

FUNDRAISERS & PRO-ANIMAL
DONOR STRATEGY (page 3)

Frogs, chemicals, & talk of confused
gender identity shake up bureaucrats

ST. PAUL—An apparent attempt to muzzle University of California at Berkeley biologist Tyrone Hayes instead enabled him to tell the world in October 2004 that frogs, toads, and salamanders appear to be abruptly disappearing due to the effects of atrazine.

Atrazine, an endocrine-disrupting herbicide, is used on two-thirds of the cornfields in the U.S. and 90% of the sugar cane plantations. Popular with farmers for 45 years, it may be the most-used farm chemical worldwide. Residues can persist in soil for more than a year and in groundwater for longer, but by comparison to paraquat, a leading rival herbicide, atrazine breaks down relatively quickly, and is safer for applicators and field workers who may have accidental exposure.

Unfortunately, Hayes testified at an October 26 Minnesota Senate hearing, even low levels of atrazine “chemically castrate and feminize” male frogs, fish, and



(Robert L. Harrison)

some other wildlife.

Atrazine may also trigger prostate cancer in male humans, Hayes said, citing studies of men who work in proximity to it and the results of laboratory testing on various mammal species.

“Hayes was invited to speak to the Minnesota Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee after Minnesota Pollution Control Agency commissioner Sheryl Corrigan withdrew an earlier offer for him to make the keynote speech at an agency-sponsored conference,” explained Dennis Lien of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

Denying that Hayes’ speaking appearance was cancelled due to objections from farmers, Corrigan eventually offered Hayes a lesser speaking role under pressure from a coalition of 20 environmental groups including the National Audubon Society and the Sierra Club, but Hayes declined, opting to testify to the lawmakers instead.

“Initially, before the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency uninvited me, they asked if I would remove the words

(continued on page 9)

Chinese live
markets feed
the fur trade

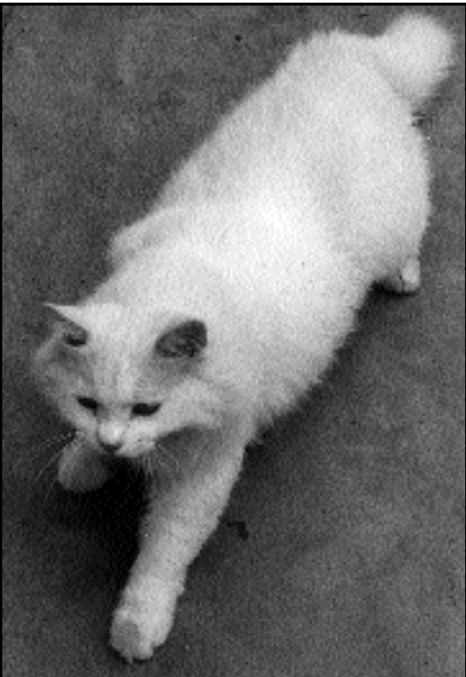
NEW YORK CITY—“Real Fur Is Fun Again,” headlined the October 11 edition of *Newsweek*. “It’s less expensive and more popular than ever. But as young people snuggle up, where are the protesters?”

Fur appeared on 36 of the 270 pages in the “Women’s Fashion Fall 2004” edition of *The New York Times Style Magazine*: as many pages as in all editions from 2001 through 2003 combined.

Fur is more visible now than at any time in the past 20 years. Furriers are buying more ad space in *The New York Times* and other periodicals known to reach affluent younger women, anticipating a profitable winter—if the economy holds up.

But furriers have often misread market demand. Expecting a boom in the winters of 1993/1994 and 1997/1998, chiefly through believing their own propaganda, furriers drove fur pelt prices up at auction with panic buying to increase inventory, stepped up their advertising, and experienced busts instead.

The recent history of the fur trade is that booms are anticipated whenever the big



Much of the fur on the streets now is cat, dog, or rabbit—from southern or coastal China. This cat is safe at the Beijing Human & Animal Environmental Education Centre, a first-rate shelter, far from the regions where cats are often eaten. (Kim Bartlett)

retailers exhaust the unsold back inventory from the last time they misread the indicators.

The current buzz in the industry is that in 2004 the women who were born at the beginning of the last fur boom turned 30,

(continued on page 16)

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care

About Animals

November 2004
Volume XIII, #9



ANIMAL PEOPLE arranges rare show-and-tell

Procter & Gamble meets Best Friends

CINCINNATI—Fifteen founders and senior staff of the Best Friends Animal Society on October 22 talked shop with three Procter & Gamble senior scientists and two senior representatives of pet food maker Iams Inc., a P&G subsidiary.

Convened by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, preceding the October 22-24 “No More Homeless Pets” conference in Cincinnati, the meeting introduced key personnel from one of the fastest-growing and most increasingly influential animal charities in the world to counterparts at one of the most controversial companies engaged in animal research.

Procter & Gamble since 1984 has invested more than \$190 million in developing alternatives to animal testing, including \$152 million since 1994. Yet P&G has also been continuously under boycott by PETA and allied animal rights groups.

Procter & Gamble and Iams got the opportunity to present a rare technical show-and-tell for animal advocates.

Best Friends got the chance to ask hard questions, from a variety of informed perspectives:

- President Michael Mountain co-authored a book attacking vivisection in the early days of the society.
- Director of animal care Faith Maloney brought to the table extensive experience at supervising shelter medicine and housing, as did communications director Bonney Brown, who is also a former shelter director.
- Dog training and care consultant Sherry Woodard specializes in maintaining the psychological health of dogs in confinement.

• Northeast community programs manager Beth Mersten formerly worked in a New Jersey animal research lab. Mersten changed jobs because she preferred rescuing animals, but her knowledge of the often-odds cultures of both laboratories and humane work, and her ability to talk science with the scientists, helped to further the discussion.

Language was an immediate problem. Twice **ANIMAL PEOPLE** interrupted the proceedings to clarify scientific jargon that confused the animal advocates.

Notably, in discussing the species used in testing, P&G director of product safety and regulatory affairs Barb Slatt mentioned “animals” as one category from whom data are collected, and “rats and mice” as another.

Slatt referred to the status of the species under the U.S. Animal Welfare Act. She was not denying the capacity of rats and mice to suffer, or their need for care, and indeed was acknowledging and addressing it, but the context might not have been evident to anyone unfamiliar with the Animal Welfare Act. The AWA requires individual tallies of the use of dogs, cats, nonhuman primates, rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, wildlife, and farm animals, but exempts record keeping pertaining to rats, mice, and birds.

The scientists in turn were confused by some terms used by animal advocates, especially “vivisection” and “pound seizure.”

To scientists, “vivisection” is invasive surgery done to display a bodily function as part of a teaching or research procedure,

(continued on page 18)



Ty, an ex-racing greyhound adopted by Mary Ellen Goodridge of Salem, Massachusetts, won the January/February 2003 Lewyt Award for Heroic & Compassionate Animals, given by the North Shore Animal League America. (Louise Coleman/Greyhound Friends)

Shooting geese kills Kerry

Voting machines steal greyhound victory in Florida

CLEVELAND—Democratic Party presidential nominee John Kerry either forgot or took for granted the 40% of Ohio voters who supported a failed 1998 ballot initiative that sought to reinstate a ban on dove hunting. The initiative was heavily supported by young voters and women.

On October 21, 2004, Kerry in the words of *New York Times* columnist Maureen Dowd “cooked his own goose.”

Wrote Dowd, “In yet another attempt to prove to George W. Bush that he is man enough to run this country, John Kerry made an animal sacrifice to the political gods in a cornfield in eastern Ohio...Tromping about in a camouflage costume and toting a 12-gauge double-barreled shotgun that shrieked ‘I am not a merlot-loving, bri-eating, chatelaine-marrying dilettante,’ the Democratic nominee emerged from his shooting spree with three fellow hunters proclaiming, ‘Everybody got one,’ showing off a hand stained with goose blood.”

Dowd, no fan of Bush, waxed sar-

castic about Kerry for most of 1,000 words.

The young voters and anti-hunting women of Ohio didn’t need 1,000 words to be convinced by the photos of Kerry red-handed that there was no difference between him and Bush big enough to be worth casting ballots.

Kerry won the Humane USA Political Action Committee endorsement despite shooting two pheasants in a Halloween 2003 photo-op, during the Iowa primary campaign.

Ohio Representative Dennis Kucinich, a longtime vegan, was the only non-hunter to enter the primaries, and was never a strong contender.

But Kucinich is strong in Cleveland. Elected mayor at age 31, after two terms as a city councilor, Kucinich later served in the Ohio Senate. On November 2, 2004 Kucinich won 60% of the votes in his fifth election to the House of Representatives.

Kerry took 67% of the record turnout in Cuyahoga County, where Cleveland is located, and actually won two and a half times

(continued on page 6)

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

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

POB 960, CLINTON, WA 98236-0960

Barney,
one of
my
most



November 2004

Dear Partner,

What were YOU doing in September, 1979 . . . exactly 25 years ago? Where were you living? Who were your pets back then?

I can remember living in a tiny apartment in Hollywood with my three black cats . . . Tweety, Bugs and Rocky. My newly rescued dog, Delta, was living in a rented back yard nearby, and I spent all day and evening with him . . . because pets were not allowed in my apartment (not even cats)!

One morning I took Delta to the forest to let him run around at a picnic area I found on a map. Together, we found 35 starving dogs at that picnic area that fateful day. That was exactly 25 years ago this week.

I didn't know what to do next. So I bought 250 pounds of dry dog food and spread it out for these hungry animals. Then, as they lay in the food eating it, they looked up at me . . .

. . . and I felt my heart open to accept the flood of love coming from 35 grateful dogs.

That drive home was hard. I knew I had to help these dogs. I didn't want to leave them there, but I didn't know what else to do. All I knew was that they needed to eat every day, and so every day I returned to the forest to feed them.

Day after day, I tried to figure out what to do. But while I was with those dogs, I didn't think about anything . . . I just basked in their love. It was a strangely happy time for me.

Then the rains came, and the disease . . . not only distemper, but a new virus . . . parvo.

I put medicine in the dogs' canned food every day, and lots of vitamin C. And when a dog got sick enough, and so tired that I could outrun him, I caught him and took him to a vet.

No animal groups would help these animals . . . I called all of the local ones listed in the phone book, then I called the giant national ones I was told about.

It was then that I learned about the richest organizations NOT having any animals!

But how could they raise tens of millions of dollars a year and NOT have any animals? And how could they escape the authorities when they consistently ran pictures of their staff with animals, giving you the impression that they sheltered all these dogs and cats?

It was a sick joke on me 25 years ago . . . and it still is. These groups are still there, raking in tens of millions of YOUR dollars every year, filing deceptive reports with the IRS, and not having any animals. Yet all their literature gives you the impression that they do!

With no groups to take those 35 starving dogs, except the pound who would accept them for euthanasia, I had to find a way to help them.

At first, I rented empty space in boarding kennels, feeding and cleaning these dogs everyday, myself . . . to save money. Then I moved to Glendale, renting a house, and putting 29 dogs in my back yard.

In a year, I got all of those first 35 dogs out of the forest, and another 30 besides. I thought I would find them homes and go back to my acting career . . . but people kept dumping their pets in the forest, and there were always more and more animals to help.

When I needed money to buy a dumpy old kennel to house 250 of my dogs, I got on TV shows and in newspapers . . . even **The Today Show** did a story on me. We were NEW and EXCITING! People like you helped us buy that first shelter, and later our big Supershelter. But I guess we're not "exciting" and "new" anymore.

Sometimes I think about all the things people have done in the past 25 years, since September 1979 . . . all the vacations they've taken, family gatherings they've been to, weddings, birthdays . . .

Well, I've fed dogs and cats in the wilderness, rescued and cared for them every day of my life during those same years.

Between the ages of 30 and 55, I have not had even one vacation, I have gone to only one wedding, I have not taken up even one friend's invitation for a weekend getaway . . . there has been no time for any of this . . .

. . . and I have asked for only one thing in return for these 25 years of sacrifice . . . your regular financial support.

25 years ago, whenever I said I was going to have the first big "no-kill" shelter, I was widely ridiculed. Today there are hundreds of them.

15 years ago when I said I would turn it into the largest care-for-life shelter because, in truth, there are VERY FEW adoptive homes for pets, I was ridiculed. Today there are many of them.

25 years ago, when I said that there are people like you who care enough to support the animals directly, I was ridiculed because fundraisers said you wanted calendars, address labels and magazines for your money. Today, **THEY MAY HAVE WON.**

I am far from tired, my good friend. I am **ENERGIZED** by caring for over 1,500 animals and rescuing even more . . . "really rescuing" each dog or cat . . . not "accepting" them from an irresponsible, waiting public!

But I am frustrated because while I do this **EVERY DAY**, I have watched flashy new organizations form quickly and take our supporters away with **GLITZ** . . . with magazines, purchased photos, web sites and "fluff."

25 years of hard work and we are losing supporters to these money machines. I feel like a housewife who's grown fat and homely, who has 10 kids, and whose family just takes her for granted. And it saddens me because I am the one who has to look at these faces . . .

. . . I am the one who sees how hurt they are when I rescue them, and who sees them blossom at our sanctuary of miracles . . .

. . . and I am the one who holds them in my arms when they are old and sick, and I am the one who helps them pass over when it is time to leave this planet, though it tears a chunk out of my heart each time I have to say "good-bye."

I write my own letters to you, take my own photos, scan them into my computer, and print them out and send them to you. We **DON'T HAVE A PROFESSIONAL FUNDRAISER** that takes a big whack of the animals' money like those flashy groups. The biggest of them uses a fundraiser **THAT IS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE!** Donations to the animals have proven **VERY PROFITABLE** for them! Enough for them to be publicly traded!

This is our 25th anniversary. I thought it would be a big celebration. Other groups would have hired an ad agency to mail you a flashy "25th Anniversary" letter. We can't afford that.

I have over 1500 animals to feed and care for, and worry about, and a field rescue operation that takes up whatever time I have left. All I ask is for the **CONTINUED** support of loyal people like you.

I found out 25 years ago this week that I had to drive to the forest **EVERY DAY** because the dogs needed to eat every day. That hasn't changed. I need your **REGULAR SUPPORT** to care for these animals **EVERY DAY.**

And if you send it monthly already, please . . . for the animals' sake . . . send it more often, or send a higher amount . . . the dollar doesn't buy what it did 25 years ago.

And please consider making our rescued animals some of your heirs. About 1/3 of our income is from bequests from deceased supporters. And except for these dedicated people believing in us and our mission, we might not be here today.

YOU are all that's standing between life and death for these animals. Others have been fooled by glitz and flash — and freebies. You know that when you donate to our shelter, your money is spent directly on the animals.

Please show your commitment to abandoned animals, send your **REGULAR** gift of support today. And maybe make it larger than usual in honor of our 25th Anniversary.

For the animals,

Leo Grillo, founder

D.E.L.T.A. Rescue
PO Box 9, Dept AP, Glendale, CA 91209

Editorial feature

Fundraisers and pro-animal strategy

Before responding to any of the fundraising appeals you receive from animal charities this holiday season, take several steps to ensure that your donations do the most they can:

- 1) Prioritize the issues and projects you wish to support.
- 2) Avoid splitting your donation budget so many ways that all you do is give the organizations back the money they spent during the year to solicit you. Focus on the few charities you know best and for which you have the highest regard.
- 3) Do not donate to any charity you only know from mailings.
- 4) Look up each charity in the 2004 **ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on 121 Animal Protection Charities**, to be sure that you are fully informed about policies that it may have but not advertise. For example, none of the major environmental groups oppose hunting, and many actively promote it. PETA actively opposes no-kill sheltering and neuter/return of feral cats and street dogs. Many other groups may not take the positions that you expect. [*The Watchdog Report*, a handbook published each spring, is still available from us at \$25/copy. We include all of the biggest animal and habitat charities, all of those we are often asked about, selected leaders in specialized areas of particular concern, and worthwhile foreign charities whose programs **ANIMAL PEOPLE** representatives have personally verified.]
- 5) Also look up each charity in our 15th annual “Who gets the money?” report, coming in our December 2004 edition, to ensure that the balance of program costs with fundraising and administrative expense, amount of funds held in reserve, and size of executive salaries are in keeping with your expectations. [Earlier editions of “Who gets the money?” are accessible at <www.animalpeoplenews.org>.]

Those are just the basics. Donors who really want to maximize the value of each dollar they give will ask which charities are mainly just warehousing animals, or acting as animal brokers, and which are actually doing things that help to improve attitudes and public policies toward animals?

Which have visible, effective campaigns on the topics that most concern you, and which just mention the topics in mailings, or create media circuses of little persuasive value? Fundraisers know that charities who have animals tend to raise more than twice as much per dollar invested in direct mail than charities that do only advocacy. Lobbying and litigation inspire donors much less, and humane education attracts the least support of all, relative to longterm importance.

Humane education gets short shrift in part because so many direct mail mills call their appeals to confirmed animal protection donors “education,” thereby devaluing the whole concept, but mostly because asking for a donation to fund it does not produce a “donor high.” Donors like to imagine that their gift will “save Fluffy,” but humane education works to ensure that Fluffy is never at risk and perhaps never born. Conditioned to respond to appeals based on a perception of urgency, donors tend to have difficulty recognizing that the Fluffy depicted in an appeal letter was almost always either dead or rescued long ago, and that the investments in humane work that will do the most for the Fluffys of the world are those that will have influence into the future, beyond the horizon.

Because individual animals most effectively tug at heartstrings and wallets, most charities you hear from will portray themselves as rescue agencies and even sanctuaries, whether they actually look after any animals at all. If a charity infers that it has animals but does not, it does not deserve your support. But conversely, if a charity only keeps animals, that also does not warrant the support of a donor who hopes to see the end of the attitudes and industries that keep legitimate shelters and sanctuaries perpetually full.

The exotic animal sanctuaries most worthy of support prominently oppose the breeding, sale, laboratory use, and individual ownership of exotic animals, and make their positions known. Competing with them for your donations are fast-growing numbers of facilities that do little more than house private exotic pet collections, sometimes functioning as quasi-roadside zoos. Some defend exotic pet breeding and sale; some are engaged in it.

The equine sanctuaries most worthy of support have a variety of focal issues and ways of operating, but have in common that they do not buy horses at auction, for resale in the name of “adoption.” Buying horses at auction may save some individuals, yet no more helps to stop slaughter auctions than buying puppy mill dogs would help to close puppy mills.

Dog-and-cat humane societies that compete against puppy mills for pet acquisition market share may advertise in search of adoptable animals—but this is also how they find and sterilize the mothers of unwanted litters, and ensure that all puppies and kittens entering homes are sterilized. Any humane society worthy of your support should sterilize all animals before adoption. Legitimate dog-and-cat humane societies will not advertise in search of animals who cannot be readily adopted, such as pit bull terriers and feral cats. They get all the hard-to-place animals they can handle—and then some—without having to solicit them.

Neither will sanctuaries for other species actively seek animals. There are no suit-

able adoptive homes for big cats, for instance, and organizations that genuinely rescue horses, donkeys, and other hooved stock are typically offered far more animals than they can handle.

Dozens of charities soliciting donations of big cats, potbellied pigs, horses and donkeys, ex-racing greyhounds, feral cats, and pit bull terriers have in recent years turned out to be fronts for trafficking in animal parts, selling animals to slaughter, selling animals to labs, animal hoarding, and dogfighting. Several such cases are described elsewhere in this edition—and for every bogus sanctuary or shelterless “rescue” that is caught, exposed, and prosecuted, many others pull a similar hustle, typically using only a web site, a post office box, and a cell telephone number to bilk well-meaning donors and send “rescued” animals to their deaths.

The short phrase for our advice is to take the long view.

We cannot “rescue” or adopt our way out of having homeless animals, of any species, until breeding the oversupply is stopped. This requires a better informed public, beginning with better informed donors who will not support charities that do not actively and energetically educate against the market demand that creates the oversupply.

Note our use of the words “educate against,” instead of a term such as “attack,” which to many activists might be more energizing.

After initially triaging your stack of incoming appeals, as recommended above, triage them once more. This time, set aside every appeal that uses a “war” metaphor, including all those that claim some sort of “victory.”

Consider why such words are used. Certainly “war” imagery is emotionally charged—but it also polarizes the issues into “us” against “them.” Often this is done in situations where the actual objective is to persuade “them” that they really want to be more like “us,” and that “us” are not the enemy, but rather the better side of themselves.

Frequently “us” was “them,” not long ago. Most vegetarians and vegans once ate meat. Only someone who once wore fur can choose to give it up. Most people over age 40 who grew up in families with pets can remember giving away an accidental litter.

The animal cause is about teaching, learning, and growing, not about fighting. Every time someone forgets that and resorts to battling instead of persuasion, most especially by setting a positive example, the result tends to become a defeat.

In some instances “war” imagery may be appropriate, when it is actually necessary to politically defeat a committed opponent, not just to persuade skeptics, or appeal to long buried compassion for animals in the apathetic majority of people. Much more often, “war” imagery will be used simply because it makes you more inclined to send money.

A “war” appeal emphasizes a threat: “Send money or *they* will kill Fluffy!”

The typical approach of a “war” appeal on behalf of a short-sighted and self-defeating campaign precedes that message with, “Help us fight to save Fluffy! No one else cares.”

The appeal may be phenomenally successful at raising money. If “Send money or *they* will kill Fluffy” and “Help us fight...no one else cares” did not raise money, fundraisers would not use these formulas.

There is a tendency in the animal cause, driven by fundraising needs, to celebrate “victories.” Yet the “victories” declared in appeal letters are almost always illusory. The real test of a “victory” is not whether a bill passes, a perpetrator of cruelty to animals is convicted, or a policy changed, but rather whether the bill is funded and enforced, the offender does not repeat the offense, and/or the new policy works.

This requires time to assess.

When we hear about a “victory,” the first thing we do is think about what might actually be gained against whatever might be lost, how the outcome will be monitored and measured, and whether the hullabaloo about the “victory” might be likely to invigorate the opposition into retaliating.

Some of the worst setbacks in animal protection history have occurred because victory was declared before the fundamental problems were addressed, with the campaigning groups turning away too soon to begin preparing for their next “win.”

This is why the Atlantic Canadian seal hunt was revived, after a 10-year suspension of offshore sealing, and why more seals are being slaughtered now than at the height of protest in the early 1980s.

This is why fur is popular again after U.S. retail fur sales were cut in half in just three years, 1988-1991.

This is why the dog meat industry still exists in Korea after the big multinational animal groups declared “victory” and turned away when South Korea passed an unenforceable animal welfare law in 1991.

Driving the wedge

Formulas that extract money while isolating and dividing are in political terms part-and-parcel of “driving the wedge,” splitting the most responsive fundraising base away from everyone else who may be on a mailing list, and then playing to the donor’s sense of urgency and embattled isolation to take every dollar possible.

That sounds like the Republican fundraising strategy of recent decades because it is. Despite the attention paid during the 2004 election campaign to John Kerry as Vietnam veteran and antiwar protester, and George W. Bush as reservist who escaped combat, the most important event of 1969 in setting up the Republican sweep of the Presidency, the Senate, and the House of Representatives was the privatization of the U.S. postal service, bringing the first bulk mail presort discounts.

Democrats, at the time, were fixated on television as the medium of the future, after televised debates helped John F. Kennedy win the Presidency over Richard Nixon in 1960, TV attack ads helped early TV station owner Lyndon Johnson to beat Barry Goldwater in 1964, and video footage from Vietnam caused Johnson to not seek re-election in 1968.

Realizing that TV ads do not offer viewers a way to donate without at least calling a telethon hotline, Republican fundraisers built the modern direct mail industry. Repeated saturation mailings identified the donor base for promoting the conservative agenda, cultivated feelings of being besieged and desperate, raised increasingly large campaign budgets for each ensuing election, and thereby gave the voting strategists the tools they needed to win five of the last eight presidential elections, losing two others only by narrow margins.

Most of the fundraisers dominating animal-related direct mailing since the mid-1980s learned their methods in the Republican machine. Some left Republican causes and now represent only animal charities. Some still represent both, even when the interests of animals and the fundraisers’ other clients conflict. Their appeal styles vary, and so do their ethics. Some entirely meet the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** ethical standards for fundraisers, accessible at our web site, published in our May and December 2003 editions and in the 2004 *Watchdog Report*. Others appear to flunk every standard. The common denominator is simply that Republican fundraising was the “university” from which they earned their credentials.

Animal-related direct mail works the same way as political mailings, but the money has been spent quite differently. Since 1989 the first 28¢ of every dollar raised for animals has gone toward fundraising and administrative costs. Barely more than half the norm in political fundraising, this indicates the appeal of animals to donors. The biggest share of each dollar has gone into direct animal care, followed by the expense of maintaining infrastructure. Mere pennies have been invested in change-oriented outreach to non-donors.

This difference in priorities is part of why aggrieved social conservatives are now politically all-powerful, while animals as yet barely have a political voice. The other part is

(continued on page 4)

SEARCHABLE ARCHIVES: www.animalpeoplenews.org

Key articles now available en Español et en Français!

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

Publisher: Kim Bartlett

Editor: Merritt Clifton

Web site producer: Patrice Greanville

Newswire monitor: Cathy Young Czapla

POB 960

Clinton, WA 98236-0960

ISSN 1071-0035. Federal I.D: 14-175 2216

Telephone: 360-579-2505.

Fax: 360-579-2575.

E-mail: anmlpepl@whidbey.com

Web: www.animalpeoplenews.org

Copyright 2004 for the authors, artists, and photographers.

Reprint inquiries are welcome.

ANIMAL PEOPLE: News for People Who Care About Animals is published 10 times annually by Animal People, Inc., a nonprofit, charitable corporation dedicated to exposing the existence of cruelty to animals and to informing and educating the public of the need to prevent and eliminate such cruelty.


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

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

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

The base rate for display advertising is \$8.50 per square inch of page space. Please inquire about our substantial multiple insertion discounts.

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



Fundraisers and pro-animal strategy (from page 3)

the difference between what social conservatives and animal advocates want. Conservatives seek to preserve cultural norms; animal advocates seek to change them.

The cumulative effect of Republican “us” against “them” fundraising was to create a reflexively donating reactionary strike force.

The cumulative effect of “us” against “them” pro-animal fundraising has been to reinforce the divide between local animal care charities and national animal advocacy groups which have become favorite reactionary targets. Example: animal advocates have not tried to ban hunting in any U.S. state since the 19th century, yet “right to hunt” amendments have now been added to at least 10 state constitutions.

Local animal care charities could be likened to churches, while the national animal advocacy groups could cumulatively be likened to a political party. Yet Republican leadership salutes grassroots moral values. By contrast, most national animal advocacy groups have been appallingly slow to help empower the no-kill movement, rising from the grassroots, which in turn created openings for the Best Friends Animal Society to rise from near invisibility to become bigger than PETA in only 10 years, for Alley Cat Allies to become a national force, and for the North Shore Animal League to become the North Shore Animal League America, with national programs and an international division.

Conversely, getting little tangible help from the national groups, local animal care charities are reluctant to back campaigns started by the nationals, at possible risk to the community goodwill they are building by visibly saving animals.

If national groups want local animal care charities to actively oppose meat-eating, hunting, wearing fur, and laboratory use of animals, they will have to frame the issues in ways that allow the locals to introduce, share, and educate, not become caught up in cross-cultural “war” with their friends and neighbors. There are no “victories” in bringing about lifestyle change that should be celebrated with gloating. The effective and decent response is to reward the change with positive reinforcement.

Some Republican-schooled direct mailers may deliberately move animal care charities away from challenging societal norms, and deliberately isolate the animal advocacy groups they represent. Others, however, sincerely try to help animals on all fronts by using the language that in their experience brings the best return for the investment. Their job is raising money for their individual clients, not doing longterm strategic thinking for the cause.

There is an inherent conflict of interest between the need to raise money and the mandate of animal charities to fundamentally change the worldview that accepts the

use and abuse of animals under the guise of “dominion.” This is why we believe that regardless of what may be their sincere interest in helping animals, professional fundraisers should not be setting policy for animal welfare organizations. Neither should policy be decided by staff or board members whose primary professional interest lies in protecting the organization against litigation or in building an investment portfolio.

Campaigns to help animals should not be chosen based on donor appeal or maintenance of institutional security. Such considerations should be part of planning how to pursue a goal, but if they dictate the choice of goals, goals will never set beyond saving Fluffy, and the conditions putting Fluffy at risk will never be addressed, let alone changed.

Nor should animal charities send mailings about a particular issue just because other groups are successfully raising funds around it. Campaigns, and supporting mailings, should be undertaken as a matter of pursuing the issues that an organization believes it can most effectively address, with strategies designed to achieve measurable longterm progress.

Unfortunately, short-term fundraising success tends to be what makes a topic hot—or cold. For example, except for PETA and Friends of Animals, the major national and international groups abandoned anti-fur campaigning nearly 15 years ago because the revenue from anti-fur fundraising appeals was declining. Donor fatigue was a factor, but so was the naivete of donors who saw less fur on the streets and assumed that the fur industry had been conquered. Instead of trying to make donors understand the need to continue to campaign against fur until no one tried any more to sell it, the big groups picked trendier issues—such as the Premarin industry, which none had noticed until **ANIMAL PEOPLE** exposed it in April 1993. Most of the organizations that then jumped on the bandwagon about Premarin did little or nothing to actually help the horses, but that did not stop them from designing fundraising campaigns and brochures on the subject, or keep donors from responding.

We consider this our biggest challenge: to persuade readers of the value of taking the long view, thinking ahead, spending the time to understand issues in depth so as build a humane future on secure foundations—regardless of the fundraising considerations.

We realize that much of this may contradict the motivating instincts of many animal people, as well as the message of most of the direct mail you receive.

You hear a cry, and want to respond now, make the hurt go away, and have everyone feel better. That's fine, but more has to be done to make the source of the crying and the hurting stop, and bandage-and-kiss solutions don't change the deeply-ingrained social, economic, political, and cultural attitudes and institutions that harm animals and break the hearts

LETTERS

Dogs in trucks

Re “Reducing the vehicular accident risk to dogs,” in the September 2004 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, back in the 1980s the Colorado Federation of Animal Welfare Agencies found a sponsor to introduce a state bill that would have required dogs riding in the beds of pickup trucks to be tethered. We had estimates of the number of human and animal fatalities and traffic accidents caused by unrestrained dogs; we had the state police and the state sheriffs’ association on our side; we exempted working ranch dogs; and the law would have applied only in the urban counties along the Front Range, as with the automobile emissions law.

The bill was soundly defeated by the House Agriculture Committee because there was no law in Colorado prohibiting children from riding in the back of pickup trucks, and no legislator wanted to have to explain to his constituents why he favored dogs over kids.

Most states, if not all, have anti-cruelty legislation prohibiting people from carrying animals “in or on” a vehicle in an inhumane manner. These statutes are generally enforced when someone locks a dog in a hot car. It would be interesting to know if anyone has used these statutes to prosecute drivers for carrying unrestrained dogs in pickup trucks.

—Phil Arkow, chair
Animal Abuse & Family Violence
Prevention Project
The Latham Foundation
1826 Clement Avenue
Alameda, CA 95401
Phone: 510-521-0920
Fax: 510-521-9861
<parkow@philafound.org>

CORRECTION

The October 2004 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** cover article “Four hurricanes in six weeks stretch rescue efforts from the Caribbean islands to Texas” mentioned a column by New Orleans *Times-Picayune* columnist Chris Rose about a woman who “lost her cat when the disoriented animal pushed a motel room door open and bolted into the night in Paul’s Valley, Oklahoma.” Actually, the animal who did that was a Rottweiler, who was found after **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press.

Cruelest Miles & the Iditarod

You wrote in your October 2004 review of *The Cruelest Miles* by Gay Salisbury and Laney Salisbury that “the All Alaska Sweepstakes field in early runnings included many rough-and-ready trappers, miners, and hunters who ran their dogs to death.”

Dogs do die in harness, in racing and working teams. But in my experience of more than 35 years as a musher, including competing in the 1974 Iditarod, there is always an underlying or pre-existing pathology. What you know about ecology, evolution and physiology should make you doubt the claim that any cursorial predator like a dog could be run to death in a dog team.

You also wrote that the Iditarod “is in actuality more a reenactment of the All Alaska Sweepstakes race, held annually from 1908 to 1917, than an authentic reprise of the serum run” it is held in honor of.

The Iditarod was dreamed up by Dorothy Page and Joe

Redington, Sr. The Iditarod trail from Anchorage to Iditarod and the other mining camps in the Interior between McGrath and Ruby went through Knik, where they lived. They well knew of the famous 1925 serum run from Nenana to Nome. They also wanted the race to go from Anchorage to somewhere. So they combined the routes.

Of course they knew about the All-Alaska Sweepstakes. That race began at the time of the Nome Gold Rush, and was a round-trip from Nome to Candle and back. That certainly started the tradition of sled dog racing in Alaska and New England, but there were other racing traditions already in Minnesota and Canada, like the trail run from St. Paul to what is now Winnipeg.

So, it is correct to say that the Serum Run inspired the Iditarod and the Sweepstakes inspired dog racing in Alaska.

—Tim White
Grand Marais, Minnesota
<twhite@boreal.org>

Making film in Ukraine

Thanks for including information about the ban on bear hunting in Ukraine in the June 2004 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. But bear hunting is now banned all year, not just in spring.

The Center for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, Leo Tolstoy chapter, is now completing a feature film on animal rights, titled *Insanity: Challenge & Fight*. We are sure this project will be unique, not only within the former USSR, but all over the world.

We decided to use the feature format, rather than produce a documentary, in order to affect as many souls as possible. We hope that this film will make a powerful case for animal protection and moral coexistence.

Famous Ukrainian and Russian actors and athletes, some of them world champions and

Olympians, act in the film. There are also many wild and domestic animals, e.g. horses, dogs, chimps, wild boars, a bear, etc.

The film will be in Russian, subtitled in English. If film festivals or film companies in Europe or America are interested, we will surely dub it into whatever languages they ask, in order to reach as many people as possible.

It would be excellent if you could write that we are in great need of money, as this film has considerably shortened our budget.

—Igor Parfenov
President, CETA/Life
Stepnaya str. 23
Malaya Danilovka
Kharkovskaya Oblast 62341
Ukraine
Tel./Fax: +380 5763 58321
<ceta@bi.com.ua>
<www.cetalife.h10.ru>

—Wolf
Clifton

What is an anti-fur campaign?

As advertisements promoting fur appear everywhere daily, I hope the Humane Society of the United States and the Fund for Animals, soon to formally merge, with combined assets of more than \$105 million, will fund anti-fur advertisements targeting middle and upper class people, especially in New York City and the other major cities where fur-wearing is most prevalent.

In connection with publishing your December 2004 “Who gets the money?” section, you need to remind readers to pay careful attention to the language of fund raising appeals.

What does it mean when an organization says it campaigns against fur?

Does it mean they put up a few posters in places where no one will see them?

Distributed a public service announcement to TV stations that seldom if ever aired them?

Held a sidewalk protest?
Sent a few volunteers out to give away pamphlets?

Or merely mentioned fur in direct mailings to people who are already confirmed anti-fur donors, and then called that “public education”?

None of these low-invest-

ment, low-impact efforts really qualify as a “campaign,” because they are not sustained and reach hardly anyone.

What about “We are covering the cities with the anti-fur message”? What does that mean, if there is no activity targeting neighborhoods where people wear fur?

What if donors live in the cities that are supposedly being covered, and see nothing?

What does “We are winning the war against fur” mean, when fur is everywhere?

Who holds organizations responsible when they deny reality?

—Irene Muschel
New York, New York
<BenIrv@hotmail.com>

Anti-fur kit

Please mention that people can write to me or call me for a free antifur action kit.

—Barbara Bonsignore
8 Hutchins St.
Concord, NH 03301
603-224-1361

This little one will never face laboratory research or isolation or the beatings and stress of training to perform as “entertainment.” She has found safe haven at Primarily Primates, among nearly 600 other rescued primates and 400 birds. We give them sanctuary for the rest of their lives.

Please help us to help them!



A Place Of Promise

Primarily Primates, Inc.

P. O. Box 207, San Antonio, TX 78291

Tel# (830) 755-4616, Fax# (830) 981-4611

New Website: www.primarilyprimates.org



APPOINTMENTS

Veterinary gynecologist R. Balasubramanian on October 14, 2004 was appointed Secretary of the **Animal Welfare Board of India**. Assistant commissioner for cattle development in the federal agriculture ministry since 1998, Balasubramanian “is an animal lover and vegetarian” who was strongly influenced by the late **Blue Cross of India** cofounder **Captain S. Sundaram**, wrote assistant Animal Welfare Board secretary **K. Ramasamy**.

Former Compassion In World Farming staffer **Philip Russell** has succeeded **Joy Leney**, who retired, as Director of Operations at the **World Society for Animal Protection**, WSPA Director General **Peter Davies** told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on October 27. Davies also announced two new posts: Companion Animals Director, filled by **Elly Hiby**, formerly with the **Anthrozoology Institute** at the **University of Bristol** (U.K.), and Education & Training Coordinator, filled by **Jasmijn de Boo**, formerly with the **Department of Animals & Society** at **Utrecht University** in the Netherlands.

Portuguese Member of the European Parliament Paulo Casaca was on October 27 named President of the **European Parliament’s Intergroup on the Welfare & Conservation of Animals**. Founded in 1983, Intergroup is self-described as “a cross-party grouping of MEPs which promotes and develops the animal welfare agenda in the Parliament.”

Rebecca Aldworth, Montreal representative for the **International Fund for Animal Welfare** since 1997, was on October 18 named director of Canadian wildlife issues for the **Humane Society of the U.S.** “Her new position, based in Montreal, will initially focus on her continuing work to stop the seal hunt,” said HSUS spokesperson **Cynthy Mellonas**.

Phil Snyder was on September 21 named Animal Services administrator for the **City of Memphis**, filling a post open since May 2003. A 30-year veteran of animal welfare work, Snyder spent the past 15 years as a **Humane Society of the U.S.** regional representative.

A blood drive to replace animal sacrifice

As a part of our ongoing protest against killing of animals in the name of religion, People for Animals/Calcutta is organising a blood donation camp on the day of Kali Puja, Thursday, November 11, 2004, at our Ashari animal hospital complex.

In the past we protested in front of Kalighat temple on Kali Puja day, which resulted in considerable reduction in the numbers of animals sacrificed. Because of our protest King Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah of Nepal abstained from animal sacrifice during his last visit to Kolkata.

Our slogan is “Want to offer Blood

to the Mother Kali? Why not give human blood for the benefit of society?” If humans are the best creations of the Mother, human blood should be preferred. Why compromise on quality and kill a poor hapless goat?

The blood we collect will be given to the Haemophilia Society of Eastern India.

—Debasis Chakrabarti
Managing Trustee
People for Animals/Calcutta
6/1 Wood Street
Kolkata WB 700016, India
Phone: 033-24239100/01
<debasischak@vsnl.net>

Proudly Human

I recently participated in a course on the welfare of poultry and swine, given by the agricultural school at a top Brazilian university. It was held in farm country, and the audience consisted of people working at various levels in agriculture.

You can imagine my surprise when the course opened with the translated *Proudly Human* video from the Compassion In World Farming branch in South Africa.

I first learned of this video through a review that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** published about a different CIWF video. I requested a copy, and a Brazilian nonprofit organization translated it. I can tell you that it made a strong impression on the group taking the course, and I want to thank you both in a way that words simply do not convey for making this possible.

The course was given by a farm animal welfare research project, conducted by the university with government funding. They are putting the fear of God into the agricultural industry here that if they don’t change, their products may be banned in Europe. They also seem to have a slightly delusional impression about the power of U.S. animal advocacy groups—thinking they are omnipotent—but I did nothing to dispel that view.

—Debbie Hirst

Sao Paulo, Brazil

<debbie.hirst@br.bnpparibas.com>

*We recently received yet another Compassion In World Farming video entitled **Eat Less Meat: It’s Costing The Earth**. This 17-minute presentation might be described as a short, visual version of John Robbins’ 2001 book The Food Revolution, featuring some of the same sources, but while Robbins built The Food Revolution around the core chapters of his 1991 hit, Diet For A New America, Eat Less Meat comes from a distinctly Third World perspective. Many of the sources interviewed on camera are from underdeveloped nations, and have worked extensively to try to end hunger. Ordering info: \$12.00, c/o CIWF, Charles House, 5a Charles St. Petersfield, Hampshire, GU32 3EH, U.K.; 44-1730-268070; <ciwftrust@ciwf.co.uk>.*

ANIMAL PEOPLE Holiday Nut Roast

Mix together:

- 2 pounds of firm tofu, mashed well
- 2 cups of coarsely chopped walnuts

(Other nuts may be substituted, such as sunflower seeds or pecans.)

Then thoroughly blend in:

- 1/4 cup of soy sauce
- 2 teaspoons thyme leaves
- 1 teaspoon basil leaves
- 2 tablespoons of dried parsley or 1/2 cup of chopped fresh parsley
- 1 finely chopped onion
- 1 teaspoon minced garlic

(Seasonings may be altered to suit preferences. For example, a teaspoon of sage may be added, or you may add more garlic)

Finally, add:

- 1 cup of dried breadcrumbs
- 1/2 cup of whole wheat flour

Mix all ingredients well. Turn into oiled pan(s) and form into a 1-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 Fahrenheit. Take the foil off the pan and cook about 10 minutes longer, until the top of the loaf is browned. The loaf tastes best when crispy.

Serve with cranberry sauce, applesauce, or apple butter. 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).



Vegan cornbread

Mix dry ingredients:

- 1 cup white flour
- 3 Tablespoons sugar
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup corn meal

Mix wet ingredients:

- 1 cup of soymilk
- 1/4 cup vegetable oil

Stir the two mixtures together until fully moistened. Turn batter into oiled square or round cake pan. Bake 20-25 minutes, until just brown.

John Kerry shoots his chance to be President *(from page 1)*

as many votes as Kucinich—but the county is divided among four House districts.

What Kerry did not do is win enough votes from young voters and women, either in Cleveland or elsewhere in Ohio, to overcome the numbers of hunters who were going to oppose him no matter what.

Kerry could have won if young voters and women had turned out proportionate to new voter registration. They did not.

Internet bulletin boards, blogs, chat rooms, and e-mails to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** indicated that the bird-shooting episodes kept them home, and kept President George W. Bush in the White House.

The National Shooting Sports Foundation claimed 60% of hunters and shooters voted for Bush over Kerry in Ohio.

“Sportsmen did not buy into John Kerry’s johnny-come-lately hunter disguise,” National Shooting Sports Foundation president Doug Painter said. “Sportsmen clearly saw through the camouflage.”

House & Senate

The pro-gun turnout for Bush carried over to the House and U.S. Senate races.

Of 251 House of Representatives candidates endorsed by the National Rifle Association, 241 were elected. Fourteen of the 18 U.S. Senate candidates endorsed by the NRA won, for “a net gain of four pro-gun senators,” according to the NRA web site, “with additions in Florida, Louisiana, North and South Carolina and South Dakota, and a loss in Colorado.”

Both the NRA and Humane USA claimed as a victory the re-election of Pennsylvania Republican Senator Arlen Specter—by a very narrow margin.

Humane USA was formed in 1999 by executives of the Humane Society of the U.S. and the Fund for Animals, which have now all but completed a merger, joined by representatives of Farm Sanctuary, the American SPCA, the Doris Day Animal League, the Animal Welfare Institute, and the Animal Rights Foundation of Florida.

Humane USA-endorsed candidates

won 18 Senatorial races and lost 6. In the House, Humane USA-endorsed candidates won 209 races and lost 5.

“Humane USA scored a major victory in its most high-profile race,” the PAC claimed, “by narrowly ending U.S. Representative Chris John’s run for the open U.S. Senate seat in Louisiana. John, a Democrat, is an outspoken advocate of cockfighting,” a PAC release explained. “Humane USA sent more than 300,000 pieces of mail to Louisiana voters, and ran TV ads in New Orleans, Shreveport, Baton Rouge, and Lafayette urging his defeat. Under Louisiana’s open primary system, it was assumed that no one would get 50% of the votes and that the top two candidates would face each other in a runoff. Thanks in part to Humane USA, U.S. Representative David Vitter, a Republican who opposes cockfighting and has supported other animal protection bills, won 51%.”

Said New Orelans activist Pinckney Wood, “Vitter has been a disappointment on a number of animal issues, but just about anybody would be better than Chris John.”

Humane USA also claimed to have helped to defeat U.S. Representative Charles Stenholm, the ranking Democrat on the House Agriculture Committee, but Stenholm was among the main targets of redistricting directed by Republican Representative Tom DeLay. Shunted into a district redesigned to exclude Democrat voters, Stenholm was rated only an outside chance of political survival.

Stenholm, Humane USA recalled, “was the leading voice in Congress against the Downed Animal Protection Act.”

Prairie dogs

A possibly more noteworthy defeat, in a race where there was no pro-animal candidate, was the ouster of former Senate minority leader Tom Daschle (D-South Dakota), by Republican challenge John Thune.

Washington Post staff writer Blaine Harden predicted on October 10 that the race would go to the candidate who convinced ranchers that he most hates prairie dogs.

“Daschle has moved on several

fronts this year to demonstrate his profound antipathy toward the rodent,” wrote Harden. “He has pressured the Interior Department to drop the black-tailed prairie dog as a candidate for protection as a threatened species, supported a controversial plan for them to be poisoned on federal land, and says they are ‘threatening the quality of life in western South Dakota.’”

The state of South Dakota was eventually allowed to kill prairie dogs on 13,000 acres of private land surrounding the Buffalo Gap National Grasslands, and 5,000 acres inside, within the last wild bastion of the endangered blackfooted ferret. Twice believed extinct, the ferret eats prairie dogs.

Calling prairie dogs “A symbol for everything that is bad about how the government takes care of its lands,” Thune claimed Daschle only hated prairie dogs “after he was boxed into a political corner.”

Friendly faces

Humane USA mentioned as animal-friendly Senators who won re-election Barbara Boxer (D-California), Blanche Lincoln (D-Arkansas), Patty Murray (D-Washington), and Harry Reid (D-Nevada).

Animal-friendly Representatives as defined by Humane USA who were re-elected included Earl Blumenauer and Peter DeFazio (both D-Oregon), Elton Gallegly (R-California), Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), Jim Moran (D-Virginia), David Price (D-North Carolina), Chris Shays and Rob Simmons (both R-CT), and Ed Whitfield (R-Kentucky). Humane USA also saluted the election of first-time Representative Joe Schwartz (R-Michigan) and first-time Senator Barak Obama (D-Illinois).

The California political action committee Paw-PAC endorsed three ballot propositions with indirect implications for animal issues, two of which passed; 15 state senate candidates, 10 of whom won; and 51 state assembly candidates, 41 of whom won, including Loni Hancock (D-Berkeley).

In 1972, as a Berkeley city councilor, Hancock introduced the resolution that made Berkeley the first U.S. city to stop killing

impounded animals by decompression. The resolution was seconded by Ron Dellums, who had a strong pro-animal record as a 14-term member of the House of Representatives.

Greyhounds

The closest approach to a clear win for animals on Election Day 2004 came in Florida. Grey 2K USA initially appeared to have had a decisive role in defeating proposed Amendment 4 by about 6,000 votes. Guised as a way to increase school funding without raising taxes, Amendment 4 would allow greyhound tracks to operate slot machines, subject to local voter approval.

The Amendment 4 campaign split conservative voters. Anti-tax elements favored it. Track owners spent \$25 million to pass it, but evangelical churches mostly opposed it.

For 24 hours Grey 2K USA volunteers thought they had helped to tilt the balance by walking ex-racing greyhounds and distributing literature near polling stations, much as the Arizona Greyhound Protection Alliance did to defeat a comparable initiative in 2002.

“Then, mysteriously, an additional 78,000 votes appeared in Broward County,” Grey 2K founders Carey Theil and Christine Dorchak e-mailed to supporters. “90% of these were counted as ‘Yes’ votes.”

Instead of losing, Amendment 4 passed by enough votes to escape the mandatory recount that Florida now requires if issues are decided by less than 5% of the ballots.

“Broward County corrected a computer glitch that had miscounted thousands of absentee votes,” reported Erika Bolstad and Curtis Morgan of the *Tampa Tribune*.

“The bug, discovered two years ago but never fixed, began subtracting votes after the absentee tally hit 32,500—a ceiling put in place by the software makers,” ostensibly to prevent ballot box stuffing.

“The problem,” Bolstad and Morgan wrote, “resulted in the shocking discovery of about 70,000 votes for Amendment 4, a measure allowing a [local] referendum on Las Vegas-style slots at parimutuels in Miami-Dade and Broward. It came to light just after Broward’s canvassing board shut down.”

“Maybe this was a string of coincidences,” state representative Randy Johnson (R-Celebration) told Dara Kam of the *Palm Beach Post*. “If it is, that’s amazing.”

Johnson heads No Casinos, Inc., formed to oppose Amendment 4.

“Amendment 4 opponents are preparing legal action,” Thiel and Dorchak said.

“Three strikes” law

Animal advocates also claimed a role in defeating California Proposition 66, 53% to 47%. Proposition 66 would have amended the California “three strikes” law to release three-time felons from life sentences if not all of their felonies were “violent” or “serious.”

Los Angeles Times staff writer Claire Luna may have decisively tipped public opinion against Proposition 66 with an October 9 expose of how the bill would affect felons whose strikes included cruelty to animals.

“Prosecutors say James Andrew Abernathy once forced his sister to play Russian roulette. He stabbed two men. Six years ago, they say, police stopped him in his car with a samurai sword that he planned to use on his ex-wife’s new husband. Reflecting on this history,” Luna wrote, “an Orange County judge used the California three strikes law to give Abernathy, 43, a heavy sentence for the relatively lesser crime of animal cruelty. Convicted of beheading his dog to spite a

(continued on page 7)

American Jobs Creation Act includes handouts, charity reform

WASHINGTON D.C.—The most flagrant case of politics making strange bedfellows in the last days of the 108th Congress may have been the American Jobs Creation Act.

Combining nonprofit reform with pork barrel politics, the American Jobs Creation Act was passed by the House of Representatives on October 8, cleared the Senate on October 11, and was signed by President George W. Bush just six days before the November 2 national election.

The act gave \$137 million in tax breaks and subsidies to Republican-favored industries, including hunting, fishing, greyhound and horse racing, and indigenous whaling.

The framework of the act repealed \$49.2 billion in export subsidies for U.S. goods, held to be in violation of World Trade Organization rules. This helped Democratic presidential nominee John Kerry to accuse Bush of subsidizing losses of U.S. manufacturing jobs to overseas competitors.

To win support for repealing the export subsidies on the eve of the election, Congress gave the act a misleading title, then loaded it with giveaways to the point that Arizona Republican Senator John McCain called it, “The worst example of the influence of special interests that I have ever seen.”

Alaska Senator Lisa Murkowski, in a tight race against former Alaska Governor Tony Knowles, won \$28 million in tax breaks for the cruise ship industry, plus a clause sought since 1999 by the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission that allows 154 whaling captains in 10 villages to claim up to \$10,000 in tax exemptions apiece for whaling-related expenses.

“The act gives a \$27 million tax break to encourage foreigners to gamble at U.S. horse and dog racetracks, and \$9 million in tax breaks to U.S. makers of bows and arrows,” reported Sumana Chatterjee of Knight-Ridder Newspapers.

The American Jobs Creation Act also reduced the federal excise tax rate on fishing tackle boxes from 10% to 3%.

“A major beneficiary is Plano Molding Co. of Illinois, which is headquartered in Republican House Speaker Dennis Hastert’s district. The cost to taxpayers is \$11 million, according to the budget watchdog group Taxpayers for Common Sense,” wrote Chatterjee.

Hastert won re-election by a 2-1 margin over Democratic challenger Ruben Zamora.

But the American Jobs Creation Act was not entirely a giveaway. Buried deep within it was language sought by the Treasury Department to limit the tax deductions that can be claimed by donors of used cars and corporate donors of intellectual property to charities.

Formerly, only individual donors of property such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, and works of art, were required to support their claims to a deduction with a formal appraisal of the income-producing value of the gift. This enabled some corporations to reduce their tax liability by hundreds of millions of dollars per year by creating bogus charities, to which they donated patents, trademarks, and copyrights that might once have been of value, but no longer are.

The amendment to the rules governing donations of intellectual property are unlikely to have much effect on animal charities. Only a handful of animal-related nonprofits have received much intel-

lectual property, and the few that have are significantly benefiting from continuing royalties, chiefly on computer software patents.

Used cars

Used car donors, formerly able to claim “Blue Book” value, now will be able to claim a tax deduction only for the what the charity nets after selling the vehicle, unless the “Blue Book” value is under \$500 or the charity decides to keep the vehicle instead of selling it.

Many animal charities have used car donation programs—and many such programs have become suspect.

In October 2001 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** received a tip about a used car donation program run by an apparently bogus pit bull terrier rescue group in the Lucerne Valley, near Los Angeles. The operation vanished after **ANIMAL PEOPLE** made inquiries about it.

On July 24, 2003, Connecticut attorney general Richard Blumenthal and Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection commissioner James T. Fleming sued the Animal Health Care Fund, Connecticut Auto Auction, and their operators, Rocky Guarneri and Christy Kochanowicz, for alleged car donation fraud.

“Mr. Guarneri is the owner of Connecticut Auto Auction and served at the same time as the president of the Animal Health Care Fund, which did not even maintain a separate checking account,” Blumenthal and Fleming said in a joint statement.

“Mr. Guarneri has an extensive criminal record, including felony convictions for burglary and larceny. As part of investigation conducted by this office, documents produced by Connecticut Auto Auction reveal that it may have valued donated vehicles in a three-month period in 2002 as high as \$125,280, but only gave \$500 of that money to one animal hospital.”

In March 2004 the Nevada SPCA suspended an employee who accepted the donation of a newly restored 1969 Karman Ghia sports car, valued at \$9,000, and tried to sell it to the appraiser for \$4,000, allegedly trying to pocket the money.

At about the same time, the Council of Better Business Bureaus Wise Giving Alliance warned that a Delaware charity calling itself the National Humane Society had not provided enough information for the Alliance to determine if it meets the BBB-WGA standards.

Unrelated to two other organizations that also use the name “National Humane Society,” the society in question appears to be engaged chiefly in raffling off luxury cars. It spends only from 8% to 26% of budget on identifiable animal welfare work, according to five recent filings of IRS Form 990. The filings do not indicate whether the cars are actually purchased by the charity, or are bought by others and then donated for a deduction.

The charity was incorporated in 1998 by four people including brothers Glenn and Randy Kassal. The Kassal brothers were involved in a Florida-based entity called American Animal Protection Charities Inc., which was sued in March 1998 by the Florida Attorney General’s Office for allegedly falsely advertising a raffle and not making the advertised use of the proceeds.

A spokesperson for the Delaware-based National Humane Society did not respond to the question from **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “What became of American Animal Protection Charities Inc.?”



Gifts purchased at Aid For Animals are truly "gifts of life" as 100% of the net profit is donated for needy animals. Shop and save lives at the same time at no extra cost! Please remember the Aid For Animals online store for your holiday and year round shopping. www.aidforanimalsinc.com

Kerry loses; bear baiting bills lose too *(from page 6)*

life in prison. If state voters approve Proposition 66, he will be released soon after the new law takes effect.”

Superior Court Judge Kazuhari Makino said he took into account in rendering his sentence that Abernathy beat the dog with a golf club and drove a stake through her heart before beheading her, involving a considerable amount of sustained, deliberate behavior. Abernathy’s sister wrote to the court that as a teenager Abernathy had beheaded a pet boa constrictor to scare her, and filled the family refrigerator with the bodies of skinned animals to scare their stepmother.

“No one has ever said that 25 years to life is a suitable punishment for animal cruelty,” McGeorge School of Law professor Michael Vitiello told Luna. Voters disagreed.

Hunting initiatives

November 2004 was the first general election since 1992 in which voters failed to approve any pro-animal state ballot initiatives.

Right-to-hunt amendments, however, were added to the constitutions of Louisiana and Montana. Both amendments were approved by margins of approximately 4-to-1. The Montana amendment drew 81% after polling only 53% support in a September 2004 survey commissioned by the Billings *Gazette*.

Ballot initiatives seeking to ban baiting bears in Maine and Alaska drew just 47% and 41% of the vote, respectively. The Maine measure would also have prohibited hunting bears with dogs.

Seventeen of the 28 states that permit hunting bears already prohibit baiting them into shooting range, but pro-baiting campaigners successfully framed the issue as a stealth attack on hunting of any kind.

“If they do that [ban baiting], the next thing they’re going to do is take away our guns,” 71-year-old Maggie Ross of Two Rivers, Alaska, told Fairbanks *Daily News-Miner* staff writer Tim Mowry, repeating precisely the impression that trophy hunting outfitters had labored to create.

“Opponents spent eight times more money than ban supporters,” Humane USA

pointed out.

Confirmed *Anchorage Daily News* reporter Joel Gay, “Various chapters of the Safari Club International, including several in Alaska, gave more than \$100,000,” to defeat the anti-baiting initiative, “and the Ohio-based U.S. Sportsmen’s Alliance gave \$50,000. The biggest single contributor was the Virginia-based Ballot Issues Coalition. Formed in 1998 to fight ballot initiatives on wildlife issues, it gave Alaskans for Professional Wildlife Management more than \$150,000. In 2000 it helped finance an unsuccessful effort to ban all Alaska citizen initiatives about wildlife.”

The proposed bear baiting ban failed just before the Alaska Board of Game on November 5 expanded predator control to make more moose and caribou available to hunters. Encouraged by Governor Frank Murkowski, whose daughter Lisa Murkowski inherited and kept his former U.S. Senate seat, the Board of Game allowed airborne hunters to kill 144 wolves last winter in the McGrath and Nelchina Basin areas. This winter, hunters may kill up to 400 wolves and 80 grizzly bears, over much expanded territory.

Supporters of the Maine anti-bear baiting initiative were also hugely outspent.

“We’re not going to go away,” pledged Robert Fisk of Maine Citizens for Fair Bear Hunting. “Never before has the public known as much about these practices. Never have so many people wanted them ended.”

A related issue that did not seem to be going away, however, was the funding and purpose of Maine Citizens for Fair Bear Hunting. Most of the money invested in seeking the anti-bear baiting initiative came from the Humane Society of the U.S., with some contributions from the Fund for Animals, soon to complete a merger with HSUS, and from the American SPCA.

Several HSUS trustees are Maine residents, but the relatively small sum donated to the campaign by individual Mainers allowed the Maine Sportsmen’s Alliance to portray Maine Citizens for Fair Bear Hunting as a duplicitous front for committed anti-hunters.

New Jersey animal advocate Stuart

Chaifetz meanwhile objected in the October 2004 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the rhetoric HSUS *et al* used in support of the anti-bear baiting initiative “not only endorsed hunting, but defended actions against specific forms of hunting with the argument that the changes will lead to more hunting.”

The purpose of the Alaska and Maine anti-bear baiting initiatives was a bit obscure. Prohibiting hunting bears with hounds clearly reduces painful injuries to both the bears and the dogs, but initiative supporters appeared to deny that their goal was to keep bears from being killed, and never made a clear case that shooting bears over bait—typically at closer range, with fewer shots—is more cruel than shooting them any other way.

“This campaign has exposed the good-old-boy network that is managing our wildlife,” Fisk told Associated Press.

Exposure

No U.S. Presidential administration has been exposed more, on more fronts, than that of George W. Bush—including good-old-boy management of wildlife and habitat.

Within a week of the November election, 127 scientists including primatologist Jane Goodall and entomologist E.O. Wilson, plus 110 economists including Nobel laureate Kenneth Arrow, petitioned against Bush administration plans to open 58 million acres of national forest to roadbuilding and logging.

EarthJustice and Defenders of Wildlife sued the Bush administration for canceling a 1982 rule requiring the U.S. Forest Service to maintain “viable populations” of non-endangered wildlife, as well as to avoid harming endangered species.

The National Wildlife Federation sued the Farm Service Agency over how Bush appointees interpret language in the 2002 Farm Bill that allows grazing and haying on federal Conservation Reserve Program land during the nesting seasons for ground-nesting birds.

Aware that exposure alone will not change anything, if not translated into votes, Colorado activist Judy Reed issued nightly updates on Bush administration policies about

animals and habitat throughout the election campaign, c/o <AnimalVoicesNews@earthlink.net>.

New Jersey bird photographer Ted Cross’ web site <BirdersUnitedtoDefeat-Bush.com> claimed 35,000 hits a day.

The Forest Ecology Network distributed a 16-page newspaper all about “Bush vs. the Environment.”

The Sierra Club and League of Conservation Voters registered more than half a million environmentally conscious voters in the 11 “battleground” states.”

Good old boys & girls

Meanwhile Florida Governor Jeb Bush, brother of the president, rewarded Southeastern Legal Foundation chair Kathy Barco for reportedly donating more than \$10,000 to Republican candidates by naming her to the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Founded in 1976, the Southeastern Legal Foundation is a leading opponent of environmental regulation affecting property rights. A trustee of the foundation since 1995, Barco became chair in 2000.

Barco, 45, a realtor, heads Barco-Duval Engineering, which according to *St. Petersburg Times* staff writer Craig Pittman has done at least three recent construction jobs for government agencies in ecologically sensitive areas.

“Barco is an avid angler who also enjoys skeet shooting and, occasionally, hunting and water skiing. She owns a 45-foot boat. She belongs to Safari Club International and Ducks Unlimited, and is a former Florida member of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission,” Pittman reported.

As well as regulating hunting and fishing, the seven-member Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission oversees nautical speed limits in manatee habitat.

Barco replaced builder John Rood, “a major fundraiser for the Bushes who was recently named ambassador to the Bahamas,” Pittman said. —*Merritt Clifton*

ASPCA

GlaxoSmithKline joins British firms jobbing safety testing overseas

LONDON—“The drugs giant GlaxoSmithKline is moving a third of its clinical trials offshore to countries such as India and Poland to cut costs,” Heather Tomlinson of *The Guardian* revealed on November 1.

Her report confirmed that break-ins, arsons, home invasions, and similar tactics by militant antivivisectionists are combining with market factors to drive experiments on both human and animal subjects beyond the reach of British regulation, believed to be among the strongest in the world on behalf of either humans or nonhumans used by science.

“If ending cruelty is really the goal, not merely achieving a hollow symbolic ‘victory’ by removing torture out of sight and out of mind, forcing vivisection abroad is moving in the wrong direction,” **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton warned the British activist community in a mid-2002 guest column for the newsletter of the Anglican Society for the Welfare of Animals.

Clifton cited previous examples of research being contracted out from Britain and the U.S. to labs in South Africa, Israel, Ghana, and Pakistan, with China and Brazil also competing for contracts. None of those examples, however, involved projects of even a fraction the size of Glaxo pharmaceutical product safety testing.

“Achieving any real reduction in the misuse of animals by labs requires keeping the experimental procedures as much in the open and under regulatory oversight as possible,” Clifton wrote, “which can only be done in an educated and democratic society, offering freedom to question and the right to protest.”

The future of efforts to abolish animal testing will evolve out of the struggle already underway to reinforce oversight and regulation of labs in the less affluent parts of the world, before research industry financial clout dismantles whatever animal welfare considerations now exist.

Economics

“A growing medical research industry in the far east and eastern Europe is luring Glaxo,” Tomlinson explained. “In India, the cost of conducting clinical trials [on humans] can be as little as a tenth of the costs in the west, a pharmaceutical industry source said.”

“There is no alternative to really streamlining research and development departments,” Glaxo chief executive Jean-Pierre Garnier told Tomlinson. “We are trying to move 30% of our clinical trials to low-cost countries,” within two years.

Noted Tomlinson, “Glaxo already conducts trials in Poland and will expand its activities there. It is looking at working in South America. It has started collaborating with Ranbaxy, an Indian company making generic versions of drugs, in working on certain early-stage drug development and

research. It has also opened a research facility in Singapore. As the industry moves its clinical trials offshore, it is likely to look at moving its research too, not only for reasons of cost. Much of this work is done on animals, and militancy within the animal rights movement makes countries such as Singapore and China attractive to drugs firms.”

China is competitive

Nature correspondent David Cyranoski confirmed three days after Tomlinson’s expose appeared that the exodus of animal research to China is already underway.

“The Kunming Institute of Zoology in southwestern China is just one of several primate research facilities that are attracting Western researchers to the country,” Cyranoski wrote. “With 1,400 monkeys, including 300 in isolation, it held scientists in awe at a recent symposium on biomedical research using primates as research models.

“Low costs, fewer regulations, and the absence of animal rights groups make the move [to China] an attractive prospect,” Cyranoski continued. “But some worry that these factors could cause problems in the future. Activists say the same ethical concerns that have arisen in Western primate facilities are also valid in China, where there are fewer institutional ethics review boards.”

Kunming Institute director Weizhi Ji told Cyranoski that ethical standards at his facility “match those in Europe and the U.S.”

Most of China has no animal welfare standards, including Kunming. But Beijing, the national capital, does have a framework in place for developing laboratory animal welfare guidelines, adopted in 1996. There are reportedly about 180 animal research labs in Beijing.

Liang Ping, vice director of the Beijing Education, Science, Culture, Health & Sports Committee, on October 20 submitted an update of the 1996 regulation to the Beijing legislature.

“The revisions give depth to the regulation,” said *China Daily* reporter Li Li. “The 1996 version only prescribed a love for animals,” and stated what species can be used. “That is not enough now. We need more detailed stipulations on the issue of animal welfare,” Liang told Li Li.

“At the same time,” Li Li paraphrased, “researchers should avoid using animals or reduce the number of animals used in experiments whenever possible.”

Observed Li Li, “Animal welfare has become a barrier to joint Sino-foreign projects, after China’s entry into the World Trade Organization.”

The Xinhua News Agency on October 25 provided further detail.

“‘Organizations and personnel who use animals in experiments should guarantee the welfare of the animals,’ prescribes Article

Seven of the draft,” the agency said.

“This will mean that experimental animals must be kept in comfortable cages with sufficient and nutritious food, and should not be exposed to sources of pollution,” said Li Gengping, a drafter of the new law.”

Explained Liang Ping, “If experimental animals live in filthy environments, they may feel uneasy and excrete hormones which will influence the experimental results, so to protect animals is actually, in the long run, to protect human beings.”

The new Beijing lab animal welfare law is scheduled for passage in December.

Pacific Rim nations

Singapore on November 15, 2004 introduced a licensing requirement for animal laboratories, to be policed by the Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority. The licensing law is reinforced by animal care guidelines drafted by National Advisory Committee for Laboratory Animal Research chief Bernard Tan.

South Korea has included provisions pertaining to laboratory animal welfare in a new draft humane law.

As of October 5 the law seemed to be advancing toward passage after amendments were made to satisfy concerns pertaining to definitions of companion animals that the Korea Animal Welfare Society and International Aid for Korean Animals feared might exempt dogs and cats from coverage if they are raised to be eaten.

India eases regulation

The Indian federal Ministry of Environment & Forests in September recommended new guidelines on animal use in laboratories, to be offered as amendments to the 1960 Prevention of Cruelty of Animals Act.

The Hindu and the *Deccan Herald* praised aspects of the amendments which might reduce animal use and animal suffering, if properly implemented, as reported in the October 2004 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Times of India commentator Chandrika Mago was more critical, several days after **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press.

“Agricultural scientists are clear winners,” wrote Mago. “It is estimated that over 50% of their experiments may no longer need the prior permission of the Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals, once the new guidelines are operational...The new guidelines will effectively cut nutritional trials from the ambit of the CPCSEA...Pesticide or insecticide tests will still need to be cleared.”

Anticipating easier approval of experiments of all kinds, the Indian Council of Medical Research was already at work developing a 23-acre primate breeding center at Sasunavghar, Vasai, in cooperation with the US. National Institutes of Health.

Meanwhile in U.K.

Back in Britain, in an incident reminiscent of the grave robbing often practiced by early biomedical researchers to get specimens, antivivisectionists on the night of October 5-6 dug up the grave of Gladys Hammond, 82, and took most of her bones. Hammond, who died in 1997, was mother-in-law of Chris Hall, who with his brothers John and David owns Darley Oaks Farm, a major supplier of guinea pigs to the Huntingdon Life Sciences laboratory in Cambridgeshire.

The grave robbery was anonymously claimed in a web posting by supporters of the protest group Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty. Police briefly detained but did not charge veteran activist John Curtin.

Curtin is a reputed associate of members of the Hunt Retribution Squad who dug up the grave of the Duke of Beaufort in 1986.

In 1977 three activists served nine months in jail for vandalizing the grave of 19th century hunt master John Peel.

Driver & Vehicle Licensing Agency employee Barry Dickinson, 34, on October 25 drew five months in jail for giving the addresses of at least 13 people whose cars were seen at Darley Oaks Farm to SHAC members. Five people testified that their cars and homes were subsequently vandalized. One man was hanged in effigy.

Earlier, Huntingdon Life Sciences sued midwife Lynn Sawyer for £205,551 in damages allegedly done by SHAC, as the only one of 12 purported SHAC core members with the means to pay. Huntingdon is seeking to seize her home, used as the SHAC mailing address and meeting place.

In a parallel case, the research firm Chiron Inc., of Emeryville, California, on September 13 won a preliminary injunction against SHAC, after protesters broke windows at the home of Chiron general counsel William Green in August. The pesticide maker Valent USA, of Walnut Creek, California then applied for a permanent injunction against many of the same people. Because Huntingdon does animal testing for Valent USA, 30 to 60 SHAC sympathizers staged a series of 3 a.m. demonstrations during the summer outside the homes of Valent employees.

Oxford University on November 9 won an extended injunction against protesters who intimidate or harass staff and construction workers who may soon resume work on a new animal research lab. The job was suspended on June 13 when the contractor withdrew.

With the injunction application pending, Oxford prevailed on Yahoo.com to remove a web page posted by “Badgers Unknown Anarchist Ventures,” a parody of the acronym of the British Union Against Vivisection, which listed the home addresses of Oxford senior staff.

Hope for no-kill animal control in NYC—but chaos elsewhere

NEW YORK CITY, TRENTON, PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, MIAMI—“The black hats have increased adoptions 99.6%, reduced euthanasia 14%, and fewer animals died in New York City during the last 12 months than in any other one-year period in city history, just 25,000,” Animal Care & Control of New York City director Ed Boks e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on October 17, 2004.

In Boks’ first fiscal year since coming to New York, after achieving similar results as head of Phoenix/Maricopa County Animal Control in Arizona, the city killed 28,980 animals, then an all-time 12-month low, but already broken.

Boks’ secret of success, he proclaims often, is integrating the no-kill mission and philosophy into animal control—and then finding the resources to make it happen.

Just across the Hudson River, a New Jersey state Animal Welfare Task Force appointed in February 2003 by former Governor James E. McGreevey—endowed with a \$200,000 working budget—wants to emulate Boks’ approach.

The task force recommendations include escalating sterilization funding, adopting neuter/return as the officially favored method of controlling feral cats, adding a trained cruelty investigator to every police department, requiring every county to operate an animal shelter, and removing the troubled New Jersey SPCA network from the constabulary role in humane law enforcement that it has had for more than 100 years.

“What they want is obviously unrealistic,” Associated Humane Societies of New Jersey executive director Roseann Trezza told Brian T. Murray of the Newark *Star Ledger*—and that was about the nicest thing anyone Murray interviewed had to say about the long-awaited task force report.

Trezza recited a litany of New Jersey cases—familiar to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**—involving cat colony caretakers who worked without backups, then died, fell ill, or moved, leaving unfed cats behind; county shelters used by corrupt local politicians to create patronage jobs; and redirections of funds set aside to subsidize sterilization, when communities ran into emergencies and cash flow trouble.

But perhaps the biggest problem: too many entrenched animal control and SPCA fiefdoms and feuds.

Exemplifying some of the issues, Monmouth County SPCA chief enforcement officer Stu Goldman in October 2002 charged Associated Humane worker Kelly Reisman with cruelty for euthanizing six sick kittens, claiming she did it to spite another employee. Found guilty in April 2003, Reisman won dismissal of the charges on appeal, and is reportedly now suing Goldman. Associated Humane meanwhile charged Goldman with trespassing for making two unauthorized July 2003 visits to one of Associated Humane’s four shelters.

Goldman in May 2004 filed cruelty charges against Ewing Township health officer Albert Leff and retired animal control officer David E. Smith for allegedly improperly killing 20 cats. Concurrently, acting on an investigation begun by Goldman, the Camden SPCA in July 2004 sued the Humane Society of Southern New Jersey for the second time in two years, accusing the humane society of wrongfully providing shelter animals to the Camden County College animal sciences program for use in “experiments,” described by animal sciences program chair Margaret Dorsey as free vet tech care.

While all that was going on, the New Jersey SPCA in June 2004 revoked the charters of the SPCA chapters in Burlington, Bergen, Middlesex, and Passaic counties. Burlington SPCA enforcement officer Charles Gerofsky pledged to fight the revocation.

In October 2004 the New Jersey SPCA charged former Bergen County Animal Shelter director Robert Nesoff—also a member of the Bergen County SPCA—with 90 charges of animal cruelty and neglect, 60 disorderly persons complaints, and 30 civil complaints, in connection with his management of the shelter from February to November 2003. His successor as shelter director, Marianne Gallagher, resigned in February 2004 after a fire at her home in Plumstead, Pennsylvania, killed 48 animals, including 33 cats.

Having only two big animal sheltering organizations instead of dozens of small ones has not made the situation any

less chaotic in Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania SPCA in December 2000 returned the Philadelphia animal control contract to the city, effective after a two-year transition while the city formed the Philadelphia Animal Care & Control Association to take over. The idea was that PACCA would do the work taxpayers are willing to fund, while the Pennsylvania SPCA, free to appeal to donor generosity, would focus on the “extras” (as often seen by budget-trimming aldermen) of sterilization, adoption, and humane education.

Similar divisions of services have helped to achieve dramatic drops in shelter killing in other cities, beginning with San Francisco after the SF/SPCA withdrew from animal control in 1984. But the toll is up in Philadelphia, hard hit by backyard-bred pit bull terrier proliferation, while PACCA “is an understaffed, mismanaged House of Horrors,” *Philadelphia Daily News* reporter Stu Bykofsky charged on October 28.

“PACCA executive director George Stem has been fighting a brain tumor for more than a year and hasn’t been focused on his job, said several staffers,” Bykofsky added.

The problems at PACCA result in part from low staff morale, associated with killing 22,500 dogs and cats per year, two-thirds of intake, about half for behavioral reasons.

But merely going no-kill without doing the sterilization necessary to make it a realistic option has comparably catastrophic consequences, as exemplified by Gloria Sutter, 67, operator of the Vanovia Animal Sanctuary near St. Clair, Missouri since 1979. Sutter on October 21, 2004 pleaded guilty to eight counts of animal neglect. Franklin County Judge Cynthia Eckelkamp sentenced Sutter to 180 days in jail, suspended on condition that she keeps no animals, allows regular inspections of her land, and seeks counselling for two years.

The Humane Society of Missouri found Sutter in custody of 524 neglected animals in 1984, 770 in 1986, and 256 at two locations in August 2004.

Also on October 21, 2004 the Humane Society of Missouri seized 200 dogs, cats, and horses from “Martha’s (continued on page 10)

Frogs, chemicals, & confused gender identity

(from page 1)

‘atrazine’ and ‘pesticide’ from the title of my talk,” Hayes told Minneapolis *Star Tribune* environment writer Tom Meersman.

Hayes shared e-mails from Minnesota Pollution Control Agency meeting planner and coordinator Jennifer Anthony-Powell that included at least three warnings about political issues associated with discussing atrazine.

In the Minnesota Senate chambers, Hayes “spent almost two hours explaining research that he and others have done demonstrating defects in amphibians, birds, reptiles, and fish, as well as health problems in people, after they have been exposed to trace amounts of atrazine,” Lien of the *Pioneer Press* recounted. “Often, Hayes said, sexual development is affected, with creatures forming both male and female organs.”

Minnesota state senator John Marty, a member of the Democratic Federation of Labor Party, announced after Hayes’ presentation that he will hold hearings on atrazine during the 2005 legislative session, and will consider drafting a bill to ban or restrict use of it.

The European Union in 2003 refused to re-register atrazine, designating it for phase-out, but it won re-registration in the U.S. after the maker, the U.S. affiliate of the Swiss-based firm Syngenta Crop Protection, hired former U.S. Senate majority leader Robert Dole to lobby the White House. Dole at least once met with Joe Hagin, deputy chief of staff for U.S. President George W. Bush, to discuss the registration process, Associated Press writer Frederick Frommer disclosed on October 27.

Frommer worked from documents obtained by the Natural Resources Defense Council via the Freedom of Information Act, he said. Syngenta Crop Protection paid \$260,000 to the law firm Alston & Bird for Dole’s services in 2003-2004, Frommer wrote.

Syngenta spokesperson Sherry Ford told Meersman of the *Star Tribune* that the company has invested more than \$2 million since 2001 to research atrazine ecotoxicity.

“What we are seeing in studies we have funded does not support the conclusions that Hayes comes to,” Ford told Meersman.

Hayes countered with studies funded by the National Science Foundation and other independent sources that showed sexual development abnormalities in goldfish, smallmouth bass, salmon, and even alligators.

Meersman in 1995 broke the story of children finding deformed frogs near Henderson, Minnesota that touched off a global investigation of the phenomenon. As findings of deformities spread, fungal diseases and exposure to ultraviolet radiation due to damage to the earth’s ozone layer were identified as possible causes. But none of the other possibilities are as ubiquitous as atrazine, or as easily enter amphibian habitat.

“Amphibians are one of nature’s best indicators of global environmental health,” Conservation International president Russell A. Mittermeier said in an October 13 press release, disclosing the results of a global

amphibian census undertaken for the World Conservation Union. Besides responding quickly to pollutants, amphibians influence entire ecosystems as staple prey of animals including fish, birds, and raccoons.

The amphibian census, directed by Simon Stuard, found that “Of 5,743 amphibian species, 1,856 (32%) are threatened with extinction,” the press release said. “That does not include 1,300 species for which we lack sufficient information to analyze, but which scientists believe are also threatened.” Forty-three percent of all amphibians are declining in number, the study found, with 1% increasing, 27% stable, and 29% unknown. “About 427 species are considered critically endangered, 761 are endangered, and 668 are vulnerable,” the Stuard team concluded.

Hellbenders

Among the most unique North American amphibians now in decline is the hellbender. About 150 million years old as a class, hellbenders occur in 16 states, grow up to two feet long, and live up to 50 years.

“The Missouri Department of Conservation commissioned a survey of all hellbender streams in the late 1990s,” Sara Shipley of the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* recently recalled.

“What we found was, in every river we surveyed, the population had decreased by 75% to 85%,” Southwest Missouri State University behavioral ecologist Alicia Mathis told Shipley.

Investigators subsequently identified atrazine exposure in field runoff as probably the biggest single cause of the hellbender decline.

Similar findings emerged from a separate study of toad populations in England, done by Froglife director Tom Langton for English Nature. However, Langton and English Nature tentatively blamed vehicular traffic, which they believe has increasingly isolated and fragmented toad habitat.

Roadkills have devastated the turtle population of the U.S. Northeast. James P. Gibbs and David Steen of the State University College of Environmental Science & Forestry in Syracuse, New York, recently reported in the journal *Conservation Biology* that up to 95% of the snapping turtles and 74% of the painted turtles living near busy roads in the Syracuse area are male. This appears to be because males move around less during the spring and summer. Studies done earlier in New Hampshire and Florida produced similar findings.

In the southern U.S., however, turtles are even more threatened by hunters who collect them for sale to Asian live markets. North Carolina in 2003 adopted a new law to restrict turtle hunting, after the *Raleigh News & Observer* revealed that the numbers of turtles trapped for commercial sale in North Carolina had jumped from 460 in 2000 to more than 23,000 in 2002.

CHENNAI—Koose Munisamy Veerappan, 52, the most wanted poacher and wildlife trafficker in the world after sometime elephant ivory and rhino horn trafficker Osama bin Laden, was killed on October 18 in an hour-long shootout with members of the Tamil Nadu Special Task Force. Killed with Veerappan were his close associates Sethukuzhi Govindan and Madegowda, and Tamil separatist guerilla Sethumani, also known as Sethumalai.

The STF unit caught Veerappan in an ambush at about 11 p.m. on the road between the towns of Padi and Papparapatti in the jungle of Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu, near the Karnataka border.

Introduced to elephant poaching at age 10 by another poacher of note, Selvan Gounder, Veerappan killed his first human at age 17, took over the gang at age 18, was briefly jailed for murder at age 20, but was bailed out by a Tamil separatist politician, and went on to kill as many as 2,000 elephants, along with uncounted thousands of blackbuck, monitor lizards, langoures, and tens of thousands of fish. His favorite fishing method was reputedly dynamiting ponds.

Cornered in the Mavukal forest on August 27, 1983, Veerappan shot forest guard K.M. Prithvi, 25, his first known law enforcement victim, to effect his escape.

The Veerappan gang went on to kill at least 36 police officers and forest guards, wounding 47. Among the dead were a Tamil Nadu forest officer who was ax-murdered in 1987, three Tamil Nadu forest guards who were kidnapped, killed, and mutilated in 1989, four Karnataka police killed in an April 1990 ambush, a Karnataka deputy conservator beheaded in November 1990 for allegedly causing the suicide of Veerappan’s sister Mari, five police who were shot in a 1992 raid on the Ramapura police station, and 22 police who were killed in 1993 when Veerappan dynamited a bus.

The Special Task Force formed to capture Veerappan, eventually including as many as 1,500 men, itself came under investigation for alleged retaliatory use of beatings, rapes, and torture against tribal people they believed were withholding information.

Fifty-six gang members were killed in

shootouts with the STF and local police. At least 20 gang members were arrested. Three, including Veerappan’s brother Arjunan, took cyanide in 1996 to avoid capture. Veerappan killed a police constable in a revenge attack.

Altogether, Veerappan was responsible for between 120 and 130 murders, about 80 of them to silence potential witnesses. In August 1985 Veerappan shot five villagers on each of two consecutive days to avenge his wife’s arrest. In one 1986 incident he reportedly “butchered 10 tribals” to reinforce his reputation, including seven members of one family, and in August 1995 he reprised the killings by murdering four more.

Veerappan also liquidated at least one rival poaching gang.

His best-known crime was kidnapping soap opera star Rajkumar, 71, in July 2000. Rajkumar was eventually ransomed, but former Karnataka chief minister H. Nagappa was killed after Veerappan kidnapped him in August 2002.

Between the presence of the Veerappan gang and the STF, “No other poacher of elephants and other wildlife dared enter the forests” of Dharmapurim, Salem, and Erode in the Western Ghats, *The Times of India* reported, adding that a wave of poaching followed confirmation of Veerappan’s death.

But even before Veerappan was gunned down, several of the other most notorious poachers in India were moving into the region, anticipating his demise.

The *Deccan Herald* reported on October 15 that, “A gang from North India headed by the wildlife trader Sansar Chand is now actively carrying out poaching in the south. The Katni gang from Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh struck for the third time at the Bandipur Tiger Reserve on October 2, according to the Wildlife Club.”

The Katni gang specializes in killing tigers and leopards, to sell their remains to China.

“The bones and teeth of these poached animals are sold at a high price to markets in China through Sansar Chand, who has extensive links not only with international wildlife product companies but also with other key persons who save his skin every time he is caught,” Wilderness Club honorary secretary J. Manjunath said.

CHAMP

Groundbreaking Books on Religion & Animal Rights

by Norm Phelps

THE DOMINION OF LOVE:
Animal Rights
According to the Bible
(Lantern Books, \$15)

THE GREAT COMPASSION:
Buddhism & Animal Rights
(Lantern Books, \$16)

Available from
www.lanternbooks.com
and Amazon.Com worldwide



DO THE
CHAINED DOGS
BREAK YOUR HEART?

This is Dusty, chained in a shed
without food and water. Now he is
safe, warm, and loved in foster care.

**DO SOMETHING
ABOUT IT TODAY!**

Dogs Deserve Better
www.dogsdeservebetter.com
P.O. Box 23, Tipton, PA 16684

PETA tells Aussies to back away from sheep’s behinds

SYDNEY—Long resisting animal welfare reform, Australian sheep trade defenses may be unraveling, after PETA yanked the thread of the New York City-based outdoor fashion retailer Abercrombie & Fitch in October 2004 with the threat of a boycott hitting Australian wool goods.

Australia exports about \$3 billion U.S. worth of wool per year, competing against synthetic fibres largely on the cachet of being a natural product. Market surveys show that consumers who prefer “natural” also prefer “cruelty-free.” Thus U.S. retail fur sales fell by half in three years of intensive anti-cruelty campaigning, 1988-1991, while furriers’ defense of fur as “natural” largely failed.

Marketing a rival product to fur, the wool industry tried to stay inconspicuous, and mostly succeeded. Within the animal rights movement, only Christine Townend in her 1985 book *Pulling The Wool* argued that the wool industry also should become a priority target—until now.

Borrowing a tactic from the “playbook” of boycott strategies assembled by the late Henry Spira just before his death in 1998, PETA sent Abercrombie & Fitch samples of ready-to-print-and-post boycott materials.

The campaign was to focus on two abuses.

One is “mulesing,” the practice of cutting away folds of skin around a merino sheep’s anus—without anesthetic—as a discredited folk preventative for flystrike. Once done wherever merino sheep were raised, but now routine only in Australia, mulesing gave rise to the barnyard phrase “Ain’t no skin off my ass,” referring to indifference toward others’ concerns. PETA planned to use that imagery.

The other abuse is live sheep export to the Middle East, the fate of 4.2 million Australian sheep in 2003, and 2.6 million in 2004 through September.

PETA reportedly sent similar threats and packets to more than 20 other high-profile U.S. retailers. Abercrombie & Fitch was apparently first to respond, with 749 stores and \$1.2 billion in sales at risk.

“We shall not support the Australian merino wool market until both mulesing is ended and the live export of

Australian sheep ceases,” Abercrombie & Fitch director of investor relations Thomas Lennox wrote to PETA. “To that end,” Lennox pledged, “Abercrombie & Fitch does not intend to knowingly sell products using Australian merino wool until both practices are ended.”

“Abercrombie & Fitch does not use Australian wool,” National Farmers Federation president Peter Cornish said. “The Australian Veterinary Association and the Royal SPCA accept mulesing as a necessary husbandry procedure.”

“You can’t sit down with animal rights people,” RSPCA /Australia president and World Society for the Protection of Animals board president Hugh Wirth stated via the Australia Broadcasting Corporation. “They’re irrational.”

On October 27, however, Australian agriculture minister Warren Truss unveiled new draft standards for live animal export. Then a November 8 meeting of Australian wool industry leaders ended with a statement that mulesing is to end in Australia by 2010.

“We all acknowledge that PETA is extreme in their views,” Wool Producers president Robert Pietsch told Michael Bradley of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, “but our decision is in no way responding to their demands. Our customers and retailers are the ones asking for this, not PETA.”

Amended Wirth, “PETA has merely drawn attention to a known cruelty...It has been perfectly obvious to the RSPCA that there has been insufficient effort to solve this problem, and it is also clear that it has taken this crisis and its international focus to fix it.”

Said PETA Asia-Pacific director Jason Baker, “To say that it will take six more years to end mulesing is ridiculous. They could end it today. Our campaign will continue.”

The Australia Broadcasting Association “National Rural News” reported on November 10 that Australian Wool Innovation Inc. “has lodged a claim with the Federal Court,” under the Trade Practices Act, “seeking to restrain PETA from threatening or pressuring retailers to boycott Australian wool,” and asking the court to order PETA to pay for “corrective advertising” in the U.S.



HOPE & CHAOS...

(from page 8)

Animal Sanctuary,” an officially defunct organization near Bonne Terre. The sanctuary operating permit expired in 2001.

The Humane Society of Missouri has historically not been friendly toward no-kill sheltering, reflecting institutional experience with Sutter and others, but took a leaf from the “book” of successful no-kill technique anyway toward the end of October, absorbing the local no-kill group Adopt A Stray, which has operated two adoption boutiques at St. Louis-area shopping malls since 2001. Adopt A Stray placed about 1,700 animals per year in homes, but lacked the clinic and kennel facilities it needed to maintain an adequate animal inventory, founder Richard Camp explained to Tim O’Neil of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

Humane Society of Missouri president Kathy Warnick said the 20 Adopt A Stray staff members would remain employed, running the boutiques, and anticipated that adding them to the humane society program might push their annual adoptions from about 8,000 a year to more than 10,000.

Making a similar move, the Humane Society of Greater Miami almost simultaneously absorbed Adopt-A-Pet, started in 1978 as a fostering network. It later added a shelter, giving the Humane Society of Greater Miami three shelters, two of them oriented toward high-volume adoption. Executive director Sallie Byrd anticipated that the merger would boost adoptions from circa 2,000 a year to as high as 5,000.

—Merritt Clifton

No More Homeless Pets Conference

Events

Nov. 19: Best Friends Holiday Gala, Seattle. Info: 435-644-2001, x129, or <Nicol@bestfriends.org>.

Nov. 19-21: Cat Fanciers’ Assn. Intl. Cat Show, Houston. Info: <www.cfa-inc.org/intl-show/index.html>.

Nov. 21: Touched By An Animal & Cats Are Purrsons Too fund-raiser luncheon, auction, raffle, in Skokie, Illinois. Info: 773-728-6336.

Dec. 3: Stray Dog Rescue Hope for the Holidays Gala, St. Louis. Info: <www.strayrescue.org>.

Dec. 4-5: Sowing Seeds Humane Education Workshop, Chicago. Info: Intl. Institute for Humane Education, 207-785-2224, <sowingseeds@iihed.org>.


December 8: Meet Your Match Canineality Adoption Program Training Seminar, presented by the ASPCA & IAMS at the Humane Society of the Willamette Valley, Salem, Oregon. Info: 212-876-7700, x4405, or <kellyc@aspca.org>.

December 10: Intl. Animal Rights Day. Activities are planned in at least 10 nations.

TRIBUTES

In honor of St. Martin de Porres.
—*Brien Comerford*

In honor of my dear friend and animal person Margie Edwards.
--*Stephanie Ferneyhough*

 **The Write Cause**
‘Writing for the Earth and Her Animals’

Founded in 1989 ~ For \$48/yr.- \$28/6 mos., you receive a monthly newsletter plus 2 free personalized letters of your choice along with addressed envelopes. All printed on high-quality 100% recycled stationary. For the animals ~

The Write Cause
P. O. Box 577 ~ Valley Ford
CA 94972 ~ (707) 876.9276

WHALING

Humane Society International, a division of the **Humane Society of the U.S.**, on October 18 sued the Japanese whaling firm **Kyodo Sepaku Kaisha** for allegedly illegally killing 428 whales since 2000 in the name of scientific research within the **Australian Whale Sanctuary**. The sanctuary was created, on paper, by the Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act of 2000, and adjoins the **Southern Oceans Whale Sanctuary** declared in 1994 by the **International Whaling Commission**. Japan does not recognize either sanctuary. The suit against Kyodo Sepaku Kaisha is reportedly preliminary to seeking an injunction asking the Australian government to enforce the sanctuary bounds.

The suit was filed on the same day that Mali, landlocked in the Sahara desert, joined the IWC, apparently with Japanese support. Japan has acknowledged using development aid to persuade small nations to join the IWC and support the Japanese position.

The HSI lawsuit was also filed one week after a trawling crew doing research for the **Tasmanian Aquaculture & Fisheries Institute** accidentally netted and drowned 14 dolphins, raising suspicion, because of the ease with which the accident happened, that the **Australian Fisheries Management Authority** and **Department of the Environment** may be overlooking much greater numbers of dolphins killed accidentally by commercial fishers.

More events

December 12: SHARK Holiday Fundraiser reception & raffle, Chicago. Info: 630-557-0176 or <www.SharkOnLine.org>.

(continued on page 11)

2005

Jan. 5: Natl. Bird Day. Info: <www.NationalBirdDay.org>.

Feb. 7-8: Fla. Rgnl. Student Animal Rights Action Conf., Gainesville. Info: <www.DemandLiberation.com>.

Feb. 12-13: Tex. Regional Student Animal Rights Action Conf., Austin. Info: <www.DemandLiberation.com>.

Feb. 18-21: Grassroots Animal Rights Conference, New York City. Info: <info@grassrootsar.org>; <http://grassrootsar.org>.

February 24-25: Minnesota Regional Student Animal Rights Action Conf., Minneapolis. Info: <www.DemandLiberation.com>.

Feb. 24-25: Two Days of Thinking About Animals In Canada, Brock U., St. Catharines, Ontario. Info: <jsorenson@brocku.ca>.

March 17-18: Compassion In World Farming conf., London. Info: <ciwf-events@eventbook-

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.

GREYHOUND TALES

TRUE STORIES OF RESCUE, COMPASSION AND LOVE

edited by Nora Star, with introduction by Susan Netboy.

Learn more about these animals & how you can help them.

Send \$15.95 to:

Nora Star
9728 Tenaya Way,
Kelseyville, CA 95451

Sonar vs. whales

The **25-nation European Parliament** on October 28 asked members to suspend use of high-intensity sonar during naval exercises pending further research about the role of sonar signals in causing whale and dolphin strandings. Mass strandings have followed sonar use off Greece, the Virgin Islands, the Bahamas, and the Canary Islands since 2000. Sonar is now suspected as a factor behind many other strandings during the past 50 years. The European Parliament acted eight days after a three-judge panel of the **Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals** in San Francisco upheld a lower court verdict that attorney and marine mammal advocate **Lanny Sinkin**, of Hilo, Hawaii, had no standing to sue seeking to stop U.S. Navy sonar use.

Captivity updates

The **West Edmonton Mall** in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, on October 21 received the sea lions Pablo, 8, Clara, 10, and Kelpie, 10, from the **Blair Drummond Safari Park** near Stirling, Scotland. The sea lions occupy the tank built in 1985 to hold four bottlenose dolphins. After three dolphins died, in 2000, 2001, and 2003, the mall sent the survivor to **Theatre of the Sea** in Islamorada, Florida. Mall developer **Don Ghermezian** told **Julia Necheff** of Canadian Press that he hopes to add lion cubs, bear cubs, zebras, and elephants to the mall attractions in 2005.

Ric & Helene O'Barry return to Taiji

Representing the French group One Voice, dolphin defenders **Ric and Helene O'Barry** returned to Taiji, Japan on October 27, 2004 to again witness and document the annual massacre of dolphins, who are driven into a shallow cove and hacked to death after some are selected for live sale to oceanariums and swim-with-dolphins resorts.

The O'Barrys, who also helped to document the Taiji slaughter in 2003, said the fishers were joined this year "by about 20 young people in wetsuits. Some displayed the logos of the **Taiji Whale Museum**, **World Dolphin Resort**, and **Dolphin Base**. All of these facilities are located in Taiji," but are believed to export dolphins abroad.

World Society for the Protection of Animals Australia & New Zealand campaign manager **Heather Potter** on October 25 told news media that new investigations have confirmed that 44 of 170 dolphins who were captured by speculators during political unrest in the Solomon Islands in mid-2003 are still in shallow sea pens off Gavutu island. The dolphins are reportedly held by **Marine Exports Ltd.** and **Solomon Islands Marine Mammal Education Centre Ltd.** Swim-with-dolphins facilities have recently paid up to \$30,000 apiece for trained dolphins, Potter said. Twenty-eight of the Gavutu dolphins were flown to the **Parque Nizuc** swim-with facility in Cancun, Mexico, in July 2003. Mexico forbade further imports from Gavutu after sev-

The fishers argue that the killing and captures protect fish stocks.

"It seems the fishermen have simply fished themselves out of a job," observed **Paul Kenyon**, director/producer/reporter of a November 8 BBC special entitled *Dolphin Hunters*. "But, back in Taiji, the hunt is going ahead," Kenyon continued. "The activists trying to stop them are likely to be exclusively outsiders. That is not necessarily because the Japanese support the trade. During the three weeks we were [in Japan], we found no one outside the dolphin hunting towns who even knew that dolphins are eaten. So, perhaps the challenge is not to change minds, but to inform them."

eral of the dolphins died. Fifteen survivors were reportedly relocated to a new swim-with facility on Cozumel island on July 9, 2004.

Four teenaged boys, three 13-year-olds and one 14-year-old, were arrested on November 9 for allegedly breaking into the **Aquarium of the Pacific** in Long Beach, California, twice in two days. Caught during the second break-in, on the first raid the suspects killed a cow-nose ray and a three-foot brown nurse shark named Michelle, the most popular resident of the Shark Lagoon petting pool since it opened in 2002. A bamboo shark was severely injured and was not expected to live. Other bamboo sharks were tossed into a tank with much larger sharks—who might have eaten the small sharks, but were asleep.

Maddie's Fund® Expands Grant Options for Veterinary Schools

Maddie's Fund has revised its grant guidelines to give colleges of veterinary medicine more opportunities to apply for shelter medicine funding.

In addition to the current multi-year comprehensive grants that support teaching, research and service programs, the foundation is adding new segmented grants to involve more universities in the field of shelter medicine. Individual grants will be awarded for:

- teaching and research
- coursework
- seminars
- externships
- individual research projects

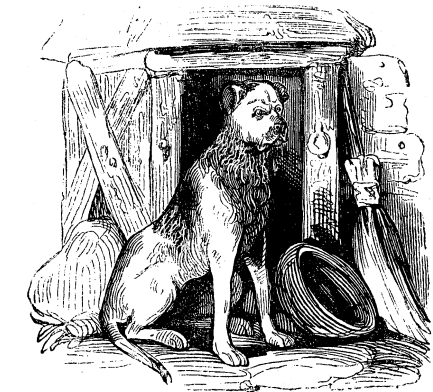
For more information about the new Maddie's Fund grant guidelines for colleges of veterinary medicine, go to: www.maddiesfund.org/grant/vet_school.html.



The Pet Rescue

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

Maddie's Fund, 2223 Santa Clara Ave, Suite B, Alameda, CA 94501
510-337-8989, info@maddiesfund.org, www.maddiesfund.org



The

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.

Right-to-pet verdicts

The California State Court of Appeal on September 3 made binding on all trial courts in California an August 25 ruling that a homeowners' association "no pets" rule may be overridden by a resident's documented need for a companion animal. The Court of Appeal held that an animal need not have special skills or training to be a therapeutic helper to the clinically depressed, and reinstated an award of \$18,000 in damages made in 2002 to **Ed and Jayne Elebiari** by the **California Fair Employment & Housing Commission**. Both clinically depressed, they adopted a shelter dog in April 1999 at the recommendation of their therapists. The dog helped them, but the **Auburn Woods I Condominium Association** obliged them to give him to a friend in June 1999. The Elebiaris relapsed into depression and relocated to Rochester, New York, where they adopted another dog. The **California Department of Fair Employment & Housing** sued the condo association on their behalf in February 2001.

The California appellate verdict came three weeks after a comparable ruling by the **Michigan Civil Rights Commission**, affirmed by **Oakland County Circuit Judge Fred Mester**, who awarded \$107,749 in emotional damages and legal fees to **Christine Emmick** of Royal Oak. A resident of the **Royalwood Cooperative Apartments** for more than 10 years, Emmick in 1998 took in her mother, who had terminal lung cancer, and her dog Max. The Royalwood board ordered Emmick to get rid of Max in 1999. Emmick and her mother took a second apartment elsewhere in order to keep Max. Emmick returned to her Royalwood condo with Max after her mother's death. In July 2001 Royalwood began eviction proceedings despite the advice of Birmingham psychologist **Michael Abramsy** that Max was necessary to maintaining Emmick's emotional health.

APPELLATE VERDICTS: 1ST AMENDMENT, TRAPPING, PIGS

Confining anti-circus and rodeo protesters to "free expression zones" far from the entrance to the state-owned Cow Palace arena in San Francisco violates their First Amendment rights to freedom of speech and assembly, a three-judge panel of the **Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals** ruled on October 20, 2004. "Cordoning protesters off in a zone the size of a parking space, located over 200 feet from the entrance, far from encouraging interaction with them, is more likely to give the impression to passers-by that these are people to be avoided," wrote **Judge Martha Berzon**.

The **National Trappers Association** does not have legal standing to try to overturn the 1998 California ballot Proposition 4 ban on leghold traps and the poisons sodium cyanide and Compound 1080, ruled **U.S. District Judge Thelton Henderson** during the third week of October 2004. "The Court is not aware of any authority," Henderson wrote, "that holds that the mere fact that a party conforms his behavior to comply with a change in the law is sufficient to confer standing...The fact that Proposition 4

requires trappers to use alternatives to certain traps does not, in and of itself, demonstrate a concrete injury in fact." The **Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals** in 2002 exempted government efforts to protect endangered species from Proposition 4, which already exempted "nuisance" wildlife trappers if they pass a state training course. After Henderson's verdict, the **California Fish & Game Commission** withdrew proposals to introduce a hunting and trapping season on red foxes for the first time, and to nearly double the bobcat trapping season. Both were considered at request of the **California Trappers Association**. Trappers in California

killed 394 bobcats during the 2002-2003 season, while hunters killed 342, for a combined total 21% higher than in the previous winter. In the interim the average price paid for bobcat pelts at auction rose from \$66 to \$186. The **10th Circuit Court of Appeals** in Denver on October 29 overturned a July 2002 ruling by **U.S. District Judge Robin J. Cauthron** of Oklahoma City that **Seaboard Farms** and other "pig factories" need not report ammonia emissions if the total is under 100 pounds per day from any one barn. The federal reporting threshold of 100 pounds "per facility" means per farm, not per barn, the Court of Appeals said.

Florida panther biologist fired

VERO BEACH, Fla.—The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service on November 5, 2004 fired Florida panther biologist Andrew Eller Jr., an 18-year employee, two weeks after postponing the scheduled adoption of a panther habitat protection plan completed in 2002 by a team of 11 panther experts. "The agency decided to hold off on adopting the so-called panther strategy so that it can hire an outside contractor to review controversial science on which it may have been based," wrote Pamela Smith Hayford of the *Fort Myers News-Press*.

In May 2004 Eller filed an Information Quality Act complaint "accusing his own agency of knowingly using bad data on panther habitat, reproduction, and survival to approve eight construction projects," reported *Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel* staff writer David Fleshler.

On July 31 Eller told media that he had been warned he would be fired within 30 days.

"Eller claimed some vindication on August 20," Fleshler continued, "when U.S. District Judge James Robertson revoked a permit for a rock mine in panther habitat. Eller, who reviewed the mine proposal, said his

supervisors had refused to let him issue a biological opinion stating that the mine would put the panther in jeopardy.

The Florida Rock Industries permit application was supported by University of Kentucky biologist and reputed Florida panther expert Dave Maehr, who apparently also influenced the panther habitat plan.

A peer review of Maehr's work commissioned by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Fish & Wildlife Service recently found that "some of Maehr's science and panther models are so faulty that government agencies using his work should stop," wrote Chad Gillis of the *Naples Daily News* in December 2003.

USFWS deputy field supervisor Tom Grahl wrote to Eller that he was fired for missing deadlines in writing biological opinions for development projects seeking permits "by a range from 71 to 140 days."

Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility is helping Eller to appeal the firing. "Eller was fired less than a week after the election," PEER executive director Jeff Ruch told Hayford of the *News-Press*. "We think results had gone a different way, this action would not have been taken."

Best Friends Animal Society has several job openings for the national No More Homeless Pets campaign. Details: www.bestfriends.org/employment/employment.htm

Join the No More Homeless Pets Forum

Join us to spend a week with some of the leaders of this lifesaving movement. They will share an inside view of their thoughts and work and answer your questions about topics near and dear to their hearts.

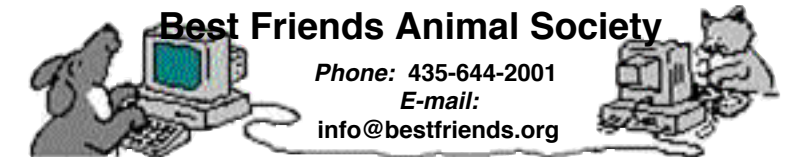
Coming topics—

Nov. 29 - Dec. 3 : Creating Spay/Neuter Programs that Work Spay/neuter is the key. Get help to make it happen from Peter Marsh of Solutions to Overpopulation of Pets and Esther Mechler of SPAY/USA.

Dec. 6-10: Pet Transport Moving pets from one region to another to find homes for them is now common. Is it safe? How does it work? Susan Hogarth of Canine Underground Railroad, Anne Lindsay of Northeast Animal Shelter and Jean Hansen of Best Friends discuss running a successful program.

Dec. 13-17: Customer Service - Winning Community Respect What image does your shelter project to the community? Julie Morris and Pam Burney of the ASPCA National Shelter Outreach will share their tips for your shelter's customer service.

To join, visit the Best Friends website:
www.bestfriends.org/nmhp/forum.html
OR send a blank e-mail message to:
NMHP-subscribe@yahoogroups.com
Best Friends Animal Society
Phone: 435-644-2001
E-mail: info@bestfriends.org



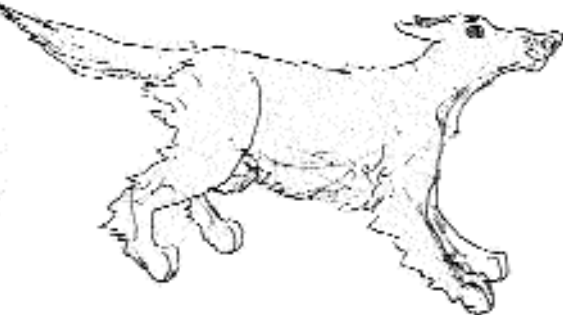
ANIMAL PEOPLE

thanks you for your generous support

Honoring the parable of the widow's mite—in which a poor woman gives but one coin to charity, yet that is all she possesses—we do not list our donors by how much they give, but we greatly appreciate large gifts that help us do more for animals.

Warren Albert, Susan Allred, Carol Anderson, Lillian Angelini, Animal Lovers Society/Lynn Rasmussen, Animal Rights Mobilization-New Mexico, Florence Arday, Virginia Ardia, Judy Aron, Barbara Aster, Sarah Ball, Margaret Barnhart, Mary Beauchamp, Ginger Belin, Dr. Manny Bernstein, Louis Bertrand, Frances Bialek, Robert Biastre, Dr. Sharon Bivins, Rhodora Black, Sharon Blair, Barry Blank, Marie Bonham/Ceasar's Dog Grooming, Jane Bowers, Heidi Bowman, Ethel Brandt, Irwin & Shirley Brown, Mary Beth Brown, Jenelle Delfs Brucher, Erika Brunson, Sheryl Buckley, Jennifer Bunch, Marion Buzzard, Patricia Cade, Grace Calloway, Gail Campbell, Sally Cannavo, Harriet Carpenter, Donna & Jim Carter, Cristina Cartledge, Barbara Castaneda, Cat Fanciers' Association, Grover Chapman, Michael Chrysam, Roberta Ann Claypool, Phyllis Clifton, Gloria Cobb, Gale Cohen-Demarco, Dr. Grady Coker, Brien Comerford, Maria Comninou, Colleen Connell, Darline Coon, Dr. Christian Creteur, John Cymbalisty, Joseph D'Angelo, Geraldine De Waters, Len & Jean Diamond, Helen Dion, Sheila Dixon, Angela Dodge, Christine Dorchak, Anne Dubin/Howard & Ursula Dubin Foundation, Carol Dupuis, Mark Eisner Jr., Leslie Ellman, Judith Embry, Dorothy Fairweather, Renee Farmer, Linda Fauth, Stephanie Ferneyhough, Russell Field, Nancy Fifer, Ronaele Findley, Cynthia Fleischer, Claire Flohr, Janet Forman, Marie Forman, David & Carol Foster, Leah Frankel, Mary Fuller, Mara Gardner, Marilyn Gardner, Kevin Garry, Muriel Geach, David Geier, Jo Ann Gerfen, Karen Glover, Florrie Goldman, Gloria Gray, Lucy Grimes, Jody Gurin, Holly Gurry, Elyse Hahn, Patricia Hammell, Connie Hawes, Clifford Hayman, Judy & Pedro Hecht, Bonnie Heginbotham, Luann Hickey, Audrey Hill, Jane Hlavacek, William Holshouser, Sherry Hotham, Judith Howard, Linda Howard, Elaine Idiart, Sharon Jaffe, Mrs. George Johanson, David Jones, Garland Jones, Lane Killam, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, Martin Knight, Ann & Bill Koros, Susan Kosakowski, Mildred Krisik, Arthur Krueding, Richard Lattey, Sister Regina Lambert, William Lane, Large Animal Protection Society, Carmen Lasar, Sue Leary, Barbara Leefer, Mona Lefebvre, Jan Lifshutz, Irving Lillien, Joann Liuzzo, Mr. & Mrs. Adolfo Lopez, James Ludwig, Carol Lushear, Dr. W. Marvin Mackie, Laurra Maddock, Martha Maguire, Linden Martineau, Gary McCloy, Olive McKinney, Marilee Menard, Maria Mendez, Nazem Merjian, Lola Merritt, Marilee Meyer, Harlan Miller, Ms. Elsie Mitchell, Natalia Mouzytchenko, Vasu Murti, Duncan Myers, Donna Nardini, P.R. Nemoff, Carlos Neyra, North Fork Animal Welfare League/Southold Animal Shelter, Nancy O'Brien, Janna O'Connell, Kaethe O'Donnell, Marie O'Sullivan, Lars Pardo, Jack Parker, Wendi Paschal, Warren Patitz, Dr. Amy Pearsall, Ulla Pedersen, Petra Pepellashi, Frank Perrino, Damon Phillips, Annette Pickett, Alison Piekarczyk, Dan Poland, Leslie Fay Pomerantz, Mrs. P.N. Poulos, Virginia Ramm, Dorothy Ramsaier, Raynie Foundation, Olga Reese, Mr. & Mrs. William Reis, Phyllis Richardson, Linda Riggins, Ken Riley, Dr. Scott and Ellen Robinson, Sandra Rosencrans, David Rubenstein, Lyn Ruby, Stephen L. Ryter Family Fund, Nancie Sailor, Yvonne Saunders, Marietta Scaltrito, Jill & Bill Sedam, Terry Segarra, Stephen Serota, Debra Servidio, Ratilal Shah, Lois Shandling, Suzanne Sinclair, Aileen Siracusa, Gayle Smart, Lindy & Marvin Sobel, Deborah Sollien, Nancy Somers, Laurel Speer, June Spencer, Pat Spinosa, Effie Squires, Donna Stachowicz,

Nora Star/Greyhound Friends for Life, Eve Stein, Jane Sternfeld, Patricia Stinar, David & Juliette Streett, Jack Suconik, Louise Sultana, Joseph Swierkosz, Kenneth Tenny, Margaret Tilbury, Dorothy Timm, A.W. Udall, Dr. Pari Vahdat, Angel Vega, Ellen Waggoner, Paul Weber, Bob & Diana Weners, Marian Weston, Marguerite Wilke, Lisa Willett, Fern Williams, Eleanora Worth, Alice Young, Judith Youngman,



More than 1,600 shelters are participating in Home 4 the Holidays 2004.



Hope you are one of them.
Log on to www.home4theholidays.com for more information.

Ontario introduces pit bull ban bill

TORONTO—Ontario attorney general Michael Bryant on October 26, 2004 introduced an amendment to the Dog Owners’ Liability Act which would ban breeding, selling, and importing pit bull terriers into the province.

The amendment also doubles to \$10,000 the top fine and provides a possible sentence of up to six months in jail for possession of “any dangerous dog who bites, attacks, or otherwise poses a menace to public safety.”

Explained Bryant, “Those who currently own pit bulls will be able to keep their dogs. However, these dogs will have to be muzzled and on leashes while in public, and spayed or neutered. Municipalities can also add further restrictions.”

Kitchener banned pit bulls in 1997. “Since our ban, Kitchener has seen a dramatic decline in the number of pit bull attacks from 18 to about one per year,” mayor Carl Zehr told Canadian Press.

Waterloo and Windsor have also banned pit bulls, and a ban is pending in London, Ontario.

“There are actually two proposed city bylaws,” explained London *Free Press* reporter Mary Jane Egan. “One would ban pit bulls, Rottweilers, Presa Canarios, and Akitas,” allowing those already in the city to remain by permit. “The other bylaw would require muzzling if a dog charges someone or is perceived as menacing.”

London Animal Care & Control records from September 2001 to September 2004 show the following ratios of licensed dogs to reported bites:

Breed	# Lic.	Bites	Ratio
Pit bull	840	143	5.9
Rottweiler	533	37	14.4
Husky	628	28	22.4
German shepherd	2,449	117	20.9
Jack Russell	1,131	27	41.9
Labrador	3,514	47	74.8

The proportions of each breed relative to the others appear to be approximately normal for U.S. and Canadian cities with annual snow cover. Northern breeds, including huskies, Akitas, Malamutes, and Samoyeds, are less common in warmer climates, while hounds and beagles are kept more often.

Retired Chico State University physics professor L. Robert Plumb in January 1999 compiled similar data for all dogs in the U.S., based on estimated total population of each breed, not just those who are licensed. Plumb expressed his findings in terms of estimated numbers of pet dogs per bite serious enough to require hospital treatment:

Breed	Ratio
Pit bull	16
German shepherd	156
Spaniel (all types)	174
Doberman	296
Terriers (small)	433

Plumb did not calculate the ratios for Rottweilers, northern breeds, or Labradors.

Plumb, a cofounder of the Paradise Animal Welfare Society, circa 1993-1994 applied a math model for rabbit population growth or reduction developed by Leonardo Fibonacci of Pisa (1170-1240) to dog and cat overpopulation. The same model had helped vaccination pioneer Louis Pasteur to establish that 70% of a population at risk would have to be vaccinated to prevent the spread of any infectious disease.

Recognizing that sterilization is in effect surgical “vaccination” against pregnancy, Plumb demonstrated by comparing animal shelter intakes to veterinary data that dog and cat populations would grow until 70% of the dogs or cats in any given location were sterilized, at which point they would stabilize and then decline rapidly as the ratio of sterile to fecund animals increased.

CANINE COURT CALENDAR

Sentencing

“For the first time ever, an animal abuser in New Orleans has been sentenced to serious jail time,” Louisiana SPCA executive director **Laura Maloney** e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on November 5, 2004. Convicted of severely neglecting four chained pit bulls, **Dwight Petit**, 28, of New Orleans was on November 5 sentenced to serve 18 months in jail, of which he had already served six, with an additional 30 months suspended, plus four years of active probation, to include drug testing, counseling and treatment, 100 hours of community service, and restitution of court costs plus \$1,000 to the Louisiana SPCA for recovery of medical costs. The Louisiana SPCA adopts out healthy pit bulls of non-aggressive behavior, but euthanized Petit’s, as medically beyond likelihood of recovery.

Joyce Hoskins, 47, of Hillsboro, Oregon, on October 14, 2004 drew three years in prison for repeatedly allowing a dog named Nigel to attack her 7-year-old daughter and 8-year-old son in the name of “discipline.” The son lost part of an ear in June 2002, and the daughter was badly mauled in March 2003. Hoskins’ husband **David E. Hoskins**, 46, received the same sentence on September 23. **Washington County Presiding Judge Marco Hernandez** took extra time to sentence Joyce Hoskins in consideration that she may be mentally impaired, but concluded that she was “no worse, no better” than her husband, and exhibited a pattern of concealing the children’s injuries from schools and hospitals that showed that she knew right from wrong. Hernandez terminated the Hoskins’ parental rights. A seven-year-old pit bull/Doberman/German shepherd/Labrador mix, Nigel was euthanized.

Dog show attacks

Bradley Fowler, 9, of Brewster, Massachusetts, suffered reportedly permanent injuries to his left hand in an attack by a 200-pound English mastiff named Winston on October 10 at “Paws in the Park” in South Dennis, a fundraiser for the Cape Cod chapter of the **Animal Rescue League of Boston**. Brought to the event by **Paul Iafrate** of Orleans, Winston previously bit Iafrate’s son and daughter, on separate occasions, Iafrate admitted to *Cape Cod Times* staff writer **Marc Parry**. Iafrate claimed the incidents were defensive reactions to being teased or startled. A similar incident occurred on September 23 during a dog show at the **Dennis Senior Center**, when a Yorkshire terrier performing dog trained by **Evelyn Galloway**, 74, of Orange, California, was killed in a sudden attack by a Bouvier des Flandres service dog trained by wheelchair-bound **Autumn Daniels** of Dennisport. Both cases are expected to result in litigation. Formal benched dog shows have historically been protected from liability for biting and fighting incidents by enforcing rules that disqualify dogs for bad behavior, but the precedents pertaining to events that admit random public participation are less clear.

Abroad

Taxi driver **Joseph Cheung**, 49, was on October 21 convicted of assault for striking **Hong Kong SPCA** volunteer **Yip Ko-yuen** with a leash on May 14 and setting a dog on him, causing multiple injuries to his groin, thighs, and lower legs, after Yip Ko-yuen stoppd the dog from attacking a feral cat. On the same day, **District Judge Wesley Wong Wing-fai** ordered **Chong Wai-kwan** to pay the equivalent of \$15,416 U.S. to domestic helper **Mujiati** (who has no surname) for injuries suffered in repeated attacks by Chong Wai-kwan’s Akita. Mujiati is also pursuing a Labour Tribunal case against Chong Wai-kwan for allegedly giving her just one day off per month and underpaying her.

Northampton (U.K.) Crown Court Judge Patrick Eccles, QC, on October 16 revoked a death sentence given to **Dino**, 7, a German shepherd belonging to a man named **Bryan Lamont** who spent more than £60,000 in legal fees to save him. Dino bit a woman on the hand during a fight with her terrier at a public park in January 2001. Admitting that he allowed Dino to be out of control in public, Lamont was fined £100 and ordered to pay £2,552 to victim **Elizabeth Coull**. Apparently not understanding at the time that his admission condemned Dino, Lamont unsuccessfully appealed the case to the **High Court**, the **House of Lords**, and the **European Court of Justice** before the British Criminal Cases Review Commission on September 13 referred the verdict back to the Northampton Crown Court for reconsideration.

Other cases

The Tehama County board of supervisors on October 19 unanimously approved a \$200,000 settlement with the family of **Genoe Novach**, 6, killed in February 2002 by two Rottweiler/pug mixes who escaped from the yard of neighbor **Dean Schneider**, a former Red Bluff police officer. Convicted of involuntary manslaughter in July 2003, Schneider served four months of a six-month sentence for involuntary manslaughter, won early release due to good behavior, and will be on probation until 2008. The Novach family alleged that Tehama County animal control officers knew Schneider’s dogs were dangerous, but did not act on the knowledge.

Jerry Allen Bradford, 37, of Pensacola, Florida, was on October 23, 2004 arrested by the **Escambia County Sheriff’s Office** on a September 8 felony cruelty charge. Seeking treatment for a gunshot wound to the wrist, Bradford told sheriff’s deputies that one of seven three-month old German shepherd mix puppies he was trying to shoot and bury had pulled the trigger of his .38 revolver. “Nice shootin’, Rex” headlined **Associated Press**. Three dead pups were found with four survivors at the scene. Two died of parvo virus at the **Escambia County Animal Control** shelter, but the pup who shot Bradford and a sister survived and were adopted.

Nathan Winograd



Win or Die.

Help end the cruelty and killing of greyhound racing.

www.GREY2KUSA.org



GREY2K USA

P.O. Box 442117
1-866-701REY2K
Summerville, MA 07144

Paul Siegel

25% of the meat sold in Nairobi is illegal bushmeat, Youth for Conservation

NAIROBI—“Youth for Conservation, commissioned by the Born Free Foundation, surveyed 202 Nairobi butcher shops, and shockingly established that 25% of the meat sold was bushmeat,” YfC founder Josphat Nyongo e-mailed to ANIMAL PEOPLE on November 1, 2004.

“This is an alarming revelation [for human health as well as the status of wildlife] in the light of the known health hazards,” Nyongo explained. “It means that people are buying uninspected bushmeat unknowingly.”

The YfC bushmeat survey findings were first disclosed a week earlier by Born Free Foundation spokesperson Winnie Kiiru, but were not attributed to YfC in coverage by John Kamau of the *East African Standard*. Kamau reported that, “Up to 51% of the meat sold in Nairobi is bushmeat or from unknown species...Only 42% of the 202 samples randomly purchased from different butcheries was found to be domestic meat.”

Ngonyo’s numbers and those Kamau used may not match, but are both close to the estimates used by the Kenya Wildlife Service.

Confirmed KWS spokesperson Edward Indakwa, “The figures, though scary, are true. Our estimate has been between 30% and 50%.” KWS also estimates that Kenya now has just 42% of the wildlife that it had 20 years ago,” Indakwa added.

Disease risk

“The study found that 19% of the butchers mixed domestic and bush meat and sold it to unsuspecting customers,” Kamau wrote. “In recent years, widespread consumption of bushmeat has been blamed for the transmission of zoonotic diseases such as Ebola virus, anthrax, and Severe Accute Respiratory Syndrome.”

“Diseases have always passed from wild animals to human hunters,” Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health director of Cameroon programs Nathan Wolfe explained in a September 2000 U.S. Newswire media alert, “but dramatic increases in tropical logging, with new trucks and access roads, have allowed local disease outbreaks to have potentially global consequences.”

On March 20, 2004 the British Medical Association journal *The Lancet* published Wolfe’s finding that blood samples from 10 of 1,099 Cameroonians taking part in an HIV prevention program showed antibodies to simian foamy virus.

All 10 of the affected individuals

were involved in hunting and butchering non-human primates for human consumption, including De Brazza’s guenon, mandrill and gorilla. The study provided the first confirmation outside a laboratory setting that nonhuman primate retroviruses can infect humans.

Nonhuman primates are rarely knowingly eaten in Kenya, but are commonly hunted and eaten in neighboring Uganda. The YfC finding that a third of the meat sold in Nairobi cannot be identified as either “domestic” (42%) or from wild species that are commonly eaten (25%) raises the possibility that nonhuman primates, perhaps from Uganda, are much more often on the menu than has been recognized.

Since most Nairobi butchers do not have refrigeration, the YfC findings confirm that bushmeat is killed and bootlegged into the city in high volume virtually every day.

“We are pressing for government action and trust that this will also influence change in people’s diet,” Nyongo said.

Trophy hunting

As ANIMAL PEOPLE went to press Nyongo was preparing to testify against a private bill by Member of Parliament G.G. Kariuki that would amend the 1975 Kenya Conservation & Management Act in many ways advantageous to game ranchers.

Similar provisions are reportedly part of proposed amendments to the Revised Wildlife Act of 1974 in neighboring Tanzania.

Ranchers of both nations argue that raising native species for meat would be less stressful to the mostly arid land than raising cattle and goats, the primary domestic meat species in East Africa, but an expanded legal trade in game meat could easily cover for expanded bushmeat traffic.

Further, legally ranched game meat would cost money to produce, and could not even to begin to compete economically with poached bushmeat in the open market—so long as wildlife remains to poach.

Kenyan ranchers have for 27 years now been trying to repeal the 1977 Kenyan ban on sport hunting. Expanding game ranching in ostensible competition with bushmeat poachers is only one pretext for proposed changes in Kenyan law that would enable the ranchers to compete with the established hunting ranches of South Africa to attract Europeans and Americans who formerly shot trophy animals at fancy prices in Zimbabwe.

Since invasions of Zimbabwean



Youth for Conservation volunteers with some of the 48,000 snares they have removed from Kenya’s national parks since 1997. (Josphat Ngonyo/YfC)

game ranches by landless “war veterans” started in 2000, tacitly supported by the Robert Mugabe regime, Zimbabwean trophy hunting revenues have collapsed from \$24 million a year to \$13 million.

During the same years so many South Africans have jumped at the chance to capture the lost Zimbabwean business that South Africa now has as many as 10,000 game ranches, according to University of Pretoria Centre for Wildlife Management professor Kobus Bothma, but only about 3,000 foreign hunters per year visit South Africa.

The belief that huge profits are to be made by repealing the Kenyan ban on sport hunting is promoted by the African Wildlife Foundation, Safari Club International, and allies in the U.S. government.

Trophy hunters would benefit if more nations competed for their business, while the relative success of Kenya and India in keeping wildlife (India banned sport hunting in 1973) is an ongoing embarrassment to proponents of wildlife management funded by hunting revenue.

While both Kenya and India have lost much wildlife and still have serious poaching problems, neither has lost wildlife as rapidly as most other economically disadvantaged nations.

Bush administration

The Kenyan ranchers’ hand was strengthened by the November 2 re-election of U.S. President George W. Bush. Bush, vice president Dick Cheney, and U.S. Secretary of

State Colin Powell are both life members of Safari Club International, as is the president’s father, former U.S. President George H. Bush. The White House has favored the pro-hunting faction in making diplomatic appointments.

In mid-September 2004, Nyongo reported, “Safari Club International, USAid, and the East Africa Wildlife Society sponsored a visit to Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe by about 16 members of the Kenyan parliament to see how well consumptive utilization of wildlife is managed and is working there.”

Joining the junket, also expenses paid, were “a media representative, a Kenya Wildlife Service representative, the speaker of Kenya’s national assembly, and members of the Kenya Wildlife Working Group,” Nyongo wrote. A Youth for Conservation member was also invited, Nyongo said, but the invitation was rescinded after YfC accepted it.

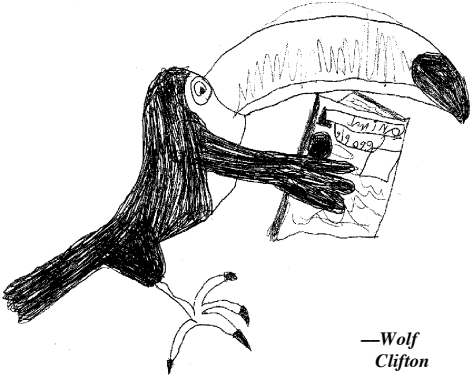
While the Kenyan delgation was being told about the alleged Zimbabwean success, Zimbabwean Conservation Task Force chair Johnny Rodrieguez was researching an expose of hunting outfitters who Rodrieguez claims are taking advantage of the lack of effective law enforcement in Zimbabwe to wreak even more havoc on wildlife than the “war veterans” they work with.

“Nobody abides by any quotas so it’s open season on wildlife in Zimbabwe,” Rodrieguez wrote. His findings are online at <www.zctf.mweb.co.zw>.

Ngonyo to visit U.S.

ANIMAL PEOPLE plans to bring

YES! I'M AN ANIMAL PERSON!



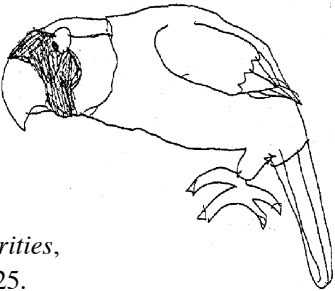
Please make checks payable to: ANIMAL PEOPLE, P.O. Box 960, Clinton, WA 98236, or call 360-579-2505 to order by MasterCard or VISA.

Please enter my subscription for: ___ One year (10 issues.) Enclosed is \$24.
 ___ Two years (20 issues.) Enclosed is \$38.
 ___ Three years (30 issues.) Enclosed is \$50.

___ Please send additional subscriptions as gifts to the addresses I have listed below or on a separate sheet. Enclosed is \$24 apiece.
___ Please send the 2004 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on 121 Animal Protection Charities, which provides the background I need to make my donations more effective. Enclosed is \$25.
___ I want to help support your outreach with a tax-deductible contribution of:
\$25 ___ \$50 ___ \$100 ___ \$250 ___ \$500 ___ Other ___

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

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



PETsMART

R.I.P. TAHRS OF TABLE MOUNTAIN

CAPE TOWN—The last 138 of the Himalayan tahr who inhabited Table Mountain National Park, overlooking Cape Town, “have been exterminated by South African National Parks,” Cape Town Adopt-A-Pet founder Cicely Blumberg e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on October 26, 2004.

“Park manager Brett Myrdal said that the tahr killing is all over,” Blumberg added, “because the rangers cannot find any more. The fact that a funded capture and relocation package was presented to SANParks in March 2004, to which they agreed in an e-mail to the Marchig Animal Welfare Trust on March 18, is never mentioned,” Blumberg continued. “Instead they say that no proposal was ever received.

“The big story now,” Blumberg said, “is that SANParks have released klipspringer antelope into the park. They said that the tahr had to be removed before the klipspringer could be reintroduced.” Nine klipspringer were released on October 27, with 18 more to follow, along with nine grey rhebuck, also native to Table Mountain but long ago poached out.

Klipspringer and tahr shared Table Mountain from 1935, when a pair of tahr escaped on their first day at the long defunct Groot Schnur Zoo, until 1972, when mapmakers Peter Slingsby and Marybelle Donald made the last confirmed sightings. In 1972 the park management made their first effort to kill the tahr, native to India, to remove competition with the klipspringer—but it was the klipspringer who were never seen again.

“It is with deep sorrow that I learn that the tahrs have been shot,” said Maneka Gandhi, founder of the Indian national organization People for Animals and a member of the Indian parliament. “I cannot understand why, since India was willing to take them and a formal offer was made three years ago. Killing, ‘culling’ to give it scientific cover, was not necessary. For a species so rare that it is almost extinct to be killed makes no sense. Now I am told that elephants will be culled,” at Kruger National Park, on the far side of South Africa, “and then perhaps SANParks will target something else.”

“It is very likely that the fallow and sambar deer will be next,” opined Blumberg, mentioning two other non-native species on Table Mountain—but feral peacocks at the neighboring Steenberg Golf Estate were actually next in the gunsights.

Beloved by some residents, the peacocks—India’s national bird—are hated by others for their cries.

“These birds are a threat to indigenous bird life,” claimed Steenberg Homeowners Association President Harry White. “We are situated next to Table Mountain, and have to take a certain responsibility.”

Olive farmer Trevor Brodricks volunteered to take the peacocks to his land in the Breede River Valley. That just left the problem of capturing them.

SANParks chief David Mabunda, who autho-

rized the final tahr massacre, on October 19 convened an “indaba,” or consultation meeting, to discuss lifting the 1995 moratorium on culling elephants at Kruger. SANParks contends that the 12,000 elephants now inhabiting Kruger are destroying the habitat.

The “indaba” was seen by many animal advocates as a public relations gesture preliminary to culling, and culling as chiefly a way to increase the SANParks ivory stock, looking toward the possibility of winning permission from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species to sell ivory to Japan.

Baboons

Mapmaker Slingsby endorsed the reintroduction of klipspringer and rhebuck to Table Mountain, and asked that baboons be reintroduced as well.

Kalahari Raptor Centre co-director Chris Mercer recalled what happened the last time baboons were reintroduced somewhere.

“Near Vredefort in the North West Province,” Mercer wrote, “local farmers formed the Vredefort Dome Conservancy, intending to transform the area into a beautiful tourist attraction and to apply [to the United Nations Environment Program] for World Heritage status,” already conferred on Table Mountain.

“In 1998 they asked the Centre for Animal Rehabilitation and Education baboon rehab sanctuary, founded and run by 72 year old Rita Miljo, to bring some of her rehabilitated baboons there to re-establish a natural baboon population.

“Then the hard part began,” Mercer continued. “North West Conservation department bureaucrats managed to delay the baboon release for four long years, requiring all sorts of veterinary tests on the animals, and even medical tests on CARE staff.

“In line with CARE’s strict release procedures, every local farmer at the release site had been consulted, and all had consented to the reintroduction. The releases went smoothly. CARE staff stayed with each troop for four and six months, respectively until Rita was quite satisfied that the baboons would cope on their own.”

In October 1993, however, five baboons were poisoned, and an orphaned baby died. “In August 2004,” Mercer added, “the alpha male was shot by a neighbouring farmer, who bragged on TV that he would ‘kill the lot of the damned animals.’

“Rita Miljo had to act to protect her baboons,” said Mercer, “since the provincial conservation authorities clearly had no intention of doing so. She asked one of the Dome Conservancy members to re-capture the remaining baboons and keep them safe in an enclosure until she could be persuaded that the Dome proposed world heritage site was again safe for them. She notified the provincial conservation authorities, who reacted by fining her agent for keeping baboons without a permit.”

prominent musher has ever been convicted of neglect while in good standing with racing associations.

Twenty-three dogs confiscated in April 2003 from musher Clayton “Tom” Sheperd, 62, of Wood County, Ohio, were returned to him in November 2003 after he was acquitted of neglecting them while traveling with them in a homemade trailer.

Warren County Judge John Austin in September 2000 ordered the SPCA of Upstate New York to return 13 dogs to Mark and Lisa Labrecque, of Chester, after they were acquitted of allegedly allowing five puppies to starve and freeze to death. The Labrecques surrendered 32 other dogs to the SPCA.

Cheer V. Painter, a 15-year competitive musher, was in 1990 found not guilty of neglecting as many as 100 dogs in Wheeler County, Oregon, but she was suspended by the International Sled Dog Racing Association, and apparently never returned to racing. Similar charges were filed against Painter in 1993, but were later dropped. Four allegedly neglected horses were seized from her by the Humane Society of Central Oregon in September 1999.

Amish puppy mills lose two rounds

LANCASTER, Pa.—Communities in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the puppy mill hub of the eastern U.S., have twice in three weeks said “No” to kennel permit applications from would-be dog breeders and established breeders seeking to expand.

Penn Township farmer James Hess on October 20, 2004 withdrew his application to convert a pig barn into a 225-dog kennel near Silverwood Estates, an upscale residential development.

The Providence Township Zoning Hearing Board on November 9 refused to issue a kennel permit to boxer breeder John King.

“Monica Goepfert, who attends township kennel application hearings, reported that the zoning board members were unanimous.

The zoning officer also ordered King to stop dumping dead farm animals on his property,” e-mailed New Jersey Consumers Against Pet Shop Abuse.

As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, NJCAPSA was preparing for a November 16 hearing by the Leacock Township Zoning Board, in the town of Intercourse, on a kennel expansion permit application submitted by Daniel P. Esh of Ronk.

A rap sheet from Last Chance for Animals states that “Esh relinquished his USDA license to breed and sell dogs in January 1995, yet 81 litters of puppies were found on his premises in May 1996. Esh in September 1997 was sued by the Pennsylvania Attorney General for allegedly breeding and selling dogs (750 in 1996) without a license. He was later relicensed.”

Added NJCAPSA, “In June 2003, Esh (again) surrendered his USDA license, claiming he no longer wholesales dogs. During routine and follow-up inspections, the USDA consistently cited Esh for violations—often repeat non-compliant items. Now, Esh is only

inspected by two Lancaster County dog wardens who rarely find anything wrong. The Leacock Township zoning ordinance allows a maximum of 250 dogs per kennel. Esh has over 600 dogs at any given time...Esh sells puppies over the Internet with the help of a friend.”

Largely Amish, rural Lancaster County was pig and dairy country until under 20 years ago, but as small farms lost economic viability, many Amish converted their barns to dog breeding.

For more than a decade they escaped most of the scrutiny and criticism that animal advocates directed at the older puppy mills of the Midwest. By the mid-1990s Lancaster County had as many as 231 licensed breeding kennels, plus as many as 250 mostly smaller unlicensed breeders.

Lee Wheeler of Hearts United for Animals, doubling as attorney for the Humane League of Lancaster County, at last initiated organized opposition to the Amish puppy millers. LCA and NJCAPSA started parallel campaigns. All struggled for years, however, against the reluctance of local officeholders and news media to find fault with the Amish, whose reputation for faith and simplicity seemed to armor them.

In 2000, for example, Wheeler could not get the Salisbury Township Zoning Hearing Board to grant the Humane League legal standing to contest the applications of Amos B. Stoltzfus, Amos J. Stoltzfus, and Solomon J. Stoltzfus Jr. to operate breeding kennels.

Across Pennsylvania, declining demand for puppies has reportedly helped to reduce the number of licensed dog breeders by about 400 since 1996, but the trend in puppy-milling, as in other branches of animal husbandry, is toward the biggest operations out-competing the rest for market share and then expanding to hold it.

Barker gives \$1 million for AR law institute

LOS ANGELES—Bob Barker, 81, host of *The Price Is Right* TV game show since 1972, on November 4 donated \$1 million to create the Bob Barker Endowment Fund for the Study of Animal Rights Law at the University of California, Los Angeles campus. The fund will be directed by UCLA professor Taimie Bryant, who currently teaches a course in animal law, Associated Press reported.



We have rescued many dogs and cats, including this mother and her kittens. Your donation to our sanctuary fund will help us save many more from the terrible cruelty of the Korean dog and cat meat markets. We have bought the land to build Korea's first world-class animal shelter and hospital. A donor paid for the foundation with a promise to put on the roof if we can raise the money to build the middle.

Your generous contribution can make this dream come true!

**Mark your donation for KAPS Shelter Fund, and send to:
International Aid for Korean Animals / Korea
Animal Protection Society
POB 20600, Oakland, CA 94620**

Iditarod, Yukon Quest racers charged with neglect

WASILA, Alaska—Animal control officers from Mat-Su Borough, Alaska, on October 16 removed 28 allegedly starving dogs from the property of three-time Iditarod musher David Straub near Willow and charged him with 17 counts of cruelty.

Competing in the 2000, 2001, and 2002 runnings of the Iditarod, Straub in 2002 recorded the fastest time ever for a last-place finisher.

The Straub dogs were seized three weeks after former Yukon Quest contender Sigmund Stormo was charged with neglecting 15 dogs on Kodiak Island. Stormo turned the dogs over to former Iditarod musher Tim Osmar for care, pending resolution of the case. The same dogs were impounded on June 11 by the Alaska SPCA, after they were found without food at Stormo’s home near Soldotna. State police reportedly found more than 50 marijuana plants, but did not find Stormo, who was in Kodiak. The Alaska SPCA returned the dogs to Stormo and did not charge him, after he avered that the dogs were neglected by someone else who was to look after them in his absence.

The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** files indicate that no

Chinese live markets feed the fur trade (from page 1)

reaching the age bracket within which most who ever buy fur will buy their first fur coat.

Since 1959, when the release of the first Walt Disney version of *101 Dalmatians* preceded a two-year decline in fur sales, furriers have believed that attitudes formed toward fur in girlhood shape fur-wearing and fur-buying habits for life. The girls who asked their mothers to stop wearing fur in 1959-1960 mostly never wore fur, fur trade analysts believe, but girls who admired fur-wearing First Lady Jackie Kennedy in 1961-1963 became avid fur-wearers 15 to 20 years later.

The fur industry thinks those women's daughters formed their image of glamor and status when fur-wearing First Lady Nancy Reagan was in the White House. Furriers hope they will become another generation of fur fiends like their mamas, who for a time propelled the U.S. retail fur trade to all-time peaks of profitability.

From the 1974 exit of famously non-fur-wearing First Lady Pat Nixon until the 1988 arrival of also non-fur-wearing First Lady Barbara Bush, U.S. retail fur sales rose every year, peaking at \$1.85 billion.

Neither Pat Nixon nor Barbara Bush entirely avoided fur. Both wore fur garments on rare ceremonial occasions. But they did not look comfortable in fur. They did not boost the fur trade as Nancy Reagan had, or Jackie Kennedy, Mamie Eisenhower, and Eleanor Roosevelt, all of whom were rarely photographed outdoors without fur.

Furriers cursed the animal rights movement but quietly blamed Barbara Bush in 1991 when U.S. retail fur sales fell to just \$950 million—an unprecedented drop of more than 50% in just three years. Anti-fur activists exulted. The Humane Society of the U.S. and other major animal advocacy groups dropped or scaled back their campaigning.

Cheap fur

What happened next, according to fur trade spokespersons, is that women eventually got tired of the stridency of Friends of Animals and PETA, whose anti-fur campaigns continued. The fur industry claims to have made a complete comeback, with U.S. retail fur sales back up to \$1.8 billion, as of 2002, and global sales up from \$8.1 billion in 1998 to \$11.3 billion in 2002.

The truth is more complicated.

The \$1.8 billion in U.S. retail fur sales would be worth only \$1.3 billion in 1987 dollars, about the level in real dollars sustained by the fur industry for the past 50 years, with only the peak sales years of the mid-1980s and the subsequent crash varying far from the norm. That U.S. retail fur sales have remained so close to the same level in real dol-

lars actually represents declining "market penetration," since the numbers of U.S. women in the fur-buying age range have increased by about 20% since retail fur sales peaked.

The supposed global sales rise evaporates completely when the erosion of the U.S. dollar relative to the British pound, the French franc, and the German Deutchmark is taken into account.

But there is more fur, cheap fur, proliferating as collars and trim, sold in high volume not by traditional furriers but by low-market department stores. Garments priced at under \$50 are not tracked as part of the retail fur trade, and are not subject to the federal law requiring all furs to be accurately labeled as to species and nation of origin.

Such cheap furs are not part of fur industry profits, yet contribute heavily to the impression of *Newsweek* fashion writer Julie Scelfo that "Fur is baaack," the feeling of veteran anti-fur campaigners that hard-won gains have been lost, and the hope of the traditional fur industry that the indifference toward animal suffering of people who buy fur-trimmed department store clothing will translate into less resistance to buying mink—if and when they can afford it.

Byproduct pelts

The fur that is "baaack" is mostly neither from animals ranches for fur, nor trapped. And it is not really "baack," because until recent years the supply source was not a factor in world trade.

The fur seen most often on the street comes from China. It is a byproduct of the vast and growing southern and coastal Chinese live markets for specialty meat.

More than 1,800 animal species are eaten in the Cantonese-speaking parts of China, with consumption heaviest in Guangdong province, where Marco Polo observed dog and cat eating in the 14th century.

Except for dogs, cats, rabbits, and rats, most of the specialty meat consumed in Guangdong and elsewhere in China formerly came out of the wild, and was rare and expensive. Wildlife was virtually eaten out of existence in much of China, during the famines of the Mao Tse Tung regime, but poverty inhibited importing animals to stock the live markets.

That changed as result of the economic surge that began circa 1990 and is still underway. Affluence rose fastest in Guangdong, which because of proximity to Hong Kong became a magnet for foreign investment and a hub of manufacturing.

Suddenly able to afford specialty meats on a regular basis, consumers in Guangzhou, Shanghai, and other fast-growing southern and coastal cities began devouring the wildlife of all of Southeast Asia. Consumption of dogs and rabbits also soared, as did consumption of cats in Guangdong, the only part of China where cat-eating is popular. Rat-eating apparently held steady.

Eventually, as the wildlife supply from abroad was hunted out, entrepreneurs began raising more species in captivity.

Mammals, only the smallest part of the southern and coastal Chinese specialty meat industry, were among the first species to be raised for the table in volume, being the most lucrative.

Hardly anyone paid attention to the numbers until the Sudden Acute Respiratory

Syndrome outbreak of 2002-2003 surged out of the Guangdong live markets, killing at least 1,183 people, 349 of them in China. More than 8,000 fell ill. Epidemiologists scrambled to identify the SARS source, and Chinese officials tried to halt the disease by killing the suspected host species. Raids on live markets produced some species inventory data, and crude estimates of turnover rates. Mammal consumption turned out to include at least two million dogs and cats per year, plus 10,000 or more palm civets and thousands of other "wild" species.

Rabbit consumption in China had apparently soared from 120,000 metric tons per year to more than 300,000 in as little as five years. At five pounds per rabbit, that would be more than 12 million rabbits.

Trapped fur

Raising and slaughtering that many dogs, cats, rabbits, palm civets, *et al* coincidentally produces almost as much cheap fur per year as U.S. and Canadian fur trappers and hunters produced annually from 1976 through 1986, when they typically killed a combined total of more than 20 million animals per year.

Cheap Chinese fur has taken over the former market for trapped muskrat, raccoon, nutria, and fox pelts so thoroughly that as *Trapper & Predator Caller* admitted in June 2004, "Recruitment into trapping and fur hunting is at an all-time low."

From 1976 through 1986, when U.S. trapped fur sales were at their peak, muskrat made up 45% of the total, raccoon for 21%, nutria for 12%, and fox for 10%. All four species were used mostly for trim.

Raccoon and fox pelts typically brought between \$20 and \$40 at auction, depending on size and the amount of damage done to the pelt by the killing method. Nutria pelts brought \$6, and muskrat pelts rarely sold for as much as \$3.50.

Auction prices for muskrat, raccoon, nutria, and fox pelts now run circa \$10 for raccoon, \$20 for fox, and as little as \$1 for muskrat and nutria, if they sell at all.

George Clements, of Vancouver, British Columbia, who cofounded the Association for the Protection of Fur-Bearing Animals in 1952, points out that trappers in the Canadian provinces of Alberta, B.C., Ontario, and Quebec cumulatively killed more than 3.7 million animals in 1980. In 2003 they killed 563,000, representing a drop of 85%.

Pennsylvania trappers pelted 700,000 raccoons in 1982, according to the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Last winter they pelted 100,000, another 85% drop.

Louisiana trappers pelted more than 400,000 nutria per year for 30 years, but only 24,000 in 2002/2003, before a bounty placed upon nutria as an alleged "invasive species" drove the 2003/2004 toll to 280,000. Most were not pelted. Even at \$1 per pelt, there was no market.

Fur produced as a byproduct of the Chinese specialty meat trade took over the market niche vacated in the late 1980s by the collapse of demand for cheap trapped fur. Byproduct fur had the advantage of being even cheaper than muskrat and nutria, as an abundant waste product that would otherwise have to be disposed of at a loss—and it is available close to the Asian garment makers who now clothe much of North America and Europe.

Anti-fur tactics

The anti-fur campaigns of recent years have been conspicuously less visible and therefore less effective in countering this trend than they were in combating trappers and conventional fur farmers.

Most of the anti-fur campaign tactics and messages of today are still those that sent the fur trade into the 1988-1991 tailspin.

The Humane Society of the U.S. squelched fur industry hopes for a big winter in 1998/1999 with a heavily publicized expose of the use of dog and cat fur in Asian-made garments sold in U.S. boutiques—but declared victory when unenforced and perhaps unenforceable federal legislation banning the import of dog and cat fur was passed, and has not followed up.

Publicity about dog and cat fur in Europe has centered on shaky allegations about dogs and cats being raised specifically for fur, sometimes purportedly in Belgium. This would be economically unviable, since the Chinese specialty meat industry produces so much fur at virtual giveaway prices.



Fur-wearing Muscovites. (Kim Bartlett)

London *Evening Standard* political correspondent Isabel Oakeshott issued possibly the first realistic expose of the present shape of the European fur trade on August 31, 2004.

"Cat and dog fur is being shipped into Britain on a record scale," Oakeshott began. "Traders from Europe and the Far East ferried up to £7 million worth into Britain last year. London has become a major international trading center for the furs, following bans in other countries. The scale of the business emerged in Customs & Excise records released to a Member of Parliament.

"More than £40 million of fur-related items poured into Britain last year," up from £26 million in 1999, Oakeshot continued, looking at fur-trimmed garments as well as traditional fur coats. "Imports of clothes and fashion accessories made with real fur have tripled from £4 million to about £12 million in the past decade," Oakeshott wrote.

"As well as fur clothes, more than £6 million of raw fur and £22 million of tanned or dressed fur, from 12 named species and 'other animals,' was shipped into Britain last year," Oakeshott summarized.

Oakeshott estimated that the traffic included about £5.9 million worth of dog fur and £1 million worth of cat fur.

"We live in such an escapist society that they don't even let you [air] ads that show graphic footage of animals being killed," longtime PETA anti-fur campaign coordinator Dan Mathews told Scelfo of *Newsweek*.

Therefore Mathews continues to rely upon celebrity actresses and models to deliver the anti-fur message, just as PETA has done all along. Fernanda Tavares was the PETA headliner in 2003/2004, Charlize Theron this winter. Mathews hopes neither follow the examples of Naomi Campbell and Cindy Crawford, past headliners who were paid by the fur industry to literally turn coats.

Fund's last stand

Both PETA and the Fund for Animals have had great difficulty getting periodicals that carry fur industry advertising to accept anti-fur ads. *Vogue* has rejected ads from PETA sight unseen since 1996, when anti-fur activists associated with PETA delivered a dead raccoon to editor Anna Wintour's table at a fashionable New York City restaurant. Before that, PETA ads apparently got at least a quick look before rejection.

The Fund for Animals, now merging into the Humane Society of the U.S., has had more success in placing print ads. *The New York Times Magazine*, *The New Yorker*, the *Washington Post*, *Paper*, *Avenue*, *YM*, and *Teen* have all carried Fund anti-fur ads, but in 2003 *Town & Country*, *Women's Wear Daily*, and *W* all refused an ad showing a bobcat with the caption, "She needs her fur more than you do."

HSUS president Wayne Pacelle told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publisher Kim Bartlett that the merger talks with the Fund included discussion of a new anti-fur campaign, but he indicated that it will not be launched until the winter of 2005/2006.

The Fund's last anti-fur activity as an independent organization may have been encouraging New York state senators Malcolm A. Smith, of Queens, and Scott Stringer, of Manhattan, to introduce a bill in the closing days of the 2004 state legislative session which would have banned killing furbearing animals by anal or genital electrocution.

A traditional method of killing ranches foxes, avoiding injury to their fur,

(continued on page 17)

Dog-cooking conviction

HONG KONG—Eastern Court Magistrate Julia Livesay on October 19, 2004 fined Chan Yuk-sim, 44, the equivalent of \$220 U.S. for killing and cooking a dog on February 8 on Mount Davis.

Seeing her and two unidentified men butchering the dog, nearby resident Leung Chui-wa called police officer Lee Pak-kuen, who caught the suspect and seized the dog carcass. The men were not found. It was the first dog-eating case in Hong Kong since 1999, reported Felix Lo of the *South China Morning Post*.

China bans eating civets

BEIJING—The Chinese federal health ministry on November 2 banned the slaughter and cooking of civets for human consumption, to promote "civilized eating habits," the state-run *Beijing Daily* reported.

"The announcement came a week after the government said 70% of civets tested in the southern province of Guangdong were carrying the Sudden Acute Respiratory Syndrome virus," observed Associated Press.

The October 23 disclosure hinted that civets were not the source of SARS, as no civets from northern and eastern China were infected. The Guangdong civets are believed to have been captive-raised for slaughter, while the civets from northern and eastern China, where "wild" animals are rarely eaten, were apparently trapped.

The Chinese ban on eating civets came just under three months after U.S. Health & Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson announced a health embargo on the import of either live or dead civets plus civet parts, such as civet pelts.

"Civet products that have been processed to render them noninfectious, such as fully taxidermied animals and finished trophies, are not subject to the embargo," the announcement stipulated.

Since civets are not a species commonly hunted for trophies, the exemption appeared to be intended to allow for continued imports of civet fur garments.

Civet fur appeared prominently in Europe and was reportedly modeled in *Vogue* by Kate Moss in fall 2003, several months after Chinese health officials ordered the massacre of as many as 10,000 palm civets who had been raised for sale at live markets, chiefly in Guangdong. But, probably because civets were in consumer disrepute due to the link with SARS, the fur was said to be from "Lipi cats" and "genottes."

"Genotte" is the French and Italian spelling of "genet," an alternate name for civets in common use. Taxonomists recognize genets and civets as different branches of a closely related family.

Chinese live markets feed fur trade

(from page 16)

anal or genital electrocution is rarely used with other species. Mink are usually killed either by gassing or neck-breaking, involving a hard shake with long-handled tongs.

But there are no more fox farms known to operate in New York state. The last five mink farms pelted 4,800 mink in 2002.

Because the bill was symbolic and going nowhere, it won little of the news media attention that the Fund had hoped for.

The “Shame of Fur” campaign waged by HSUS 1986-1991 still appears to have been much more effective than any anti-fur campaigns that followed—or preceded it.

The message “It’s wrong to wear fur!” was clear, simple, and direct. Amplified in different ways by other organizations, it applied to all forms of fur, no matter how they were produced, and left no room for misunderstanding.

Campaigns focused on leghold traps send a mixed message, even if no fur customer realizes (any more than do most activists) that Conibear traps and wire snares are used to catch more wild animals. If the issue is leghold trapping, a potential fur buyer could think that wearing ranched mink, fur from a coyote shot with a gun, or fur from rabbits raised for food might be acceptable.

Conversely, campaigns focused on the many cruelties of ranching mink, fox, and other species raised for pelts might just persuade a potential buyer to opt for a raccoon coat instead.

The biggest problem with anti-fur campaigning in recent years, some observers believe, has been that there was not very much of it. Activist priorities have shifted, from the emphasis on vivisection and fur of the 1980s to the present focus on food and companion animal issues.

Pro-animal activism since the mid-1990s has emphasized ways that a conscientious individual can make a difference through personal action, like giving up meat or sterilizing a feral cat colony. Giving up fur might have fit right in—except that pro-animal activists had already eschewed fur for decades.

Women born in 1959, the year the first Walt Disney version of *101 Dalmatians* appeared, turned 30 in 1989, and are now 45. Most have never worn fur. Most never will.

As fur faded from activist sight and memory, anti-fur protest came to be seen by big-group strategists as a low priority: contin-

ued on a token level, since some donors and volunteers expect it, but not vitally urgent, and not a hot fundraising issue either.

New York

More than 60% of all the fur sold and worn in the U.S. is sold and worn in the greater New York City metropolitan area, where cold winters converge with affluence and tradition. As fur-wearing goes in New York City, so the industry goes throughout the U.S. and Canada—and often, the fashion centers of the world.

Veteran New York City activist Irene Muschel believes the planners of anti-fur efforts at some point forgot that whatever they do must be visible. Instead of campaigning to reach the public, they have campaigned to rally activists, who donate in response to mailings that fur-wearers never see, table and rally on weekends when fur-wearing suburban commuters are not out and about, and congratulate each other about public service announcements aired on obscure cable TV stations at hours when few people are watching.

“Flyers are put up by companies [hired by animal rights groups] in areas that are for the most part characterized by housing projects, abandoned buildings, pervasive poverty, drugs, and crime. Not too many people wearing fur will see them.” Muschel wrote in a series of personal critiques of anti-fur campaigns sent to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** at intervals throughout 2004.

“Sometimes flyers are placed in middle class business areas, not the residential areas where anti-fur advertising would be most effective. The way flyers are placed, one next to another in a mess of form and color, often makes them invisible. New Yorkers are bombarded by an enormous amount of visual and auditory stimuli as they walk and drive through the city streets,” Muschel continued. “Advertising must be big and/or pervasive enough to get beyond people’s tendency to block out so much stimuli.”

Having previously used murals to promote pet sterilization (*as described and illustrated on page 4 of the October 2004 edition of ANIMAL PEOPLE*), Muschel tested her theories last winter, at her own expense.

“I contacted some wildlife photographers and a designer and had a fabulous anti-fur poster made,” Muschel said. “I paid for three months of advertising on two telephone

kiosks in Grammercy Park. I selected two kiosks that I could monitor to see if this was a successful mode of advertising.”

Muschel concluded that the telephone kiosk campaign was not successful because the posters were easily and often stolen. But she came to believe that billboard advertising would work.

“It is impossible to block out a huge colorful billboard,” Muschel concluded. “No one can steal a billboard. A billboard is, therefore, the most effective form of advertising,” at least in New York City.

Next Muschel spent months scouting potential billboard locations. She found one at a seemingly perfect site, and negotiated a price for using it that would have been well below what others had paid. Throughout the summer of 2004, Muschel tried to interest national animal advocacy groups in renting the space this winter. None were willing to commit. The deal slipped away.

Market pressure

The fur trade is still vulnerable to market pressure—if the pressure is effectively directed. The British department store chain Harvey Nichols introduced rabbit-trimmed and lined garments last winter, feeling that fur from animals killed for meat would be acceptable to consumers, but discontinued the fur line after Advocates for Animals and the Coalition Against the Fur Trade threatened to target the firm.

Other retailers still believe that fur from rabbits raised for meat will elude protest. Suzy Shier Inc. in Nanaimo, British Columbia, began selling rabbit fur coats in September 2004 to test customer response, according to an e-mail from the Vancouver Island Vegetarian Association. (VIVA representative Jo Miele asked that protest be directed to <operationshr@suzyshier.ca>.)

Anti-fur pressure must be sustained and consistent. A Scots firm, the House of Bruar, introduced a fur line including hamster coats in late 2003, withdrew the hamster garments in March 2004, and then put them back on the market in August 2004, after protest subsided. Also selling mink, fox, and raccoon garments, the House of Bruar had interpreted the message not as “Don’t wear fur,” but rather, “Don’t wear hamsters when anyone is looking.”

Image & ethics

The fur industry still lacks a charismatic fur-wearing First Lady. Like predecessors Pat Nixon and Barbara Bush, Laura Bush does not wear fur.

Lynne Cheney, however, wife of U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney, may have been best known before the 2000 election campaign for her defenses of fur as a frequent CNN *Crossfire* guest.

Lynne Cheney may now be the person in public life who is most often seen wearing fur—but she has never been named among the top five in the annual USA Today/CNN/Gallup “Most Admired Woman” polls. Positions lower than fifth are not announced.

On the other hand, only six women have shared the top five positions during the George W. Bush presidency, and all six are

“Typical” first-time fur buyer isn’t buying

Beth Mersten, 29, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, almost perfectly fits the profile of the 29-year-old, educated, upwardly mobile single professional woman, born and raised in the greater New York City metropolitan area, whom the fur industry expects to buy her first fur coat this winter.

Obviously some women who fit the profile will. Mersten will not.

Mersten is now Northeast community programs manager for the Best Friends Animal Society, and previously worked for an animal shelter, but before that she was employed at an animal research lab.

Mersten seemed to be a potential fur customer, according to fur industry market research—but how accurate were the fur trade assumptions about how she and her friends formed their image of fur?

ANIMAL PEOPLE asked Mersten about her first childhood view of fur.

“I thought it was strange and old-fashioned,” Mersten responded. “Probably my grandmother wore it—a mink shawl.”

Did Mersten ever want to wear it? “No!” Mersten said. “I learned early on about the cruelties involved and the sad reality of fur,” an affirmation of the success of 1980s anti-fur campaigns.

“It was simply disturbing,” Mersten continued. “I’m sure we played with fur shawls and tried them on, along with other clothes too big for us, but the fur was always a bit ‘icky.’”

Did Mersten know girls at school who admired fur?

“I don’t think so,” Mersten said. “I think we all realized it was from a cuddly animal, and it seemed odd that they were killed so that people could wear them.”

Except for trying on her grandmother’s shawl—maybe—when too young to remember, Mersten never wore fur.

A survey of one cannot define a generation, but in Mersten’s case the fur industry defined her. She varies from their description of their ideal future fur customer in only one particular: she isn’t buying it.

occasional fur-wearers, including National Security Advisor Condoleza Rice. TV show host Oprah Winfrey, named every year, has given mink-trimmed slippers to her guests.

But *The New York Times*, whose owners’ families made their fortunes in fur, is no longer unambiguously pro-fur.

On Election Day 2004, *Times* “Front Row” columnist Ruth La Ferla puffed the vegan fashion industry.

Even more significantly, *New York Times Magazine* ethics columnist Randy Cohen on March 21, 2004 wrote, “You certainly should not wear a new fur. A case can be made for some exploitation of animals—as food or in important medical research—when there is no meaningful alternative, and when their suffering is minimized. But there is no justification for harming animals to make something as frivolous as a fur coat.”

Cohen followed up on April 11, 2004 with a column pondering how to ethically dispose of unwanted furs.

Lynne Cheney and friends have described *The New York Times* as an elitist liberal newspaper that has become far out of



This mink was rescued by the Best Friends Animal Sanctuary. (Kim Bartlett)

Basketballers, footballer investigated for pit bull, Rottweiler mayhem

PORTLAND—Oregon Humane Society and Clackamas County Sheriff’s Office investigators found evidence linking basketball player Qyntel Woods to dogfighting in October 11 and October 15 searches of his Lake Oswego home, reported Emily Tsao of the Portland *Oregonian* on November 6, 2004.

Clackamas County Judge Robert Selander unsealed 26 pages of court documents for Tsao, with names, addresses, and witness statements blacked out to maintain the security of the investigation.

The Portland Trail Blazers of the National Basketball Association on October 11 suspended Woods, 23, without pay.

Woods came under suspicion a week earlier when Multnomah County Animal Services traced to him an injured female pit bull terrier found in an alley. Woods claimed he gave the dog away, but KATU-TV, an ABC affiliate, reported that Woods dumped the dog for losing a fight.

Clackamas County detective Jim Strovink on October 21 told Allen Breitman of the *Oregonian* that his office had received a tip that more than one Trail Blazer had attended dogfights in Linn County.

Woods’ Trail Blazers teammate Zack Randolph told Geoffrey C. Arnold of the *Oregonian* that he has owned and bred pit bulls, but denied involvement in fighting.

Police detective Lawrence Zapata of nearby Vancouver, Washington meanwhile denied that the Woods case connects to the October 12 seizure of 21 pit bull terriers and dogfighting paraphernalia from property owned by Eduard J. Ribaya, 52.

Ribaya in 1995 was convicted of felony dogfighting in San Francisco. He was believed to be one of the three organizers of a fight that was raided while in progress. Police made 78 arrests, seizing \$50,000 in cash and two dead dogs found on the premises.

Woods was the third major league athlete to come under investigation in 2004 for suspected crimes against dogs.

In Holdenville, Oklahoma, former National Football League player Leshon Johnson is facing up to 10 years in prison for alleged dogfighting, racketeering, and conspiracy in connection with a dogfighting ring broken up in a series of raids between May 25 and July 9, 2004. Thirty people have been charged with related offenses, and 225 dogs

were seized, narcotics agent Jim Ward told Tony Thornton of *The Oklahoman*. Leshon Johnson, his brother Luther Johnson, and Luther Johnson’s girlfriend were allegedly found in possession of 68 of the dogs.

Leshon Johnson was previously arrested for dogfighting in 2000, but prosecution was deferred on condition that he give up his dogs and stay away from dogfights.

Sixth in the 1993 Heisman Trophy voting after leading the U.S. in rushing at Northern Illinois University, Johnson played professionally for the Green Bay Packers, Arizona Cardinals, and New York Giants, finishing up in the short-lived XFL, whose style of play was modeled on TV wrestling.

The New Jersey SPCA on October 8 ordered the Hunterdon County SPCA to “immediately cease all operations,” NJ/SPCA president Stuart Rhodes confirmed to Matthew Dowling of the *Newark Star-Ledger*.

The suspension came, Dowling wrote, because Hunterdon County SPCA executive director Tee Carlson accepted donations from former NBA star Jayson Williams, while failing to prosecute Williams for allegedly shooting a dog after losing a bet.

The incident came to light through a deposition given by Dwayne Schintzius, a former New Jersey Nets teammate of Williams, at Williams’ April 2004 trial for aggravated manslaughter in connection with the August 2001 shotgun death of limousine driver Costas “Gus” Christofi. The jury deadlocked on the manslaughter charge but convicted Williams of trying to make the death look like a suicide. Williams was then recharged with reckless manslaughter. His second trial for Christofi’s death is scheduled for January 2005.

Schintzius “told investigators he bet Williams \$100 that he could drag a Rottweiler named Zeus from Williams’ home while Williams gave attack commands,” Dowling wrote. After Schintzius won the bet, Williams killed Zeus with close-range shotgun blasts.

“We have received information from several sources that indicates that the amount of donations from Williams [to the Hunterdon County SPCA] may well exceed \$20,000,” Stuart Rhodes told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “There are several other issues involved, such as a lack of reporting, how many law enforcement people Carlson has, and what if any training they have had.”

Procter & Gamble meets Best Friends (from page 1)

once a routine part of medical or veterinary education but now rarely practiced. To animal advocates, “vivisection” means any invasive procedure done to an animal.

“Pound seizure” was mistaken by one scientist for a colloquial description of the trembling of a terrified impounded dog. Among animal advocates it originally referred to laws passed in 14 states after World War II that forced or encouraged animal control agencies to provide impounded animals to laboratories. Three states that had such laws eventually repealed them, and joined 11 other states in prohibiting the sale or donation of shelter animals to labs.

Since 1966 the federal Animal Welfare Act has required any shelter that sells impounded animals to labs to hold the animals for five days first, for possible reclaim by people who may have lost them. The term “pound seizure” persists to describe any sale of impounded animals to labs.

Taking testing in-house

The P&G/Iams meeting with Best Friends was not called specifically to discuss recent allegations by PETA and the British group Uncaged Campaigns, but the allegations became a focal topic when new charges were issued while the meeting was in planning.

The triggering event was Iams’ October 7 announcement that it would no longer contract out any animal testing, consistent with the Procter & Gamble policy of bringing all animal research in house.

P&G adopted the in-house-only policy after PETA in July 1997 disclosed allegedly abusive monkey care at the Huntingdon Life Sciences laboratory in New Jersey. P&G was not involved in the monkey work, but had hired the same lab to do two dog studies. P&G ceased all dealings with Huntingdon in August 1997, when the dog studies concluded.

Iams, when acquired by P&G, did not yet have the capacity to do all animal testing in house. The need to develop the capacity was emphasized when three times in three years a lab that Iams had hired ran into trouble.

Iams was no longer using the first lab when the problems emerged, in 2002. Iams fired the second lab in March 2003, after PETA videos revealed that the lab was not fulfilling the animal care requirements spelled out in the testing contract.

PETA disclosed trouble at the third lab in mid-2004. “During an undercover investigation into an Iams contract laboratory,” the PETA web site claims, “PETA discovered that Iams kept cats and dogs in tiny stainless steel cages and barren cement kennels inside windowless buildings where temperatures reached dangerous extremes.”

Images taken from videos show conditions similar to those of typical animal control shelters.

A dog named Christmas is said to have “developed a serious ear infection and sores on his feet from living on concrete and slatted metal for six long years. Another dog,” says PETA, “had no resting board and was not removed from her cage during cleaning time, so she often had to sit or lie on wet concrete. Like so many other animals,” PETA continues, she “was given no exercise, socialization, or psychological enrichment. Many Iams dogs suffered cruel and painful muscle biopsies, and Iams even allowed its dogs to be surgically debarked to silence their tormented cries.”

Countered Iams spokesperson Kelly Vanasse, in a statement later posted at <www.iamstruth.com>, “Posing as an animal lover, the activist ‘undercover investigator’ was hired for an Iams-funded role in the contract facility. She had responsibility for the socialization and enrichment of the dogs participating in Iams’ feeding studies, and was paid to develop and implement a program to ensure that these dogs were well cared for. At the same time, she captured sensational video that didn’t include any scenes of the socialization and enrichment activities she was paid to develop and deliver. Her video also falsely attributed footage and stories of dogs and cats that were not a part of Iams’ studies.

“Iams did not authorize debarking any dogs,” Vanasse emphasized. “The ‘undercover investigator’ authorized it without Iams’ consent.”

Vanasse provided further detail at the meeting with Best Friends.

Most important: Iams has had a policy against debarking since the 1960s. Now enforced for humane reasons, the policy may have been adopted because debarking can depress dogs’ appetites, while increasing the risk of infections that could compromise the results of feeding studies. No one really knows, because the policy existed long before anyone currently in the Iams research department worked there.

From now on, Iams declared on October 7, Iams will do animal research at only three locations: “Pet owners’ homes, the Iams Pet Health and Nutrition Center, and organizations where dogs and cats already live, such as animal shelters and groups that train and provide dogs to people in need. The transition will be complete by October 2006.”

Iams announced at the same time that Procter & Gamble investigator of alternatives to animal research Len

Sauers will transfer to Iams to “lead the development of alternatives to dog and cat feeding studies...to support the ultimate elimination of dog and cat feeding studies in a controlled setting as scientifically valid alternatives become available.

“Iams already uses 17 alternative methods,” the announcement concluded, “including a non-animal option for gastrointestinal studies and a non-animal method for measuring tartar build-up—a test P&G originally created for its oral care products, such as Crest.”

New PETA allegations

PETA director of investigations Mary Beth Sweetland responded to the Iams announcement with new allegations against Iams before October 7 was over.

“As early as 1999,” Sweetland wrote, “Iams announced that it would no longer kill animals at the end of studies, and yet it is believed that a current Iams study protocol at Auburn University calls for 80 to 120 geriatric beagles to be impregnated and then killed after their puppies are weaned. Many of the litters have already been born and some are even past the point of weaning, so it is quite possible that these beagles are already dead.”

“The Auburn University study is completely fabricated,” Vanasse countered. “Iams is doing a feeding study at Auburn with dogs volunteered by their owners. Once the study is over, the dogs and their puppies will return home.”

“The allegations are false,” affirmed Auburn University College of Veterinary Medicine division of laboratory health Michael Hart, DVM, in an e-mail to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “Iams has not conducted any such study with Auburn University in the past, is not conducting one with us now, and is not planning to conduct such a study with us in the future. In fact, Iams is pioneering a way for dog owners to loan their dogs to us for feeding studies and have them returned home after the studies are completed.”

Sweetland further charged that “Purdue University is currently conducting kidney-failure experiments on dogs for Iams that will continue until July 2005,” and that Iams “has just given Purdue \$195,140 to study muscle atrophy in mice until June 2006. Muscle atrophy in rodents,” Sweetland said, “is created by suspending the animals by their tails for weeks or months at a time.”

Responded Vanasse, “The study at Purdue researching kidney failure in dogs is an in-home clinical trial with dogs who already have the disease. This is exactly the type of study that PETA has been advocating,” instead of studies that induce disease in healthy animals.

“There is a mouse study being conducted to look at how nutrition affects muscle atrophy,” Vanasse acknowledged. “The back legs are slightly elevated for seven days, not the weeks or months suggested by PETA. The mice have full range of motion, access to food, bedding, etc.”

Vanasse displayed slides of that experiment to the Best Friends representatives. The purpose of it is to replicate the effects that develop in dogs with hip dysplasia, who are kept mobile by supporting their hindquarters with prosthetic wheels. Mice are used to discover “markers” for the development of the muscle atrophy that may result, because mice age much more rapidly, and this in turn magnifies effects that may be hard to see in longer-lived animals.

None of the Best Friends representatives liked that experiment, but as Faith Maloney put it, “If that’s the worst thing Iams is doing, let’s move on to another company, because we know there are many worse things being done by people who don’t come to meetings and show us pictures.”

Sweetland’s bottom line was objecting that Iams is “expanding its own Dayton facility, meaning that it has no intention of giving up all experiments on dogs and cats. It should stop building,” she asserted, “and instead devote those resources to figuring out how to eliminate all pet food tests.”

Countered Vanasse, “If we’re bringing everything in-house in 24 months, of course we’ll be doing more nutritional feeding studies in-house, since it is not technically feasible to completely move away from controlled studies” and still meet consumer expectations plus regulatory requirements.

“At the same time,” Vanasse reiterated, “we’ll continue developing alternative test methods

Boycott history

The PETA boycott began soon after P&G in March 1984 reached an agreement with Animal Rights International founder Henry Spira to phase out animal testing, as rapidly as alternatives could be developed and validated to the satisfaction of regulators. P&G—as detailed by *Animal Liberation* author Peter Singer in his 1997 biography of Spira, *Ethics Into Action*—refused to include PETA and the Humane Society of the U.S. as last minute would-be partners in the deal, which neither organization had any role in negotiating.

HSUS endorsed the boycott until 1999, when it not only withdrew but made P&G senior scientist Kay Stitzel the first industry recipient of the Russell & Burch Award it presents



Guinea pigs in Ukrainian university lab. (Kim Bartlett)

for advancement of alternatives to animal research.

Founded in 1983, In Defense of Animals began active support of the boycott in 1986, and Uncaged Campaigns has supported the boycott since it was founded in 1994.

Iams became a boycott target after P&G bought the pet food maker in September 1999—but the boycott has been waged chiefly with information about invasive and terminal research done while Iams was owned by Clay Mathile, who in 1982 bought Iams from Paul Iams, the former P&G employee who founded Iams in 1946. (See *Paul Iams obituary*, page 22.)

Several of the most controversial studies were done by Iams researcher Dan Carey, DVM, between 1987 and 1995, but were not described in veterinary journals until after P&G acquired Iams and encouraged the company scientists to publish their work so that other companies would not feel that they had to do similar studies.

Carey introduced himself to the Best Friends meeting by displaying a slide of an article describing one of the most notorious of his studies. He testified about his relief that he would never again have to do such a study. He explained that P&G has now developed a noninvasive, nonlethal alternative to get the information he was seeking.

Then Carey talked about his current work, with visibly more enthusiasm.

Consulting animal advocates

Iams spokesperson Kelly Vanasse and an Iams behaviorist gave an extensive slide show about the current Iams testing program and newly renovated and expanded facilities at a plenary session of the Conference on Homeless Animal Management & Policy in Orlando in August 2004. That was the first attempt of either Iams or P&G to open discussion about animal testing with the humane community as a whole.

The Cincinnati meeting with Best Friends was the first time either Iams or P&G discussed animal testing with representatives of a humane organization which had no direct involvement in either supervising the deal with Animal Rights International or orchestrating the boycott.

P&G often conferred with Henry Spira, who died in 1998, and continues to confer regularly with Animal Rights International board member Andrew Rowan.

Rowan, perhaps best known for his 1984 book *Of Mice, Models, & Men*, is now chief of staff at HSUS, and also directs an HSUS program aimed at ending studies involving pain and distress to animals by 2020.

Rowan is a member of the P&G/Iams Animal Care Advisory Board, appointed in 2003.

Other Animal Care Advisory Board members include Mike Arms, executive director of the Helen V. Woodward Animal Center in Rancho Santa Fe, California; Kathryn Bayne, associate director of the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care; the Reverend Kenneth Boyd, professor of medical ethics at the Edinburgh University Medical School; Kelley Donham, associate head for agricultural medicine at the University of Iowa; American SPCA Poison Control Center chief Stephen Hansen, DVM; Universities Federation for Animal Welfare ethologist Robert Hubrecht; cat welfare expert Irene Rochlitz, DVM; and University of Pennsylvania ethologist James Serpell.

In addition to conferring regularly with the Animal Care Advisory Board, P&G representatives have met several times with PETA director of investigations Mary Beth Sweetland and other PETA staff members.

Three-R program

Procter & Gamble director of product safety and regulatory affairs Barb Slatt offered Best Friends a brief history of the P&G alternatives program.

In 1959, Slatt recounted, British authors William Russell and Rex Burch proposed that just as the basics of education are the “three Rs” of reading, writing, and arithmetic, the “three Rs” of animal testing should become “Refine, Reduce, Replace.”

“Refinement” referred to “all changes in protocols that reduce the incidence or severity of distress experienced by laboratory animals”; “reduction” to using fewer animals; and “replacement” to avoiding using any live animals at all.

Procter & Gamble formally adopted the Russell and Burch principles as part of the 1984 agreement with Henry Spira, but had already informally been following them, Slatt said. As Peter Singer explained in *Ethics Into Action*, this is part of why Spira chose to seek a deal to phase out animal testing with P&G instead of a corporate rival. Spira wanted to find a company that would convincingly demonstrate the possibility of eliminating animal testing to other major consumer product manufacturers, and after researching corporate animal use,

(continued on page 19)

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

www.animalpeople-

Please Click On
<http://www.animalsrighttolifewebsite.com>

It was a saying of the ancients, that "truth lies in a well"; and to carry on the metaphor, we may justly say, that logic supplies us with steps whereby we may go down to reach the water. - Watts

Then click on Vivisection

Procter & Gamble meets Best Friends (from page 18)

believed P&G showed the most likelihood of committing to the necessary development program and then sticking with it.

Refinement of animal testing, Barb Slatt explained, is an ongoing Procter & Gamble concern, and always has been, in order to maximize the amount of quality data collected relative to the amount of money spent to do animal testing.

“We don’t like to do animal testing,” Slatt said. “Scientists don’t like to do animal testing, at least in the corporate world, because it tends to be slow, unpleasant, and is undertaken with no guarantee of an eventual payoff for the investors. In the academic world, this may be different. Academic scientists do more basic research and more abstract investigation of procedures and processes with no specific anticipation of bringing an application to market. Academic research is at least partly supported by government grants and nonprofit foundations. In the for-profit world, we answer to investors. Investors expect us to make money.”

Because refinement has always been part of the Procter & Gamble product safety testing agenda, Slatt said, it is not counted as part of the P&G alternatives program.

Likewise, Slatt explained, P&G efforts to improve laboratory animal welfare are not part of the P&G alternatives program. “Welfare is a separate endpoint with major potential for innovations,” Slatt said.

The expense of rebuilding the Iams animal research facilities will not be counted as part of the P&G investment in alternatives, because even though the improvements will help to facilitate less use of animals, it is work that P&G and Iams would be doing anyway, independent of the 1984 agreement.

The alternatives program seeks replacement of animal testing as the ultimate goal, Slatt said, and pursues reduction as something that sometimes can be done in the interim, while alternatives are being developed.

Frustration

Procter & Gamble senior scientist Frank Gerberick showed ANIMAL PEOPLE and representatives of the Best Friends Animal Society the P&G alternatives research and development timeline.

The first step was reviewing the various tests that P&G used and the regulatory standards that P&G had to meet, trying to think of ways to get the same information without using living animals. The review took about five years, and often seemed endless, Gerberick said, because P&G had entered a rapid growth phase, frequently acquiring other companies and whole new product lines that had to be evaluated.

In fact, P&G tripled in size during the first 10 years of the alternatives program, and also tripled retail sales despite the PETA boycott.

During the first step, Gerberick and Slatt acknowledged, progress toward developing alternatives seemed slow, and this may have caused activists who expected quick results to lose confidence in the sincerity of the P&G effort.

Except for the P&G role in forming and funding the Johns Hopkins Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing, little progress was evident.

Gerberick and Slatt avered that within P&G the lack of clear progress was just as frustrating. Many false leads were pursued before the scientists found approaches that worked.

Once possible alternative testing methods were identified in each area, research and development started. At this point, circa 1989-1990 for most P&G product lines, the investment required of the P&G shareholders rapidly escalated—and had to be made just as PETA *et al* stepped up boycott pressure.

By mid-1989, the boycotts irritated then-P&G chairman John Smale so much that he dashed off a three-page memo proposing a \$17 million campaign to discredit the animal rights movement. Someone leaked it almost immediately to Spira, Spira leaked it to news media, the scheme went no farther, and Smale soon thereafter left P&G.

Breakthroughs

The hostile response from PETA, IDA, and HSUS to the P&G financial commitment had the effect of scaring several major P&G corporate rivals away from doing anything whatever that might draw attention to their use of animals.

But Procter & Gamble vice president for corporate communications Linda Ulrey told ANIMAL PEOPLE both at the time and later that despite some internal dissonance, there was never any doubt among most of the top-ranking P&G people that the alternatives program was the right way to go. By the early 1990s, Ulrey said, some alternative testing methods were in use, and the P&G planners could see others coming.

Slatt pointed out in the meeting with Best Friends that P&G executives are used to long product development cycles. Sometimes a simple consumer product can be invented, perfected, and marketed within a year, but the cycle for developing, testing, and marketing pharmaceuticals can be decades.

By 1994, P&G use of animal species tracked under the U.S. Animal Welfare Act fell from 13,401 to 4,582, and total animal use dropped from circa 75,000 to about 35,000. By 1994 P&G had already almost eliminated animal testing of non-pharmaceutical products except as part of validation stud-

ies to confirm the efficacy of non-animal testing methods to the satisfaction of regulators.

On June 30, 1999, Procter & Gamble officially ended the use of animal tests for beauty, fabric, home care, and paper products, except where required by law. This applied to about 80% of the total P&G product portfolio.

New products are still tested to whatever extent regulatory agencies and product safety considerations demand, but Slatt explained that P&G goes through a negotiated protocol with regulators before undertaking any test. First P&G searches scientific literature to find out if similar tests have been done that might supply the required information. If not, P&G tries to find a non-animal test that will satisfy the requirements. If no non-animal test is acceptable, P&G uses the testing method that involves the fewest animals for the shortest time.

The test without the mouse

Slatt rebutted a series of common activist misunderstandings about animal testing.

First was the belief that alternatives “are already available, but companies won’t use them because they cost more. This is false,” Slatt said. “Data from alternative tests are often better, meaning that the findings are more objective and less variable, cheaper, and/or faster. But not all alternatives are sufficiently robust to use.

“In other words,” Slatt continued, “we cannot use them to find out everything that we have to find out. Some endpoints are more complex, and are not readily modeled, for example trying to find out the effects of respiratory allergy, in comparison to assessing skin irritation,” which is easier.

Second, Slatt mentioned the view that animals “are so different from humans that animal data are not predictive. This is false,” she said. “Though animals are different from humans and can respond differently to toxins, we understand the uncertainties and account for them in our risk assessments.”

The advent of advanced biotechnology has enabled scientists to genetically modify mice and rats so as to better mimic human response. Slatt noted that while investigating the elements of mouse genetics that have to be modified to make a particular experiment work, scientists often find a way to do the experiment without the mouse. Sometimes just a cell culture is sufficient.

Third, Slatt addressed the belief that, “Other companies can eliminate animal use, so everyone can. Many other companies do not innovate,” Slatt explained, “but use traditional ingredients which have already been tested using animals. Others allow suppliers to do ingredient testing for them. Others do their product safety testing via their pharmaceutical units,” even when the product is not a pharmaceutical.

Fourth, Slatt mentioned the oft-repeated PETA claim that “Animal testing is not required by any government. This is false,” she said.

“Some regulations require very specific animal tests. Even when animal testing is not explicitly required” Slatt stated, “governments require proof of safety and efficacy for which they expect to see animal test results. Most governments are reluctant to accept alternatives.”

U.S. product safety law sets up a framework for regulation which allows the regulatory agencies to spell out for each product what test results they want to see, based on perception of possible risk. Memorandums of understanding written to companies applying to market new products often require animal testing, in various forms, and have the force of law.

That there are no non-tested consumer chemical products may be verified through the *EPA/NIOSH Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances*, accessible at university libraries. The registry lists each chemical product and ingredient by common name, brand name, and molecular formula, along with the dates and types of animal testing done to place the product on the market.

“Cruelty-free” labeling

Procter & Gamble has for more than 15 years refused to use labeling indicating that products have not been animal-tested, even though some P&G products meet the criteria used by major “cruelty-free” manufacturers, because it believes such labeling is unfair and misleading.

This caused activist consternation after P&G bought the Aussie hair product line. Soon thereafter P&G removed text from the Aussie labeling that suggested the products were not animal-tested.

“P&G has consistently refrained from making claims related to animal research on our products and packaging, and in keeping with this policy, we are phasing out that language from Aussie packaging,” company spokespersons advised. “This does not represent a change in Aussie’s research and manufacturing process, but is simply a matter of making Aussie’s labels consistent with P&G policy.”

Fifth and last, Slatt attacked the assertion that companies only do animal testing to protect themselves from litigation. “In product liability litigation,” Slatt explained, “the expectation is that ‘best practices’ are used to evaluate safety. If an alternative has been validated and is considered robust, it becomes the best practice and can be used in defense.”

Alternatives in use

Procter & Gamble product safety and regulatory affairs human safety section head Daniel S. Marsman, DVM, shared with ANIMAL PEOPLE a list of alternatives to animal testing that P&G laboratories either now use, “or have investigated previously for robustness/validity,” Marsman stipulated.

“Their regulatory status is mixed,” Marsman explained. “Most are not accepted as full replacements for animal testing,” but they are used to reduce the numbers of animals and tests that are needed to meet regulatory requirements.

How P&G avoids

Replacement Method

- Cytosensor microphysiometer method
- Ex vivo rabbit enucleated eye irritation test
- Bovine ex vivo corneal opacification permeability test
- Chicken ex vivo enucleated eye irritation test
- In vitro matrix corrosivity assay (Corrositex) *
- Eye human tissue equivalence assay (EpiOcular) *
- Eye in silico structure/activity relationship model
- Skin human tissue equivalence assay (EpiDerm) *
- Skin human tissue equivalence assay (EpiDerm + MTT, IL-1)
- In vitro skin penetration assay *
- In silico skin penetration SAR model
- Proportionality (calculation) method for acute toxicity *
- In vitro tissue equivalence assay for gastric irritation
- Peptide reactivity screening assay
- Skin allergy genomic assay
- In silico sensitization SAR model
- In vitro guinea pig antibody assay for Type I anaphylaxis
- In silico SAR, coupled with in vitro peptide binding
- Estrogen receptor competitive binding assay
- Androgen receptor competitive binding assay
- Estrogen transcriptional activation assay
- Chick embryonic retinal cell assay
- Ames mutagenicity assay *
- In vitro chromosomal aberration assay *
- In vitro micronucleus assay *
- SHE cell transformation assay *
- Chemical assay for hyaline droplet induction
- In silico genetox SAR model
- In vitro fish toxicity assay

Reduction Method

- Up-down procedure *
- Limit dose method *
- Fixed-dose method *
- Acute-toxic-class procedure *
- Low-volume eye test *
- Murine local lymph node assay *
- Murine intranasal allergenicity test
- Rodent whole embryo culture assay
- Tg.AC transgenic mouse model *
- P53+/- TS gene knockout mouse model *
- In vivo chromosomal aberration assay *
- In vivo unscheduled DNA synthesis (in vivo UDS) assay *

* Has at least partial regulatory acceptance

Marsman asterisked the tests which have won at least partial regulatory acceptance.

The terms “ex vivo” and “in vitro” mean the procedures are not done on a living animal. The ex vivo and in vitro procedures often use materials such as blood, hair, sperm, or skin cells from dandruff. Occasionally they may use recycled materials from animals who have been used in the lethal or terminal experiments that are still required by law, primarily in connection with testing pharmaceuticals. Sometimes they use body parts obtained from slaughterhouses.

Barb Slatt acknowledged that most animal advocates might find any use of animal tissues distasteful. Slatt speculated that alternatives to any use of animal tissues might eventually be developed, but added that this would be a very distant goal, since the purpose of product safety testing is to find out the effect of substances on various human and animal organs. In order to do that, Slatt said, scientists would have to create synthetic organs that respond to a range of exposures in exactly the same way as actual body tissues. This would be almost the equivalent of creating advanced life forms in a test tube.

Marsman and Slatt both noted that to identify which specific tests Procter & Gamble is using at any given time might indicate to competing companies what products P&G might be seeking regulatory approval to market.

Slatt added that rival companies tend to be familiar with exactly what each test is used for, since P&G policy from the beginning of the alternatives research and development program has been to share whatever technology it develops with other companies, to reduce the volume of animal testing throughout the consumer product industry.

Marsman recently spent some time on loan to the European Center for Validation of Alternative Methods, helping European companies to reduce the amount of animal testing they will have to do to comply with new European Union product safety requirements.

The EU Registration, Evaluation, & Authorization of Chemicals program could potentially require Britain alone to perform tests on as many as 6.5 million animals, British rural affairs minister Alun Michael told Parliament in March 2004.

The EU program, called REACH, parallels the High Production Volume testing program underway in the U.S.

“We are pro-actively partnering with others around the globe, in industry and moderate animal welfare groups,” Marsman said, “to convince governments to stop requiring unnecessary animal testing, fund development of non-animal alternative test methods specific to their needs, and set appro-

RescueCats, Inc. is a nonprofit, no-kill, all-volunteer cat rescue group in Fayetteville, Ga.



In 2003 we placed 444 kittens and cats in new loving homes.

www.rescuecats.org
Please help us continue our work by making a tax-deductible donation to:

RescueCats Inc.
P.O. Box 142882
Fayetteville, GA 30214

Here is my gift of: \$10 \$25 \$50 \$100 \$250 \$500+

Please make the most generous gift you can to help ANIMAL PEOPLE shine the bright light on cruelty and greed! Your generous gift of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 or more helps to build a world where caring counts. Please send your check to: ANIMAL PEOPLE
P.O.Box 960
Clinton, WA 98236
(Donations are tax deductible.)



Feral cats, urban wildlife, and species survival amid human enterprise

TNR Past, Present, & Future: A History of the Trap-Neuter-Return Movement

by Ellen Perry Berkeley
Alley Cat Allies (1801 Belmont Rd. NW, Suite 201, Washington, DC 20009), 2004.
100 pages, paperback. \$16.00.

The Raccoon Next Door: Getting Along With Urban Wildlife

by Gary Bogue
illustrated by Chuck Todd
Heyday Books (POB 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709), 2003. 142 pages, paperback. \$16.95.

Win-Win Ecology: How the Earth’s Species Can Survive In The Midst of Human Enterprise

by Michael L. Rosenzweig
Oxford University Press (198 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016), 2003.
209 pages, hardcover. \$27.00.

Ellen Perry Berkeley’s 1982 volume *Maverick Cats*, especially the 1987 reprint, is justly credited with introducing appreciation and understanding of feral cats to the U.S. humane movement. Focusing on the ecological roles of feral cats, Berkeley included a description of neuter/return feral cat population control, then known to be widely used only in Britain.

To what extent *Maverick Cats* influenced the first large-scale practitioners of neuter/return in the U.S. is difficult to say, since hundreds of individuals had already quietly sterilized thousands of cats in quiet private projects. What can be said is that *Maverick Cats* gave the work a New Testament.

Already out of print again by the time Alley Cat Allies emerged as the first nationally prominent neuter/return organization, *Maverick Cats* was copied and passed hand to hand until the current edition appeared in 2001.

In *TNR Past, Present, & Future*, Berkeley provides the Old Testament. Forty-one of the 100 pages are the “begats,” i.e. footnotes and index. Many of the footnotes are actually short essays that could have been developed into chapters. Even the seven “developed” chapters could be much longer, telling more of the stories of former fashion model Celia Hammond, veterinarian Jenny Remfry, and the many others, mostly still alive, who contributed to the evolution of neuter/return, and whose memories should be worth recording.

Brevity, however, is the soul of wit, and it is to be remembered that Genesis gave even the stories of Adam and Eve and Noah’s ark just a few verses. Others filled in the color much later. *TNR Past, Present, & Future* is structurally sound, providing an accurate historical framework to guide anyone else who may in the future write about how feral cats moved from near invisibility to front-and-center in the transition of

humane work from ever-increasing killing to seriously pursuing the no-kill goal.

Central to *Maverick Cats*, and mentioned in one way or another by almost everyone else having much to do with feral cats, is the concept that cats are by nature less a domesticated species than easily tamed wildlife. There are three social classes or states of being of cats: true ferals, who have never lived with humans; cats who are dependent upon humans; and strays, who once depended on humans but were abandoned or lost. Many cats move back and forth among the categories.

No other species drifts as easily or often from self-sufficiency to a lap, or the converse.

Gary Bogue in *The Raccoon Next Door* argues for keeping cats indoors. He sometimes turns a hose on cats to save birds, but seems mostly appreciative and tolerant of cats who are not fortunate enough to have homes. *The Raccoon Next Door* emphasizes species native to northern California, yet Bogue appears to realistically consider any species “native” enough to deserve squatter’s rights and kind treatment if it can survive amid human development.

Most of the animals Bogue writes about occur throughout the U.S., and his observations and recommendations are accordingly applicable far beyond the distribution radius of the *Contra Costa Times*, for which Bogue has authored a daily column about animals and habitat since 1971.

From 1967 to 1979 Bogue formulated his live-and-let-live approach to urban wildlife ecology while doubling as director of the Lindsay Wildlife Museum wildlife rehabilitation center. His bio note calls the Lindsay “the nation’s first wildlife rescue and rehabilitation facility.”

Actually, the Lindsay wasn’t even the first in the San Francisco Bay area, unless one splits hairs over definitions, since attempts to treat sick and injured wildlife and restore local wildlife populations can be traced back to the late 19th century.

However, the bio note is on the last page, and there are not many books I can read to the last page without finding something to quibble about.

This brings up *Win-Win Ecology*. For several chapters, University of Arizona ecology and evolutionary biology professor Michael L. Rosenzweig makes a promising start at explaining such concepts as “Reconciliation Ecology” and “Landscape Architecture for the Third Millennium,” explaining how humans can learn to do a much better job of accommodating nature, including endangered species, without sacrificing our own vital interests. Rosenzweig is not wedded to the notion that habitat should somehow be managed or restored to perpetuate the conditions of 1492. He understands that biodiversity can thrive in highly varied conditions.

Yet just as Rosenzweig appears to be on the verge of acknowledging that authentic biodiversity would not be in any trouble whatever, if the presence and contributions of non-native species are acknowledged along with the status of species considered native, he does an about-face and dives off the deep end into predicting mass extinction, largely because of the anticipated effects of “invasive” species.

Much of the latter half of *Win-Win Ecology* models how Rosenzweig, entomologist E.O. Wilson, and other prophets of an imminent mass extinction believe it will work.

The models build on at least three flagrant fallacies.

The first fallacy is that the verifiable decline of many large charismatic megafauna, especially in Africa and Asia, is

in some way indicative of the overall state of biodiversity. Indeed, many smaller organisms are dependent upon large charismatic megafauna—but large animals are only the smallest part of biodiversity, have always fluctuated wildly in number and variety with changes in climate, and have not actually declined in biomass at all.

We have fewer wild bovines, but more cattle, for example, with the net effect that the biomass of Holsteins and Herefords is now approximately what the biomass of bison was 150 years ago, while the present biomass of bison is probably close to what the biomass of domestic cattle was then.

Moreover, while large charismatic megafauna are particularly pressured in some parts of the world, large carnivores including wild wolves, grizzly bears, black bears, pumas, coyotes, and nearly all of the raptors are rebounding in North America, after many were close to extinction for much of the 20th century.

A major factor in their recovery is the recovery of their prey base, including deer, elk, and moose.

Though North America has twice as many people as lived here when predators and prey were at their low ebb, we have become much better than our ancestors at sharing our habitat with other large animals, even those who might eat us.

This seems to be a byproduct of increasing wealth and education. There is accordingly hope that the rest of the world will follow in the same direction, with rising affluence and good leadership by example.

The second extinction scenario fallacy is that we can model extinction rates of very small undiscovered species from projections of findings within mere patches of habitat. We cannot, but even if we could, the fossil record so far provides almost no reliable information about normal background rates of extinction. In truth, we really have no sound evidence that we are losing small species, and we might even be in a time of rapid species diversification and emergence, due to accelerating incidental transport of micro-organisms into new habitat.

The third extinction scenario fallacy is that evolution depends upon biodiversity. Actually, evolution is driven by gaps in biodiversity. If every available niche is filled with a uniquely adapted species, evolution takes a break for a few million years. Only if changing climate alters the niches, displacing established species, are there openings for anything new. When openings emerge, they tend to be filled by representatives of the most abundant, adaptable, and broadly distributed orders, some of whom specialize to fill the niche.

Superficially, the game is Monopoly, but over time the hotels on Park Place and the Boardwalk split into separate institutions. There are no enduring monopolies in nature.

Thus while Rosenzweig and others warn grimly of a world whose only wild predators will purportedly be “generalists,” like feral cats and raccoons, a more realistic scenario recognizes that feral cats represent only the most successful branch of one of the oldest and most extremely diverse carnivore lines, while raccoons are near one end of a closely related continuum that also includes ringtails, panda, and polar bears. Traits of every animal in the ancestry of feral cats and raccoons may re-emerge in new combinations, if and when they must adapt to new habitat.

Indeed, the wildlife ecology of the future will differ from that of today. But it will not be less diverse.

—Merritt Clifton



Swathi Buddhiraju communicates with a parakeet. (Eileen Weintraub)

quackery and New Age woo-woo rhetoric that characterizes much of the most visible “animal communication” activity amounts to no more than the buzzing of flies showing the way to a fox’s buried food cache, and thereby to the den of a fox with cubs.

“Animal communicating” attracts the interest of tens of thousands of people as a manifestation of growing human awareness that animals have thoughts and feelings, and that neighborliness requires considering our nonhuman associates as well as those of our own species.

The paranormal aspect of “animal communicating” may be silly, but so, superficially, are many of the rituals that we use in making friends with each other, mostly unaware of the evolutionary antecedents of making small gifts of food and flowers, using deodorant, and not urinating where we might send an offensive signal.

Species Link does not point in the direction that I feel most comfortable in going to learn more about the animals around me. I’m more likely to poke a turd with a stick.

Still, I would bet that I have more in common with most of the readers than with folks who learn tracking only to kill the animals at the end of the trail.

I bet most *Species Link* readers are warm, intuitive, empathic, intelligent, and generally quite nice, and I don’t think one needs telepathy to see that.

—Merritt Clifton

Species Link: The Journal of Interspecies Telepathic Communication Quarterly, \$25/year, c/o Anima Mundi Incorporated (P.O. Box 1060, Point Reyes, CA 94956; <www.animaltalk.net>.)

A skeptic might ask why telepaths need a periodical, when they have telepathy.

Why do any of us need paper and filing cabinets, when we have computers?

Telepathy alone, if it existed, might be sufficient to share ideas, contact information, and details of coming events, but even the most powerful communicating mind might become cluttered and confused if obliged to archive and orga-

nize the sort of information gathered and shared for 56 editions so far by *Species Link* editor Penelope Smith.

Further, not everyone interested in telepathy is a telepath—yet.

Smith and others believe “animal communication” can be taught and learned. Many of the *Species Link* participants believe that they are telepaths, but some do not. Many others hold a more practical and quantifiable perspective on how wordless communication with animals occurs.

For most, including the alleged telepaths, the essence of animal communication—no matter what the transmission mode—is translating what the animals are trying to tell us into human words. The rest is just being observant.

I personally suspect that wireless internet communication is about as close to telepathy as we will ever get.

Still, wordless communication among animals and humans does occur. It is possible to become better attuned to what animals “say,” and to “talk” with them, much as the fictional Dr. Doolittle did. Some “dog people,” “cat people,” and “horse people” are quite obviously better than others at recognizing and responding to the expressions and gestures of the animals they know best, even if they cannot explain why.

As a tracker, I learn constantly from bent blades of grass, broken twigs, droppings, a faint whiff of urine, and many other clues that elude most others. After decades of practice I sometimes “read” a story about wildlife in my surroundings before consciously realizing which clues tipped me off. A more intuitive person might easily reach this point without actually studying tracking.

The expertise of the most insightful animal handlers and the most skilled trackers could be perceived as “animal communicating,” including by the handlers and trackers, even though there is nothing mystical or magical about it.

To me, “animal communication” is a metaphor for understanding often subliminal perceptions. The effervescent

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

Dogs Don’t Bite When a Growl Will Do
by Matt Weinstein & Luke Barber
Berkeley Publishing Group (c/o Penguin USA, 375 Hudson St., New York, NY 10014), 2003.
282 pages, hardcover. \$19.95.

Playfair Inc. management consulting firm founder Matt Weinstein and philosophy professor Luke Barber have compiled 67 short lessons on how to make one’s life happier by adopting or adapting some canine philosophy.

The book could also be called “67 lessons in being Zen like your dog.” Each lesson starts with an observation about canine behaviour, and then extrapolates it to human habits. Using the dog story to expose a common social or psychological flaw in humans, Weinstein and Barber reveal how silly and futile many cherished human beliefs and habits are. Ancient wisdom is quoted in support of the ways of the canine Zen masters:

“Celebrate your life every moment that you have. No event in life is too small to celebrate. Live fully. Love and laugh wastefully. Take pleasure in the little things. Play and roll on your back in the park. Forgive even if you cannot forget—grudges only make you unhappy.”

We can learn from dogs to be receptive, playful, optimistic, easily satisfied, sensitive, faithful, curious, and compassionate.

—Chris Mercer & Bev Pervan

Working Dogs: True Stories of Dogs & Their Handlers

by Kristin Mehus-Roe
with photos by Keith May

Bowtie Press (3 Burroughs,
Irvine, CA 92618), 2003.
240 pages, paperback. \$21.95.

Kristin Mehus-Roe offers a thorough introduction to the use of dogs in hunting, herding, helping the disabled, providing emotional therapy, pulling sleds and other vehicles, performing as entertainers, detecting contraband, guarding, tracking, and rescuing. Among these 12 common canine jobs, Mehus-Roe lists hunting first, because it evolved first. Dogs probably hunted and scavenged in loose partnership with other species for millions of years before humans evolved, much as coyotes and jackals continue to hunt and scavenge in partnerships of convenience with badgers, crows, baboons, and big cats. Typically the canines help to corner the prey, let the other species do the most dangerous part of the killing, then share the remains.

The human/canine relationship developed from there. Until the invention of firearms, dogs were still doing the cornering and much of the eating, while the humans who closed in to dispatch wounded animals were typically at the greater risk of injury.

Though Mehus-Roe acknowledges the role of dogs as hunting assistants, and succinctly describes the many different forms of hunting with dogs, she immediately acknowledges “ethical questions” about it, and spends nearly as much page space on adaptations of hunting skills to other pursuits as she does on actual hunting methods.

The seven-page hunting dogs chapter appears to be the one reluctant part of a book that otherwise bounces from page to page with tail-wagging enthusiasm. Except for that chapter, *Working Dogs* is a happy book about happy dogs, motivated by positive reinforcement, who enjoy what they do and do it well.

—Merritt Clifton

Two books by Jon Katz— The New Work of Dogs: Tending to life, love, and family

2003. 237 pages, paperback. \$13.95.

“Bedlam” is defined by the *Columbia Encyclopedia* as “a place, scene, or state of uproar and confusion.”

The term derives from a Cockney corruption of the name of the Bethlehem Hospital, the most prominent mental institution in Britain from as early as 1329, and definitively after 1403, until 1930.

From 1670 until 1770, Bedlam supported itself by collecting admission fees from those who wished to view and perhaps torment the lunatics. Among the first successes of the organized humane movement in Britain was securing passage of the 1774 Madhouse Act. This introduced medical inspection and oversight of madhouses, to try to keep a fast-growing private madhouse industry from perpetuating the abuses that occurred at Bedlam.

Perceiving how the Madhouse Act



Veteran Atlanta animal rights activist Ann Koros with Lucy, a border collie.

presaged the 1822 passage of the first British animal protection law and the 1835 British ban on dogfighting and cockfighting may be difficult in retrospect, but at the time there was a direct linear relationship. Before Humanity Dick Martin *et al* could halt animal fighting as entertainment, they had to halt comparable mistreatment of humans who had been reduced to animal status.

None of this has anything to do with *The Dogs of Bedlam Farm*, while the relationship of sheep-farming to humane work may seem equally obscure.

Jon Katz, however, is much better known as a dog trainer than as a sheep farmer, as author of a column about dogs for the online magazine *Slate*, and as cohost of *Dog Talk*, a monthly Northeast Public Radio program.

When Katz bought his small farm in upstate New York and moved there with three border collies, his sheep, and a donkey, he discovered that he had embarked on a life-altering experience.

Until then, despite his involvement with dogs, his life had centered on writing news, commentary, and several successful mystery novels pertaining to the introduction of the Internet to mainstream life.

“What better place to test my notions about dogs and humans than here, with border collies and a bunch of sheep? Could I learn to be a better human? The four of us and our little band of animals tucked away on a hillside through a glorious fall, the bitter upstate winter, and a cold, muddy spring filled with lambing, could probably find out,” Katz theorized.

Katz found out how rigorous and demanding farm life can be. Enduring the winters, competing for a living against giant food conglomerates and factory farms, small farmers survive through hardiness, self-reliance, and occasional help from others in the usually closely knit rural community.

Katz and his border collies found a useful role in the farming community by helping others to solve various animal problems.

“Every few weeks, I got a call that began, ‘Are you the dog guy?’” Katz writes, “‘Yes,’ I’d say, ‘I’m the dog guy.’”

And, as I proudly announced to Paula (Katz’s wife), after a few months Orson (one of the collies) and I had earned \$80, several pies, and three dozen free-range eggs.”

Katz writes with humor and insight into his own personality defects. This is a touching book about self-realization and the bond between some people and their dogs.

The Dogs of Bedlam Farm is the 12th book Katz has written. His 11th is *The New Work of Dogs*, in which he argues that the roles of dogs are evolving, and that providing emotional help to humans is in truth a job, just as much as herding sheep or guarding property was the job of dogs in the past.

Katz describes how dogs eased the pain and isolation of women going through painful divorces and suffering terminal illness, a young man in a tough, poor neighborhood, people who turn to their dogs when they cannot talk to their families, and an ailing old man who just needs company.

Katz also points out how some people find meaning in otherwise empty lives by working to rescue dogs.

Cats likewise fill these roles for many people, but the empathic and emotionally responsive nature of dogs especially well equips them for the work.

Katz reminds readers what happens to companion dogs when the human perception of need for them no longer exists, and that humans have a moral obligation to remember their needs.

“It is important to grasp the truth of our relationship with dogs,” Katz concluded, “for their sakes and ours. We need to understand more about what we are asking them to do and why. Failing to do that can put dogs, and our relationships with them, at risk. If we ask too much of them they will suffer. We will become disenchanted with them and, in some cases, fail to get the kind of help we really need.”

—Bev Pervan

PARTNERS IN INDEPENDENCE: A Success Story of Dogs and the Disabled

by Ed & Toni Eames
Barkleigh Productions, Inc.
(6 State Road #113, Mechanicsburg, PA 17050), 2nd
edition 2004, revised. 232 pages, paperback. \$19.95.

Ed and Toni Eames, of Fresno, California, are blind people who have spent half a lifetime trying to make the world a better place for disabled people who rely upon service dogs.

Partners In Independence describes what life is like for people who cannot see or have only limited vision, and how guide dogs transform their lives. Ed and Toni Eames describe the lives of guide dogs, how they are bred and raised, how they are trained, how they are paired with their human companions, and what happens when either partner, human or canine, dies.

The first guide dog school in the U.S., The Seeing Eye, was established in 1929, inspired by work done in Germany with blinded World War I veterans. Initially the German Shepherd dog was the dog of choice for guide work, but most trained guides today are Labradors and golden retrievers.

Disabled Americans who use service dogs have some legislative protection since the 1990 passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act. There is no comparable legislation in Europe or Asia. The International Association of Assistant Dog Partners was recently formed to help service dog users cope with continuing discrimination and other problems resulting from lack of public understanding of the roles and training of service dogs.

As animal advocates who have fought our own court battles against arrogant and indifferent bureaucracy, we could easily iden-

tify with many of the struggles that Ed and Toni Eames recount.

“Laws,” they believe, can only establish the context within which disabled people will develop their own movement and empower themselves.”

While Ed and Teri Eames do not delve deeply into the politics and economics of advocacy for the disabled, a relevant parallel to animal protection has involved the ongoing struggle of grassroots activists to overcome the policies and practices of service dog organizations which have amassed reserve funds far in excess of their needs, continue aggressive fundraising, and often do not respond to the actual concerns of the people they purport to serve.

Spot-checking the ratios of assets to expenses at nine leading U.S. service dog charities, ANIMAL PEOPLE found that the least wealthy had assets of 2.6 times its annual budget. The two most wealthy, each worth more than \$230 million, had assets of 8.6 and 11.6 times their annual budgets.

Cumulatively, these nine charities had annual expenses of \$72.5 million, with \$558.4 million in assets: 7.7 times more.

Ratios that lopsided are almost unheard of in humane work, yet animal defenders are often up against comparably entrenched institutions. Since animals cannot “develop their own movement and empower themselves,” it is up to us to do it for them.

—Chris Mercer & Beverley Pervan

The Craggy Hole In My Heart & The Cat Who Fixed It (Over the edge and back with my dad, my cat, and me)

by Geneen Roth

Harmony Books (Harmony Books, 231 Broad St., Nevada City, CA 95959),
2004. 238 pages, hardcover. \$21.00.

“Although not every present-day pattern in our lives can be traced back to our childhoods, the imprint for love—who and how we love, and what we recognize as love—can,” says self-help writer Geneen Roth.

“To some people love means being left, being anxious, being constantly on the edge, and this pattern plays out with frustrating consistency throughout their relationships. To others love means being wanted, being seen, being cherished—and their relationships reflect exactly that.

“Our earliest experiences of being known or ignored, being held or left alone, being welcomed or criticized, being told we were too much or not enough, create the

architecture for love in our nervous systems and limbic brains and effects us for the rest of our lives.”

These insights are scarcely unique. Roth herself has been offering them in books and lectures for more than 25 years, telling and retelling her own story as a sort of *Everywoman* exemplary fable—but her focus has shifted with the times. In this latest retelling, Roth asserts that she came to understand the psychology underlying her formerly neurotic eating habits, and her long-time obsessive relationship with her father, through the unconditional love of her companion cat.

Blanche the cat chose Roth, not the other way around, and in this version of Roth’s autobiography appears to have chosen

Roth’s career for her, too.

Roth credits Blanche with enabling her to search deep within herself and eventually to sort out her insecurity, her intense fear of commitment, and her perceived inability to maintain a relationship.

Blanche always seemed to know exactly what to do and when. Cats are an object lesson in the Zen goal of living for the moment, Roth observes, with the ability to make people just be themselves. This, Roth believes, is the best therapy.

—Bev Pervan



"THEY HAVE NO VOICE - THEY HAVE NO CHOICE"

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

Animal Advocates is!

See how at www.animaladvocates.com.

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

Hit them with a 2-by-4!

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

We'll let you have it for just \$68—or \$153 for three issues—or \$456 for a year.

Then you can let them have it.

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

ANIMAL PEOPLE

360-579-2505

ANIMAL OBITS

Kato, 11, the dog of Nicole Brown Simpson whose howling helped investigators to establish the time of her murder and that of her friend Ron Goldman on June 12, 1994, died on October 21, 2004 at the home of Nicole Simpson's parents, Louis and Judith Brown, in Dana Point, California. Ex-football player and sportscaster O.J. Simpson, estranged husband of Nicole Simpson, was acquitted of the killings but lost a civil suit brought by her parents when the jury found

"probable cause" that he was responsible. **Cannelle**, 15, the last reproducing female brown bear in the western French Pyrenees mountains, was killed on November 1 by boar hunters, whose dogs chased her orphaned cub. The hunters had been told to stay out of the area. The killing came 10 days after a government ranger shot an 18-month-old female wolf near the Italian border, the

first wolf killed in France in 70 years. **Tatima**, 35, an African elephant, died on October 18, 2004 at the Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, apparently from tuberculosis. Tatima, sent to Chicago by the San Diego Zoo in 2003, was the subject of a campaign led by actress Gillian Anderson that sought to send her to a sanctuary instead. **Ossie**, a young osprey, shot while migrating over southern England but rehabilitated and released by the Hawk Conservancy Trust in Andover, was shot again in Spain and killed in October 2004, on the first day of the Spanish bird-hunting season. Ospreys are a protected species in both England and Spain. The Santa Cruz wildlife rehab center at Oeliros

HUMAN OBITUARIES

Ann Cottrell Free, 88, died on October 30, 2004, of pneumonia, in Washington, D.C. Born in Richmond, Virginia, Free debuted in journalism with the *Richmond Times Dispatch* in 1936. On April 9, 1939, Free interviewed African American contralto Marian Anderson just after she delivered her historic free concert for 75,000 people from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. The Daughters of the American Revolution had banned Anderson from performing in Constitution Hall. Relocating to Washington D.C. in 1940, Free became the first full-time female national capitol correspondent for *Newsweek*, the *Chicago Sun* and the *New York Herald Tribune*. Post-World War II, Free traveled in China as a special correspondent for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; witnessed the ceremony that transferred India from British rule to the home government formed by Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru; narrowly escaped the Moslem/Hindu riots that followed; joined the Marshall Plan in 1948 as a special correspondent, reporting on U.S. efforts to rebuild western Europe; interviewed Eleanor Roosevelt during the former First Lady's successful effort to win the 1948 adoption of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights; and covered the last days of French rule in Vietnam for the *Herald Tribune* and other newspapers. As a roving foreign correspondent, her stories also included datelines from the Sinai desert, Palestine, Vienna, Paris, London, and Berlin. In February 1950 she married James S. Free (1908-1996), the long-time Washington D.C. correspondent for the *Birmingham News*. James and Ann Cottrell



Ann Cottrell Free

Free during the 1960s co-wrote a syndicated political column called *Washington Whirligig*. Ann Free also wrote for the *Washington Star*, *Washington Post*, *Defend-ers of Wildlife*, *This Week*, the North American Newspaper Alliance syndicate, and the Women's News Service. Introduced to Animal Welfare Institute founder Christine Stevens (1918-2002) by then-U.S. Senator Hubert Humphrey in the mid-1950s, Free in 1963 received the Albert Schweitzer Medal from AWI, one of the highest honors in animal welfare, for reporting that rallied public opinion behind passage of the Humane Slaughter Act (1968), and helped to win passage of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act (1966), amended in 1971 into the farther reaching Animal Welfare Act. During the same years, Free interviewed and befriended Rachel Carson (1907-1964), while Carson was writing *Silent Spring* (1962), credited as the rallying cry of the late 20th century environmental movement. After Carson's death, Free in a nationally distributed magazine article initiated the campaign that brought the 1966 dedication of the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge in Maine. Free authored three books, including *Forever the Wild Mare* (1965); *Animals, Nature and Albert Schweitzer* (1982); and *No Room, Save in the Heart* (1987). At her death she was writing a memoir of her time in China. Free's oral history *Telling Their Story is All I Can Do* is part of Columbia University's animal advocacy oral history collection. In 1986 Free co-founded the Vieques Humane Society on the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico. Free is survived by her daughter, Elissa Blake Free; her son-in-law, William Ward Nooter; and her granddaughter, Amanda Blake Nooter, all of Washington, D.C.

Jeff Hubbard, 38, animal control officer for Wise, Virginia, since 2000, and for Wise County for one week, died unexpectedly on October 9. **Anthony Helzer**, 20, an employer of the Houston SPCA who had been missing since mid-day on September 30, was found dead in woods near the SPCA on October 5. **Margaret B. Mitchell**, 102, who founded the Bristol Humane Society of Bristol, Virginia, died in Bristol on December 13, 2003. She was remembered on October 4, 2004, when Spay Virginia director Teresa Dockery dedicated a sterilization clinic to be built with \$650,000 from her estate plus additional funding. Dockery was for eight years president of the Bristol Humane Society.

Paul F. Iams, 89, died on October 26 in Chappaqua, New York, from complications of a broken hip. He lived near one of his two daughters, in Sun City West, Arizona, and was visiting the other in Chappaqua. Born in Dayton, Ohio, Iams sold dog food for several years, then sold soap for Procter & Gamble. After World War II duty in the U.S. Navy, Iams in 1946 rented a feed mill in Tipp City, Ohio, and began making dog food for Kentucky Chemical Inc. At first he used their recipe. In 1950 Iams moved the operation to Dayton and began using his own recipe. He hired future business partner Clay Mathile in 1970 and sold Iams to him in 1982. Mathile sold the firm to Procter & Gamble in 1999.

Lorna Ham Kemp, 79, died on October 21, 2004, in Victoria, British Columbia. A former school teacher and nurse, a vegetarian for most of her life, and a survivor of cancers that were expected to kill her in 1980 and 1982, Kemp lived most of her life in Brigham, Quebec. The Kemp farm and the Naud farm on the far side of the Yamaska River were late holdouts against the introduction of factory techniques to the Quebec dairy industry. While the Naud family kept their land by founding a penned boar hunt, Lorna Kemp and her daughter P.J. Kemp informally made the Kemp farm the local animal rescue headquarters. They took in dozens of feral cats, some dogs, a flock of ducks, and once an abused monkey. They began sterilizing barn cats in 1977, influencing neighbors to do likewise. In 1978 P.J. Kemp wrote an essay entitled "The Soul of Beasts" for *The Townships Sun*, a now defunct regional newspaper. "The Soul of Beasts" was often reprinted and cited during the next few years and may have been the first animal rights manifesto to reach a broad Quebec audience. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton gained his first experience with farm animal welfare, feral cat sterilization, and wildlife management while living at the Kemp farm, 1977-1989. With Lorna Kemp's introductions, encouragement, and translation help, Clifton won the cooperation of many surrounding farmers in keeping much of Brigham Township virtually trap-free throughout the trapping boom of the late 1970s and early 1980s. The farm was lost through a 1989 split involving other family members. Lorna and P.J. Kemp moved to Victoria, B.C., where they continued to rescue cats. P.J. Kemp nursed Lorna Kemp through her terminal illness, the first symptom of which may have been a blackout leading to a serious fall from a ladder while trying to help a cat.

MEMORIALS

In memory of Gogu, a Bucharest street dog. Gogu was my faithful friend, and he will be always in my heart now that he has found eternal peace. Please remember also Brutus, a noble rottweiler, poisoned when he ate food meant to kill street dogs. —*Aura Maratas*

In memory of **ANIMAL PEOPLE's** Isaiah cat. —*Lindy & Marvin Sobel*

In memory of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** cats Voltaire and Isaiah. —*Lillian Angelini*

In memory of Oso Special—a very special greyhound. —*Nora Star*

In memory of Dolores De Paoli. —*Joe De Paoli*

In memory of Susan Woolsey, who had great compassion for old cats and crones. —*Phyllis Clifton*



In memory of Beanie, beloved special needs gibbon at the International Primate Protection League's gibbon sanctuary. Beanie may have been blind but he taught many how to see... Beanie showed many people that a blind gibbon with epilepsy could have an excellent quality of life, enjoying swinging in the enclosure designed for him, and having the companionship of his nurturing caretakers. —*Linda Howard*

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), Purr Box, Jr. (5/1/04) and Blackie (9/9/96).

CLASSIFIEDS—50¢ a word! POB 960, Clinton, WA 98236 • 360-579-2505 • fax 360-

ELEPHANTS, RHINOS, LIONS, AND THE GREAT WILDEBEEST MIGRATION — See the wildlife of **KENYA** with an expert guide from **Youth For Conservation**. All proceeds benefit animal protection, including our anti-poaching snare removal project, which in 2000 saved the lives of more than 2,500 animals. **Info:** <yfc@todays.co.ke>

Your love for animals can go on forever.

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

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

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

Ask for our free brochure
Estate Planning for Animal People

PLEASE HELP THE WORKING DONKEYS OF INDIA!

We sponsor free veterinary camps twice a year for over 2,000 working donkeys in central India, plus free vet care on Sundays. With your help we can expand our services and build a small clinic—which will also sterilize dogs. Even \$1.00 goes far in India. Dharma Donkey Sanctuary/ Ahimsa of Texas, 1720 E. Jeter Road, Bartonville, TX 76226; <ahimsatx@aol.com>

There is no better way to remember animals or animal people than with an ANIMAL PEOPLE memorial. Send donations (any amount), along with an address for acknowledgement, if desired, to

P.O. Box 960
Clinton, WA 98236-0960

MAKE YOUR OWN DOG CANDY, biscuits, safe rawhide alternative chews, and soft treats for old dogs. Making and selling these healthy and delicious treats could be a great way to raise money for your local animal shelter, or just make up a batch and tak them to a shelter where they will be greatly appreciated. Five simple economical recipes, tast-testd and approved by finicky dogs. All profits will be used to provide vaccines for small animal shelter. Send \$5.00 check or money order to Ceaser's Dogs, 27 Coxe St., Larkspur, PA 18651.

JESUS - TOP SECRET:
www.members.tripod.com/jbrooks2/

ST. FRANCIS DOG MEDALS are here!
Wonderful Fundraiser
www.blueribbonspetcare.com
1-800-552-BLUE

NEIGHBORHOOD CATS presents
"Trap-Neuter-Return: Managing Feral Cat Colonies," an online course covering all

aspects of responsible colony management. Choose quick download (\$14.95) or discussion board (\$19.95). **Info:** go to **www.neighborhoodcats.org** and click on "Study TNR Online." Scholarships for animal groups in developing nations available.

BAJA ANIMAL SANCTUARY
www.Bajadogs.org

FREE SAMPLE COPY OF VEGNEWS
North America's Monthly Vegetarian Newspaper! 415-665-NEWS or <subscriptions@vegnews.com>
Register your pro-animal organization at **www.worldanimal.net**

FREE TO HUMANE SOCIETIES AND ANIMAL CONTROL AGENCIES:
"How to Build a Straw Bale Dog House" video. Tapes and shipping free. Animal charities and agencies may qualify for free tapes for community distribution. Call D.E.L.T.A. Rescue at 661-269-4010.

SIGN PETITION TO END CRUEL DOG AND CAT SLAUGHTER IN KOREA: Intl. Aid for Korean Animals/ Korea Animal Protection Society, POB 20600, Oakland, CA 94620; <www.kore-animals.org>. Donations are desperately needed to buy supplies for KAPS shelter in Korea. Long-term support needed for humane education. We are Korean - please help us stop the terrible suffering of dogs and cats in Korea!

***Animals, Nature
& Albert Schweitzer***

Schweitzer's inspiring life story and philosophy in his own words.

Commentary by
Schweitzer Medallist

Ann Cottrell Free

\$10.50 post paid

**Flying Fox Press
4700 Jamestown Road
Bethesda, MD 20816**

touch with Middle America.

Yet it is still the most read newspaper in the global hub of fur demand.

—*Merritt Clifton*

priately high standards for animal care.” —*Merritt Clifton*

of animal people.

ings.com>.

April 6-9: *HSUS Animal Care Expo*, Atlanta. Info: <www.animalsheltering.org/expo>; 1-800-248-EXPO.

April 22-24: *No More Homeless Pets*, Portland, Oregon. Info: Best Friends, 435-644-2001, x163, <Nicole@-bestfriends.org>; <www.bestfriends.org>.

July 7-11: *Animal Rights 2005*, Los Angeles. Info: <www.AR2005.org>.

Oct. 1-7: *European Vege-tarian Union Congress*, Riccione, Italy. Info: <www.european-vegetarian.org>.

