

# Poaching & Zimbabwe turmoil may halt CITES bid to sell ivory

**SANTIAGO, BONN**—The ivory and whaling industries will go into the 12th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species on November 3 as determined as ever to reopen legal global commerce in the body parts of elephants and whales.

The ivory merchants and whalers are not considered likely to get what they want.

The CITES Conference of Parties, CITES-COP for short, will consider 54 proposals to amend the listed status of species. CITES Appendix I now lists about 900 species which are considered endangered, and are therefore excluded from international commerce. Appendix II lists 4,000 animal species

and 22,000 plant species which are considered threatened. These species may be traded only by permission of CITES.

Most controversially this year, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe have applied for permission under Appendix II to sell their existing stocks of elephant tusk ivory and to sell annual quotas of ivory in future years. The five southern African nations argue that they have extinguished ivory poaching, that their elephant populations are no longer in jeopardy, and that they now have too many elephants for the available habitat, resulting in frequent damage to crops and homes by elephants who wander outside of designated reserves.

Afflicted by outbreaks of elephant poaching linked in some cases to al Qaida militias based in Somalia and Pakistan, Kenya and India have filed a counter proposal seeking to restore all African elephants to Appendix I.

The five southern African nations' applications to sell ivory are backed by Japan, whose ivory seal-carving industry provides the most lucrative global market for elephant tusks.

Japan has applied to downlist northern hemisphere minke whales, in order to legally import whale meat from Norway. Japan has also applied to downlist Bryde's whales from the Pacific Ocean. The latter downlisting would be of symbolic importance to the ongoing Japanese effort to break the 1986 global moratorium on commercial whaling.

The next most controversial topics before CITES this year were until mid-August a series of attempts by China, Cuba, some European Union nations, and the U.S. to downlist various sea turtle species to Appendix II. The cluster of proposals followed a Cuban request for permission to sell stockpiles of hawksbill turtle shell. The likelihood of any such proposals win-

## ANIMAL WELFARE IN JAPAN (PAGE 6)

ning CITES approval receded after the Cuban proposal was withdrawn on August 21.

The U.S. has proposed to list sea horses on Appendix II. Sea horse populations apparently dropped by 25% to 75% in the waters of India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam between 1990 and 1995. During those years, these five nations together exported at least 20 million sea horses to China for use in traditional medicines. The Chinese demand for sea horses is reportedly growing at 10% per year.

Sea horses do not, as yet, have an appreciably large constituency of ardent defenders—but elephants and whales do, and a month before the November 3-15 CITES-COP meeting convenes in Santiago, Chile, the biggest beasts on land and at sea seemed to have political momentum in their favor.

Attempted wise-use linkage of the elephant ivory and whaling issues was rejected on June 13 by South African minister of environmental affairs Valli Moosa. "South Africa is opposed to the hunting of whales," Moosa stated unequivocally in his budget statement to the National Council of Provinces.

### Whales

The Japanese effort to downlist minke and Bryde's whales was rebuked in mid-September when the Convention on Migratory Species member nations, meeting in Bonn, Germany, recommended elevating fin, sei, and sperm whales to CITES Appendix I status. This would reinforce the 1986 whaling moratorium. In addition, the CMS nations recommended CITES Appendix II status for Antarctic minke whales, Bryde's whales, and pygmy right whales.

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Anti-canned hunt rally, South Africa. See page 17. (Kalahari Raptor Centre)

# ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care About Animals

November 2002

Volume XII, #9

## Sanctuary buys Coulston chimps NIH chimps to go to Chimp Haven

**ALAMOGORDO, New Mexico; SHREVEPORT, Louisiana**—Two months of rumors that the Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care had purchased the Coulston Foundation buildings, equipment, 266 chimpanzees, and 61 monkeys for \$3.7 million were confirmed on September 14 when CCCC founder Carole Noon took physical possession of the facilities.

Frederic Coulston, 87, told the *Dallas Morning News* that the transaction involved 288 chimpanzees and 90 monkeys, apparently including 22 chimpanzees and 29 monkeys who are out on lease or loan to other institutions. The deal puts Coulston entirely out of the business of buying, selling, and managing primates for laboratory use, after 72 years.

Another 300 chimpanzees now owned by the National Institutes of Health but formerly under Coulston control are to be retired to Chimp Haven, a 200-acre site under construction in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, the NIH and Chimp Haven announced two weeks later. Chimp Haven is to receive the first 200 chimps in early 2004, with the rest to follow.

The privately funded Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care will retire the former Coulston chimps from research permanently and unconditionally.

Chimp Haven, contracting with the NIH under the terms prescribed by the Chimpanzee Health Improvement, Maintenance, and Protection Act passed by Congress and signed into law by former U.S. President Bill Clinton just before he left office, could be obliged by the NIH to return some chimps to research if the NIH ever deems this necessary.

This condition caused the members of The Association of Sanctuaries and the American Sanctuary Association to reject the opportunity to bid on the NIH contract.

Chimp Haven founder Linda Brent (a.k.a. Koebner) told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in January 2001 that although she does not like the idea of ever having to return any chimp to a lab, she welcomes the chance to give 300 chimpanzees a much better life than they would otherwise have. While the chimps are in her care, she added, she can ensure that they do not breed, since young and healthy chimps would be much more vulnerable to recall than older chimps who have already been exposed to debilitating diseases and have often suffered repeated invasive surgery.

While the Chimp Haven agreement with the NIH was known to be in negotiation for more than two years, the Coulston buy-out by the Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care was kept secret until it was a *fait accompli*—almost.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** first received word of the deal, which eventually proved accurate in almost every detail, on July 27. CCCC founder Carole Noon did not return repeated calls, however, when asked for confirmation, and other informed sources were unwilling to go on the record while Noon, Coulston, and the major Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care funders were still negotiating over last-minute aspects of financing and liability for World War II-vintage toxic waste purportedly buried under the Coulston site.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** did manage to

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(Kim Bartlett)

## O.J. Simpson among alleged threats to manatees

**ORLANDO**—Florida speedboaters smashed their 1999 record of killing 82 manatees in one year on September 26, as the 83rd manatee to be fatally injured in 2002 died under emergency care at Sea World Orlando.

With three full months of 2002 remaining, manatee experts expect that the total for this year may exceed 100, after three years in a row of counts between 78 and 82. The average toll for the fourth quarter over the past four years was 15.

The number of manatees killed by speedboats has risen ever since records were first kept in 1974, but did not top 50 in a year until 1989. Since then, the toll has soared—along with the number of boats in the water.

Citing the all-time high aerial count of 3,276 manatees statewide, recorded in 2001, boating spokespersons claim that the manatee population has recovered from endangerment, and that the death toll from all other causes is also rising, proportionate to the total numbers of manatees.

The Florida Marine Research Insti-

tute on October 5 recommended removing manatees from the state endangered species list, a step toward removing manatees from federal protection as well. The FMRI was asked to review the status of manatees by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, in response to a petition for delisting submitted by the Coastal Conservation Association, a pro-fishing and boating group.

U.S. District Judge Emmet Sullivan ruled in July 2002, however, and affirmed on August 16, that under the 2001 settlement of a lawsuit brought by the Save the Manatee Club, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service must expand manatee protections by November 1 to reduce the boating death toll.

The USFWS had agreed to designate 16 new manatee sanctuaries as part of the settlement, but had designated just two when in January 2002 it suspended the effort at request of Florida Governor Jeb Bush, brother of U.S. President George W. Bush. Assistant U.S. Attorney General Thomas Sansonetti then

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"How can  
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again?"



November, 2002

Dear Partner,

I can't STAND the fact that Gordo has to lie down most of the time because of his back pain . . .  
. . . and that Princessa has to use wheels to get around . . .  
. . . and that puppy Elizabeth, crippled from injury in the field before I rescued her, still has one leg that only works SOMETIMES . . . and I believe that all three of these beautiful dogs, and many others just like them, should be able to walk again, pain-free . . . with all the technology we have in the world today!

We're the largest care-for-life animal shelter in the world, so it's only natural that we'd have a ton of dogs with arthritis, spinal and hip degeneration, and joint disease . . . let alone that we are the only organization dedicated to rescuing cats and dogs who are abandoned in the wilderness . . . which means that I save dogs who are injured from falling, or from running into trees and boulders in the dense brush . . . or from humans attacking them with all sorts of weapons.

Of our 1,500 dogs and cats, over 150 are treated in our hospital every day. Another 300 or more are treated in their yards or catteries as outpatients.

Of the dogs, about half are treated for some form of arthritis . . . or other back or leg problems. When these problems worsen, most of the dogs end up "tired," laying around instead of playing.

It hurts me to see these old dogs stiffening up . . . because I can remember when they were so full of life, running and playing and barking all day . . . some of them even used to jump out of their yards to visit their neighbors, clearing a six-foot fence until we made it "jump-proof!"

Like Gordo . . . he's been here since he was a puppy . . . the big fat one of his litter! Gordo spent a lifetime with us, in his huge yard next to our main driveway where he could greet everyone on tour day.



For a few weeks now, Gordo has begun to show his age . . . with a painful back problem.  
We give him medicine to help his pain, and to slow his deterioration, and rest makes him feel better. But lying around, his muscles shrink!  
Soon his legs will not support him totally, and he will get worse . . . until he can't walk again.

Princessa was hit by a car after she was abandoned. Her back was broken and her rear legs were paralyzed. We put wheels under her and she gets around. But we've also noticed a slight improvement . . . she is actually using her paralyzed legs a tiny



bit! Can she walk again?  
What can we do to help her?

I've already told you about our puppy Elizabeth. She was badly injured in the field an hour before I found her . . . ribs broken, cold, paralyzed and in pain.  
All these months later she's up and moving around. Except her right

rear leg still goes out from under her, because of the months she couldn't use it . . . and it shrunk.

What would you do if one of these dogs was yours?

Here's what we're doing about it:

Together, you and I are going to build our own "Physical Therapy Intensive Care Unit!"

It will be a converted stock car trailer . . . the kind you see on the road carrying race cars from one event to another.

It's just an empty, heavy duty steel trailer, so we're adding lights, heating & air conditioning, hot and cold running water, a generator for electricity, insulated hospital walls and a thick rubber floor mat so the dogs won't slip and fall.

It would take too long to add a wing to our hospital, what with an architect, the county, permits, construction and the like. Maybe as long as a year! But Gordo doesn't have a year, the trailer can be ready in two weeks, and it's much cheaper!

But inside is the magic . . . the latest technology that we can use to help our dogs . . .

This first one is my favorite! Imagine this: a machine that sends heat deep into the dog's muscles and nerves so they can heal. The heat is made by SOUND WAVES! Now that is American ingenuity at its best!

And not only does it help heal, it makes the dogs feel so much better . . . Gordo will love this one!

Then there's a machine that will electronically exercise a dog while he is lying down . . . after a surgery or an injury!

Our computer-programmed treadmill will let our dogs do everything from strolling in the park to running full blast up a mountain . . . all in about five feet of space!

And I know this from using my own treadmill at home . . . when you're done, you feel great! You actually have more energy and you want to do more. Your joint stiffness disappears and you feel younger! Now that's how we want our dogs to feel!

We also have a whirlpool . . . the same size as the the NFL football players use.

I wasn't sure how these work, I never had to use one, so I asked our vet.

When the machine makes the water come alive like a rushing trout stream, your floating muscles have to resist all that powerful water . . . and that means those muscles exercise . . . without having to support your body weight at the same time!

With this Physical Therapy ICU, Gordo won't become one of our "down" dogs who we care for and love until they pass away . . . and he will be able to enjoy his huge yard much longer!

We will "teach" Princessa to use her legs more and more with the new nerves that we think are being built by her body.

And Elizabeth's weak leg will get more powerful so that someday it won't fall under her and get dragged any more. Our happiest day will be the first day that we see Elizabeth actually RUN for the first time in her life!

All this is within our reach . . . but only if YOU help!

I found the best stock car trailer, the one the pros use, for \$19,787. Improvements to it will be another \$15,650. Add medical equipment and that's another \$17,000 or so. So we need to raise at least \$52,439 for our Physical Therapy Intensive Care Unit.

And we need it fast! My goal is to see Gordo up and walking again BEFORE his legs are so weak that there's no turning back.

So please send your regular gift to care for our over 1,500 dogs and cats today. And also include an extra gift so we can build our Physical Therapy ICU for all our crippled dogs.

I can't wait to hear from you . . . neither can Gordo, or Princessa, baby Elizabeth and a lot of other precious dogs that I can't tell you about in this short letter.

So please send your check today. Dreams CAN come true!

For the animals,

Leo  
Leo Grillo, founder

P.S.: I just know I can count on you, so I went ahead and ordered our Physical Therapy ICU. It will be here, complete and ready to help Gordo, Princessa, Elizabeth and the others . . . in two weeks! So please, RUSH your gifts now— I have to pay for it C.O.D. !!!

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Editorial

To save endangered species, don't kill them

“About 19% of native animal species and 15% of native plant species in the U.S. are ‘imperiled’ or ‘critically imperiled,’ and another 1% of plants and 3% of animals may already be extinct—that is, they have not been located despite intensive searches,” declared the H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment on September 24, in a purported landmark report formally titled *The State of the Nation’s Ecosystems*.

“When ‘vulnerable’ species are counted, about one third of plant and animal species are considered to be ‘at risk,’” the report continued.

Most U.S. newspapers gave *The State of the Nation’s Ecosystems* just one paragraph.

Only last May the United Nations Environment Program warned that 25% of all living mammal species may be extinct in 30 years. Yet that more dramatic prophecy did not win much attention either. News media and the public alike seem inured to the idea that we are in the midst of *The Sixth Extinction*, as Richard Leakey termed his most recent book, borrowing the phrase from Greenpeace U.K. science director Jeremy Leggett.

“The sixth major mass extinction is just beginning,” Leggett told the readers of *New Scientist* in June 1989. “Never before in the three-billion-year history of life on Earth will so many species have disappeared,” Leggett predicted, as within the lives of most living humans.

Harvard biologist E.O. Wilson in 1993 put the present rate of species loss at 30,000 per year. Many others weighed in with similar numbers, especially after 1994, when “wise-use” Republicans won control of the U.S. House of Representatives with an unfulfilled pledge to dismantle the Endangered Species Act.

Observed *New York Times* science writer William K. Stevens in July 1995, “In recent years estimates of the magnitude of the extinction crisis have flooded forth: A million species gone by the year 2000. A quarter of all species by 2015. Three every hour.”

That was still just the start. The World Conservation Union reported in October 1996 that 25% of all mammals and half of all monkeys and apes are at risk of extinction, and in April 1998 said a third of all U.S. plants are at risk.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** began to see holes in the data. From July 1997 through January 2000, we found, just eight species worldwide were confirmed extinct. Twenty-four species once reported to be extinct were rediscovered, six species once reportedly extirpated from their native habitat reappeared, and 298 species, exclusive of microorganisms, were newly identified. Including microorganisms, the newly identified species were in the thousands.

The case for a high current extinction rate rests upon the presupposition of high rates of extinction among huge numbers of unknown species, mostly insects and microorganisms. Yet the existence of huge numbers of unknown species was cast into doubt by a study published in the April edition of *Nature* which suggested that the total number of insect species appears to be four to six million, not the 31 million that E.O. Wilson postulated.

The presupposition of high extinction rates presumes that although species discovery exceeds verified extinction by at least 37-to-1, not counting microorganisms, most newly found species are already near extinction, since their habitats tend to be remote and limited.

Yet there seems to be little reason to suppose that most highly specialized niche species were ever very numerous or broadly distributed. Indeed, the global redistribution of microorganisms and insects as accidental stowaways aboard jet aircraft may be moving many of them ever farther from extinction, by introducing them to new habitats, beyond reach of natural disasters which might otherwise annihilate thousands of niche species overnight.

The survival of as many niche species as now exist may be just luck. Then again, even most niche species may be better at adapting to change than has been supposed. If life has evolved to meet any one condition, it is the certainty that extinction can be avoided only by adapting in response to disaster—coming as slowly as an ice age, or as abruptly as a comet.

No one has clearly established the parameters necessary to form a credible estimate of the flux of species, among them the total number of existing species, with more than 200,000 species now identified in the U.S. alone. “Normal” rates of species appearance and disappearance are a complete mystery. Neither is there any clear definition which distinguishes the evolution of one species into another from the “extinction” of the ancestor.

High estimated extinction rates, in any epoch, inevitably include guesstimates about the numbers of microorganisms, aquatic species, flowering plants, and insects. Yet the fossil record offers little to guess from about the abundance, diversity, and evolution of any of them. About all we know about the evolution of microorganisms, for example, is that they thrived after the extinction of dinosaurs, producing the gypsum fossils from which humans make wall-boards and cement. Whatever happened to large species during that extinction event was very good for the smallest—who presumably evolved quite rapidly to take advantage of the altered conditions. This enhanced biodiversity, as measured by numbers of species, even though every land animal larger than a cat was killed.

We further know that microorganisms, flowering plants, and insects are easily distributed by wind and waves. Thus abundant populations of almost identical species can be sep-

arated by hundreds or even thousands of miles, with no linking populations in between.

And of course it is difficult to observe microorganisms, grains of pollen, and insects, who mutate and hybridize with notorious speed.

Therefore, presupposing that these most inconspicuous yet adaptable species even approach the extinction rates among large species seems altogether backward.

Large species require more habitat, mutate less rapidly, and often eat higher on the food chain. Yet documented extinctions of even “large charismatic megafauna,” as conservation biologists call animals big enough to be recognized on sight, are very rare. Among the higher primates, for instance, only Miss Waldron’s Colubus has been confirmed extinct in the past 100-odd years—but at least five monkey species were discovered within the past decade.

When extinctions of large charismatic megafauna do occur, they tend to result from a combination of occupying quite restricted habitat with sudden, severe habitat change, compounded by intensive human hunting or trapping. But merely occupying restricted habitat is not a recipe for extinction, no matter what happens to the original habitat, if humans translocate the species to other suitable habitat. Thus Arabian oryx, extirpated from the Arabian Peninsula, thrived at White Sands, New Mexico, and were eventually reintroduced.

Intensive human use of habitat is not necessarily detrimental to species survival, contrary to common perception. The wooded suburbs of major U.S. cities are among the richest and most biologically diverse wildlife habitat in the world, while India, with the second largest human population of any nation, may have lost only three native species in the past 100 years—two of them birds known only in sparsely occupied parts of the Himalayas.

The Walt Disney influence and Hindu, Jain, or Buddhist teachings, among other cultural factors, tend to protect animals in the U.S. and India. Lacking similar culturally mitigating traits, the human population of China is precipitating a regional extinction crisis. Traditional teachings about the purported health benefits and prestige of consuming wildlife have combined with rising affluence to put pangolins, bears, tigers, snakes, turtles, slow lorises and seahorses in jeopardy wherever they can be poached and smuggled.

Conservation biologists will accomplish little to save wildlife in China until the utilitarian attitude toward animals inculcated by rural poverty and Maoism yields to an ethic of respect and appreciation—perhaps parallel to the U.S. or Indian models, or perhaps in another form yet to evolve out of other aspects of Chinese culture.

We meanwhile need to ask what cultural currents underlie the U.S. obsession with excessive estimated rates of extinction which mostly plunge caring people into deep despair.

Senior staff from the Nature Conservancy, National Audubon Society, and Environmental Defense co-authored *The State of the Nation’s Ecosystems*. Like other recent reports from all three groups, *The State of the Nation’s Ecosystems* stokes the panic rising in recent years about “alien” and “invasive” species—which coincides with much public anxiety about “alien” and “invasive” human immigrants.

Springing from the same dung heap, xenophobia and bio-xenophobia significantly serve the interests of government agencies seeking more budget for policing the Mexican border, killing nuisance wildlife on behalf of agribusiness, and doing almost anything in the name of protecting endangered species other than designating legally protected critical habitat.

Promoting the notion of an “extinction crisis” helps to rationalize protecting spotted owls by killing barred owls, protecting sea otters by killing sharks, protecting abalone by killing sea otters, protecting salmon by killing sea lions, and protecting blackfooted ferrets by killing all other predators for miles around, while allowing hunters and ranchers to continue killing the prairie dogs whom the ferrets depend upon as prey. A crisis, after all, calls for drastic action, and may even rationalize suspension of the usual rules of moral behavior.

‘Here be dragons’

The most remarkable part of *The State of the Nation’s Ecosystems* is that the authors admit how little they know. “About three-fourths of forest indicators have some or all data” needed to answer the questions they asked, they wrote, “contrasting with grasslands, shrublands, and urban and suburban areas, where only about 40% have data.” Concerning “landscape pattern and fragmentation” and “biological communities,” the authors found that “fewer than a third of the selected indicators have adequate data for national reporting.”

Flash back to medieval cartography, when maps customarily postulated edges of the world that unwary mariners might fall off of. Margin notes sometimes admitted that the map features were based on the tales of illiterates, most of whom had never actually visited the places they talked about. To evade blame for failing to warn of unknown perils, the mapmakers would inscribe on the least known regions, “Here be dragons.”

Ancient mariners believed in dragons, and a 2001 Harris Poll found that 70% of scientists believe in high rates of extinction—mainly, however, because their peers do, not as result of their own research. Similar methodology might deduce an extinction crisis by asking kindergartners about the status of animals they can name, including T-rex, woolly mammoth, and dodo. Knowing little about most birds, fish, reptiles, insects, and most living mammals, many will cheerfully identify as “extinct” any animal they have never heard of.

Unlike conservation biologists, however, kindergartners will readily understand that the first rule needed to save animals is “Don’t kill them.”

Funded by wildlife agencies and advocacy groups traditionally allied with hunters, conservation biologists typically seek to prevent extinctions by gamekeeping methods: captive breeding, killing predators, and chasing poachers. The notion that species would be best protected by an ethic that forbids hunting of any kind is rejected as allegedly sentimental and unrealistic, even though complete prohibitions of hunting are accepted as part of the recovery strategy for species which have been hunted and poached into imminent peril.

Ethologist Marc Bekoff, in his new book *Minding Animals* (reviewed on page 21), quotes California sea otter conservation biologist Jim Estes as suggesting that the attitudes and ethics of species recovery efforts need to turn a corner. Estes calls traditional hunter/conservationists “populationists,” meaning that their emphasis is on ensuring the abundance of animals, while terming “individualists” those who hold that each life has moral import.

Their differing views, Estes argues, “should be a real concern to conservation biology because they are taking people with an ostensibly common goal in different directions. Can these views be reconciled? I’m not sure,” he says, “although I believe the populationists have it wrong in trying to convince the individualists to see the errors of their ways. The challenge is not so much for individualists to build a program that is compatible with conservation, but for conservationists to somehow build a program that embraces the goals and values of individualists, because the majority of our society has such a deep emotional attachment to the welfare of individual animals. As much as many populationists may be offended by this argument, it is surely an issue that must be dealt with.”

Generations of humane workers were frustrated throughout much of the 20th century by the failure of publicity about the then ever-rising shelter killing rates to get Americans to sterilize their pets. Rapid progress was made, however, after the emergence of the animal rights movement encouraged activists to respond to the cats and dogs around them as needy individuals, not just parts of a problem too big for anyone to deal with.

As recently as 1987 many leading national animal rights groups denounced **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett for “trivializing” the cause by urging activists to sterilize dogs and cats, by way of giving the animal rights philosophy a positive tangible form, yet the “individualist” approach cut shelter killing by 75% in 10 years, and continues to push the toll down.

The same emphasis on helping individual animals can save endangered species. The first requirement is accepting that the life of any sentient being is of moral concern.

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# LETTERS

## Greek coalition

I am writing to introduce you to the Coalition In Defense of Animals in Greece. Started in June 2002, we count 22 member groups, mainly Greek but also including foreign groups involved in Greece. The main objective of the coalition is to lobby the Greek government to implement a national sterilization, vaccination, identification, and release program for feral cats and street dogs, plus an educational program about responsible petkeeping, and to enforce the existing animal protection laws.

Animal abuse is widespread in Greece, and includes starvation, neglect, deliberate cruelty, and poisoning. Illegal poisoning of free-roaming animals occurs every day. Given the frequency of poisonings, we are concerned that they will escalate as Greece prepares to host the 2004 Olympic Games.

At the moment, the Greek government plans to build shelters to clear the streets of animals in 2004. CIDAG does not believe the answer is to keep the animals in shelters. The operating costs would be enormous, and given the number of free-roaming animals in Greece, it is unlikely that many will be rehomed. This ultimately means they will be killed. The common practice of abandoning unwanted dogs and cats in parks, streets, and forests, where they rapidly breed, will only perpetuate the problem endlessly.

—Anne Scheving  
CIDAG  
<anne.scheving@paw-europe.com>

## Shelter design

Thanks for explaining my views on page 10 of your October 2002 edition about the use of glass to promote sanitation and maintain quiet in kennels. Helping me to discover the value of glass kennel doors and walls was Charles Kong, head of the Hong Kong police dog unit. We are now making further studies and will share any significant findings. I'd also love to hear from any other people who have experimented with glass dog kennels. I'm wondering if glass kennels would work as well if located in a room with high ceilings. Both Charles and I think glass probably would still work, as the dogs' immediate sensory stimulus would still be lowered, and they would still be encouraged to use their eyes more and their noses less.

Our Hong Kong SPCA Kowloon Centre has low ceilings, although there is a 2-inch gap at the top for ventilation. Cross-ventilation is also of prime importance. Dogs should not be glazed in without ensuring a good air flow.

I only wish that dogs could tell us what kind of kennel design they prefer. I bet they would say none at all! I always think that a dog would be happier living in 100 square feet if loved and stimulated, than in 5,000 square feet if not.

There is nothing clever about giving dogs larger kennel areas, unless they are carefully designed to fulfill the dogs' mental and physical requirements.

—Jill Cheshire  
Architect  
Hong Kong  
China  
<Jill.Cheshire@spca.org.hk>

—Wolf  
Clifton

## Maneka Gandhi

I was traumatized to learn from your September 2002 edition that Maneka Gandhi has lost the animal welfare ministry of India, after setting an example of how the ministry should function. Policy changes in India are a nightmare, and Mrs. Gandhi has played a crucial role in not only changing policies to benefit animals but also enforcing policies to protect animals. I have not come across anyone else who has the charisma and vitality to help animals in distress as she does around the clock. Replacing her with T.R. Baalu, with no disrespect meant to him, does not benefit the animals as before. Those who are concerned about animals must express their concern via letters to the Prime Minister of India, A.P. Vajpayee, and should demand that he reinstate her to head the animal welfare ministry.

—Dr. G. Agoramoorthy  
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Dept. of Biology  
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## HATRED AND BRUTALITY—ON THE RISE?

With reference to the letter from Brazil headlined "Brutal Cop," on page 4 of your September 2002 edition, I am shocked to read about the brutal behavior of the policeman who was photographed in the act of stomping on a helpless kitten. My distress is not only for the kitten, but also for all others who encounter the frustration and cruelty of this policeman, and others like him. I am also distressed that the latent compassion in human nature is stifled in people like him, due to a system which is passive in opposing cruelty and promoting humane behavior.

Hatred and brutality are global phenomenons, and are on the rise. Children's fairy stories and mythology everywhere depicts wicked giants as stronger than noble heroes. Mythology survives because it depicts certain truths. Evil always appears to be stronger than goodness, but the strength of goodness lies in its ability to survive amid wickedness. If we want a world worth living in for our children, we must learn—and help others learn—that brute force, cruelty, and exploitation may seem to be advantageous, but are ultimately self-defeating, and are to be shunned with all our might, at every level.

—Purnima L.Toolsidass  
Compassionate Crusaders Trust  
1/13-A, Olai Chandi Road  
Calcutta 700 037, India  
<animals@satyam.net.in>



### The Editor replies:

*When atrocities occur, it is easy to fear that hatred and brutality are on the rise—but upward of 50 million humans were killed between 1930 and 1960 just through the hatred and brutality of Nazism and Communism. Millions more died as result of smaller conflicts. With the human toll so high, scarcely anyone even tried to document the mayhem inflicted on animals.*

*Genocide and other high-volume atrocities to humans still occur, yet the numbers are markedly diminished, and as leaders are brought to trial for "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia and Rwanda, which was contained within a relatively small area and short time frame compared to the genocides of earlier decades, it is clear that the world is increasingly less inclined to look away when such occurs.*

*Perhaps this is because, through the work of the humane movement, people are increasingly willing to intervene and protest when jackbooted men stomp small animals. If the life of a homeless kitten or puppy is accorded moral value, then reducing human enemies to animal status is no longer a way to pretend that they may be killed with impunity.*

*Because killing feral cats and street dogs is no longer widely accepted in much of the world, massacrings people for political, religious, or economic advantage is no longer widely accepted, either, after centuries in which wars of conquest and annihilation were glorified.*

*Suddenly armies are lauded not for how many people they kill in capturing and securing territory, but rather for how few they manage to kill in restoring peace.*

*Hatred and brutality are unfortunately still with us, but evil is increasingly well-recognized for what it is, while kindness gains further ascendance every day.*

## Heroic Table Mountain tahr

I was reading **ANIMAL PEOPLE** today and turned to the page about the Lewyt Award for Heroic and Compassionate Animals, presented by the North Shore Animal League America, and must tell you about such an animal, though he is not eligible to be a winner, as he was wild.

As you know, the South African National Park Board is determined to exterminate every last Himalayan tahr on Table Mountain, Cape Town, in keeping with their policy of eradicating non-native animals and vegetation—even endangered species like the tahrs, and 300-year-old oak trees.

I recently attended a meeting on the formation of a new animal society, and while chatting over refreshments, I met a man named William Barker, who told me about a remarkable experience he had with a Table Mountain tahr buck 20 years ago, when as a young man he climbed the mountain with a friend.

Table Mountain can be treacherous for climbers, as the weather can change very quickly, and it has sheer cliffs. While they were climbing, the weather suddenly did change. The mountain became enshrouded in mist so that they could not see where they were

going. There have been many deaths on the mountain under such conditions. Barker and his friend were following a narrow path when suddenly they saw a beautiful male tahr in front of them. Instead of running away, he turned its head to look at them, and then walked forward for a few paces in a different direction from the path they had been following, and then turned around again to look at them. This is quite uncharacteristic behavior, as tahrs normally look at you and then run away. They felt that the tahr was trying to lead them to safety and decided to follow him. The tahr's pattern of behavior of slowly walking a few paces and then turning around to look at them continued for some time, until they were able to get down the mountain safely and unaided.

Later, when they again climbed the mountain in good weather, they realized that if they had continued along their first path, they would have fallen down a sheer cliff and probably would have been killed or badly injured. William Barker is convinced that the tahr saved their lives.

—Cicely Blumberg  
Adopt-A-Pet and  
Friends of the Tahr  
PO Box 2324  
Cape Town, South Africa  
<darg@icon.co.za>



### The Editor replies:

*The guiding that was described by William Barker is usually seen in wildlife as decoy behavior. Male foxes, jackals, and coyotes are quite well-known for leading hunters away from their families, but some herding animals do it too, and so do many birds.*

*This actually appears to be one reason why horses, deer, goats, antelope, et al practice herd gender segregation—not just to enable the stud male to monopolize the breeding opportunities, which are seasonally limited in most species, but also because the presence of a bachelor herd moving around the periphery of the main herd serves a combination*

*defensive and decoy function: a predator has to slip by them before attacking the mothers and the young.*

*The job of a decoy is not just to draw danger away from the primary target. It is also to get the predator to leave.*

## Wyeth stock

Congratulations on your 100th edition! And thank God for the bad news about horse estrogens! I am delighted to hear Wyeth stock has fallen so dramatically, and that we are approaching a new day for the mares and foals.

—Barbara Scott  
San Francisco, Calif.  
<bbscott9@pacbell.net>



## In memory of Samuel

Samuel was born at the Coulston Foundation research colony.

He was the only baby chimp ever diagnosed with hypothyroidism. Although he was wanted for research, Dr. Frederic k Coulston voluntarily retired him to sanctuary at Primaries.

Samuel died on December 12, 2001. He is sorely missed.

Samuel was only one among more than 800 exotic animals who have found a new world and home at Primaries.

Left on the shore of Lake Erie, used in hepatitis studies, found in a cemetery, trapped in a burning building—each has a tragic story, and each now has a congenial

### Notice to non-U.S. readers of ANIMAL PEOPLE:

If you receive fundraising mailings from any U.S.-based animal protection organization, or any subsidiary of a U.S.-based animal protection organization, please send copies of the appeal letters to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**

P.O. Box 960  
Clinton, WA 98236, U.S.A. —  
or fax to: 1-360-579-2575.

**This will help us in our accountability monitoring.**

## BULLFIGHTING

Legislation recently presented to the Colombian Senate, now awaiting approval, would recognize bullfights as part of the “cultural and artistic heritage” of the nation.

The legislation—likely to win passage—would protect bullfighting from any and all legal challenges, as well as from any future motions impugning its legality. The legislation further seeks to appropriate public funds from the Ministry of Culture for the promotion of bullfighting. Even now, the Corporacion Taurina de Bogota, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, and Iberian-American Theater Festival organizer Fanny Mickey, are planning to stage a play version of the opera *Carmen*, by Pedro Almadovar, which includes a bullfighting episode, with the death of several bulls on stage! This would be in violation of the rudimentary Colombian animal protection law, but by staging this show as a “cultural event,” the organizers seek to legitimize the claim of the bullfighting industry that bullfights are a form of artistic expression.

This shameful proposal is a direct affront to the moral standards that the Colombian government claims to promote. It also negates the advancement of culture and education as embodied in the Colombian Constitution. Lastly, it flies in the face of our work to generate respect for life and an awareness of the dignity of all living things.

Please protest to the Presidency of the Republic, c/o the Colombian embassy or consulate closest to you.

—Alejandro Sanchez LaRiccia, President  
and Erika Duran Mejia, Vice President  
Fundacion para la defensa de los animales  
Movimiento Antitaurino de Colombia  
Calle 5 #24 A 39 Barrio  
San Fernando  
Bogota, Colombia  
Phone: 57-1-533-6903  
<mov\_antitaurino@yahoo.com>

## Mencken & monkeys

Congratulations on publishing your 100th edition—a monument to hard work and integrity. I hope we see another 100 editions in the years to come.

The comparison in a recent letter of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to the work of H.L. Mencken is probably fitting too. I am reminded of one of his remarks that easily pertains to the world of animal welfare. He wrote, “Injustice is relatively easy to bear; what stings is justice.”

Menecken was probably best known for his coverage of the 1925 “Tennessee Monkey Trial”—and relevant to monkey trials, I was struck by the unambiguous nature of the monkey in the water tank, as reported in your October update about the Texas Snow Monkey sanctuary. I was simultaneously reminded of Thoreau's line that, "Some circumstantial evidence is very strong, as when you find a trout in the milk."

The remark has been quoted countless times, but I have often wondered how it came about. Did Thoreau actually find a trout in the milk? Or did he merely come up with the memorable thought by some other means, cudgeling his brain for a useful comparison? Maybe I should do some research on this not weighty matter myself.

—Norman Stewart  
Galveston, Texas  
<teckedit@swbell.net>

## The quality of Craven-Pamlico Animal Services

“The gas chamber at the Craven-Pamlico Animal Services center in Craven County, North Carolina, killed approximately 5,800 animals last year,” wrote Jean L. Smith of New Bern, N.C., in a letter published in the October 2002 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “Little or no attempt is made to promote adoption. There are no plans to change to lethal injection,” Joan Smith added.

Replied Craven-Pamlico Animal Services lead rabies control officer Kathryn C. Smith, “We do use carbon monoxide gas,” she confirmed, which is reportedly now banned from animal control use in California, Florida, and Tennessee. “We also use sodium pentobarbital,” Kathryn Smith added. “The total number of animals euthanized for all of Craven and Pamlico counties,” she said, “was 5,335,” including the traffic at two other local shelters.

Kathryn Smith went on to describe how Craven-Pamlico Animal Services promotes adoptions; lamented uncontrolled dog and cat breeding and running at large; and concluded by noting that animal control shelters “have an ultimate obligation to the community to not place for adoption those animals who pose a public health threat, or a threat to other animals.”

The bottom line, however, is that the shelters of Craven-Pamlico killed 51.3 animals per 1,000 human residents of Craven and Pamlico counties last year: 32% more than the North Carolina state average of 35.0 per 1,000 human residents, and 306% more than the U.S. national average of 15.7.

Among the 78 U.S. communities whose recent data **ANIMAL PEOPLE** surveyed to produce our 2002 table on U.S. shelter killing, published in our September edition, higher killing rates were posted only by Augusta,

Georgia; Hamilton, Indiana; Hidalgo County, Texas; Mobile, Alabama; Gulfport, Mississippi; Valencia, New Mexico; and Thomas County, Georgia—which together include only half of 1% of the total U.S. human population, and just 3.6% of the sampled human population base.

In short, 96.4% of the people in the U.S. and nearly two-thirds of the people in North Carolina appear to better fulfill their obligations toward animals than the people of Craven-Pamlico, who are ultimately responsible for the dogs and cats breeding and running at large, and for the quality of their animal services.

An apparent example of what can happen when outdated attitudes and methods persist blew up on September 24 in Beaufort, North Carolina. There, animal control service provider Mildred Tuck, 80, retired after 17 years as director of the Carteret County Humane Society, and was immediately charged with cruelty by the county sheriff’s department, along with shelter manager Diana R. Markham, 32, based on reports from three shelter workers who quit on September 16 to protest dog and cat killings that they said were needless and were painfully done.

Some of the allegations were affirmed by two local veterinarians, an *ad hoc* group called the Carteret Animal Shelter Action Committee, the cat rescue group Cat Kind, and a week-long sheriff’s department investigation.

Markham allegedly used lethal injection to kill animals, under Tuck’s supervision, but did not follow the protocols recommended by the American Veterinary Medical Association and required by North Carolina law.

Most of what Tuck and Markham allegedly did was common practice as recently as the 1980s, but is no longer widely accepted.

HFA veal ad

## ANIMAL PEOPLE Holiday Nut Roast

Mix together:

**2 pounds of firm tofu, mashed well**  
**2 cups of coarsely chopped walnuts**  
(sunflower seeds, pecans,  
or other nuts may be substituted)

Then thoroughly blend in:

**1/4 cup of soy sauce**  
**2 teaspoons of thyme leaves**  
**1 teaspoon of basil leaves**  
**2 tablespoons of dried parsley**  
(or 1/2 cup of fresh parsley)  
**1 finely chopped onion**  
**1 cup of breadcrumbs**  
**1 teaspoon of minced garlic**  
(seasonings may be altered to suit  
preference; for example, a teaspoon  
of sage may be added,  
or you may add more garlic)

Finally, add:

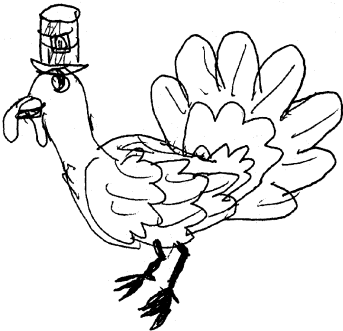
**1 cup of dried bread crumbs**  
**1/2 cup of whole wheat flour**

Mix all ingredients well. Turn into oiled pan(s) and form into an inch-thick loaf. Rub the top of the loaf with a very thin coating of olive or other vegetable oil. Cover the pan(s) with foil, and bake for one hour at 350 degrees. Take the foil off and cook about 10 minutes longer, until the top of the loaf is browned. The loaf tastes best when crispy.

Serve with applesauce, apple butter, or cranberry sauce.

**Good with vegetarian gravy  
and cornbread dressing.**

(You can adapt any traditional recipe by simply substituting vegetable broth or water for the customary meat broth.)



# Animal welfare in Japan by Elizabeth Oliver, founder, Animal

Visitors to Tokyo who expect to see street dogs, ubiquitous in much of Asia, may be surprised to see only pampered purebreds.

Perhaps because Japan is an island, street dogs have never been common here—although dogs did once enjoy much greater freedom. Before World War II, dogs were kept primarily by people affluent enough to have a house and land. They may have been kept as guard dogs, but were seldom chained and could roam at will.

Because they were free and were usually greeted by everyone, they tended to be friendly. Hachiko, for example, an Akita, used to see his master off at the Shibuya railway station in Tokyo every morning and go back to the station to greet him on his return in the evening. One day his master died suddenly, but Hachiko continued to go to the station every day until he died of old age. The Japanese were so impressed by his devotion and loyalty that they erected a statue to him, which still stands outside the Shibuya station.

A dog like Hachiko could not roam in Tokyo today. People would be frightened of him, and the *hokensho* would quickly dispatch him to the gas chamber.

Dogs all but disappeared from Japan during the war years, eaten by the starving people. By the time petkeeping resumed, attitudes had changed. As part of a zealous campaign to eradicate rabies, chaining became mandatory. Stray dogs were hunted down and often brutally killed in front of the public. Many Japanese became dog-phobic.

To this day some people scream at the sight of a lively dog. Others cross the road to avoid meeting even a well-behaved dog on a lead. Mothers tell their children, “Be careful—the dog will bite you!” So children learn early to fear dogs and to assume that all dogs bite. There is some ironic truth in this, since prolonged chaining increases canine territoriality, making dogs more likely to bite.

## Pet fads

As Japan gained affluence, people who abandoned cramped apartments to buy their own houses tended to want the accessories to go with a house. One of these accessories was a dog, of whatever breed was currently fashionable. First-time house owners became first-time dog owners, knowing very little about how to keep a dog. The resulting breeding fads were tragic in consequence.

The husky boom may have been the worst. Huskies are totally unsuited to a cramped urban environment; they shed hair, which hygiene-obsessive Japanese hate; they are hard to train; and the hot, humid Japanese summers are torture to dogs native to the Arctic. Huskies soon filled the gas chambers, and the countryside was full of abandoned huskies and their crosses. Subsequent fads developed around golden retrievers, black Labradors, border collies, and Welsh corgies.

Japan also became a lucrative market for exotic pets. At one shop in Osaka, for example, you can buy almost any animal from a pony to a pig to a civet cat. Even wallabies, eagles, owls, cockatoos, rare reptiles, and a variety of monkeys are often in stock. The owner was once prosecuted for selling smuggled baby orangutans. The police confiscated them and sent them back to Indonesia. The owner was fined a paltry amount, but continued in business as brazenly as ever.

When these animals are no longer fun, or become unmanageable, they are dumped. Crocodiles, red-eared slider turtles, raccoons, and mongooses introduced to Japan as pets are now often accused of damaging the environment and attacking indigenous species. Yet once exotic animals are smuggled into Japan, nothing prevents them from being sold.

The breeding and pet shop business are reputedly controlled by gangsters. The Kennel Clubs of both Britain and Ireland have warned their members against exporting to Japan, but rural puppy mills often do, and since there is no quarantine for animals origi-



Elizabeth Oliver lets ARK dogs run.

nating from the U.K., British-bred dogs can be flown straight in, to fill the cramped cages of Japanese puppy mills, where they are bred as young and as often as possible.

The Japanese retail pet industry makes a profit by selling about 10-20% of the animals they stock, disposing of the remainder. Kittens and puppies taken from their mothers at the age of one month are stressed, frequently fall ill, and often die. If they die after a customer takes them home, the pet shops will never return the money but may offer another animal as a replacement. Many animals are sold with forged pedigrees, giving no indication where the animal was born.

Some pet shops have cages outside where people may dump their old dog while purchasing a new puppy. The old dogs are disposed of as a customer service.

If pet shop animals remain unsold, their price is dropped as they grow, until finally they fill the cage and are also disposed of, by methods which include being killed on the premises, being taken to the gas chambers of the *hokensho*, or being sold to laboratories.

## No one in charge

No Japanese government office oversees animal welfare. Pets are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health & Hygiene, which collects and disposes of animals in much the same way as garbage. Dogs are actively hunted, since they may carry rabies and can bite. The dogcatchers sometimes put out traps, or if they can corner a dog, will throw a wire noose around the dog’s neck and fling the dog up into a truck with other dogs. These trucks are seldom air-conditioned, nor are the dogs separated, so many animals end up badly mauled or dead.

There are also “dog posts” in some rural areas, where unwanted dogs can be shoved down a chute into a container below. As the contents of the container cannot be seen from outside, nobody knows what is inside: possibly old dogs, puppies, cats or kittens. It is easy to imagine the carnage that results.

Some animals never reach the *hoken-sho* itself but are sold along the way to either breeders or labs. Over 73,000 dogs and 13,500 cats per year are used in experiments.

Animals who reach the *hokensho* seldom leave. Some *hokensho* now operate *Aigo* Centers (Love Animal Centers), where puppies are adopted out, but never adult dogs.

Impounded dogs are kept from 3-5 days, except for dogs who have bitten someone, who are quarantined for two weeks of observation. At many *hokensho* the killing system is so automated that animals go directly from the gas chambers into the furnace at the press of a button. No one verifies that the animals are dead.

Gassing is the standard killing method, but some *hokensho* still use decomposition or electrocution, and until recently, bludgeoning dogs was common in rural areas. Veterinarians are employed at the *hokensho*, but seldom touch the animals, and certainly never euthanize animals by lethal injection.

Catching animals, killing them, and disposing of their bodies is typically done by contract workers, who usually belong to the Burakumin class, equivalent to the “untouchables” of India. In medieval times, the Burakumin were considered the lowest of humans, and were called *Eta*, which literally means “having four legs.” They lived in separate villages, could not marry other Japanese, and could only work in “unclean” trades such as butchering, plumbing, removing night soil, leather work, prostitution, and undertaking.

After Japan opened up to outside trade in 1868, the old class system was abolished, but the descendants of Burakumin are still discriminated against.

Like U.S. Southerners, who speak of “house dogs” and “yard dogs,” the Japanese differentiate between lap dogs, usually kept inside, and larger dogs who mostly live outside. Inside dogs are often pampered. Their hair is tied up in ribbons, and sometimes dyed, they are fed choice snacks, and they are carried rather than walked.

The same family may also keep a guard dog, who is chained to a miserable kennel with no protection from heat or cold, walked minimally, and given cheap food. Walk along any street in Japan and you see house after house with chained dogs or dogs locked in tiny cages. Yet their keepers think they are doing the right thing, and to be told that this is cruel either shocks or angers them.

Native Japanese dog breeds, such as the Shiba-inu, Kishu, Kai-ken, Akita-ken,

Ainu-ken and Japanese Spitz, tend to be known for stoicism and endurance, not surprisingly, since they are chained and basically ignored all their lives. Years of this treatment have bred into these dogs a dislike of being handled. They cannot relax when cuddled. They are also more aggressive and territorial than western breeds, and harder to train.

Since Japan has no shelters, people wanting to get rid of their pet or who can no longer keep the animal are faced with a dilemma. It is against their Buddhist beliefs to kill a living thing, so most would never take their pet to be euthanized by a veterinarian. Besides, most Japanese vets refuse to euthanize any animal, even if in pain. If the pet is taken to the *hokensho*, the animal will be killed, which is then on the former petkeeper’s conscience. So they abandon the animal, or fall prey to schemers who offer to take unwanted pets, for a fee, and find them new homes. The schemers may collect as much as \$250 U.S. to accept a cat or dog—and may then turn around and sell the animals to labs, take them to the *hokensho*, or just dump them.

Many Japanese believe neutering is unnatural. Instead, they dump unwanted litters of puppies or kittens on mountainsides or along river banks, sometimes with food that the newborn animals cannot eat. The abandoners feel they have returned the animals to nature. Most die of exposure or dehydration, or are killed and eaten by crows. Those who survive go feral and breed.

## From dogs to cats

The Japanese are primarily “dog people.” Although cats have long been kept on farms to hunt mice, their appearance as pets is very recent. As cats with long tails were considered bad luck, especially black cats with long tails, people would cut them off. Over time the preference for short-tailed cats made cats with naturally short tails the norm.

Since Japan no longer has many free-roaming dogs, feral cats have taken over the available habitat. Many are fed, but few of the feeders have the cats sterilized. Thus the cats proliferate, to the annoyance of neighbors. Japanese houses are side by side, sometimes only inches apart, with very small gardens—or none. There is nowhere for a cat to go except into dangerous places.

Some cats fall afoul of the makers of *shamisen*, a Japanese musical instrument which is traditionally strung with catgut.

In 1973 Japan hastily adopted the present Animal Protection and Control Law, just before a visit to Japan by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain. But the law was designed to protect people from animals, not the other way around. It was ineffective, was unknown to many of the authorities who were supposed to enforce it, and included no definition of cruelty. The handful of successful prosecutions in the past 30 years have typically won fines of less than one would get for stealing a bicycle.

Amendments adopted in December 1999 included higher fines, but little else of much practical use. A revision is due in 2004. Whether an effective updating can be won depends on the ability of animal welfare groups to win political influence.

The Japan Animal Welfare Society, the first humane organization in Japan, was started circa 1946 by the wife of the then British Ambassador, Lady Gascoigne. It attracted members and supporters among the affluent foreigners based in Japan, and from Japanese socialites, including members of the Royal Family. Thus JAWS has always had strong links to the government—and has tended toward restraint in advocacy.

A handful of other animal protection groups have offices in Tokyo, but none run shelters. JAWS for a time had a rescue centre in the Hanshin area, but it now is closed.

Currently the most active organization for animal welfare in Japan is ALIVE, run

### POSITION WANTED

I have almost 30 years experience in Animal Welfare in a variety of posts, including CEO. I prefer the practical, sharp end of animal welfare and in latter years have specialized in International Rescue. I would prefer to be based in the U.K., and am well used to extensive overseas travel. If you are seeking that extra special addition to your staff, I would love to hear from you. Any questions answered; CV on request.

**David Barnes:**  
**de.barnes01@tinyworld.co.uk**

by Tokyo activist Fusako Nogami. Other small groups operate on shoestring budgets from the founders’ homes, often concealing their addresses and telephone numbers from fear that animals will be dumped on them.

Veterinarians in Japan, as everywhere, focused until recently on agriculture. Small animal practice is a specialty of recent origin. Even today the veterinary curriculum does not include discussion of animal welfare.

Due to the high cost of land in Japan, especially in cities, veterinary clinics are usually small, and many vets practice alone with the help of their wife, who is typically a veterinary technician. Because land, buildings, and equipment are all inordinately costly, veterinary fees are high. Sterilization can cost from \$167 to \$416 U.S. Routine vaccinations may cost \$50 to \$84. The high prices discourage petkeepers from making frequent veterinary visits. As with human doctors in Japan, clients rarely question vets about the types of treatment being given. The lack of a questioning clientele inhibits veterinary progress.

In recent years the rising profile of service dogs has helped to improve the image of dogs in general, but even service dogs have difficulty gaining access to restaurants, shops, hotels, public buildings, and public transport, where their presence is now widely accepted in the U.S. and Europe.

Things are slowly changing, but the transition from viewing pets as possessions and objects to viewing them as family members has really just barely begun.

[*The Animal Refuge Kansai is the largest nonprofit shelter in Japan, located at 595 Noma Ohara, Nose-Cho, Toyono-Gun, Osaka-Fu, 563-01 Japan; phone 81-727-37-0712; <arkbark@wombat.or.jp>.*]

### Editor’s note:

*The attitudes and conditions that Elizabeth Oliver describes in Japan today are remarkably similar to the norms of many major U.S. and European cities during the mid-20th century. The rapid transformation of U.S. and European treatment of homeless animals in recent years, still underway, gives hope that Japan too can achieve a rapid turnabout.*

[*See below.*]

Japanese shelter data by Yoshiko Seno

“AnimEarth” <jjibab@osk3.3web.ne.jp>

The Japanese dog population is estimated to be 10 million: less than 10% of the human population, about half of the U.S. dog-to-human ratio. The total number of licensed dogs was 5,779,482 in 2000, believed to be 60-to-70% of the population.

In Japan 98 self-governing bodies do animal control under the two applicable national laws and city or prefectural bylaws. They killed 280,819 dogs in 1999, or about 2.8% to 4% of the total dog population. This is very similar to the U.S. rate of dog-killing. However, since we do not have no-kill shelters doing high-volume rescue and adoption in Japan, many cities unnecessarily kill young and healthy animals. In other cities, people have been working hard to reduce the killing.

I have gathered the 2001 animal control data from the major cities and prefectures:

	Animals killed per 1,000 people	Animals killed	1,000s people
KANAGAWA pref. (except Kawasaki, Yokohama, and one more city)	1.18	3,999	3,387
TOKYO (1999)	1.19	13,846	11,624
Kawasaki	1.37	1,713	1,254
Yokohama	1.54	5,305	3,435
Hiroshima	1.87	2,102	1,124
Kyoto	2.96	4,344	1,469
Kobe	3.53	5,271	1,493
Fukuoka	3.87	5,189	1,340
FUKUOKA pref. (except three cities population)	6.11	15,408	2,520

I feel so sad living in Fukuoka prefecture. About 10 years ago Kanagawa and Fukuoka prefectures were not much different. Since then, they have chosen completely different directions. Fukuoka prefecture kills the most animals now, but people in Fukuoka do not beep the most dogs and cats, and it is not the poorest prefecture.

As the numbers are still relatively low compared to those of the U.S., Japan could become a no-kill nation very quickly, if inspired with the will to do so. Some cities are already close to the goal. If those cities could



# Sanctuary buys Coulston chimps; *NIH chimps to go to Chimp Haven* (from 1)

confirm that Frederic Coulston had apparently tried to interest Wildlife Waystation founder Martine Colette in bidding against Noon, after no institution within the biomedical research field wanted the property assets of his bankrupt foundation. Colette told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that while she thought the Coulston property could have been renovated into a comfortable retirement home for the chimps and monkeys, the required investment would have been approximately equal to the purchase price, and there was no way she could raise that kind of money, even if she had any interest in entering into a bidding competition which she believed was not to the advantage of the animals.

At least seven national animal advocacy organizations declared victory as Coulston left the laboratory primate supply business, but In Defense of Animals and the Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care were the major players: IDA for sustaining pressure against Coulston as his effort to monopolize the lab chimpanzee market failed, and the CCCC for developing an exit path that Coulston could take.

An assist could go to Primarily Primates founder Wally Swett, who broke important ground in getting Coulston to talk to sanctuarians, after acquiring 31 former NASA chimps from the Air Force in 1997. Taking advantage of opportunities to talk with Coulston while arranging to collect the chimps at Holloman Air Force Base, Swett talked Coulston into including several more chimps in the deal. Swett was not asked to bid on the Coulston Foundation, he told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, guessing that this was probably because Coulston knew he didn't have the resources that acquiring and maintaining hundreds of chimps would require.

Involved in primate research since age 15, Coulston took over management of the former NASA chimp colony at Holloman Air Force Base in 1963, as an Air Force subcontractor, and went on to build the Coulston Foundation in nearby Alamogordo. His idea was to fund his own disease research on chimpanzees by supplying chimps to other laboratories.

In 1993 the Coulston Foundation subsumed Coulston's original for-profit company. Expecting laboratory demand for chimps to soar with as AIDS research expanded, Frederic Coulston within two years took possession of chimp colonies from the Air Force, New York University, the National Institutes of Health, and New Mexico State University, seemingly disregarding mounting evidence that chimps rarely develop the human form of AIDS, and take so long to manifest symptoms, even when they do, as to be of little use to researchers competing to be first with a marketable cure.

"In August 1995, Coulston was riding high, boasting of becoming the 'sole source' of chimpanzees after gaining con-

trol of 650, nearly half the U.S. population in labs," Eric Kleiman and Suzanne Roy of In Defense of Animals wrote in a "total victory" announcement distributed by Animal Protection of New Mexico.

"At the time," Kleiman and Roy continued, "the lab was flush with millions of dollars in NIH and industry funding, and was looking to expand the use of chimps with a \$40 million primate aging center."

The next several years brought a crash. Realizing the limitations and liabilities associated with chimp research, far more institutions sought to dump chimps than to buy or lease them. Having cash flow problems, Coulston allegedly cut

back on vet care and maintenance.

From 1997 on, the Coulston Foundation was charged four times in four years with "multiple and repeated" Animal Welfare Act violations. Nine chimps died as result of alleged Animal Welfare Act violations between March 1998 and August 2000, including Ray, 10, who according to IDA was "sick for days without veterinary care," and Donna, who according to IDA "died from a massive infection and uterine rupture after carrying a large dead fetus for up to two months."

In August 1999 Coulston settled a three-year accumulation of Animal Welfare Act charges by agreeing to divest the foundation of

300 chimps by January 2002. But there were no takers for the chimps within the research community. By March 2000, IDA claimed in a press release that, "Coulston is teetering on the verge of bankruptcy, with at least \$800,000 in unpaid bills and \$2.6 million in outstanding loans."

The NIH bailed Coulston out temporarily in May 2000 by reclaiming title to 288 chimpanzees, including most of the 200 chimps who are eventually to go to Chimp Haven. This meant that the NIH took over the \$2.5-million-per-year task of feeding and looking after the chimps, after having paid Coulston \$10 million to feed and house them during the preceding seven years.

"Given the Coulston Foundation's record, relieving it of half its chimps might seem like a good idea," wrote Shannon Brownlee for the *Washington Post*. "But instead of relief, there is frustration. There is nowhere else to send hundreds of chimps who are no longer needed for research."

The Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care and Chimp Haven will have nearly 600 chimps between them, but as many as 300 more of the estimated 1,300 to 1,600 federally owned or supported chimps in U.S. labs are believed to be eligible for retirement, by reason of age, past use, chronic conditions, and the

(continued on page 8)

## IDA DOES THE "IMPOSSIBLE"

New Mexico  
**BUSINESS WEEKLY**  
Coulston lab shuttered; monkeys get new caretakers

"The U.S. Department of Agriculture must immediately take over the lab as receive"

**ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL**  
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 2002  
**Researcher Gives Up Chimps**

■ Move ends long battle with animal-rights groups over treatment of the primates

BY RENE ROMO  
Journal Southern Bureau

The Coulston Foundation, an Alamogordo biomedical research facility, got out of chimpanzee-related research last week and turned its remaining 288 chimps over to one of its harshest critics.

The hand-over by the facility's leader, Frederick Coulston, was a victory for animal rights activists who have long sought the retirement of the primates — close relatives of humans —

**HANDED OVER:** Three baby chimps wearing diapers play in the nursery of the U.S. Air Force primate lab at Holloman Air Force Base. At the time this photo was taken, in 1995, the lab was run by the Coulston Foundation, which last week turned over its remaining chimps to a Florida-based animal-protection group.



Dear Dr. Katz,

On behalf of Animal Protection of New Mexico's (APNM) Board of Directors, I am so pleased to inform you that In Defense of Animals (IDA) has been selected to receive APNM's Spirit of the Mission Milagro Award. There are not many people who understand what it takes to accomplish the total elimination of a vivisection laboratory, especially one like The Coulston Foundation. Those in APNM do. And for that reason, we are so honored to recognize you for the years of tedious research, grueling analysis, endless FOIA's, unmitigated persistence and endless perseverance that resulted in freedom for hundreds of individuals for whom suffering was a daily occurrence. Words cannot express our gratitude. Congratulations!

Elisabeth Jennings, Executive Director,  
Animal Protection of New Mexico

**Dear Dr. Katz,** Congratulations on this historic achievement. I would like to support your continuing efforts to end the terrible suffering that befalls our animal friends. Please add me to your donor list. Enclosed is my donation of:

q \$20                      q \$35                      q \$50                      q \$100                      q Other \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

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Sanctuary buys Coulston chimps; *NIH chimps to go to Chimp Haven* (from 7)

likelihood that they will not be used in further experiments or breeding.

Challenges ahead

Both the CCCC and Chimp Haven have major fundraising to do to get from where they are now to where they need to be in order to fulfill their newly accepted obligations.

The Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care was designed to house up to 150 chimps. The first 11 arrived from the former NASA colony at Holloman Air Force Base in April 2001—the deal that put founder Carole Noon and Coulston in touch. Another 10 chimps from the NASA colony came later.

Now Noon must prepare to house more than 10 times as many chimps, twice as many as the original estimated CCCC capacity. Although she could keep some or all of the Coulston chimps where they are, her goal is to relocate all of them to Florida as soon as possible, where the climate is more like that of the parts of Africa that chimps normally inhabit.

Chimp Haven as yet has no chimps, and has \$6 million to raise just to qualify for the NIH matching funds that will enable it to build \$14 million worth of facilities.

The Coulston saga, meanwhile, has at least a few more episodes to run.

“Largely because of the Coulston Foundation’s hideous animal care record, the New Mexico legislature amended the state’s felony animal cruelty law in March 2001, removing exemptions for intermediate handlers, carriers, and research laboratories,” the IDA victory statement noted. Though Coulston is out of business, the amendments could eventually have precedental value in bringing other research institutions to account.

In addition, New Mexico attorney general Patricia Madrid confirmed that in response to a complaint brought by Animal Protection of New Mexico, “My office has been looking into the way the Coulston Foundation spent the trust funds held in the foundation’s Chimpanzee Endowment Policy,” formed by the NIH and New Mexico State University to guarantee lifetime care of specific chimps delivered to Coulston.

“The Coulston Foundation has chosen to sue my office rather than comply with our requests for information,” Madrid said.

Yugoslavia-born AIDS vaccine researcher Victor Toma, M.D., 65, now living in South Africa, startled delegates to the recent

World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg by taking out a newspaper advertisement seeking investors in a scheme to illegally capture wild chimpanzees and experiment on them “on a farm in northern Zambia.”

Otherwise, the global trend is toward retiring chimps from research. In April 2002, for example, the Dutch Parliament voted unanimously to disband the last research chimp colony in Europe. Of the population of 99, 34 healthy chimps and 23 who were experimentally infected with potentially lethal viruses were awarded to the Stichting Aap sanctuary. The 34 healthy chimps are to be relocated to a care-for-life sanctuary built by Stichting Aap near Alicante, Spain. The 23 infected chimps will remain in a new Stichting Aap facility in the Netherlands designed to provide a combination of natural habitat and hospice care. The remaining 42 chimps were to be allocated to zoos throughout Europe.

The only new great ape research site currently under development in the U.S. is the \$10 million, 197-acre Iowa Primate Learning Sanctuary, scheduled for groundbreaking near Des Moines in December—and founder Sue Savage-Rumbaugh does not plan to do invasive work there. The facility is to house eight bonobos she has been working with in learning studies at Georgia State University in Atlanta.

“The bonobos will show off their athletic skills, their cooking, and perform plays. They love to put on costumes and masks,” Savage-Rumbaugh told Tom Sur of the *Des Moines Register*.

Monkeys

But while chimp use in invasive research is sharply down, monkey use is up. Monkey imports into the U.S. for lab use soared from 9,327 in 1995 to 15,620 in 2001, with increases every year except 1997. The Lafayette New Iberia Research Center in Louisiana in August announced that it plans to increase its present population of 5,000 monkeys to 6,000 within a year, to meet increasing pharmaceutical research demand. Monkey-breeding for reseach use is also reportedly expanding in Australia.

In Defense of Animals is trying to brake the trend, making points against a primate research institution just a few miles from the IDA headquarters in Mill Valley, California, the *San Francisco Examiner* reported on

August 28. Freelance Debra Mao observed that the University of California at San Francisco has received “more than 8,000 letters and postcards” as result of the ongoing campaign against studies on rhesus macaques conducted since 1981 by UCSF researcher Stephen G. Lisberger.

The work Lisberger does is apparently similar to work done on longtailed macaques at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, which created a furor when exposed by undercover videography broadcast by the TV news program *Five with Oshrat Kotler* in November 2001. The Lisberger studies also have some seeming resemblance to studies of induced brain damage in marmosets done at Cambridge University in England, extensively exposed in May 2002 by the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, after a 10-month undercover investigation.

Between them, the Hebrew University and Cambridge University investigations produced hours of some of the most shocking documentation of primate vivisection to emerge since laboratories became guarded about releasing visual images produced for their own purposes in the early 1980s.

The IDA campaign against Lisberger has yet to produce comparable video, but the IDA printed materials are equally gruesome.

“To create public furor,” Mao wrote, “IDA offers graphic details of Lisberger’s experiments: the implantation of metal plates, steel cylinders, and electrodes into the skulls of helpless monkeys. IDA buries any scientific justification for these procedures in heaps of propaganda. But beneath the surface of the half-truths, hidden facts have also come to light. It was reported last month that medical personnel at the UCSF Medical Center had conducted experiments on human patients without acquiring legal consent.

“And behind the locked doors UCSF, which collects roughly \$300 million in grants from the National Institutes of Health each year, has maintained a deplorable laboratory animal care track record,” documented by repeated USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service citations for violations of the Animal Welfare Act.

One violation brought UCSF a fine of

\$2,000 in January 2000, Mao reported.

“UCSF remains one of only two research facilities in California not yet accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Animal Care,” Mao noted.

The USDA lacks the authority to close research institutions, but funding for work producing more liabilities than useful information could be cancelled by either the NIH or the univeristy.

IDA and other activist groups have hit even harder at the University of Connecticut in Storrs, which receives only \$35 million a year from NIH, but in February 2002 agreed to pay \$129,500 in fines and change animal care procedures in settlement of Animal Welfare Act charges brought in March 2001.

A similar campaign directed by PETA against alleged Animal Welfare Act violations and other shortcomings at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has resulted in an NIH review of research funded at a current level of about \$236 million a year.

Undercover video made by PETA investigator Kate Turlington “showed one researcher saying he ignored rules requiring him to ice mice before snipping off their heads,” and “showed live mice cannibalizing a corpse in a dead animal bin and overcrowded animal cages,” wrote *Raleigh News & Observer* staff writer Catherine Clabby.

An internal review of the PETA allegations resulted in a report to the NIH Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare that, “All instances of unanesthetized decapitation described in the log or shown on PETA videotapess were performed under protocol.”

However, wrote Clabby, “because the taped researcher appeared prepared to disregard a protocol, and sprayed animals with alcohol without approval, he was disciplined, along with another scientist in the same lab.”

The internal review “concedes that UNC-CH should have reported more lapses in care of animals to NIH than it has,” Clabby continued. “It [also] discloses that in a case unrelated to the PETA complaint, UNC-CH forbade two scientists in one lab from working with animals for three months, because their experiments depended on every rodent dying, which is forbidden.” —*M.C.*

CHAMP 2003

Canadians try to revive pro-animal bills

VANCOUVER, OTTAWA, TORONTO—British Columbia Supreme Court Justice James Shabbits on September 3 ruled in response to a petition from the Western Canada Wilderness Committee and EarthJustice that Cattermole Timber Inc. may log 88 hectares of old-growth spotted owl habitat because, in Shabbits’ view, the B.C. Forest Practices Code includes no requirement that species be saved from extirpation or extinction.

Such a requirement does exist in the U.S., where similar cases have blocked or delayed logging throughout the Northwest, but not in Canada, whose national endangered species protection law still includes no enforcement provisions.

The most recent of three Parliamentary effects to add enforcement measures, the Species At Risk Act, was awaiting Senate approval when the sitting Parliament was dissolved on September 16. A new session began on September 30.

“The government did announce in its Throne Speech that it would reintroduce SARA. The bill does not necessarily have to start over from scratch, as it has in the past,” Canadian Nature Federation endangered species program manager Laura Telford e-mailed on October 4.

An enabling motion to facilitate reintroducing it where it stood before was already scheduled, Telford said.

“SARA has also been assigned a new number. SARA is now C-1,” Telford said. “Let us hope that this reflects government priorities.”

Also apparently left hanging with the dissolution of Parliament was Bill C-15B, a long awaited update of the federal law pertaining to cruelty to animals. Like SARA, it was considered likely to be reintroduced by the Liberal government, which was also likely to try to keep it at the same point in the legislative process.

But Canadian Alliance Party justice critic Vic Toews in early October asked Ontario Member of Parliament Murray Calder, head of the Liberal Party rural caucus, to persuade fellow rural Liberals to return the anti-cruelty bill to the introductory level—which would ensure that it could not pass this year.

“Farmers, hunters, anglers, and scientific researchers still do not have any guarantees that their livelihood will be protected,” Loews said.

The Ontario government meanwhile scrapped anticipated reinforcement of the provincial anti-cruelty code, a cabinet memo released by Eglinton-Lawrence representative Mike Colle revealed.

“The note, prepared for a September 18 cabinet meeting, clearly shows the government is set to throw out the recommendations of a working group that has been working since 1999 to update the 80-year-old Ontario SPCA Act,” charged representatives of leading humane groups in a joint statement. “Instead the government is set to proceed only with Bill 129, a private member’s bill that has been rejected by the Ontario SPCA and numerous animal welfare groups as inadequate.”

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*En Français:* <http://216.110.171.197/FR/FR/ATraductions/QUESTIONS.rageFR.html>



## O.J. among alleged threats to manatees (from 1)

sought to overturn the settlement.

After Judge Sullivan twice upheld the settlement, the Fish and Wildlife Service designated seven new manatee refuges, pledged to name seven more, and designated 10 new go-slow channels in the Intercoastal Waterway.

Save the Manatee Club director of science and conservation Patti Thompson objected to Curtis Norman of the *Miami Herald*, however, that

## Suit seeks to end pheasant stocking by Park Service

**BOSTON**—The Fund for Animals, Humane Society of the U.S., Massachusetts SPCA, and individual Cape Cod residents on September 20 filed suit against the National Park Service for collaborating with the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife to release hundreds of captive-bred pheasants each year for hunters to shoot at the ecologically fragile Cape Cod National Seashore.

“The National Park Service is exterminating black rats on Anacapa Island, California, and evicting wild burros from the Mojave desert because they are not native,” pointed out Fund for Animals executive vice president president Mike Markarian, whose organization has also contested those actions, “but is purposely introducing exotic species for use as targets,”

Markarian was promoted to the presidency of The Fund on September 24. Marian Probst, assistant to Fund founder Cleveland Amory from the 1967 start of the organization until Amory died in 1998, and president since then, became chairperson, continuing as chief financial officer and administrator.

none of the new go-slow channels are in southeast Florida, a manatee collision hotspot.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission head Ken Haddad meanwhile reversed a preliminary ruling that manatee safety rules could not be waived during August to allow Columbia Pictures to stage boat chases in Biscayne Bay and the Miami River while making the film *Bad Boys 2*, starring Will Smith and Martin Lawrence.

The reversal came after the film producer reportedly met directly with Jeb Bush. Manatee sightings interrupted the filming seven times, wrote Julie Hauserman of the *St. Petersburg Times*, but none were known to have been hurt.

Former football star and sportscaster O.J. Simpson pleaded innocent on September 25 to allegedly speeding through a manatee protection zone near Miami in a 30-foot yacht with his ex-girl-friend Christie Prody on the Fourth of July.

Simpson was acquitted in 1994 of allegedly killing his wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald Goldman, but a civil jury later found him culpable for the murders and ordered him to pay \$33.5 million to their survivors.

“Simpson has not worked since then because any money he makes could be seized to satisfy that judgement, which remains largely unpaid,” the Associated Press reported after his Miami home was searched in a December 2001 probe of alleged illegal drug activity.

Prody, Simpson’s yachting companion, did not respond to offers of a plea bargain settlement of a cruelty charge for allegedly allowing her pet cat to starve to death, Miami prosecutor Walter Batt told county court judge Ana Maria Pando on August 21. The cat was allegedly left unattended in Prody’s condominium for as long as 45 days.

## Grizzly mama mauls deadbeat dad

**WEST YELLOWSTONE, Montana**—Buffalo Field Campaign staff protesting against round-ups and slaughters of bison who leave Yellowstone National Park quickly disassociated themselves from Jeffrey Scheu, 36, who joined the campaign as a volunteer on August 26, identifying himself as “Jesshua Amun,” and suffered a broken nose, facial cuts, and an injured knee two days later after he and three other volunteers accidentally approached a grizzly bear sow with two cubs.

The other volunteers either froze or dropped to the ground to avoid posing a threatening appearance, but said Scheu tried to run.

Airlifted to Idaho Falls for medical treatment, Scheu turned out to be wanted in Butler County, Ohio, for non-payment of child support. The Buffalo Field Campaign learned his actual identity from news media.

“One bad apple slipped through our screening process and it took a grizzly to point him out,” campaign spokesman Mike Mease told Associated Press. “This is poetic justice.”

Both grizzly bears and bison injured other visitors to Yellowstone during the summer. David Havlik, 47, of Lake Jackson, Texas, and Paul Jocelyn, 37, of Albertville, Minnesota, were gored by bison in late June and mid-July, respectively, after closely approaching bison near Old Faithful. Thomas Crosson, 43, on September 4 survived a

mauling by a female grizzly with three cubs whom he and a companion met near Columbine Creek, east of Yellowstone Lake.

Bison who enter Montana from Yellowstone have been killed since the early 1980s as part of an attempt to eradicate bovine brucellosis, endemic among the local bison and elk herds. Bison, unlike elk, are believed to be capable of passing brucellosis to cattle, though it is not clear that they ever have, despite the theoretical possibility discovered in laboratory studies.

The Buffalo Field Campaign uses nonviolent and non-covert direct action plus civil disobedience to try to save bison, while bigger groups including the Fund for Animals, EarthJustice, the National Wildlife Federation, the InterTribal Bison Cooperative, and the Greater Yellowstone Coalition pursue legal strategies.

Their collective efforts were buoyed in mid-May 2002 when U.S. Magistrate Judge John Facciola recommended that the U.S. Forest Service should halt cattle grazing in the Horse Butte region of Gallatin National Forest, where contact between cattle and bison is mostly likely to occur.

Portions of the Yellowstone bison herd try to forage around Horse Butte nearly every winter. The Forest Service renewed a 10-year permit for summer cattle grazing in the area in December 2000.

## Coming events

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

**October 23-25: Virginia Animal Control Assn.** conf., Virginia Beach. Info: Mark Kumpf, 757-441-5503; <Mark.kumpf@norfolk.gov>.

**October 25-27: No More Homeless Pets** conference, Atlanta. Info: Best Friends Animal Sanctuary, 435-644-2001, x129; <info@bestfriends.org>.

**Nov. 6-8: Intl. Conf. on Animal Protection in Spain**, Barcelona. Info: <www.altarriba.org> or <ciplae@altarriba.org>.

**November 11-13: Texas Animal Control Assn.** conf., Abilene. Info: <laural@ci.brownsville.tx.us>.

**Nov. 11-13: Australian Koala Fndtn. conf.** Info: <www.savethekoala.com>.

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

**Nov. 13-16: Florida Animal Control Association** conference, Indian Rocks Beach. Info: <asshq@ltgraye.com>.

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

**Nov. 20-21: Minnesota Animal Control Assn.** Public Health & Statutes School, Bloomington. Info: 952-563-4940, or <mnanicon@cs.com>.

**Dec. 5-8: Southern Regional Leadership Conf.,**

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

**Online Store** Use The Fund’s secure online server to order The Fund for Animals t-shirts, mugs, and companion animal items, and activist resources such as buttons, books, and videos.



# Action Down Under on 20th World Farm Animals Day

WASHINGTON D.C.—The 20th annual observance of World Farm Animals Day was perhaps most effectively marked by Australian and Philippine officials who probably never heard of it. The occasion honors and mourns the 47 billion animals raised and killed for food each year, 10 billion of them in the U.S.

Meant to be celebrated each year on Mohandas Gandhi’s birthday, October 2, which this year fell on a Wednesday, World Farm Animals Day was actually observed on both the preceding and following weekend, as well as in midweek.

The coordinating organization, the Farm Animal Reform Movement, estimated that commemorative activities of some sort took place in more than 1,000 communities worldwide. In India the festivities flowed into World Day for Prayer for Animals, promoted by Beauty Without Cruelty/India and observed on October 6.

But if Australian agriculture minister Warren Truss knew anything about the occasion, he made no mention of it. Celebrations were probably far from his mind on October 1 as he ordered a moratorium on live sheep exports from Portland harbor, Victoria state, knowing that the economic and political consequences could sink his career.

Opposition critic Kerry O’Brien almost immediately denounced Truss for allegedly jeopardizing livestock sales worth \$400 million Australian dollars per year. Sheep ranchers struggling against prolonged drought and low wool and mutton prices were outraged. Animal advocates would have preferred a permanent ban on livestock exports of any kind. Truss was also widely accused of hypocrisy, since he acted several days after a livestock carrier was allowed to leave Portland with 45,000 sheep aboard.

Australian exporters shipped 6.6 million sheep in 2001, after struggling for years to recover from a four-year suspension of permission to land in Saudi Arabia, 1991-1995. The major customers for the sheep are *halla* slaughterhouses serving Muslims in Southeast Asia and the Middle East. The most lucrative parts of the business are supplying sheep for consumption by pilgrims to Mecca, and supplying sheep for slaughter at the Feast of Atonement, marked throughout the Islamic world.

As occurred a decade ago, frequent deaths among the sheep in transit have begun attracting attention. Animal advocates are concerned about the sheep; agriculture and health authorities in recipient nations are aware that unsanitary shipments led to the global hoof-and-mouth disease panic that damaged the livestock industry from China to Great Britain in 2000-2001.

In early September, Truss asked shippers to explain why they tossed overboard the carcasses of 15,153 sheep during July and August. The *Al Shuwaikh* reportedly lost 5,800 sheep from a cargo of 86,000; the *Corriedale Express* lost 6,119 sheep (11%) from a cargo of 55,590; the *Al Messilah* lost 2,170 sheep from a cargo of 77,150; and the *Cormo Express*, which lost 10,000 sheep in one 1990 shipment, lost 1,064 sheep from a cargo of 52,485.

In addition, the cattle ship *MV Becrux* lost 900 cows. Then the *The Al Shuwaikh* sailed again and lost 2,302 sheep from a cargo of 74,740. That made five major sheep shipments in a row that exceeded the Australian government recommendation that losses in transit should be kept below 2%. The composite toll, over three months, was 5%.

“In Australia,” commented Kevin Shiell, CEO of the Australian cattle export firm Livecorp, “we are used to losses of animals that might, in some nations, be regarded as quite extreme.”

**Dog day afternoon**

In Baguio, the Philippines, regional police on October 5 raided an illegal dog meat restaurant, arrested three butchers, and rescued 52 dogs, finding the freshly killed remains of 14 others.

The raid was reportedly instigated by the Political Animal Lobby, a subsidiary of the International Fund for Animal Welfare.

“Records obtained from PAL-Philippines show that at least 56 persons were arrested, 28 of whom were charged with the illegal sale or slaughter of dogmeat, during 42 operations conducted from September 2000 to July 2002,” wrote Harley Palangchao of the Baguio *Sun-Star*.

Enforcing the 1996 Philippine anti-dogeating law amounts to protecting dogs from reduction to farm animal status.

**Consequences of killing chickens**

The Kentucky State Police, Tyson Foods, the Kentucky Poultry Federation, and the Kentucky Farm Bureau meanwhile offered a reward of \$10,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of someone who has turned off the ventilation systems at four poultry barns in two months, killing as many as 80,000 chickens. The most recent incident occurred on October 3.

However, demonstrating the paradoxical nature of livestock-related law enforcement, Florida chief assistant state attorney Bruce Bartlett recommended a few days earlier that cruelty charges *not* be pressed against Jim Renard Biggers, who founded Cypress Farms in 1960, built it into a major regional egg supplier, had four bad years in a row from 1998 through 2001, and on February 19, 2002 ran out of feed and credit. At least 2,000 chickens starved to death before the plight of the remaining 200,000 became known. The survivors received a last meal from the Florida Poultry Association, then were killed.

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# Kabul Zoo gets two new lions from China and is stoned by British crit-

BEIJING, KABUL—Two lions and a brown bear, a wolf, and a fallow deer arrived on October 2 at the Kabul Zoo in Kabul, Afghanistan, after four days *en route* from the Beijing Badaling Safari World in China.

The animals, including the three-year-old lions Zhuang Zhuang and Canny, were donated by the China Wildlife Conservation Association in memory of Marjan, the lion half-blinded by a 1993 grenade attack whose endurance through more than 20 years of warfare made him a national symbol.

Marjan died in January 2002, soon after the fall of the Taliban regime.

“We need new animals desperately,” Kabul Zoo director Sher Agha Omar told Associated Press. The Chinese “promised us some birds too. Maybe they will be on the next flight,” Omar hoped.

“The restocking of the Kabul Zoo should never take place. Has someone forgotten that this is still a war zone?” countered Graham Garen of the Cefn-yr-Erw rare breeds farm and primate sanctuary in South Wales, U.K.

Garen visited the Kabul Zoo in April 2002, apparently in connection with work identified on the Cefn-yr-Erw web site as “engineer for an armored vehicle manufacturer, building, but delivering and demonstrating these specialized vehicles in most of the world’s trouble spots.”

Married in 1994 to Jan Rigby, who converted the former Cefn-yr-Erw family farm into the present sanctuary in 1988, Garen was highly critical of most of what he saw at the Kabul Zoo.

“The people who have been so kind as to donate money to help the Kabul Zoo should be asking why these animals are being left in Afghanistan,” Garen opined. “No matter how much money is given to Kabul Zoo and how much training is given, the basics of animal abuse will always be present.”

**Harassment**

Garen said that he saw “very little food available, and signs supposedly erected by one of the caring societies telling the locals not to tease the animals were not in evidence. The keeper was showing the locals how the monkeys reacted when poked with a long branch.”

At another monkey cage, Garen said, “the keeper amused the locals by shooting small stones at the monkeys, who in turn thought after stones hit them and fell to the floor that the stones were food, and would chase them. Children were throwing stones at Samboo the black bear,” whose nose and mouth were still badly infected from wounds inflicted by visitors during the Taliban years.

“The fox,” Garen said, “had no fur from the back of his neck to the tip of his tail,” with skin “like a piece of raw meat” from mange.

The World Society for the Protection of Animals echoed Garen. “More animals is the last thing the Kabul Zoo needs right now. The animals who have just arrived from China are at grave risk of suffering and possibly death,” a WSPA press release said.

WSPA further objected that the newly arrived animals “will be forced to live in a squalor of ramshackle, outdated cages of concrete and iron bars, which allow neither freedom of movement nor protection from extreme weather.” The Kabul Zoo is, however, more spacious and of more

modern design than the London Zoo and many other major zoos in Europe.

In addition, nine months after WSPA international projects director John Walsh led a veterinary team to the Kabul Zoo and delivered veterinary supplies, all paid for with funds raised by the American Zoo Association and European Zoo Association, WSPA charged that the Kabul Zoo still lacks experienced care.

Kabul Zoo director Sher Agha Omar told Associated Press that little donated aid had actually reached the zoo, said the zoo had seen nothing of a gift from U.S. school children that was known to have reached Afghanistan, and added, “What we really need is money for our staff. They haven’t been paid in months,” though the WSPA relief mission did pay them back wages in January, according to relief effort coordinator David M. Jones.

## Great hopes

“The Kabul Zoo is not a great place for animals,” Jones readily acknowledged to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. As director of the North Carolina Zoo in Greensboro, N.C., and board chair of the London-based Brooke Hospital for Animals, Jones raised more than \$350,000 in aid for the Kabul Zoo last fall, and arranged for Walsh and team to visit, just in time to help ease Marjon’s last days.

“We wouldn’t be in Kabul if it was a great zoo,” Jones continued. “But even if we could remove all the animals to ‘a better place,’ which the Afghan government would not let us do, there is nothing to stop them from refilling the zoo again. Even now,” Jones said, “new animals arrive every week from various parts of the country,” some of them sent precisely because they are found sick or injured. The zoo has fulfilled a dual role ever since it was founded in 1971 as the only wildlife rehabilitation center in Afghanistan, and most of the current residents arrived as rehabilitation cases.

The zoo has also functioned as a quasi-humane society, hosting horse care clinics and sheltering feral cats in some of the war-damaged cages.

“I am pretty sure that the fox Garen mentioned is a new arrival, and that is probably why he looked bad,” Jones said. “We did manage to slow down the Chinese in giving more animals,” as the lions were originally offered on July 12. “But Afghanistan is a sovereign country, and one problem right now is the increasing bureaucracy and their wish to make their own decisions. We have to work patiently

through that,” Jones explained.

“If we accept that there will be a zoo and animals in it,” Jones added, “then we must try to make it the best that it can be. That means reinforcing its role as a conservation education center in a country that God knows needs it, and making it a pleasant park, which it once was, for mothers and children. There is nothing else like it in Kabul. That why we are trying to get it back under supervision of the University of Kabul, which will promote this role, and why we do not want to fritter away money on short-term solutions that will not resolve the real issues. We have about \$330,000 remaining in the fund,” Jones said, “but it would be very easy to spend all of it sending in armies of experts to solve immediate problems, while getting nowhere for the longterm future.”


## Humane rep

“Nothing is going to happen quickly,” Jones allowed. “The animals are well-fed, despite what Garen says. The Mayhew Animal Home in London have a permanent staff member in Kabul now, with whom we work, who buys and pays for the food every day. Water and electricity have been restored, and some of the larger animals have been moved to the enclosures that are repairable. The Koln Zoo,” which originally built the Kabul Zoo, “has had a team there since June, pursuing reconstruction.

“The Germans started to repair the old monkey island there to give the monkeys more room,” Jones noted, “but found unexploded mines. The island was used as a dumping site for dud ordinance. The island is high on the list for repair once it has been cleared,” Jones said.

“I think the most important point to get across,” Jones emphasized, “is that we cannot stop the Kabul Zoo from keeping animals. We do have a chance to make it a place which, over time, might spark some interest in animal care, wildlife and wild places. When it was founded, before all the troubles, it did serve that purpose.

“We should keep in mind,” Jones added, “that hundreds of little zoos scattered around central and southern Asia would give anything for this sort of help. The same issues apply. Getting rid of them all would satisfy our sensibilities, but since this is not practical, let us work to make them places where, as a new generation becomes better educated, at least some of the youngsters will take a real interest in animals and run with it.”



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# California blood bank bill helps to relegate pound seizure to history

**SACRAMENTO, California**—The once ubiquitous and unrestrained biomedical use of homeless dogs and cats acquired from public pounds receded farther into history on October 3, as California Governor Gray Davis signed into law SB 1345, by state senator Sheila Kuehl.

“Establishing the first-ever protections for animal blood donors used by commercial blood banks in California,” according to United Animal Nations spokesperson Pat Runquist, SB 1345 “was supported by a broad coalition of veterinary groups, animal protection organizations, and more than 300 individuals, many of whom live near blood bank kennels in Butter and Glenn counties in Northern California,” Runquist continued.

“SB 1345 was introduced,” Runquist added, “after these residents raised concerns about the treatment of animals housed at the blood bank kennels, and after animal protection groups including UAN discovered there were no laws or regulations governing the care or treatment of animal blood donors.”

Most of the animal blood donors at the California laboratories in question were reportedly adopted from local animal control shelters—and several of the laboratories sell animal blood products throughout the U.S.

From the start of common use of blood transfusions in connection with surgery on animals until the rise of the animal rights movement in the early 1980s, veterinarians commonly obtained and exsanguinated doomed shelter animals as their blood sources. The “donor” animals were literally sacrificed to help the pets of paying customers.

This practice fell into disrepute parallel to the growth of opposition to selling shelter animals for use in testing, teaching, and biomedical research. Instead, many vet clinics began purchasing blood from the pets of staff members, in exchange for credit against future veterinary care. By the late 1980s, exchanges of

blood for sterilization surgeries and vaccinations were a common way for small shelters and some individuals to run low-key dog and cat sterilization programs.

The increasing longevity of household pets and growing willingness of petkeepers to pay for complex surgical treatments rapidly raised veterinary demand for blood during the past decade, however, in turn creating a market for commercial suppliers of dog and cat blood, and reviving memories of the bad old days when the “donor” animals were used and discarded.

In recent years, animal shelters that provide dogs and cats for use in any kind of laboratory procedure have almost always tried to offset negative public response by guaranteeing the animals an adoptive home afterward and linking the practice to obtaining necessary services on behalf of other shelter animals.

But rather than even try to explain the arrangements, Washington D.C. animal control chief Peggy Keller halted loans of impounded animals as blood donors in March 2001, as soon as she learned that the kennel contractor, the Washington Humane Society, was allowing such

loans to be made.

The city council in Clarkston, Washington, during the last week of August 2002 voted to continue selling animals from the Clarkston Animal Shelter to the Washington State University veterinary school at Pullman, after Spokane quit supplying animals to the vet school in April. Spokane formerly sold more than 100 dogs and cats per year to WSU, while Clarkston in 2001 sold just 19, under a contract renewed annually since 1977. With Spokane no longer providing animals, Clarkston was expected to sell more in 2002—but Spokane County animal control director Nancy Hill told John K. Wiley of Associated Press that she hoped more terminal surgical teaching exercises would be replaced by expansion of an existing program through which students learn surgery by sterilizing shelter animals who will be offered for adoption.

WSU Veterinary Teaching Hospital dean Warwick Bayly told Wiley that WSU had donated more than 500 sterilization surgeries to shelters in recent years, at cost of about \$50,000.

The Clarkston decision to

continue supplying animals for lab use bucked a national trend evident since laws mandating the sale of shelter animals to laboratories began to be repealed, starting in New York state in 1976. By now, most communities just ending such sales are longtime holdouts, like St. Joseph County, Michigan, which ceased in August 2002; Orange County Animal Services in Florida, which for 10 years provided cats for emergency medical technician training program intubation practice, followed by euthanasia, at Valencia Community College, but quit in May 2002; and the Inland Valley Humane Society, of Pomona, California, which in February 2002 quit supplying dogs and cats to local vet tech training programs after 30 years.

The increasing reluctance of animal shelters to provide dogs and cats for lab use has in turn encouraged teaching institutions to do less terminal surgery.

The University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine in August 2002 was lauded by the American Anti-Vivisection Society for eliminating the last small animal terminal surgery course it had offered, at instigation of new course

director Dorothy Brown, DVM. Instead of doing terminal surgery on two dogs and one cat, students will now do recovery surgery on one dog and one cat, and will sterilize one dog each of the Pennsylvania SPCA.

“Animals involved in the procedures should not experience any negative long-term effects,” American AV promised in a press release. “The animals will then be available for adoption either through the veterinary school or the SPCA.”

Earlier in 2002, the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine reported that a survey of 16 medical schools found that 11 no longer use live animals in teaching. The University of British Columbia and Memorial University in St. John’s, Newfoundland, reported using pigs; the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario, said it uses animals but did not specify the species; and Queen’s University in Kingston, Ontario, and Laval University in Quebec did not respond.

California PCRM member Jerry Vlasak, M.D., told Canadian Press that only 34 of the 126 U.S. medical schools still use live animals in teaching exercises.

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(continued on page 9)

**2003**

**April 3-5: HSUS Animal Care Expo**, Reno, Nev.  
Info: <www.hsus.org>.

**June 4-7: A.L.I.V.E. in Canada: Converting to a Let-Live Nation**, Windsor, Ontario. Info: <conference2003@jazzpurr.o

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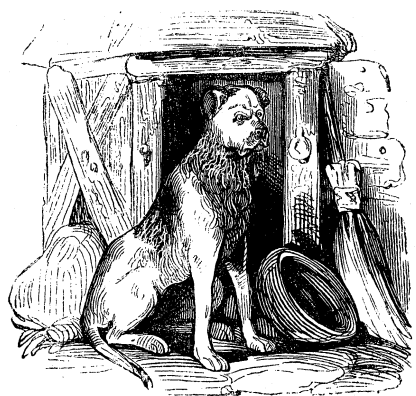
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# The Watchdog

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

## Bear drug rape case

**RESERVE, New Mexico**—Former Hornocker Wildlife Institute researcher Patrick Ryan, 51, convicted on July 23 of 36 criminal charges including kidnapping, aggravated battery with a deadly weapon, and 20 counts of rape, was due for sentencing as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press on October 8.

Ryan allegedly kept research assistant Jennifer Cashman (now Lisignioli) heavily drugged for seven months in 1996-1997 by slipping the animal tranquilizers ketamine and telazol into her food at a bear research station in the Gila Wilderness. Both were assigned to the station as part of a five-year study of the impact of hunting on bears, commissioned by the New Mexico Dept. of Game and Fish.

After Cashman/Lisignioli was hospitalized for two weeks with impaired coordination and blurred vision, having apparently ingested more of the drugs for longer than anyone else on record, friends investigating what they then believed was a severe case of carbon monoxide poisoning found six hours of videotapes showing Ryan sexually assaulting her while she was apparently unconscious.

Her subsequent civil suits against Ryan, Hornocker officials, the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, and the drug makers were settled out of court. The terms were not disclosed, and the Hornocker Institute has yet to file IRS Form 990 for any of the three most recent fiscal years.

The New Mexico Game Commission ended the \$2.8 million bear study contract with the Hornocker Wildlife Institute, which later moved from the University of Idaho campus in Twin Falls to Bozeman, Montana.

## First Freedom of Info ruling since 9/11 favors AV group

**WASHINGTON D.C.**— U.S. District Court Judge Ricardo M. Urbina ruled in Washington D.C. on September 3 that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration failed to prove any legitimate need to withhold approximately 27,000 records regarding xenotransplantation studies from Campaign for Responsible Transplantation founder Alix Fano.

The ruling, on a Freedom of Information Act request Fano filed in March 2000, did not end the three-year battle over whether or not the records should be disclosed. Urbina gave the FDA until November 10 to prepare arguments distinguishing between categories of records withheld as "trade secrets" and withheld on other claims.

In addition, U.S. District Court verdicts may be appealed to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and then to the Supreme Court. The case could be many years from ended. The Urbina ruling was significant, however, as the first major test of federal efforts to withhold information about animal testing since September 11, 2001.

### Public vs. private

For almost a year biomedical researchers openly hoped that heightened public concern about terrorism might give win greater judicial sympathy for efforts to conceal particulars about animal experiments from antivivisectionists.

The weight of judicial opinion, however, has consistently held that disclosure of information about tax-funded projects is in the public interest, and that facts may not be withheld merely to shield researchers from

political pressure. Arguments that disclosure might expose researchers to terrorism have rarely been accepted in the absence of specific information linking the would-be recipients of the information to either individuals or groups associated with violent acts.

Rulings mostly issued by lower courts in the western states in cases pertaining to grazing, endangered species, and predator control have given more leeway to withhold information from activist groups to the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and USDA Wildlife Services.

Although the Farm Bureau Federation and state affiliates have argued in supporting briefs that preventing terrorism is among the reasons why information should be withheld, the pivotal argument has usually been that the ranchers involved have been private individuals, and their ranches are private property, even though they may exist in large part on leased public land and make extensive use of subsidized government services to remain in business.

### PCRM vs. EPA

One day after the Urbina ruling favoring Fano and the Campaign for Responsible Transplantation, the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine announced that it intends to sue the Environmental Protection Agency for withholding details about the High Production Volume Chemical Testing Program, which PCRM has tried to limit or halt since 1999.

PCRM has already won a string of victories in disclosure cases. In September

2000, for instance, U.S. District Judge James Robertson ruled on behalf of PCRM that the USDA had to disclose that U.S. Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee chair Cuberto Garza had received more than \$10,000 for services provided to Nestle-Switzerland, a maker of dairy products.

The biggest recent PCRM disclosure victory, however, was the June 2002 suspension of a \$1.7 million five-year study of the effects of methadrine on 108 cats who were given feline AIDS (FIV).

The experimenter, Michael Podell, DVM, resigned from his post as an associate professor of veterinary clinical sciences and neurosciences after an intensive campaign begun in August 2000 by PCRM, PETA, and the Ohio activist group Protect Our Earth's Treasures. It is as yet unclear whether anyone else will take over the work, which was apparently less than 40% completed.

Although the pressure against Podell came from multiple directions, PCRM founder Neal Barnard indicated in personal correspondence leaked to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that he felt that pursuing the disclosure issue in a lawsuit against the National Institutes of Health was pivotal.

"Ohio State University is considering using new anti-terrorism laws to restrict the release of research information," *Columbus Dispatch* science reporter David Lore wrote on June 26.

Most legislation adopted after September 11, 2001 has not yet been tested in court, but would be subject to the same constitutional principles as other disclosure cases.

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## Ex-Texas Snow Monkey Sanctuary director Lou Griffin busted for trespass while counting escaped macaques

**DILLEY, Texas**—Lou Griffin, 54, director of the Texas Snow Monkey Sanctuary for 22 years until early March 2002, was on September 22 charged with criminal trespass by sanctuary manager Tom Quinn.

Griffin told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** and Primarily Primates president Wally Swett by cell telephone, as she was being taken to jail pending posting an appearance bond of \$1,000, that she had not set foot on the sanctuary property. Griffin said she was instead on adjacent land, by permission of the owners, to count and photograph monkeys who have escaped from the Texas Snow Monkey Sanctuary and have remained at large since her as yet unexplained dismissal.

Griffin said sanctuary vehicles blocked her car to keep her from leaving, and that someone punctured one of her tires.

Griffin later told *San Antonio Express-News* staff writer John MacCormick that she counted 51 monkeys in one troupe off

the sanctuary grounds, and 17 in another—up from about 40 she said were at large in April.

The Animal Protection Institute took over fiscal responsibility for the sanctuary in January 2001. API president Alan Berger fired Griffin on March 5, 2002.

Griffin on July 15 formally charged API with cruelty, for allegedly neglecting the medical needs of some of the monkeys. The complaint was reinforced with nine photographs, some showing a macaque who apparently crawled into a shallow sanctuary water tank and drowned while suffering from a fever. Griffin told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the macaque had not been given medication prescribed to prevent the illness that brought on the fever.

On July 26 Griffin sued Quinn, API, and API southwestern representative Donald Barnes for alleged libel and slander in connection with allegations they purportedly made about why she was fired.

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## Britain backs off asking Malta to obey EU Bird Directive after pro-hunting march

**LONDON**—The chief accomplishment of the 407,791 hunters and hunt supporters who marched through central London on September 22 to protest a proposed British ban on fox hunting may be the continued almost unrestrained massacre of a million to two million songbirds per year in far distant Malta.

Just 10 days after the march, Peter Hain, the British minister for Europe, announced that as a condition of bringing Malta into the European Union, Britain has agreed that Maltese hunters may continue to trap goldfinches, greenfinches, chaffinches, and linnets for at least five years after Malta formally enters the EU in 2004—if the Maltese electorate approves.

After 2009, the finch trapping—done chiefly for sale of the surviving birds in small ornamental cages—is to be replaced by captive breeding.

“The Maltese government has also said that it intends to allow the shooting of turtle doves and quail in spring, in addition to autumn, when the rest of southern Europe shoots them, under a legal exemption from the EU Birds Directive,” wrote *Daily Telegraph* environment editor Charles Clover. “The issue is acutely sensitive for the Maltese government, as it fears that if it alienates the large lobby of passionate hunters, it could tip the balance in a referendum on EU entry, which is expected to be very close.”

Malta, a former British colony, is popular among British retirees, and is an important market for British food producers.

The bird shooters of Italy and France likewise continue to exercise political clout in defiance of the EU Birds Directive. The Italian parliament in mid-September authorized regional governments to regulate bird hunting, enabling regions with disproportionately large numbers of hunters to target nominally EU-protected sparrows, finches, cormorants, gulls, crows, blackbirds, and starlings.

In France, meanwhile, the fall of the Socialist-led government of former Prime Minister Lionel Jospin brought the repeal of

directives obliging French hunters to obey season limits on migratory bird species set by the EU. This had the effect of extending the French hunting season by seven weeks.

Overall, only 2.6% of Italians and 2.3% of the French hunt, about half the level of U.S. hunting participation, but the pro-hunting vote is especially strong in some of the districts which swing national elections, including Tuscany, Italy, and the Pyrenees region of France, where the “Hunting, Fishing, Nature and Traditions Party” also defends bullfighting.

Hunters dominate the hereditary House of Lords, but do not have deep political strength in rural Britain, and there were no clear indications in the wake of the march that the Labour government would move either more or less decisively toward the ban of fox hunting that Prime Minister Tony Blair first declared he would pursue as a candidate for his first term in 1996. The Maltese concession appeared to be the only new government concession to hunters anywhere.

Said Labour rural affairs minister Alun Michael, “I certainly don’t want to dismiss either the scale or the feelings of the people who were on this march, but do have to ask the question, ‘What’s it all about?’ I have been involved in marches myself,” Michael told Clover of the *Daily Telegraph*. “If we were marching against apartheid in South Africa, we knew exactly what we were marching for and marching against. If there were protests about how the mining industry was damaged or about the poll tax, we knew exactly what it was about. I believe there has been a muddle at the heart of the march.”

Charged with drafting the official Labour anti-hunting bill, Alun Michael “is understood to be thinking of removing the immunity hunting enjoys under animal welfare legislation, imposing a test of utility which would effectively rule out hare sports, and to make those forms of hunting deemed to remain necessary to farmers subject to a licence,” Clover wrote.

As Labour appeared to be closer than

ever to banning fox hunting, Conservative leader Iain Duncan Smith pledged that if elected prime minister, he would try to reverse any hunting ban that might be enacted. But polls show little realistic chance that the Conservatives will soon recapture Parliament.

## Prince feels picked on

The closest approach to a focal statement for the march seemed to be an open letter to Blair from Prince Charles, who said he agreed with a farmer in Cumbria that, “If we as a group were black or gay, we would not be victimised or picked upon.”

The notion of the heir to the throne portraying himself as a downtrodden minority because he reputedly spends much of his time engaging in expensive blood sports outraged some Britons, amused others, and was overshadowed by a rumor that he had declared he would leave Britain and his claim to the throne if fox hunting is abolished.

Opinion polls in recent years have discovered increasing support for abolishing the monarchy anyhow after the reign of Charles’ mother, Queen Elizabeth II.

Neither Charles nor his consort, Camila Parker-Bowles, joined the march, despite reports that Parker-Bowles might.

As the marchers gathered, BBC television disclosed threats by anonymous fox hunting supporters against the Prime Minister’s wife, Cherie Blair, who is believed to be urging her husband to move decisively against fox hunting, and appears to have surpassed in popularity any living member of the Royal Family except Queen Elizabeth II.

The threats were taken seriously by law enforcement. Since February 13, when Scotland banned fox hunting, hunt supporters have increasingly adopted violent confrontational tactics that were previously more associated with militant hunt saboteurs.

There were few clear indications that hunting was the chief concern of the many rural marchers who were hauled in from all over England on the pretext that hunting, the weak

British rural economy, and poor delivery of government services to rural areas are all part of the same issue. The issues actually have little in common.

In particular, the mad cow disease and hoof-and-mouth disease scares depressing the British livestock sector for the past 15 years did not result from “anti-rural” government policies. Rather, the spread of both disease outbreaks might be attributed to lax regulation of animal agriculture. The mass slaughters of animals undertaken to contain the outbreaks were ordered in futile efforts to save British agricultural export markets.

Fox hunting, meanwhile, is a pursuit chiefly of the upper middle class and landed gentry, many of whom drive out from cities to engage in it, and it creates fewer jobs, nationally, than selling snacks at soccer matches.

The MORI polling organization, commissioned by the International Fund for Animal Welfare and the League Against Cruel Sports, reported that among 628 marchers interviewed at random at different points along the route, just 27% identified hunting as their main focus. Twenty percent said that the march sponsor, the Countryside Alliance, should emphasize the state of British agriculture.

“The Alliance is reported to have spent up to £1 million on the march. Last year it spent £3 million on campaigning to save hunting, in sharp contrast to about £200,000 spent on other campaigns,” said IFAW, the League Against Cruel Sports, and the Royal SPCA in a joint statement.

A MORI poll of 1,002 randomly selected British adults found on the eve of the march that 74% believe hunting with hounds is inhumane, consistent with the findings of most other major polls done during the past 20 years.

Perhaps to avoid exposing the contrast between the views of the marchers and those of the organizers, there was no focal rally, speech, or concert at the end of the route—just a request to move on and disperse, to allow those behind to pass through the crowd-counting equipment.

## Cockfighting not wanted on reservations

**CARNAGIE, Okla.**—Oklahoma voters are expected to approve an anti-cockfighting initiative on November 5 by a 2-1 margin, say recent polls—and Native Americans are not going to help cockfighting continue, tribal leaders warned in September, after informants within the Oklahoma Gamefowl Breeders Association told Kiowa attorney Jon Wyatt that someone was trying to sell members permits to fight cocks on Native American reservations.

“Someone could try it,” Caddo Tribe chair LaRue Parker told Ron Jackson of *The Oklahoman*. “But my God, I sure hope not. Cockfighting goes against everything that is sacred to Indians. We are the keepers of the land and protectors of the animals.”

Kiowa Tribe chair Clifford McKenzie pledged that any evidence he discovered linking the Kiowa to cockfighting would be “turned over to the proper federal authorities” for prosecution.



**Lady** (above left), seven months old, is kept in a concrete-and-chain link enclosure half the size of a single-car garage. She paces and cries day and night.

**Joy** (above right), nineteen months old, paces constantly as well. Her drinking water is a pool contaminated with her own feces—which is also her only way to cool off in the Texas heat.

Since July, SHARK has documented the abuse and neglect of the black bear mascots at Baylor University in Waco, Texas.

Although Lady and Joy are sisters, and are friendly through their chain link fencing, they are not allowed to play together, as sibling bears normally would. Each lives in wretched isolation in a bear pit of a design recognized as inhumane and obsolete even when it was built 25 years ago!

For decades, Baylor has bought baby bears from “bear mills” when they are cute and cuddly. They are dragged to football games and other events, even though black bears by nature are shy animals and do not wish to be around humans. At about two years of age, when the bears become big enough to resist their mistreatment, they are dumped.

Accredited sanctuaries will no longer take Baylor’s bear castoffs, so Baylor’s last bear went to a facility that sells some bears to slaughter for human consumption!

Further details and video are at [www.BaylorBearAbuse.com](http://www.BaylorBearAbuse.com).

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

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ANIMAL CONTROL & SHELTERING

Authoritarian regimes trying to keep a lid on dissidence have reportedly ordered the massacre of all cats in Tehran, Iran, and all dogs in Lhasa, Tibet. Neither city has a functional animal advocacy group, nor an official U.S. presence to direct protest toward. In each case the killing is done in the name of rabies control, but is not combined with a vaccination strategy, and actually appears to be an application of the Chinese proverb, “Kill the dog to scare the monkey.” House pets are not common in Tehran, but feeding feral cats is popular among women; killing cats warns women to stay home and be quiet. In Lhasa, free-roaming Lhasa apso dogs are widely believed to be the reincarnations of high lamas. Thus when the Chinese Communist occupiers kill Lhasa apsos, they strike at Tibetan Buddhism and traditional leadership.

Researchers from the Tabriz University of Medical Sciences in Tehran reported recently in the medical journal *The Lancet* that the use of insecticide flea collars on dogs can cut transmission of the flea-borne disease leishmaniasis by 40%. Monitoring 18 Iranian villages, the Tabriz team saw leishmaniasis case-load drops of 42% in children and 50% in dogs.

Singapore SPCA executive officer Dierdre Moss on September 29 reported a record drop in animal intake during fiscal 2001-2002, to 10,500, from more than 13,000 in 2000-2001. The SPCA and the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority of Singapore kill about 9,000 dogs and 12,000 cats per year between them, about the same as a decade ago, which indicates significant net improvement relative to the growth of the human population and estimated numbers of owned pets. Now helping to place adoptable animals and sterilize and vaccinate feral cats are the Metta Cattery and Cat Welfare Society, founded in 1999; Action for Singapore Dogs, founded in 2000; and the Animal Lovers League and House Rabbit Society of Singapore, started in early 2002.

South African humane societies and animal control shelters kill about 500,000 dogs and cats per year, the *Cape Town Argus* recently determined, for a national rate of 11.4 dogs and cats killed per 1,000 human residents. The toll could be many times higher if the humane societies and animal control shelters received all the unwanted puppies and kittens born in slum districts, where animal control tends to be on a do-it-yourself basis.

A coalition of 11 animal shelters and 26 veterinary clinics headed by the Alachua County Humane Society has qualified for a start-up grant of \$336,000 from Maddie’s Fund, as first installment of \$3.1 million it can receive during the next five years if it meets all interim goals during a planned five-year drive toward making Gainesville, Florida, a no-kill city.

Maddie’s Fund also recently awarded \$1.25 million in \$250,000 installments over the next five years to the College of Veterinary Medicine at Western University, to support a new shelter medicine program. “The University intends to integrate no-kill philosophy and methods into its core curriculum for veterinary students; provide medical consultation and other services to animal shelters, including no-kill shelters; and make clinical experiences at no-kill shelters a significant component of its program,” said the announcement.

The Richmond SPCA in Richmond, Virginia, is to open a new 300-animal shelter on October 19. Modeled after Maddie’s Adoption Center, built by the San Francisco SPCA in 1997, the \$14.2 million new shelter is expected to enable the Richmond SPCA to boost adoptions from the present 3,500 per year to as many as 8,000 per year. Richmond SPCA executive director Robin Starr has also emulated San Francisco in returning the municipal animal control contract to the city and taking the organization to no-kill, as intended preliminary to making Richmond a no-kill city.

Marilyn Haggerty-Blohm, director of the New York City Center for Animal Care and Control since 1997, was terminated on September 26 after testifying to the CACC board about the effects on the agency of a 13% budget cut imposed after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. All three CACC shelters were formerly open to the public 24 hours a day. Haggerty-Blohm cut the operating hours in half in July 2002. New York City activists claim this brought an immediate surge of animals being abandoned in public places. Responded New York City mayor Michael Bloomberg, “If you cannot bring a stray animal into one of our shelters or adopt in the middle of the night, that’s just one of the compromises we have to make.”

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The Humane Society of Indianapolis on October 2 hired former Minneapolis animal rescue volunteer Martha M. Boden to succeed Marsha Spring as executive director. Spring, 59, held the post from 1988 until February 2002. She resigned after the *Indianapolis Star* exposed her use of a shelter credit card to make personal purchases.

The Animal Foundation, of Las Vegas, Nevada, has hired former Albuquerque animal control director Robert Hillman as interim executive director, succeeding founder Mary Herro, who continues to have executive duties but will no longer oversee personnel.

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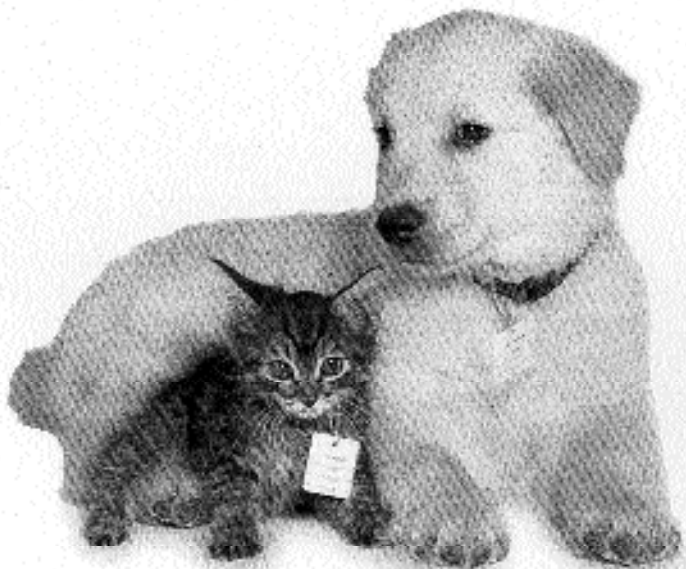
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## COURT CALENDAR

### Vegetarianism

U.S. District Judge Mary Lou Robinson, of Amarillo, Texas, on September 16 threw out all remaining claims brought against talk show host **Oprah Winfrey** and vegetarian advocate **Howard Lyman** by 138 ranchers organized by **Cactus Feeding Club Inc.** chair and CEO **Paul Engler**, for remarks Winfrey and Lyman made about beef during an April 1996 on-camera discussion of mad cow disease. Winfrey and Lyman won their original case in January 1998, but Engler *et al* refiled it in Demas, Texas, in April 1998, seeking a new trial under Texas rather than federal jurisdiction. The case was returned to federal court, where it was inactive for more than four years.

A three-judge panel of the California 2nd District Court of Appeal on September 13 upheld a lower court ruling that vegetarianism—although it may be incorporated into religious belief and practice—is not in itself a religion. Instead, the judges held, “ethical vegetarianism” practiced outside of a traditional religious framework such as Hinduism, Buddhism, or Seventh Day Adventism is a “moral and secular philosophy,” not covered by the constitutional right to freedom of religion. The case arose in 1998 when computer technician **Jerold Friedman**, 33, refused to accept vaccination against mumps as a condition of employment by the health care provider **Kaiser Permanente**, because the vaccine is cultured in an egg. Friedman said he would attempt an appeal to the California Supreme Court.

### Libel

Calveras County (California) Judge David L. DeVore on September 16 dismissed six of seven civil charges filed by the **Performing Animal Welfare Society** against **John Ham** and **Kevin Krantz**, who are still accused of trespassing on PAWS’ new 2,300-acre sanctuary, and threw out all charges against *Calaveras County Daily News* publisher Frank Eckblom, who reported about claims by Ham and Krantz that the sanctuary site near San Andreas violates environmental safety rules. Legal action by Ham, who owns neighboring property, reportedly kept the \$3.7 million facility from opening on schedule last May. Six elephants who were to enjoy a semi-free range habitat are still at the original PAWS site in Galt, California. PAWS accused Ham and Krantz of conspiracy, defamation, illegal interference with business, harassment, infliction of emotional distress, and negligence. DeVore ruled that Ham and Krantz had the right to complain to the relevant public agencies, and that Eckblom had the right to cover the dispute, and he ordered PAWS to pay the defendants’ legal costs.

### Trapping

The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on September 24 upheld a U.S. District Court ruling that **USDA Wildlife Services** trappers may use padded leghold traps in California to catch predators of endangered or threatened species, regardless of the ban on leghold trap use approved by California voters in 1998, since federal authority supersedes state authority in matters involving federal jurisdiction. **USDA Wildlife Services** temporarily suspended leghold trapping meant to benefit endangered or threatened species after the ban won passage, while the **National Audubon Society** sought to overturn the ban in a lawsuit represented by **Laurens Silver**, a longtime **Animal Legal Defense Fund** board member who resigned after the suit was joined by the **California Trappers Association** and **National Trappers Association**. The Audubon action focused on clarifying the exemptions built into the anti-trapping initiative, however, while the CTA and NTA arguments sought to overturn the entire initiative as unconstitutional.

Fairbanks Superior Court Judge **Richard Savell** in early September upheld a July 2000 verdict by a jury in the native village of Tok, Alaska, that **Friends of Animals** must pay \$150,000 and wolf biologist **Gordon Haber** must pay \$40,000 to local trapper **Eugene Johnson** for releasing a snared wolf in March 1997. Investigating rural Alaskan claims that caribou were scarce due to wolf predation, Haber found the radio-collared wolf caught among four caribou who previously died in snares at the same site. Haber videotaped the scene and tried unsuccessfully to get the **Alaska Department of Fish and Game** to charge Johnson with illegally killing the caribou. Haber then returned and released the wolf after the DFG did not act, but did not get all of the wire from the snare out of the wound where it was embedded. The wolf bled to death three weeks later after state and federal biologists reportedly used a jackknife to amputate his by then gangrenous paw. Haber has worked mainly under contract to FoA since 1993. FoA is expected to again appeal.

## DOG LAW UPDATES

### Dog attacks

Police in Melbourne, Australia, confirmed on September 6 that a charge of reckless conduct would be brought against a defendant believed to be alleged illegal marijuana grower **Debra Susan Marks**, 39, of Moe, for the February 1999 fatal mauling of her former landlord, Holocaust survivor **Leon Tarasinski**, 75. Director of public prosecutions **Paul Coghlan** recommended the charge in April 2002, after a three-year campaign by Tarasinski’s widow **Shelley**, 62, and the **Crime Victims Support Association**. The prosecution will be the first attempt in Victoria state to win a criminal conviction for a fatal dog attack, and the second attempt anywhere in Australia. **Giovanni Pacino**, 35, of Western Australia, was convicted of manslaughter in 1998 after his Rottweilers killed neighbor **Perina Chokolich**, 85, but his conviction was reversed on appeal.

**Christine Anderson**, 20, of Omaha, Nebraska, on September 5 pleaded no contest to misdemeanor child abuse for failing to protect her 15-month-old son from a pit bull terrier kept by a former boyfriend. “Anderson has said she was sleeping off a methadrine binge on October 11, 2001,” wrote **Karyn Spender** of the *Omaha World-Herald*, while the dog “tore off and ate the bulk of the boy’s genitals.” Charges of harboring a dangerous animal and maintaining a nuisance—a house filled with feces—were dropped as part of a plea bargain. The child has been in foster care since the attack.

### Dog-owning

A jury in Curry County, Oregon, on September 16 recommended an award of \$135,000 against the estate of Jerry Whitman, who died in March 2002, for allegedly poisoning four dogs belonging to Joe and Delores Ingwersen and their daughter Sarah Ege. Whitman purportedly killed two dogs in 1995 and two more in 2000 because their barking disturbed him. Portland animal law specialist attorney Geordie Duckler told Wendy Owen of the *Portland Oregonian* that the highest previous award in such a case in Oregon was about \$25,000.

Laporte Superior Court Judge **Steven King** on September 24 ordered the **Michiana Humane Society**, of Michigan City, Indiana, to return to **Stephen Moore** a six-month-old pit bull terrier that he reported stolen on July 31. The dog came to the humane society as a stray two weeks later, bearing alleged fighting scars. Accepting that the injuries might have been suffered while the dog was missing, Judge King also refused to allow the humane society an order to temporarily supervise the post-return care of the dog. The verdict followed many other recent rulings by various courts against the traditional but never legally well-supported exercise of discretion by humane societies in returning pets to allegedly abusive or negligent owners. The weight of judicial opinion holds that an animal may be held forfeit only if voluntarily surrendered, or if the surrender of the animal is part of the penalty for a convicted offense.

### Dear Animal Friends:

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**THE PROBLEM:** The USDA, under the Animal Welfare Act, issues permits to breeders, dealers, exhibitors, and researchers. There are no enclosure size requirements for exotic felines, bears or wolves, except that each animal must be able to stand up, turn around, and assume a normal posture. Hundreds of substandard facilities are currently licensed. But the USDA does not require that permittees make any provision for what will happen to the animals if the permit holders go out of business.

When the USDA revokes a permit, it usually gives the permittee 30 days to dispose of the animals and pays no attention to the outcome. Many hundreds of animals are recycled into breeding, placed with inexperienced individuals, or are just abandoned.

Credible sanctuaries that protect the animals and the public by providing permanent housing for displaced exotic species receive no governmental funding.

And most credible sanctuaries are full to capacity.

### THE SOLUTION:

1) The USDA must stop issuing permits and start taking responsibility for the problem it has helped to create under the present permit system.

2) A state-by-state ban of the keeping of exotic animals must be put into effect.

3) Individuals currently housing exotic animals should be made to upgrade their facilities as a condition of being grandfathered to continue to keep the animals.

4) Sterilization of exotic animals in private possession should be required.

5) Agencies confiscating exotic animals should seek CREDIBLE sanctuaries in which to place the animals, and should either make the owner cover all necessary costs, or cover the costs directly, perhaps from funds raised from permit fees.

6) Animals who cannot be safely placed in a credible sanctuary should be humanely euthanized. None of us want to see healthy animals killed, but consideration must be given

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# Poaching, Zimbabwe chaos, may

The Japanese research whaling fleet in 2002 killed 440 Antarctic minke whales. A separate expedition to the northwestern Pacific reportedly killed 194 minke whales, 39 sei whales, and unknown numbers of Bryde's whales and sperm whales, having targeted 50 and 10.

An advisory body to CITES, the CMS was formed in 1979 by the U.N. Environment Program. Norway is a member, but Japan is not. Speaking in opposition to the strengthened protections for whales, but recognizing the apparent unanimity of the other members, Norway accepted the passage of the recommendations by consensus.

Anticipating imminent access to the Japanese market, Norwegian whalers killed a record 634 minke whales this year in coastal waters, and have a 2004 quota of 711.

Unlike about two-thirds of the whales killed by Japan, the whales killed off Norway would not be protected by the proposed CITES uplistings. Thus the proposed CITES uplistings might actually increase Japanese demand for Norwegian whale meat.

Meanwhile, with Keiko, the orca star of the *Free Willy!* film series, cavorting daily in the Skaalvik fjord, charming the Norwegian public, Norwegian politicians had already learned that favoring whale-killing is no longer the popular stance it once was.

Keiko swam 900 miles from his rehabilitation pen in Iceland to Skaalvik fjord during July and August. At least two prominent Norwegians—a politician and a scientist—promptly argued that Keiko should be killed as a purported threat to nearby salmon pens, but were drowned out by furious countrymen.

In mid-October, Norwegian officials were reportedly helping the Humane Society of the U.S., Keiko's official custodians since June, to find safe harbor for him this winter.

The Miami Seaquarium meanwhile applied to the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service for permission to capture Keiko and fly him to Miami as an intended companion for Lolita, that last orca still alive in captivity who was caught in Puget Sound. After Norway indicated that it would not authorize the capture, regardless of whether NMFS did, NMFS on October 3 returned the capture application to the Seaquarium as "incomplete."

The CMS also urged Appendix I listings for great white sharks, among the rarest of many shark species jeopardized by the Asian hunger for shark fin soup; a unique Tibetan camel population discovered in 1999 within a former Chinese nuclear test site; and Ganges and Indus River dolphins, native to India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal.

Threatened by pollution and dam-building, which can isolate pods of dolphins too small to be viable alone, Ganges and Indus River dolphins were included on the first known Asian protected species list, promulgated by the Indian emperor Asoka in 246 B.C.

The CMS proposed an Appendix II listing for the heavily hunted Saiga antelope of the Eurasian steppes. UNEP Division of Environmental Conventions deputy director Robert Hepworth told news media that, "The hunting pressure on these animals has gone far beyond what the populations can sustain."

In addition, the CMS passed resolutions favoring measures to reduce the numbers of albatrosses and petrels killed by longline fishing, and to reduce bird losses caused by wind farms and power lines.

## Ivory

The CMS meeting in Bonn was only the latest of a series of high-powered international caucuses during the six months preceding the anticipated Santiago showdown.

Botswana, Namibia, and Zambia were allowed to sell stockpiled ivory to Japan in 1997, but in 2000 withdrew their application to sell more, after outbreaks of poaching indicated that as other nations had feared, the

resumption of limited legal traffic in ivory had become a cover for expanded illegal traffic.

All 13 nations participating in the first Asian Elephant Specialist Group meeting in five years in May 2002 co-signed a joint resolution asking Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Japan to again withdraw their application to resume ivory exports and imports.

"Customs officials can't tell Asian ivory from African ivory," Wildlife Trust of India executive director Vivek Menon told Luke Hunt of Agence France-Presse.

Pointing out that legal ivory sells for about five times the current price of poached ivory, Menon charged that dealers with legal stocks are hoarding them to keep the prices up. Menon said 180 metric tons are stored in Japan, 200 in China, and 220 each in Hong Kong and Macau. The Japanese government meanwhile anticipated legal consumption of only 20 to 30 metric tons per year, even if the African proposal to sell ivory was accepted by CITES.

Most current sales of ivory items involve ivory of illegal or undocumented origin. Much of the traffic goes through Thailand, where investigators from the Kenyan group Save The Elephants discovered 88,000 of the 106,000 total ivory products they found offered for sale in a survey of tourist markets in eight Asian nations.

## Richard Leakey

Said two-time Kenya Wildlife Service director Richard Leakey, in an interview with BBC News Online in Nairobi, "It is entirely plausible that 80% of wild Asian elephants have been lost in the last 10 years."

Leakey attributed the resurgence of poaching in Southeast Asia to the rising affluence of China. "In 1989, China was a poor county," he explained, "but it has grown phenomenally. Since the earliest emperors, ivory has been a mark of value in China. Now, in effect, you have a hundred million emperors, with traditional ivory carvers on their doorstep in places like Hong Kong, creating a demand fed by illegal supply. Whether or not there is a trade ban," Leakey continued, "is irrelevant. There is a huge new market. That means Africa is going to have to protect elephants effectively again: more money, more people, more guns."

"I don't think the government in Beijing wants to be responsible for the extinction of elephants," Leakey added. "The Chinese have a credible environmental record. Tell them the facts. Get Chinese non-governmental organizations, which are good, to create the public attitudes that made such a difference in the west. A large part of the success of the ban on the international ivory trade introduced in 1989 was not just on paper," Leakey reminded. "It was a change in public attitudes. That was why the bottom fell out of the trade."

"The conservation community must reach out to China," Leakey finished. "As to the poachers, I'd go back to my old policies: hit them hard."

Under Leakey, the Kenya Wildlife Service vigorously pursued the shoot-to-kill



(Kim Bartlett)



(Kim Bartlett)

policy for rangers who met armed poachers that Kenya president Daniel arap Moi declared in 1984, four years before Leakey was appointed.

Zimbabwean president Robert Mugabe also issued a shoot-to-kill order to anti-poaching forces in 1984—perhaps the last time that Kenyan and Zimbabwean wildlife policies coincided.

Shoot-to-kill except in defense of human life fell from political acceptability in the early 1990s, as human rights monitors pointed out that such policies amount to execution of suspects without a trial, encourage poachers to arm themselves more heavily and routinely kill wildlife rangers, and tend to hit the poorest and least experienced poachers the hardest, while professionals often escape.

## Mercenaries

Even as Leakey spoke, however, mercenary anti-poaching efforts were resurfacing after a decade of movement away from extra-legal measures, toward strengthening African institutions of civil justice.

Reported James Astill of the British newspaper *The Guardian*, "An anti-poaching unit led by a former South African army officer and funded by two foreign conservation groups recently attacked two gangs of poachers in the Central African Republic, killing one man. The unit," jointly funded according to Astill by the U.S.-based African Rainforest and Rivers Conservation Organization and the Dutch-based Hans Wilmoeth Wildlife Foundation, "consists of three Central African presidential guards, commanded by 'David Bryant,' an alias used by a 50-year-old former officer of the South Africa and Rhodesian armies."

Continued Astill, "According to Karl Amman," a Kenyan wildlife photographer who Astill said coordinated the operation, "in five years a Congolese gang of former soldiers killed up to 400 elephants along the Central African Republic border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo."

"After they killed the animals, they turned on the people, killing, raping, and looting villages. It was time to go after them," Amman told Astill.

"After Bryant attacked their village base in Adama, in the southern Central African Republic, four of the poachers fled into the Congo," wrote Astill. "As prearranged by Amman, they were arrested there by the rebel force of Jean-Pierre Bamba, which controls northern Congo. Two were arrested by the anti-poaching unit, and one man escaped."

The African Rainforest and Rivers Conservation Organization, not previously known to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, turned out to be directed by one Erik Lindquist, who said his home base is in Jackson, Wyoming.

An article by Tom Clynes in the September 24 edition of the online magazine *National Geographic Adventure* identified AR&RCO as a project of family practitioner Bruce Hayse, M.D., a Jackson resident since 1983, well-known for conservation-related philanthropy. Clynes said Hayse "has contributed about \$130,000...to recruit and train an anti-poaching force of 400 local men, who will protect 60,000 square miles of wilderness, equivalent to the size of Florida. Also planned," Clynes wrote, "are scientific studies, road repair, school and medical dispensary construction, and ecological education. Hayse

estimates that the project will need about \$600,000 per year to keep it going."

Amman was known to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** as contributor of guest columns about the bushmeat traffic in March 1996 and September 2001. "Bryant" was also a familiar name, from a brief and unpleasant telephone encounter in October 2000 during which he sought help in fundraising to support covert operations in the name of stopping poaching, and was informed that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** exists to report the news about animal protection, not to promote covert operations by anyone for any reason.

Former Sea Shepherd Conservation Society operations director Lisa DiStefano said she had referred Bryant to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** and said she also gave "Bryant" his current identity. DiStefano said he was formerly known as "Brian Davies," no relation to the retired founder of the International Fund for Animal Welfare.

Crosschecks with people who presumably should have met "Bryant" as "Davies," based on biographical data relayed by DiStefano, produced no confirmation that any such person existed.

Anti-poaching mercenary work, popular in the 1980s, fell into disrepute after *London Independent* reporter Stephen Ellis in January 1991 exposed the failure of Operation Lock. Formed by longtime World Wildlife Fund international president Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and WWF Africa program director John Hanks, Operation Lock officially had no link to WWF. It worked closely with covert units of the South African military—which simultaneously funded covert operations in nearby nations through elephant and rhino poaching. As Ellis revealed, it "collapsed with funds and horn stocks missing."

This history enabled Zimbabwe to claim in 1999 that resurgent poaching in a region where Operation Lock was active was "sponsored by some non-governmental organizations and countries that want to discredit Zimbabwe" before CITES-COP 2000.

## Safari Club

In July 2002, the would-be ivory exporting nations sought to counter the influence of the Asian Elephant Specialist Group at a meeting of the 14-nation Southern African Development Community in Kasane, Botswana, funded by Safari Club International.

The object was to try to enlist more nations in support of ivory sales. Participants in addition to the would-be ivory exporters included Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Tanzania—but five other national delegations stayed home, and the strongest statements endorsing the sale of ivory reportedly came from the Botswana-based Kalahari Conservation Society, the Namibia Nature Foundation, and Chris Weaver, a Namibia-based representative of WWF.

Weaver's position was consistent with the pro-consumptive use policies of WWF, in effect since the organization was formed by prominent trophy hunters in 1961. Yet in endorsing ivory sales to support conservation, Weaver appeared to contradict statements issued in May by WWF communications manager Sarah Black.

Then, after Zambian deputy minister

(continued on page 17)

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# South African sanctuaries challenge canned hunts

**KATHU, Northern Cape, S.A.—** While CITES debates the future of elephants, nominally “retired” attorney Chris Mercer, his partner Bev Pervan, and growing numbers of friends who also love animals are forcing a national debate in South Africa over the prevailing hunting-focused philosophy of wildlife management.

Mercer and Pervan charge that South African wildlife management is the “last bastion of apartheid” and colonialism, and that it promotes the exploitation and destruction of nature even while purporting to defend it.

Acquiring and relocating the Kalahari Raptor Rehabilitation Center in 1999, after founder Eric Verriynne retired to England, Mercer and Pervan expanded it into the present Kalahari Raptor and Predator Sanctuary by fighting wildlife regulators every step of the way. Their biggest test so far, still legally unresolved, concerned three orphaned caracals.

Officials who sought to seize and kill the caracals soon learned that when they have Mercer in a courtroom, he has them in a bind,

because much South African wildlife legislation still on the books was framed during apartheid, in language so clearly racist as to now be constitutionally invalid.

In addition, Mercer has inspired other South African activists and sanctuarians to unite as the Wildlife Sanctuary Group and fight back against official harassment, which frequently follows public opposition to pro-hunting policies.

Two of the caracals whom Mercer and Pervan rescued and fought for were eventually returned to the wild. The third, a female missing one leg, is in longterm care with Mercer and Pervan. Mercer and Pervan were convicted by the Kuruman Magistrates Court in September 2001 of illegally keeping the caracals without a permit, but expect to reverse the verdict on a pending appeal.

“During apartheid, animal welfare was a dirty word,” Mercer says. “Rita Miljo, 71, founder of the Centre for Animal Rehabilitation and Education in the Northern Province, recalls occasions when she had to stand in front of her orphaned baboons, rifle in hand, to protect them from being shot” by authorities who regarded the baboons as potential future threats to crops.

## Lion breeders

“The apartheid regime was nothing if not authoritarian,” Mercer continues, “and all power was concentrated in the hands of petty provincial officials,” who “had three major aims: to exclude the public from participation in environmental governance; to exterminate predators; and to enslave and exploit wildlife on behalf of the hunting industry.

“Wildlife sanctuaries, regarded as possible threats to the hunting industry, are still banned throughout South Africa,” Mercer notes. “Yet captive lion breeders, who feed the canned hunting industry, flourish with the protection of the provincial authorities. The latest figures published by the breeders show that there are now 45 to 50 of them, holding 2,500 lions in captivity, forcing the lions by brutal puppy-mill methods to produce living targets.”

Conflict between sanctuarians and

lion-breeders burst into the open after Enkosini Wildlife Sanctuary founders Gregg Mitchell and U.S. emigré Kelsey Grimm bought eight lion cubs in early 2001 from Maryn and Marius Prinsloo of the Cam-o-Rhi Game Reserve in the Orange Free State. Outspoken critics of the South African canned hunting industry, Mitchell and Grimm claim to have rescued the lion cubs from being sold to a canned hunt. The Prinsloos say the cubs were to be sold to another breeder.

Either way, the eight cubs were boarded at the Johannesburg Zoo and the Lanseria Rhino & Lion Park for most of a year, allegedly running up unpaid bills, while Mitchell and Kelsey prepared a 40-hectare enclosure for them on the 12,500-acre Enkosini property near Lydenburg in Mpumalanga. Then Mitchell and Grimm flew the young lions to Enkosini. Their facility won the approval of Rita Miljo, who in addition to running the CARE baboon sanctuary, helped lion expert Gareth Patterson to found a facility called Lion Haven, partially supported by the International Fund for Animal Welfare.

However, the Enkosini sanctuary did not pass an April 4 inspection by Andries Johannes Venter of the National Council of the SPCA wildlife unit. On May 29, Venter re-inspected, with local police, reportedly to start seizure proceedings—which raised recollections among South African animal advocates of his previous role in seizing seals on at least two occasions from Hout Bay seal rehabilitator and sealing foe Francois Hugo. Like Mercer and Pervan, and Mitchell and Grimm, Hugo asserts that his major “offense” is criticizing South African wildlife management.

The Prinsloos reportedly claimed that the Enkosini lions were to be returned to them. Mpumalanga Parks Board officials said in an affidavit that the lions were to return to the Rhino & Lion Park. The NSPCA said in a press release that the lions would go instead to Moholoholo, a facility that Mercer described as “a roadside zoo near Hoedspruit.”

The seizure was delayed. At most recent report, the lions were still at Enkosini. Mitchell and Grimm were continuing to devel-



(Kalahari Raptor Centre)

op visitor facilities, as originally planned when they started the sanctuary as an intended boost to tourism in the Mpumalanga region.

The Enkosini project is endorsed, according to their web site, by the International Wilderness Leadership Foundation, begun in 1974 by South African conservationist Ian Player and partnered since 1994 with the International Center for Earth Concerns, a subsidiary of the Humane Society of the U.S.

## Baixinha wins

As the Enkosini case was pending, Judge Hekke Daniels of the Pretoria High Court on July 5, 2002 ordered the South African Department of Finance, Environmental Affairs and Tourism to grant a permit to Louise Joubert of the SanWild Wildlife Trust in Gravelotte, Limpopo, Northern Transvaal, to provide lifetime care to a 27-year-old East African rhino named Baixinha, who was imported into South Africa circa 1989.

A Norwegian trophy hunter had already offered \$60,000 to kill Baixinha and the North West Province branch of the Department of Finance, Environmental Affairs, and Tourism had issued a permit for the killing when Johannesburg *Mail & Guardian* reporter

(continued on page 18)

for tourism, environment, and natural resources Cleaver Silavwe asserted that selling ivory would benefit conservation, Black responded to Lewis Mwanangombe of the Africa Eye News Service that, “Lifting the ban will only encourage the illegal trade in ivory and promote elephant poaching. Funds for increased conservation,” Black said, “can be raised without placing the existence of a species in jeopardy.”

## Incidents

Recent events tend to belie any complacency about ivory poaching and trafficking being very well under control anywhere:

- Four Somali poachers on March 28 killed 10 out of a family of 11 elephants in Tsavo National Park, Kenya. Kenya Wildlife Service rangers killed the ringleader in a shoot-out, and recovered 18 tusks, an automatic rifle, 253 rounds of ammo, and some rocket-propelled grenades. The survivors fled, but returned later to Tsavo with 36 men in all, three of whom were killed in a another shoot-out, Agence France-Presse reported in late July.

On their way to Tsavo, one band of about 15 Somalis killed two elephants and six ostriches in the Boni Forest. Returning, they killed a mother and baby elephant. A surviving baby was taken to the David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust elephant orphanage in Nairobi National Park, and was “adopted” by the U.N. Security Council, on a motion by British U.N. ambassador Jeremy Greenstock.

“It is not just peace and security in Africa, but also wildlife for whom the Security Council is, at least temporarily, concerned,” Greenstock explained.

- Liu Huasheng of Hong Kong in April drew life in prison for smuggling 295 elephant tusks reportedly worth \$8.9 million.

- Posing as an illegal ivory buyer, Wildlife Protection Society of India executive director Belinda Wright in mid-May helped Forest Department staff in Thiruvananthapuram, India, to arrest four suspected major ivory dealers within two weeks.

- Authorities in Limpopo, South Africa, on May 24 arrested Andover Game Park chief nature conservation officer Goodwill Mahumane for allegedly stealing and poaching rhinos and Cape buffalo. Limpopo tourism director Thjaba Mufamadi also

acknowledged trouble with “Some hunters who promise to pay villagers to break the fence” surrounding Kruger National Park “so that animals [such as elephants] can escape and be hunted as problem animals.”

- China on May 27 brought to trial in Beijing 10 men who allegedly smuggled 14 metric tons of African elephant ivory worth \$70.5 million through the Beijing Capital Airport in 1999-2000. One man, Qin Zonghai, was still in possession of 12 metric tons of ivory when arrested in March 2001.

- Poachers killed and detusked two elephants circa July 1 at the Laikipia ranch housing the Galmann Memorial Foundation, founded by *I Dreamed of Africa* author Kuki Galmann. Ken Opala of the Nairobi-based newspaper *The Nation* in August 2001 identified Galmann as a “key player” in the Laikipia Wildlife Forum, an association of game ranchers seeking amendments to Kenyan law to allow the resumption of trophy hunting. Recreational hunting was outlawed in Kenya in 1977, in part because some ivory poaching was conducted under the guise of trophy hunting.

In May 2002 Galmann wrote to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to object to being identified with a pro-hunting faction, but was not heard from again after **ANIMAL PEOPLE** noted the public positions of some of her associates in the Laikipia Wildlife Forum, and asked if she would clearly state on the record that she opposes reopening sport hunting in Kenya.



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- Customs officers in Singapore in mid-July seized 532 raw tusks and nearly 41,000 carved ivory seals from a cargo en route from Zambia to Japan. Hong Kong merchant Peter Wang was arrested in Lusaka, Zambia, for allegedly arranging the deal. Believed to have been stolen from the “Zambian government stockpile, the ivory passed through Malawi, Zimbabwe, and South Africa before being intercepted.

“This case must have involved official corruption in three African nations as well as Japan,” observed Richard Leakey.

- One of four white rhino bulls who were recently introduced to the Royal Zulu Biosphere near Empangani by KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife was poached and dehorned circa August 1. As rhinos tend to be more closely guarded than elephants, the incident demonstrated that elephants were also vulnerable.

- Customs officers in Shanghai, China, on September 25 seized 700 ivory pieces weighing three metric tons that were smuggled from Kenya, disguised as lumber.

## Zimbabwe

Acknowledging that ivory poaching had slipped out of control, Zambia asked Britain for help. In early August 40 volunteers from the British Army and Royal Air Force reportedly flew to Zambia to begin anti-poaching work under Major Nick Weller, of the Royal Electrical & Medical Engineers.

Zimbabwe, however, with the worst problems among the nations seeking to export ivory, conceded nothing.

The 92 elephants poached in 2001 were barely 1% of the claimed 89,000 elephants in Zimbabwe, officials said. They also said only 117 elephants were poached, total, 1996-2000, and that just 23 were poached in the first eight months of 2002.

Whether any of this was credible was another matter. At each major Zimbabwean elephant habitat, the elephant population purportedly exceeds the carrying capacity by a factor of two-plus: 45,000 at Hwange National Park, 25,000 at Gonarezhou. If the official counts are inflated twofold, in theory the whole population of each locale could be poached or culled.

Voiceless Victims, a group representing Zimbabwean game ranchers who protested against land invasions by so-called “war veterans” at the World Summit for Sustainable development in Johannesburg in August, estimated that as many as 600,000 animals have been poached since the invasions began in 2000. Undertaken by supporters of the 21-year-old Robert Mugabe regime in the name of land reform, the invasions seek to drive farmers of European ancestry off of their property, to facilitate redistribution to people of African descent. The invasions were reinforced in midsummer by a Mugabe order to farmers whose land is slated for redistribution to cease all farming activity. That order, combined with prolonged drought, has pushed much of Zimbabwe to the verge of famine.

Pets and livestock are commonly killed for revenge and intimidation in connection with the land invasions. But much of the killing appears to be for food.

Wildlife Producers Association spokesperson Willy Herbst recently told news media that 33 former game ranchers reported

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losing 1,900 animals during the first 17 months of the crisis. After that, patrolling to tally up the mayhem was often deemed too dangerous to continue. Among the dead animals were as many as 30 highly endangered black rhinos. Herbst cited specific tolls for 10 other species—but elephants were never mentioned.



# South African wildlife sanctuaries challenge canned hunts (from page 17)

Fiona Macleod exposed her plight in 2001. Joubert and South African actress Charlize Theron raised a rescue fund, with help from the British-based Born Free Foundation and Care for the Wild, and legal owner David Laylin agreed to sell Baixinha to them instead of to the Norwegian.

“The authorities in Pietersburg believed that Baixinha,” considered too old to breed, “would threaten indigenous South African rhino populations, as they regard her as an alien organism,” Joubert explained. “Another of their main concerns,” she added, cutting to the heart of the matter, “was that if they allowed the humanitarian rescue of an individual animal, it would set a dangerous precedent in people wanting to assist wild animals in need of help.”

Daniels’ ruling, wrote Macleod, “could have major implications for the canned lion hunting industry, the culling of Table Mountain tahrns [see page 4], and other controversial wildlife management decisions. The Wildlife Sanctuary Group, a coalition of local animal welfare organizations, says the Baixinha judgement could see thousands of permits regulating the South African wildlife industry declared unlawful.”

## Precedent helps

The first result following from the Baixinha precedent may have been the decision of the Department of Nature Conservation Services in Kimberly to close the open season on Cape foxes which had prevailed for decades in 18 of the 28 magisterial districts of the Northern Cape province. Beverly Pervan had pursued the season closure for more than two years, after learning that Cape foxes are legally protected by an act of Parliament.

“The sole reason given for the ongoing slaughter,” Pervan told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “was that at some time in the distant past, some farmers asked the DNCS to lift the protected status of the animal because it was suspected of being a stock killer. The DNCS stated that since the persecution of Cape foxes had been going on for decades, it should continue, ‘until the farmers ask us to stop.’”

“We are taking legal advise on whether to use this judgement to challenge every permit which has been unlawfully issued to the detriment of animal welfare,” Mercer told Macleod.

Elaborated Mercer to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “The Daniels judgement invalidates just about every permit which has been granted in any of the nine provinces in the last five years. It greatly increases the prospects of success of our High Court action against the government to stop captive lion breeding and canned lion hunting,” a case contending that “the entire industry is presently operating illegally and without valid permits. It also greatly increases our chances for succeeding in our High Court appeal against our conviction for rescuing the three caracals. And our forthcoming action in the Cape High Court to challenge the culling of the tahrns on Table Mountain will be greatly assisted by the argument that the officials who made the decision to begin culling did not have the legal authority to do so.

“We are going to democratize conservation in South Africa,” Mercer affirmed.

Meanwhile, there was apparent retaliation. Tourist Chris de Plessis on August 17 told SanWild that he had seen a young male lion attempting to feed on a recently killed

giraffe despite wearing a neck snare which had cut deeply into his neck, causing a festering wound. SanWild veterinarian Peter Rogers, assisted by two tourists and observed by two conservation officers, found the lion inside the Mayeleti Game Reserve, tranquilized him, and removed the snare the following morning. They also hauled the tranquilized lion about two kilometres away from the dead giraffe before reviving him, to protect him from possible attack by two other male lions who were near the carcass.

For that, Rogers was charged with poaching, because he did not have a permit to move the lion. But on a previous occasion, when an ensnared lion was reported to the authorities, “They just shot the lion,” Joubert told Nawaal Deane of the *Mail & Guardian*.

The Mayeleti Game Reserve has a serious poaching problem, Joubert continued. “Reports about luring lions from both the reserve and Kruger National Park by professional hunters and their clients have been reported by various newspapers without any action being taken to arrest the perpetrators,” Joubert explained. “We have checked the fences, and they are in a deplorable state, and look as if they are deliberately damaged so that predators can escape. Already you can see the animal population depleting.”

## Hunting in parks?

That sort of skullduggery has been going on for years, and perhaps decades, but a relatively new twist is that the wildlife authorities are apparently trying to cut themselves in on the action.

Formerly, South African wildlife officials maintained a distinction between Kruger and other national parks, as magnets for high-volume camera-carrying tourist traffic, and lands where hunting was the top-priority economic activity. But the tourist traffic has slumped in recent years, parallel to the world economy. Fifty-four bankrupt Limpopo game reserves, 90% of them with accommodations too dilapidated to use, have reportedly become a so-called white elephant, with no government agency economically willing and able to put them back into use.

The current scheme is to “commercialize” them, which would mean leasing them to private concessionaires. The quickest prospect for immediate returns would be housing hunters—especially from Dubai, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia. Traditionally inclined to hunt in Central Asia, Arab oil shieks are now deterred by warfare in that region, but are attracted to South Africa by the low value of the rand, Luke Phillips reported in September for Agence France-Presse.

“There has been a fundamental policy shift initiated by the South African government,” Xwe African Wild Life Investigation & Research Centre founder Michele Pickover charged during the recent World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg.

“These new policies will ensure that consumptive use and resource ‘harvesting’ occurs on a major scale,” Pickover continued, “and that national parks will become regular destinations for sport and trophy hunters. These new policies are in clear contravention of the National Parks Act,” Pickover said. “Xwe believes that in order to speed up unsustainable consumption and implement hunting zones within national parks in South Africa, the government is investigating changing the National



Baixinha and Louise Joubert

Parks Act and/or changing the status of parks to that of mere reserves or wildlife areas.”

Pickover supported her allegations with a 27-page report entitled *The Killing of the National Park: A Special Release on Kruger National Park*. Kruger manager of public relations and communications William Mabasa responded by citing the prohibiton on hunting in national parks within the National Parks Act, but as Mercer promptly pointed out, “A perusal of draft #8 of the new Protected Areas Bill reveals that the prohibition against hunting in parks has been dropped and replaced by Section 95,” which allows park managers, with ministerial approval, to “‘carry out or allow any commercial activity, or any activity aimed at raising funds, provided it does not threaten the survival of any species.’”

## Canned hunts

Another pending bill, scheduled for formal introduction in October, would purportedly crack down on canned hunts by forbidding the hunting of captive predators, night hunting, tranquilizing target animals, hunting with dogs, hunting from motor vehicles, and the use of sound, scent, or bait to lure animals into shooting range.

“These aspects appear to be progressive because they will mean the end of canned hunting as we know it,” Gareth Patterson told Fiona Macleod of the *Mail & Guardian*. “But I am worried about the grey areas in the proposals,” he added, which he believes “could spawn a new form of candy-coated hunting,” by allowing that “managed wild” predators may be hunted.

“Managed wild” predators are introduced to quasi-wild habitat stocked with captive-reared prey species about six months before they are to be shot.

“After imposing one or two easily evaded conditions on the canned hunting industry as a sop to public opinion,” Mercer commented, “the proposals go on to make life worse for lions and other predators.”

Mercer knows that democratization of wildlife management alone will not achieve reform, if democratization merely changes the ethnicity of people enforcing essentially the same policies. Born and raised in the former apartheid nation of Rhodesia, though a resident of South Africa throughout his adult life, Mercer has seen that under the Robert Mugabe regime, which renamed the nation Zimbabwe, the hunting-centered model of wildlife man-

agement became even more deeply entrenched than in South Africa, through the influence of the USAid-supported CAMPFIRE program and Safari Club International.

In South Africa, Mercer observes, “New laws are now in place, yet democratisation has not occurred,” because “close family, cultural, economic, and social ties among landowners and the provincial officials inhibit administrative decisions which might adversely impact upon the landowner/hunters. Affirmative action appointees are heavily outnumbered by reactionary white officials and inevitably, because black South Africans were so long excluded from participation in nature conservation, they are often inexperienced and lacking in direction or purpose.”

This Mercer thinks will change in due time. Meanwhile, he believes, it is essential that black South African wildlife officials find mentors and role models outside the remaining hierarchy inherited from apartheid.

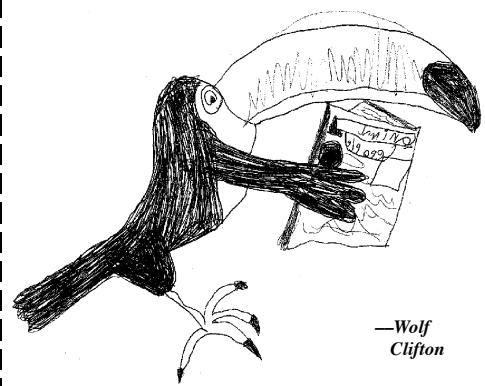
South Africa has not had land invasions and deliberate direct destruction of wildlife by landless black Africans, as is occurring in Zimbabwe, but some tribes who were displaced from ancestral homelands by the creation of Kruger National Park and other nature reserves have reclaimed significant property through legal action, and in some cases have set about starting a trophy hunting industry.

Parts of South Africa are also plagued by growing numbers of native African pack hunters, who set dogs on wildlife for sport—much like traditional fox hunters, but the native pack hunters are more numerous, with more dogs. Anti-predator laws originally meant to protect fox hunters from complaints of property damage by native subsistence farmers are now cited—with racist phrases removed—to defend pack hunters from complaints about trespassing on land belonging to Africans of European descent.

Mercer contends that merely removing phrases limiting various rights, privileges, and obligations to persons of particular races does not meet the constitutional requirement of desegregating South African law. He holds that the net effect of the whole structure of South African wildlife law must be taken into account, must be recognized as tending to unduly empower hunters and endow them as a class with elevated status, regardless of ethnicity. South Africa wildlife law, Mercer believes, must be rewritten to better suit the ideal of a just multicultural nation. —M.C.

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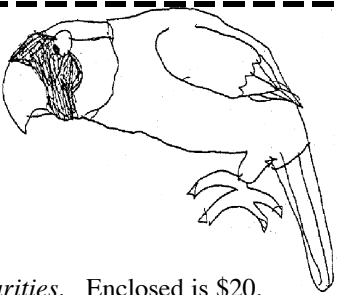
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# SANCTUARIES, WILDLIFE FEEL THE HEAT FROM GLOBAL WARMING

Already afflicted by economic drought pushing more than 100 nonprofit animal shelters and sanctuaries into dissolution, the animal care community was hit during summer 2002 by fires, floods, and drought too.

Disaster often overtook refuges and sanctuaries with unimagined speed.

Darlene Kobobel, 40, was just barely able to move 12 wolves and wolf hybrids on short notice from her 8.5-acre Wolf Rescue Center in Lake George, Colorado, in June, *Baltimore Sun* correspondent Stephen Kiehl wrote. Housing the animals temporarily in a barn near Colorado Springs, Kobobel fed them meat from elk and deer caught by the flames.

"Around the perimeter of the fire, all they have found are carcasses," mostly of fawns, Wild Forever Foundation president Linda Cope told Kiehl.

Six weeks later, on July 30, California Wolf Center executive director Patrick Valentino had no chance to relocate the 31 Mexican gray wolves his center keeps in connection with the federal reintroduction program in Arizona and New Mexico. A brushfire hit the 50-acre site near Julian, California, almost without warning, on the way to destroying five homes, a summer cabin, and two businesses.

"Firefighters, pilots performing aerial drops, and 12 dedicated volunteers and staff stood between the fire and wolf enclosure, risking their lives literally to the last second to save the wolves," Valentino said. "The fire moved through our facility in only a few minutes. Flames 100 feet high hit an area that Female 434 always used when she was nervous. She must have stayed there as the fire hit. She may have attracted the attention of three pups who died with her. Male 193 stayed away from the fire in the same enclosure, and had three pups with him."

Valentino noted that because he and his staff had foreseen that "a fire rushing up a hill will leave little time for an orderly evacuation, our fire defense system was effective in saving 27 wolves."

In the path of a wildfire in early August, Bonnie and Bob Ringo, and their daughter Abijah Bauer, 19, of the Wildland Endangered Animal Sanctuary near Cave Junction, Oregon, prepared to evacuate 14 lions, leopards, and tigers—but Caesar, an African lion, and Shacka, a white tiger, refused to enter their traveling cages.

That obliged the Ringos and Bauer to plan to send the other animals away, leave Caesar and Shacka, and stay with them.

"We have a pump hooked to the cats' pool, and we won't leave. We'll do whatever it takes to protect our animals," Bauer said.

Fortunately the 164,000-acre fire turned away, but the big cats still suffered for days from breathing smoke and ingesting ashes that settled over their food and water.

At the opposite extreme of conditions, late June flashfloods hit four major sanctuaries near San Antonio, Texas.

Animal Sanctuary of the U.S. founder Carol Asvestas told Herminio J. Rodriuez of the *San Antonio Express-News* that at one point, "All I could see were heads of cougars and heads of tigers—animals just

swimming to stay above water. This was the only time I ever panicked."

Fortunately, the high water subsided within 90 minutes, leaving just a huge mess and many stressed animals to contend with.

Wild Animal Orphanage reportedly had two big cats escape from their cages due to flashflood damage, but soon recaptured both animals on the sanctuary grounds.

Primarily Primates, hit by flashfloods twice before, had relatively light damage and no escapes. Animals who remembered the past torrents seemed to regard this one as "part of the entertainment," Primarily Primates president Wally Sweet said.

Located high on a hillside, Primarily Primates would be vulnerable to a conventional rising-water flood only if half of Texas slipped beneath the Gulf of Mexico. The recurring flashfloods result from torrential rain falling even higher on the hill.

Animal Protection Institute executive director Alan Berger reportedly said at the time that the Texas Snow Monkey Sanctuary avoided major damage, but former sanctuary director Lou Griffin believes the flooding led to the escapes of many macaques seen recently on neighboring ranches. (*See page 12.*)

## SUCKERS

Always dry, the Four Corners region where Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah meet has for more than a year received barely half as much rain as usual. Since the end of the 2001-2002 snow season, the entire south-central Rocky Mountain region has received only slightly more than half the rain it normally gets. Central California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, south Texas, and Montana just had an abnormally dry summer.

This exacerbated all of the usual conflicts between human water-users and the needs of wildlife. Suburban residents reported record numbers of home-and-yard incursions by hungry bears, deer, raccoons, pumas, and coyotes coming down out of dry hills to the lands of lawn sprinklers and swimming pools.

The real flashpoint issues, however, involved endangered species whose water needs sometimes take precedence—by law and court decision—over human economic interests. Conflicts involving the endangered Rio Grande silvery minnow, for example, were in court almost every working day of September.

Similar battles over allocations of water needed to save crops, salmon runs, and an endangered sucker fish led to the worst salmon kill in Pacific Northwest history along a 33-mile stretch of the Klamath River of northern California. At least 30,000 salmon trying to swim upstream to spawn were trapped in overheated shallow pools and suffocated between September 18 and October 1.

The stench was likely to haunt courtrooms and Congress for years.

## WILD HORSE STORIES

Wild horse adoption groups working with the Bureau of Land Management and State of Nevada meanwhile split over whether mustang removals from the driest parts of their habitat were necessary. Some opponents of

escalated roundups hinted to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in August that rescuers taking unusually large numbers of horses might be illegally selling them to slaughter. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** found, however, that the groups taking the most horses were among the oldest and best-respected in the field, or were working closely with the older groups. No horses were missing. The major destinations of the horses were sanctuaries and private land in California and Montana, far from any horse slaughterhouses.

The two biggest horse slaughterhouses in the U.S., Beltex of Fort Worth and Dallas Crown of Kaufman, are in central Texas. Beltex has 90 workers, killed 27,000 horses in 2001, and had sales of \$30 million. Dallas Crown has 40 workers, killed 13,000 horses, and had sales of \$9 million.

Their continued operation was jeopardized by an August 7 opinion by Texas Attorney General John Coryn that a 1949 state law forbidding the killing and export of horses for human consumption is still in effect.

Tarrant and Kaufman counties promptly moved to close Beltex and Dallas Crown, whose odors and emissions are unpopular with neighbors. Beltex and Dallas Crown in turn sued the counties on September 25 for allegedly illegally attempting to regulate international trade, and on October 5 sought an injunction against any closure orders.

## GLOBAL WARMING

The U.S. climatic disturbances have parallels abroad. While U.S. President George W. Bush continues to dismiss global warming as an unproved theory, there is little doubt among scientists studying the impacts that many of the dire prophecies of the 1980s about the effects of global warming were on the mark.

One such prophecy was that a dryer Amazon rainforest would become a tinderbox. This year Amazon basin farmers started more than 60,000 fires that raced out of control, "claiming thousands of acres of savanna and pasture, and even burning usually humid wetlands in the Brazilian midwest," reported Michael Astor of Associated Press.

One fire razed about 2,800 acres of the 13,600-acre Poco das Antas Biological Reserve. Sixty miles north of Rio de Janeiro, Poco das Antas is one of the two Atlantic coastal rainforests which still have golden lion tamarin monkeys. Although golden lion tamarins breed readily in zoos, and have been reintroduced to the wild with moderate success, Astor noted, "The [wild] tamarin population must double over the next 25 years or risk extinction from inbreeding. To sustain a larger population, the tamarins need some 62,000 acres of forest, about twice as much as they now have, according to Golden Lion Tamarin Association director Denise Rambaldi."

Another global warming gloom-and-doom scenario was that drought would drive desperate farmers and herders off of their own overgrazed, overtilled, and desertified land, and into wildlife reserves.

That too is happening. In India, for example, a late August fire set by someone illegally occupying the Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve razed 600 square miles of the

Western Ghat mountains, and an estimated 1,000 herders drove about 10,000 starving and thirsty cattle into the Ranthambore tiger reserve in western Rajasthan. Poachers using the unusually heavy human presence to cover their movements allegedly killed a Ranthambore tigress circa September 18. Only one of her two cubs was found by investigators.

Regional drought also intensified the perennially violent conflict between Australian sheep ranchers and wildlife. South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service regional investigator Tim Fraser warned that because of draught, "We're going to have a really big crash in kangaroo and emu numbers." Armed stockmen tried to speed up the process.

"More than a million commercial tags have been allocated to kangaroo shooters," the *Melbourne Age* reported on August 20. "These kangaroos are shot for their meat and skins. More than 100,000 have been shot under 'cull and lay' programs. Most are left to rot."

The Cattle Council of Australia blamed job losses on kangaroos. Acting Prime Minister John Anderson in a September 24 radio interview asserted that kangaroos "brought the drought on several months ahead of when it would otherwise have gotten serious," without explaining how they did it.

South Australian farmers were issued permits, on complaint, to shoot emus who allegedly damaged field crops. That did not satisfy the South Australian Farmers Federation, however, whose members in August asked the National Parks and Wildlife Department to undertake a mass cull. NPWD regional manager Brenton Arnold rejected mass culling on August 28. "It is worth noting," Arnold said, "that the population of emus has actually gone down statewide in the last year."

There seemed to be some risk that cockatoos—already targeted by many farmers as a nuisance species—would also come under intensifying attack, after flocks fled the dry countryside in August to sojourn in the Sydney area, often to the annoyance of residents whose property they chose to squawk and defecate on.

Still another global warming prophecy was that while dry regions would become dryer, some wet regions would get wetter. That may have happened to parts of Thailand, where September flooding killed 56 people, dislocating 1.5 million.

On October 2 the Forest Industry Organization Elephant Rescue Unit moved the 50 elephants of the Ayutthaya Elephant Palace and Royal Kraal to dry land belonging to the national Fine Arts Department.

"The elephants have stood in water for almost 20 days," Elephant Palace director Sompast Meepan told Kultida Samabuddhi of the *Bangkok Post*. "They are very weak from lack of sleep because their mahouts have been moving them from place to place in search of dry ground. They also have diet problems because they won't eat wet grass."

Sompast Meepan said that the Elephant Palace had never flooded before, and pledged to build a levee to ensure that it would not flood again. That could be termed giving a dam for the plight of the animals.

—M.C.

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## A new deal for street dogs on the Turk beach where a Greek god turned dog to win a girl

**FETHIYE, Turkey**—Known for a balmy climate, golden beaches, and ruins representing many of the most important episodes in the past 3,000 years of human civilization, the coastal Mediterranean town of Fethiye, Turkey, has since Roman times been a popular vacation spot.

The work of the Fethiye Friends of Animals Association may also some day be seen as historically significant. The FFAA is operating the first successful sterilization-and-release program to control street dogs in Asia Minor. The FFAA program has already become a regionally influential demonstration of how to changing the often cruel dynamics of the Turkish animal/human relationship. As the program expands, it could become a catalyst for changing the prevailing models of animal care and control throughout western Asia.

Street dogs are an everyday aspect of life throughout Turkey—but instead of keeping costly fulltime animal control departments, Turkish coastal communities typically conduct yearly dog roundups, just before the tourist season. Some dogs are trucked into the mountains and dumped, to fend for themselves. Others are shot or poisoned.

“If killing solved the problem, then there would not be any more street dogs, but they are back again every year, even before the tourists go home. Killing and removal just does not work,” says FFAA founder Perihan Agnelli. “This whole idea of catching the dogs and letting them out again has been a revolution in Turkey.”

The method is essentially the same as that of the Animal Birth Control programs to reduce street dog populations underway in most major cities of India, the “No kill, no shelter” programs in Costa Rica, and the neuter/return approach to feral cat control promoted by Alley Cat Allies and many other groups in the U.S.. In Turkey, however, there is the additional twist that dogs are relatively rarely kept as pets, and—largely from fear of rabies—are often abhorred as unclean.

The work of the FFAA is therefore only partly a demonstration of humane no-kill animal control. As important, it is a demonstration of the benefits of practicing community-wide kindness and tolerance toward dogs.

The Fethiye neuter/release program began in 2000, initially targeting an estimated 500 street dogs. Each dog was sterilized, vaccinated, treated for parasites, registered, and ear-tagged, before being returned to the street wherever he or she was found. The tags—orange, white, blue, or yellow—represent the year in a three-year cycle in which each dog must be recaptured for revaccination.

A total of 700 Fethiye strays were sterilized during the first two years of the project, among whom surprisingly many subsequently won adoptive homes, leaving the streets with unprecedentedly few dogs. The tags seemed to have the effect of being “safe conduct” passes, telling Fethiye residents that the bearers could be befriended without risk.

“My goal was always to create harmony between animal and human—and with

less aggressive dogs, people are becoming more attached to them,” Agnelli explains.

A tour of the city reveals the success of the project. Rug salesmen and kebab shop owners all say the same thing: They have never seen so few dogs in Fethiye.

The Fethiye street dog program is helping tourism, too. Rose from England used to visit Fethiye yearly, but stopped after learning of the yearly killing of dogs.

“I couldn’t bear it,” she told me, “because I became so attached to the puppies, but when I returned they were all gone.”

After several years away, Rose spent the entire summer of 2002 in Fethiye.

### SAVES TURTLES

There is also an ecological benefit from the Fethiye street dog program. In early 2000 a brochure describing the Fethiye beach loggerhead sea turtle conservation and research project reported that, “Stray dogs who can open the nests and eat the eggs were chased away, but this was typically a hopeless struggle because there are too many dogs.”

Turtle project director Yakup Kaska of Pamukkale University now takes a very different view. “There is a big difference,” Kaska says. “Before, we often had more than 20 dogs on the beach digging up and eating the turtle eggs. Now we see maybe one.”

The Fethiye street dog program began when new mayor Behcet Saatci, distraught over the yearly killing of dogs, asked Perihan Agnelli to help. A retired business executive and environmentalist, Agnelli had recently settled into Fethiye, bringing with her a reputation for getting things done. She had no background in animal welfare, but had a knack for problem-solving analysis.

Saatci wanted Agnelli to set up a shelter to keep the dogs off the streets. Agnelli quickly vetoed that idea.

“I told him that it has to be neuter-and-return or no deal,” Agnelli said. She explained to Saatci that merely impounding and sheltering dogs would only open the way for more dogs to move into the vacated territory. This would lead to the costly cycle that Costa Rican “No kill, no shelter” pioneer Gerardo Vicente, DVM, describes as “Shelters become concentration camps and then become extermination camps,” when inevitably they fill up while animals at large continue to breed.

“The reality is that we have no right to put the dogs in prison,” mayor Saatci agreed. “I admit we had our doubts,” Saatci admits. “We had many critics at the beginning, but once they saw for themselves the results, the problem solved itself.”

Saatci donated 43 hectares of land to the project. He ordered the construction of the Fethiye shelter, which chiefly handles dogs awaiting surgery and in post-surgical recovery. It includes a reception area, two operating rooms, storage space, a kitchen, and kennels which include a large kennel for adult dogs, a smaller kennel for puppies and mothers, and a quarantine station for sick dogs. The shelter population is kept at 60. The animals are free to



The snowbound Doga ve Hayvan Sevenler Dernegi shelter; inset Sunay Birsen and friend.

## TURKEY LACKS HUMANE FUNDRAISING TRADITION

**ISTANBUL, Turkey**—“Although Perihan Agnelli is only scratching at the surface of the stray dog problem on the south coast, she is doing a very good job of self-promotion and of winning governmental endorsement. She is showing a lot of initiative and business sense in soliciting donations,” British garment manufacturer Robert Smith wrote in a September 17 e-mail to the Society for the Protection of Stray Animals (SHKD), whose Natural Dog Shelter at the sprawling Kemerburgaz Rubbish Dump Project outside Istanbul he has sponsored for nearly three years.

“So far, SHKD has concentrated on getting a practical job done, and I have paid all the costs from my own pocket. Now I am running out of money,” Smith advised. “It is time for you to think of ways to raise serious money.”

The demographics of Istanbul indicate that the city is rich enough and big enough to support humane services as adequately as any in the Mediterranean region.

But soliciting funds, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was told, is equated in Turkey with street-begging, not with obtaining voluntary support for community institutions. Few people are even willing to ask for help for animals. Those who do ask tend to rely on descriptions of misery—like F. Sunay Birsen, 56, who in 1994 founded the Nature and Animal Lovers Association shelter in

Kutahya. She reportedly now keeps 800 dogs and 116 cats, mostly brought by local dog-catchers, in facilities built for just 100 dogs.

“Our shelter is located on the bank of a small creek. After a heavy snowfall last winter,” Birsen wrote to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** recently, “we were hit with a sudden flood that destroyed our food supplies.”

Twenty-three young dogs starved to death, according to newspaper clippings that Birsen enclosed. Food waste from a nearby air force base saved the rest—just barely.

“We are still trying to bring things back to normal,” Birsen said. “We urgently need food, parasite treatments, rabies vaccinations, and antibiotics. We also need a veterinarian to desex the animals.”

Only in Fethiye does animal protection in Turkey seem to have reached the point of success building on success, encouraging donors to contribute as an investment in community improvement rather than as occasional *baksheesh* to assuage the conscience.

**SHKD (Society for the Protection of Stray Animals)**, Cengiz Topel Mah. Ferhat Sok., Bozbey Apt. #2/2, Etiler, Istanbul, Turkey; telephone 90-212-2657-732; fax 90-212-2656-629; <shkda@superonline.com>.

**Doga ve Hayvan Sevenler Dernegi (Nature and Animal Lovers Association)**, Ataturk Bulvari Guven Evler, H Blok D3 Zemin Kat Bilano, Kutahya, Turkey; telephone 90-274-2165-737; fax 274-2320-823.

run and play inside spacious exercise areas, to rest in quiet shaded areas, and to use a swimming pool designed for dog convenience.

Only a few behaviorally problematic dogs are kept individually penned.

Agnelli raises the operating budget of about \$65,000 per year. She persuaded local veterinarians to help the shelter get started. The center today is self-reliant, with its own full-time staff veterinarian.

The FFAA program has won national media attention, producing news clippings that cover a side wall in the center office. It has also drawn the notice of the mayors of other communities, who likewise seek better ways of controlling street dogs.

“I am not an animal lover,” Agnelli often states. “An animal lover could not have done this.” She credits business sense rather than compassion for her accomplishments, though she takes no payment for her position as chair and director of the program, while her husband volunteers as their driver.

Agnelli also credits her Turkish roots, in a nation eager to find native role models, and her ability to communicate. Her charm and elegance easily cut through obstacles that thwart other animal advocates.

### REACHING OUT

With the recent acquisition of a bus outfitted as a mobile clinic, the FFAA team has begun reaching out to neighboring communities and going after their dogs as well. In just over 10 months—and only four months since obtaining the bus, the FFAA has sterilized 1,300 dogs within a 100-mile radius.

“We had to take care of the surrounding areas because once Fethiye is done, dogs will start coming from neighboring towns,” Agnelli explains. “My goal is to do this in all Turkey,” she adds, explaining that she believes this will be possible by using the Fethiye outreach program to train people to work in other areas.

That job has already begun in Mugla, the regional capital, whose mayor was so impressed by the Fethiye success that in October 2001 he invited the FFAA to train local veterinarians in high-speed, high-volume sterilization surgery, and set up a similar sterilization-and-release program.

“I am happy for this,” says Agnelli. “It is a step in the right direction, but they are moving too slowly,” so far. “If you wait too long,” she emphasizes, “then the dogs give birth and you cannot catch up. It has to be done

quickly,” to reach the 70% sterilization rate that halts street dog population growth and convinces observers that the approach is valid.

### CATS

With fewer untreated street dogs left to catch, Agnelli and the FFAA have begun thinking about the inevitable second phase of their effort: controlling the growth of the feral cat population, which typically explodes in communities that eliminate street dogs without eliminating their food sources.

The staff is interested, Agnelli notes. “The boys recently went out searching for dogs and after all day they came back with maybe five,” Agnelli recalls, “and then one of the boys said ‘We can’t keep this place running with no dogs—how about the cats?’”

Though the FFAA has begun collecting cats, Agnelli admits that seriously addressing feral cat overpopulation is still in planning.

Meanwhile, before winter, Agnelli and the FFAA hope to host a conference of regional mayors. “I want to bring all of them here to Fethiye,” she says. “I don’t blame them for killing the dogs because it is the only control method they know. They are reasonable people. I need to bring them here to see for themselves that neuter/return works.”

The visiting mayors will see street dogs, but few. They will see docile dogs, due to their loss of sexual drive, and more acceptance of dogs by townsfolk who in the past were terrified of dogs. Agnelli may tell them about a boy the FFAA team met while touring with the mobile clinic, who was as afraid of stray dogs as anyone. After watching the team operate and being encouraged to touch the dogs and brush their hair, he adopted a puppy.

Fethiye was founded, in myth, when a Greek god won the affection of a beautiful local girl by changing himself into a lovable dog. Agnelli believes that myth can become the cultural basis for a lastingly better animal/human relationship.

—Chuck Todaro

[Contact the Fethiye Friends of Animals Association (Fethiye Fethiye Hayvan Dostlari Dernigi) c/o Perihan Agnelli, Degirmenbasi Mevkii, Orman Deposu Karsisi, Fethiye, Mugla, Turkey; telephone 90-252-613-5825; <ragnelli@superonline.com>.]

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



The Friends of Fethiye Animals Association with their mobile sterilization clinic.

Insert: Perihan Agnelli with Fethiye mayor Behcet Saatci. (Photos by Chuck Todaro.)



# The Parrot's Lament

*and Other True Tales of Animal Intrigue, Intelligence, and Ingenuity*  
by Eugene Linden

Dutton (375 Hudson St., N.Y., NY 10014), 1999. 224 pages, paperback; \$12.95.

*The Parrot's Lament and Other True Tales of Animal Intrigue, Intelligence, and Ingenuity* may sound noncontroversial, but as author Eugene Linden points out, the issue of animal consciousness is "contentious," meaning it cannot be argued without reference to ideology.

Really? Animal consciousness, certainly for vertebrate species, seems a straightforward matter to most of us who truly share our lives with animals, observing them closely and seeking to understand their communications. Indeed, I am tempted to give this book a one-word review: Duh!

This would be, however, a respectful "duh," simply meant to indicate that millions of people who spend time among animals will probably feel they have stories to tell as compelling as any of Linden's. That is not to say that his tales are not fascinating, gripping reading and worthwhile examples. Each is, just as a book about the antics of human toddlers would be, but the capabilities illuminated will not astound those who know and love animals.

The stories may surprise some scientists, however. As Linden observes, while enormous strides have been made in other scientific fields in the past thirty years, "the debate about whether animals might acquire some aspects of human language has advanced on a time scale that might best be described as geologic. It has been easier to end the Cold War and defeat Communism than it has been to find agreement among scientists about what an animal means when it uses human language."

Other debates in the arena of animal consciousness have proceeded as slowly.

Linden does little to directly advance the scientific debate, for he explores animal consciousness through what scientists dismiss as anecdotal stories. The incidents are grouped into accounts about: games and humor; trade and barter; deception; mind reading and "mental chess"; cooperation in work, conflict, and healing; tools and intelligence; escapes; and empathy and heroism.

The stories are drawn from zookeepers, researchers, therapists and trainers. For some **ANIMAL PEOPLE** readers, this might make the book unendorsable, and many of the stories are hauntingly, if unintentionally, sad. For instance, after a gorilla who had been taught sign language is transferred to a zoo, he goes to the door of his cage and signs "open." He signs "get key." He signs that he wants to "go home." He is told via sign language, "This is home." Linden uses this an example of a gorilla methodically exploiting language to try to get out of the zoo, but it also could have been used to explore captive animals' capacity for grief and frustration.

Given captive wildlife's great motivation for using their intelligence, it is not surprising that many of Linden's stories come from zoos. As Linden points out, "Much of the mischief, tricks, and escape attempts perpetrated by captive animals seems to be motivated by a desire to assert independence and control."

Later he notes, "For most mammals, the main challenges of life are securing a livelihood, competing within the group, and finding a desirable mate. At least for males, success at this third ambition rests to a great degree on meeting the first two challenges. Being good at any of these tests probably makes an animal feel complete and good. Unfortunately, even the most sensitively designed captive situations cannot help disrupting these occupations and preoccupations. Which is to say that for better or worse, captivity takes away most of an elephant's opportunities to feel good about being an elephant. It largely eliminates the challenges that make snow leopards take pride in their power, grace, and skill, and it deprives an orca of an oceanscape big enough to fulfill orca dreams. Finding some meaningful way to relate to their strange new world may partially compensate for the loss of freedom that captivity entails."

The final chapter, entitled "What Do They Make of Us? A Place Where Humans are the Novelty," is by far the most powerful. Linden describes his visit to a remote and heretofore inaccessible part of the central African rain forest.

What is it like to be the first human that a very large band of chimpanzees has ever seen, as one stands surrounded by them? And what was it like for the chimps?

Linden proposes it was the "ape version of Close Encounters of the Third Kind." Noting the dry climatic changes brought about by human-caused massive deforestation in Africa, Linden observes that "animals in the most remote places on earth are still captive to human activities even if they have never seen a human being."

Ends Linden, "As we are proving, without some controls to represent the longterm interests of the biosphere, our brand of intelligence is dangerous. Perhaps it has come and gone several times in different species in the past. The unfettered application of propositional abilities does not seem to be a prescription for long-term evolutionary success. Once minds break free of religious, cultural, and physical controls, they burn hot and fast, consuming and altering everything around them. Perhaps that is why higher mental abilities, though present in other creatures, are more limited and circumscribed."

Intelligence ultimately may prove to be the human's lament.

—Patty Finch

## MINDING ANIMALS: AWARENESS, EMOTIONS, AND HEART

BY MARC BEKOFF

Oxford University Press (198 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016), 2002. 230 pages, hardcover. \$27.50.

More than 30 years ago Marc Bekoff was the first researcher to study coyotes in the wild for reasons other than to find more efficient ways to kill them. His reports about coyote play were instrumental in reversing the once wholly negative public image of coyotes. Informed about the care that coyotes take to play fair with each other, few people other than sheep ranchers could continue to see them as mere killing machines.

Bekoff has continued to study animal play among countless other species, discovering some body cues which appear to be almost universally understood among mammals and even some birds, and arriving at the idea that play is the ancestral behavior underlying most advanced social organization. In

effect, Bekoff argues that without play, there could be neither war nor peace, because play-rituals are the rituals that facilitate enduring alliance—even when there is no awareness among the "play-mates" that their flag-waving and formal bows may have evolved from the tail-wagging and play-bows of dogs.

(Our dogs taught our two rescued wild desert burros to play-bow as soon as they had regular contact.)

All human behavior, emotions, and intellectual activity, Bekoff holds, evolved from antecedents in other species. Humans may represent the extremes of an evolutionary continuum, but we are unique only in having developed more ability than most species to give our thoughts external form. We are

better builders and writers; we are not necessarily better thinkers in all respects, as play behavior illustrates. Several other primate species have proved more adept than most humans at playing some computer games, for instance, and some Thai elephants have learned the basic rules and objectives of soccer and polo.

"Studying the evolution of cooperation, fairness, trust, and social morality goes well beyond traditional science," Bekoff contends, "and are among the most exciting and challenging projects that behavioral scientists and religious scholars face. We need to rise to the task, not dismiss summarily and unfairly the moral lives of other animals. Fair is fair," as even very young coyote pups seem to recognize. —M.C.

## The Octopus and the Orangutan:

*More True Tales of Animal Intrigue, Intelligence, and Ingenuity*

by Eugene Linden

Dutton (Dutton (375 Hudson St., New York, NY 10014), NY 2002. 256 pages, hardcover. \$23.95.

*The Octopus and the Orangutan: More True Tales of Animal Intrigue, Intelligence, and Ingenuity* is, as the name implies, a sequel to *The Parrot's Lament*. The title also reflects Linden's continuum of animals demonstrating intelligence: from the lowly octopus, a mollusk, to the animal Linden thinks is closest to thinking like a human, the orangutan. Some stories from *The Parrot's Lament* are repeated, a few with additional details. Many of the new stories seem more compelling and unique than those in the first book. The next-to-last chapter makes the same points as the final chapter of *The Parrot's Lament*, with additional insights about our typical focus on obtaining short-term benefits through the use of our intelligence, and the resulting long-term repercussions for our species' continued existence.

What is very new in the sequel is a look at invertebrate intelligence, with stories that may surprise even animal lovers. Linden acknowledges that talking about a large-brained invertebrate is like "referring to the world's swiftest snail." The "large-brained" invertebrate he is referring to is the octopus, of which he writes, "screened for anatomy, social structure, [and] phylogenetic history, the octopus should be dumber than a sackful of hammers. But it is not."

Through stories of various octopus behavior and also some scientific studies, Linden makes a case for octopus intelligence, while giving alternative viewpoints. It is hard, however, to dismiss the stories of octopus anger, snubs, learning by observation, deliberate eye contact and purposeful escapes.

Linden points out that "the one characteristic the octopus shares with a number of intelligent animals is the need to seek a wide variety of foods in varied and concealed places." He also explores the idea that the octopus may be a model of distributed intelligence, with three fifths of the animal's neurons outside of its brain, mainly in its arms. "It's as though each arm has a separate brain." (Talk about trouble making up your mind!)

Linden also uses the octopus to illustrate the ways particular mindsets and bias can influence our interpretations of data. He gives a balanced look at biases that lead us to assume intelligence, as well as those that cause us to perhaps miss it. Linden notes that "we tend to be nicer to creatures we deem intelligent"—a highly debatable point, given our historical killing of pigs and dogs, our brutal experiments on primates, and our forced captivity and sometimes slaughter of whales, dolphins, and parrots.

Nonetheless, he is probably accurate as he muses "perhaps this explains why we humans tend to be so stingy in acknowledging intelligence in other animals."

In this sequel, Linden more fully defends his use of anecdotal stories. He theorizes, as he did in *The Parrot's Lament*, that "animals do their best thinking when it serves their purposes," and thus stories about how animals escape from confinement, for example, may reveal previously unobserved animal talents.

He later hypothesizes that interactions with humans "elicit a particular form and give a particular shape to abilities that might be differently expressed in the wild."

Linden also believes these stories, primarily about captive wildlife, are important because "they remind scientists and others that animals have lives outside our experiments and theorizing" and because "they occasionally jolt a scientist into

putting aside the blinkered expectations that come with years of exposure to the conventional wisdom on how to look for intelligence and in what animals."

He also gives his thoughts on the ethical question of keeping wild animals. It is an extensive chapter. Many of the arguments put forward will please **ANIMAL PEOPLE** readers. Of zoos, Linden charges that "when not in front of the public, many animals spend their time in barred cages little changed since the prisonlike conditions of Regents Park Zoo, the first modern zoo opened to the public in London in 1828."

Linden blasts the producer of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus for implying that elephants are better off in captivity than in the wild.

Yet Linden concludes that, "Zoos serve a vital purpose, though they are not ideal."

Linden ends his discussion with a quote from an animal trainer who says "Those of us who deal with animals in captivity should do so with a guilty conscience."

Also new in the sequel is a brief exploration of purported animal telepathy and prescience, but Linden makes no mention of some of the more famous controlled studies in this field, involving dogs demonstrating that they know when their people start heading home. Likewise, when discussing human/animal conversations, no mention is made of the impressive work done by Dr. Irene Pepperberg, demonstrating an African Grey parrot's ability to understand words and concepts and answer questions.

Linden notes that he has kept stories about "pets" to a minimum, because most are virtually impossible to verify. Yet there are numerous people who live with parrots who could create situations in which Linden could see firsthand the birds using words appropriately in new situations, being deceptive, expressing empathy, and also the limits on their abilities. (When it comes to food, some parrots just can't think straight, just as some people have a similar problem with money.) Parrots seem to fall in a category Linden has identified of animal species who seem to be highly motivated to use and demonstrate their intelligence to the fullest. In this sequel, though, they are almost ignored.

Linden notes that among scientists, only "those willing to court a raised eyebrow among their colleagues might go as far as considering parrots, crows, wolves, even sea lions" to be among the animals most likely to demonstrate intelligence. Which leaves the reader wondering just how so many scientists can be so unobservant.

In a final brief chapter, Linden may provide the answer. He concludes "we might be missing whole different worlds of thinking and communicating because we see what we want to see and assume that what we see is reality."

—Patty Finch

[Finch, a former classroom teacher and later director of the National Association for Humane and Environmental Education, is now a teacher trainer in the greater Phoenix area, focusing on inner city educators, through a U.S. Dept. of Education grant.]

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ANIMAL OBITUARIES

**Bubba**, the last known Alabama sturgeon, died in August at the Alabama state fish hatchery in Marion. Bubba was one of two males who were captured for an attempted breeding program that failed from lack of females. The Alabama sturgeon was added to the U.S. endangered species list in 2000, the same year it was last seen in the wild.

**Star V**, fifth in a line of reindeer kept since 1960 by Oro Stewart of Anchorage, Alaska, died suddenly and unexpectedly on September 7, at only five months old. Star I was a long-lived local mascot, but Star II was stolen, killed, and butchered in 1985, and Star III died in 1986 after ingesting plastic wrapping material. Star IV, 17, died in May.

**Mary**, 7, a grizzly bear who recently separated from two cubs in the Hinton/Jasper area near Mary Greg Lake, Alberta, a longtime well-behaved favorite of local bear researchers, was poached in mid-September by someone who took her radio collar but not her head, gallbladder, hide, or claws.

**Martin**, a moose en route from a wildlife park in Fla, Norway, to the Polar Zoo in Bardu, escaped unnoticed from the horse trailer used to haul him, despite tranquilization, and was found dazedly wandering near Hallingdal. Believing he was a wild moose who had been hit by a car, local officials shot him, then took his carcass to the wildlife park he came from as an intended gift of bear food.

**Cordova**, 25, the oldest Alaskan sea otter in captivity, resident at the Point Defiance Zoo & Aquarium in Tacoma since 1981, was euthanized in mid-September after 18 months of treatment for ovarian cancer.

**Keltie**, 23, a grey seal rescued as a stranding victim in 1981 and transferred to the National Zoo in Washington D.C. two years later, in fragile health all her life, died in her sleep on September 3.

**Griff**, 19, a Masai giraffe born in the wild, who bore six calves during 18 years at the National Zoo in Washington D.C., died on September 2 from apparent conditions of age. Her longtime mate and companion Ryma, 17, died from similar causes in February 2002. Four of her offspring are still alive, including Jana, 20 months old, the last giraffe left at the National Zoo pending a scheduled breeding loan to the Franklin Park Zoo in Boston. Because Griff came from the wild and was not inbred, her genes are considered especially important to the American Zoo Association captive breeding program for Masai giraffes, formalized in 1999.

**Kunning and Xian**, red panda twins born in July at the Parco Natura Viva zoo in Bussolengo, Italy, died from skin infections in early September after their mother, who was unable to nurse them, licked off their antibiotic salves.

**Tigger**, a two-year-old male tiger, escaped at about 5 a.m. on September 28 from a trailer towed by Mary Jeanne Williams, 44, of Ivanhoe, Texas, when her son John Bryan Johnson, 19, tried to give him water at a truck stop in Bloomington, Illinois. Mary Jeane Williams was convicted on September 26 in Putnam County, Texas, of endangering a child by allowing Angela Starkey, 7, to pet Tigger through an open cage door on May 26, 2002. Tigger bit Starkey, inflicting wounds that required 110 stitches and three months of physical therapy to repair. Mary Jeane Williams was fined \$3,172. Tigger was boarded at Bill Olsen's Second Nature Exotics, in Hennepin County, Illinois, while the case was pending, but was believed to be en route to Tiger Creek, in Tyler, Texas. Staff from two zoos, two vet clinics, and five police and fire departments tried for hours to tranquilize Tigger, who was finally shot and killed when he seemed to be about to bolt beyond the police cordon.

HUMAN OBITUARIES

**Eugene Underwood**, 71, who died on February 27, was honored in August when the Asociacion Humanitaria Para La Proteccion Animal de Costa Rica dedicated in his honor a new humane education video produced by Tom Rorstad, Richard Whitten, and Diana Fernandez. Formerly senior vice president and general counsel for the American SPCA in New York City, Underwood retired to Ciudad Cariari, Costa Rica, in 1995. An active member of the AHPPA, Underwood led opposition to recreational bowhunting of feral pigs on Cocos Island.

**Celina Valentino**, "a Brazilian activist known as Celina of the Lions and Horses due to her restless dedication to save neglected horses and abused lions from circuses, was brutally murdered on September 11th, in her house, in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil," according to an e-mail alert distributed by the National Forum for Animal Protection and Defense. "In the last six years she rescued and retired over 2,000 abused horses and several circus animals as well," the alert continued. "The crime is being investigated but it is known for sure that the motive was not robbery. There is speculation that it was vengeance."

**Edward "Ned" Lynas**, 62, co-founder of the Swiss-based ORES marine mammal research project, and director since 1978 of the ORES whale research station at Bergeronnes, Quebec, died in early September 2002 from cancer. "To the happiness of all of us, he was able to spend most of the summer in Bergeronnes, and even was able to come out on the water," wrote his longtime co-researcher Ursula Tschertter. "On one of his last outings he met the minke whales he knew best and loved," known to him by name as Owl Eyes, Tin Whistle, Bisou, Drapeau, and Witch's Hat."

**David J. St. Aubin**, 50, director of research and veterinary services at the Mystic Aquarium in Mystic, Connecticut, since 1993, died from cancer on September 10, four days after his second marriage. Born in Hudson, Quebec, St. Aubin taught at Guelph University in Toronto for 18 years, but was best known for studies of beluga whales, narwhals, walruses, and sea lions in the Arctic.

**Althea Griffin**, 85, president of the South Shore Humane Society in Braintree, Massachusetts, since helping to found it in 1975, died on September 22 in Weymouth, her home since 1954. Among the last active humane workers whose careers began when humane societies still commonly ran orphanages, Griffin came to animal advocacy through nearly two decades of work as a pediatric nurse's aide. Boston *Patriot Ledger* obituarist Cathleen Genova remembered Griffin for frequent visits to the Massachusetts State House, where she lobbied against fur trapping, circuses, and greyhound racing.

**Katilyn Ann Plante**, 9, of Orange County, North Carolina, on September 22 begged her father to stop his car to let her remove a turtle from Jones Ferry Road. When he did, she ran in front of an SUV driven by Barbara Strickland, 57, of Chapel Hill. Strickland swerved into a power pole as she tried unsuccessfully to miss Plante, and was herself injured.

**S.T. Vanchinathan** died recently in Chennai, India. Vanchinathan in 1985 accepted election as district governor of Lions International District 324-A by declaring that, "For 70 years the Lions have been known the world over as people working for people. In my term as governor, I would also like them to be known as people working for animals." Vanchinathan then created the Lions cabinet post of district chair for animal welfare, appointed Blue Cross of India cofounder Chinny Krishna to fill it, and arranged for the Lions to give the Blue Cross an animal rescue ambulance.

**Joseph Nathan Kane**, 103, died on September 22 in West Palm Beach, Florida. Self-described as a "factualist," short for "compiler of historical trivia," Kane enjoyed his first success as an author with *Famous First Facts* (1933), which established—among thousands of other obscure points—that the first sheep were brought to the future U.S. in 1609, and the first camels arrived in 1721. His best-remembered work about animals was *What Dog Is That?* (1944), believed to be the first book to catalog the characteristics of every breed recognized by the American Kennel Club.

MEMORIALS

In memory of my beloved mom,  
Virginia White.  
—Jamaka N. Petzak



In memory of Dennis the Menace, an orange female cat who picked locks, made photocopies, and loved adventure, found as a kitten in 1992 amid traffic in Bridgeport, Connecticut, dearest sister and playmate of Wolf until her death of cancer, 9/29/2002.  
—Wolf, Kim, Merritt,  
and Alfred & Tasha, for the animals.

In memory of Pumpkin & Abigail.  
—Jamaka N. Petzak

In memory of Thunder Fogle.



In memory of Corky Finch Dewey.  
—Mr. & Mrs. W.J.Finch

In memory of Tawny.  
—Jim & Virginia Denton

In memory of Einstein,  
the most beautiful dog,  
with the kindest of hearts.  
—Lindy & Marvin Sobel

In memory of Trudy.  
—Erika Hartman

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

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**Events**  
(from page 9)

**CORRECTION**

Some copies of *The 2002 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on 101 Animal Protection Charities* state on page 11 that direct mail fundraiser Bruce Eberle in 1998-1999 represented current U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft in a relationship which ended, according to Deirdre Shesgreen of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, "after Associated Press inquired about accusations that Eberle used phony prisoner-of-war sightings to solicit money from veterans for another client. Eberle's solicitations," involving staged photos taken on the grounds of a notorious wildlife dealer in Thailand, "came to light in 1992 during hearings held by the Senate Select Committee on P.O.W-MIA Affairs."

Eberle's mailings were called "clear examples of misleading solicitations" in the 1992 final report of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on P.O.W-MIA Affairs," but the staged photos taken on the grounds of a notorious wildlife dealer in Thailand were used by the client, the late Colonel Jack Bailey, after Eberle no longer represented him.

All copies of *The 2002 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on 101 Animal Protection Charities* currently in distribution include the corrected text.

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