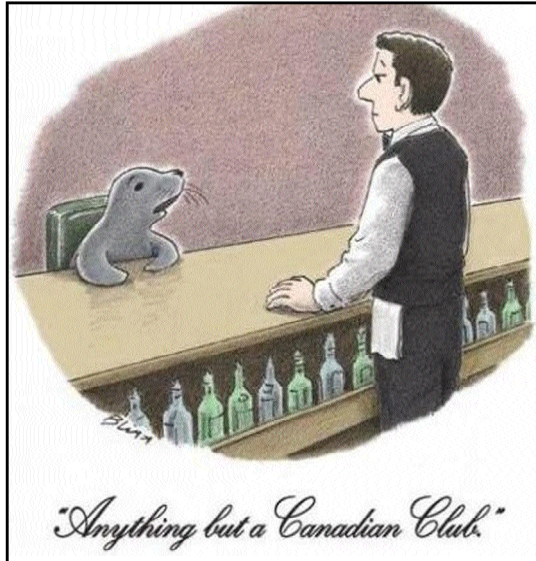


Cartoon keeps seal hunt in the spotlight

TORONTO—Just when Atlantic Canadian sealers imagined it might be safe to go back in the water, because maybe no one was watching with cameras this year, a cartoon seal walked into a bar and attracted media notice from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Vancouver, British Columbia.

"PETA printed clever coasters and distributed them in bars around Toronto," explained *Treehugger* blogger Lloyd Alter. Drawn by New Yorker cartoonist Harry Bliss, the coasters showed a sad-eyed seal telling a bartender, "Anything but a Canadian Club."



PETA cartoon boosted opposition to seal hunt.

Continued Alter, "On the back is a more graphic photo of a seal hunter who has gone clubbing, and a message sending drinkers to anti-sealing site CanadaShame.com."

Said PETA spokesperson Ashley Gonzalez, "Following a few years of online campaigning, which resulted in the Canadian government hiring someone to monitor PETA's social media activities, PETA now aims to reach a broad cross section of people in actual social hotspots. Later this spring, PETA will be bringing the ad campaign to bars and clubs nationwide with postcards and posters placed above urinals."

Added PETA senior vice president Dan Mathews, "With this bar blitz, we're reaching people where they least expect it. We want the happy-hour crowd to be just as outraged as the online community over wasteful government spending on the cruel seal industry."

Picked up Simon Houpt of CTV, the largest privately owned Canadian broadcasting network, "Ten thousand copies of the cartoon were distributed in 20 Toronto bars, with more slated to roll out across the country, until Beam Global Spirits & Wine Inc. of Norfolk, Virginia," the owners of the Canadian Club whiskey brand, located in the same city as PETA headquarters, "insisted PETA put the campaign on the rocks."

Fumed Beam Global Spirits & Wine Inc. (continued on page 7)

Wolves, wild horses, bison & budget cuts

WASHINGTON D.C.—Removed from Endangered Species Act protection by a policy rider, wolves in Montana and Idaho are among the most prominent animal casualties of the Fiscal Year 2011 Continuing Resolution signed into law by U.S. President Barack Obama on April 15, 2011.

Wolves in Michigan and Wisconsin are beneficiaries of Congressional budget-cutting, at least pending further legislation, because the short-term funding act that preceded the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution axed the federal budget for killing "problem" wolves in those states.

The Northern Rockies wolf policy rider, attached to the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution by Montana Senator Jon Tester and Idaho Representative Mike Simpson, requires the removal of wolves from Endangered Species Act protection in Montana, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, and Washington. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has pledged that this will be done by June 15, 2011.

Stripped of protection will be about 1,300 of the 1,650 wolves now inhabiting the Northwest, most of whom are descended from 66 Canadian wolves who were released



Gray wolf. (Kim Bartlett)

in Yellowstone National Park and Idaho in 1995. Montana and Idaho are expected to declare wolf hunting seasons with high quotas as soon as the delisting becomes official.

Wolves in Wyoming remain protected, pending the outcome of a lawsuit by the state against the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service for rejecting the state's wolf management plan. The Wyoming management plan, summarized Cory Hatch of the Jackson Hole *News & Guide*, would categorize wolves as an unwanted predator in about 88% of the state, meaning that wolves "could be killed any time, by any means, and without a license." Wolves would be tolerated only in the parts of Wyoming that are adjacent to Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks. "Wyoming lawmakers managed to insert language into the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution specifying that it would not affect the state's lawsuit," Hatch wrote.

Representative Edward Markey of Massachusetts and Senators Ben Cardin of Maryland and Barbara Boxer of California were among the few members of Congress who spoke in favor of continued protection for wolves.

"The only question remaining," (continued on page 8)

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care About Animals

May 2011
Volume 20, #4

Dutch to get 500 "animal cops" — may ban kosher & halal slaughter

DEN HAAG, The Netherlands—The politics of assembling the present Dutch coalition government are expected to put 100 new "animal cops" on the beat in the Netherlands by the end of 2011, and to eventually increase the Dutch animal police force to 500 officers.

Dutch coalition politics could also lead to the passage of a proposed ban on slaughter without pre-stunning, which within the European Union is done by electroshock for cattle and by carbon dioxide gassing for pigs and poultry. The proposed Dutch law would prohibit kosher and halal slaughter, practiced by Jews and Muslims. Pre-stunning has traditionally been interpreted by most Judaic and Islamic religious authorities—

though some differ—as a violation of the requirements of Mosaic and Islamic religious law that animals be conscious when their throats are swiftly cut with a sharp blade.

Kosher and halal slaughter done strictly to rule also prohibit rough handling of animals, including in transport, and forbid killing animals within sight of other animals, but these requirements are never as zealously enforced as the disputed prohibition of pre-stunning, which in many nations has become a flashpoint for cultural conflict.

Introduced more than two millennia ago to minimize animal suffering, kosher and halal slaughter have been targeted for prohibition in various nations, especially in Europe, since the early 19th century. The animal advocacy goal was at first just to introduce pre-stunning as a requirement for all slaughter. At that time most slaughter in Europe was done by local butchers, who often used bull dogs to hold cattle by their noses as their throats were cut.

Amid the early debate over slaughter methods in Britain, machine tool inventor Lewis Gompertz, who rescued the Royal SPCA of Britain from bankruptcy in 1828, avoided condoning any form of slaughter by practicing veganism. This led to his expulsion from the RSPCA board in 1832 for the alleged offenses of being both a vegan and a Jew.

The introduction of industrial-scale slaughterhouses in the mid-19th century led to the acceptance of pre-stunning in non-kosher and halal slaughter as an efficiency measure which enabled slaughter workers to work faster.

Laws requiring pre-stunning, however, were not introduced to Europe until decades later, amid the anti-Semitic political climate of the 1930s—as European Jewish Council president Moshe Kantor reminded Dutch (continued on page 14)



Dog foraging in Namie, Fukushima Prefecture. (Photo © Kinship Circle, Japan 2011)

Evacuees risk radiation to save pets

TOKYO—The Japanese government on April 21, 2011 introduced penalties of up to 30 days in jail and fines of \$1,000 for people caught infiltrating the 20-kilometer "no-go" zone surrounding the failing Fukushima nuclear reactors.

The penalties came into effect two weeks after the leading Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun* reported that "An increasing number of people from the 20-kilometer evacuation zone are defying authorities to return temporarily to take care of their pets," four weeks after a March 11 earthquake of record magnitude and ensuing tsunami critically damaged the Fukushima nuclear complex. "Volunteers from animal protection groups also have been entering the evacuation zone at pet owners' request for such purposes as feeding the pets," *Yomiuri Shimbun* added.

The exclusion zone is expected to be maintained for at least a year, and may become permanent.

"I understand the nuclear danger and everything, but the animals are just being left to starve to death, basically. I feel personally that the risk is worth taking for what I can achieve," Isabella Gallaon-Aoki of Japan Earthquake Animal Rescue and Support told Kyung Lah and Whitney Hurst of CNN.

Rescue teams fielded by Animal Refuge Kansai had recovered 71 dogs, 15 cats, and a bird from the exclusion zone through April 20, but had begun finding more dead animals than survivors.

"I remember the story of one dog who survived the 1995 Kobe earthquake, with no food, only water to drink, for 40 days," Animal Refuge Kansai founder Elizabeth Oliver e-mailed. "Of course a lot depends on the age and condition of an animal. We are most concerned about the animals who are tied or shut in."

"I can't understand the people who are sitting around in evacuation centres with nothing to do," Oliver fumed on April 15, "like the woman who phoned yesterday, knowing a pet has no food or water, not doing anything to try to save the animal."

Oliver had more patience with a call "from a woman from Futaba, who left her cat in the house with a little food and water, over a month ago. Futaba is right beside the nuclear power station, so we can't ask our staff to go in there."

"When talking to evacuees about why they haven't been back to rescue their pets," Oliver continued, "they answer that (continued on page 6)

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. Postage Paid
ANIMAL PEOPLE, Inc.

ANIMAL PEOPLE
PO Box 960
Clinton, WA 98236-0960
CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

TAKING **ACTION!** FOR ANIMALS

The Nation's Largest Animal Advocacy Conference

July 15–18, 2011 • Washington, D.C.

Network, learn the issues, and gain the
tools needed to impact animals' lives

Workshops • Exhibit hall vendors • Social events
Banquet • Student Summit • Lobby Day on Capitol Hill



THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES

takingactionforanimals.org

Use code "AnimalPeople" for \$25 off full registration

Editorial feature

Getting wise to “invasive species” rhetoric

In the name of eradicating non-native “invasive” species, the Texas House of Representatives on April 4, 2011 voted 137-9 in favor of a bill to allow landowners to sell hunters the chance to shoot feral pigs and coyotes from helicopters.

Feral pigs have only been in Texas for about 300 years, twice as long as ten-gallon Stetson hats and Texas-style cowboy boots, but coyotes have evolved in the vicinity from their *Miacias* ancestors for 12 to 15 million years. Indeed coyotes much resembling those of today had already inhabited Texas for approximately nine million years before the first creature even dimly resembling a Texas legislator evolved knuckle-walking in what is now Kenya and Ethiopia and began to stand upright.

Bill sponsor Sid Miller of Stephenville told Jay Root of Associated Press that he added coyotes to the aerial hit list because “They’ve started encroaching in urban areas,” killing pets and frightening parents of small children.

Wild coyotes, within recorded history, have killed exactly one person in the U.S., in 1981, and one in Canada, in 2009. Since 1979 at least 10 pilots and air gunners have killed themselves in crashes while in hot pursuit of coyotes. Twenty-eight more pilots and air gunners have been injured—and that counts only those who worked for the U.S. government. Thus the odds alone suggest that pet keepers and parents should have far more to fear just from airborne hunters plowing into houses than from coyotes, never mind the bullets.

But Miller merely introduced a way for landowners to make a buck from a practice which already exists. Texas landowners are already allowed to personally shoot alleged invasive species from helicopters. The legal hit list includes red foxes, bobcats, and stray dogs.

Bobcats, as it happens, have evolved in Texas for approximately as long as the glacial alluvial mud which, combined with manure, was baked into adobe to construct the Alamo. Truth is, though, that eradicating “invasive” species is just the current politically correct term for what used to be called “pest control.” Bobcats, hardly numerous, let alone “invasive,” are listed as targets because before the advent of factory farming they were known to hunt barnyard chickens. Bobcats remain on the list today, long after commercially raised chickens ceased to be vulnerable, simply because hunters still like to shoot them.

“That’s not sport. That’s not hunting. That’s not the Texas way!” objected Brownsville representative Eddie Lucio, who opposed the helicopter hunting bill.

But 137 of his colleagues then made it the Texas way.

Shooting feral pigs from helicopters was before the Kansas legislature about two weeks before the Texas legislature took up the issue. “Looks like to me, if shooting these immigrating feral hogs works,” remarked Republican state representative Virgil Peck, “maybe we have found a (solution) to our illegal immigration problem.”

Peck profusely apologized after catching political heat for his comments from Republican leaders who hope to woo Spanish-speaking voters, but his quip was nonetheless indicative of why the “invasive” label has gained the political traction it has in the past decade, even as “pest control” and “predator control” fell from vogue.

Commented anthropologist Hugh Raffles in the April 2, 2011 edition of *The New York Times*, “The anti-immigrant sentiment sweeping the country, from draconian laws in Arizona to armed militias along the Mexican border, has taken many Americans by surprise. It shouldn’t...Non-native animals and plants too are commonly labeled as aliens, even though they also provide significant benefits to their new home.

“While the vanguard of the anti-immigrant crusade is found among the likes of the Minutemen and the Tea Party,” Raffles continued, “the native species movement is led by environmentalists, conservationists and gardeners. Despite cultural and political differences, both [movements] are motivated—in Margaret Thatcher’s infamous phrase—by the fear of being swamped by aliens. But just as America is a nation built by waves of immigrants,” Raffles observed, as author of the award-winning entomological and cultural study *Insectopedia*, “our natural landscape is a shifting mosaic of plant and animal life. Like humans, plants and animals travel, often in ways beyond our knowledge and control. They arrive unannounced, encounter unfamiliar conditions and proceed to remake each other and their surroundings. Designating some as native and others as alien denies this ecological and genetic dynamism. It draws an arbitrary historical line based as much on aesthetics, morality

and politics as on science, a line that creates a mythic time of purity before places were polluted by interlopers. What’s more, many of the species we now think of as natives may not be especially well suited to being here,” Raffles added. “They might be, in an ecological sense, temporary residents, no matter how permanent they seem to us.”

Rebutting E.O. Wilson

While the Texas legislature has been known in recent years to deny the existence of evolution, Raffles studies and teaches it—and offers a counterpoint to E.O. Wilson, the entomologist turned environmental philosopher who has provided the primary rationalizations of our time for exterminating “non-native” species.

Wilson in *The Theory of Island Biogeography* (1967) contributed to the concept of “island ecology,” which uses the interactions of limited numbers of species in isolated habitat as a model and metaphor for ecological change in transitional mainland habitats—where animals and plants are continually challenged by abundant rivals and predators, and have omnipresent opportunity to either migrate or adapt to new habitat niches.

In *Sociobiology: The New Synthesis* (1975) Wilson produced the most influential case for “social Darwinism” since the rise of eugenics in the first half of the 20th century. Unlike any theory that Charles Darwin himself advanced, “Social Darwinism” asserts that the socio-economic status quo exists essentially as an inevitable outcome of evolutionary processes, which better equip the affluent ruling classes for success in life.

Darwin, as American Museum of Natural History paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould pointed out in rebuttal to Wilson, was cognizant that changing circumstance could dramatically change the requirements for evolutionary success, so as to doom the mighty dinosaurs while enabling meek rodents to inherit the earth.

Wilson had already been lecturing about a purported “extinction crisis” for several years before detailing his case for it *The Diversity of Life* (1992). Extrapolating from the “island ecology” theorem, Wilson projected that tens of thousands of never detected and never to be detected insects and microbes nonetheless exist in unique “biological islands” of mainland habitat, and are being lost to habitat destruction at astronomical rates.

Further drawing from actual island examples, Wilson blamed species not native to “biological islands” for much of his projected species loss rate.

In *The Creation* (2009) Wilson proposed that ““Science and religion...should come together to save the creation” of either evolution or God. Between writing his other books Wilson produced four tomes about ants, of which the most influential may be *Success & Dominance in Ecosystems: The Case of the Social Insects* (1990).

Though not a eugenicist, creationist, or climate change denier in the simplistic, fundamentalist sense, Wilson’s work as a whole reinforces the pre-Darwinian notion that all species and human socio-economic strata have a particular and relatively unchanging place in the natural order, and ideally function with each element in that place—like an ant hill. Wilson in essence postulates that the world was a perfect Garden of Eden until humans began moving species around contrary to the natural order.

Critics, feminists especially, have noted that Wilson’s world view appears to reflect his upbringing in then-segregated Birmingham, Alabama, and Washington D.C., and his subsequent success as a tenured member of the faculty at Harvard University, a gender-segregated institution for most of the first half of his career.

Despite the rebuttals by Gould, and those of prominent feminists, who have focused on the future implications of Wilson’s theories for humans rather than his science and the implications for animals, Wilson’s central ideas have become canon among both mainstream conservationists and many political conservatives.

Biodiversity is up in most habitats

But University of New Mexico biology professor James H. Brown, for one, recognized holes in the Wilsonian hypothesis more than 20 years ago. Brown and his former graduate student Dov F. Sax, now an assistant professor at the University of Georgia’s Institute for Ecology, in the April/June 2007 edition of the journal *Conservation* responded to the question, “Do biological invasions decrease biodiversity?” by agreeing that “As the human population grows and spreads, native plants and animals become extinct; humans are introducing species into new areas, both intentionally and unintentionally. And we know,” Brown and Sax added, “that global biodiversity is decreasing as a result of human-assisted invasions. But on a local level, things look quite different.

“At small scales,” Brown and Sax pointed out, “the extinction of native species has typically been more than offset by the colonization of invading species. Already-abundant and widespread species have expanded their ranges, more than compensating in local species richness for the restricted endemic forms that have disappeared. This does not mean that exotic species have not caused extinctions. It simply means that, on average, there is locally fewer than one extinction of a native species for every successful colonization of an alien species. This will come as a surprise to many who believe that biodiversity is decreasing everywhere on earth. But it is true,” Brown and Sax continued, “for continents as well as islands. North America presently has more terrestrial bird and mammal species than when the first Europeans arrived five centuries ago...Out of a total flora of approximately 6,000 vascular plant species, California has more than 1,000 naturalized exotics; yet fewer than 30 natives are known to have become extinct.

“The asymmetry holds even on islands and insular habitats,” Brown and Sax offered, in direct challenge to the “island ecology” model. “Within the last few centuries following European colonization, relatively few insular endemic plant species have become extinct, whereas invading species have approximately doubled the size of island floras—from 2,000 to 4,000 on New Zealand; 1,300 to 2,300 on Hawaii; 221 to 421 on Lord Howe Island, Australia; 50 to 111 on Easter Island; and 44 to 80 on Pitcairn Island.”

Brown and Sax conceded to conventional opinion, however, that, “The net effect is still a loss of global biodiversity. Many of the invading alien species,” Brown and Sax noted, “are common and widely distributed. By contrast, many of the native species that have gone extinct were endemics and have thus been lost forever.”

But, had Brown and Sax referred back to Charles Darwin, they might have been reminded that many of the most unique species and subspecies whom Darwin studied in the Galapagos Islands, who inspired him to write *On The Origin of Species*, are locally adapted variants of common and widely distributed species—among them green iguanas, finches, and penguins. Evolution and adaptation do not stop simply because one species displaces another, or occupies a habitat niche vacated by another species who could not adapt appropriately to changing conditions.

Wrote University of Maryland Institute for Philosophy & Public Policy director Mark Sagoff as part of the same *Conservation* discussion of so-called invasive species, “That nonnative species harm the natural environment is a dictum so often repeated that one may assume it rests on evidence. It does not. Biologists often use pejorative terms such as ‘pollute,’ ‘meltdown,’ ‘harm,’ ‘destroy,’ ‘disrupt,’ and ‘degrade’ when speaking about nonnative species. These words, along with metaphors borrowed from war and from cancer, pack political punch. Insofar as they convey aesthetic, moral, or spiritual judgments, they have a place in political debates and policy discussions.

“What troubles me as a philosopher,” Sagoff explained, “is that these value-laden

(continued on page 4)

SEARCHABLE ARCHIVES: www.animalpeoplenews.org

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

Published by Animal People, Inc.

President & Administrator:

Kim Bartlett – anpeople@whidbey.com

Editor: Merritt Clifton – anmlepl@whidbey.com

Web producer: Patrice Greanville

Newswire monitor: Cathy Young Czapl

P.O. Box 960

Clinton, WA 98236-0960

ISSN 1071-0035. Federal I.D: 14-1752216

Telephone: 360-579-2505. Fax: 360-579-2575.

Web: www.animalpeoplenews.org

Copyright © 2011 for the authors, artists, and photographers.
Reprint inquiries are welcome.

ANIMAL PEOPLE: News for People Who Care About Animals is published nine times annually by Animal People, Inc., a nonprofit, charitable corporation dedicated to exposing the existence of cruelty to animals and to informing and educating the public of the need to prevent and eliminate such cruelty. Donations to Animal People, Inc. are tax-deductible. Financial information on Animal People, Inc. and other charities can be accessed at <www.guidestar.org>

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

Executive subscriptions, mailed 1st class, are \$40.00 per year or \$70/two years.

The ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities, updated midyear, is \$25.

ANIMAL PEOPLE never sells names and addresses of subscribers and donors to other charities or to businesses. Very infrequently we do give other animal welfare organizations permission to use our mailing list on a one-time basis to send information about their programs. If you are an ANIMAL PEOPLE subscriber or donor and do not wish to receive material from other animal charities, you may so indicate by writing to us at the postal address or emailing <anpeople@whidbey.com>.

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

The base rate for display advertising is \$9.50 per square inch of page space. Please inquire about our substantial multiple insertion discounts.

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



Getting wise to “invasive species” rhetoric (from page 3)

terms and their underlying concepts pervade the scientific literature of conservation biology and invasion ecology. These concepts are not defined; generalizations based on them are not tested. Indeed, if you try to prove that invasive species harm natural environments, you'll find yourself in a scientific maze of dead ends and circular logic. Throughout history,” Sagoff continued, “anti-immigration activists have supported their xenophobia with examples of individual immigrants who depend on welfare or commit crimes. Ecologists who seek public funds to exclude or eradicate nonnative species attribute to them the same disreputable qualities that xenophobes have associated with immigrants—for example, uncontrolled fecundity and aggressive behavior.

“The pejorative stereotyping of newcomers may be no more appropriate in the ecological than in the social context,” Sagoff suggested, citing a long list of examples.

The People's Trust

Perhaps the most significant rethink of conventional perspective on non-native species to date was a 17-page report entitled *The state of Britain's mammals: a focus on invasive species*, published in late 2010 by David Macdonald, editor of *The Encyclopedia of Mammals*, and Dawn Burnham, of Oxford University. The report was the ninth in an annual series commissioned by the People's Trust for Endangered Species.

Macdonald and Burnham have long been on record in favor of exterminating non-native species to save endangered native animals—for example, killing mink to keep them from eating water voles and killing ruddy ducks lest they hybridize with white-headed ducks. But they appear to be reconsidering the dogma behind the massacres.

“The greatest devastation a non-native species might wreak on native biodiversity is to cause extinctions,” Macdonald and Burnham began. “Fears of this possibility have been so clamorously repeated in the conservation literature that they have gained folkloric acceptance in everyday life. Non-natives are widely cited as the second greatest global threat of species extinction (following habitat loss), but this claim is exaggerated. The generality is that most invasive species do not cause extinctions, or even devastate native biodiversity, but they do generally change things, often in ways that conservationists perceive as being not for the better, and which are tricky to manage.

“There is an issue here about ‘naturalness,’” wrote Macdonald and Burnham, “touching on a profound question of whether people are part of Nature and, if not, when they stopped being so. The vocabulary of biological invasions blurs the technical and day-to-day usages of similar words (e.g. exotic, imported or alien), and can risk moralistic or jingoistic nuances. Inconsistency and prejudice are rife in media cover-

age of non-native species—as is muddled thinking,” for example “to consider the cost of eradicating a species as part of the evidence that it is economically damaging.”

Macdonald and Burnham avoided direct confrontation with the conservation establishment by suggesting that so long as a non-native species demonstrably harms native biodiversity, “efforts to remove it, or otherwise mitigate its impact, are justified indefinitely.”

However, Macdonald and Burnham acknowledged, “There comes a point where a non-native has been exerting its influence on native biodiversity for so long that a new community has emerged, to which the intruder is integral so that it fulfils a functional role in the ecosystem.”

Then, “removal would no longer rescue or restore the original natural state...At that point the intruder's origins alone no longer justify killing it. Indeed, and importantly,” Macdonald and Burnham continued, “invasive species have fitted in so many places, increasing species diversity, that the notion that natural communities are generally saturated with species seems untenable, and furthermore, there is no evidence that species-rich environments are any more resistant to invasion than species-poor ones.”

Suffering & cost/benefit

Further, Macdonald and Burnham stated, “While conservationists, focusing on populations, generally believe that welfare considerations do not trump all others, the suffering involved in removing a non-native is surely a weighty factor in the cost-benefit analysis.”

Concluded Macdonald and Burnham, “In the context of non-natives, pragmatism might advocate eradication where it is worthwhile [to preserve endangered species] and feasible.” However, they added, “Invoking their alien status as justification for killing, even persecuting, individuals in ways that offer no prospect of limiting” the impact of their species “is as tawdry in the context of non-natives as is inflicting suffering and squandering resources in any other context.”

Thus Macdonald and Burnham in baby steps edged toward the heretical view that biodiversity is best encouraged and defended by treating all sentient species as if their individual lives have moral value.

The idea that species can best be protected by preventing harm to individuals was the perspective of the humane community as long ago as 1883, when a delegation of attendees at the sixth annual conference of the American Humane Association called upon then-U.S. President Chester Arthur to urge him to ask Congress to pass legislation to save the western plains bison, in specific, as well as other species who were being hunted to extinction. This was among the earliest lobbying efforts on behalf of endangered species in U.S. history.

Most of the other arguments against the wholesale

condemnation and extermination of “invasive” species should also sound familiar to readers of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

For example, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in October 2007 explored “How adaptive species became ‘invasive,’” as hunter/conservationist organizations experimented with the language of mass-mailed appeals. After the terms “exotic species” and “alien species” failed to kindle with donors and armchair activists, “invasive species” spread like Eurasian watermilfoil following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and continued to gain momentum throughout the past decade, parallel to rising political concern about immigration from Mexico.

Time to stop the war

Before **ANIMAL PEOPLE** debuted, in mid-1992, the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** team for six years produced the long defunct *Animals' Agenda* magazine. In the March 1991 edition of *Animals' Agenda*, citing James H. Brown, we pointed out that “Except on small islands, where the effects of feral animals and wild exotics are usually ambiguous, introduced species over time tend to help more native species than they harm, by filling ecological niches that have not only been left open by the extirpation of other species, but are also essential to preventing the collapse of whole ecosystems.

“In their zeal to annihilate feral and wild exotic animals,” we argued, “wildlife regulatory agencies often don't give nature credit for finding ways to accommodate new species. Instead the agencies proceed on the assumption that wild habitats are static entities...The present wildlife management paradigm further presumes that new species will not find their own way into ecological niches where they may in fact be needed. It presumes that the ‘natural’ habitats of 500 years ago could (and should) be restored, if only feral and wild exotic animals were exterminated...Finally, it presumes that the activities of human beings are not part of nature.

“The war against the largely imaginary alien menace goes on,” we concluded, “both in the name of ecology and in opposition to ecological principle.”

Twenty years later, growing numbers of conservationists who have a sincere concern for animals, as well as a primary interest in the abstract concept of species, are beginning to question the wisdom of continuing the war. So are some political leaders, seeking ways to cut and balance budgets. The ulterior motives of those who use “invasive species” rhetoric to rationalize sport hunting or predator control have never been more evident.

The time is right for the humane community to exercise leadership—not just on behalf of feral cats, mute swans, wild horses, or other popular species—but on behalf of the confluence of humane consideration for individual animal life with the ecological principle that every individual, of any species, contributes positively to the evolutionary process.

LETTERS

Camel Rescue Centre

Thanks so much for publishing “Camel Rescue Centre in India is world's first,” such an interesting and well researched article. One important point is that the idea for the Camel Rescue Centre originated from Janine Vogler, president of Animaux Secours in Arthaz, France. She has always been particularly concerned about the condition of the camels in Rajasthan, and additionally about the poverty of the camel owners. In 2008 it was Vogler who said that she would find the money if Help In Suffering could buy the land and build the Camel Rescue Centre.

Alongside their animals, the camel drivers labor from dawn to dusk for a very small sum, carrying building materials, grain and other commodities. The Raita, who breed the camels, were traditionally nomadic. Now their lands are being claimed and sold by the government for development of housing, so that grazing opportunities are limited.

The loss of a trained working bull camel can be a total disaster to a family, because they no longer have the ability to earn an income. Whilst it is good in a way that camels are being replaced by vehicles, this also represents a loss of a whole traditional way of life. The Camel Rescue Centre has long been urgently needed, and is now urgently in need of funding, so that a full-time vet can be employed to live at the Centre.

—Christine Townend

Patron, Help In Suffering
Sydney, Australia
<cetownend@yahoo.co.uk>



Editor's note:

Christine Townend was head trustee for Help In Suffering from 1992 to 2007.

NAYCAD
Neuter All Your Cats And Dogs
WWW.TEXAS-NO-KILL.COM
IT'S YOUR FIGHT, YOUR REWARD

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



Good words

I'd just like to say again how much I appreciate your publication. I feel as if I can count on **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to give me informed, intelligent articles. I value your opinions too, since I know you are super knowledgeable about the animal rescue groups and issues. I feel I can trust your views because I know you are big animal lovers. I read everything, but the coverage of cat issues such as neuter/return and high volume sterilization interests me most of all. I appreciate that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was among the first to endorse neuter/return. I also love to read your articles about the politics involving all the rescue groups. It's informative to know what is really going on.

Personally I am a vegan and support animal rights and rescue, so I find it frustrating when groups hate each other and won't work together.

Keep up your investigative articles—they are appreciated!

—Linda Dennis
Sequim, WA
<catspayneuter@msn.com>



Help Patch Heal from Severe Neglect.

The Animal League rescued Patch, a Shih Tzu, who came from a hoarder house, where he had been severely neglected. These hoarder animals usually lack medical care, proper nutrition and are often neglected.

The Animal League placed him in our life-saving Help Me Heal Program, which cares for animals that are injured or ill – animals that may not have survived elsewhere. The neglect Patch suffered caused extensive injuries, including a ruptured Achilles tendon. Patch's injury is in his left hind leg and we suspect that he suffered a severe trauma. Patch is uncomfortable and walks with his hock (the joint in the hind leg) on the ground.

Unfortunately, after thorough examination, Animal League veterinarians concluded that Patch's tendon is irreparable, and he will need to have his leg amputated. This will take months of treatment and recovery time as he will need bed rest, medication, restricted activity, physical therapy and constant monitoring.

Patch is very lucky to be alive. Many shelters would not have been able to give him a second chance.

To help continue the care for Patch and help other animals in our Help Me Heal Program, visit www.AnimalLeague.org/help-me-heal

“North Shore Animal League
America's Help Me Heal Program
Cares for Pets in Need!”

AnimalLeague.org



Lost dog to illegal trap

We have been going up on the Powderface Trail to Canyon Creek, near Elbow Falls, Alberta, for more than four years to run our dogs. Until last year we had two big Alaskan malamutes, Ben and Keesha, and Sarah, an SPCA special, part cocker spaniel and part border collie.

On November 29, 2010 my husband and I took Ben and Sarah for their last run of the year, as the Powderface Trail is closed on December 1 for the winter. We left before noon, putting their coats on, as it was hunting season and we didn't want Ben to be mistaken for a wolf.

Ed has asthma and waited in the truck while I walked with the dogs down the valley to the east of the trail.

The snow was deep, and little Sarah had problems in the snow. Ben ran about 15 yards ahead. I bent down to break snowballs out of Sarah's feet, and when I looked up, Ben was gone. I called and called, and walked farther down the valley, but found no sign of him. At dusk we decided to go home and come back the next morning.

My daughter made some "Lost" posters and I printed out a bunch to take back and post on signboards. We were up at 5:00 a.m. and put up our posters everywhere we could. We also talked to many people. We got back to Canyon Creek at about noon. Near where I last saw Ben, I found his lifeless body in the trees with a wire snare around his neck. I couldn't get it off, so called Ed to help. Ed couldn't get it off either, and ended up cutting the cable so that we could carry him home.

In the same area was another trap, a big wooden box with a large Conibear trap in it and a huge chunk of raw meat. The trap was set about one foot off of the ground. The jaws of this trap were about 12 inches square, with two strong springs. Trappers use a rope or clip to set this type of trap, to avoid being caught themselves.

With great difficulty, Ed and I loaded Ben's 120-pound body into our truck. At the Ranger station on the Elbow side we met conservation officer Bill O'Conner. It took him an hour before he was able to free Ben from the trap.

Bill asked us to take him to where Ben was caught. He walked in and said it was 300 meters off of the trail. He also asked us if we had taken an off-road vehicle in there, as he found fresh tracks. We said no. He left to go back to the Elbow side. We went north toward the Transcanada highway. We soon came upon a truck with an off-road vehicle in the back and fresh snow in the cleats.

A man came out of the trees carrying some tools. We asked if he had been in the Canyon Creek valley. He said yes. He was the trapper. He was eventually charged with hunting out of season.

—Lorna Thomas
Calgary, Alberta
<lornathomas@shaw.ca>



TRIBUTES

In honor of Cesar Chavez.
—Brien Comerford



Ohio keeps deal on veal, but backs off on exotic pets

COLUMBUS—The Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board on April 5, 2011 voted 11-0 in favor of a standard requiring that veal calves be kept in pens in which they have room to turn around. The vote reversed a 6-5 vote on March 2, 2011 which would have allowed veal crating to continue—and would have broken a June 2010 agreement brokered by former Ohio governor Ted Strickland that kept off the November 2010 ballot a proposal advanced by the Humane Society of the U.S. to ban veal crates, sow gestation crates, and battery cages for laying hens.

The Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board had received "approximately 4,700 public comments" protesting the March vote, said Mercy for Animals founder Nathan Runkle. The reversal, Runkle added, came "in front of nearly 300 attendees [at the Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board meeting] proudly wearing t-shirts with a picture of a calf and the message, 'Let Them Turn Around.'"

"The cruel crate-and-tether method of veal production is slated to be phased out by 2017," Runkle continued. "This phase-out was one of eight planks in an agreement between animal protection advocates, former Governor Ted Strickland, and the Ohio agribusiness lobby."

The agreement also called upon the Ohio Livestock Board, the Ohio legislature, and the governor, who is now John Kasich, to ban the installation of new gestation crates on pig farms after Dec. 31, 2010, with use of old gestation

crates to end by 2025. Existing facilities are grandfathered, but must cease use of these crates within 15 years.

Under the agreement, permits are no longer to be issued for building egg barns in which the hens are to be kept in battery cages. Regulations are to be introduced concerning how sick and injured farmed animals may be killed, "including a ban on strangulation," Runkle noted.

Downed cattle are no longer to be transported for slaughter. Felony penalties are to be introduced for cockfighting, legislation is to be passed "cracking down on puppy mills," Runkle said, and Ohio is to "ban the acquisition of dangerous exotic animals as pets, such as primates, bears, lions, tigers, large constricting and venomous snakes, crocodiles and alligators."

Strickland introduced the promised ban on acquiring dangerous exotic animals as pets with a 90-day executive order, issued just as he left office. His successor, John Kasich, "decided to allow the 90-day order to lapse, largely because of concerns about the legal authority for the ban, as well as its enforceability and funding to support it," reported Alan Johnson of the *Columbus Dispatch* on April 5—the same day that the veal calf standard was revised in conformity with the terms Strickland negotiated.

"Ohio Department of Natural Resources officials said that after April 7, they will have no authority to regulate exotic animals," wrote

Johnson. Of the species covered by Strickland's executive order, only species native to Ohio remain regulated, including "bobcats, coyotes, black bears, rattlesnakes and copperhead snakes," Johnson listed. Ohio assistant natural resources director Scott Zody and Ohio Division of Wildlife law enforcement officer Jim Lehman told Johnson that new regulations pertaining to keeping dangerous wildlife would be drafted. "Strickland's executive order would have required owners of such animals to register them with the state by May 1, 2011," said Johnson.

"People are slowly but surely realizing that, in reality, there is no 'Ohio agreement,'" commented Humane Farming Association founder Brad Miller. "If there ever was one, it died on December 31, 2010. That was the date that the agreement itself established as the deadline for a number of things that have not happened, i.e. felony penalty legislation for animal fighting, and legislation regarding puppy mills, in addition to the farm animal-related items HFA is addressing."

"Kasich's trashing of the exotic animal prohibitions is just the latest shoe to drop," Miller charged. "HSUS originally assured supporters that if any one of its agreed-upon reforms did not take place, it would withdraw its support of the Livestock Board and re-launch a ballot measure. Now it's clear that there's no deadline for anything." The livestock industry, Miller said, "is now just working the clock."

The following is the text of HFA's April 5, 2011 statement before the Ohio Livestock Board.



THE
HUMANE
FARMING
ASSOCIATION

Statement of Gail Eisnitz HFA Chief Investigator

There are currently 27 million laying hens locked in battery cages in Ohio. The "Ohio agreement" *allows* the use of battery cages until the end of time.

As if to compensate for this betrayal, the agreement called for a moratorium on out-of-state companies building new cage facilities in Ohio. But even that token gesture is violated under the Board's current standards through the use of carefully-crafted loopholes and definitions.

According to the standards, a so-called "enriched cage" can be exactly the same as a conventional cage, but with the addition of as little as *one* other feature – such an area for scratching or perching. Add just *one* of those features to a conventional battery cage, and, according to the Board's standards, it turns into an "enriched cage" thereby allowing out-of-state companies to build new facilities full of them. Even if the hens are just as tightly packed in those cages.

Then there are the violations of the agreement's so-called 2025 phase out of gestation crates.

The standards as drafted *allow* sows to be locked in gestation crates beyond 2025 "for a period of time that seeks to maximize embryonic welfare and allows for the confirmation of pregnancy." That glaring loophole is a flagrant violation of the agreement and renders the entire gestation crate provision meaningless. The Board itself admitted that this undefined "period of time" that sows will continue to be locked in gestation crates after 2025 is left *entirely up to the producer to determine*.

The Board casually estimated that this will range anywhere from one to two months, but acknowledged that it could be longer. The standards go on to say that gestation crates will still be allowed after 2025 for so-called "special circumstances" including but not limited to "injured, frail, thin, or aggressive swine." If all that sounds familiar, it's because those are all among the *current* industry rationales for keeping sows locked in crates!

The unlimited construction of new battery cage operations, and the continued use of gestation crates beyond 2025, constitute far *worse* violations of the Ohio agreement, and affects *far* greater numbers of animals than the veal standards.

The Board may or may not placate some people by reversing its recent vote regarding veal calves. But I promise that the arbitrary, capricious, and politically-influenced standards being adopted by this Board will be facing increased public awareness and opposition in the weeks and months to come.

THE HUMANE FARMING ASSOCIATION (HFA) • P.O. Box 3577 • SAN RAFAEL, CA 94912 • hfa.org
• CAMPAIGN AGAINST FACTORY FARMING •

Evacuees risk radiation to save pets from exclusion zone

(from page 1)

many of them have no transport. They were bused to the evacuation centres by the authorities. Even if they have a car, they have no petrol. There is no public transport. When they were evacuated, they thought it would only be for a couple of days, so they left their pets with enough food and water for that time. They are constantly told of the dangers of radiation and prevented from going back home. This is of course a real fear, because nobody knows how much radiation is in the air or on the ground.”

The Animal Refuge Kansai team and the animals they rescued were washed to remove radiation and checked with Geiger counters before the animals were taken to the ARK headquarters in Osaka.

Doubling up

“We are doubling up all facilities here at Osaka ARK for more intake,” Oliver said. “We found a possible place for setting up an animal evacuation shelter just inside Fukushima, but it would take around a month to set it up. The same goes for our land in Sasayama. Tokyo ARK too is over-stretched, as they have to take the animals to outside vets for checking and neutering before placing them in foster homes. Therefore the logistics of moving to Fukushima and arranging for staff to go and work there are really not possible. We have therefore decided to divide the facilities here as much as we can. It will mean a lot of extra work for our staff and less space for animals, but without doing this, the animals in Fukushima cannot be rescued.”

Ryan Nakashima of Associated Press described how animal shelter volunteer Etsumi Ogino, 56, of Chiba prefecture, led a successful effort to identify and rescue a pack of shelties whom Associated Press writer Eric Talmadge and photographer Hiro Komae dis-

covered running at large in Minami Soma, near Fukushima, on April 7.

Wrote Talmadge, “Their fur caked with mud, pet dogs trot forlornly in rubble-filled street, foraging for scraps and searching for their people. Luna, a six-year-old beagle mix, is tied to a tree, barking for attention or sleeping in a cardboard box on a dirty cushion, two bowls of frozen water before her. Still she is one of the lucky ones. She has food. Passers-by pet and comfort her. She gets walked twice a day. And her person is alive—he just can’t take her into the shelter he’s staying at because of a no pets rule.”

Talmadge recounted how Tamae Morino kept her Persian-mix cat Lady in her car outside the Fukushima shelter for displaced persons, and how Arahama pet shop owner Ryo Taira took in 80 dogs and cats for people living in shelters.

“The pets, mostly small dogs, spend the nights in crates stacked on top of each other,” Talmadge wrote. “Volunteers and staff take them for walks to a nearby park.”

“Many people are very anxious, having lost their houses and most everything else,” veterinarian Kazumasu Sasaki told Mark Magnier of the *Los Angeles Times*. “One way to take care of anxious people is to take care of their pets.”

Magnier described how teacher Toby Weymiller rescued a dog who had been left tied in Fukushima and a cat who had been left inside a house, and how Ofunato resident Atsuko Oikawa was overjoyed to recover her two miniature dachshunds.

Reports of animal survival and rescue encouraged the nation, even as the human toll of dead and missing rose to more than 27,000.

Yomiuri Shimbun staff writer Toru Asami described how Babu, a usually lazy 12-

year-old shih tzu, suddenly insisted that his person, Tami Akanuma, 83, of Miyako in Iwate prefecture, should take him for a walk—and pulled her up a steep hill, saving her life when the tsunami hit.

The Japanese public broadcasting network NHK broadcast the rescue of a two-year-old mixed breed dog named Ban from floating debris more than three weeks after the tsunami, and later aired the reunion of the dog with her person, who was not identified.

LiveScience staff writer Jennifer Welsh picked up the story of a Sendai resident named Kamata, who lost his Akita named Shane while running to alert his neighbors to the tsunami. Six hours after the tsunami Shane found his way to the same shelter where Kamata found refuge.

Kinship Circle

The Northern Command at Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado flew 235 pets to the U.S., along with 5,200 family members of American military personnel who were living in Japan before the March 11 disaster.

Relatively few outside animal rescuers were able to secure the permissions and transport arrangements needed to fly into Japan and venture north from Tokyo to join the relief effort. The St. Louis-based online alert network Kinship Circle, however, managed to send a team of five, including Cheri Deatsch, Courtney Chandel, Adrienne Usher, Sister Michael Marie, and Ron Presley, a firefighter from Marietta, Ohio.

Presley previously rescued animals in connection with Kinship Circle efforts in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina in 2005, and after the 2010 earthquake in Chile, but he found that the situation in Japan was quite different, he told Kathryn Malone of the *Marietta Daily Journal*. Instead of breaking

into houses to rescue trapped pets, Presley found, “Mostly we’re looking for pets who were able to escape the tsunami—who were able to run free, or their people were killed, or who just had nowhere else to go, and the shelters wouldn’t allow people to bring in their animals, so the animals were left to roam.”

Wrote Malone, “In most cases when Ron Presley and his team find a pet, they take a picture and post signs around the area to alert residents. Then they take the animal to one of the three Japan Earthquake Animal Rescue & Support shelters in their network and keep the animal there,” until reclaimed or adopted.

JEARS will “keep trying to get them adopted,” Presley said. “They’ll keep the animals as long as they can. All three of the organizations [who collaborated to form JEARS] are no-kill, so if the animals have to live out their life in their shelters, then that’s what they’ll do.”

Kinship Circle Animal Disaster Aid also took food to pets whose people were in evacuation shelters. “Up in Rikuzentakta one lady just burst into tears because she hadn’t been able to feed her dog for two weeks,” Presley told Malone. “The people are barely getting any food in the evacuation centers. Some of them are getting a banana and some bread a day. They don’t have much themselves and nowhere to get any food.”

Observed Humane Society of the U.S. president Wayne Pacelle at the March 22, 2011 Genesis Awards gala in Hollywood, “Japan has a terrible animal welfare record,” particularly pertaining to whales and dolphins. But, Pacelle added, noting the concern of many March 11 disaster survivors for their animals, “Amid the catastrophe there’s an opportunity to have a Katrina moment,” when the status of animals takes a quantum leap in public policy recognition.

Japanese nuclear reactor failure imperils hooved animals even more than pets

OSAKA—Difficult as was the plight of dogs and cats in the no-go zone surrounding the Fukushima nuclear reactor complex, it was worse for large animals, who are not easily moved, and in most cases had nowhere to go.

“According to government figures about 3,400 cows, 31,000 pigs and 630,000 chickens were left in the zone, assumed to have died by now,” reported Animal Refuge Kansai founder Elizabeth Oliver. “There were around 370 horses in Minami Sohma,” Oliver continued, “at least 100 of whom died in the disaster. Around 140 horses are missing.”

A small city in Fukushima Prefecture, Minami Sohma is located at the mouth of the Manogawa river. Oliver and other ARK team members made their way there on April 7, looking for dogs and cats who had survived the tsunami.

“Negotiating the tree-strewn road, we came across a barn with horses,” Oliver wrote. Their keeper “was feeding them with hay and grain as best he could, but was limiting rations. These poor creatures were thin, hungry, with wounds all over their legs and bodies, standing in the mud and rubbish left by the tsunami,” Oliver said.

The keeper and his family fled to Niigata, ahead of the tsunami, Oliver learned “but were then prohibited from coming back for two weeks, since it is within the no-go area. So the horses were left without food or water for two whole weeks. When he returned, six horses were dead and the other 37 were very weak. He didn’t know what to do. Nobody wanted to take animals who were possibly irradiated. He said he was depressed at the thought that he would have to kill the remaining horses.

“Behind the barn a bit up the hill,” Oliver continued, “we found five steers, also belonging to him, one of them dead. This one person has to carry water from a distance every day and food for the horses when he can find it. He has no energy left to clear the mud and debris in the barn. We asked

him to hold on and we would try to help. The next day we made contact with two horse rescue organizations.”

Representatives of Intaiba Kyokai, “which runs a foster program for rescued and retired horses, visited the farm on April 9,” Oliver said, relaying information from Amie Nagano of *The Economist*. Intaiba Kyokai “arranged to move the horses to a temporary shelter in Soma, outside the no-go zone,” Oliver learned. “Unfortunately two more horses had died, and two more were too weak to be transported, so they were left with the keeper.

“The area where that farm is was just sand and mud,” Oliver noted, “with not a blade of grass anywhere. In unaffected hilly areas, horses and cows have been let loose to forage, and now that it’s spring, there will be enough grass for them to survive on.”

But the grazing animals are likely to ingest a great many radioactive particles. Harmful as their exposure to external radiation coming directly from the Fukushima reactors may be, the animals’ cumulative exposure to internal radiation may be more harmful over time—though it might also prevent them from being eaten by humans, and could even lead to the establishment of small irradiated feral herds of hooved animals within the no-go zone.

External radiation “is what populations were exposed to when the atomic bombs were detonated over Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945,” explained Australian pediatrician and long-time anti-nuclear activist Helen Caldecott.

“Internal radiation, on the other hand, emanates from radioactive elements which enter the body by inhalation, ingestion, or skin absorption,” Caldecott continued. “Hazardous radionuclides such as iodine-131, caesium 137, and other isotopes currently being released in the sea and air around Fukushima bio-concentrate at each step of various food chains—for example, into algae, crustaceans, small fish, big-

ger fish, then humans; or soil, grass, cow’s meat and milk, then humans. After they enter the body [of any living being], these elements—called internal emitters—migrate to specific organs such as the thyroid, liver, bone, and brain,” Caldecott said, “where they continuously irradiate small numbers of cells with high doses of alpha, beta and/or gamma radiation, and over many years, can induce cancer. Many of the nuclides remain radioactive in the environment for generations.”

Added Juergen Baetz of Associated Press, “For a look at just how long radioactivity can hang around, consider Germany’s wild boars. A quarter century after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Soviet Union carried a cloud of radiation across Europe, these animals are radioactive enough that people are urged not to eat them. And the mushrooms the pigs dine on are not fit for consumption either.

“The German boars roam in forests nearly 950 miles from Chernobyl,” Baetz noted. “Yet, the amount of radioactive cesium-137 within their tissue often registers dozens of times beyond the recommended limit for consumption and thousands of times above normal. Cesium accumulates over time in the soil, which makes boars most susceptible. They snuffle through forest soil with their snouts and feed on the kinds of mushroom that tend to store radioactivity. The problem is so common that now all wild boars bagged by hunters in the affected regions have to be checked for radiation.”

German hunters shoot about 50,000 boars per year. About 1,000 of them are found to be dangerously irradiated.

“In Austria, too, traces of radioactive cesium remain in the soil. Along with boars and mushrooms, deer have been affected—some testing at five times the legal limit,” Baetz wrote. “Even farther away in France, there is still soil contamination,” though levels have dropped enough that French boars and mushrooms are now rarely found to contain unsafe amounts of cesium.

Tsunami damage to Pacific atolls seen as harbinger of climate change

AIR STATION BARBERS POINT, Hawaii —“This is a problem that we expect to have again, not because we’re expecting another tsunami but because of changing climate,” U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologist Elizabeth Flint told Audrey McAvoy of Associated Press.

The March 11, 2011 tsunami that devastated northeastern Japan did relatively little damage to U.S. territory, but “offered a preview of what could happen to low-lying atolls,” McAvoy explained, “as global warming lifts sea levels and causes storms to develop more frequently. Flint said she expects the high water events such as these to eat away at seabird habitats.”

The 60-year-old albatross Wisdom survived and returned to her nesting area on Midway Atoll, Hawaiian & Pacific Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex project leader Barry Stieglitz reported.

Banded as an adult in 1956, Wisdom is the oldest wild bird whose age has been documented in the 90 years that the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and Canadian Wildlife Service have collaborated to

band and study birds.

Wisdom in February 2011 hatched a chick, but the chick was probably among the estimated 110,000 chicks and 2,000 adult albatrosses who did not survive, Stieglitz said.

The tsunami “swept up a week-old Hawaiian monk seal pup and separated her from her mother at a remote atoll northwest of the main Hawaiian islands,” McAvoy wrote, “but a state wildlife worker managed to reunite the pair shortly after.”

Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources biologist Cynthia Vanderlip, field camp supervisor at Kure Atoll, 1,400 miles northwest of Honolulu, heard the pup crying—but the mother, asleep about 150 feet away, did not.

“Vanderlip waited a while, then carried the tiny seal to her mother,” McAvoy recounted.

Only about 1,100 Hawaiian monk seals remain in the wild, a population “dwindling at a rate of about 4% per year,” McAvoy reported, “in part because juvenile seals have been struggling to survive. Scientists believe this is because the youngsters are having a hard time competing

with other species for food,” most notably the human species.

The fishing industry has intensely lobbied for decades against closing monk seal critical habitat to fishing. Apart from fishers competing with monk seals for prey, entanglement in nets—including lost and abandoned nets—is among the major known causes of monk seal mortality. Swallowing hooks and other fishing gear is also a known cause of monk seal deaths, believed to occur mainly when seals eat fish who have been hooked but escaped being reeled in.

Other effects of the March 11 tsunami in Hawaii included three instances of sea turtles turning up far inland in the Kanaha Beach Park area, and several wholehole reef fish who were discovered “swimming in a pond at a Kahului parking lot,” reported *Maui News* staff writer Melissa Tanji. The turtles and fish were all returned to the ocean, Tanji wrote.

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

DO THE
CHAINED DOGS
BREAK YOUR HEART?



This husky spent her entire life on the end of a chain, but finally her caretaker gave her up to DDB. Now she will know a soft bed and a kind word.

DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT TODAY!

Dogs Deserve Better

www.dogsdeservebetter.org
P.O. Box 23, Tipton, PA 16684

Cartoon keeps seal hunt in the spotlight on the eve of Canadian election (from page 1)

Wine Inc. senior vice president and general counsel Kenton Rose, “PETA’s malicious publication has caused degradation of Canadian Club’s corporate image and the advertisement has and will damage the Canadian Club brand and trademark.

“For the record,” Rose added, “Jim Beam and Canadian Club take no position on PETA’s position with respect to the Canadian government’s policy regarding the treatment of seals; our interest is solely protection of our important intellectual property rights.”

That reinvigorated media notice across Canada, and around the world. The government-controlled Canadian Broadcasting Corporation rarely airs critical commentary about the Atlantic Canada seal hunt, but remarks by entertainer George Stroumboulopoulos on the CBC show *George Stroumboulopoulos Tonight* sparked intensive denunciation of the hunt on the program web site.

More than 6.5 million web sites and Facebook pages amplified notice of the Bliss cartoon within less than three weeks.

PETA general counsel and senior vice-president of corporate affairs Jeffrey Kerr responded to Rose that the cartoon coasters meet the legal test of fair use of trademarked and copyrighted material, which in the U.S. includes incidental use in the contexts of parody, commentary, news reportage, and academic discourse.

“There are several factors to that test,” Kerr explained. “The first is, quite clearly, this is a joke. It’s a cartoon of a seal ordering a drink at a bar. It’s obviously a play on the words ‘Canadian club,’ which unfortunately is the implement used to slaughter the seals. It’s clearly not talking about the drink.

“It was not a happy hour when PETA received your letter,” Kerr continued, claiming PETA’s “intentions were entirely top shelf,” and adding that in view of the bloodshed soon to follow in Atlantic Canada, “it’s hard not to want a stiff drink.”

But Kerr told Rose that no further use would be made of the Bliss cartoon,

because “it’s never our intention to anger somebody who’s not an animal exploiter.”

“Unfortunately for PETA,” wrote Neil Melliship of the Vancouver trademark law firm Clark Wilson LLP, “fair use is a U.S. doctrine that doesn’t apply in Canada in the context of either copyright or trademarks.”

By then, however, Beam Global Spirits & Wine Inc. was no longer commenting on the matter, and may have just wanted the whole controversy to disappear.

The cost of sealing

Said PETA spokesperson Gonzalez, “World leaders—including Barack Obama, Vladimir Putin, and His Holiness the Dalai Lama—have spoken out against the [seal] massacre, yet the government of Prime Minister Stephen Harper still spends \$7 million each year to prop up this dying event.”

Gonzalez’ estimate of the cost of the Atlantic Canada seal hunt to Canadian taxpayers came from a 2010 study by Guelph University professor John Livernois. It was probably low.

“According to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans’ own data,” said an April 6, 2011 press release from the International Fund for Animal Welfare, “the landed value of the commercial seal hunt was only \$1.3 million in 2010, with exports valued at a mere \$2.1 million. Yet taxpayers will spend an estimated \$10 million to challenge the European Union ban on seal products at the World Trade Organization, an estimated \$1 million is spent each year on attempts to monitor the commercial hunt, and hundreds of thousands are spent annually to develop seal products and promote them overseas.”

While backing the seal hunt, the Harper government has proposed cuts of \$31.9 million to the budget of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and \$84.7 million to the Department of Fisheries & Oceans, whose activities reputedly create more jobs in Atlantic Canada than in all the rest of the nation combined.

The Liberal Party held six of the seven Newfoundland seats in the most recent Parliament, and has always supported the seal hunt, but Liberal Member of Parliament Hedy Fry, of central Vancouver, on March 16, 2011 challenged the longstanding party line of all three major Canadian national parties in an e-mail headlined “Re: Harp Seal Action Month in Nanaimo BC,” addressed to an unidentified recipient.

“I agree that the commercial seal hunt is unnecessary,” said Fry. “I also agree that it is pointless to kill animals for pelts that are used for luxury clothing when artificial products can be used instead...The food-based and traditional seal hunt should be maintained for Inuit, First Nations, and Atlantic Canadians,” Fry declared. “However, it is time to take the necessary steps to end the commercial seal hunt.

“I have written to the Minister of Fisheries [Gail Shea], asking her to take whatever measures [are] necessary to end the current commercial seal hunt,” Fry said. “I am also discussing this matter with my colleagues in the Liberal caucus to build support for taking steps to end the hunt.”

Wrote *Vancouver Sun* national affairs columnist Barbara Yaffe, “My vote on this one goes to Fry.”

But the Fry e-mail brought vehement denunciation from leaders of all three national parties, heading into a national election that is expected to be held on May 2, 2011, after the Stephen Harper government lost a “no confidence” vote on March 25, 156-145.

The only Canadian party that has ever formed a Parliamentary majority without substantial support from Atlantic Canada was the Progressive Conservative Party, under former prime minister Brian Mulroney—who suspended the seal hunt in 1984. The suspension was lifted in 1995, a year after Mulroney left office.

The Progressive Conservative Party merged with Harper’s Reform Party in 2003 to form the present Conservative Party. The last

national secretary of the Progressive Conservative Party was Dominique Bellemare, a World Society for the Protection of Animals board member since 1992, and a former WSPA board president. A policy adviser to the Canadian Ministry for External Affairs in 1990-1991, Bellemare appears to have never spoken on the record in opposition to either the Atlantic Canada seal hunt or the fur industry, and has said little on the record about any animal issue. Bellemare has three times run unsuccessfully for Parliament as a Progressive Conservative and a Conservative in the Beauharnois-Salaberry riding, south of Montreal, but is not a candidate in 2011.

Polls indicate that the Conservatives will win the most seats in the 2011 election, after winning 143 seats in 2008, but opposition parties won 160 seats in 2008 and could make enough gains in 2011 to replace the Harper government with a center/left coalition.

High quotas

Only 69,000 seals were killed during the 2010 Atlantic Canada seal hunt, as the 2009 European Union ban on importing seal pelts and products took effect with the support of 27 nations. The average price paid for a seal pelt has fallen from a high of \$97 in 2006 to just \$21 in April 2011. However, Canadian Fisheries Minister Gail Shea on March 25, 2011—the same day that the government she represents lost the no confidence vote—approved record high quotas of 400,000 harp seals, 60,000 gray seals, and 8,200 hooded seals. The Canadian Department of Fisheries & Oceans contends that there are now more than nine million seals in Atlantic Canadian waters, despite two successive years of poor ice conditions which have resulted in high pup mortality even before the hunts have begun.

Only 1,200 seals were killed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence phase of the seal hunt in 2011, of a regional quota of 105,000, the DFO said. The Newfoundland/Labrador Front phase of the seal hunt started on April 11. Participation was reportedly low

Throwing ships aground, tsunami left Japanese coastal whaling high & dry

AYUKAWAHAMA—“There was Sea Shepherd, and now this,” retired whaler Shinobu Ankai told Martin Fackler and Makiko Inoue of *The New York Times*. “Whaling is finished,” Ankai assessed.

“This could be the final blow to whaling here,” agreed fellow retired whaler Makoto Takeda.

“Whaling is impossible. Reviving it may take 20 to 30 years,” former whaling vessel stoker Yoshiya Endo told *Japan Times* earlier.

Believed to have been seeking a face-saving way to end costly subsidies for the whaling industry, the Japanese government may allow the March 11, 2011 tsunami to terminate whaling by simply not making a priority of rebuilding damaged port facilities and refloating coastal whaling vessels.

The Japanese “research whaling” fleet, already diminished by budget cuts from seven ships in 2009-2010 to just four in 2010-2011, was en route back to port in the Miyagi area when the March 11, 2011 tsunami hit, after ending the Antarctic “research” whaling season early because of Sea Shepherd Conservation Society pursuit.

The flagship, the factory ship *Nisshin Maru*, was on March 21 pressed into service delivering disaster relief to north-

eastern Japan.

But most Japanese whaling is done within Japanese territorial waters. The coastal whaling industry did not weather the tsunami well.

“One of four communities in Japan that have continued to hunt and eat whales in defiance of international opposition, Ayukawahama was already down to a single operating company, Ayukawa Whaling,” wrote Shingo Ito of Agence France-Presse. “The March 11 tsunami took most of Ayukawahama with it, destroying 80% of the houses and leaving 400 of its 1,400 residents unaccounted for. The wave shattered Ayukawa Whaling’s storage facility and carried its fleet of three whaling ships hundreds of meters inland, where they lie grounded and impotent.”

All 28 employees of Ayukawa Whaling survived, but were laid off when the company was unable to get the whaling vessels back into the water in time to hunt minke whales during the April 2011 coastal whaling season.

“At the offices of Ayukawa Whaling,” wrote Fackler of *The New York Times*, “a beached fishing boat and crumpled fire truck lay on the raised platform where whales were hoisted ashore to be butchered. The company’s three

boats, which had been sucked out to sea, washed up miles down the coast with remarkably little damage,” Fackler said, but Ayukawa Whaling chair Minoru Ito told Fackler that the company could not afford to refloat the vessels without government help.

Ito hoped to have the fleet back in the water in time to participate in the fall whaling season off the northern island of Hokkaido. Unknown, however, is whether the Japanese government will consider enabling the dying industry to continue to be a post-tsunami priority.

An indication of evolving public attitudes came meanwhile from Sendai. Despite the long history of whales, dolphins, and porpoises having been eaten in Japan, despite the Sendai region being the hub of the Japanese whaling industry, and despite a severe post-tsunami food shortage, there was no reported consideration of eating a three-foot baby finless porpoise who was discovered in a rice paddy on March 22, more than a mile from shore.

Instead, the people who found the porpoise called Takashi Wegatsuma, whose Dogwood pet shop in Sendai had become an ad hoc shelter for the pets of displaced people. Wegatsuma returned the porpoise to the sea.

BAWA achieves Bali rabies turnaround

UBUD, Bali, Indonesia—Vaccinating 210,000 dogs in the six months ending on March 31, 2011, the Bali Animal Welfare Association achieved a 48% reduction in human rabies deaths and a 45% decrease in dog rabies cases. This was the fastest containment of a rabies outbreak in the history of Indonesia, achieved even as a 13-year-old outbreak continues in Flores, where officials have fought rabies mainly by culling dogs.

During the six-month vaccination sweep, BAWA established by counting dogs from house to house in every village that the Bali dog population is “just over 300,000 dogs, about 1 dog to 12.5 people,” BAWA founder Janice Girardi told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**—exactly the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** estimate produced in late 2008 when the rabies outbreak was first recognized. Government estimates were half again to twice as high.

A Flores cab driver, his girlfriend, and their unvaccinated dog moved to the Ungasan peninsula in southern Bali in approximately May 2008. Infected in Flores, the dog first displayed rabid symptoms in late June 2008. Three people were fatally bitten, including the cab driver, before the outbreak was detected, four months after the dog died.

As rabies occurred only on the Ungasan peninsula until early 2009, the outbreak could have been isolated and eradicated almost immediately through intensive vaccination. Instead Bali authorities for more than a year practiced only selective vac-

cination, culled as many as 150,000 dogs, and until mid-2009 actually prohibited vaccinating dogs outside of areas with active rabies cases. More than 150 human rabies deaths followed.

For more than a year BAWA showed the value of vaccinating dogs instead of culling by keeping rabies out of the densely populated Gianyar regency, before getting the okay to try to vaccinate at least 70% of the dogs in all eight Bali regencies.

“The first round of mass vaccinations was funded by the World Society for the Protection of Animals, the Australian government, and the International Fund for Animal Welfare,” said an April 5, 2011 WSPA news release “The program is also supported by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization.

Despite the success of the program, Girardi told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** she was not optimistic that BAWA would be allowed to continue. “Everyone agrees that we must re-run a program, boost the dogs, and target all new puppies and pups that Balinese have brought in after their dogs were killed,” Girardi said. “So far half the regencies want our help and won’t go back to culling. Others want our help, but also want all dogs chained, caged, or killed, in which case we won’t help. From recent meetings it seems like they do not want BAWA to continue vaccinating. I only hope they continue with a robust vaccination program under FAO coordination,” Girardi finished.

Politics is the art of the possible.



THE LEAGUE
OF
HUMANE VOTERS®

*Isn't it about time the animals
got what was possible?*

League of Humane Voters

Start a chapter in your state today.

www.lohv.org

(845) 228-8652

Wolves, wild horses, bison & federal budget cuts (from page 1)

said Bozeman *Chronicle* staff writer Daniel Person, “is how many animals the states will allow hunters to take.”

Recalled Friends of Animals president Priscilla Feral, “In March 2009, Interior Secretary Ken Salazar activated a Bush administration plan to delist wolves in the Northern Rockies from the Endangered Species Act. Five hundred wolves were shot that year in Idaho and Montana by hunters and federal agents.”

Responding to a lawsuit brought by 13 environmental groups and the Humane Society of the U.S., federal District Judge Molloy returned wolves throughout the region to the endangered species list in August 2010. The Simpson and Tester budget rider undid Molloy’s verdict and was admittedly written to try to keep Molloy from having any further opportunity to rule on the status of wolves.

“Wolves were in a particularly weak position at this point,” said Feral, “as several environmental groups had just attempted to cut a settlement deal to remove ESA protections from wolves,” in advance of the Congressional intervention.

“Molloy refused to accept that settlement,” Feral continued, “on two main grounds. First, Malloy had already ruled that the 2009 delisting was legally flawed, and declined to go back on that ruling. Second, the settlement wouldn’t satisfy all the parties, especially the four environmental groups that rightly wanted to keep their original court victory.”

“While the case awaited review before the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals,” the other 10 members of the coalition that filed the case against the 2009 delisting “negotiated a settlement with the federal government,” Feral explained. “The deal would have let Montana and Idaho manage their wolves while FWS reworked its delisting rules and implemented better scientific monitoring of the wolf population.”

“Immediately after Judge Molloy’s ruling against the delisting scheme, Senator Tester started talking about delisting wolves as part of his political campaign. Tester, a cattle rancher, is battling Representative Denny Rehberg in the 2012 election, and apparently thinks the biggest wolf-hater will garner the most votes,” Feral charged.

Idaho Governor Butch Otter in October 2010 ordered the Idaho Fish & Game Department to quit responding to reports of illegal wolf killing. On April 19, 2011 Otter signed legislation which directs him to issue an executive order declaring a statewide wolf “disaster emergency.”

“We have about 700 wolves in Idaho right now—almost 20% less than last year,” responded Defenders of Wildlife regional representative Suzanne Stone, “so population growth appears to be leveling off. And not a single person has been injured by a wolf in Idaho since the species was restored.”

ESA listing process

The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution was only the second time Congress overrode Endangered Species Act requirements in the 37 years that the law has been in effect. The first Congressional override, in 1979, permitted completion of the Tellico Dam in Tennessee, which was expected to bring about the extinction of a tiny fish called the snail darter. The snail darter, discovered when the dam was nearly built, recovered instead of disappearing, and was eventually removed from the federal Endangered Species list.

“The president could have used some political capital to influence this,” on behalf of the Yellowstone region wolves,



Yellowstone National Park bison forages in deep snow. (Stephany Seay, Buffalo Field Campaign)

Hunters seek to exempt lead ammunition & tackle from environmental safety regulation

WASHINGTON D.C.—Congressional Sportsmen’s Caucus co-chairs Senators Jon Tester and John Thune and Representatives Jeff Miller and Mike Ross, along with 40 co-sponsors, in mid-April 2011 introduced legislation to exempt lead-based ammunition and fishing tackle from regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The bills were presented only days after two new studies by researchers at the University of California in Davis confirmed the detrimental effects of ingested lead shot on wildlife. Associate professor of veterinary medicine Christine Johnson and epidemiology doctoral student Terra Kelly, DVM, found that lead levels increase in the blood of scavenging turkey vultures during deer hunts and in areas where wild pigs are hunted. Johnson and Kelly also found that a 2008 ban on lead ammunition ban within the range of endangered California condors reduced blood lead levels in golden eagles and turkey vultures within just one year.

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service on February 8, 2011 ordered that lead ammunition may no longer be used to hunt crows, grackles, blackbirds

“and he didn’t,” Vermont Law School professor of environmental law Patrick Parenteau told Matthew Brown of Associated Press. “The message to the environmental community,” Parenteau said, “is don’t count on the administration to be there” for endangered species.

Assessed Brown, “The next potential blow to the law already is looming. A 2012 budget request from the Department of Interior would impose a sharp spending cap on a program that allows citizens to petition for species to be listed as endangered. Those petitions were used for the majority of the species added to the list over the last four decades.”

The Obama administration has so far listed 59 species as endangered. The George W. Bush administration listed 64 species in eight years, after the Bill Clinton administration listed an average of 65 species per year.

USDA Wildlife Services cut

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources was notified on April 11, 2011 that USDA Wildlife Services no longer has funding to kill wolves who attack or threaten farm animals and pets. “Only authorized federal trappers are allowed to trap or kill the wolves, who otherwise are protected by the federal Endangered Species Act,” explained Doug Smith of the Minneapolis *Star Tribune*.

USDA’s Wildlife Services dispatched 192 wolves in Minnesota in 2010, responding to reported wolf killings of “about 100 cows and sheep and 15 dogs,” Smith wrote. “Twenty animals were injured [by wolves], including eight dogs. Funding for the \$727,000 program, which also pays for wolf depredation efforts in Wisconsin and Michigan, was cut on March 18 in a continuing resolution passed by Congress to fund the government through April 8.

USDA Wildlife Services district supervisor John Hart ordered his staff to “keep investigating wolf complaints and killing problem wolves while alternative sources of money are sought,” reported Sam Cook of the *Duluth News Tribune*.

About 3,200 wolves now inhabit Minnesota, with about 700 each in Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service will soon try for the fourth time in eight years “to remove Endangered Species Act protections from gray wolves in the western Great Lakes region,” predicted Associated Press environmental writer John Flesher. But the Fish & Wildlife Service has less money now for producing the required studies and fighting court cases to either protect or delist endangered and threatened species. The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution cut \$140.6 million, about 9%, from the Fish & Wildlife Service operating budget.

Wild horse captures funded

Wild horse advocates were hopeful that a 1.5% cut to the Bureau of Land Management budget would halt wild horse roundups. After the U.S. House of Representatives voted in February 2011 to cut \$2 million from the BLM budget, the BLM announced that fewer horses would be impounded during the balance of the fiscal year.

However, the Senate Appropriations Committee stipulated in announcing passage of the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, “The amount of funding provided will allow the Bureau to fully meet its funding needs for the Wild Horse and Burro program.”

The full cost of capturing wild horses and keeping as many corralled as remain on the range currently is about \$64 million per year, three times as much as in 2001. Seeking a less expensive way to hold horses who are removed from BLM land, the BLM on March 29, 2011 announced that it “is seeking proposals for establishing ‘eco-sanctuaries’ for wild horses,” reported Mead Gruver of Associated Press.

“The BLM said it would provide up to \$40 million over five years to establish the sanctuaries,” Gruver continued. “Half of the grant money would be available for sanctuaries located on private and public land within established wild horse herd areas, which are located in 10 Western states. The other \$20 million would fund sanctuaries on private land that could be located in any part of the U.S. Minimum requirements for a sanctuary,” Gruver said, “include keeping at least 200 horses in good condition—thin enough to

be able to feel their ribs, not so thin that the animals look bony. Also, horse sanctuaries would need to be open to the public in a way not disruptive to the horses.”

Philanthropist Madeleine Pickens has for two years sought to establish a wild horse sanctuary in rural Nevada which would appear to meet the BLM requirements, but has run into intense political opposition.

“With all the financial trouble Nevada is in,” editorialized Stephen Jackson of KLAS-TV in Las Vegas, “you might think state lawmakers would welcome a project that will bring millions of dollars to the state and attract tourists from around the world. But a panel in the Nevada State Senate has turned thumbs down to a planned wild horse sanctuary without even hearing from the investors who are backing it.

“Pickens put her money where her mouth is,” Jackson noted. “She ponied up \$6 million to purchase two ranches and is spending plenty to build her dream project.”

But the Nevada state senate natural resources committee rejected Pickens’ project, which is vehemently opposed by the longest serving committee member, Senator Dean Rhoads of Elko. “Rhoads, a lifelong cattle rancher, leases tens of thousands of acres of public land for his cows,” noted Jackson.

The Nevada state senate natural resources committee does not actually have the authority to prevent Pickens from creating her sanctuary, but does have the influence to make opening the sanctuary difficult.

Where the buffalo roam

The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution cut \$127.2 million, about 5%, from the National Park Service budget.

Depending on how the National Park Service cuts are allocated, less money may be available for hazing bison back into Yellowstone National Park after they wander into Montana—which may or may not be good news for the bison, depending on how Montana state agencies respond.

Current Montana Governor Brian Schweitzer, though eager to open a wolf hunting season, has so far been more tolerant of bison than generations of gubernatorial predecessors, who shared ranchers’ fears that Yellowstone bison might transmit the bacterial disease brucellosis to domestic cattle. This has never actually happened, but domestic cattle are believed to have introduced brucellosis to the bison at some point more than 50 years ago. Currently about 40% of the Yellowstone bison herd test positive for having had exposure to brucellosis.

The Schweitzer administration in early April 2011 agreed to allow Yellowstone bison to access and graze on 75,000 acres in the Gardiner Basin of southern Montana, south of Yankee Jim Canyon. Bison who migrate on toward Paradise Valley will be shot, as have been about 3,800 bison during the past 20 years who merely left Yellowstone. The newly opened habitat, however, may give the bison adequate winter forage, without need to push further.

“While this is certainly a positive step, it is not a perfect solution,” wrote Stephany Seay of Buffalo Field Campaign. Bison “will only be allowed upon these critical lands from January 1 through May 1. Outside this four-month window,” Seay objected, bison “will be aggressively hazed back into Yellowstone. National Forest lands within this zone of tolerance will be open to hunting, and the number of hunting tags will be greatly increased.

“While things are certainly moving in a more positive direction,” Seay added, about 660 bison have been corralled after trying to leave Yellowstone this past winter, “and their fate remains uncertain.” Bison who left Yellowstone were to have been trucked to slaughter, but Governor Schweitzer issued an executive order prohibiting trucking bison through Montana, due to expire on May 15.

“Yellowstone officials are currently stating that they intend to release [the bison] later in the spring,” said Seay, “but slaughter is still a possibility, and calving season is barely two weeks away.” —Merritt Clifton

"I'm an alley cat ally."

Hundreds of thousands of Americans provide care for stray and feral cats and advocate on their behalf. Learn more at www.alleycat.org.

Alley Cat Allies



**DIRECT MAIL
SYSTEMS, INC.**
DIRECT RESPONSE MARKETING

- Passion for Animal Protection
- 25 Years of Direct Mail Fundraising Experience
- Commitment to *The Association of Fundraising Professionals' Code of Ethics*

Passion, Experience, Ethics

A Successful Combination!

Marketing Plans • Copywriting and Design • List Management • Data Processing • Personalization • Printing • Lettershop • Analysis

Let us help you make the world a better place for the animals. Contact Paul Seigel at 727-573-1985 (ext 133) or visit us online at www.dmsmails.com

Ecuador proposed ban on blood sports is narrowed

QUITO—Ecuadorans may vote to ban Spanish-style bullfighting on May 7, 2011, as part of a 10-point set of constitutional amendments proposed by President Rafael Correa, but the measure before them appears to be narrower than the total ban on blood sports that Correa promised before the ballot language was finalized.

"The question concerns spectacles in which the goal is to kill the animal. Cockfights are not affected by this problem and will be allowed," Correa told Radio Huancavilca in Guayaquil. But Correa muddled the matter in statements to the government news agency Andes. "Cockfights are not banned," he told Andes, "but killing the rooster in a fight is—which I am told frequently happens. I did not know," he said.

Also appearing to wobble on bullfighting, Correa "has tried to appease aficionados by saying they are welcome to have bullfights if the animal is not killed," reported Jim Wyss of the *Miami Herald* on April 1. This would allow Portuguese-style bullfighting, in which the bull is tormented but is killed after the fight, outside the ring.


The other nine amendments sought by Correa would give his office more control over the judiciary, form a commission to regulate media content, and prohibit financial institutions and media conglomerates from investing in other industries.

Correa is believed to have included the amendment on blood sports to help attract voters to the polls. Introduced to Ecuador by Spanish conquistadors in 1536, bullfighting and cockfighting remain mostly pursuits of the relatively affluent Spanish-speaking minority, but are shunned by the Andean majority as contrary to the teachings of the nature goddess Pachamama, and as symbols of ethnic repression. The principle of respect for Pachamama was added to the Ecuadoran constitution by referendum in 2008.

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

**ANIMAL
PEOPLE
P.O. Box 960
Clinton, WA
98236**

(Donations are tax-deductible)



Proposed compromise on Missouri puppy mill bill pleases few

JEFFERSON CITY—For 24 hours Missouri Governor Jay Nixon and Humane Society of Missouri president Kathryn W. Warnick thought they had brokered a deal to preserve key provisions of the Puppy Mill Cruelty Prevention Act, an initiative approved by Missouri voters in November 2020, but dismantled by the state legislature on April 13, 2011.

Overwhelmingly supported by urban voters, the Puppy Mill Cruelty Prevention Act did not win approval in rural districts, whose representatives hold the majority of seats in both the Missouri House and Senate.

Announced Warnick on April 19, "The

most important of our dog care priorities that will be restored include an annual veterinary examination of each dog. Dogs with a serious illness or injury receive prompt treatment by a veterinarian. By January 1, 2012 each dog will have twice the space currently required and a solid surface on which to lie down. By January 1, 2016 each dog will have three times the space currently required; constant and unfettered access to an outdoor exercise run; and no wire strand flooring."

In addition, Warnick said, the compromise package included a guarantee that each dog will have "access to nutritious food at least twice a day, and continuous access to clean, unfrozen

water generally free of contaminants. Concurrent with this agreement," Warnick said, "is a proposed provision for funding additional inspectors and veterinarians to help ensure the humane treatment of dogs in commercial breeding operations. This agreement will be submitted to the Missouri General Assembly for what we hope will be quick passage."

The proposed funding provision would add \$1.1 million to the Missouri Department of Agriculture budget, to hire 10 more staff to enforce regulation of dog-breeding. The allocation was incorporated into the bill passed on April 13

(continued on page 10)

Animals Need Primarily Primates

Since our founding three decades ago, San Antonio's Primarily Primates has provided animals a way out of institutionalized lives and deaths.

Today, Primarily Primates has a renovated infrastructure, beautifully expanded living and sleeping spaces for primates and birds, and on-site veterinary care. We are devoted to assuring the most comfortable and stimulating environments for our 400 animals and birds. Here at Primarily Primates, close to 60 chimpanzees have a space where their dignity matters. So do members of 32 species of other primates, including squirrel monkeys, spider monkeys, capuchins, langurs, lemurs, macaques, marmosets, tamarins, baboons—and gibbons too!

Without private sanctuaries to offer security for animals formerly owned as pets, as unwilling actors, or testing specimens, they remain trapped for life. While we work, through our advocacy, for the day that ownership is a thing of the past, please invest in Primarily Primates, and ensure the safety and care for those who need you now.



Neytiri, a Spider monkey at Primarily Primates:
Photo by Jane Seymour



One Lemur at Primarily Primates: Photo by Jane Seymour

☐ **Yes! I want to help.**
Enclosed is my donation of \$ _____

☐ Check or money order payable to Primarily Primates enclosed
Charge my ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

ACCOUNT NUMBER _____ EXP. DATE _____

SIGNATURE _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY / STATE / PROVINCE / POSTAL CODE _____ AP

Primarily Primates, Inc.
P.O. Box 207 • San Antonio, TX 78291-0207
Phone: 830-755-4616
Online donations: www.primarilyprimates.org

Proposed compromise on Missouri puppy mill bill pleases few (from page 9)

which in effect repeals much of the Puppy Mill Cruelty Prevention Act, including changing the name of it to the Dog Breeders Cruelty Prevention Act.

Warnick had barely distributed her media release praising the deal with Nixon when, wrote Jake Wagman of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "More than 60 lawmakers from the Missouri House and Senate, as well as representatives of the agriculture industry, sent a letter telling Nixon they want him to sign the legislation already on his desk that would roll back the Puppy Mill Cruelty Prevention Act altogether. Among those signing the letter is House Speaker Steve Tilley, who controls the flow of legislation in the Legislature's lower chamber."

The following day, reported Jason Noble, the Jefferson City correspondent for the *Kansas City Star*, "Missouri lawmakers and Governor Jay Nixon charted a way forward. Legislative leaders said they would advance a proposal from Nixon to amend anti-puppy mill legislation, but only if Nixon approves a dog-breeding bill already passed by lawmakers," taking the risk that the legislature will renege on the deal to pass the amendments to which Nixon and Warnick agreed.

"If the governor and lawmakers uphold their ends of the deal," Noble wrote, "both [bills] could be passed by the time the legislature adjourns on May 13."

While Warnick appeared to accept the deal with Nixon as the best that could be had, given the intransigence of the Missouri legislature, other organizations that supported the passage of the Puppy Mill Cruelty Prevention Act initiative were critical of the deal even before the legislators balked.

Said Humane Society of the U.S. president Wayne Pacelle, "The will of the people should be respected, and this deal falls far short of the animal care standards that Missouri voters approved. We were never against the idea of compromise, but we are against the idea of capitulation."

Added American SPCA president Ed Sayres, "We applaud Governor Nixon and the Department of Agriculture for strengthening enforcement, but enforcement is meaningless without strong standards for the welfare of dogs. Missouri voters want to turn around the state's reputation as the puppy mill capital of America, and the common-sense standards for dog breeding [they] enacted should not be jettisoned."

Agreed Best Friends Animal Society chief executive Gregory Castle, "We are disappointed that the compromises incorporated in the recently announced proposed legislation to amend the provisions of the Puppy Mill Cruelty Prevention Act clearly fail to provide the protections for dogs in Missouri's puppy mills that the citizens of the state wanted. We

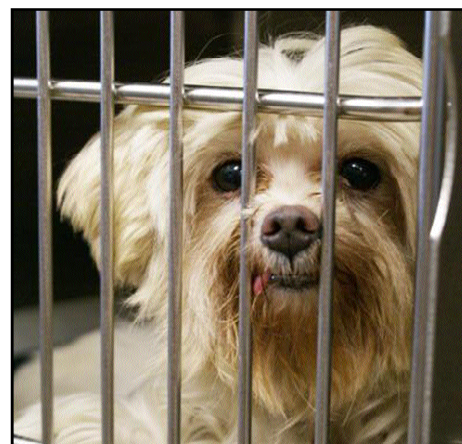
approve moves to strengthen enforcement, but improved standards for the humane treatment of these animals should not be discarded."

Allowed Stray Rescue of St. Louis founder Randy Grim, "It's better than nothing, but I don't think there should ever be a compromise on the humane treatment of man's best friend. It bothers me." Grim noted that the day after the compromise on the Puppy Mill Cruelty Prevention Act was announced, Nixon's office released a photo of the governor hunting turkeys.

Even before the bill dismantling the Puppy Mill Cruelty Prevention Act received final legislative approval and was sent to Nixon for his signature or veto, HSUS was preparing to take the act back to Missouri voters, if necessary, along with an initiative seeking to restrict further legislative nullification. "Today, a broad coalition of organizations from across the political spectrum filed a ballot initiative in Missouri to protect voting rights," announced HSUS on April 12, "and HSUS will be actively supporting the campaign. If passed in the November 2012 election, this constitutional amendment, filed by the Voter Protection Alliance, would require a three-quarters majority of each chamber of the Legislature or another vote of the people in order to amend a citizen initiative. Right now, a simple majority is all that's needed to overturn a citizen initiative. The coalition must

gather the needed signatures to qualify for the 2012 ballot."

Added HSUS, "According to seasoned political observers, no state legislature in the nation has been more aggressive in overturning citizen initiatives than Missouri's. The initiative is a default option when lawmakers refuse to enact popular reforms. Animal protection groups used the process to outlaw cockfighting in Missouri 1998 and then to crack down on puppy mills in 2010, precisely because lawmakers blocked these sensible reforms year after year."



Puppy mill pup rescued by the Best Friends Animal Society, rehomed by the North Shore Animal League America.

Shelter Medicine in 7 Easy Pieces

New Videos Created Especially for Shelters!

Secrets of good shelter medicine from two leaders in the field.

In just a few short minutes, these new videos provide the most up-to-date information on:

- Elements of a Model Shelter Medicine Program
- Vaccination at Admission
- Shelter Flow-Through
- Cleaning and Disinfection
- Control of Infectious Disease
- Providing for Community Cats
- Thoughts on Preventing Disease Outbreak

To Push Play: go to www.maddiesfund.org
Visit Shelter Health in our Resource Library



Your Professors:



Julie Levy, DVM, PhD, DACVIM, Director of Maddie's® Shelter Medicine Program at the University of Florida



Jan Scarlett, DVM, MPH, PhD, Professor of Epidemiology and the Director of Maddie's® Shelter Medicine Program at Cornell

Events

May 10: Living With Coyotes, free Project Coyote seminar, Nashua, N.H. Info: <Project_Coyote@mail.vresp.com>; <www.projectcoyote.org/events.html>.

May 12: Living With Coyotes, free Project Coyote seminar, San Francisco. Info: <Project_Coyote@mail.vresp.com>; <www.projectcoyote.org/events.html>.

May 14: Farm Sanctuary Gala, New York City. Info: <info@farm-sanctuary.org>.

May 15: Veggie Pride Parade, New York City. Info: <pamela@vivavegie.org>; <www.vegieprideparade.org>.

May 19-22: Intl. Animal Rights Conf., Luxembourg. Info: <<http://ar-conference.com/>>.

May 21: Bark In The Park, St. Louis. Info: Humane Society of Missouri, 314-647-8800; <info@hsmo.org>.

May 21: Mutt Strut dog walk benefit for Animal Care Sanctuary, East Smithfield, PA. Info: 570-596-2200; <www.animalcaresanctuary.org>.

May 21-28: World Week for the Abolition of Meat. Info: <<http://meat-abolition.org>>.

June 4-5: Maddie's Matchmaker Adoption. Info: <www.maddiesadoptathon.org>.

June 4-5: Farm Sanctuary California Country Hoe Down, Orlands, Calif. Info: 607-583-2225, x221.

June 10-14: Asia for Animals conf., Chengdu, China. Info: <afa@animalasia.org>; <www.asiaforanimals.org>.

June 13-17: Role, Impact, & Welfare of Working Animals, Rome. Info: <Working-Animals@fao.org>.

June 17: deadline for nominating American SPCA Dog of Year, Cat of Year, Kid of Year, & Public Service Award candidates. Info: <aspcahumaneward.org>.

June 20-23: Dogs Trust Intl Training Program, London. Info: <davidnewall@dogstrust.org.uk>.

(continued on page 11)



Learn "The Business of Saving Lives" at Helen Woodward Animal Center's next FREE 3-day "AnimalCenterEducationServices" (ACES) workshops! Increase adoptions, raise more money, educate children, and get better publicity. **Plan to attend an upcoming ACES workshop at Helen Woodward Animal Center in beautiful Rancho Santa Fe, California.** Learn more. Log on to www.animalcenter.org, then click on "Global" and "ACES."

Brooke, Donkey Sanctuary, ESAF halt feeding working animals near pyramids

CAIRO—The Egyptian army on April 11, 2011 forcibly cleared Tahrir Square in central Cairo of protesters demanding the trial of former Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak. Two months to the day after Mubarak left office, turning the government over to army leaders, thousands of Egyptians joined protests against army rule.

But, anticipating that tourism would rapidly recover over the Easter weekend, the Brooke Hospital for Animals, the Donkey Sanctuary, and the Egyptian Society of Animal Friends jointly announced on April 11 that they would stop feeding working animals in the vicinity of the Giza Pyramids on April 21, the Thursday preceding Good Friday.

"In total around 80,000 kilograms of feed has been distributed to more than 8,000 animals, and over 16,000 veterinary treatments have been carried out in Cairo, Edfu, Aswan and Luxor," said the Brooke.

The feeding began on February 13, five days after the London *Daily Mail* published an anonymous photo portfolio purporting to show "the sad plight of dozens of Egyptian horses who have starved to death," because tourism at the Giza pyramids nearly halted after demonstrations against Mubarak erupted on January 25. This left many riding

stables in the vicinity without feed or funds.

The photos actually showed a long-time government-designated carcass dump near the pyramids, including the remains of horses who died from disease even before the anti-Mubarak protests began. Cairo activist Dina Zulfikar later told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Conducting mobile veterinary clinics in the pyramids area beginning on February 10, the Brooke and the Donkey Sanctuary initially said they found no starving horses.

But meanwhile Egyptian Society of Mercy for Animals cofounders Mona Khalil and Susie Nassar distributed photos showing emaciated horses in the pyramids area. ESMA began an independent feeding project.

ESAF president Ahmed al Sherbiny confirmed that the condition of the working horses, donkeys, and camels in the pyramids area, never optimal, had deteriorated. The Brooke and the Donkey Sanctuary then funded feeding horses and donkeys, but did not fund feeding camels. ESAF fed camels in partnership with the Austrian-based organization Vier Pfoten. Humane Society International veterinarian Hassan Al Maraghy also arranged feeding for the camels.

While the joint Brooke, Donkey Sanctuary, and ESAF feedings would end on

April 20, said Nasser Hosny, general manager for Brooke Hospital operations in Egypt, the three charities might "initiate small-scale distributions after Easter, based on the situation and the level of the need, but only for the most needy animals. The Brooke, ESAF and the Donkey Sanctuary will continue operating in the area," Hosny continued, "performing the usual treatment and educational interventions through our mobile clinics. A special long-term educational program is planned for the next six months, starting April 19, to raise the awareness of the owners and users [about good animal care]," Hosny added.

ESMA cofounder Susie Nasser was skeptical. "I do not agree at all that the situation of the horses is any better," Nasser e-mailed to a long list of international supporters, mentioning that on April 10 "we fed 650-plus horses, many of them still pitifully thin, and moreover in dire need of medical treatment. As far as tourists being back in Egypt," Nasser said, "they are certainly not in the pyramids area. Our society, with our very limited resources," Nasser said, "will continue to feed the starving horses as long as we see fit, which we anticipate to be for months to come. We have also been treating the horses," Nasser noted, "as many of them have terrible

wounds, and quite obviously many of them also are suffering from parasites."

Nasser and Khalil sent with Nasser's message a portfolio of recent photos showing horses at their April 10 feeding visit whose body condition was in many cases as bad as 7-8 on the 9-point Henneke body condition scale. At nine a horse is beyond recovery. Horses scoring seven or higher are unfit to work, and will be unfit for work for weeks, at least, even after receiving proper nutrition, because they will have to rebuild muscle strength as well as putting on weight. Many horses who score poorly are never again fit to do strenuous work—such as carrying tourists through the Giza sand dunes beneath the Egyptian sun.

Several of the horses in the ESMA portfolio also urgently needed hoof trimming. Some were shown trying to eat from dumpsters and garbage bags, with a high likelihood of ingesting plastic bags or bag fragments.

Ingesting plastic bags is a major killer of street cattle in India, and can cause fatal intestinal blockages in horses, too.

"We know the issue is big," Khalil told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "Stopping the feeding is a very difficult matter. We will feed, treat and educate as long as we can afford it," Khalil pledged.

More events

(continued from page 10)

June 25-26: Anti-Fur Soc. Conf. on Fur Bearing Animals, Alexandria, Va. Info: <www.AFSCconference.org>.

July 15-18: **Taking Action for Animals** conference, Washington D.C. Info: <www.humanesociety.org>.

July 21-25: **AR2011** conf., Los Angeles. Info: 301-530-1737; <<http://arconference.org>>.

July 30-31: **No Kill Conf.**, Wash., D.C. Info: <www.no-killadvocacycenter.org>.

August 8-11: **5th Intl. Workshop on Assessment of Animal Welfare at the Farm & Group Level**, U. of Guelph, Ontario. Info: <ccsaw@uoguelph.ca>.

Sept. 12-15: **Dogs Trust Intl. Training Program**, London. Info: <davidnewall@dogs-trust.org.uk>.

Sept. 25: **Puttin' On The Dog** fun dog show to benefit Adopt-A-Dog, Greenwich, Conn. Info: 203-629-9494; <www.adoptadog.org>.

Sept. 26-30: **Animal Nutrition Impact on Animal Welfare** expert meeting, Rome, Italy. Info: <Daniela.Battaglia@fao.org>.

Sept. 28: **World Rabies Day**. Info: <www.world-rabiesday.org>.

Oct. 15: **Adopt-A-Dog 30th Anniv. Gala**, Greenwich, Conn. Info: 203-629-9494; <www.adoptadog.org>.

Oct. 18-20: **International Companion Animal Welfare Conf.**, Riga, Latvia. Info: <Helen.Speake@dogstrust.org.uk>.

Oct. 21-23: **No More Homeless Pets**, Las Vegas. Info: 435-644-2001 x 4478; <conferences@bestfriends.org>; or <<http://events.bestfriends.org/Upcoming/nmhp>>.

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

Brand-New Second Edition • Now Featuring a Gluten-free Dessert Section by an Artisan Pastry Chef



Dining With Friends

THE ART OF NORTH AMERICAN VEGAN CUISINE

BY PRISCILLA FERL AND LEE HALL

The Second Edition of Friends of Animals premiere cookbook features 136 innovative recipes, brilliant photographs, and now a chapter devoted to gluten-free desserts.

Everyday cooking, tantalizing appetizers, outstanding soups, salads with homemade dressings, classic pastas, breads, and holiday offerings.

"Easy entertaining...wide appeal and traditional feel...your guests will love the rich flavors...Your friends and family will agree!" *Vegetarian Times Magazine*

"[V]ibrant, beautifully produced book...stays fresh by offering both original dishes and excellent vegan adaptations of traditional dishes." *E Magazine*

All proceeds support the animal advocacy work of Friends of Animals. *Dining With Friends* costs \$19.95 plus \$3.00 for shipping and handling.

Order online at www.friendsofanimals.org



Creamy Cucumber Gazpacho • Page 38



Stuffed Peppers with Tofu & Vegetables • Page 85



Fresh Ginger Cake • Page 117

Order Dining With Friends

Please send me _____ copies of *Dining With Friends: The Art of North American Vegan Cuisine* for \$19.95 per book plus \$3.00 shipping and handling.

☐ Payment enclosed (Make check payable to Friends of Animals)

Charge my ☐ MasterCard ☐ VISA ☐ AMEX ☐ Discover

ACCOUNT NUMBER (or PIN# XXXX)

NAME

SIGNATURE (or SIGNATURE WORKSHEET CARD ATTACHMENT)

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE ZIP

Two shipments start available: \$24.95 for book plus \$3.00 for shipping and handling.

Friends of Animals

Friends of Animals
777 Post Road, Suite 205 Danvers, CT 06820

Move to reinstate tailpipe gassing in the Philippines

MANILA—A *tambucho*, in Philippine slang, is either a vehicular exhaust pipe or the human rectal orifice.

If dogs impounded by Philippine animal control agencies are killed by *tambucho* gassing, the remains of the dogs may be clandestinely sold for meat. If dogs are killed by pentobarbital injection, the remains are considered unsafe for consumption. Though not acknowledged on the record, the common Philippine practice of dogcatchers doubling as dog meat dealers may underlie recent action by the misleadingly named national Committee on Animal Welfare to undo an August 24, 2010 decision to prohibit *tambucho* gassing.

Although humane societies have representation on the Committee on Animal Welfare, it is numerically dominated by representatives of animal use industries. On April 12, 2011 the Committee on Animal Welfare quietly convened a public consultation hearing on animal control killing policy, then voted to reinstate *tambucho* gassing.

"The public consultation hearing was kept secret from the animal welfare groups," e-mailed Nancy Cu Unjieng of Compassion & Responsibility for Animals to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "Not one animal group received an invite," Cu Unjieng sent. "It was only through text messages and e-mails that we got the news. Only the Philippine Animal Welfare Society and the National Meat Inspection Services opposed the provision that allows the use of engine exhaust. All other voting organizations favored it. CARA, the Animal Kingdom Foundation, PAWS and PETA stated our strong opposition, and insisted that the August 24 decision should be upheld. Unfortunately," Cu Unjieng wrote, "the proponents of *tambucho* gassing all insisted that if we remove engine exhaust we are leaving the government veterinarians with no other options."

Agreed Philippine Animal Welfare Society executive director Anna Hashim-Cabrera, "The meeting was obviously manipulated so that more of the pro-gassing veterinarians would be there. None of those who voted [against *tambucho* gassing in August 2010] were informed that there was going to be a re-vote. The only reason PAWS was at the meeting was that we were informed that this was going to be a public consultation, and brought along the other animal welfare groups who did not get any notice."

About 331,000 dogs per year are killed by *tambucho* gassing, Hashim-Cabrera told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, typically in "improvised gas chambers using exhaust fumes from whatever type of government vehicle is available." Struggling to escape, the dogs often take as long as 10 minutes to die, according to videotapes of the procedure obtained by PAWS, other animal advocates, and news media.

Contrary to the claim that animal control agencies have "no other options," there is nothing in the Philippine Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972, Republic Act #6425, which prevents government veterinarians from using sodium pentobarbital in exactly the same manner as the government vets of the U.S., Europe, and several other Asian nations.

At the April 12 Committee on Animal Welfare meeting, wrote Neal Cruz of the *Philippine Daily Inquirer*, "Hercules Baldos of the Philippine Veterinary Medical Association warned the other members not to speak to media, waving a copy of my earlier column on *tambucho*-killing, saying that I was fed the wrong information that fumes from diesel-powered engines would be used instead of from gasoline-powered engines, in *tambucho*-killing. Whether the fumes

come from diesel-powered or gasoline-powered engines, it is the same banana," Cruz continued. "The torture and pain and suffering of the dogs are the same. And it still should be banned, even if the fumes come from a presidential Porsche. The mystery is why some members of an animal welfare committee want to use a very cruel method of euthanasia when there is a barbiturate that puts the dogs to sleep painlessly. This is what veterinarians use to euthanize the pets of their private clients. Why use a different method for stray dogs?"

Acknowledged Baldos, in a rambling 2,386 word response to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** which also included discussion of his coffee-drinking habits, his family history, and the beheading of British queen Anne Boleyn in 1536, "I was officially endorsed to represent the Philippine Veterinary Medical Association in the CAW public consultation. I did vote, following my personal judgment, for the retention of the Administrative Order #13 provision 6.2(a), which states that 'Carbon monoxide produced by any gasoline powered engine or commercially compressed carbon monoxide may be used.'"

Baldos indicated that he cast his vote as he did because Philippine animal control agencies "built their gas chambers based on the agreed and recommended provision" adopted in 1999, which allowed *tambucho* gassing.

However, Baldos insisted, "I did not recommend the use of vehicle fumes to kill dogs," and called his own vote "rather absurd and irrelevant because the PVMA which I represented has not decided on the issue yet. I am now withdrawing my vote," Baldos said, "and so my beloved PVMA, with all honest intention, abstained from voting."

Vets wanted phase-out time

Baldos contended that *tambucho* gassing was put to a Committee on Animal Welfare re-vote after Animal Welfare Coalition chief executive Ramona Consunji proposed that it be gradually phased out instead of being banned abruptly. Consunji said that she had been asked to propose a gradual phase-out by the Provincial, City, & Municipal Veterinarians League of the Philippines.

The Animal Welfare Coalition, founded in 2006, is an umbrella for a variety of animal-related organizations in the Manila area. It has worked with the Humane Society International arm of the Humane Society of the U.S. and the International Fund for Animal Welfare on various projects. AWC is not a voting member of the Committee on Animal Welfare. The AWC web site advertises opposition to both carbon monoxide gassing and the consumption of dog meat.

"At the April 12, 2011 discussion," Ramona Consunji confirmed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "I shared the recommendation of the local government veterinarians. The majority present at the One Health Summit on March 25, 2011," Consunji said, "agreed to remove the use of vehicle engine exhaust, provided that they be allowed a phase-out or transition period."

Cu Unjieng and Hashim-Cabrera told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that Consunji's account of the One Health Summit outcome was refuted at the April 12 Committee on Animal Welfare meeting by Arwinnie Serrano, DVM, after which Consunji left the CAW meeting.

On April 12, said Consunji, "A veterinarian from a government agency recommended to remove the use of vehicle engine exhaust, but asked to retain the use of commercially



Anti-tambucho campaign button. (PAWS)

compressed gas. If I remember correctly, the majority were amenable to this motion. Unfortunately an animal welfare organization disagreed and recommended that the entire carbon monoxide provision be removed with no transition period. As expected, the majority did not agree."

Baldos confirmed Consunji's mention that the Committee on Animal Welfare considered the option of abolishing *tambucho* gassing while allowing the use of cooled, filtered, bottled carbon monoxide. But this was not the option that CAW eventually approved, including Baldos until he rescinded his vote. Since pentobarbital euthanasia solution is already widely used and available in the Philippines, and since the technology needed to produce cooled, filtered, bottled carbon monoxide is essentially the same as the technology used to bottle cooking and welding gases, the reason for the professed need of the government veterinarians for time to phase out *tambucho* gassing is unclear.

Whether the Committee on Animal Welfare vote on April 12 will actually revoke the August 24, 2010 decision to ban *tambucho* gassing is unclear.

"I was able to have a phone conversation with Agriculture Secretary Proceso J. Alcala," Hashim-Cabrera told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "and I think we can be assured that he will not sign any paper on this easily. I called the other Committee on Animal Welfare members who voted for the deletion of gassing," but were excluded from the April 12 meeting. "We are requesting the Committee on Animal Welfare to uphold the deletion of *tambucho* killing, as voted by the majority of CAW members last August."

Meanwhile the Philippine Information Agency on April 5, 2011 pointed out another reason to discourage the sale of the remains of impounded dogs for human consumption. On March 12, 2011, at Barangay, Bagawines, Vallehermoso, said provincial rabies coordinator Mardonio Nadela, a man was bitten by a suspected rabid dog. The dog was impounded, but instead of either being quarantined for observation of symptoms or being decapitated for examination of brain tissue, the dog was "slaughtered for a meal with alcoholic drinks." The bite victim died, after which 50 more people who participated in consuming the dog received post-exposure rabies vaccination.

—Merritt Clifton

Activists block truck to save dogs in China

BEIJING—Driving on the Tongzhou section of the Beijing-Harbin expressway at 11 a.m. on Friday, April 15, 2011, a China Small Animal Protection Association volunteer surnamed An saw a live-stock truck hauling between 430 and 580 dogs, according to various different news accounts.

As dogs are rarely eaten in the Beijing region, and are not raised in the Beijing region for sale to the parts of China where dogs are commonly eaten, An suspected that the dogs were stolen.

Cutting off the truck, An "forced the truck to stop and asked others for help via his microblog, according to media reports," summarized Huang Jingling of the *Global Times*. "After seeing An's blog, hundreds of animal activists began arriving at the scene with mineral water and food. Celebrities and foreigners were also rumored to have shown up. Their presence jammed the highway and forced police to shut down a nearby exit," Huang

Jingling continued, with additional reporting help from Liu Linlin and Pan Yan.

Truck driver Hao Xiaomao showed the police "all the necessary paperwork for the dogs," said the *Global Times* team, "but the activists refused to abandon their rescue effort. After nearly 15 hours, the incident ended with a pet company and an environmental conservation foundation co-buying the dogs for about \$17,606," which Hao Xiaomao contended was about \$3,000 less than he had expected to receive for delivering the dogs to slaughter from central Henan state to Changchun, the capital of Jilin state.

"China Daily quoted activists as saying many of the dogs still had collars with bells and name tags," said Agence France-Presse, "indicating they had been stolen from their owners and that the trucking company transported a load of dogs to Jilin each week."

Capital Animal Welfare Association director Qin Xiaona told the *Global Times* that the dogs were transferred to the custody of the China Small Animal Protection Association.

"Many of the animals were dehydrated, injured and suffering from a viral infection. At least 68 have been hospitalized," reported British veterinary blogger Pete Wedderburn. "Dozens of volunteers gathered



The dogs just before rescue. (Capital Animal Welfare Association)

at the Dongxing Animal Hospital in Beijing, where they helped to clean cages, mop floors, and disinfect visitors."

Wedderburn is the nephew of John Wedderburn, founder of the Hong Kong-based Asian Animal Protection Network.

"Much funding was raised and a managing team was formed by the China Small Animal Protection Association, Shangshan Animal Foundation, Leep Pet Holding Corporation, and [the Internet service portal] Tencent.com to supervise the use of the funds, the medical treatment and the adoptions" of the dogs, Irene Zhang of Beijing Animal Rescue told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

The rescue sparked renewed discussion of a proposed national ani-

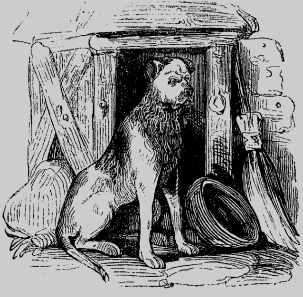
mal protection law, drafted by Chinese Academy of Social Sciences faculty member Chang Jiwen of Beijing, with help from an extensive committee of experts and initial funding from the Royal SPCA of Britain and the International Fund for Animal Welfare. Jiwen has told media that the draft bill in present form would prohibit eating dog and cats.

Similar rescues of cats from traffickers have occurred often since 2007. The largest, in November 2009, freed more than 800 cats from a trader who was intercepted in Tianjin, 70 miles from Beijing, en route to Guangzhou—the only part of China where cats are commonly eaten.

The Capital Animal Welfare Association and China Small Animal Protection Association also helped to arrange that rescue.



Activists blocked the truckload of dogs for 15 hours. (Capital Animal Welfare Association)



The Watchdog

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

Contraceptive research firm SenesTech splits with “600 Million”

PORTLAND, Oregon—The Arizona-based contraceptive research firm SenesTech and the Florida-based nonprofit 600 Million Stray Dogs Need You are no longer working together to develop the product that 600 Million has touted to prospective donors for more than a year as “super” birth control pellets for animals.”

Both organizations remain involved in seeking non-surgical contraceptive products.

The announcement that SenesTech and 600 Million have parted company came through the Alliance for Contraception of Cats & Dogs, headquartered in Portland, Oregon. Reported ACC&D president Joyce Briggs, “On April 4, 2011, SenesTech notified ACC&D that they have severed ties with 600 Million Stray Dogs Need You and its founder, Alex Pacheco, and that ‘neither 600 Million nor Mr. Pacheco have any claim, right, title, license or interest in our ChemSpy product or any other [SenesTech] product.’”

Recalled Briggs, “On December 22, 2010, ACC&D responded to claims being made by 600 Million and its then partner,

SenesTech, about their non-surgical sterilant technology, ChemSpy. At that time, we expressed our concerns about the unfounded statements being made—especially by 600 Million—about the effectiveness and safety of ChemSpy. The treatment was being presented as proven and ready to be submitted for regulatory approval, but no data was presented to support those claims. Even lead SenesTech researcher Dr. Loretta Mayer conceded that the technology is still at an early stage for use in dogs. Mayer remains hopeful about ChemSpy and plans to continue work to advance this technology for dogs,” Briggs added.

Laurel Morales of Arizona Public Radio station KNAU in Flagstaff earlier in 2011 reported that “Mayer and her team” recently “traveled for 50 hours” to a remote village in Tibet where they hope to test ChemSpy on dogs, “and met with his holiness the Dalai Lama himself,” who has lived in exile from Tibet since 1959 and has no authority recognized in Tibet by the Chinese government.

Pacheco acknowledged the split with SenesTech in an April 11, 2011 e-mail to “600 Million’s Team Members” headlined “Update on Science and Marketing—Recruitment.”

Confirmed Pacheco, “We will no longer be working with SenesTech. We have begun a new working relationship with what I’ve nicknamed our ‘Canadian Crew’—new scientists whom we’re working with, and the specifics of which will be shared when a few more of the elements are finalized. Because we’re dealing with potentially patentable scientific formulas,” Pacheco said, “some of which can be classified as veterinary pharmaceutical ingredients, there’s a considerable amount of legal work and paperwork required by various parties. Furthermore, out of an abundance of caution, we have most of our written communications pre-reviewed by legal counsel before we send it out. In addition, for legal reasons we have to limit what’s disclosed and when things are disclosed, and we must continue to keep certain information confidential and disclose it only on a need-to-

know basis.”

Briggs said she “asked around a bit,” but her scientific sources “have no idea who these Canadians might be.” No Canadian scientists are known to be doing advanced research on animal contraception.

Found Animals Foundation executive director Aimee Gilbreath, who administers \$75 million in non-surgical dog and cat contraceptive research and incentive funding offered by surgical inventor Gary Michelson, told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that she had no idea who the “Canadian Crew” are, either.

Research has been done on nonsurgical contraception of Canada geese. Innolytics, LLC of Rancho Santa Fe, California, in 2007 introduced OvoControl-G, a Canada goose contraceptive, and also markets OvoControl-P, for pigeons. Innolytics was honored in January 2011 by the Humane Society of the U.S.—but because of the great differences in bird and mammal reproductive systems, the technology used to contracept Canada geese is not believed to have potential for contracepting dogs and cats. —Merritt Clifton

“We screwed up,” admits VegNews after QuarryGirl exposé of use of meat photos

HOLLYWOOD, SAN FRANCISCO—“Do you like looking at pictures of meat?” opened the Hollywood vegan blog www.QuarryGirl.com on April 13, 2011.

“How about a juicy beef burger, covered in egg mayonnaise with cow fat dripping off?” QuarryGirl continued. “Perhaps some soft, meaty chunks of chicken breast in chicken stock and cream? What about a pork sausage, oozing in pig fat, fresh from the slaughterhouse?”

“You can find all this in the nation’s premier print and online vegan magazine, *VegNews*,” QuarryGirl charged. “Veg News has written tens (possibly hundreds) of articles extolling the virtues of a vegan lifestyle, while purchasing rock-bottom priced stock photos of meat, eggs, dairy, and other completely non-vegan things.”

QuarryGirl supported her allegation by posting numerous illustrations from *VegNews*, side-by-side with the same images and their original descriptions in stock photo catalogs. “Oh, and it’s not just the web site!” QuarryGirl stipulated. “We spot-checked some photos from the magazine, and every single one was made from real animal products. This situation exposes a clear issue with the editorial integrity of *Veg News*,” QuarryGirl alleged.

QuarryGirl began her investigation, she said, after “One of our readers e-mailed to say that he had noticed a photograph on the home page of *VegNews.com* that was from istockphoto.com, an inexpensive royalty-free photography vendor. He recognized the photo as being a real meat beef burger.”

The reader e-mailed to *Veg News* and “left a comment on the post saying that the burger was meat rather than vegan, expecting to be thanked for doing them a favor,”

QuarryGirl said. “Minutes later, his comment mysteriously disappeared. So he left another, which was also deleted. He emailed again, and got this response:

“Thank you for your interest in VegNews. However, your inappropriate and mean-spirited commenting has violated the policy of VegNews, and we have and will continue to remove any future comments.”

QuarryGirl left a similar posting on the *VegNews* web site.

“Twenty minutes later, this comment was also deleted,” QuarryGirl said.

In 2009 *VegNews* honored Quarrygirl.com for exposing the use of non-vegan ingredients by several Los Angeles-area vegan restaurants. QuarryGirl pledged that the award would be returned.

“Irate vegans took to blogs, Twitter, Facebook, and other online forums to vent their fury,” summarized John Collins Rudolf of *The New York Times*. “Commenters criticized the editors as contributing to public perceptions of vegan food as bland and unappealing.”

But *VegNews* cofounder and publisher Joseph Connally at first did not take the criticism seriously.

“I have to admit I didn’t think it was that serious,” Connally told Michelle Norris of the National Public Radio program *All Things Considered*. “I thought it was almost like a late April Fool’s joke.”

The use of stock photos, Connally asserted, “is a common practice in all publishing. I mean, a stock photo that looks like whipped cream is probably shaving cream. A stock photo that looks like ice cream is probably Play-Doh. Fifty years ago,” Connally said, “my mother worked for *McCall’s* magazine as a food stylist, and she tells me stories

about them using hairspray and undercooking things to make them look better.”

Observed Norris, “One of the things that people seem to be very upset about is a recipe for vegan barbecued ribs. They say it’s hard to buy your explanation that this might have been a mistake, because it looks like these ribs had been PhotoShopped, that someone had removed the bones to make them look more vegan.”

Said Connally, “That is the one instance that anything like that’s happened. It happened, I think, two years ago...an 11th-hour decision, when we couldn’t get a photo, and we made a mistake. We admitted it, we should not have PhotoShopped the ribs out of those seitan steaks.”

On April 14, twelve hours after the QuarryGirl exposé, *VegNews* posted that “The entire *VegNews* family is deeply saddened with the dialogue that has transpired. *VegNews* is a privately owned, independent publication with no funding or investors. Publishing a magazine is extremely costly—with exorbitant costs for printing, postage, paper, and production....Yes, from time to time, after exhausting all options,” *VegNews* admitted, “we have resorted to using stock photography that may or may not be vegan.”

“In an ideal world we would use custom-shot photography for every spread, but it is simply not financially feasible for *VegNews* at this time,” the statement continued.

“In those rare times that we use an image that isn’t vegan, our entire (vegan) staff weighs in on whether or not it’s appropriate,” *VegNews* claimed. “It is industry standard to use stock photography in magazines—and, sadly, there are very few specifically vegan images offered by stock companies. In addition, it’s exceedingly challenging to find non-

stock imagery that meets the standard necessary for publication. We would love nothing more than to use only vegan photography shot by vegan photographers, and we hope to be there soon.”

The statement was co-signed by Connally, associate publisher Colleen Holland, art director Sutton Long, and managing editor Elizabeth Castoria.

But **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, with just a fraction of *VegNews*’ claimed paid circulation and volume of web hits, has never used a stock photo in nearly 20 years of publication, and has never captioned a photo as being anything it was not.

The *VegNews* explanation did not impress Friends of Animals president Priscilla Feral, either, as author of the vegan cookbook *Dining With Friends* (2006), which went through two printings and is now sold in an updated edition.

“My daughter Jane photographed our three cookbook covers and various recipes inside, which I cooked and plated. We hired another photographer for some shots and fussed over selecting the best ones,” Feral told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Admitted *VegNews* on April 18, “We screwed up. With regard to our use of symbolic imagery in *VegNews*, our readers got it right. We wholeheartedly apologize. We assure you that we will never again use non-vegan photographs in *VegNews*. Here’s our commitment to you: Recipes in *VegNews* will be represented only by custom vegan photography. Count on it. All stock images used in the magazine and website will be vegan. We will make sure so that you can be sure. *VegNews* will build and host a vegan photo bank to assure the availability of vegan stock images.” —Merritt Clifton

Spiritual leader & vegetarian advocate Sathya Sai Baba dies at 84

PUTTAPARTHI—Sathya Sai Baba, 84, died on April 23, 2011 after three weeks in critical condition due to cardio-respiratory failure.

Called by the London *Daily Telegraph* “India’s most famous and most controversial holy man, and one of the most enigmatic and remarkable religious figures of the last century,” Sai Baba was “thought to have been born,” the *Telegraph* said, “as Sathya Narayana Raju, on November 23, 1926, into a poor farming family in Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh. According to legend, as a child he would avoid places where animals were slaughtered and bring beggars home to be fed.”

Sai Baba recalled in 2003 that he was “totally averse to non-vegetarian food,” and “would not even visit the houses where non-vegetarian food was cooked.”

After suffering an apparent scorpion bite at age 14, Sai Baba “began to display signs of delirium and hallucinations,” the *Telegraph* recounted. “Shortly afterward, he declared himself to be a reincarnation of Shirdi Sai Baba, one of southern India’s most revered saints, who died in 1918. Leaving his family, he travelled throughout southern India, gathering followers around him, and in 1950 he inaugurated his first ashram in Puttaparthi.”

At his death Sai Baba claimed a following of more

than three million devotees, who operated ashrams in 126 nations. Many of the purported miracles he performed had been debunked as variants of basic parlor magic, his financial affairs were “mysterious,” as the *Telegraph* put it, and he had been accused of sexually molesting devotees, but none of the allegations appeared to lastingly impair his popularity.

Vegetarianism was central to Sai Baba’s teachings, presented as a moral choice that each individual must make voluntarily in order to spiritually advance. In dialogs posted at his web site Sai Baba would typically concede a reason to eat meat, for example to preserve domestic harmony if one marries a meat-eater, and would then rebut it. “Let secular people eat meat,” he recommended in the example of marrying a meat-eater. “But if you walk the spiritual path,” he continued, “then the ethical aspect of nutrition has to be observed impeccably!”

Sai Baba argued that all beings capable of suffering are divine messengers, and made a point of including fish in his prescription against eating meat. “All the fish whom we kill and eat are reborn as human beings,” he contended.

Recalled Citizens for Animal Rights founder Rishi Dev, of New Delhi, “Sai Baba used to collect dogs from his neighbourhood and let them eat from his plate, while he himself ate from the same plate. When someone asked him why he

allowed the dogs to eat from his plate, he said that he himself was residing in that dog,” as an incarnation of divinity, “so it didn’t make a difference, and he could not let those dogs go hungry and himself eat.”

Many other Sai Baba devotees developed animal rescue projects, including Clementien Pauws, founder of the Karuna Society in Enumulapalli, a Puttaparthi suburb; Poornima Harish, a longtime volunteer for the Animal Rights Fund in Bangalore, before founding the Humane Awareness School near the Sai Baba Temple in Vasanthapura; Viji, who used only one name, who operated the Parasparam orphanage and animal shelter in Chennai until her death in 2007; and the founders of the Sathya Sai Sanctuary Trust for Nature in Sligo, Ireland, opened in 1991, which at latest report housed 26 donkeys and 14 other equines.

The 2010 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on 155 Animal Charities

is still available: \$25/copy, from

www.animalpeoplenews.org

or **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, POB 960, Clinton, WA 98236 or call **360-579-2505** to order by MasterCard or VISA.

GoDaddy CEO is told where to go for killing elephant

Purporting to be practicing elephant conservation by shooting an elephant in Zimbabwe on March 8, 2011, posting video of the shooting to a web site a week later, GoDaddy.com web domain registration baron Bob Parsons did help to raise some funds to help elephants. NameCheap, a GoDaddy rival, offered to donate \$1.00 from the \$4.99 price of arranging a web name transfer to Save The Elephants, of Nairobi, Kenya. The promotion raised \$20,433.

"We decided to cease our involvement with GoDaddy," announced Michelle Sciuto, cofounder of the web hosting firm Venovix. Venovix offered free web domain transfer help in exchange for recipients donating to the International Elephant Foundation, an umbrella for zoo-based elephant conservation.

Save The Elephants founder Iain Douglas-Hamilton told Jason Straiuso of Associated Press that he appreciated the money, but regretted the circumstances.

The video showed Parsons standing in a trampled sorghum field, claiming a need to shoot the elephants who did the trampling. Three elephants are pursued in a night hunt; one is shot. The next morning people whom Parsons calls "hungry villagers," some in GoDaddy hats, butcher the dead elephant.

"You can't control crop raiding in Africa through foreign hunters," said Douglas-Hamilton. "It's a perk for people who enjoy killing elephants to justify themselves."

"I have been to Africa some 70 times," commented Will Travers of the Born Free Foundation. "What Parsons says about elephants—how they are overpopulated in Zimbabwe, how villagers are defenseless against them, how he is 'taking care of them very selectively, so that the farmer's crops are safe'—is self-serving nonsense. Born Free USA had been doing business with GoDaddy," Travers added. "We took steps to divorce ourselves from Parsons and his company."

Agreed Friends of Animals president Priscilla Feral, "The rogue animal is Parsons. Zimbabwe's trophy elephant hunts are all profit-driven, nothing more."

Said Humane Society of the U.S. president Wayne Pacelle, "HSUS has about 650 domain names with GoDaddy.com. I have instructed our staff to find another host for them."

"If Bob Parsons really wanted to help African villagers," offered PETA founder Ingrid Newkirk, "he would use his money to promote one of the many effective nonlethal methods available to protect crops."

Enchanted Nights B & B

1890 Victorian

Kittery-Portsmouth Harbour

On Scenic Coastal Route 103

Kittery Maine

**** Pets Stay Free !!**

Whirlpools, Fireplaces, Free WIFI

*A wonderland of Fanciful French & Victorian
Antiques & Elegant Vegetarian Breakfast
in honor of our Non-Human Friends*

\$35 to \$250

Daily * Weekly * Monthly

Apartment available

207 439-1489

enchantednights.org

Mention this ad, 50% donated to Animal People

Dutch to get 500 "animal cops" — may ban kosher & halal slaughter (from page 1)

Prime Minister Mark Rutte in an open letter asserting that the proposed Dutch ban on slaughter without pre-stunning would violate the European Convention on Human Rights, which guarantees religious freedom.

The British pre-stunning requirement, enacted in 1933, exempted kosher and halal slaughter, as did the U.S. Humane Slaughter Act, which introduced mandatory pre-stunning to the U.S. in 1958.

Assessed Toby Sterling of Associated Press, "The far right's embrace of the [Dutch anti-kosher and halal slaughter] bill is based mostly on strident hostility toward the Dutch Muslim population," most of whom are of Indonesian ancestry and arrived during the 1990s, a time of violent civil unrest in Indonesia, which was for 300 years a Dutch colony. About one million of the 16 million residents of the Netherlands are Islamic; 40,000 to 50,000 are Jewish.

"The Party for the Animals, the world's first such party to be elected to parliament," continued Sterling, "says humane treatment of animals trumps traditions of tolerance. Most Dutch favor a ban," Sterling reported, "but many centrist parties feel the issue is a distraction from the more serious issue of abuses at regular slaughterhouses. One of the two parties in the Cabinet, the Christian Democrats, opposes the law out of fear for damage to the country's international image as a haven of tolerance for religious minorities. The other, the pro-business VVD Party, has yet to say which way it will vote."

"If the Netherlands does outlaw procedures that make meat kosher for Jews or halal for Muslims," Sterling continued, "it will be the first country outside New Zealand to do so in recent years. It will join the Scandinavian and Baltic countries and Switzerland, whose bans are mostly traceable to pre-World War II anti-Semitism."

Political momentum for the proposed ban on kosher and halal slaughter built after the members of the coalition who are promoting it developed a working relationship in support of expanding the Dutch "animal police" force. Inspired by the Animal Planet TV program Animal Cops, which spotlights the work of humane officers in various U.S. cities, Dutch Party for the Animals founder Marianne Thieme proposed in late 2010 that 500 officers who were to be cut from the national police force should be retained to work on animal welfare issues.

Coalition clout

First winning a seat in Parliament in 2006, the Party for the Animals "now holds two of the 150 seats in the Dutch House of Representatives, one seat in the Dutch Senate, and nine seats in eight provincial governments," reported Mary Beth Warner of Associated Press. This is enough to make the Party for the Animals a power broker in the fragmented Dutch government, especially after Thieme's proposal became "reportedly the pet issue of Dion Graus, a Party for Freedom member of the House of Representatives whose previous jobs include selling veterinary products," wrote Warner of

Associated Press. An experienced deal maker, Graus in 2008 won the repeal of a law excluding pit bull terriers from the Netherlands, passed in 1993 after pit bulls killed three children.

The Party for Freedom currently holds 24 of the 150 seats in the House of Representatives—the third largest block of votes. Founder Geert Wilders "is one of Europe's most outspoken and well-known far-right politicians," Warner summarized, "known more for his calls to ban the Koran than for his defense of the puppy next door."

Wilders, as part of the price of joining the governing coalition agreement, sought to retain all 3,000 police officers who were to have been laid off. The Party for the Animals proposal to keep 500 coincided well enough with Wilders' platform that he incorporated it into the Party for Freedom agenda.

Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice spokesperson Job van der Sande told Warner that "The new 'animal police' will consist of regular police officers, with the same powers, but with special training that is still being developed."

"We think it's a good idea, of course. As an animal rights party, we are always in favor of working for animal welfare," Thieme told the German news magazine *Der Spiegel*. "But at the same time the government is cutting budgets for people to enforce the laws for animal transport and slaughterhouses. We are afraid that these animal cops will be only to protect pets and not for livestock," Thieme said.

Dutch SPCA

Alleged offenses against animals have been investigated since 1865 by the Dutch SPCA. The Dutch SPCA employs 14 humane officers, who are assisted by 150 trained volunteers, spokesperson Casper Schrijver told Warner.

"The paid law enforcement officers have almost the same training and authority as ordinary police," former Dutch SPCA inspector Alexandra Semyonova told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "The difference is that their training is specialized in the animal health and welfare laws, and they don't carry guns or handcuffs. If a search or arrest has to be made," Semyonova said, the Dutch SPCA asks regular police for assistance.

Each paid inspector "is assigned to a county or region of the Netherlands," Semyonova explained. "Sometimes one or two are assigned to a special task, such as tracking transport of live animals through the European Union for use in the food industry," for example "following them day and night as they take horses to Poland for slaughter or pigs to Italy to be made into ham, watching whether drivers observe the resting periods the law prescribes, give the animals water, food and if necessary medical care (or euthanasia)," and avoid overcrowding.

Under each paid inspector "are teams of local inspectors," Semyonova continued. These local inspectors are volunteers, which doesn't make them less dedicated or professional in their work. They receive special training, but they can't request search warrants or make arrests. They ask for assistance from their national inspector or local police if this kind of

thing is necessary. The national inspectors concentrate on farm and industrial animals in their assigned region," Semyonova said. "The local inspectors concentrate on visiting pet animals in the neighborhoods where they live. This can be a whole city, or a cluster of small towns in a rural area."

"The reason for this division of labor, and for the use of local volunteers," Semyonova elaborated, "is that there is always too much to do. The national inspectors can't possibly visit every complaint about a suffering pet. In addition, many pet complaints are better solved by talking, educating, calling in Social Services, etc., than by legal repression. These cases eat up time but don't necessarily have to be handled by someone with legal authority to enforce the law."

"Local inspectors are in a position to build networks of relations with vets in their area and with local police," Semyonova said. "It's an efficient system that works very well—except there are always too few inspectors for the number of complaints," because the volunteers are part-timers.

Assessed Semyonova, "Wilder's and Graus's proposal is not making use of the knowledge present in the field. We could indeed use another 100 or so authorized law enforcement officers to keep an eye on business and industrial use of animals. But we don't need actual law enforcement officers to do the local task of keeping an eye on pets. It would be a better use of money to make the local volunteers into paid employees and provide them with things like cars and cameras."

"A second good step," Semyonova suggested, "would be to change the animal health and welfare law so that the inspectors can impose administrative fines," in the same manner that traffic tickets are issued. "That would mean that an animal abuser could be fined without the prosecutor's office and a judge always having to be involved. It would be the offender who would have to take the step of asking to see a judge and show that he was wrongly fined."

Possible global effects

Currently on trial in The Netherlands for speech allegedly inciting hate crimes against Muslims, Geert Wilders and the Party for Freedom have a high negative profile in much of the Islamic world—as subjects, for example, of 69 recent articles broadcast by *Al Jazeera*, from Qatar, and 51 recent articles in *Gulf News*, published from Dubai. The association of Wilders and the Party for Freedom with animal welfare, especially the proposed ban on halal slaughter, may complicate the efforts of animal advocates in some Islamic nations.

"In my opinion, their point of view can be problematic," said Fatemeh Motamedi, who in 2003 founded the Center for Animal Lovers in Tehran, Iran, but emigrated to Canada in 2006.

Said Egyptian Society of Animal Friends president Ahmed el Sherbiny, a vegetarian who has led efforts to reform slaughter at the Bassatin slaughterhouse complex near Cairo, "We just have to wait and hope there will be no repercussions."

Finally some legislative action in Pennsylvania vs. pigeon shoots

HARRISBURG—The Pennsylvania Senate Judiciary Committee on April 12, 2011 voted 11-3 to send a bill to ban pigeon shoots to the full state senate for consideration.

The passage of a state bill from committee to legislative consideration rarely attracts national notice, but the action on SB 626, introduced by state senator Patrick Browne, caused the National Rifle Association's Institute for Legislative Action to issue a membership alert contending that SB 626 is about "banning all hunting."

"Pennsylvania holds the dishonor of being the last place where such cruel spectacles [as pigeon shoots] are regularly and openly allowed," editorialized WHP-TV of Harrisburg.

Bills to stop pigeon shoot-

ing had been stalled in committee for 11 years. SB 626 drew the support of six Republicans and five Democrats, opposed by three Republicans. SB 626 is endorsed by the Pennsylvania Council of Churches, the Pennsylvania Veterinary Medical Association, and the Pennsylvania Bar Association, as well as by animal advocates.

Awareness that pigeon shooting continues in Pennsylvania has been amplified during the past year by the Chicago-based organization Showing Animals Respect & Kindness, which in early 2010 was given \$1 million by Bob Barker, the retired host of *The Price Is Right*, to fund the campaign.

SHARK efforts to videotape pigeon shoots have been met with violence on several occasions. Robert M. Boyd, 47, of Ringoes,

New Jersey, was cited for summary harassment after allegedly reaching into the SHARK vehicle on April 17, 2011 to try to prevent SHARK activist Janet Enoch from videotaping him as he left a pigeon shoot held at the Wing Pointe Gun Club near Shoemakersville. On the same day SHARK founder Steve Hindi suffered a bloodied head when allegedly whipped with a dog leash by an unidentified assailant. Robert Olsen, 61, of Warminster, Pennsylvania, received two summary citations for an incident on February 22, 2011 in which Enoch videotaped him in the act of pointing a handgun at Hindi.

A SHARK Octocopter drone video camera platform remains snagged in a tall tree near Wing Pointe, after allegedly being shot down on January 2, 2011. The

drone transmitted sound and video of the shots allegedly fired at it before crashing into the tree.

Hindi founded SHARK in 1992. SHARK campaigns ended pigeon shooting in Illinois later that year, and helped to end the oldest and largest pigeon shoot in the U.S., held at Hegins, Pennsylvania from 1935 to 1999.

There is no better way to remember animals or animal people than with an ANIMAL PEOPLE memorial. Send donations (any amount), with address for acknowledgement, if desired, to P.O. Box 960 Clinton, WA 98236-0960

Hit them with a 2-by-4!

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

We'll let you have it for just \$75—or \$195 for three issues—or \$515 for a year.

Then you can let them have it.

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

**ANIMAL PEOPLE
360-579-2505**

—Wolf
Clifton

—*Wolf*
Clifton



25.

Name:
Number and street:
City and state:
ZIP code:

Name of gift recipient:
Number and street:
City and state:
ZIP code:

Trade magazine Feedstuffs offers first livestock industry critique of GAP standards

John Mackey formed the umbrella for GAP, the Animal Compassion Foundation in 2004, 26 years after he founded Whole Foods Markets. The GAP standards debuted with the endorsements of Humane Society of the U.S. president Wayne Pacelle, World Society for the Protection of Animals director general Mike Baker, Compassion in World Farming director of public affairs Joyce

"The GAP rating system stipulates 'no antibiotics, no animal byproducts, no added growth hormones,'" Klaus added. "Again, this makes it appear as if all of the industry outside the GAP program uses these products or feed components. USDA regulations do not permit the use of growth hormones in raising poultry. Hormone use is prohibited for all production of broiler chickens,

Klaus objected that “segregated early weaning,” meaning early separation of piglets from their mothers, “is a valuable tool producers use to eliminate instances of illness and disease in young pigs, yet this practice is prohibited in the GAP program.” In actuality, early separation of piglets from their mothers

GAP data released in February 2011 demonstrated that participating producers are clustered overwhelmingly at the lower end of the GAP standards, with 81% of the meat chicken producers and 85% of the pig producers at steps one and two. Including beef cattle producers, 72% of all GAP-certified producers were at the lowest steps—and appeared to be the producers who raise the most animals.

Richard Abbott, Heather Abraham, Animal Lovers Society, Ginette Anttila, Doris Austin, Nancy Barthule, Ellen & Leonard Berger, Frances Bialek, Robert Biastre, Laura Black, Wendy Boman, Elizabeth Booth, Neil Brandt, Jared Brenner, Dr. Joanne Brown, Mary Beth Brown, Shirley Brown, Michael Burton, Gale Cohen-Demarco, David Conklin, Linda Conti, Susana & Dave Crow, Phyllis Daugherty, Laura Goff Davis, Linda Dennis/Cat Spay-Neuter Help, Judith Ditfurth, Anh Do, Marie Donnel, Adele Douglass, Patricia Ducey, Madeline Lia Duncan, Phyllis Elliott, Janice Emich, Karen Ennis, Linda Fauth, Ruth Stone Feldman, Veronica Ferguson, Marvin Field, Carol Forehand, Linda Forsberg, Sylvia & Herb Forsmith, Isabel Fuchs, Paul Gallaher, Karen Garrett, Muriel Geach, Phyllis George, William Gerhart, Debra Giambattista, David Gill, Elaine Goldman, Pauline Gounaris, Ronald Graham, Gloria Gray, John Green, Judy Grunger, Jean Harper, Betty Hay, Alice Hecht-Soliman, Marvin Henk, Audrey Hill, Joyce & Richard Hillard, Martin & Sharon Hornstein, Colleen Hustead, Sharon Jaffe, Elizabeth Javens, Jerome Kahn, Eleanor Kaufer, Maryann Kirchenbauer, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, Louise Knowles, Ann & Bill Koros, Krishna Kotaru, Heather & Lawrence Kren, Sofia Krohn, Joel Krupnick, Sister Regina Lambert, Donnajean Lanciotti, Irving Lillien, Laurel Lyall, Deanna Macek, Richard McCrea, Patricia McGuire, Nazen Merjian, Lola Merritt, Harlan Miller, Bettie Montague, John Morris, Natalia Mouzytchenko, Vasu Murti, Marilyn Neidens, Jo Ann Neville, Lynne Ninonuevo, Deborah Nuzzo, Joy Onusaitis, Steven Pagani, Margot Palma, Carleen Paule, Marjorie Porr, Dr. Princess, Mrs. John Pyner, Lynn Rasmussen, Nicholas Rosen, Ronald Rosenkranz, Laine Ruut, Nancie Sailor, Lela Sayward, Marietta Scaltrito, Jill & Bill Sedam, Stephen Serota, Gloria Shell, Kathleen Shopa, Joan Silaco, Magda Simopoulos, Cheryl Simpson, Elisabeth Smith, Rosalie Snoek, Lindy & Marvin Sobel, Nancy Somers, Dolly Sparkman, Pat Spinosa, George Stassinopoulos, Joseph Swierkosz, Ann Tanner, Mrs. R.S. Tatton, Mrs. Lawrence Tauro, Joyce Tavernaro, Donald Tayloe, Dee Tharpe, Presley Thompson, Margaret Tilbury, Joyce von Bothmer, Edith von Fraunhofer-Brodin, Nai-Yu Wang, June Wilson, Victoria Windsor, Ronald Winkler, Barbara Wolff, Eleanora Worth, Louise Wunsch, Theresa Ziadie



The Bond: Our Kinship with Animals, Our Call to Defend Them by Wayne Pacelle

William Morrow/Harper Collins (10 East 53rd St., New York, NY 10022), 2011. 432 pages, hardcover. \$26.95.

Wayne Pacelle, in *The Bond: Our Kinship with Animals, Our Call to Defend Them*, becomes the third president of the Humane Society of the U.S. to produce a book during his tenure, but the first whose book is a work of sole authorship.

Longtime Pacelle associate Mike Markarian describes *The Bond* as “one of the first major political books for animals, looking back on political activity in the movement and calling folks to action on political advocacy for animals in the future. A quarter-century ago,” Markarian accurately notes, “legislative activity and political organizing on behalf of animal protection was scarce.”

Animal advocates lobbied politicians and inundated them with calls and letters of protest, as they had for more than 100 years, but did not take an active role in either electing or defeating candidates for public office.

Pro-animal ballot initiatives had been put before the voters of several states during the preceding 50 years, but had either been defeated or, when victorious, were soon repealed by the state legislatures.

Pacelle was not the first animal advocate to mobilize voters to defeat an incumbent politician who took an anti-animal position. That honor went to Companion Animal Network founder Garo Alexanian, who toppled House of Representatives member Bill Green in 1992. But Pacelle noticed that Alexanian succeeded by just identifying fewer than 1,000 pro-animal swing voters in Green’s precinct, then sending each one a postcard on the eve of the election, bearing a reminder about Green’s voting record—which, ironically, was considered positive by several

national humane organizations.

As national director of the Fund for Animals, assisted and eventually succeeded by Markarian, Pacelle chiefly led confrontational protests. His emulation of British hunt saboteur tactics backfired when within five years every U.S. state had passed anti-hunter harassment laws.

Jumping from the Fund to HSUS in 1994, where for 10 years Pacelle was vice president for legislation, Pacelle at first lobbied in the traditional manner. By 1996, however, Pacelle had begun to emphasize grassroots political organizing, with increasing success both in passing ballot initiatives and in mobilizing voting blocks to either reward or punish politicians for their positions on animal issues. Ascending to the HSUS presidency in 2004, Pacelle within six months brokered a merger with the Fund for Animals and created the Humane Society Legislative Fund, headed by Markarian.

As a young activist Pacelle hoped to form what he termed a “National Rifle Association of the animal rights movement,” meaning an organization to which politicians would have to listen. Twenty years later, the NRA, the American Veterinary Medical Association, and the Farm Bureau Federation, among other frequent foes of pro-animal legislation, are increasingly often fighting rearguard defensive battles in state capital corridors to avoid making concessions to animal advocacy, because they are no longer able to win against animals in the open court of public opinion, and in each recent election have lost numerous legislative allies.

Many of the gains for animals

achieved through grassroots organizing strategy are small, incremental, and allow the animal use industries years of phase-in time, during which the industries predictably lobby to weaken or erase the new animal care standards. Pacelle sees this as the beginning, not the end, of raising public expectations about how animals are treated and impressing upon the industry the need to accept change.

The Bond is neither a deep philosophical tome nor a personally revealing autobiography, but Pacelle outlines the ideas that have most influenced him, and offers some personal vignettes. His summaries of issues and how they have evolved offer no news to any longtime reader of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, but are accurate both in outline and, mostly, in detail. Stumbles come chiefly in discussing companion animal issues, where Pacelle credits several former HSUS employees for larger roles than they really had in introducing ways, means, and motivation for reducing shelter killing. Pacelle overlooks that one of those ex-employees—Ed Duvin—was fired by HSUS for taking the “no-kill” positions that he did, and that HSUS vehemently opposed many of the new directions in sheltering until early in Pacelle’s own tenure as president.

The Bond is essentially a well-informed extended campaign speech, seeking to win friends and to avoid making enemies. Pacelle attacks the NRA, AVMA, and Farm Bureau Federation, but avoids criticism of other animal advocates. His only major discussion of tactical differences within animal advocacy pertains to his decision to accept football player and convicted dogfighter Michael Vick as a public spokesperson for

HSUS in opposition to dogfighting. Pacelle acknowledges other activists’ reasons for skepticism, but concludes that if the cause is to progress, activists must allow people who formerly exploited and abused animals the opportunity to demonstrate that they have changed.

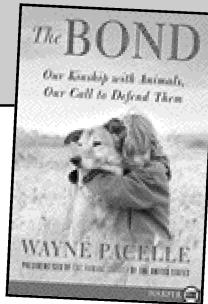
The books by Pacelle’s predecessors John Hoyt and Paul Irwin, could also be described as extended campaign speeches, but were cobbled together from essays by numerous HSUS senior staff.

Hoyt in *Animals In Peril: How “Sustainable Use” Is Wiping Out The World’s Wildlife* (1995) presented a timely, much needed, and quite thorough rebuttal of “sustainable use” conservation philosophy, especially as applied to African elephants. Hoyt, however, was at the very end of his 25-year HSUS presidency, and *Animals In Peril* offered little forward direction for either HSUS or animal advocacy.

Irwin in *Losing Paradise* (2000) was in mid-tenure, but offered only a muddled Jeremiad which called for little in specific except “a return to the traditional practices of conscientious family farmers, who cared for their animals and their land”—a sentimental phrasing which overlooked 10,000 years of cruelty, exploitation, and environmental havoc wrought by the farmers of every culture that was ever centered on animal husbandry.

The Bond is, as a whole, a coherent philosophical and strategic blueprint.

—Merritt Clifton



The Ape House by Sara Gruen

Spiegel & Grau (c/o Random House, 1745 Broadway, New York, NY 10019), 2010. 336 pages, hardcover. \$26.00.

Water for the Elephants author Sara Gruen and her new publisher, the Spiegel & Grau imprint at Random House, may have rushed *The Ape House* into print to have it in stores coinciding with the April 22, 2011 release of the film version of *Water for the Elephants*, starring Reese Witherspoon.

Water for the Elephants, a 2006 best-seller, was widely praised. *The Ape House* has by contrast been panned by many critics who usually favor animal stories, mostly because Gruen packs the story with too many characters to keep track of, some serving little evident purpose. Characters with major plot roles are left underdeveloped; some minor characters are more fully presented and memorable. The plot and sub-plots become twisted in a coil of uncertainty.

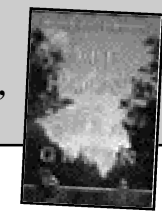
Heroine Isabel Duncan is a scientist who is more at home among the bonobos she studies at a Kansas university research lab than among most humans. The lab is loosely modeled after the Great Ape Trust, of Des Moines, Iowa, but Duncan does not appear to be modeled after Great Ape Trust founder Sue Savage Rumbaugh.

A mysterious explosion severely injures Duncan and shatters her lab. The freed apes somehow end up on a reality TV show. To save her bonobos from junk TV, Duncan connects with a married investigative reporter named John. John lost his job at a Philadelphia newspaper, but was hired by a Los Angeles tabloid to pursue Duncan’s story. John also hopes the Los Angeles job will bring him closer to his wife Amanda, who hopes to break into the film industry.

Police question animal rights activists about the lab explosion but find nothing linking them to it. Their primarily suspect, Celia, is a 19-year-old vegetarian cage cleaner who shares Duncan’s devotion to the bonobos.

Wrote Jane Smiley for *The Guardian*, “It is the bonobos who could save this plot, if Gruen had a stronger feel for the uniqueness of each ape personality.”

Opined *Washington Post* fiction editor Ron Charles, “The 800-pound gorilla in the room is why someone at Gruen’s new publishing house didn’t give her the benefit of a good edit.”



Unsaid by Neil Abramson

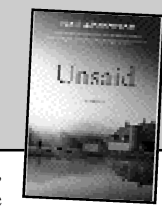
Center Street (Hachette Book Group, 3 Center Plaza, Boston, MA 02108), 2011. 368 pages, hardcover. \$23.99.

Neil Abramson, publicity materials for *Unsaid* inform us, “is a partner in a Manhattan law firm, and his wife is a veterinarian. Abramson is also a past board member of the Animal Legal Defense Fund, an award recipient from the ASPCA for his legal work on behalf of animals, and a founding member of the New York City Bar Association Committee on Legal Issues Relating to Animals.”

Unsaid, Abramson’s first book, is told through the protagonist’s late wife, a veterinarian married to an attorney, who died of breast cancer. Her husband learns posthumously of her involvement in testing chimpanzee intelligence, after a lab technician becomes convinced that a chimp named Cindy possesses advanced human-like intelligence. With the future of the lab at risk, and Cindy at risk of being used in invasive research or being sold to another facility, the lab tech tries to steal her. Caught, the tech needs a lawyer.

Amid a variety of subplots involving other characters and a couple of dogs, *Unsaid* describes a case with echoes of Ohio State University researcher Sally Boysen’s 2006 effort to block the retirement of her nine-chimp research colony to Primarily Primates.

Allied with PETA, Boysen pursued a case which was touted by some observers as an attempt to establish legal personhood for chimps—but Friends of Animals legal director Lee Hall, who had published a model case for the legal personhood of nonhuman primates in the *Seton Hall Constitutional Law Journal*, was on the opposite side.



—Debra J. White

Russians waive indigenous hunting quota on polar bears

MOSCOW—Russian hunters will not kill polar bears in 2011, The Polar Bear Program announced in mid-April 2011 via Russian prime minister Vladimir Putin’s personal web site. Founded under Putin’s patronage, The Polar Bear Program added that “Measures taken by Russia will ensure that the U.S. will kill at least 70 fewer polar bears than before, which, according to Russian specialists, will help to sustain and boost the population of this beautiful Arctic animal.”

“Putin last year helped scientists put a tracking collar on a sedated male polar bear,” recalled Nataliya Vasilyeva of Associated Press. “Before leaving the bear, he patted the animal affectionately, shook his paw, and said ‘take care.’”

Finding Jack by Gareth Crocker

St. Martin’s Press (c/o MacMillan, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010), 2001. 289 pages, hardcover. \$23.99

Finding Jack, by South African first-time novelist Gareth Crocker, is at least the fifth book in 10 years to explore the fate of the approximately 4,000 scout and sentry dogs used by U.S., Australian, and South Vietnamese forces during the Vietnam War—a story seldom told during the first 25 years after the U.S. left Vietnam in March 1975, after a five-year phased withdrawal of troops.

The first book about the war dogs, *None Came Home*, by John E. O’Donnell, appeared in 2001. A year later Paul B. Shaw produced *K-9 Soldiers: Vietnam & After*. In 2003 came *A Soldier’s Best Friend: Scout Dogs and Their Handlers in the Vietnam War*, by John C. Burnham. These three titles, all nonfiction, appear to have inspired *Cracker!: The Best Dog in Vietnam*, by Cynthia Kadohata (2007) and now *Finding Jack*.

Kadohata, an accomplished literary author, is not a Namvet, but—at age 19 when the war ended—is old enough, just barely, to remember the context of the times. Crocker, born in 1974, appears to have neither relevant memories nor pertinent experience, either with war dogs, as a soldier, or as an author.

Jack, a yellow Labrador retriever, first appears after 10 chapters of a profanity-laced but not especially gripping conventional war story. Ordered to shoot Jack, a reluctant soldier botches the job. Relenting, the commanding officer allows troops to carry Jack to base for treatment. Bonding with soldier Fletcher Carson, Jack becomes the camp mascot. At the war’s end, when Carson is ordered to board a helicopter without Jack, he scuffles with military police who force him aboard, but he jumps out as the helicopter lifts off. Another soldier tosses him a gun.

Carson plans to walk 50 miles to Laos—which would have entailed crossing the

heavily bombed and mined Ho Chi Minh Trail into another country hostile to the U.S. Already mostly under Communist control, Laos formally went Communist soon after Vietnam. Landing in a Cambodian prison camp, Carson escapes to find Jack waiting outside.

There is, as yet, still not a book which does justice to the tragic story of the Vietnam War dogs. The first were deployed by the French, who left behind kennels at Go Vap, near Saigon. The U.S. Air Force trained sentry dogs at Go Vap as early as 1960.

Air Force sentry dogs at Tan Son Nhut in December 1966 led the fight against repeated pre-dawn attacks by about 60 Viet Cong. Dogs named Rebel, Cubby, and Toby were killed in action, but Nemo—who lost an eye and suffered additional wounds—won a flight back to the U.S. and a hero’s welcome by saving the life of his injured handler, Bob Thorneburg. Nemo died in December 1972 at Lackland Air Force Base, near Waco, Texas.

The U.S. military in September 1970 disclosed that no other war dogs were to be returned home. Instead, they were to either be turned over to South Vietnam, whose military reluctantly accepted more than 830 between 1966 and 1972, or were to be shot. The *Los Angeles Times* reported that about 3,000 dogs had already become casualties of the war, often from disease rather than combat, and that about 1,000 dogs were still serving.

California Congressional Representative John E. Moss introduced a bill to require that the war dogs be retrained, rehomed, or sheltered for life, but the bill died in committee. The Air Force in May 1971 made a show, however, of flying 15 dogs from Vietnam to Okinawa and 105 more to Lackland and Fort Benning, Georgia.

“According to the Army Veterinary Corps,” says the Dogs of War web site, “109 war dogs died from heatstroke in 1969 alone. From June 1970 thru to December 1972, 371 dogs were euthanized as being noneffective in combat, and another 148 died from various causes. During the entire war 281 were officially listed as killed in action.”

Eleven dogs used by Australian troops were given to civilians who remained in Vietnam after the soldiers left.

Somewhere amid the sketchy history and the unknown fate of perhaps thousands of war dogs, a great dog story may emerge.

Meanwhile, we can only hope that the current K-9 Corps protecting U.S. soldiers receive the respect and dignity they have earned when current overseas conflicts end.

—Debra J. White & Merritt Clifton



Such a Nuisance to Die: *the Autobiography of Her Serene Highness Princess Elisabeth de Croy* as told to Joy Leney

The Book Guild Ltd. (Pavilion View, 19 New Road, Brighton BN11UF, United Kingdom.
Distributed in the U.S. by Transatlantic Publications.) 2010. 256 pages, hardcover, illustrated. \$38.50.

The many animal advocates who were fortunate enough to have encountered Her Serene Highness Princess Elisabeth de Croy at international events and conferences in the decades between 1970—when she officially opened her Refuge de Thiernay sanctuary for animals—and her death in 2009, would use many positive adjectives to describe Elisabeth, but “serene” would probably not be one of them.

When I met Princess Elisabeth at the first Asia for Animals conference in Manila, Philippines, in 2001, she was almost eighty and still livelier than the average forty-year-old. She wanted to go to a slaughterhouse after the meeting ended and was looking for someone who would go with her. As I was already trying to steel myself for an investigation of the Korean dog and cat meat trade on the way back to the U.S., I demurred.

The title of Princess Elisabeth’s autobiography was taken from a statement made as she was nearing the end of her life: “It is such a nuisance to die when there is so much more I need to do to help people and animals.” The book was actually ghostwritten by Joy Leney, Elisabeth’s confidante and colleague, who spent many years working for the World Society for the Protection of Animals in the United Kingdom.

The book begins with Princess Elisabeth’s family history, tracing her aristocratic roots within several European countries. It was somewhat difficult to follow, and the least interesting part of the book. I was under the impression that royal titles were abolished in France at the time of the French revolution. However, it seems that while Elisabeth was born in 1921 at Chateau d’Azy in the Bourgogne province of France, she was actually a princess of Belgium. Elisabeth’s Refuge de Thiernay was built on property given to her by her mother. The shelter is located near the chateau, which is still inhabited by members of the Croy family.

Early years

Elisabeth was well schooled in the principle of *noblesse oblige* by her parents, to whom she gives much credit throughout the book: “My philosophy of life is very much rooted in the philosophy of my parents who believed that, if one is given great privilege, one must, in turn, help others.” Elisabeth was also greatly inspired by the *resistance* activities of her Aunt Marie and Uncle Reginald during World War I. Marie and Reginald worked with martyred nurse Edith Cavell to help wounded French and British soldiers escape from German-occupied Belgium. All three were arrested, with Cavell executed for treason. During World War II, Elisabeth’s parents hid Jewish children in the chateau.

It was Elisabeth’s English nannies, however, who were credited with instilling the ethic of kindness to animals during her childhood. Elisabeth’s family was very typical of their time and place when it came to treatment of animals, including in the very gruesome “sport” of boar hunting with packs of dogs. One such episode is described by Elisabeth as a formative moment in her childhood.

Elisabeth left the rural family home for the glamor of Paris after World War II. She worked for a short time as an international flight attendant, but for the most part, Elisabeth was a self-described “party girl” for the next two decades. But even during this time, in which her primary role was being a celebrity, there were many examples of humanitarian service. Each Christmas, she organized a benefit for a local dog shelter, involving other dog-loving celebrities such as the Duchess of Windsor. Elisabeth describes actress Ingrid Bergman and singer Edith Piaf as being especially sympathetic to the feelings of animals. But Elisabeth sadly recalls the irony of how she and others would wear fur coats to benefits for animal causes. It was a time in which people were largely unaware of the cruelty represented by fur—something which can no longer be used as an excuse.

In Paris, Elisabeth made friends with young Jacqueline Bouvier, who spent some years in France before her marriage to John F. Kennedy. Elisabeth’s interest in animals did not seem to make an impression on Jackie, who was well known as an avid fox-hunter and later, after being widowed when President Kennedy was assassinated, married

Aristotle Onassis, who made his fortune in whaling. After Jackie’s marriage to JFK, Elisabeth also became friends with the President. Reading a passage of the book describing President Kennedy’s excitement at seeing Elisabeth at a party given by Charles de Gaulle, with Jackie back at home in the White House, I could not help but wonder exactly how friendly they were, since Kennedy’s philandering is now the stuff of legend. Alas, Elisabeth alludes to having many love affairs, but provides details of none.

Refuge de Thiernay

Elisabeth went on a fact-finding mission to Algeria during its revolution from France, and later visited Nigeria during the Biafran war. She witnessed much violence and injustice firsthand. Eventually she felt that she wanted her life to stand for more than modeling French designer fashions and mingling with the glitterati. She decided to devote herself to helping the needy, and the animals were (and are) the neediest of all.

Elisabeth worked hard to build her animal shelter from the ground up, and her Refuge de Thiernay remains a success even now. Elisabeth sought advice and assistance, including veterinary expertise on surgical sterilization of dogs and cats, from established European animal welfare organizations such as the Royal SPCA of Britain. In 1980, Elisabeth was asked by the RSPCA to be part of a new coalition, called Eurogroup for Animal Welfare (now Eurogroup for Animals), which was to advise and persuade the European Council of Ministers, the European Parliament, and the European Commission on matters involving animal welfare.

Eurogroup

Joy Leney summarized the founding history of Eurogroup for me by email: “At the time, although there was growing interest and recognition of animals as sentient beings in many European countries, European legislation did not specifically include animal welfare. When the European Economic Community was established, the Treaty of Rome signed by six founder states in 1957 became the legal base for institutional and policy changes within the European Union. However the Treaty did not include any reference to animal welfare, being more concerned with matters of trade.”

Continued Leney, “Eurogroup successfully campaigned and lobbied for a revision to the Treaty of Rome, resulting in the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1997, when for the first time in European law, animals were referred to as sentient beings. Elisabeth actively campaigned with Eurogroup from the early days and maintained her support and commitment for the organisation until the very end of her life. Up until her latter years, she also regularly attended the Animal Welfare Intergroup meetings at the European Parliament’s plenary sessions in Strasbourg, to keep abreast of current thinking and developments. In addition she also met with decision makers in many European countries on behalf of Eurogroup and as an ambassador for other organisations to discuss the need for legislation coupled with public education. As she often said, one without the other was a waste of resources! Elisabeth did not live to see the Treaty of Lisbon, which came into force from December 1, 2009, largely through the campaigning and lobbying efforts of Eurogroup. This Treaty includes ‘animal welfare’ and instructs all E.U. member states and institutions to ‘pay full regard to the requirements of animal welfare.’ Elisabeth would undoubtedly have been elated with the news of this significant and welcome milestone, and would have been most generous in acknowledging the efforts of all those who had contributed. Always modest and unassuming about her own efforts, she would insist that she had done nothing special in life—she just did what came natural to her and had been so privileged to be part of the worldwide animal welfare family.”

Elisabeth’s social pedigree lent status to Eurogroup, and it was probably the work she performed in her prominent role within Eurogroup that is her most enduring legacy for animals. Laws and rules adopted by the European Union are impacting countries throughout the world (including China and the U.S.) as they seek to comply with animal wel-

fare standards in order to be allowed to export animal products into the E.U.

Elisabeth’s heroes among animal advocates included the late Christine Stevens, founder of the Animal Welfare Institute, and John Wash, now retired from WSPA. Both Stevens and Walsh were among the greats of animal advocacy who most inspired me in my youth. Elisabeth was extremely fond of Buddhist monk Wu Hung, who works for animal welfare in Taiwan, and she told of the brave work of others such as Tamara Tarnawski of SOS Animals in Kiev, who was personally imperiled when she took on the dog-skinning cartels that held the animal control contracts in some former Soviet nations. Elisabeth names many other prominent animal advocates, including several others who also used to work for WSPA, including Pei-Feng Su (founder of ACTasia), Janice Cox (co-founder of World Animal Net), and veterinarian Jenny Remfry.

Conspicuously not mentioned in the book is Brigitte Bardot, almost as famous in France as an animal rights activist as for her earlier career as an actress. Bardot was only 13 years younger than Princess Elisabeth, and it is impossible that they never crossed paths.

Curiously, it was Elisabeth’s view that Princess Grace of Monaco was not interested in animals, and yet Princess Grace was one of the first celebrities to take the pledge that she would no longer buy fur (though she acknowledged that she would continue to wear the furs she already had). At the time of Princess Grace’s tragic death in 1982, she was reputed to be a lover of animals and nature.

Education

One cannot live for 88 years and not have some regrets. Elisabeth seems to have had very few, but she did wish she had placed more emphasis on education: “If I could start again I would give higher priority to education, my own education and animal welfare education for the general public. When I started my Refuge I was so busy trying to cope with caring for the animals, I had no time to develop education programmes. Over the years we did develop some educational activities, but on an ‘ad hoc’ basis, when time and manpower allowed, now I realise that education should have been an integral part of my work from the beginning.”

Anyone who has been involved in animal sheltering can attest to the difficulty of addressing broader animal welfare goals while tending to the physical needs of large numbers of hungry, messy, and sometimes sick or injured animals who require immediate care. For most organizations and individuals, resources are finite. Money, time, and energy must be deployed so that what seems most



urgent is dealt with first. There may be little left over at the end of a day (or a lifetime) to devote to awareness programs, legislative campaigns, or delving into abstract concepts of animal rights. Unfortunately, unless and until greater awareness of the need for protecting animals is achieved in the general public, there will be an infinite number of animals in need of the direct aid provided by heavily burdened animal shelters.

In the end of her story, Princess Elisabeth provides a brief but accurate assessment of what the past half a century of animal advocacy has meant for animals: “Since the dawn of man centuries ago, many millions of animals have been used for man’s pleasure, for food, for work, often used and abused through ignorance and indifference. But in my lifetime thankfully I have seen some positive changes, such as an improvement in treatment and attitudes towards animals in circuses, farm animals and companion animals. Also there is a general acceptance that animals experience emotions and sensations, including pain and can therefore suffer. There are many more animal welfare groups around the world than when I started and the veterinary profession has come much closer to us.”

The book may not “motivate generations of animal welfare champions” as is claimed in a publicity quote on the book’s jacket, because Princess Elisabeth may not have been famous enough for generations beyond the present to be interested in her personal history. The celebrities with whom Elisabeth socialized and dallied are written about in much greater depth and detail in other sources, and Elisabeth seems not to have had time for any of them after 1970, when she began the mission for animals that would consume the remainder of her life. There is little in the book that will engage those interested in the philosophy of animal rights or welfare. The book’s most enduring value is likely to be in providing a perspective into a very formative period in the history of animal advocacy. *Such a Nuisance to Die* will be an invaluable addition to any serious collection of works on animal welfare, and of course it will be of great interest to all who met and were inspired by the inimitable Princess Elisabeth.

—Kim Bartlett

OBITUARIES

“I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones.” —William Shakespeare

Princess Antoinette Monegasque of Monaco, 90, died on March 18, 2011 at the Princess Grace Hospital in Monaco. The elder sister of Prince Rainier of Monaco, Antoinette was best known during the first two-thirds of her life for involvement in scandalous liaisons, failed marriages, the death of her third husband—ten years younger than she—after just six weeks of marriage, and a failed attempt to put her three children born from wedlock ahead of Rainier in the royal succession. Exiled from Monaco in the early 1950s, perhaps voluntarily, Antoinette established the Monaco Society for the Protection of Animals at her villa *Le Bout de Monde* (End of the World) in nearby Eze, France. To that point Rainier, a friend and resort development partner of the then-Monaco-based whaler Aristotle Onassis, had exhibited interest in animals chiefly by way of shooting them—often with Onassis. However, in 1956 actress Grace Kelly obliged Rainier to give up shooting captive birds, and to ban bird-shooting in Monaco, as conditions of marriage. Openly detesting Onassis, Grace effected a reconciliation between Rainier and Antoinette. Rainier wrongly anticipated reconciling Grace and Onassis when in 1961 he persuaded Onassis to join British wildlife artist and trophy hunter Peter Scott, Prince Philip of Britain,

and Prince Bernhardt of The Netherlands in founding the World Wildlife Fund. Instead the rift between Grace and Onassis widened until Onassis sold his Monaco holdings at a tenfold profit and left in 1965. Rainier remained involved with WWF to the end of his life, but the tiny Monaco zoo, favored by Grace and Antoinette, fell into disrepute after Grace was killed in a 1982 car crash. Grace’s daughter, Princess Caroline, meanwhile enthusiastically took up shooting boar. Antoinette, however, became close to Grace’s son, Prince Albert, who inherited the throne after Rainier’s death in 2005. Antoinette remained president of the Monaco SPA until her death.

Etela Merk, 48, founder of an animal shelter at Backa Topola, Serbia, in 2001, was killed in a March 7, 2011 fire which may have been started by candles she was using for light instead of electricity, after her shelter ran into critical financial trouble. A professor at the Belgrade Academy of Art, with a four-year-old son, Merk left more than 300 dogs and 27 cats. Other shelters in Belgrade and Volvodina were able to accommodate the cats, and were trying to place the dogs in other nations, reported Serbian Animals Voice.

(continued on page 18)

OBITUARIES (continued from page 17)

Sumner Matthes, 80, died on April 5, 2011, in Sarasota, Florida. Retiring to Sarasota after 22 years in the U.S. Air Force, Matthes served as treasurer of the Humane Society of Sarasota County, on the Sarasota County Animal Welfare Board, and with the Sarasota County Sheriff's Animal Services. He campaigned to rebuild the Sarasota County Animal Shelter, to start the first Sarasota County dog and cat sterilization program, to ban canned hunts in Sarasota County, and to update county animal control ordinances. In 1988 Sumner and his wife Elise Matthes founded the Sarasota In Defense of Animals sanctuary. As a test of whether the Florida habitat could support more panthers, the Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission in 1993 released 19 radio-collared Texas cougars in northern Florida. The males were supposed to have been vasectomized, but one, T-33, sired three litters of kittens with Texan mates. When the Texas cougars were captured, eight of the offspring ended up at a Texas hunting ranch. Three were shot for trophies before Matthes found them, bought them, and placed them at the now defunct Wild Animal Orphanage sanctuary near San Antonio. The rescue cost \$39,000, of which Sumner and Elise Matthes were obliged to borrow \$14,000. Their effort led to an investigation and restructuring of the Florida Panther Trust Fund. Sumner and Elise Matthes later participated in many other exotic animal rescues, including for the World Society for the Protection of Animals. Both also served on the Wild Animal Orphanage board. After sterilizing more than 1,300 feral cats since 2006, the Sarasota IDA Feral & Free-Roaming Cat Clinic closed due to lack of funds in February 2010. Elise Matthes announced in July 2010 that the Sarasota IDA sanctuary is also having to scale back due to financial stress.

Dick Power, 84, of Boherlode House, Ballyneety, County Limerick, died on March 22, 2011. A lifelong farmer, introduced to hare coursing and hunting with firearms at age 9, Power took a different view of blood sports when, "After marrying a hunting lady in the mid-1950s, I accompanied her to hunts," he wrote in January 2011. Power recalled first disrupting a hunt on St. Patrick's Day 1959. By 1962 he had become aware that farmers who fed their ewes well seldom lost lambs to foxes, a hint that alleged fox predation, the rationale for fox hunting, might actually be scavenging. In 1966 Power and others including comedienne Maureen Potter and actors John Cowley and Desmond Perry cofounded the Irish Council Against Blood Sports. Power was the last surviving founder. Wrote Phil Kiernan of ICABS, "For the next 45 years, Dick was a constant in the campaign to outlaw hunting wild animals with dogs, his wonderfully penned letters appearing regularly in the national and local newspapers. He routinely fed foxes on his farm, and they would be waiting for him to turn up in the evenings for their snack, he often told us. Dick was a highly intelligent and very well read man, with an encyclopaedic knowledge of things agricultural, nature, history and much more." Recalled the *Irish Times*, "In the run-up to last year's Dáil debate on stag hunting, he reminded all that St Eustace had been an avid stag hunter prior to his conversion to Christianity, after which the future saint renounced both the persecution of Christians and hunting stags with hounds. Another story he enjoyed recounting was of how St Patrick rescued a fawn from a deer hunt in the sixth century."

Bruce Stephenson, 51, was found dead after an armed standoff with police on March 31, 2011 in Homestead, Florida.

Vegan World Radio & Lone Star Vegetarian Chili Cook-Off cofounder Shirley Wilkes-Johnson

Shirley Wilkes-Johnson, 74, died of a stroke in Houston on April 9, 2011.

A vegetarian since 1961, Wilkes-Johnson began discussing her beliefs about diet, health, and the treatment of animals with the public in January 1974, as co-host of a morning talk show on radio KTLW in La Marque, Texas. She soon became a frequent speaker to small gatherings and contributor to newspaper recipe columns.

Becoming vegan in 1984, Wilkes-Johnson in 1987 began teaching vegan cooking in the Houston area. Her second radio program, *Go Vegan Texas*, debuted on KPFT 90.1 FM, the Houston affiliate for the Pacifica network, in 1996. After six successful years, *Go Vegan Texas* in 2002 expanded into *Vegan World Radio*, broadcast live at 10 p.m. on Wednesday nights in Houston, accessible as a webcast elsewhere. The April 13, 2011 edition was a tribute to Wilkes-Johnson's life, hosted by Bob Linden.

Recalled longtime friend Dana Forbes of Houston, "Shirley traveled around Texas speaking on 'The Fascinating and Little Known History of Vegetarianism.' She was co-founder and director for 13 years of the Lone Star Vegetarian Network. She was co-founder and director for seven years of the South Texas Vegetarian Society in Brazoria County," and also served stints on the boards of the Houston Vegetarian Society and Houston Animal Rights Team.

Wilkes-Johnson, Forbes, Kimberly Lewis, and Pat Tierra in 1989 cofounded the annual Lone Star Vegetarian Chili Cook-Off.

Remembered Wilkes-Johnson, "I had read that chili cook-offs were one of the biggest fundraisers across the U.S., and that some of them cleared \$20,000 in profit! I naively dreamed of the grand work that vegetarian societies could accomplish with that kind of money in our treasuries. We reasoned that chili was Texas food and that it was easy to 'veganize' and cook, and that it might draw the general public for a tasting, so we could show them that vegetarianism wasn't strange, that it could be something with which they were familiar." The first Lone Star Vegetarian Chili Cook-Off, held in Austin, drew 500 people to eat, and the event has continued to grow for 22 years.

In 2009 Wilkes-Johnson began assembling a soon-to-be-published 300-recipe collection, *How to Eat Like a Vegetarian Even if You Never Want to Be One*, edited by Carol Adams, author of *The Sexual Politics of Meat* (1990). "The cause of her fatal stroke was a congenitally malformed blood vessel in the brain," Adams posted to her web site. "As Ben," Wilkes-Johnson's husband of 44 years, "shared the news with me, he said, 'While this blood vessel might have given way at any point in her life, it appears that her vegan diet kept her alive and healthy for this length of time.'"

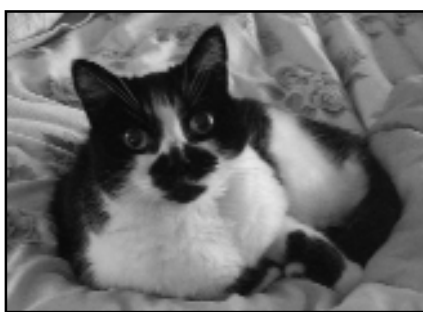
Police at last report had not released an official cause of death. The Miami-Dade Police Department Special Response Team was reportedly called to the Tom Crutchfield Reptile Farm after Stephenson grazed Crutchfield with a bullet during an argument. "While the farm featured Crutchfield's name, Stephenson, a former radiology supervisor, owned the farm and had the license to import reptiles," wrote Kyle Munenrider of the *Miami New Times*. Crutchfield has been known for more than 40 years for producing color variants of snakes and lizards. Stephenson was known for breeding turtles.

Zareen Patel, 61, died of a heart attack on March 26, 2011 in Mumbai, India. A pediatrician and genetic researcher at the Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital in Mumbai, and with the Indian Council of Medical Research, Patel began sheltering street dogs at her Pune estate circa 1990. Eighteen kennels at her home housed 135 dogs at her death, who were looked after by two volunteers. Patel also kept seven pet dogs at her Mumbai apartment. The Bombay SPCA took in the Mumbai dogs, The Pune charity ResQ, headed by Ayesha Gandhi, arranged to feed and seek homes for the Pune dogs.

MEMORIALS



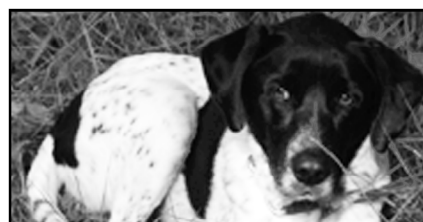
In memory of my sister Jayne Gordon, 1956-2011.
—Kim Bartlett



For our beloved "Moe" (1995-2011): We rescued you in 1997. You were declawed and thrown into a kennel at the age of two. You still had the bandages on your innocent paws. We ended up being the lucky ones. We had your presence and purring on our pillows for 13 years. You fought so hard to stay with us, but the lymphoma finally had the last word on March 29th. We miss your unique personality and huge "lemur" eyes. You were spicy, smart, and sweet. We will not see the likes of you again in this lifetime. Thank you for finding us, precious Moe. You have our love and gratitude always.
—Lindy & Marvin Sobel



In memory of Zak & Sammy.
—Phil & Trix Wollen



In memory of Madeira, a rescue case who spent much of the latter part of her life under the ANIMAL PEOPLE editorial desk.
—Merritt Clifton



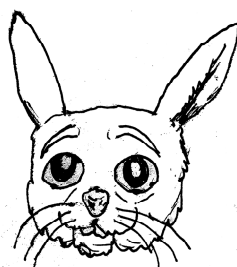
Your love for animals can go on forever.

The last thing we want is to lose our friends, but you can help continue our vital educational mission with a bequest to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**

[a 501(c)(3) charitable corporation, federal ID# 14-1752216]

Animal People, Inc.,
PO Box 960, Clinton WA 98236

Ask for our free brochure *Estate Planning for Animal People*



CLASSIFIEDS—\$1.00 a word! • anpeople@whidbey.com
POB 960, Clinton, WA 98236 • 360-579-2505 • fax 360-579-2575

www.youtube.com/watch?v=0JXpXkSGE

Based on Hindu mythology, this is the story of Yudisthira, a pious king whose place in Heaven is determined by his love for a dog. Animated by Wolf Clifton in the style of an Indonesian shadow puppet play.

SIGN THE PETITION TO
THE UNITED NATIONS to adopt the
Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare:
www.animalsmatter.org

Want Art that Reflects Your Values?

WWW.LITTLEGIRLLOOKING.COM sells unique Art for Animal/Environmental Advocates. Dogs Deserve Better or your favorite Animal Charity receives 15-50% of the profits.

Register your pro-animal organization at
www.worldanimal.net



Meet the American Mutt-i-gree,[™] a dog whose day has come.

There are more than 50 million wonderful mixed-breed dogs in the U.S. today, and tragically, so many of them are euthanized each year. At the same time, millions of purebred puppies are bred by cruel puppy mills and irresponsible breeders that sell these innocent puppies to pet stores.

The Pet Savers Foundation, and its shelter partners, including North Shore Animal League America (the world's largest no-kill animal shelter) want to change all that with the American Mutt-i-grees Club.

Visit www.muttigrees.org to join forces with other mixed-breed dog owners—a group over 25 million strong—to spread the word that adopting a puppy or adult dog from a shelter is the right choice to save loving dogs from almost certain death. Join the American Mutt-i-grees Club, where membership definitely has its benefits, including expert pet advice, advocacy, shopping, a fun child-targeted site, and so much more. Best of all, when members make purchases on the site, they help support our mission to save dogs.

www.muttigrees.org



Find out how Kathryn Erbe, star of "Law and Order: Criminal Intent", a Mutt-i-gree owner and club member, is rallying dog owners across the country to help end animal cruelty, and how you can help too.

www.muttigrees.org



ADVOCACY • ADOPTION • EDUCATION • MEMBERSHIP • VALUES



Cooperative Buying Program Save Money Today... *Save The Pets of Tomorrow*

The Pet Savers Foundation wants to help animal welfare organizations maximize their limited financial resources. The Pet Saver's Cooperative Buying Program allows organizations of all sizes to take advantage of high-volume purchasing power for discounts on high-quality products. These products can be used in-house, or to start a retail program. Participation is easy & membership is **FREE!**

Together we can save more lives of homeless animals and enhance the lives of those saved.



Read about our partners in saving lives...



A Henry Schein Company

Butler Schein Animal Health is recognized as the leading distributor of veterinary supplies for companion animals, including: pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, instruments, and surgical supplies. Your organization will benefit from their technology, wide range of products, attractive pricing, and world-class customer service.



Midwest Homes for Pets is an innovator in training cages. The best products at an attractive price. Buy crates below regular wholesale prices and stock them in your retail space to sell to adopters. Or, sell crates to adopters who purchase directly from the Pet Savers Foundation via credit card (shipping charges additional).



SIGN UP TODAY FOR SAVINGS!

To receive a free registration form

Call: 1.800.233.7544 • Fax: 516.883.1595

www.petsavers.org



Dec. 2011, Jan. 2012: ***Vegan Camp***, Sthitaprajna Vegan Retreat, Karnataka, India. Info: <indianvegansociety@rediffmail.com>.