without management and means of subsistence when all of its administrators died in a dreadful traffic accident. The dogs spent four days in the heat without water or food. Tarasikina, managing two other shelters at that time, took charge. In seven years of Tarasikina’s management the shelter underwent a complete restoration.”

In August 2007, however, road access to the shelter was barricaded, the road was dug up, the shelter was repeatedly raided by police, and Taraskina was eventually charged with facilitating illegal immigration.

“Someons,” as yet unidentified, “liked the place where the shelter is situated and was trying to get possession of it,” guessed VITA president Novohodova.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES AT MADDIE’S FUND®

Maddie’s Fund® is offering a whole host of grants for individual animal welfare agencies and communities.

Start grants provide community collaborations monetary assistance to collect and report shelter statistics, prepare a one-year business plan and formulate a ten-year strategic plan. Maddie’s Fund can help your organization with strategic planning. Our staff will work with U.S. animal welfare groups that are interested in developing a strategic plan for their organization.

Spay/neuter grants are available for counties where the animal control, traditional and rescue shelters are euthanizing 60% or more of the total shelter population of dogs and cats. (The lead agency can be a 501C3 animal welfare organization, a municipal animal control agency or a veterinary medical association.)

Grants for medical equipment are now available to any adoption guarantee shelter that is located in the U.S. and employs at least one full-time veterinarian.

Special Lifesaving Awards (ranging from $200,000 to $3 million) recognize communities that are leading the way in saving animal lives. These awards are for coalitions that have already implemented an adoption guarantee for healthy pets or achieved no-kill status (whereby all healthy and treatable shelter pets are being saved) in their communities and are likely to sustain it in the future.

For more information about Maddie’s Fund grants, call 510-337-8978 or go to http://www.maddiesfund.org/grant/starter_grants.html.

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

Maddie’s Fund, 2223 Santa Clara Ave, Suite B, Alameda, CA 94501 510-337-8989, info@maddiesfund.org, www.maddiesfund.org
Meat-eating drives grain consumption past 1973 levels of 2.9 billion bushels of grain per year into feeding livestock, more than the entire 2.3 billion bushel demand of the U.S. ethanol industry, reported the trade publication Biofuels Digest.

Mexican corn consumption to feed livestock is also sharply up, said Biofuels Digest, increasing at three times the rate of the human population since 1993.

Rising 30% in three months, the U.S. wholesale corn price hit a record $6.00 per bushel on April 3, 2008 “amid dwindling stockpiles and surging demand for the grain need to feed livestock and make alternative fuels,” wrote Will Kincaid of The New York Times. “Prices are poised to go even higher after the USDA predicted that American farmers—the world’s biggest corn producers—will plant 8% less in 2008, due to unfavorable spring planting weather.

“White corn growers are reaping record profits,” Kincaid continued. “U.S. consumers can expect even higher grocery bills—especially for meat—as livestock producers are forced to pass on higher animal feed costs, in addition to thinning their herds.”

Ethanol demand exploded after Congress in 2007 ordered that 15 billion gallons of corn ethanol be produced by 2015, and 36 billion by 2022, to help the U.S. move away from reliance on imported fossil fuels. But using a food crop for fuel was badly received by the increasingly hungry rest of the world. “Producing biofuels today is a crime against humanity,” Unonted Nations special rapporteur for the right to food Jean Ziegler told the German radio network Bayerischer Rundfunk on April 14, 2008.

By then, the FAO food price index showed a 57% global increase since March 2007 in the cost of cereals, dairy produce, meat, sugar, and edible oils. The White House estimate was 45%—but either way, the increase was almost unprecedented.

Defending the ethanol industry, U.S. President George W. Bush at a May 5, 2008 press conference noted that 350 million of the 1.1 billion residents of India now enjoy a middle class standard of living. “Their middle class is larger than our entire population.” Bush said. “And when you start getting wealthy, you start demanding better nutrition and better food, and so demand is high, and that causes the price to go up.”

Clariﬁed deputy White House press secretary Scott Stanzel, “As you increase your standard of living, the food you eat can turn more into meats, that require more commodities to feed the livestock, whether it’s corn or wheat or other commodities, and it drives up the price.”

Wrote Guardian columnist George Monbiot on April 15, “You have probably seen the ﬁgures by now: the price of rice has risen by three-quarters in the past year, that of wheat by 130%. But I bet you have missed the more telling statistic. At 2.1 billion metric tons, last year’s global grain harvest broke all records by almost 5%.

“The crisis has been driven before by world food supplies being hit by climate change,” Monbiot added. “If hunger can strike now, what will happen if harvests decline?”

“There is plenty of food,” Monbiot emphasized. “It is just not reaching human stomachs. Of the 2.13 billion metric tons of grain likely to be consumed this year, only 1.01 billion, according to the FAO, will feed people. White 100 million metric tons of food will be diverted this year to feed cars,” Monbiot continued. “760 million metric tons will feed animals. This could cover the global food deﬁcit 14 times. If you care about hunger, eat less meat.”

Monbiot acknowledged that “meat consumption is booming in Asia and Latin America,” but pointed out that “booming” is relative. But the increase was still 40% above the global average, he wrote, “though less than half the amount consumed in the United States.” Sustainable agriculture and use of meat and milk, Monbiot calculated, would be about 30% below the current world production of British consumption, 20% of the U.S. rate.

“The only reasonable answer to the question of how much meat we should eat,” Monbiot concluded, as a non-vegetarian, “is as little as possible.”

Seeking ways to keep meat consumption and proﬁts high, European producers meanwhile persuaded the European Union to again allow poultry producers to mix the offal from pig slaughtering into feedstocks.

“The practice, banned in Europe since 1996 to prevent the spread of mad cow disease, “would save farmers millions of pounds as prices of cereal feed for chickens soar,” reported London Observer science editor Robin McKie.

“This is a sordid idea,” responded Aabid Majid-Katme of the Islamic Medical Association.

The Royal SPCA, wrote McKie, “said it had major concerns about the health risks involved,” while the British Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs “said it would back the move if proper safety tests were introduced.”

The spring 2008 grain shortage is “the worst crisis of its kind in more than 30 years,” United Nations economist and special advisor to the secretary general Jeffrey D. Sachs told Associated Press.

Evaluating rising consumption of animal products in India and China, ANIMAL PEOPLE predicted in a June 1997 cover feature that, “As the wealthier part of each society eats more meat, the poor will ﬁnd it harder not only to buy the grain to feed livestock, but also—in time—to buy enough grain to feed themselves.”

—Maros Cifon

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More events

(continued from page 9)

ment of Animal Welfare at the Farm & Group Level, Ghent, Belgium. Info: www.waf2008.com; October 1-5, 2nd annu - at CETA Life Film festi - val, Kiev. Info: ceta - film@gmail.com; Oct. 1, World Animal Day. Info: info@w ordanimalday.org.uk; Oct. 16-18, Spay USA con., Chicago. Info: 1-800-248-SPAY; cal wa s - spay@aol.com;

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.
festival, and nowhere more than in the southern coastal state of Kerala. One of just two Indian states that permit cattle slaughter, Kerala is notoriously indifferent toward enforcing animal welfare legislation of any kind. Thrissurpattapuram, the Kerala capital, has often openly defied the decade-old Indian national policy against killing street dogs, alleging Animal Rights Kerala founder Avis Lyons and other local activists. But the elephant situation is a bit different, because ignoring humane standards of elephant care gets people killed, often before thousands of witnesses. “Since January, rampaging elephants have killed 18 people, including eight mahouts, across Kerala,” wrote Ka Shaji in April 2008 for the news magazine Tehelka. From then on, and throughout the rest of 2008, it seemed as if every time the news cycle was switched on, there was another elephant rampage. A 15-155-vehicle pileup in January alone, reported K. Santhosh of The Hindu. That was after elephants killed 49 persons, 44 mahouts and five others, in the state between August 1, 2006 and March 15, 2007, according to the Kerala Elephant Lovers Association.” Santhosh added. “In all, 147 captive elephants died during the same period.”

“Custodial treatment provokes elephant fury,” said K. Venkitasubramaniam, secretary general of the Kerala elephant owners’ Federation, to Santhosh that “The Federation will direct mahouts not to drink while they are on duty. We also plan district-level squads to prevent elephants showing signs of muddiness from being featured in festivals.” But Ka Shaji, for one, expressed little confidence that the Kerala elephant industry is capable of self-regulation—partly because the numbers of elephant-keeping enterprises are believed to be rapidly growing, taking advantage of an abundance of young “captive” elephants who are captured from forests in other regions and broken to labor as a prelude to logging. In earlier times the elephants were used in the logging work itself. Now tractors are used, and the object of capture is chiefly just to get the elephants out of the way. “Currently, some 700 elephants are in captivity across the state,” he said. “From about 650 a year ago, wrote Ka Shaji. “About 260 are with the deaswoms, the temple bodies, while 440 are individually owned. Kerala Forest Minister Bindu Viswanath last year said that all elephants will be retired at the age of 65 years,” a relatively meaningless promise, since elephants who work on plantations in urban traffic are typically unable to work—or live—much past 45. “But no follow-up action has been taken,” Ka Shaji charged. “His other elephant-friendly initiatives such as fixed work hours and safe transport for the elephants also remain on paper.”

Transporting elephants instead of obliging them to walk long distances to their temple appearances is among the KELA recommendations for avoiding rampages. Tired elephants become cranky—as do elephants who become too hot, unable to cool off in a body of water, as they would in the wild. The India Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 and the Kerala Captive Elephants Management and Maintenance Rules forbid parading elephants during the heat of the day, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., but the managing committees of the Thrissur and Pallavaram deaswoms are in contravention of the law. Thirissur Pooram and other major religious festivals.

Some action has been taken on the pledge to retire elephants, Daily Telegraph Correspondent Amit Dhillon reported on April 5, 2008. “India’s first retirement home for elephants opened next month inside a tranquil forest at Kottur.” Dhillon wrote. “Paid for by the state government, the home will buy old elephants for a nominal sum from owners who cannot or will not look after them properly.”

Celebrating

With a

Watermelon Party

The hopes and whereabouts of dollars continue to fluctuate. On a sunny day, we perform a touching ceremony. Bolly, April and Uttam wobbled around with their 21 Indiaman elephants, stroking them, petting them, for the full length of the outdoor living area.  

In preparation for this particular celebration, the Indian National Trust for Animals and Wildlife (INTAW) started a fundraiser in the spring, with the help of an elephant-owning peer of mine. The donation was $1,000, enough to buy one elephant. The money was enough to buy another elephant, and we received an additional $1,000. This is a celebration of the elephant’s right to freedom.

The elephant is a sensitive creature, the groundling matriarch of all the personal and social bonds. The planting of a tree, the lighting of a fire, the planting of a forest, the seduction of a deer with a high-in-the-tree platform, positioned on a climbing structure, or twisted in frangipani, is a ritual.

When Anthony, a 17-year-old male and one year old Grace found their own watermelons, the mother arrowed high in the dimming structure, and pounded the whole body with her trunk, purring a lullaby. ‘You’re mine!’ she moaned.

Ten-year-old Thomas more disappoints. Thomas won’t stop eating his watermelons, because the people who do not have enough money to buy watermelons are forced to eat them. The animals are starving. The elephants are in captivity. The elephants are in captivity. The elephants are in captivity. The elephants are in captivity.

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In honor of Genesis 1:29 and Isaiah 11:6-9. —Ron Cervino
the outdoor retailing giant Cabela’s Inc., is the (U.S. Sportmen’s Alliance) CEO,” Martinez noted. Cabela’s and Meijer carry partially overlapping lines of merchandise, and compete for business from hunters and fishers.

“The U.S. Sportmen’s Alliance takes aim at animals when they’re most vulnerable,” commented HSUS senior vice presi- dent for legislation Markarian, citing “Polar bears in the Arctic, as their ice floes are vanishing, mourning doves in states where they’ve been protected for decades, and endangered and exotic stocked in fenced pens for captive trophy hunts. But now this Ohio-based trade association for weapons manufacturers has stooped to a new low,” Markarian said. “By firing with its blunderbuss, the group is going to wind up with dogs and cats in its trophy case.”

The Foreclosure Pets Fund, Markari- an said, is “an emergency fund to help the animal victims of housing foreclosures,” a fast-growing category of animal surrenderers to shelters and rescue groups that before October 2007 was barely recognized.

“The first reports of a foreclosure pet crisis to reach HSUS came late last year out of California, which has the nation’s highest foreclosure rates,” reported Diane C. Lade of the South Florida Sun-Sentinel. “South Florida is close behind. According to the Realstate.com research firm, 1,700 Palm Beach County home owners and 2,200 home owners in Broward were at least 90 days behind on their mortgage payments in February 2008 and close to foreclosure. That was double the number in February 2007.”

The crisis was already developing in February 2007, but went mostly unappreciated until Charlotte San-Herald correspondent Gerald A. Rogovin noted on October 23, 2007 that “A little known part of the fallout from the record pace of foreclosures of homes has been the impact on pet owners. Four times the number of homes sewed by lenders in 2006 were recorded in the first nine months of this year in Sarasota, Charlotte, and Manatee counties,” Rogovin wrote, explaining that former home owners who are forced to move into apart- ments or shared dwellings are often obliged to give up pets they acquired when they had space of their own—and fenced yards.

“For the last two months, we’ve received an unprecedented number of requests from people pleading for us to take their dogs and cats,” Sarasota in Defense of Animals president Elise M. Mathies told Rogovin. “Most who contact us are losing their homes and moving into rentals where pets are prohibited. They are severely distraught. Because there is no ‘no-kill’ shelter or sanctuary in the county that will take pets,” Mathies continued. “Most area shelters are bulging at the seams.”

As foreclosures tripled in St. Lucie County, surrenderers of pets to the Humane Society of St. Lucie County increased by 44%, executive director Frank Andrews told Elliott Jones of the Vero Beach Press Journal.

By spring 2008, the Peggy Adams Animal Rescue League in West Palm Beach had added foreclosure to their data base on why people give up pets, reported Lade of the Sun-Sentinel. In the first month that “foreclo- sure” surrenders were tracked, only four peo- ple cited foreclosure as their primary reason for giving up an animals. Lade summarized, but “another 56 cited ‘moving,’” and 11 more said they were “unable to find housing” that allows pets,” Lade continued.

Surrender of pets for the latter two reasons have been common for as long as rea- sons for giving up and animal have been tracked, since the Great Depression in some regions—and tend to surge with downturns in the economy, while adoptions and donations to animal charities plummet.

“Palm Beach County Animal Care and Control saw a 12% increase in the number of surrenders toward the end of last year, as the housing market worsened,” Lade noted.

“We are hoping to identify people who are in crisis and [find their pets] foster homes on a short-term basis,” Peggy Adams Animal Rescue League executive director Joan Carlson Raldaugh told Lade. “And we need to show landlords that there are ways they can permit pets residing in their homes.”

The “foreclosure pets” issue boosted the efforts of Citizens for Pets in Condos, founded by South Florida resident Maia Genner in 2007 to try to overcome the frequent opposition of condominium boards to keeping dogs and cats.

The California crisis followed a par- allel pattern. Foreclosed families “have a hard enough time even qualifying for a rental because their credit is shot, and 98% of land- lords don’t take dogs,” realtor Leo Nondine told Los Angeles Times staff writer Martin Zimmer- man. “So if you’ve been foreclosed and you have a pit bull, good luck.”

Nordine, of Hermosa Beach, “finds abandoned dogs at least once a month,” Zimmer- man wrote. “Sometimes they’re chained in a yard, sometimes locked in the house. They are often emaciated, if alive at all.”

“Foreclosed peo- ple don’t know what’s going to happen to them, and they figure someone will take care of the cat,” said Jacky defPiavol of Muttsback Animal Res- cue in Los Angeles.

Relocating after a foreclosure with exotic or unusual pets is even more difficult than mov- ing with dogs and cats, putting those animals at greater risk of abandon- ment. In one case, “More than 200 reptiles worth as estimated $90,000 were found aban- doned in a freezing, filthy room attached to a garage in Hesperia,” recounted Victorville Daily Press staff writer Brooke Edwards. “Most were alive, though weak. Some had died from cold or dehydration, including two gila monsters.”

“Not long ago,” Edwards added, “a real estate agent called Joel Almquist of the Forever Wild Exotic animal sanctuary,” in Phelan, California, “after finding six potted birds abandoned at a foreclosed property.”

“Pets are getting dumped all over,” said Human Society of Starnus County presi- dent Terri Jennings to Evelyn Nieves of Associated Press. “Farm- ers are finding dogs dumped on their grazing grounds, while house cats are showing up in wild cat colonies.”

Weste Nieves, “Despite months of warn- ing before a foreclosure, many homeowner run out the clock, hoping to (continued on page 13)

“Ray Denis, the rescue league’s director of development, said the staff has seen whole families giving up their pets before they go into homeless shelters due to the mortgage crisis,” Sullivan wrote.

By then, “foreclosure pets” were becoming a phenomenon throughout the U.S. “We’re seeing quite a few animals being surrendered due to economic reasons, including foreclosures,” confirmed Naperville Area Humane Society assistant executive director Angie Wood to Chicago Tribune reporter Mary Umberger.

“We’re probably getting 25 a week coming to us for those reasons,” agreed [Chicago] Animal Welfare League spokesperson Terri Sparks.

Community Animal Relief Effort president Linda Gilf writes to Umberger that CARE had rescued four dogs in three weeks whose owners were losing their homes. Umberger noted four cases of animals being abandoned in foreclosed properties when the owners were forced out. She also described how Cincinnati artist and animal rescuer Robin Moore created a web site, ForeclosedCats.org, to raise funds for 63 cats who were found in a foreclosed house.

Complaints to the Michigan Humane Society about abandoned animals have nearly tripled since 2003 to 1,381 last year. They come as foreclosures have jumped 68% percent statewide,” wrote Steve Pardo of the Detroit News.

Humane Society of Greater Dayton executive director Brian Welte told Dayton Daily News staff writer Joe Gueseler that the humane society received more owner-surrendered animals in December 2007 than in any other year since 2002.

“We’re seeing three times as many owner-surrendered calls compared to two years ago,” observed Georgia SPCA director Joan Samsom to Eileen Drennen of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

In Montgomery, Maryland, a suburb of Washington D.C. and Baltimore, “about 15% of animals received in the past two months are a result of foreclosures or related economic dislocations, up from about 5% last year,” Montgomery Humane Society president J.C. Crist told Washington Post staff writer Steve Hendrix.

Evictions or foreclosures were listed as the reason for only 43 pet surrenders among a total of 1,346 in 2007 at the Delaware SPCA shelters in Stanton and Georgetown, interim director Vonda Lansford told Robin Brown of the Wilmington News Journal. But any increase in surrenders is of concern when less money is coming into shelters and fewer animals are finding new homes.

Betsy Saul, founder of Petfinder.com, told Tammy Joyner of the Atlanta Journal-Consti- tution that she recently found that adoptions are down at nearly 60% of the shelters in 10 states.

“Most of these [foreclosed] animals are loyal pets.” Animal Resource Center of Montgomery County (Ohio) director Mark Kampf told Grace L. of the Dayton Daily News. “You can’t explain this situation to a dog.” —Merrill Clifton

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

After SHARK placed relentless pressure on the Cheyenne Frontier Days rodeo by exposing their cruelty, the rodeo chair announced that from now on, horses will only be shocked in cases of an emergency.

This is a great first step, but the cruel and deadly events of steer roping, calf roping and wild horse race still have not been addressed by the CFD officials.

Incredibly, the booking company for Cheyenne Frontier Days has filed a federal lawsuit against SHARK that is an outrageous slap in the face to the First Amendment, asking that SHARK be barred from informing entertainers about the facts of what REALLY happens at the Cheyenne Rodeo.

To view the shocking documentation for yourself and to get more information on this cruel and deadly rodeo, please visit www.shameoncheyenne.com

Please help SHARK fight this frivolous lawsuit, which if successful, will silence animal activists everywhere! Help us continue to fight the remaining cruel and deadly events at Cheyenne Frontier Days that include steer roping, calf roping, and the wild horse race.

SHARK, P.O. Box 28, Geneva, IL 60134
www.sharkonline.org
South Korean capital defines dogs as due to human ownership. The South Korean parliament, in November 2003, passed a law that classifies dogs as livestock by administrative decree, in 2003, but was scrapped.

South Korean meat buyers currently pay about $4.00 per pound for dog carcasses, three times the wholesale price of pork, but just a seventh the wholesale price of beef. Up to 800 dishes are prepared from each dog carcass. If all of South Korea eats dogs at the Seoul consumption rate, and 50 dishes are made from each dog carcass on average, about 1.2 million dog carcasses per year are euthanized—a barely the number estimated by the ministry of agriculture and forestry a decade ago, and a third of the estimated peak consumption.

The Korean Kennel Federation estimates that about 15 million to 20 million dogs are kept as pets in South Korea. While the dog meat industry is still big, dog meat dealers in Chung-Gu Ke Se-Hoon in July abandoned an attempt to turn South Korean dog meat eating into a dogs’ rights crusade.

Another nations employing imported labor from places where dogs and cats are raised and have safeguards. "VITA gets an enormous number of complaints about dogs being kept and eaten by immigrants who live in the state," he says. "We were able to turn them off because they didn’t want to eat them.

"Surviving cats are being fed on the site until they can all be removed. The Winohska SPCA has made a constantly available to temporarily house the cats, and all the veterinary clinics in Winohska are helping by examining the cats and treating those who will be poisoned.

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CHEYENNE—Romero Entertainment, incorporated in Omaha but based in Potomac County, announced on April 16, 2008 said the animal advocacy organization SHARK delivered a petition, signed by 200,000, alleging using “false and misleading information” and “threats of negative publicity” in successful efforts to discontinue sushi restaurants and the hand Band Matchbox 20 from performing at the Cheyenne Frontier Days rodeo in July 2006 and July 2008, respectively.

SHARK founder Steve Hindi sent videos of all of animal abuse at Cheyenne Frontier Days rodeo performances to both Underwood and Matchbox 20; he acknowledged. Romero Entertainment, headed by Bob Romero, “has arranged for night show entertainers for Cheyenne Frontier Days at times over the last two years,” says the lawsuit.

The lawsuit was filed nine days before Cheyenne Frontier Days Animal care committee chairman Bob Bud announced a ban on “the use of hand-held electric shock devices at the rodeo in n emergency situations where they are needed to prevent injuries,” according to Cary Snyder of the Wyoming Tribune-Eagle.

“We’re just saying, ‘No, you can’t do it. Period.’ The only exception is if an animal is morbied or a human would be hurt.” Bud told Snyder. “We have been discussing it for quite a while,” Snyder explained. “I think the (Hindi’s) video and comments and these sorts of things were probably the culimination of a decision that has been brewing for 24 months.”

“Following the Cheyenne Frontier Days rodeo in 2006, the Wyoming Tribune- Eagle published a report and photographs that documented the apparent illegal use of Hot-Shot rifles by Underwood, who asked that the photos not be released because he believed he would be disciplined,” wrote Snyder. “Cheyenne Frontier Days general chairman Charlie West said the decision to alter the rodeo’s Hot-Shot rules was made in early March, and event officials have been working to fine-tune the policy before releasing it in public.”

The Romeo lawsuit was served eight days after SHARK announced that Matchbox 20 had withdrawn from the scheduled July 18 appearance. Hindi said he was informed of the event by Underwood, that the side project by Matchbox 20 accounted for Lamanust, after he forwarded video of the 2007 Cheyenne Frontier Days rodeo to Matchbox 20 in care of the Sidewalk Angels Foundation.

Formed by Matchbox 20 lead singer Rob Thomas and his wife, the Sidewalk Angels Foundation helps “people who are destitute or homeless” and “animals who have been abandoned or abused,” according to the Matchbox 20 web site.

“We ask that [fans] please understand that it would be impossible for us to put ourselves in the position of making money from what we believe to be the mistreatment of animals,” Rob-and Maritza Thomas said in a statement to Associated Press.

Speaking at a Cheyenne Library on the day SHARK was served, “Hindi presented his organization took at the 2007 Frontier Days rodeo,” reported Associated Press writer Bob Moen. “They showed calves and steers being kicked by cowboy ropes and dragged through the mud, and bucking horses in chutes where rodeo hands had small electric shock devices.”

Encouraged by the outcome of contest Underwood two years ago, “We were watching the lineup at Cheyenne, because if

What is the cost of fraud & theft to animal charities? New York, N.Y.— Data gathered by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners and evaluated by four professors of nonprofit accounting indicates that U.S. charities lose about 15% of their annual income to fraud and theft—more than twice the 4.5% rate of loss for all organizations, including govern- ment agencies and for-profit businesses. The sum stolen, estimated at about $400 billion in 2006, is roughly the same as if all of the world’s wealth held in banks and trust by corporations and private foundations, Independent Sector president Diana Avis told Stephanie Stomon of The New York Times. The losses were estimated from animal charities, if proportionate to total charitable giving, would amount to over $400 million: three times the total income of the Humane Society of the United States, with about half the amount stolen from animal care organizations and the rest from organiza- tions chiefly involved in advovat- ing for wildlife and habitat. Among 58 cases reported by the fraud examiners in a random survey of charities, the typical thief is a female employee less than 50 years of age, who worked for the organization at least three years. The average amount the thief stole was less than $40,000. The largest thefts were committed by male employees who were paid $100,000 and $150,000 and were usually the senior person in the organization. In cases involving animal welfare charities appear to fit the pat- tern, the ANIMAL PEOPLE archives indicate the amount stolen, according to the fraud examiners’ projection, is similar to earlier ANIMAL PEOPLE estimates.

Researchers Janet S. Green, Andrea Berard, Terry A. Gordon, and Elizabeth K. Keating published their findings in the December 2007 volume of Nonprofit & Voluntary Sector Quarterly.

Asia for Animals

2008

August 27-29, 2008

Bali, Indonesia

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If you care about animals.
An Abbreviated History of IDA's 15-Year Campaign to End the Torture of Chimpanzees in our Nation's Laboratories.

Where We Are Today, and How We Got There

1993: IDA learns of plans to lease 150 air travel chimpanzees to Ford & Co., a notorious raccoon dealer and primate broker.

1994: IDA launches education initiative at the huge Congressional baseball tournament (CFP), which had a stall and an exhibit about chimpanzees in U.S. labs. This campaign will last eight years and result in increased Congressional concern, international media attention, and the historic demise of the lab.

1996: IDA, with assistance from Dr. Jane Goodall and others, successfully blocks the transfer of the 150 Air Force chimpanzees to TCF. Congress闻言 enacts a lodg provision.

1996 through 1998: IDA Against research in New York University (NYU) that led to the death of the chimpanzees. The nationwide concern about chimpanzees and pressure on the legislative process that will eventually result in the passage of the 2004 CHIMP Act.

1995 through 2001: IDA provides information to the USA that leads to a favorable USDA Animal Welfare Act.

1997: IDA submits a National Academy of Sciences (NAS) panel calling for an end to chimpanzee research and later State NAS calls for an increase in chimpanzee research.


1999: IDA reports before the NIH on the potential for research chimpanzees and calls for the NIH to develop a long-range plan for the future of chimpanzees in research.

2000: TCF is forced to shut down as a result of the IDA's efforts. Over 100 chimpanzees immediately resumed their lives in the NIH's chimpanzee lab.

2001: The NIH is forced to stop its funding of TCF. NIH renames the NIH chimpanzee lab and becomes the Animal Welfare Act.

2002: TCF is forced to shut down as a result of the IDA's efforts. Over 100 chimpanzees immediately resumed their lives in the NIH's chimpanzee lab.

2003: Based on an IDA initiative, the U.S. House Committee on Energy and Commerce investigates the IDA's oversight and management of billions of dollars in taxpayer-funded research grants.

2004: IDA provides information to New Mexico D.A. Scott Rivera, who launches an independent criminal investigation and ultimately criminal charges against Charles River Laboratory.

2005: IDA takes on the University of Wisconsin-Madison, battering down its research programs and raising awareness about the need to end the use of chimpanzees in laboratory research.

2006: The NIH finally stops its funding of TCF. NIH renames the NIH chimpanzee lab and becomes the Animal Welfare Act.

2007: NIH's efforts to end the use of chimpanzees in research fall short.

2008: IDA and NIH end the long-running dispute over the fate of chimpanzees in NIH Labs, bringing an end to a 15-year campaign and ensuring that chimpanzees are no longer used in NIH Labs.

For a complete history of IDA's efforts to end chimpanzee research and the actions you can take to help, please visit www.idaus.org.

In Defense of Animals

Defending the rights, welfare, and habitats of animals since 1983.

IDA fights animal exploitation, cruelty, and abuse worldwide through our grassroots activism, lobbying, legislative advocacy, and hands-on rescue facilities in India, as well as our commitment to research and animal rights organizations around the world.
**Sealing protest & media**

Conventional activist wisdom is that confrontation attacks on an industry, which builds up resistance to a grievance. An ANIMAL PEOPLE analysis of the 2008 seal hunt coverage, however, shows a small yield from ongoing efforts to confront those in power and document the activities of those in the condition. The chief tactic protest since the 1970s.

The New York Times ran an article that the first two weeks of the 2008 sealing season published only one brief article about it, and that since 1981 has published an average of 1.4 articles per year about the hunt. The New York Times total of 39 articles about Atlantic seal hunting and related protest contracts with 31 articles about Japanese whaling publications since the same year.

The 2,064 U.S. newspapers, plus five from Canada, whose archives are searched by the NewLibrary.org project, published an average of just 0.7 articles per year about Atlantic Canadian sealing, half as much as the New York Times.

In 2008, however, rose to the New York Times seven articles, more than four times as much coverage. Searches of Canada.com, including the archives of 14 Canadian daily newspapers and 17 TV channels, but for 2008 only, in cate-

Many seals as the Atlantic harp seal hunt, which is directed from the much larger and Native Canadian ringed seal hunt conducted by the Inuit of the far north. The Atlantic Canadian sealing quota for 2008 was 275,000, up from 270,000 in 2007, the year when the Inuit seal hunt was set aside in favor of the Newfoundland and Labrador hunt.

Several pieces of legislation in the U.K. and the U.S. are intended to halt the horse hair became the target for anti-seal-hunt distressing campaigns in the 1990s, one of which was the House of Commons. The whaling rights were suspended in 1987. In 1995, Barlow has returned to Canada just once since the seal hunt resumed. Nine percent of seal hunt coverage mentioned the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), to which the American Lover’s League who initially sponsored IFAW and now rep-resents the Humane Society of the U.S. (HSUS) has contributed.

Sear’s 2007-2008 seal hunt coverage increased in size of its efforts. In 2008, the Le- gislator reported that during the sealing season, the hunting and withdrawal of the sea- lions are killing was defended by HSUS, which published stories of animals in pain and around the world. 

Sealers are not satisfied with receiving only 1% of what they are paid for their work. The survey shows that many sealers do not want to be employed by the hunting companies. They believe that the hunting companies are not paying enough money to the sealers and that the conditions in the camps are not good. The survey also shows that the sealers are experiencing physical and mental stress during the sealing season.

**Order protecting duck said to save MASTIC, N.Y.—A protective order issued on April 3, 2008 on behalf of a locally well-known duck was believed to be legal. At least two of the residents of the village, 21-year old Christopher Mathews, 21, a neighbor who allegedly shot a duck in the neck with a pellet gun in January, and 15-year old Matthew Pataki said they were not guilty to try to get a court order to keep the duck from being killed. The Court ruled in favor of the first of his age first, and the second was on his 21st birthday. Mathews faces up to two years in prison. He was held on bail of $500.

**About six million U.S. dogs on chains, Dogs Deserve Better count projects**

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ANIMAL PEOPLE, May 2008 - 19

The Longest Struggle: Animal Activism from Phyrgiarius to PETA by Norm Phelps

Available from Lantern Books

www.lanternbooks.com and online booksellers
The opening portion is a succinct history of Winograd who shares the story of working as an animal control officer, the challenges it presents, and the philosophical and ethical considerations of his work. He describes the profession as challenging due to the various pressures and expectations from different stakeholders, including the public, animal welfare organizations, and animal control agencies.

In the next part, Winograd provides examples of his experiences working with animals and situations he encountered while on the job. He uses these anecdotes to illustrate the complexities and difficulties of his work, including the struggle to balance the needs of individual animals with the broader goals of animal welfare and public safety.

In the third section, Winograd reflects on his work and the broader implications of his experiences. He discusses the impact of his work on the animals he encounters and the broader implications for animal welfare. He also considers the ethical and philosophical questions that his work raises and the importance of continuing to engage in meaningful and effective animal control work.

Throughout the text, Winograd uses a combination of anecdotes, personal experiences, and philosophical reflection to present a nuanced and thoughtful exploration of the challenges and responsibilities of animal control work. He offers insights into the complex and often fraught nature of his profession and the broader implications for animal welfare.
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—Costa Rican shock artist Guillerme “Habaco” Vargas may become a real-life Central American counterpart of the Ancient Mariner, whose famous excess and punishment helped an entire society to know how to respond to cruelty toward animals.

More than two million people have signed Internet petitions denouncing Vargas. Thousands have pledged to ensure that he will not escape his past.

“As part of our exhibition in Managua, Nicaragua, in August,” summarized Rod Hughes of Costa Rica News on October 4, 2007, “Vargas allegedly found a dog tied up on a front porch in a poor Nicaragua barrio and brought the corpses, the tailing. He tied the dog, according to fumonic animal lovers, in a corner of the room, where the dog died after a few hours. The exhibition included a legend spelled out in dog food reading: ‘You are what you read. photos, and an income burner with the words ‘intelligent 175-rocks of cocaine. In the background, according to reports, the Sandista national anthem was played before ancient works.

‘According to the artist,’ Hughes continued, ‘his ‘art’ was a tribute to Nativity Canda, a Nicaraguan bargirl killed by two Russianwolves guarding property he had entered at night.’

Hughes’ account was largely translated from the newspaper La Nación, of San José, Costa Rica, where, the artist, added, “The dog died the day after the exhibition, as was confirmed in an interview with Maria Leonardi, editor of the cultural supplement of La Prensa in Nicaragua.”

The severely enraged condition of the dog has been documented in numerous photographs of the exhibition. They show many of them close-up of the dogs, others showing the dog in the background while circles are being painted on the wall.

“We heard about this three days after it happened, and the poor dog had already died,” McKee Project administrator Carlos Ferreiro told ANIMAL PEOPLE.

The McKee Project, the leading dog-and-cat sterilization program in Costa Rica, was one of only two Costa Rican newspapers to report that Vargas was convicted and that his pro-animal organization had been abolished eight years after his conviction in Managua.

“Vargas, 32, said he wanted to test the public’s reaction, and insisted that none of the exhibition visitors intervened to stop the animal’s suffering,” reported Gerard Cohen, Madrid correspondent for the London Observer, after the former exhibition organizer in Costa Rica was acquitted in Spain. “He refused to answer whether the animal had survived the show,” Cohen added.

“Jaumina Bermúdez, director of the Cátedra Gallery, where the Nicaraguan artist exhibited, told ANIMAL PEOPLE after she was closed by the Costa Rican justice, ‘We are forever. Coined Bermúdez. ‘Nativity was united all the time except for the time of the exhibition and lasted, as fed regularly with dog food that Habaco himself brought in.’

Our attempts to discuss the matter with Vargas’ representative were met with silence,” posted the World Society for the Protection of Animals. “When Vargas was invited to the Sixth Central American Biennial to be held in Honduras this year, WSPA met with Empresarios por el Arte, one of the sponsors of the Honduran Biennial.”

The outcome, WSPA announced, was that “the Biennial organizers have agreed not only to make the Honduran dogs part of the Biennial, but also to invite all the Latin-American exhibition officials but also to include new competition rules that prohibit abuse of animals.”

In addition, WSPA said that it and a Nicaraguan member society “are supporting a campaign, led by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the administration of the Nicaraguan Assembly, calling for legislation to protect animals in Nicaragua.”

In Nicaragua a dog and animal protection law is expected, the WSPA case will parallel the influence of The Rise of the Ancient Mariner in a way largely overlooked by literary critics.

“Rise of the Ancient Mariner” was the first edition of The Rise of the Ancient Mariner in 1798, 22 years before Britain had a humane law—but Coleridge was aware of the need for one, and moved in the same circles as some of Britain’s most prominent animal activists. As The Rise of the Ancient Mariner gained popularity, parallels to the efforts of William Wilberforce and “Humanity Dick” Martin to push a humane law became increasingly apparent. Coleridge’s”s Honor” was believed to be the earliest incarnation of the document now called the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare, promoted by WSPA in hopes of getting the United Nations to adopt it as an international convention.

One of Samuel Coleridge’s descendants, Stephen Coleridge (1854-1936) acknowledged The Rise of the Ancient Mariner as an inspiration throughout a long tenure as president of the British National Anti-Vivisection Society.

“The idea of a ‘dog-riots and five attempts to develop relationships between dogs and people’ is the earliest incarnation of the document now called the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare, promoted by WSPA in hopes of getting the United Nations to adopt it as an international convention.”

WSPA executive officer Oscar Arias Sanchez on March 5, 2008 began the hour-long interview by asking a pet-sitting service, based in Managua, to report on the animal protection movement in the country.

UNAMARINES, a 13-year-old llama and six-month-old camel, to be sold at auction to a private collector, were the subject of a recent intervention by a group of animal lovers and activists to prevent the animal from being sold to a private collector.

The animals were taken to the National Park Service, which lobbied against the moratorium from the day it was imposed. They have been sold to have no immediate plans to kill elephants.

“According to the news norms and standards,” explained Fran Bland of Agence France-Presse, “‘conscious consumption’ reduces the number of animals in the wild, protecting them and providing a preference to the controlled population measures.”
There is no better way to remember animals or animal people than with an ANIMAL PEOPLE monthly donation (any amount), with address for acknowledgement, if desired, to P.O. Box 960 Clinton, WA 98236-0960

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22 - ANIMAL PEOPLE, May 2008

DEATH OF FIFTH EIGHT BELLES MARSH THE KENTUCKY DERBY

LOUISVILLE—Eight Belles, a filly trained by Larry Jones and ridden by jockey Gabriel Saez, 20, charged home second in the Kentucky Derby after being un- feltered Big Brown by four and a half lengths, but Jones was too late while “galloping out” around the first turn, and was unhorsed when she fell. Saez, who fell miles from the wire, said through tears, “She could not stand.” trainer Larry Jones told Associated Press racing writer Beth Harris. “Galloping out” is the post-race slowdown of the field. Racetrack stops are stopped gradually to allow it to slow down.

“She didn’t have a front leg to stand on to be splinted and hauled off in the ambu- lance. It was a tragic moment.”

“In my years in racing, I have never seen the end of the race or during the race.”

The injuries to Eight Belles were inevitably connected to the ankle injury at the start of the Preakness that felled and eventually caused the death of 2006 Kentucky Derby win- ner Barbaro. An injury similar to Barbaro’s ended the racing career of a colt named Checkers in an undersized race preliminary to the Kentucky Oaks, the race for elite fillies held the day before the Kentucky Derby.

Jones acknowledged changes would be made to make the sport safer, although he doubts any would have saved his filly. “He did not get the chance to make her min faster. He knew he was second best, that she wasn’t going to catch Big Brown.”

Jones also told Kentucky Oaks jockey winner Prad Pelt.  “PETA, the American SPCA, and the Humane Society of U.S. all took the opportunity to express their concern about filly racing, including abolishing whipping and running on dirty tracks.”

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“They determined to every one a horse a chance to succeed, was “trained by Barbaro’s trainer Larry Jones. The injury occurred during the race.

He joined the Madras Veterinarian College as a lecturer. Kristina said, “and rose to head the department of epidemiology in 1995, Ruo continued to assist the Blue Cross of India and other charitable organizations.

For the Animal Welfare Board, Ruo helped to produce draft rules for fighting, dog breeding, and animal euthanasia, “recently finalised and sent to the Ministry of Environment & Forests for notification.” Kristina said. “He was a great addition, behind the workshop for a rabies-free India held in 2006, and for drawing up the protocols for Animal Birth Control. Rules for temple and captive elephants he formulated were “implemented in 2008.”

The Margosa has a strong tradition in emergency care, and its SPCA chief executive A.G. Babu, asking him to seek an injection from the High Court of Kerala “against the indiscriminate killing of stray dogs [by municipal dogcatchers] all over Kerala.” Babu posted to the Asian Protection Animal Organization. His contribution was granted; Babu said on April 26.

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NEGLECT: The Silent Killer

Tragically, innocent animals, who only seek love and companionship, become the unfortunate victims of human cruelty. Whether it's passive cruelty like neglect or active cruelty like abuse, the horrific reality is still the same.

Pit bulls are probably the most abused and misunderstood of all the dog breeds in this country. Unfortunately, there are still some pit bulls that are bred and raised for dog fighting - a barbaric blood-sport that is popular across the country. These animals are trained to have vicious dog aggression and to literally fight to the death in arenas called pits.

Contrary to popular opinion, however, pit bulls are not the problem; they are merely the result of abusive cruelty and owner irresponsibility. The real problem lies in the mindset of the people who raise them to be vicious.

North Shore Animal League America Faces Animal Cruelty
Recently, North Shore Animal League America rescued Angel, a two-year-old American Pit Bull Terrier mix who had been severely neglected. She weighed only 24 lbs, when she should have weighed 50-60 lbs, and almost all of her hair had fallen out from a severe skin condition. It was clear that Angel had been locked up in a cage and left for dead. If it were not for the collective efforts of many dedicated and determined pet lovers and activists, Angel would have never survived.

Animal Cruelty Is Unacceptable
It is almost impossible to determine an exact number of animal cruelty cases. With so many going unnoticed or unreported, we can only estimate the statistics. It is also impossible to answer the question, “Why do people abuse animals?” There are many reasons why people abuse animals and many variations on the definition of abuse, but one thing is certain: animal cruelty in any form, for any reason, is appalling and unacceptable.

You Can Help Fight Animal Abuse
Please join North Shore Animal League America in taking a stand against the vicious cycle of animal cruelty. By being ever-vigilant about the well-being of animals, seeking the facts on the issues at hand, voicing your beliefs to public officials who can sponsor effective legislation, and providing a loving home for rescued animals that are now up for adoption in a shelter, you can help put a stop to the abuse and suffering of pit bulls and countless other mistreated and misunderstood animals.

By making a tax-deductible donation to North Shore Animal League America, you are ensuring the care and safety of countless dogs, cats, pigeons and birds, and helping to stop the vicious cycle of animal cruelty. Please help us to help them.

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