



Bunnies rescued by Wildlife In Crisis. See article on page 14. (Dara Reid)

The wildlife program that might make Milwaukee famous

MILWAUKEE—The Wisconsin Humane Society handles 5,000 wild animals of as many as 145 species per year, among total intake of about 18,000 animals. Almost as much cage space houses recuperating wild creatures as houses dogs and cats.

Present trends indicate that Wisconsin Humane will within another few years receive more wild animals than either dogs or cats—indicative of the success of local initiatives to reduce dog and cat overpopulation.

Among major U.S. humane societies, only the Progressive Animal Welfare Society, of Lynnwood, Washington, in the greater Seattle area, appears to have as rapidly transitioned into addressing the issues that will affect the most animals—and people—in a post-pet overpopulation environment, in which relatively few dogs and cats are either at large or killed for rea-

sons other than incurable illness, injury, or dangerous behavior.

PAWS now handles about 4,500 wild animals of 170 species, compared
(continued on page 12)

Seeking to end sacrifice

KOLKATA, CAPE TOWN, LOS ANGELES—Challenging public animal sacrifice at the Kailghat Temple in Kolkata since 2000, Compassionate Crusaders Trust founder Debasis Chakrabarti won a September 15, 2006 verdict from the Calcutta High Court that the ritual killings may no longer be conducted in open public view.

The 200-year-old Kalighat temple, beside the Hoogly River, is among the most visited sites of sacrifice to the blood goddess Kali. Chakrabarti previously tried to persuade devotees that donating blood to hospital blood drives would be as acceptable to the goddess.

Anti-sacrifice demonstrations and the blood drives helped to reduce the numbers of sacrifices, Chakrabarti told news media. Moving sacrifice inside the temple walls, Chakrabarti hopes, will reinforce the message that it is not acceptable in modern India.

But the message and reality are somewhat at odds. Karnataka, Gujarat, Orissa, Himachal, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh



(Bonny Shah)

states prohibit animal sacrifice. Yet sacrifice is exempted from coverage by the federal Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, in effect since 1960, and the Indian constitution guarantees freedom of religion.

The traditionally lesser educated castes who eat meat and practice animal sacrifice have had a much higher birth rate in recent decades than the traditionally better educated vegetarian castes. Seventy years after the caste system was officially abolished, caste lines have blurred to the point that lower caste origins are no longer an obstacle to winning economic and political success, and in some districts are even an advantage. Vegetarianism is still widely professed, but the population balance in India has shifted in the space of a generation from approximately half to less than a third actually not eating meat.

Animal sacrifice, historically used to
(continued on page 18)

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care About Animals

November 2006
Volume XVI, #9

Battery cage opponents emboldened by success

WASHINGTON D.C., LONDON—Years used to pass between Humane Society of the U.S. announcements of progress on behalf of battery-caged egg-laying hens. In mid-October 2006 two such announcements came just 24 hours apart.

Nineteen years after HSUS upset consumers and donors with a short-lived “breakfast of cruelty” campaign against bacon and eggs, a younger generation of consumers and donors is responding enthusiastically to a similar message.

About 95% of total U.S. egg production comes from battery caged hens, but that could change fast.

Under comparable campaign pressure, British caged egg producers have already lost 40% of the market, the research firm Mintel reported in August 2006 to the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Demand for cage-free eggs has increased 31% since 2002, Mintel found.

The findings were published just as the British Egg Industry Council asked the European Parliament to delay implementing the European Laying Hens Directive 1999, banning the sale of battery cage-produced eggs in Europe after 2012.

By then, producers are required to use larger cages, including perches, a nest, and litter on the floor. Seemingly small as the changes are, the British Egg Industry Council claims they cannot be met without the cost causing a severe drop in productivity.

A somewhat double-edged example

is reportedly under government investigation in Australia. “Data suggests that the number of free-range hens in the country could only produce about 80% of the eggs that are labeled as such,” summarized *Farmed Animal Watch*. “Currently, 15% of eggs marketed to Australian consumers are labeled as having come from free-ranging hens.”

Commented Royal SPCA of Australia president Hugh Wirth, “There is enough circumstantial evidence to worry everybody, including the RSPCA, because we have an accreditation scheme. Our good name is on the carton.”

Unclear is whether the issue is simply that demand for cage-free eggs is rising faster than the supply, or that the industry is being intentionally duplicitous instead of replacing battery cages.

Egg industry analysts believe U.S. consumers will follow the British and Australian examples. The only question is how rapidly the transition will occur.

On October 17, 2006, responding to the development that may make U.S. egg producers most anxious, the Humane Society of the U.S. praised the Associated Residence Halls at the University of Iowa for making permanent their spring 2006 introduction of cage-free eggs at three dining facilities that cumulatively use more than one million eggs per year.

“In advance of the vote, the university hosted an on-campus discussion with presentations by both HSUS, in favor of a cage-
(continued on page 11)



“It looks to me as though they are smiling as they stretch out their legs,” wrote Christine Townsend, who took this photo of elephant polo as played in Jaipur. “You can see there is no ankus in use. The elephants quickly learn what they are meant to do, and do it willingly, without goading.”

A field day over elephant polo

JAIPUR—Elephant polo, by most witness accounts, would seem to be among the most unlikely of sports to generate controversy. It is slow-moving, and not televised in bar rooms. Few people watch in person. Fewer still participate, or could afford to, at a World Elephant Polo Association-advertised price of \$6,000 per team tournament entry, covering elephant rental, equipment use, officiating, and insurance.

Only the participants are likely to bet on the games.

An October 2005 “international” match in Jaipur, India, between teams of three men from the Lahore Polo Club of Pakistan and three women from the Amby Valley of Germany, ended abruptly when an elephant stepped on the ball. None of the “world class” players had ever before ridden elephants.

Elephant polo in October 2006 nonetheless generated one of the most heated

debates in the history of the Asian Animal Protection Network, with more than two dozen participants posting in excess of 70 messages. Few by sports discussion forum standards, that amounted to more messages than there have been either elephant or human participants in any elephant polo tournament held in the past 30 years—or possibly ever, since the origins of the game may be recent, despite claims that it has ancient roots.

Within days the debate “polo-rized” elephant experts and animal experts worldwide, spilling over into *The Asian Age*, of New Delhi, *The Hindu* of Chennai, and other mainstream news media.

AAPN, founded by John Wedderburn of Hong Kong in 1996, has become the leading electronic medium for animal advocacy news and discussion serving China, India, and all points between, also attracting some American and European participation.

(continued on page 9)

FREE AS A BIRD?

Not in the egg industry



COMPARISON OVER < LINE

MORE THAN 95 PERCENT OF THE COUNTRY'S NEARLY 300 MILLION egg-laying hens are confined in battery cages that are so crowded the birds can't even spread their wings. Each hen has less floor space than the area of a single sheet of letter-sized paper. They live in these intensive conditions for more than a year—unable to nest, forage, dust bathe, or even walk. Egg-laying hens are among the most abused animals in modern factory farming.

JOIN OUR FIGHT TO BAN BATTERY CAGES.

Visit www.NoBatteryEggs.org

Promoting the protection of all animals

**THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES**
2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037
202-452-1100 • www.hsus.org

Editorial feature

The 28-Hour Law & timely influence

Among the most encouraging regulatory developments for farmed animals ever was the USDA disclosure on September 28, 2006, in a letter to the Humane Society of the U.S., that since 2003 it has recognized that Congress meant the Twenty-Eight Hour Law of 1873 to limit the time that any hooved animals could be kept aboard any kind of vehicle.

Less encouraging was that the USDA for three years avoided having to enforce the reinterpretation of the Twenty-Eight Hour Act, and 1906 and 1994 amendments, by keeping knowledge that it had been reinterpreted to themselves.

“The USDA clarified its position in a 2003 internal memo distributed to government veterinarians,” explained Cristal Cody of the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*. “The policy change came to light in response to a legal petition that HSUS filed in October 2005 to extend the law to trucks.”

Said USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service spokesperson Jim Rogers, “We never considered the 1906 law as being applicable to the transport of animals by truck,” Rogers said. “Now we see that the meaning of the statutory term ‘vehicles’ means vehicle.”

Summarized *Farmed Animal Watch*, “The change in policy was news to many organizations, including the National Cattlemen’s Beef Association and the American Trucking Associations. It has become common practice in the pig industry for two drivers to be assigned to every trip, avoiding having to stop along the way. Trucks carrying calves avoid stopping so the animals don’t lie down, said a representative of the Iowa Cattlemen’s Association, who claims that calves travel better standing.”

The livestock industry can be expected to fight the new USDA interpretation—and disclosure that it exists may trigger a hostile Congressional response. In a parallel situation, the USDA arbitrarily exempted rats, mice, and birds from protection under the Animal Welfare Act from 1971 until September 2000, by leaving them out of the regulatory definition of “animal.” Suddenly, after 30 years of lawsuits and lobbying, the USDA settled a case brought by the American Anti-Vivisection Society by agreeing to recognize rats, birds, and mice as animals. Before 2000 ended, former U.S. Senator Jesse Helms (R-North Carolina) pushed through Congress a budget amendment that prevented the USDA from writing a new regulatory definition of “animal,” and a year later won a further amendment that permanently excludes rats, mice, and birds from Animal Welfare Act coverage.

“We do not have enough people to even begin inspecting on the roads,” Rogers told Cody, perhaps signaling that the USDA would prefer to continue ignoring the Twenty-Eight Hour Law—or to have it rescinded.

“The livestock industry has also long attempted to evade the application of the Twenty-Eight Hour Law to trucks,” commented HSUS spokesperson Erin Williams. “Just last week in testimony before Congress, the National Pork Producers Council claimed that the law was ‘enacted to deal with the movement to slaughterhouses of cattle by train’ only and strenuously opposed the ‘extension’ of the Twenty-Eight Hour Law to truck transport.”

The USDA letter to HSUS, said Williams, concluded that “[w]e agree that the plain meaning of the statutory term ‘vehicle’ in the Twenty-Eight Hour Law includes ‘trucks’ which operate as express carriers or common carriers.”

Added Williams, “USDA also noted that it is working to investigate “alleged violations of the Twenty-Eight Hour Law, and is currently investigating a shipment of breeding pigs from Canada to Mexico,” a case involving the deaths of more than 150 pigs who arrived by truck at a Brownsville, Texas, livestock export facility in July after an extended journey of more than 28 hours. HSUS, Farm Sanctuary, and other animal protection organizations have asked both state and federal officials to investigate the case.”

That sounds a bit more promising.

If the Twenty-Eight Hour Law is at last enforced as Congress intended, a generation before William Howard Taft banished the cows who provided the Presidential milk supply from the White House lawn circa 1910, more animals will benefit than from any other animal welfare regulation in effect worldwide.

Immediately affected will be the 40 million cattle and 123 million pigs who are trucked to slaughter each year in the U.S.

“More than 50 million of the nearly 10 billion farm animals transported by truck every year (counting chickens, who are still not protected) must endure trips far in excess of 28 hours without food, water or rest,” charged Williams. For example, “A 2005 Compassion Over Killing undercover investigation of long-distance pig transport found dead animals left on trucks for more than 30 hours, animals enduring extreme heat without water, and animals suffering from a variety of injuries [received in loading and transport], including bruises, abrasions and bleeding lacerations on their bodies, legs and ears.”

Also in 2005, Animals’ Angels, Animal Rights Hawaii, and the Canadian Coalition for Farm Animals documented similar suffering among pigs shipped in weekly lots of 400 to Hawaii from Alberta, Canada, a total journey of more than eight days. If “vehicles” really means any vehicle now, ships are also vehicles and that trade could be stopped.

By helping to establish transport time standards, USDA enforcement could help the European Union to introduce and enforce similar limits on the length of time animals can be aboard trucks without off-truck rest, still a frequent problem, as illustrated by an October 11, 2006 bulletin from Compassion In World Farming.

“Six truckloads of British calves exported for veal arrived at Dover docks last night,” CIWF said, “and were expected to sail for continental Europe in the early hours of this morning. However, the boat, the *Claymore*, only turned up at midday today.” The calves were loaded after spending “15 hours on the docks, packed on the trucks, without food, only able to drink water if they could reach the drinkers on the truck. Although the trucks are destined for Holland, France, Spain and Belgium,” CIWF continued, “the drivers have now been instructed to head for a staging post at Veurne in Belgium and give the calves 24 hours rest, food and water. CIWF will seek verification that this rest does in fact take place,” the bulletin pledged, “as previous experience shows that stops for food and watering are frequently ignored in continental Europe.”

Enforcing the Twenty-Eight Hour Law could also be influential in India, where because cattle slaughter is legal in only two states, cattle are often clandestinely transported long distances to slaughter, under abominable conditions. This too is illegal, but enforcing the law is typically left to brave individual representatives of humane societies.

Clementien Pauws of the Karuna Society, badly beaten by cattle transporters in October 2006 (*page 6*) was only the most recent of many victims of the failures of Indian governments to interdict a traffic which may be the nation’s leading source of bribes paid to public servants for ignoring their jobs. At least two Indian humane workers have been killed in confrontations with illegal cattle transporters since 2000. Several others have been severely injured. The Visakha SPCA cow shelter was burned by illegal butchers and transporters in 2000. Neither are police exempt from the violence when they try to intervene. Bullets fired at two police officers who tried to stop a cattle truck near Delhi in April 2004 killed a sleeping roadside vendor.

The mayhem in India underscores the importance of live transport to the meat trade everywhere. The meat trade and live transport are virtually synonymous. Those whose livelihoods depend on live transport can be expected to try to run over anyone who gets in their way, politically if possible, but with at least one literal precedent in the February 1995 death of British activist Jill Phipps, 31, who was crushed by a cattle truck at a protest against shipping live calves to continental Europe.

Global high stakes

Only slaughter for human consumption involves more animals than live transport, and by a narrowing margin, as only a dwindling few percent of livestock, worldwide, are still slaughtered at the farms where they were raised.

Globally, more than 20 billion chickens, 1.5 billion sheep and goats, 1.1 billion cattle, and 600 million pigs are transported to slaughter each year.

The magnitude of the humane issues involved in transport tends to increase with the distance that the animals are moved. Partly this is because longer transport inherently means more time spent in transit, and therefore more travel stress. Also of significance is that the longer the haul, the greater the expense, increasing the inclination of transporters to try to pack animals together as densely as possible, to take more on each trip.

Some of the earliest written records of civilization include discussions of how animals should be handled in taking them to market.

Unfortunately, despite thousands of years of proscriptions against such practices as carrying poultry hung upside down by their feet, the perceived economy and convenience of cruel livestock transport methods has prevailed against humane teachings at almost every point of conflict. To people accustomed to killing animals to eat, hauling, driving, or handling them by cruel methods has rarely been a visible concern.

Viewers of the 2004 Animals Asia Foundation video *Dr. Eddie: Friend or Food* are typically shocked, both in China where it was made and abroad, to see Guangdong live market workers tossing jam-packed cages of dogs and cats from trucks to the ground, but countless less widely distributed videos show similar treatment of every species sent to slaughter, around the world, wherever the traffic is not supervised by people who have both the will and the legal authority to intervene.

Efforts to reform livestock transport and handling have traditionally had for leverage only the certainty, in the ages before refrigeration, that animals had to be alive and healthy in appearance upon arrival at markets and slaughterhouses where buyers inspected and bargained over those they would kill. Until recently there was little profitable demand for animals dead or dying from abuse.

Because transportation was slow until modern times, moving animals for slaughter more than a day’s walk rarely occurred. An army on the march might be followed by drovers herding animals “requisitioned” from unfortunate farmers along the route, but otherwise moving livestock for many days to slaughter was not profitable, until the arrival of barge canals and railways in the early 19th century coincided with the growth of cities. Suddenly the technology existed to make possible raising livestock far from the points of consumption—and newly affluent urban residents could afford to steeply increase the amount of meat they ate.

For most of human history, most people lived close to their food sources, but throughout the world the advent of industrial development has drawn most of the labor pool into cities, where they are sustained by agricultural systems which of necessity use ever fewer workers to produce more food. As more animals are produced and transported, and the value of the human labor invested in each animal diminishes, the cost of each animal death has also dropped. Instead of trying to avoid losing any animals to transport-related stress, illness, and injury, as farmers did when they raised relatively few animals and the loss of even one could be an economic blow, livestock producers who think of the animals as industrial production units merely try to keep the losses low enough to minimize harm to profit. Potential loss of profit from a predictable percentage of animals reaching their destination dead is offset by the revenue from rendering carcasses to recover byproducts, an industry made profitable by collecting carcasses in volume.

Whether animals reach their destination dead is no longer the economic consideration it was pre-barge and railway, but that is the least of the equation. The introduction of refrigeration in the early 20th century within the U.S. and more recently abroad means that receiving visibly suffering animals is no longer an economic liability, unless the animals have a disease that is potentially communicable to humans through consumption. Otherwise, the overwhelming majority of consumers will see only parts of a processed frozen carcass. Most people who eat meat will never have the opportunity to decide that any particular animal looks too unhealthy to be ingested.

Remarkably, the risks to both animals and human health inherent in long-distance livestock transport were recognized in the U.S. almost as soon as the practice began. The oldest U.S. humane society, the American SPCA, was only two years old when Congress in 1871 began deliberating over the bill that became the Twenty-Eight Hour Law of 1873.

(continued on page 6)

SEARCHABLE ARCHIVES: www.animalpeoplenews.org
Key articles available en Español et en Français!

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

Publisher: Kim Bartlett – anpeople@whidbey

Editor: Merritt Clifton – anmlpepl@whidbey.

Web producer: Patrice Greanville

Associate web producer: Tammy Sneath Grimes

Newswire monitor: Cathy Young Czaplá

P.O. Box 960

Clinton, WA 98236-0960

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

Telephone: 360-579-2505.

Fax: 360-579-2575.

Web: www.animalpeoplenews.org

Copyright © 2006 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.

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

The ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities, updated annually, is \$25. The current edition reviews 121 leading organizations.

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

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

The 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





—Wolf Clifton

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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

Still gassing in Johnston County, N.C.

I would like to make a correction to your October 2006 article, "Could Carbon Monoxide Gas Chambers Make a Comeback?" The Johnston County Animal Shelter, in Smithfield, North Carolina, still uses a gas chamber. The county told news media that they would change to lethal injection for many animals as of January 2006. They later said that they were "waiting for guidance from the state" to make that change. The shelter is still gassing.

The state Department of Agriculture sent a letter to municipal animal shelters in November 2005, which says, "Please attempt to refrain from making decisions regarding the types of euthanasia your facility will employ until such time that we have completed the rule-making process." A year later, these regulations still have not been written.

However, the current law, NC GS 130a-192, says that if an animal who is not reclaimed during the required impoundment period is killed, the animal must be "put to death by a procedure approved by the American Veterinary Medical Association, the Humane Society of the U.S., or the American Humane Association." All three organizations say that animals under 16 weeks, or sick animals, should not be killed by carbon monoxide.

Still many shelters in North Carolina gas all animals, regardless of age or health. Young or infirm animals may not breathe in enough gas

to die quickly. Some are merely unconscious, assumed to be dead, and awaken later to go through the process again. Even healthy adult animals have been known to survive gas chambers. Is this acceptable to any compassionate human being?



—Michele King, Secretary
North Carolina Coalition
for Humane Euthanasia
P.O. Box 881
Garner, NC 27529
<ncanimaladvocates@yahoo.com>
<www.NCCHE.com>

Editor's note:

That Johnston County continues gassing animals underscores the concern of veteran shelter director Warren Cox, quoted in the ANIMAL PEOPLE coverage, that handling increasing numbers of dangerous animals might result in more animal control shelters continuing to use carbon monoxide, or even reintroducing it, to try to minimize staff contact with the animals. Built to hold 52 dogs, the Johnston County shelter in February 2006 reportedly held 66 dogs plus 60 gamecocks, after 47 pit bull terriers were seized from the home of Tristan Hinson, 35. Hinson was charged with felony dogfighting after the county sheriff's department found the dogs while investigating the fatal shooting of Danny Ray Edwards, 31. Keon Kentell Rowe, 25, was charged with murder. The gamecocks had arrived earlier from a separate and unrelated raid in Wilson.

Trying to stop gassing in Texas

Carbon monoxide chambers are, sadly, still approved for use in Texas. However, last year, after much pushing, the Texas Federation of Humane Societies was able to get San Antonio Animal Care Services to suspend their use. This was done by my putting data together proving that if shelters use chambers as the state statute requires, it is cheaper to use injection. TFHS board member Sallie Scott took the information to San Antonio mayor Phil Hardberger and all the council members and forced their hand. Hardberger decreed that

the use of chambers would be discontinued in October 2005.

Unfortunately, doing this city by city in a state the size of Texas is not feasible and there is no way we can get a ban on carbon monoxide chambers through the legislature.

Texas Department of State Health Services, veterinarian Catherine Tull, of Uvalde, praises people who use carbon monoxide chambers, and introduced me to a guy from Gonzales who had built his own chamber for \$500, that she thought was wonderful. I have seen shelters that have passed her inspection where the chamber was a plywood box with no openings for viewing and inexperienced people doing the gassing. During training sessions on euthanasia at Palo Alto College in San Antonio, Tull stood in front of the class and advocated for chambers and against injection, according to attendees from the Bexar County Humane Society, who wrote letters telling what happened and said the class was a waste of their time and the agency's money.

—Patt Nordyke
Executive Director
Texas Federation
of Humane Societies
P.O. Box 1346
Manhaca, TX 78652
Phone: 512-282-1277
<TXfederation@austin.rr.com>
<www.tx-federation.org>

Editor's note:

Tull verified to ANIMAL PEOPLE that she does endorse the use of carbon monoxide chambers.

"My dog, who saved my life, is left alone."

As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** reported in your September edition, many people and animals were killed in Ethiopia in severe summer floods. A man who lives in the city of Direedawa gave witness to the Ethiopian news agency that when flood waters swept over his house and took him away, he shouted for his family, telling them that he was already gone, but his dog immediately took action, tightly holding and pulling him away from the flood. After 30 minutes of all this struggle he managed to save the man's life.

The person said sadly, "I am finally rescued and taken to the refugee camp because I am a

human being, but my dog whom I took from the street and raised, who saved my life, is left alone."

—Efrem Legese
President
Homeless Animals
Protection Society
P.O. Box 2495
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Phone: 251-011-654-47-56
<haps-eth@ethionet.et>
<www.an-group.org/x_haps.htm>

Editor's note:

Had there been a humane organization in Direedawa to help the dog, he would have been eligible for the Lewyt Award for Heroic & Compassionate Animals, pre-

sented four times annually by the North Shore Animal League America, announced inside the back cover of ANIMAL PEOPLE. More than 50 dogs and cats who have rescued humans or other animals and have been rescued themselves have been honored with Lewyt Awards since the program started in 1999. Unfortunately, the Homeless Animals Protection Society, founded in 2001, is still the only dog-and-cat rescue organization in Ethiopia, and was more than 200 miles away. We can only hope the dog found the help of a compassionate individual, amid disasters that tested the relief capacity of the entire nation.

About Tammy Grimes' arrest for saving dog

Thank you for a well thought out story about Tammy Grimes' moral crisis and actions in the September 2006 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. My thought: ethical rescue does not entail stealing animals but does not walk away from animals in need of help. It acknowledges that laws regarding trespassing do not apply if someone is drowning on the other side of "no trespassing" signs.

I agree with Tammy's taking Doogie, but I would return the dog to lawful authority when asked. If the dog was again tethered outside, I would arrange protests ranging from "honk as you go by" to candlelight vigils, and

seek other creative but legal ways to embarrass the dog's guardians, along with pressing humane investigators to take action. Focusing attention on the animal might help the animal and help the guardian see the light, or at least reform to avoid further exposure.



—Joanna Harkin
Washington, D.C.

I would like to convey to Tammy Grimes my admiration, appreciation, and love—which is what thousands of us must be feeling. If there is any way we can help, please let us know.



—Elisabeth Arvin
Jasper, Indiana

My heart goes out to Dogs Deserve Better founder Tammy Grimes and the dog Doogie. May God watch over them and bring justice to both! I support Tammy and the action she took to help Doogie. I feel it was the right thing to do. I believe the wrong person was arrested. Just because something is the law in this society doesn't mean that the law is right in a certain situation.

—Helen R. Kett
Clifton, Colorado



Calarasi shelter rescue

I am extremely grateful for the long space dedicated to our activity in Romania and especially to Calarasi in the October 2006 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

On October 9 we delivered to Calarasi 20 new kennels and started vaccinating all the dogs of the shelter. Our Italian volunteers from Unisvet, together with our Romanian mobile clinic team, spayed some females, treated dozens of sick dogs, and provided surgery to a stray hit by a car. So far, we have distributed 300 kilograms of dry food at the Calarasi shelter. Many of the dogs getting assistance are visibly improving.

Next week we are going to take to Calarasi 50 pallets to allow dogs to sleep on wood instead of a cold concrete floor.

Even with these improvements, the shelter has many unsolved problems, especially because of the uncontrolled introduction of healthy dogs among the sick. I am meeting with members of the board and I hope also the mayor of Calarasi, to discuss taking over the shelter management and starting a neuter/return project.



—Sara Turetta
Save The Dogs
Via Nenni 5
Vizzolo P. (MI), Italy
20070
<saraturetta@hotmail.com>



The Thai coup

Re "Thai coup may hit wildlife traffic," in your September 2006 edition, I've been in Thailand working for animals for 19 years. I believe that under the new reform of the government we will get better conditions for animals. I have a farm animal sanctuary, but I also work at a law office helping to initiate new animal welfare legislation in Thailand. We plan to launch a compassion campaign on King Bhumibol Adulyadej's birthday, December 5. I hope we can get as much international support as possible.



—Marianne Willemse
Love Animal House Club & Sanctuary
PO Box 48 Mae Rim
Chiangmai, Thailand 50180
Phone: 053-301192
<loveanimalhouse@yahoo.com>
<www.animal-sanctuary.chiangmai-chiangrai.com>

Pakistan honors animals

Animal Save Movement Pakistan celebrated International Animal Welfare Day on October, 2006 with a fruitful gathering at which many healthy, beautiful children, prominent lawyers, political and social workers, and animal friends participated. Participants took an oath to protect the welfare of animals and birds, to not eat meat, and to continue peaceful campaigns against cruelty to animals and birds.

—Khalid Mahmood Qurashi, President
Animal Save Movement
H.#1094/2, Hussain Agahi
Multan, Pakistan 60000
Phone: 92-61-549623
<thetension@hotmail.com>

Ban gassing

The Best Friends Animal Society has recently begun a Government Affairs team headed up by lawyers Laura Allen and Russ Mead, *Best Friends Network News* director Michelle Buckalew of Memphis, and David Phelps, our director of community programs and services, to help get legislation passed and promote public awareness. One effort will include our new "Ban the Gas Chamber" community, at <http://network.best-friends.org/bangaschambers/news/>.

—Denise LeBeau
Community Programs
& Services Coordinator
Best Friends Animal Society
5001 Angel Canyon Road
Kanab, Utah 84741
Phone: 435-644-3965, x4122
<denisel@bestfriends.org>
<www.bestfriends.org>



AfA 2007

Asia for Animals 2007

January 10 - 12

Hotel GRT Grand Days Convention Center, Pondy Bazaar, Chennai 600 017, India.

- Disaster Relief & Recovery
- ZooCheck Work in Asia
- Stray Animal Management
- Rescue Centre Operations
- Farm Animal Welfare
- The Role of Government
- Tackling the Wildlife Trade
- Media & Communication Strategies for NGOs

Aside from the main session presentations, a series of related, hands-on, expert-facilitated workshops will discuss methods, strategies and solutions for animal advocacy/conservation workers in Asia in a more intimate environment. Registration for these workshops is on the first day of the

CHENNAI, INDIA JANUARY 10-12, 2007

DID POACHERS REALLY KILL LUCY, THE SIGN LANGUAGE CHIMP?

ANIMAL PEOPLE in June 2006 published a review of *Hurt Go Happy*, a novel by Ginny Rorby, said to be based on the true story of Lucy, a chimp who was taught American sign language and was later sent to the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Trust in Gambia. The review stated as fact that "Lucy was killed by poachers in 1987." The truth is that we have no idea how she died. Illness, a fall, snake bite, or even lightning strike are all more likely causes of her death than being killed by poachers.

Dale Peterson in *Chimp Travels* was almost certainly paraphrasing Janis Carter, who was greatly responsible for putting Lucy through her rehabilitation ordeal, when he wrote of Lucy that "...her hands and feet [were] brutally severed and her skin simply stripped off..." He certainly quotes Carter in "...We can only speculate that Lucy was killed—probably shot—and skinned..."

Carol Jahme's *Beauty and the Beast* states as fact that Lucy "was killed and skinned by fishermen."

This myth continues to be repeated and re-quoted from book to book. Whilst it does remain a remote possibility that Lucy was shot, there is not a single piece of evidence to support such a claim.

Lucy was last seen alive in mid-September 1987. Her widely scattered bones, not an entire skeleton, were found by Bruno Bubane, who is still a member of our Gambia staff. He says it was some weeks after her initial disappearance. The remains were partly covered by fallen leaves, with grass starting to grow through them.

The high humidity of the tail-end rainy season and the presence of wild pigs and hyenas mean that a dead animal very quickly decomposes and a skeleton is unlikely to remain undisturbed for very long. As there was a largish male chimp who could be dangerous in the area, the bones that could be readily found were quickly gathered up into a sack and taken to the mainland.

Under such conditions the lack of skin and of the small bones of the hands and the feet is to be expected. To state the lack of them as an indication or "evidence" of her being shot or poached is entirely fanciful.

But reviewer Bev Pervan is right to describe Lucy as "ill-fated." Born into a colony of carnival chimps in Florida, she was reportedly taken from her mother when only *two days* old. Her owner is said to have acknowledged selling her to the Institute of Primate Studies in Oklahoma with an agreement that Lucy would be returned at the end of the research period. Over the next 10-12 years a number of researchers became familiar with Lucy, but none more so than Maurice Temerlin, who with his wife Jane raised Lucy as a daughter. When Lucy became adolescent and hard to handle, the Temerlins in mid-1977 contacted my father and I, and we agreed that Lucy and Marianne, a companion chimp, could enter the chimp rehabilitation project at Abuko Nature Reserve.

When Lucy arrived, I was heavily involved with trying to integrate a group of

chimps into a wild community in Senegal. At that time, wild chimp behavior was not well enough known for me or any one else to realize that this was an attempt more or less doomed from the outset. This work and other personal commitments kept me from ensuring, as I had intended, that Lucy and Marianne occupied an island of 300 acres of chimp habitat with a couple of other chimps for whom rehabilitation was also not an option. Here Lucy would have had her freedoms with chimp friends, but would still have had access to elements of the way of life she had experienced from birth: food, magazines, toys, etc.

Carter, who came as Lucy's caretaker, had no qualms about subjecting Lucy to the rehabilitation process, and was able to document the years of Lucy's difficult adjustment. I say "adjustment," as she never became truly rehabilitated. She remained underweight, and although chimpanzees normally first give birth at about 13 years old, she had not reproduced by the time of her death at 21.

There is not one single person that I know of who does not come out badly in the whole Lucy saga except possibly Jane Goodall, who was very critical of the venture—but somewhat after the event. What a sorry bunch we are: the woman who sold a two day old chimp; the researcher who bought her for one of his students to experiment on; Maurice Temerlin, who conducted the experiment for almost 12 years; my father and I, for not being effective monitors and ensuring that Lucy just retired as I had planned. Perhaps sorriest of all is Carter, for so personally insisting that Lucy should endure the rehabilitation process—which Lucy so obviously

found difficult and confusing—for so long. In truth, Lucy's whole life was manipulated solely for the benefit of human beings. Her death was probably the only event she suffered that was *not* manipulated. For her sake can we please just leave it that way?



—Stella Brewer
Founder and chair
Chimpanzee
Rehabilitation Trust
P.O. Box 2208
Serrekunda, Gambia
Phone: 220 497554
www.chimprehab.com

Editor's note:

Lucy was born in 1964 at Noell's Ark Chimp Farm in Palm Harbor, Florida, founded in 1940 by carnival performers Bob and Mae Noell. Lucy was either leased or sold as an infant to language researcher William Lemmon, and was fostered by Maurice and Jane Temerlin. Maurice Temerlin recalled her childhood in *Growing Up Human* (1975). She learned American sign language from Roger Fouts, who later founded the Washoe Project to house his retired research chimps. The Temerlins took her to Gambia in September 1977 for introduction to the wild by Janis Carter. Carter lived on the island refuge herself where Lucy was released, along with other chimpanzees who were much less habituated to humans. For almost a decade the reintroduction was heralded as a success.

Dale Peterson interviewed numerous sources, including both Janis Carter and Stella Brewer, in producing the accounts of Lucy's death that appear in *Chimpanzee*

Travels (1995), *Visions of Caliban* (2000), and *Eating Apes* (2003). The latter was further informed by wildlife photographer Karl Amman's independent interview of Carter.

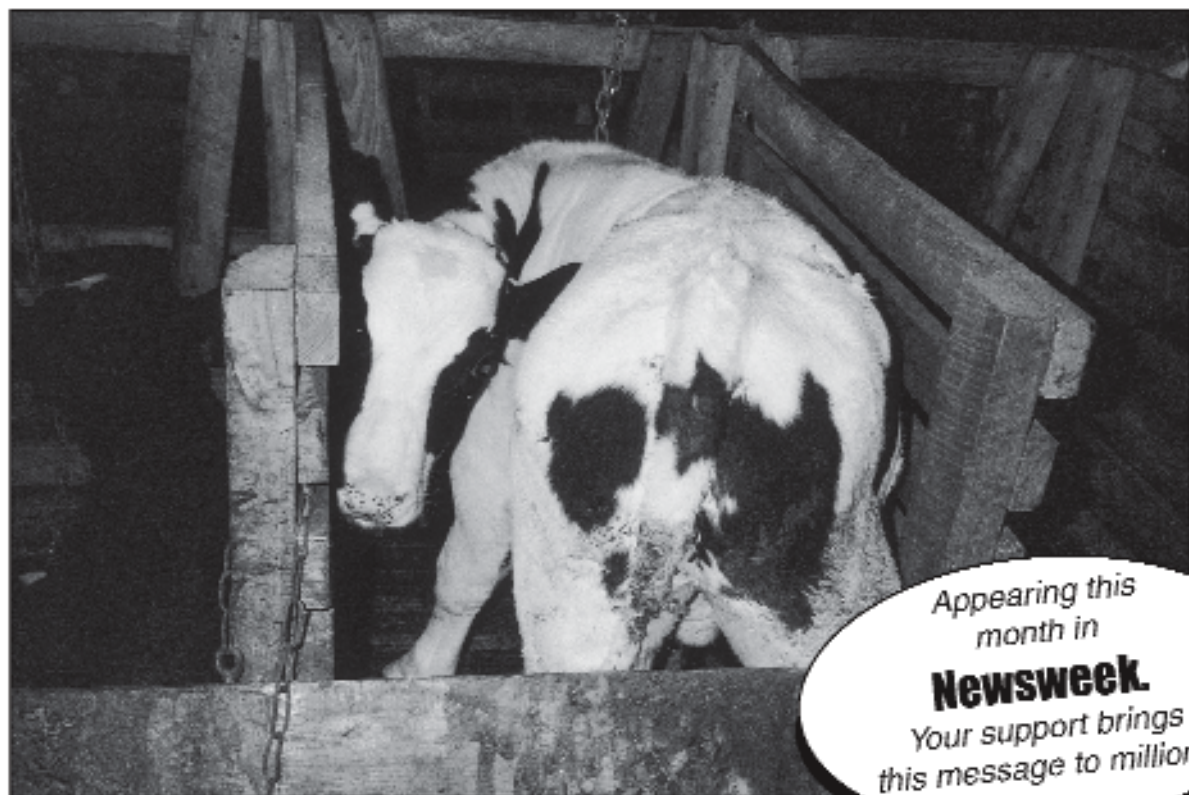
"Her entire skeleton, minus hands and feet, was found intact at Janis Carter's old campsite on the island," Peterson summarized in *Visions of Caliban*. "There was no evidence of injury from a fall, no signs of attack by other animals. Death by snakebite or a sudden viral illness seemed unlikely; Lucy would have possessed the strength to return to a provisioning area where project workers regularly checked on the apes. Perhaps, it was thought, Lucy had been shot by human intruders."

Wrote Roger Fouts in *Next of Kin*, 1997, affirming Peterson's account, "Janis Carter found Lucy's skeleton by their old campsite. It appeared that Lucy had been shot and skinned by human poachers...Whoever had killed her had cut off her hands and feet. They were probably sold as trophies in one of the African markets that also offer gorilla skulls and elephant feet."

The *Eating Apes* version synthesized the same details.

Only one previously published account coming to the awareness of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** did not attribute Lucy's death to poachers. This was a single sentence by Eugene Linden, who profiled Lucy in his 1986 book *Silent Partners*. Linden wrote in *The Octopus & The Orangutan* (2002), that "despite extraordinary commitment and sacrifice on the part of Janis Carter, poor Lucy never did achieve full independence before she died," not mentioning any cause of death.

Q: Why can't this veal calf walk?



Appearing this month in
Newsweek
Your support brings this message to millions.

A: He has only two feet.

Actually, less than two feet. Twenty-two inches to be exact. His entire life is spent chained in a wooden crate measuring only 22 inches wide and 56 inches long. The crate is so small that the calf can't walk or even turn around.

Most people think animal abuse is illegal. It isn't. In veal factories, it's business as usual. "Milk-fed" veal is produced by making a calf anemic.

The calf is not fed mother's milk. He's fed an antibiotic-laced formula that leads to diarrhea. He must lie in his own excrement, choking on the ammonia gases. He's chained with hundreds of other baby calves suffering the same fate.

Tainted Veal

According to the USDA, sulfamethazine (a known carcinogen), oxytetracycline, penicillin, neomycin, streptomycin, and gentamycin have all been found in veal.

Doesn't the USDA prevent tainted veal from being sold? Absolutely not. The USDA itself admits that most veal is never tested for toxic residue.

The industry claims that the drugs used in veal have been approved by the FDA. But don't buy it. The fact is: Toxic and illegal drugs such as *clenbuterol* have been routinely used in veal calves.

Veal factories maximize profits for agribusiness drug companies because they are a breeding ground for disease. To keep calves alive under such torturous conditions, they are given drugs which can be passed on to consumers.

It doesn't have to be this way. And with your help, it won't be. **Please join us.**

YES! I support HFA's National Veal Boycott. Factory farms must be stopped from abusing animals, misusing drugs, and destroying the environment. Enclosed is my tax-deductible contribution of:

☐ \$20 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$500 ☐ Other

Name

Address

City/State/Zip

THE HUMANE FARMING ASSOCIATION (HFA)
1550 CALIFORNIA STREET • SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94109 • www.hfa.org

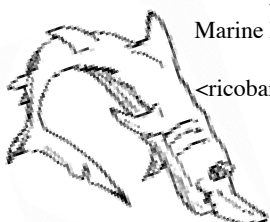
Japan Dolphin Day

Re "Marine mammal exhibitors join protest against Japanese coastal dolphin killing," in your October 2006 edition [which described a media release sent by New York Aquarium marine mammal research director Diana Reiss one day after "Japan Dolphin Day" protests were held in 32 cities world-wide] we invited the New York Aquarium, Alliance of Marine Parks and Aquariums, American Zoo and Aquarium Society, the four New York zoos and other marine mammal exhibitors mentioned in the above article to join us in protesting the dolphin slaughter.

None did. Not one even mentioned Japan Dolphin Day to their huge memberships.

So far, the involvement of the captivity industry in this urgent issue seems to be nothing more than a token effort to look politically correct. As of this writing, the only tangible thing that they have done is start up yet another petition and sign it.

—Richard O'Barry
Marine Mammal Specialist
One Voice-France
<ricobarry@bellsouth.net>



The 28-Hour Law & timely influence (from page 1)

Farmers in the politically dominant Northeast were concerned that livestock transported by railroad would threaten their markets. The public health sector, then a relatively new branch of government, was alarmed at the potential for spreading epidemics of food-borne disease, as occurred several times during the then-recent U.S. Civil War, when troops were fed bacterially tainted carcasses.

Yet the debate was driven by concern for the suffering of animals themselves, voiced from now curious directions. *Animals & Their Legal Rights*, published by the Animal Welfare Institute, extensively quotes an 1871 account issued by the *Chicago Live Stock Reporter* that sounds much like animal rights literature produced today in India, parts of Africa, and other places where animals are still often moved by train.

"Eighteen to twenty cattle are forced into 30-foot cars, giving less than two foot space to the animal, and not infrequently smaller animals—calves, sheep and swine—are crowded under them," the *Chicago Live Stock Reporter* noted. "In this way they are often carried for days without food, water, or possibility of lying down."

Continues *Animals & Their Legal Rights*, "It was chronicled in Chicago papers in 1870 as remarkable that a shipment of 194 cattle from Brigham Young's farm in Utah to Chicago, "riding 1,500 miles, lost only 210 pounds per head."

The original Twenty-Eight Hour Law sought to improve livestock transport by requiring animals in transit to receive food, water, and at least five hours of off-vehicle rest at regular intervals on multi-day journeys.

Unfortunately, poorly built and maintained rest facilities, combined with crude loading and unloading procedures, continued to cause avoidable suffering.

Congress responded by creating the Bureau of Animal Industry within the USDA in 1884. Charged with enforcing the Twenty-Eight Hour Law, the BAI evolved into the Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service of today.

"Numerous convictions for noncompliance with the law were obtained, but [due to the deficiencies of the original law] the law of 1873 was repealed and the present Twenty-Eight Hour Act was enacted in 1906," *Animals & Their Legal Rights* recalls.

Within the next year, animal transporters were fined 401 times for violations and 828 additional cases were pending. The railways responded by establishing as many as 900 inspected livestock rest points, but by 1988 barely two dozen still existed, even on paper.

Four hundred cited violations of the Twenty-Eight Hour Act per year were still the norm in 1967, according to the Animal Welfare Institute, but fewer than 100 citations were issued in 1976 and none in 1988, when enforcement was effec-

tively abandoned because hooved livestock in the U.S. by then moved almost exclusively by truck.

Birds not protected

The two inherent weaknesses of the Twenty-Eight Hour Law of 1906 were that it failed to anticipate either the growth of live poultry transport or the advent of the automobile. In 1906, and for about 20 more years, most poultry were still raised in back yards. Poultry slaughter still existed mostly as an adjunct to egg production. As keeping poultry was relatively easy, even in pre-automobile cities, where chickens could derive much of their nutrition from the undigested grain and insects in horse manure, no one imagined that anything remotely resembling factory poultry farming could be done or be profitable. The arrival of automobiles simultaneously drove poultry out of U.S. streets, however, and introduced vehicles which could inexpensively transport chickens.

Factory poultry farming and automobile use have continued to grow in tandem throughout the world. Wherever paved roads are the norm, poultry production is increasingly concentrated—but before disease outbreaks associated with eating contaminated poultry began to attract global concern in the early 1990s, poultry transportation everywhere had largely escaped any form of regulation. Only the rapid worldwide spread of the avian influenza strain H5N1, potentially lethal to humans, appears to have generated any regulatory awareness that abuses in poultry transport long decried by animal advocates may have much broader consequences.

Mailing eggs for incubation and newly hatched chicks is among those abuses. The practice began back when rural mail carriers were typically the first people for miles around to own "station wagons," a term originally meaning the vehicle that served a post office. Light hauling of all kinds was a regular part of postal business before the privatization of the U.S. Postal Service in 1968, when other carriers took over most parcel transport, and moving live poultry for short distances between farms was easily done without risk to the birds.

Postal regulations, like the Twenty-Eight Hour Act, have yet to be updated to reflect the changes that overtook animal husbandry just a few years later. Postal transport of eggs and hatchlings by the mid-1950s had become an enormous subsidy to the commercial poultry industry, and to the operators of bird shooting clubs, who typically obtain quail, pheasant, and other birds used as live targets by mail.

Humane opposition to mailing live birds dates at least to the 1960s. Mass deaths of young birds in transit, believed to occur by the tens of thousands, attract mass media notice about once a year: 500 day-old bobwhite quail who froze to death en route from Pittsburgh to Syracuse in May 2005, for example,



and 3,370 young turkeys who died in August 2006 on their way from Hybrid Turkeys, of Canada, to Zacky Farms, of Fresno, California.

North Carolina Department of Agriculture food and drug safety administrator Joe Reardon in August 2005 warned fellow officials that the present U.S. Postal Service regulations governing transport of live birds "are inadequate and present great potential for contamination of the poultry industry."

Yet instead of moving to stop mailing poultry, Senator Charles Grassley (R-Iowa) introduced a bill to prevent the U.S. Postal Service from pursuing regulatory amendments that might keep birds out of the mail. The bill died in committee, but will likely be reintroduced whenever mailing poultry next comes under scrutiny.

The longest hauls

The automobile also made possible the livestock commerce between Australia, New Zealand, and Middle Eastern destinations, which for decades has amounted to trading cattle, sheep, and goats for oil.

Except at Ramadan, when personally slaughtering animals for the fast-breaking feast is traditional for heads of households, the major reason for shipping live animals instead of carcasses was until recently the lack of refrigeration in most of the destination counties. Introduction of refrigeration was and is inhibited by the notorious lack of reliable electrical power grids. As electrical delivery capacity expands, refrigeration is increasingly commonplace, and carcass shipments are

(continued on page 7)

Beaten by butchers on Friday the 13th

On Friday the 13th of October 2006, representatives of the Karuna Society for Animals & Nature and the Manju Nath International Animal & Birds Welfare Society, of Guttur, went to the cattle market in Gorantla to start a medical camp for cattle.

Our veterinarian and assistants started preparations when our truck arrived at 7:00 a.m. When I arrived at 7:15 by car, within five minutes a huge organized mob approached us. First they damaged the car. Then they attacked with iron bars. The men tore my clothing and I escaped to our truck, which was also attacked. All the windows were broken and they tried to hit my face with the bars. A Muslim man helped me out the other side and I ran for my life with two of our assistants.

They hurled stones on my head and back. Our other attendants and veterinarian were also beaten up. My elbow is injured and I am black and blue. Outside the cattle market I ran into a house to hide in a bathroom until the police took me out. The police registered a case for attempt to murder and many more things. Arrests were made.

Since 2002 we have been active at this market without much success. A month ago we went again, after a newspaper complained about the cruelty of the market. We found that the market is without governance, as the village council and the market management are having a dispute in court. For six

months it has been a free transit point for animals going to slaughter, including many cows with calves and pregnant cows who are transported to Bangalore, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala.

During our first visit, we spoke to the local authorities and stressed that it is an unlawful situation.

On our next visit we came upon a large group of animals all tied up, painted with big letters for identification. With the help of the police, we took 41 animals to the Karuna and IABWS sanctuaries.

After the rescue of the 41 cattle, I was visited by a Mr. K. M. Asadullah an assistant to Member of Parliament G. Nizamuddin, who asked me to return the 41 animals. We gave him a clear picture of the real situation and he told me we could expect difficulties.

Our activities at the grass root level have no meaning if they are not supported by the people who are responsible and in power.

—Clementine Pauws
President

Karuna Society
for Animals & Nature

Karuna Nilayam
Enumalapalli

Prasanthi Nilayam, AP
515 134, India

<karuna_arp@yahoo.co.in>



Because of a calf

I came into the animal rights movement because of a calf. I was only two at the time, but she impacted my life greatly and influenced much of my future. My mother, a nurse, was diagnosed with tuberculosis. My twin brother and I were sent to my grandparents' farm while she went to a sanatorium. My twin brother and I shared a play pen with Adah, a so called runty Ayershire calf. We had lost our mother and she had lost hers. We bonded. We loved each other. But this was a farm after all. One day she was taken away from us and slaughtered.

Over many, many years I have never forgotten Adah and the love we shared.

—Caryl McIntire Edwards
Executive director

Voice for Animals
460 Buckfield Road

South Paris, Maine 04281
<Carylsmunkyboy@aol.com>



Cesar Chavez

Mexican-American social justice icon Cesar Chavez, who peacefully fought on behalf of overworked and underpaid farm-workers, was also a humane vegetarian who denounced bullfights, dogfighting, rodeos and cockfighting because they were all rooted in violence and irreverence for life. Chavez was America's Catholic "Gandhi Of The Fields." California rightly commemorates his March 31 birthday as a state holiday. The rest of the U.S. should do the same. If we have national holidays for men who had slaves and killed Native Americans, it is high time to have a national holiday for a paragon of compassion who would not even kill a mouse.



—Brien Comerford
Glenview, Illinois



Cooperative Buying Program

Save Money Today . . .
Save The Pets Of Tomorrow!

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

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



Read about our partners in saving lives . . .

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



Nylabone,™ the premier manufacturer of pet chew products for over 40 years, is the standard against which all other chew products are measured. Nylabone products are designed to promote good canine dental hygiene, enhance overall mental fitness, and encourage positive behavior.



Midwest Homes for Pets is an innovator in training cages. The best products at an attractive price with two different programs to earn significant income for your organization:

Retail Plan – buy crates below regular wholesale prices and stock them in your retail space to sell to adopters at a good price.



Consumer Plan – sell crates to adopters who purchase with a credit card direct from The Pet Savers Foundation, with shipment right to their doorstep; no inventory to buy, just the opportunity for an attractive commission to your organization on every sale!

Kong® established "the standard" for dog toy performance and durability, and today Kong toys are enthusiastically used and recommended by veterinarians, trainers, dog professionals and satisfied customers worldwide. Millions and millions of dogs have confirmed the Kong is "THE WORLD'S BEST DOG TOY!"



American Leather Specialties Corp. is an international manufacturer and the largest U.S. distributor of non-leather collars, leashes, chains, grooming products, dishes, cat pans, rawhides, toys, beds, and many other quality pet accessories. Exclusively for coop members, we have developed pre-packaged starter kits that are easy to order and inventory.



T.F.H. Publications, Inc. has been at the forefront of pet publishing for half a century, creating and sustaining publications for owners of a wide variety of companion animals. TFH was a pioneer in bringing full-color books to pet guardians, and has maintained a wide selection of breed, care and training titles to satisfy the needs and interests of all pet guardians.



SIGN UP FOR SAVINGS TODAY!
To receive a FREE introductory kit which includes catalogs and pricing, call us at 1 (800) 233-7544

The 28-Hour Law and timely influence (from page 6)

correspondingly capturing market share, simply because far more carcasses fit on a boat than live animals, and they take much less labor to handle.

But live exporters and the Middle Eastern slaughter industry are unwilling to abandon their industry while anything of it lasts, producing a multi-directional set of conflicts.

Whether or not Down Under live export is the cruelest part of the animal transport industry, as some investigators allege, it certainly involves subjecting animals to transport conditions for the longest time, typically two to three weeks, and has been under scrutiny for quite a long time as well. Protesting against live exports was among the early activities of the Australian group Animal Liberation, formed by Christine Townend and others soon after Australian philosopher Peter Singer published his 1974 book *Animal Liberation*.

Recalls Asa Lind of the Auckland-based Animal Rights Legal Advocacy Network, "Between 1981 and 1985, over 600,000 sheep died in transit. Within the first 20 years of the practice, it is estimated that more than 2 million animals died," including 40,600 sheep who were killed in a fire aboard the *Farid Fares*.

Opposition to live export intensified in 1990 and 2003 when tens of thousands of sheep were refused entry into Saudi Arabia for 16 and 11 weeks, respectively, on veterinary pretexts that were widely doubted because of coincidences of timing with protest involving Australian support of U.S. foreign policy. The 1990 incident came as the U.S. and allied forces prepared in Saudi Arabia to repel Iraqi occupiers from Kuwait; the 2003 incident followed the U.S. invasion of Iraq.

New Zealand barred live exports of lambs in 1997. Though New Zealand exported at least 43,000 sheep for slaughter in 2003, frozen carcass export appears to have taken over most of the New Zealand market share.

Australian live sheep exports to the United Arab Emirates and Jordan meanwhile reached a record high volume, increasing 40% and 183%, respectively, in fiscal 2006, according to Meat & Livestock Australia.

PETA claimed on September 20, 2006 to have influenced Qatar to suspend live sheep imports from Australia, after showing officials documentation of animal suffering in transit, but imports from Australia actually increased, according to Rohit William Wadhwaney of the *Gulf Times*, due to a suspension of imports from India due to hoof and mouth disease.

Australian cattle exports to the United Arab Emirates doubled in fiscal 2006, but that was still a relatively small part of the Australian live export market. From 1996 through 2005, Australia exported more than a million live cattle to Egypt, most of them killed at the Bassatin slaughterhouse near Cairo.

Australian agriculture minister Peter McGuarin in

February 2006 suspended the Egyptian traffic after the Australian edition of *60 Minutes* aired video taken in January 2006 by Lyn White of Animals Australia that showed Bassatin workers poking out the eyes of cattle and cutting their leg tendons before subjecting them to a version of *halla* slaughter that clearly flunked the goal of the animals not suffering.

McGuarin reauthorized Australian cattle exports to Bassatin and two other Egyptian slaughterhouses in October 2006, under two memorandums of understanding which are supposed to ensure that the animals are handled and killed in compliance with Australian slaughter standards.

Australian Royal SPCA president Hugh Wirth objected that, "There is still absolutely no requirement that the abattoirs stun the animals to ensure they are rendered immediately unconscious." This a frequent objection of humane organizations to both *halla* slaughter and Jewish kosher slaughter, even when the slaughterhouses use the modified methods—widely practiced in the U.S.—that were developed in the early 1980s by Temple Grandin to expedite the killing and reduce the animals' awareness that they are being killed.

"Dealing with the devil"

Animals Australia, PETA, and the Society for the Protection of Animal Rights in Egypt hoped to forestall the renewed trade by rallying last-minute public opposition.

Responded Egyptian Society of Animal Friends chair Ahmed El Sherbiny, in a statement amplified by Meat & Livestock Australia, "I was pleased to hear that Australia expects to increase the amount of live sheep and cattle it exports to the Middle East over the coming years."

Elaborated El Sherbiny in an October 10, 2006 e-mail to the heads of 15 animal advocacy organizations who questioned his judgement in welcoming more live animal shipments, "I have witnessed real progress this week at Bassatin. An Australian, Peter Dundon, has been working at Bassatin, creating improvements for local Egyptian cattle, funded by Meat & Livestock Australia. Someone was punished this week for cruelty to animals that was identified by Dundon. New management at Bassatin was both cooperative and supportive in enforcing punishment.

"If animals are going to be imported into Egypt," El Sherbiny continued, "I would rather have them come from a country that is investing in skills-based training, and is working with our government to raise the standard of animal welfare in Egypt. My approach may be regarded as dealing with the devil, but I regard it as the lesser of two evils. I see no other exporting countries making any efforts whatsoever, and they all have much lesser standards in shipping and long distance transport. Most have none."

Animals Australia, Compassion in World Farming, the World Society for the Protection of Animals, and SPARE were among the organizations objecting that El Sherbiny should not have endorsed overseas live transport.

Objected SPARE founder Amina Sarwat Abaza, in an open letter published as an advertisement in the *Weekend Australian* and the *West Australian* newspapers, "The problems at Bassatin or other Egyptian slaughterhouses cannot be solved by a new piece of equipment or a training course. Even if Australian animals are treated differently at Bassatin," she asserted, "in other slaughter halls at this huge abattoir other animals will still be subjected to brutal treatment."

The Australian government "is reassuring the Australian community that on recommending the trade with Egypt, the welfare of Australian animals will be overseen by the Egyptian General Organization for Veterinary Services," Abaza added. "Australians should be aware that GOVS is the body responsible for placing strychnine-laced food on the streets in Cairo to kill stray dogs and cats in the cruelest way imaginable."

El Sherbiny, SPARE, and WSPA have all long sought to persuade GOVS to stop poisoning dogs and cats.

Only time will tell if El Sherbiny in his "dealing with the devil" can use the Meat & Livestock Australia interest in selling animals to Egypt to leverage improvement in the treatment of all animals who are killed at Bassatin, and in transforming the institutional culture of GOVS, as he hopes.

Meanwhile, that we here in the U.S. are still struggling to re-implement the Twenty-Eight Hour Law, 133 years after Congress passed it, illustrates the necessity of securing reform as well as seeking abolition. Technological change will almost certainly end intercontinental livestock shipment relatively soon, in favor of the frozen carcass trade, just as the introduction of long-haul trucking ended cattle transportation by railroad. Yet as the transition from railways to trucks demonstrated, abolishing one source of abuse achieves nothing if it is replaced by another.

Truckers were exempted from the Twenty-Eight Hour Law for most of a century because even though the law existed, there was not a sufficient climate of public awareness and concern to persuade the USDA that extending it to trucks was a mandate.

Whatever becomes of the intercontinental livestock transport industry, it is incumbent upon animal advocates in all nations to build a mandate for strong animal welfare standards wherever animals are slaughtered, hauled, or for that matter used in any other way—and this must be done at the same time as inspiring and encouraging fellow humans to rethink using animals for any harmful or exploitative purpose.

\$3.1+ Million Spay-Neuter Initiative Louisiana & Mississippi



**The ASPCA is proud to partner
with these agencies to
spay/neuter
thousands of animals**

**PetSmart Charities
United Animal Nations
International Fund for Animal Welfare
The Humane Society of the United States
and our local partners:**

**Humane Society of South Mississippi
MS SPAN ■ Spay/Louisiana**



One project, *The Big Fix Rig*, a 53 ft. mobile trailer, can perform up to 120 cat sterilizations a day



www.asPCA.org

BOISE—Montana Governor Brian Schweitzer on October 25, 2006 joined Wyoming Governor Dave Freudenthal in asking Idaho Governor Jim Risch to pursue a legislative ban on hunting captive-bred elk.

“In Montana, we said it’s a bad idea to pen up elk, feed them oats, and have fat bankers from New York City shoot them with their heads in a grain bucket,” Schweitzer told Associated Press writer Christopher Smith.

Risch, whose term will end in January 2007, has said he would support the legislation that Schweitzer and Freudenthal requested.

Wrote Smith, “The two major party candidates running for Idaho governor, Republican Representative C.L. “Butch” Otter and Democrat Jerry Brady, have said they would sign legislation prohibiting domestic elk businesses.”

The king, the baron, a celebrity & hunting “sportsmanship”

The Russian business daily *Kommersant* on October 19, 2006 published a written allegation by Vologda region deputy hunting chief Sergei Starostin that a “good-natured and joyful bear” named Mitrofan was in August 2006 taken from his home at a local holiday resort, “generously fed vodka mixed with honey,” and “pushed into a field” where “His Highness Juan Carlos of Spain took him out with one shot.”

The king, 68, “neither hunted with Russian President Vladimir Putin nor killed a bear,” a palace spokesperson told Paul Haven of Associated Press. Haven noted that the *Kommersant* account never mentioned Putin.

Vologda governor Vyacheslav Pozgalyov’s spokesperson Yevgenia Toloknova told Haven that the governor had “set up a working group, including a deputy governor and top environmental protection officials, to look into the incident.”

The allegation involving King Juan Carlos followed the October 2 disclosure for Spiegel Television, of Germany, that a “world record” 600-pound red deer with 37 antler branches shot in 2005 by the Baron Eberhard von Gemmingen-Hornberg “was no roaring wild stag of the Bulgarian beech forests,” as initial reports declared, “but rather a tame, chocolate-loving deer raised in an Austrian game reserve,” summarized *Independent* Berlin correspondent Tony Patterson. The deer had been fed calcium tablets to enhance antler growth.

“The stag’s name was Burlei. He was completely tame. Children liked to feed him chocolate,” said his former owner, Rudolf Pöttinger, on camera. Pöttinger sold Burlei for £13,500. The Baron von Gemmingen-Hornberg paid the Etropole outfitting firm Elen Hunting £65,000 to shoot Burlei. The baron was unsuccessful in an attempt to sue Elen Hunting, after his “record” was annulled.

The incidents involving royalty hunting in Eastern Europe echoed U.S. federal indictments of country singer Troy Lee Gentry, 39, and captive hunting facility owner Lee Marvin Greenly, 46, on multiple charges resulting from Gentry killing a captive-reared bear in October 2004.

“The government alleged that Gentry and Greenly tagged a bear named Cubby, killed on Greenly’s property,” in Sandstone, Minnesota, called the Minnesota Wildlife

Risch on September 7 signed an executive order decreeing the “immediate destruction” of about 160 captive-bred elk who escaped in August from a private hunting ranch operated by Rex Rammell, DVM, of Ashton.

“While special hunts by state agents and the public killed 33 of the escaped elk,” along with seven wild elk found among them, “Idaho Fish and Game biologists believe the domesticated animals have already crossbred with wild herds,” wrote Smith. “Elk farming and ‘shooter bull’ hunting are banned in Wyoming and Montana.” The Wyoming ban was adopted in the 1970s. The Montana voters approved a ban in 2000. Idaho, however, has 78 elk farms and 14 penned hunting camps, according to Associated Press.

Continued Schweitzer, “You’ve got a bad actor who’s not very good at fixing a fence, your state agencies fined

Connection, “and registered the animal as if killed from the wild population. The false tagging would be a violation of the federal Lacey Act,” wrote Tad Vezner of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*. “Gentry allegedly bought the bear from Greenly for about \$4,650. The bear’s death was videotaped, and the tape later edited so Gentry appeared to shoot the bear with a bow and arrow in a ‘fair chase’ hunting situation,” continued Vezner. “The pair then shipped the bear’s hide to a Kentucky taxidermist, the indictment said.”

Gentry and Greenly could each receive a maximum penalty of five years in federal prison and a \$20,000 fine if convicted—but Lacey Act sentencing history indicates that they would probably get much less.

In a comparable case, U.S. Magistrate Carolyn S. Ostby, of Great Falls, Montana, on October 8, 2006 fined Lin Torgerson, 30, \$2,500, ordered him to make \$500 restitution, and put him on probation for two years.

Not a licensed outfitter, Torgerson, of Etheridge, Montana, arranged for a Pennsylvania man and his 13-year-old son to obtain hunting permits, illegally coordinate a deer hunt with two-way radios, kill three deer while licensed to kill just two, and have the trophy mounts sent to their home.

The steepest Lacey Act penalties in connection with trophy hunting of which **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has record were issued in January 2006 by Judge Richard Cebull and U.S. Magistrate Richard Anderson, of Bozeman, Montana.

Cebull fined outfitter John Daniel McDonald, 38, \$50,000, and barred him from ever hunting or outfitting again.

Anderson in the same case fined McDonald’s clients Jeffrey Stuart Young, 46, and Frank Earl Shulze, 57, of Santa Rosa, California, \$2,500 each; ordered them to make \$16,300 and \$8,000 restitution, respectively; barred them from hunting for five years and fishing for two years; and placed them on two years probation. The defendants are believed to have killed more than 15 elk, among other animals.

Anderson also ordered Young and Schultz to write apologies to Montana Fish, Wildlife, & Parks investigators for accusing them of lying in letters that Young and Schultz sent to higher-ups, including then-Montana Governor Judy Martz.

him \$750,000, and the folks supposed to represent the people of Idaho, your legislature, said ‘Oh, let’s let him off the hook,’” by passing a special bill in 2002 that forgave Rammell’s unpaid fines. “Now you’ve got a problem,” Schweitzer lectured, “but it’s our problem too because the Yellowstone Basin is interconnected.”

Rammell claimed only 12 of his animals were still at large as of October 15. He told Smith he had sold his Chief Joseph reserve to a California man, and had sold his remaining elk to another elk rancher.

Officially at issue are concern that the escaped elk may carry chronic wasting disease, may bring brucellosis endemic in Yellowstone region wild elk into closer proximity to domestic cattle, and may include hybrid animals carrying genes from Eurasian red deer. Also involved in the dispute is the belief of many Yellowstone-region hunting outfitters that captive hunts are cutting into their declining business.

“All my elk are tested yearly for both tuberculosis and brucellosis,” Rammell fulminated in an October 12 letter to the *Idaho Statesman*. “Any elk who dies on my property, whether naturally or by hunting, has his or her brain tested for chronic wasting disease. Elk ranching is unpopular with a certain group of people,” Rammell continued. “These animal rights activists believe elk ranches are as reprehensible as raising mink in cages for fur. These people will stop at nothing, including violating private property rights, to gain their cause. This isn’t just about elk ranches but American liberty.”

Rammell in late October 2006 was banned from Yellowstone National Park for telling park rangers in August 2005 that his name was Rex Hendricks, while rangers were investigating whether he was guiding without a permit and unsafely storing food in known bear habitat. In March 2006 Rammell was fined \$110 for the same offence.

Rammell is also facing a misdemeanor battery charge for an October 6 incident, and has pleaded innocent to resisting or obstructing peace officers resulting from a September confrontation with two sharpshooters who killed a pair of his elk.

While hunting Rammell’s elk, Idaho game officers killed a seemingly tame elk with a seven-point rack, reportedly worth \$10,000, who turned out to belong to the Pine Mountain Ranch near Blackfoot. Blackfoot Ranch staff said they had no idea that the elk was loose.



Rancher elk. (Kim Bartlett)

Report from the National Symposium on Kenyan Wildlife by Chris Mercer, www.cannedlion.com

In September 2006 I was invited by the Steering Committee of the National Symposium on Kenyan Wildlife, appointed by the Kenyan government, to attend the symposium and present the case against hunting.

Hunting has been banned in Kenya since 1977, and dealing in wildlife trophies since 1978.

Attended by about 160 people, the Symposium was held as an indirect result of a campaign lavishly funded by Safari Club International in 2004, which involved flying Kenyan conservationists and officials to elite hunting farms in South Africa and Zimbabwe in order to persuade the Kenyan government to resume trophy hunting. No expense was spared. Industry experts regaled the Kenyan representatives with statistics purporting to show how much money Kenya could make out of trophy hunting, as opposed to ecotourism.

A bill to legalise hunting was secretly prepared and rushed through the Kenyan legislature without debate. Before President Mwai Kibaki could sign the bill into law, however, Youth for Conservation and other grassroots animal welfare groups and wildlife organisations began an unprecedented joint campaign against it. Twenty-two animal welfare organisations arranged for petitions signed by thousands of Kenyans to be presented at 100 separate demonstrations throughout Kenya. At the same time, hundreds of demonstrators delivered a petition against the bill to the President’s house in Nairobi.

Unlike in South Africa, there is no hunting culture in Kenya, and the majority of Kenyans are opposed to hunting. Under great pressure, Kibaki referred the hunting issue to a national public participation process, to continue until April 2008.

The National Symposium that I attended was the first step in the process ordered by the President to test Kenyan public opinion—but the conference was sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development, which has long used U.S. tax money to promote hunting through programs such as

CAMPFIRE in Zimbabwe.

To avoid my participation being blocked by pro-hunting interests, I was introduced as an expert on “Community Involvement and Benefits of Wildlife.”

The Symposium was a great success. It was jam packed for both days by everyone who was anyone in wildlife conservation, except former Kenya Wildlife Service chief Richard Leakey and his successor David Western, whose paper was read by one of his assistants. The presentations were delivered mainly by Kenyan scientists, academics and wildlife experts. The current Kenya Wildlife Service director was in attendance.

I was treated at all times as an honored guest, and was introduced to all the senior officials. Unlike in South Africa, where animal welfarists are deliberately excluded from participating in wildlife and environmental policy-making, I felt as if I were a member of the Symposium family, rather than a foreigner.

Youth for Conservation cofounder Josphat Ngonyo, more recently founder of the African Network for Animal Welfare, kept me informed at all time. I also connected with Rob Carr-Hartley, son-in law of Daphne Sheldrick, founder of the famous elephant orphanages operated by the David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust at Nairobi National Park and Tsavo National Park. Now that Sheldrick is 75, Rob and Sheldrick’s daughter Gillian Woodley manage the orphanages.

The picture that emerged at the Conference was not happy. The situation for wildlife in Kenya is critical. Refugees from strife-torn Somalia and Sudan have added to the impact of the Kenyan birth rate, now among the highest in the world. The Kenyan population rose from five million in 1946 to 30 million in 2006. This has resulted in massive human encroachment into the land surrounding the national parks, and in turn causes human/animal conflict and wildlife snaring for bushmeat on an unimaginable scale.

The Kenyan wildlife population has

cumulatively declined by more than 40% in the past few years. Some species, such as buffalo, have declined by 90% or more. Roan antelope are down to 900, from an estimated 20,000 at peak. Rob Carr-Hartley believes that within two years Tsavo West National Park may be denuded of wildlife. Poaching is completely out of control. Deforestation in all six watershed areas of Kenya is causing the rivers to dry up. Even the Mara is expected to run dry sooner or later.

I was given 20 minutes to speak. There were gasps of shock from the audience as my first videos showed a poor lioness being shot out of a tree with an arrow and a wounded lion charging a hail of bullets from a mob of hunters. When I followed this by explaining the colonial aspects of hunting, and showing how hunting perpetuates colonialism, many delegates cheered. I moved on to statistics published by *Africa Geographic*, showing how poorly revenue from hunting benefits a nation, compared to ecotourism.

After my presentation, I was given a further ten minutes to take questions from a forest of hands, and then we broke for tea. I was at once besieged and surrounded by delegates. Most were congratulatory, but a few were visibly angry. One woman scientist demanded to know where I got my statistics. Apparently she had given a report to the government which relied upon the figures given to her by the hunting industry. She was therefore highly embarrassed, pointing out that if my figures were correct she had in effect given the Kenyan government a false report.

The pro-hunting types were visibly glum and shell-shocked, but the animal welfare brigade was delighted.

The only time I felt I was back in South Africa was when Lord Andrew Eniskellin, an elderly land owner, gave a monotonous reading of his belief that his estate could not survive without the income from hunting, and that Kenyans should not be swayed by “interfering foreigners who are not stakeholders, and who appeal to sentiment.”

Otherwise, the depth of the anti-hunting culture in Kenya was brought home to me most vividly in a touching presentation by rural community representative Dr. Darius Mombo. After recounting the horrifying damage suffered by his community from wild animals straying out of Tsavo, including 47 human deaths, mainly caused by elephants, and crop destruction of unthinkable proportions (about 80% of some crops were lost), as well as the social upheaval caused by, for example, children being too tired to attend school because of all-night vigils to keep wild animals out of crops, Mombo might have been expected to endorse the calls for hunting.

Instead he announced that his whole community was against any form of hunting, including for problem animal control, because “It makes the animals angry with us.” All his community wanted was a fair system of compensation for losses. Afterwards I shook his hand and told him that he had restored my faith in human nature.

CHILDREN HUNTING

I have just read your September 2006 editorial “Culture, coonhunting & child hunters,” and just wanted to echo your dismay at this practice. Only last week my wife, a second grade teacher, came home disgusted with an interaction she had with a girl in her class. The girl told my wife that it was her birthday. My wife asked her whether she had received a present and she replied “a BB gun.” My wife asked her if she had wanted one and the girl replied “No. My dad wants to teach me how to hunt.” What a sad world.

—Stephen Heaven
President/CEO
Capital Area Humane Society
7095 W. Grand River Ave.
Lansing, MI 48906
Phone: 517-626-6821, x17
Fax: 517-626-2560
<sheaven@cahs-lansing.org>
<www.cahs-lansing.org>



A field day over elephant polo (from p.1)

"The Maharajahs of Jaipur first played elephant polo in 1975," according to Lokendra Singh of Asian News International, but Jonathan Thompson of the *Belfast Telegraph* on October 16, 2006 gave a different account.

"Like all good ideas," Thompson wrote, "elephant polo came about as a result of a few too many drinks. In this case it happened at the St. Moritz Tobogganing Club in 1981. Jim Edwards, an English hotelier who runs the famous Tiger Tops hunting lodge in Nepal, hatched the concept with the Scottish adventurer, entrepreneur, and former Olympic bobsled competitor James Manclark."

"There are around 200 serious players now," Edwards told Thompson, "though the elephants won't let us take it too seriously." But the World Elephant Polo Association web site lists only two tournaments, naming fewer than 40 players. Several teams are listed with no named players.

Thompson claimed to have played in a 12-team King's Cup tournament in Thailand before a crowd of 3,000, including attendants who rushed out in mid-game to remove poop from the field.

"The elephants appear to enjoy the game almost as much as their human counterparts," Thompson asserted. "As the three-a-side tournament progresses, they bellow, trumpet and gambol, with a few of them displaying a rudimentary knowledge of the rules by kicking the ball ahead of them before chasing after it."

"There is certainly an understanding of what is going on," agreed John Roberts, 32, who is director of elephants for the host resort. "In fact, they often play games among themselves. The young ones will throw a plastic bag up in the air and to each other, and the older ones will bully them in order to get it."

Before the October 2006 fracas, the only previous AAPN posting about elephant polo was a hyperbolic press release claiming in September 2005 that a Thai tournament had raised \$100,000 "for the National Elephant Institute, which provides medical care for the animals and training for elephant handlers."

Thirty elephants and 48 riders were

said to be involved.

The flame war started on October 8 when vehement wildlife captivity opponent Shubbobroto Ghosh of Kolkata posted an article by Suman Tarafdar of the *Financial Express* about an elephant polo match scheduled for November 18 in Jaipur.

Among the players will be Mark Shand, author of the 1992 British best-seller *Travels On My Elephant*, about a 600-mile elephant trek across India, and founder of a charity called The Elephant Family in 2002.

Shand is also brother of Prince Charles' wife Camilla Parker Bowles. Both Charles and Camilla are foxhunters and captive bird shooters, but Assam television journalist Azam Siddique, a frequent writer of letters to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, didn't even mention his relatives in objecting to Shand's alleged promotion of "elephant football, elephant tug-of-war, and other circus-like events" during the Kaziranga Centenary Celebrations in 2005.

Siddique further asserted that Shand has eaten rats "and other wild creatures with some remote tribes of Arunachal Pradesh" in television documentaries; that his book *River Dog: A Journey Down The Brahmaputra* (2004) misidentified the Assamese as dog-eaters, instead of the Nagas, who live in a neighboring state, and that Shand's 1994 book *Queen of the Elephants* unwarrantedly glorified Assamese mahout Parbati Barua.

"The reality of this queen was exposed by Mike Pandey (in 2003) when he filmed how a wild elephant was tortured and later killed by Barua and her team," Siddique wrote. A failed attempt to tame a young elephant, the incident was described on page one of the May 2003 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Pandey's film *The Vanishing Giants* won him his second Ashden Award, better known as a "Green Oscar."

Expressing concern that elephant polo might spread throughout India, leading to more elephant captures and abuse, Ghosh and Siddique drew supporting statements from Zoocheck Canada director Rob Laidlaw; Ambika Shukla, almost as noted an animal advocate in India as her sister Maneka Gandhi;



Elephants await work below the Amer Fort in Jaipur. (Kim Bartlett)

Blue Cross of India chair Chinny Krishna; PETA India director Anuradha Sawhney; and Captive Animals Protection Society campaign manager Craig Redmond.

But most showed little awareness of the actualities of elephant polo, a part-time employment of working elephants whose usual routine is plodding on pavement, bearing tourists through exhaust fumes and traffic, or simply standing, awaiting dwindling numbers of customers, as the Baby Boomers who once rode elephants age, and younger tourists view elephant-riding as socially inappropriate. Elephant polo-playing is the only chance most of the elephants ever have to run on grass, for about 10 minutes of total active game time.

David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust founder Daphne Sheldrick objected from Nairobi, Kenya that the elephants would be "prodded with sharp ankuses" and would play in excessive heat.

That brought a prompt rebuttal from Christine Townend, head trustee of the Help In Suffering animal hospitals and sanctuaries in Jaipur and Darjeeling, India. Townend and *Animal Liberation* author Peter Singer cofounded the Australian animal rights group Animal Liberation in 1978. Since 2000, Townend has hosted annual elephant care clinics in Jaipur, featured in the September 2001 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

"There will be no ankus used in this alternative elephant polo match," Townend wrote, "the purpose of which is to demonstrate to the 15-20 private companies which

hold polo matches in Jaipur every season, and which cannot be prevented at present from holding these matches, that the use of the ankus is redundant and should be abandoned. Indeed, with the support of the Rajasthan government, we have succeeded in having use of the ankus abolished in Jaipur, among many other important welfare measures, including a ban on the elephants working in the summer months during the day, a ban on sick or crippled elephants working, licensing of mahouts, limiting elephants' load to two people, and insisting owners provide shade."

In a follow-up message, Townend deplored "elephants chained on cement developing arthritis and needing exercise more than anything else. I love those elephants," Townend declared, "and I am happy to see them stretch their limbs and muscles as they would in the wild."

"There are 15,000 captive elephants in India," Townend continued, "who can never return to the wild," largely because the wild habitat they once occupied has been logged, cultivated, and/or developed.

"They must be provided with exercise and something to do," Townend said. "It is good to talk about principles, but in my heart, I am more concerned about these beautiful creatures having the space and time to stretch their legs and enjoy themselves together. They kiss each other with their trunks. You can almost see them laughing as they go at a slow lope together across the field."

—Merritt Clifton

Seeking to save "surplus" elephants

As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, Animal Rights Africa was attempting to translocate 12 "problem" elephants from the vicinity of Weenan, in Kwa-Zulu Natal, to the SanWild Wildlife Trust sanctuary in Limpopo province.

Orphaned by culling in Kruger National Park, the elder elephants in the herd were previously translocated in 1993 to the former Thukela Biosphere Reserve. Created toward the end of the apartheid regime in South Africa, the Thukela reserve was recently dissolved and turned over to the Lindaukhle Trust, in settlement of a land claim by the tribal people who were evicted from their homes when the reserve was declared.

"The successful claimants don't want the elephants on their newly returned land," e-mailed Michele Pickover, founder of Xwe African Wildlife, which recently merged with Justice for Animals to form Animal Rights Africa.

The elephants were to have been shot, but Animal Rights Africa and SanWild intervened, obtained the necessary permits, and set about trying to arrange a rescue which might have been much easier if elephants had shorter memories.

Explained Pickover, "Between 1966 and 1994, more than 16,000 elephants were killed in Kruger National Park with the lethal tranquillizing drug succinylcholine chloride, better known as Scoline. The elephants were herded together by helicopter and then darted. The drug literally brought elephants to their knees, leaving them to suffocate while fully conscious and unable to move. Calves were captured as they stayed close to their dead and dying mothers and sold to zoos, safari parks and circuses all over the world."

After the Conventional on International Trade in Endangered Species halted commercial traffic in live elephants and elephant parts in 1989, and as the global boycott that eventually ended the apartheid regime economically isolated South Africa, the government released into Thukela some of the last calves taken alive during the culls.

"They have since bonded into a family group, which has now produced calves," Pickover said.

They also remember what happened

to them. "It was clear to everyone who was in Thukela," during the first phase of the relocation, "that every single one of these elephants is deeply traumatized," Pickover stated.

"The rugged and inaccessible terrain and the deeply traumatized nature of these elephants meant that we were only able to radio collar the matriarch and the big bull," in order to track the herd.

"We will relocate them from Thukela once they have moved on their own," Pickover said, "to a place where it will be safer for them to be darted. This may take a few weeks."

"As a species," Pickover finished, "elephants have been victims of wholesale slaughter, suffering, and relentless displacement. As a consequence, the fabric of elephant society has been frayed. Research over decades by elephant ethologists means that we now understand that elephants hurt like us. But we are also learning that they can heal like us, as well. It is with this in mind that we will not fail our elephant compatriots."

Elephant captures for commercial sale have resumed. Pickover in April 2006 protested against the capture of "six young elephants between the ages of seven and nine, four females and two males," whom she said "were cruelly separated from their families for use by the elephant-back safari industry. Helicopters, guns and electric prods were used," Pickover alleged, "at the Selati Game Reserve, with the active participation of a Limpopo nature conservation official, who was reportedly using live ammunition in response to attempts by members of the elephant family to stop this atrocity. Apparently this is not the first time this has taken place at Selati," Pickover said.

"The young elephants went to Howard Blight's Elephants for Africa Forever in Mooketsi, near Duiwelskloof," Pickover continued.

Ironically, Pickover noted, "Elephants for Africa Forever has an 'elephant charter' which claims it acknowledges 'the needs and wants of the elephants' and the 'gregarious and disciplined nature of the elephant's family structure,' and 'respects the gentle nature of elephant society and their right to retain the dignity of their species.'"

Sure, she catches mice. She just doesn't bring them to you.

She's a barn cat, not a pet. But that doesn't mean she's not living a valued life. Just like barn swallows, feral cats are unsocialized and are content living outside. But where do cats like these come from? Born outside, these unsterilized cats eventually form colonies, making their home wherever they can find food. Tomcats prowl for mates, females become pregnant, and the cycle of reproduction continues.

To help them, Alley Cat Allies has a cost-effective plan that not only reduces feral cat populations, it also improves and extends the lives of colony members. It's called Trap, Neuter, and Return or TNR. That's right, return. To learn about this smart, compassionate, proven method of population control, or to give a gift of time or money, go to www.alleycat.org. When it comes to caring for feral cats, TNR is the best thing for them.

SUPPORT TRAP, NEUTER, AND RETURN



7020 Norfolk Avenue • Suite 200 • Bethesda, MD 20814
www.alleycat.org

Photographer: Molly Wauz

Because alley cats, barn cats, tomcats, & street cats need a different kind of care.

**Join 2200 shelters and rescue groups worldwide
for Iams Home 4 the Holidays 2006**



Don't be left out.
Sign up today at home4theholidays.com



CITES suspends ivory trade permits

GENEVA—The Secretariat of the United Nations-administered Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species on October 5, 2006 suspended the permission granted in 2002 to allow South Africa, Botswana, and Namibia to export elephant ivory.

South Africa was to have been permitted to sell 30 metric tons of ivory, Botswana 20 metric tons, and Namibia 10 metric tons, "on condition," the U.N. News Service explained, "that the Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) system establish up-to-date and comprehensive baseline data on poaching and population levels. Today's meeting of the CITES Standing Committee determined that this condition has not yet been satisfied."

Requests from these and other African nations for annual ivory quotas were rejected by the triennial CITES Conference of Parties in 2004.

Zimbabwe, unsuccessful in many previous attempts to win an ivory export quota from CITES, positioned itself for another try in July 2006 by sus-

pending domestic ivory sales and rounding up 285 alleged poachers. The poachers were, however, charged with unlawfully killing kudus, impalas, waterbucks, warthogs, and fish.

The Zimbabwean government-controlled *Harare Herald* on October 18 reported that “Two suspected poachers were arrested while 22 elephant tusks were recovered at Chizarira National Park in Gokwe, after a group of suspected Zambian poachers killed 11 elephants. The poachers exchanged gunfire with Zimbabwean security officers,” the *Herald* said.

But Angus Shaw of Associated Press on the same day reported from Harare about allegations of “disgruntled and underpaid rangers profiteering on meat and illegal ivory,” and recounted a recent incident described by the independently funded Zimbabwean Conservation Task Force in which rangers shot five elephants. One of the elephants was believed to have killed a safari park caretaker near the Zambian border.

Tethering restrained in Scotland, California

The Animal Health & Welfare Scotland Act, taking effect on October 6, 2006, increases the potential penalty for cruelty to a fine of up to £20,000 plus a year in jail; authorizes animal health officers, state veterinary officers, and Scottish SPCA inspectors to warn suspected violators and initiate animal seizure proceedings; restricts tethering dogs; and prohibits docking dogs' tails. "Let us hope that the new obligation on animal owners will mean no more animals kept in conditions which are barely tolerable," Advocates for Animals spokesperson Libby Anderson told BBC News.

California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger on September 27, 2006 signed into law a ban on keeping a dog tethered for longer than three hours. "The legislation, by **Senator Alan**

Lowenthal (D-Long Beach), takes effect in January 2007. It makes exceptions for dogs tied to running lines and pulleys, used for hunting or herding sheep or cattle, and those staying in campgrounds,” explained *Los Angeles Times* staff writer **Nancy Vogel**.

Earlier, on September 18, Schwarzenegger signed into law a bill increasing from \$5,000 to \$25,000 the fine for killing sea otters, other marine mammals, or other fully protected mammals, and requiring kitty litter bags to carry a warning that cat feces flushed down toilets can spread *toxoplasmosis gondi*, a cat parasite that kills sea otters. Although the full *toxoplasmosis gondi* reproductive cycle occurs only in cats, many species can carry it, and it is most often transmitted by consuming the meat of an infected animal.

Legislation to require pet evac plans

WASHINGTON D.C.—U.S. President George W. Bush in early October 2006 signed into law the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act, requiring all states to produce pet evacuation plans in order to qualify for Federal Emergency Management Agency funding for disaster preparedness.

"The law also authorizes FEMA to provide additional money to create pet-friendly shelters and provide special assistance to pet owners," said American SPCA spokesperson Shonali Burke.

Louisiana Governor Kathleen Blanco signed a bill implementing pet evacuation planning on June 23, 2006. The bill was passed unanimously by both houses of the Louisiana legislature.

California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger authorized a similar bill on September 27, 2006.

"There appears to be language that will allow us to use planning funds, but there does not appear to be any additional money," cautioned Maine Emergency Management Agency acting director Charles Jacobs, to Mal Leary of the Capitol News Service. But Jacobs acknowledged the need for the law.

"We've been moving in this direction for several years," Jacobs said.

TRIBUTES

In honor of the Prophet
Isaiah, St. Martin De
Porres and John Wesley.
—*Brien Comerford*



network.bestfriends.org
Animal lovers of the world, unite!

The new Best Friends Network is online!

Think Globally: Help build a global online community of people who care about the animals, nature, and each other.

Act Locally: Work with people in your own neighborhood to help animals in need.

Stay in Touch: Create news, report news, check out the news.

Discuss: Connect with others who share your special interests. Start/join discussion groups and blogs.

Join the Kindness Revolution. It's time!

Best Friends NETWORK

Battery cage foes emboldened (from page 1)

free egg policy, and the Iowa Egg Council, against it,” HSUS noted. “Both the *Iowa City Press-Citizen* and *Daily Iowan* editorialized in favor of the cage-free egg policy.”

That came in the middle of the U.S. agricultural heartland.

A day later, on October 18, HSUS praised Wild Oats Community Market for dropping sales of eggs from battery-caged hens.

“Major grocery chains such as Whole Foods Market and Wild Oats Natural Marketplace have stopped selling cage eggs,” HSUS recited. “Trader Joe’s has converted its private line eggs to cage-free. Bon Appétit, a major food service company, is phasing out the use of cage eggs in all of its 400 cafés. Frozen dessert maker Ben & Jerry’s is also phasing out the use of cage eggs in its ice creams. Even companies such as AOL and Google have ended the use of cage eggs in their employee cafeterias.

“Tufts University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Marist College, Vassar College, Roger Williams University, Clark University, Lesley University, Emmanuel College, and the University of New Hampshire have joined 100 others across the country in enacting policies to eliminate or greatly reduce their use of cage eggs,” HSUS added.

Ben & Jerry’s, using about 2.7 million pounds of egg yolks per year, told Associated Press writer Wilson Ring that completing the conversion to cage-free will take about four years, while producers revamp their systems to meet the new requirements.

“We’re pleased to include free-range eggs in our European ice cream,” Ben & Jerry’s London affiliate said, “but we have not yet found an economically manageable way to do the same for our U.S. production.”

Founded in 1978 by Vermont entrepreneurs Ben Cohen and Jerry Greenfield, Ben & Jerry’s was purchased in 2000 by the Dutch-based Unilever conglomerate. In earlier gestures toward improved animal welfare, Ben & Jerry’s quit buying milk from cows whose production has been stimulated by the hormone drug bovine somatotropin (BST), and in August 2006 quit buying eggs from Michael Foods at HSUS request.

Ben & Jerry’s dropped Michael Foods two months after HSUS marketing outreach coordinator Erin Williams disclosed hidden camera video of alleged abuses at a Michael Foods battery cage facility in Wakefield, Nebraska.

The video showed “live hens confined in cages with decomposing birds, hens unable to untangle themselves [after becoming] caught in the wire cages, sick and injured hens, and immobilized hens dying from starvation, only inches away from food and water,” Williams told *Sioux City Journal* staff writer Bret Hayworth.

“Michael Foods supplies eggs to Pillsbury, Hellmann’s, Kraft, and Hostess,” Hayworth wrote.

Along with almost every article from back editions, the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** web site offers translations of key items into French & Spanish ...Lewyt Award-winning heroic & compassionate animal stories ...vet info links... handbooks for downloading... fund-raising how-to... our guide to

For several years the egg industry seemed inclined to try to dodge consumer pressure by merely changing the labels on egg cartons. That strategy ran into legal trouble.

“A certification program must not be promoted in a way that misleads consumers,” warned District of Columbia attorney general Robert J. Spagnoletti in September 2006, announcing an agreement between United Egg Producers and 16 states under which the egg producers agreed to permanently quit printing the slogan “Animal Care Certified” on egg boxes, and to pay the states \$100,000 toward the costs of legal fees and consumer education.

United Egg Producers in November 2005 suspended use of “Animal Care Certified” after Compassion Over Killing complained to the Federal Trade Commission that it was deceptive. Participants in the labeling program now use the phrase “United Egg Producers Certified.”

In a parallel case, the Philadelphia activist group Hugs For Puppies in May 2006 won an agreement that Kreider Farms will change web site advertisements claiming Kreider laying hens are “happy and well-treated” to state that the hens are “contented and well-treated.” Brokered by the Better Business Bureau, the agreement was not disclosed until late August.

The difference in the wording may not seem large, but “marks the first time that

the bureau has ruled against an agricultural enterprise for claiming its animals are happy,” Hugs For Puppies director Nick Cooney told Patrick Burns of the *Lancaster Intelligencer Journal*. “The claim of ‘happy and well-treated hens’ is not only way out of line with the scientific evidence, but also with what the overwhelming majority of Americans consider to be humane treatment,” Cooney added.

“A Hugs For Puppies member pleaded guilty earlier this year to trespassing at Kreider Farms when he videotaped conditions inside one of the company’s chicken houses,” Burns mentioned. Activist Chris Price was arrested in March.

Repeatedly stung by hidden-camera investigations, the egg industry has pursued strengthened penalties for trespassing, citing concern that intruders might introduce or spread poultry diseases, and has tried to keep cases out of court if they might result in wider exposure of conditions.

In Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, a high-profile prosecution of Esbenshade Farms chief executive H. Glenn Esbenshade and farm manager Jay Musser for alleged cruelty to chickens was suspended on August 6, 2006 after the prosecution and defense agreed to



Rescued cock at Pasado’s Safe Haven. (Kim Bartlett)

seek a negotiated settlement.

“Elizabethtown District Judge Jayne F. Duncan heard about five and a half hours of testimony from two of the four witnesses the prosecution planned to present,” reported Martha Raffaele of Associated Press, “and then attorneys for both sides spent more than an hour in private conference with their clients. After the hearing, neither side’s lawyers would say why they chose to negotiate a settlement instead of continuing with the trial.”

HSUS funded the prosecution, by permission of the Lancaster County District Attorney. The evidence reportedly consisted chiefly of undercover video made by activist John Brothers, while employed by Esbenshade Farms.

Announcing Maddie’s®

NEW SPAY/NEUTER GRANTS

\$200,000 over two years

Maddie’s Fund® is offering new spay/neuter grants for counties with Live Animal Release Rates of 40% or less—counties where the animal control, traditional and rescue shelters are euthanizing 60% or more of the total shelter population of dogs and cats.

Applicants must submit a proposal outlining a county spay/neuter program that targets problem areas which generate high shelter admissions of dogs or cats. The proposal must show how a maximum number of above baseline surgeries will be performed with grant funds provided.

- Applicants will need to provide shelter statistics (using Maddie’s Animal Statistics Table and definitions) from county animal control, traditional and rescue shelters to document their eligibility.
- Counties must have a human population of 50,000 or more.
- The lead agency can be a 501(c)3 animal welfare organization, a municipal animal control agency or a veterinary medical association.
- Surgeries can be performed in non-profit spay/neuter clinics, governmental spay/neuter clinics or private veterinary hospitals.

For more information about Maddie’s new Spay/Neuter grants, e-mail grants@maddies.org or go to: <http://www.maddiesfund.org/grant/index.html>



The Pet Rescue Foundation

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



Fox rescued by Wildlife In Crisis. (Dara Reid)

Milwaukee wildlife program... *(from page 1)*

with about 4,000 dogs and cats, but most of the PAWS wildlife workload was acquired through a 1999 merger with Olympic Wildlife Rescue, which was already among the largest wildlife rehabilitation centers in the world. Unlike the Wisconsin Humane program, which is entirely on the same premises as the dog-and-cat facilities, the PAWS wildlife program works from both a rescue center in Lynnwood and the former Olympic Wildlife Rescue headquarters in McCleary, on the Olympic Peninsula.

Despite the size and groundbreaking aspect of the Wisconsin Humane wildlife program, wildlife received barely a mention in the announcement when 12-year Wisconsin Humane executive director Victoria Wellens in October 2006 received the American Humane Lifetime Achievement Award. This could be interpreted as either reflecting the low profile of wildlife work within most humane societies, or as indicative of the magnitude of Wellens' contributions to dog and cat work.

Recently elected first president of the newly formed National Federation of Humane Societies, Wellens may have the shortest tenure in animal work of any Lifetime Achievement Award winner, but her leadership ability was evident almost immediately.

Wellens arrived at Wisconsin Humane just as the San Francisco SPCA created a furor by introducing the Adoption Pact, an agreement with the San Francisco Department of Animal Care & Control that guarantees a home to any healthy and non-vicious dog or cat. The Adoption Pact culminated a five-year phase-out of San Francisco SPCA involvement in animal control, while the DACC was created, followed by five years of aggressively escalating dog and cat sterilization.

Despite the success of the San Francisco experiment, other big-city humane societies were hesitant to try to emulate it. The American SPCA dropped the New York City animal control contract in 1994, but no other major humane societies had done so before Wellens led Wisconsin Humane in a disengagement from animal control that made the San Francisco and New York disengagements look comparatively simple.

Unlike the San Francisco SPCA and the American SPCA, which each had only one municipal animal control contract to turn over to a newly established city agency, the Wisconsin Humane Society had contracts with 19 different municipalities. For a time they appeared inclined to go in as many as 19 separate directions, but in 1996 the municipalities formed the Milwaukee Area Domestic Animal Control Commission.

Both MADACC and Wisconsin Humane built new shelters, opened in August and December 1999, respectively. The MADACC shelter, at just under 22,000 square feet, is a traditional animal control facility, operating in more-or-less the traditional manner—although the workload is already markedly reduced.

The Wisconsin Humane shelter, at 40,000 square feet, was among the first big-city shelters designed to resemble shopping malls rather than traditional kennels—or “animal jails,” as visitors often perceive them. Critics complained at first that Wisconsin Humane was purportedly leaving the majority of stray and abandoned animals to be housed briefly and then killed in relatively cramped surroundings, while giving the animals with the best adoption prospects relative luxury. That criticism

(continued on page 13)

Events

Nov. 15: *Lg. of Humane Voters 5th anniv. celebration*, New York City. Info: 212-889-0303; <info@humanenyc.org>.

Nov. 18: *Trail ride benefit for Meadow Haven Horse Rescue*, Bandera, Texas. Info: 830-589-2400; <www.horse-adoption.net>.

Nov. 18: *Celebration for the Turkeys*, Farm Sanctuary, Orland, Calif.;

Nov. 19: Farm Sanctuary, Watkins Glen, New York. Info: 607-583-2225, x221; <www.Adopt-A-Turkey.org>.

Nov. 19: *Touched By An Animal* 23rd annual fundraiser, Chicago. Info: 773-728-6336.

Dec. 10: *Intl. Day for Animal Rights*. Various events & sponsors around the world.

2007

January 10-12: *Asia for Animals* conference, Chennai, India. Info: <AfA2007@gmail.com> or <www.asiaforanimals.org>.

March 15-16: *Thinking About Animals: Domination, Captivity, Liberation* conf., Brock U., St. Catharines, Ontario. Info: <animalconference@brocku.ca>.

March 22-25: *The Mind of the Chimp* conference, Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago. Info: <chimp-mind@ipzoo.org>; <www.chimpmindconference.org>.



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.

**American Humane's
New National Initiative**

Getting to ZERO

**Ending Euthanasia of
Healthy and Treatable Animals**

"Getting to Zero" is a new undertaking based on the belief that American society can substantially reduce, perhaps even to zero, the number of healthy or treatable companion animals that are euthanized. American Humane continues to seek nominations of best practices that can be replicated across the nation to help meet this goal. The practices should be in the areas of spay/neuter, adoption, foster care, transfer and training programs.

Best Practices Contact:
Getting to Zero
American Humane
63 Inverness Drive East
Englewood, CO 80112
(303) 925-9488

We also are seeking visionary companies and organizations willing to fund this crucial initiative.
If interested, please contact
American Humane Development Department
1-800-227-4645

www.americanhumane.org

Milwaukee wildlife program

(from page 12)

was short-lived, as adoptions rose and shelter killing fell. The Wisconsin Humane shelter debuted about a year after the San Francisco SPCA unveiled Maddies' Adoption Center, a year before the opening of the present Oregon Humane Society shelter and others that pioneered the "mall" concept. The main entrance literally resembles a shopping mall. Major departments are accessed through "storefront" doorways. Now emulated by new shelters worldwide, the mall atmosphere was then so unique that American SPCA vice president of national outreach Julie Morris called it, "A stunning example of the cutting edge in animal sheltering," devoting an entire page of *ASPCA Animal Watch* to it.

The escalated Wisconsin Humane emphasis on sterilization helped to cut the numbers of animals killed in greater Milwaukee area shelters from 20.0 per 1,000 human residents in 1995 to 10.5 in 1999, and only 4.1 a year later, in the initial year of a five-year contract that gave Wisconsin Humane the first right of refusal on any animal deemed adoptable by the MADACC staff. During the five-year contract, Wisconsin Humane accepted about half of the animals offered by MADACC, keeping the Milwaukee area rate of shelter killing between 4.7 in 2001 and the low of 4.1, reached again in 2003.

However, after Wellens briefly experimented with adopting out pit bull terriers and Rottweilers who passed behavioral screening, dangerous incidents involving some of the dogs persuaded her to suspend pit bull and Rottweiler adoptions. Because 74% of the dogs coming to MADACC in recent years are pit bulls and Rottweilers, MADACC executive director Len Selkurt chose not to renew the exclusive agreement in 2005. The shelter killing rate rose to a six-year high of 4.8 per 1,000 humans.

Despite the pit bull and Rottweiler abundance, dog and cat sterilization has markedly reduced the numbers of dogs and cats found at large in Milwaukee and the surrounding sub-

urbs. Wildlife has taken advantage of the growing opportunity to slip through yards and bed down under bushes or in crawl spaces without being barked at. Native predators now compete with feral cats for prey—and sometimes eat the cats, too, contributing to the reduction of the cat population. The presence of urban coyotes in Milwaukee became recognized in 2004, when three were hit by cars, two were trapped, and a hue-and-cry broke out over coyotes eating pet cats. Osprey nested in Milwaukee County for the first time on record in 2005. Bald eagles nested in Milwaukee County in 2006 for the first time since 1875.

The "Tweety & Sylvester" argument over the role and impact of feral and free-roaming cats in urban ecosystem is still hot in Wisconsin, a decade after University of Wisconsin at Madison wildlife biology professor Stanley A. Temple produced an estimate that cats kill about 39 million birds per year in Wisconsin alone.

Often debunked, but still amplified by birders' web sites, the Temple claim would have it that the Wisconsin cat toll on birds is nearly 40% of the national total projected in 2003 by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Bird Management Office biologist Albert Manville.

The Wisconsin Humane web site includes a guesstimate that there are 190,000 feral cats in Milwaukee. Applying four different approaches to estimating feral cat numbers, based on food availability and animal control trends, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** found the numbers converging on a probable peak feral cat population for the Milwaukee area at between 62,000 and 70,000, and indicating a summer high of 21,000 to



Raccoon rescued by Wildlife In Crisis. (Dara Reid)

30,000 in recent years.

Wellens is seeking to amend a Milwaukee ordinance that inhibits use of neuter/return by subjecting people who feed or release cats to fines. Meanwhile, the Wisconsin Humane feral cat program has sterilized 850 feral cats in the past five years, and even that relatively small number appears to have been enough to keep MADACC cat intake stable at just over 7,200 per year, suggesting that even modest expansion of neuter/return could bring a steep decrease.

Wellens and Wisconsin Humane had their most visible role in bridging concern for wildlife and concern for cats in

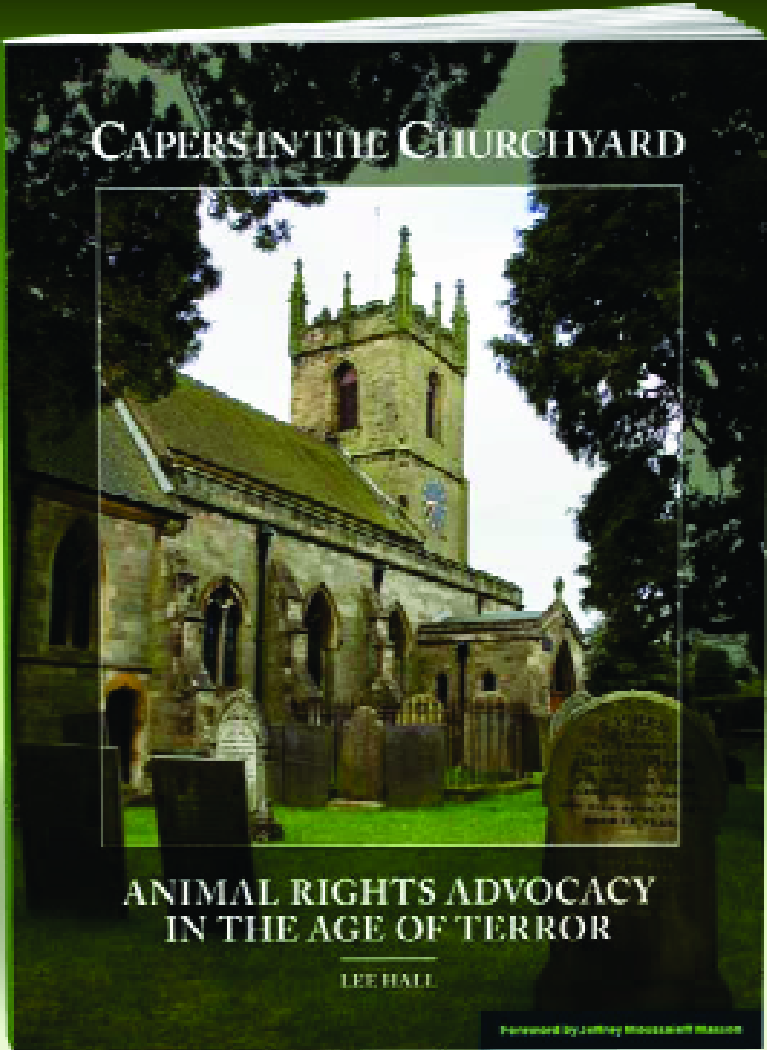
April 2005, when the 12,031 attendees at the annual statewide caucuses of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress voted 57% to 43% in favor of a proposal to allow hunters to shoot feral cats. But the vote split along regional lines. Fifty-one caucuses mostly in the sparsely populated northern and western parts of Wisconsin favored shooting cats. Twenty caucuses in the densely populated Milwaukee, Madison, Racine, and Green Bay areas rejected cat-shooting. Governor Jim Doyle made clear the next day that no authorization to hunt cats would get past his veto.

Wisconsin Humane demonstrably does as much bird rehabilitation—or more—than anyone else in the state.

One currently prominent Wisconsin Humane campaign, Wisconsin Night Guardians for Songbirds, WINGS for short, urges owners of high-rise buildings to turn off their lights rather than lure migrating birds into window collisions. The Wisconsin Humane web site promoted WINGS in fall 2006 beside announcements for National Feral Cat Day.

"Having wildlife advocacy and dog and cat advocacy under one roof has really helped us," Wellens emphasizes, because when a public issue presents a potential conflict among the interests of different species, the department heads can be quickly meet to develop a mutually acceptable response. From long experience at working together, the Wisconsin Humane department

(continued on page 14)



Lively and Agile

A Timely and Comprehensive Critique of 'Eco-terrorism'

A tour of radical activism, with key insights for sorting progressive from reactionary tactics

Can our planet be saved through fear and violence? Activists who think so are zeroing in on enterprises coast to coast, country to country with ever burgeoning law enforcement units in hot pursuit.

Morris Dees, co-founder, Southern Poverty Law Center, calls *Capers in the Churchyard* "a beautifully written book that lays out an ethical animal rights activist's vision of a world without violence and offers a comprehensive critique of the 'eco-terrorism' of recent years."

The book's lively and agile analysis of the interplay between militancy and increased police power will appeal to anyone interested in the dynamic of ethical movements, especially those hoping to define the advocate's best role in addressing the urgent questions of our age.

By Lee Hall, with a Foreword by Jeffrey Moussier Masson. Published by Nectar Bat Press. \$14.95. Available now from Friends of Animals www.friendsofanimals.org and internationally through Amazon.com.

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
Clifton, WA 98236



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

- Passion for Animal Protection
- 25 Years of Direct Mail Fundraising Experience
- Commitment to Animal People's Code of Ethics

Passion, Experience, Ethics

A Successful Combination!

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

Let us help you make the world a better place for the animals. Contact Paul Seigel at 800-683-6245 or visit us online at www.dmsmails.com



The wildlife program that might make Milwaukee famous (continued from page 12)

heads have developed a level of mutual understanding and trust rarely seen between cat and bird advocacy group leaders.

Wellens is personally credited by staff with developing a cooperative atmosphere that was markedly lacking before her time, when disputes between factions within the Wisconsin Humane board and shelter staff frequently spilled into news media.

Wellens came to Wisconsin Humane with a background in child welfare work that also helped her to create a uniquely child-friendly atmosphere in the Wisconsin Humane shelter. There are, for example, no sharp corners on any of the shelter furniture. All of the educational materials are developed in-house, and are designed to school library standards.

But observers believe Wellens' ability to resolve disputes was the key skill she brought to the job. Although most of the key personnel remained in their positions, infighting and factionalism soon disappeared—and so did friction with other charities.

Wellens credits her predecessor, Leon Nelson, with introducing the Wisconsin Humane wildlife program circa 1983. Wellens credits the growth and development of the program to husband-and-wife team of Scott and Cheryl Diehl. Cheryl Diehl was among the founding staff. Scott Diehl joined the team a year later. "Integrating our wildlife department into our mission is key to our service delivery," Wellens told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "When people have conflicts with wild animals in their yards, and call the humane society for help, they need expert advice, not just 'That's nature' or 'call an exterminator.'"

Demonstrating "be kind to animals," Wellens believes, requires having wildlife staff who can do hands-on rescue as required, including in emergency situations for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Wellens points out that, for exam-

ple, Wisconsin Humane personnel are experienced at capturing animals inside buildings. When a deer bounds through a window, the deer is leaving DNR territory, where a fractious animal might be shot, and entering the bailiwick of humane officers.

The advice that Wisconsin Humane dispenses to citizen callers often differs little, if at all, from the advice offered by nature centers, but the pitch is different because it is presented as part of being kind to animals, instead of as the perspective of wildlife managers, acculturated to promoting hunting, fishing, and trapping, and conservationists, whose chief concern is preserving native biodiversity rather than preventing suffering.

The unspoken message conveyed by humane societies that do not offer wildlife help may be that wild animals are beyond humane concern, Wellens worries, seeking to set a different example. Wildlife may be hunted, trapped, poisoned, or harassed in many ways that would be illegal if done to dogs and cats, and humane societies that refer callers to wildlife agencies may be inadvertently indicating that they think this is acceptable.

"We consider public education that helps to prevent the need for wildlife rehabilitation to be the most important of our goals and most critical part of our mission," Scott Diehl told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

A call to Wisconsin Humane, for example, or visit to the Wisconsin Humane web site, <www.wihumane.org>, will provide quick access to an around-the-clock tip line "to humanely resolve most kinds of wildlife/human conflict to everyone's satisfaction," Diehl said. The tips are just a button click away from tips on coping with typical dog and cat behavioral problems.

Scott Diehl is also proud of the cooperative relationships developed between Wisconsin Humane and other southern

Wisconsin wildlife rehabilitation centers. Among their collaborative activities, Diehl mentioned relocating orphaned animals among the different centers to ensure that the orphans are raised with their own kind.

Unlike dog and cat programs, which are self-funded, in part with revenue from adoptions and other services provided to pets, the Wisconsin Humane wildlife program has few funding sources of its own. Subsidized by the dog and cat programs, the wildlife work consumes about 15% of the total program expense of the organization.

Wellens and Diehl both point out that raising public awareness to create a fund-

ing stream for wildlife rehabilitation and education is probably the biggest challenge they face, and will be an even bigger challenge for other human societies, much less experienced, as they inevitably find themselves drawn more into handling urban wildlife.

But Wellens sounds confident in pointing out that everything the humane cause has ever done required developing public awareness of a new approach to solving problems. Helping the public learn to live peacefully and mutually respectfully with wildlife, she believes, will be no more than just the natural next phase of growing into the "be kind to animals" mission.

—Merritt Clifton

Chicago pioneered urban wildlife habitat conservation, but not "be kind to animals"

CHICAGO—Urban wildlife habitat conservation is often traced to the 1914 creation of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County. Foresighted planning bequeathed to Chicago and surrounding suburbs a protected greenbelt and wildlife migration corridors that today hosts an abundance of animals of most species common to the midwest.



Wisconsin Humane uses this playhouse to illustrate wildlife-proofing techniques. (WHS)

Unlike in Milwaukee, however, an hour's drive or train ride to the north, the major Chicago-area humane societies and animal control agencies have yet to become deeply involved with wildlife.

Focusing on dogs and cats is still enough to keep them busy. Yet this means ceding the primary role in responding to public concerns about wildlife to other institutions, whose focal message is not "be kind to animals," of all species, and whose agendas are often at odds with humane concerns.

Henry Bergh, who founded the American SPCA in New York City in 1866, also inspired through correspondence the 1879 formation of the Wisconsin Humane Society. The only known statute of Bergh stands in front of the Wisconsin Humane shelter.

A Bergh contemporary and fellow New Yorker, landscape architect Frederic Law Olmsted (1822-1903), as profoundly influenced Chicago, with significant benefits for

(continued on page 16)

Who photographed those bunnies, the fox, and the raccoon?

WESTON, Ct.—While mainstream humane societies have mostly left wildlife issues to nature centers and state wildlife agencies, individual rehabilitators have gradually built a network of independent institutions dedicated to extending the humane ethic to wild animals. Often they work almost in the shadows of the mainstream organizations that didn't do the job.

Wildlife In Crisis, of Weston, Connecticut, whose photos appear on pages 1 and 12, operates within the territory served by the Connecticut Humane Society since 1881 and the Connecticut Audubon Society since 1898. Not part of the National Audubon Society, Connecticut Audubon now operates a statewide string of 19 wildlife sanctuaries and six nature centers, and

does rehabilitation of rare species.

Yet as of 1989 the region lacked agencies to care for orphaned and injured wildlife of common species, when Dara Reid founded Wildlife In Crisis to fill the gap.

Within a year Wildlife In Crisis inherited the home on wooded acreage that it has occupied ever since, adding facilities as needed.

But the young organization was almost immediately challenged when the mid-Atlantic raccoon rabies pandemic hit southern Connecticut. Spreading north from West Virginia, the pandemic started in 1976, after coonhunters trying to rebuild the trapped-out local population released a truckload of infected raccoons from Florida. Wildlife agencies tried to fight the pandemic by urging hunters and trappers to kill

more raccoons, which caused surviving raccoons in the latent phase of rabies to wander farther, seeking mates, accelerating the spread.

Coping with public panic, Reid estimates that she handled as many as 10,000 calls in 1991, and perhaps as many in each subsequent year, as the reputation of Wildlife In Crisis spread.

The most recent hot issue keeping the Wildlife In Crisis telephones busy has been the effort of the United Illuminating Company to exterminate feral monk parakeets who persist in building nests on power poles. The situation was featured on page 1 on the March 2006 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Reid was prominent in making the killing a public issue.

Despite Reid's efforts,

and those of many others, including national publicity generated by Friends of Animals, United Illuminating hired USDA Wildlife Services to kill 179 monk parakeets in 2005, and destroyed their nests. The killing and nest-smashing proved predictably futile, as the parakeets rebuilt nests on 76 poles. Each nest houses a colony of up to 40 birds.

Judge Trial Referee David W. Skolnick in early October 2006 ruled on behalf of Friends of Animals that United Illuminating has not made adequate efforts to discourage monk parakeet nesting, short of killing parakeets. As alternatives exist, Skolnick wrote, "The defendant's failure to implement these measures is likely to cause the unnecessary destruction of monk parakeets, unnecessary harm to

other species of wildlife, and impairment of the public trust in the ability of the state to protect its natural resources."

United Illuminating representative Albert Carbone said that this year the company would demolish nests without killing birds.

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**

WAKE UP AMERICA

to the horrors of factory farming

www.globaltalkradio.com/shows/wakeupamerica

Hosted by Tina Volpe

9 a.m.-10 a.m. PST Mondays.

Please support this important show.

Call in: 1-800-773-0355.

More info: Ava, 773-728-7913.

Resident Intern for Wildlife Rehabilitation Program Wildlife in Crisis (WIC) is seeking a Resident Intern.

Responsibilities include: Wild animal care, rescue of distressed wildlife, answering phone, record keeping, fundraising, environmental education and volunteer management and training. Intern will receive intensive training in wildlife rehabilitation. We are seeking an energetic, dedicated, hard-working individual with a desire to learn about caring for native wildlife. Some experience in animal handling preferred. Bachelors degree in biology or related field preferred. Knowledge of Mac/PC helpful. Free shared housing in quiet woodland setting and partial board provided. Start date: ASAP. Please e-mail resume and 3 references to WIC at wildlifeincrisis@snet.net. To learn more about Wildlife in Crisis visit our website at www.wildlifeincrisis.org.

Chicago pioneered conservation (from 14)

animals, but unlike Bergh, Olmsted did not actually have animals in mind. Though animal habitat was a component of Olmsted's vision, he seems not to have thought much—if at all—about how the animals dwelling in the parks he designed might be treated, especially if their behavior became problematic.

Best known for directing the conversion of outmoded market squares into Central Park in New York City, Olmsted later designed the Riverside subdivision in Chicago, and the Emerald Necklace park chain ringing Boston. His last great project was the layout for the 1893 Chicago World's Fair.

Olmsted's early career emphasized reintroducing naturalistic green spaces to densely populated urban areas, but he became increasingly interested in protecting habitat close to cities against urban encroachment. He theorized that urban development could jump over greenbelts instead of overrunning them.

The Forest Preserve District of Cook County was the first serious test of the greenbelt approach. The six-forest system dividing the inner and outer Chicago suburbs began to take shape with the 1916 purchase of the 500-acre Deer Grove Pasture, for the then steep price of \$700 an acre.

A year later the district bought the facilities now known as the Harold "Hal" Tyrell Trailside Museum. Built in 1874, the site had already served for seven years as a finishing school for wealthy young women, and then for 36 years as a home for troubled young men. At a time when many humane societies

ran orphanages, before they opened shelters for animals, the home might have evolved into an animal protection organization, as others did—but animal care was introduced only after the building served for 14 years as the Forest Preserve District headquarters. In 1931 it finally became the Trailside nature museum, recognized as the first such facility in the Midwest—and probably also be the first Chicago-area wildlife rehabilitation center.

The Forest Preserve District later added the River Trail Nature Center in Northbrook, which is today a quiet mini-zoo of injured raptors, fox, coyotes, and other rescued animals who are not believed to be capable of surviving if released. River Trail has in the past been criticized by both animal rights activists and conservationists for keeping captive live animals—even well-habituated to visitors—whom some have believed should be euthanized rather than exhibited. The animal rights argument was that the animals are allegedly exploited. The conservation argument was that keeping them amounts to investing heavily in animals who may never mate and raise young. Neither argument seems to be much voiced lately, after explosions in the early 1990s, but other controversies involving the greenbelts and nature centers have flared among animal advocates.

One is the long-running battle between opponents of culling deer and forest preserve managers who believe that deer overpopulation is destroying habitat for other species. Opposition to using rocket-thrown



Win or Die.

Help end the cruelty and killing of greyhound racing.

www.GREY2KUSA.org

GREY2K USA 1-866-2GREY2K Somerville, MA 02144

P.O. Box 447117

nets to catch entire deer herds at once, and use of captive bolt guns to kill the netted deer, helped drive the growth of SHARK, founded by Steve Hindi in 1992 as the Chicago Animal Rights Coalition. SHARK has more recently led protest against sharpshooters' tactics—and has used experience gained in surveillance of Cook County Forest Preserve deer culls to help fight culls in Ohio, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Purges of non-native species from the Cook County Forest Preserves, led by The Nature Conservancy, were a focal issue in the late 1990s for Chicago-area wildlife rehabilitator Davida Terry and her organization Voice for Wildlife, no longer active.

Private initiatives also contributed to the preservation of green space and the growth of nature centers around Chicago. Perhaps the most notable example is The Grove, the 124-acre family homestead beside the Milwaukee Road maintained by horticulturalist Dr. John Kennicott and descendants from 1836 to 1976.

The bur oaks and shagbark hickory for which Kennicott named The Grove still stand, shading and sheltering abundant wildlife—but The Grove has long been linked more to killing in the name of conservation than to respect for animals' lives.

Kennicott's son, naturalist Robert Kennicott, identified the rare Kirtland's snake at The Grove. He named the snake for his mentor, Cleveland natural scientist Jared Kirtland. Kirtland introduced him to a brief but prolific career in killing wildlife to serve science and education. "Before his untimely death in May 1866 at age 30," recalled Liz Pensoneau in a 2001 history of The Grove, "Robert founded the Chicago Academy of Sciences, made the original collections for a

museum at North-western University, and contributed extensive collections to the Smithsonian Institution. He also made three exploratory trips to Canada and Alaska, sending unusual specimens to the Smithsonian. His explorations were instrumental," Pensoneau wrote, "in the U.S. purchase of Alaska."

Later, Louise Redfield Peattie, who lived at The Grove as a child, and her husband Donald Culross Peattie contributed to the fame of The Grove and the growth of the U.S. conservation movement with their books *American Acres* (1936) and *A Prairie Grove* (1938). The Peatties helped to introduce ideas about tallgrass prairie restoration that have influenced Midwestern conservationists ever since—but at the time, in the Dustbowl years, regenerating plant cover to hold topsoil, rather than protecting even endangered wildlife, was the first concern of most ecologists.

The Grove was at risk of being sold for development by 1973, when a local activist group calling themselves the Frog & Fern Ladies rallied to save it. The Glenview Park District bought The Grove in 1976.

A National Historic Landmark, The Grove today features an extensive network of boardwalks through wetlands, plus a wildlife center exhibiting tanks of catfish, gar, turtles, and a variety of snakes, some of whom are reared for release into suitable wild habitat.

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and Chicago Wilderness Inc. have worked since 1999 to purge non-native species from The Grove, including European buckthorn, among the most cursed "invasive" plants in North America. Ironically, Dr. John Kennicott reputedly introduced European buckthorn to the Midwest. —Merritt Clifton

Wildlife is taking over deserted New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS—Louisiana SPCA executive director Laura Maloney and Audubon Zoo staff warned in repeated media statements, beginning on January 23, 2006, that food left by dog and cat rescuers in communities hit by Hurricane Katrina could help cause an urban wildlife crisis. And it did.

"In 20 years of trapping animals here, I've never seen anything like it," nuisance wildlife trapper Greg duTreil told Associated Press in mid-October 2006.

Alligators, armadillos, coyotes, foxes, nutria, rabbits, raccoons, and espe-

cially rats are reportedly abundant as never before in the Riverbend and Uptown districts of New Orleans, still deserted more than a year after the early September 2005 flooding.

"They have more to eat than before the storm. Just look at the garbage, the stuff lying around, the empty buildings. This is a rat's paradise," Audubon Pest Control owner Erick Kinchke confirmed.

The Humane Society of the U.S. responded to the Associated Press coverage by recommending removal of food sources from locations where wild animals are problematic.

YOUR TAX DOLLARS AT WORK???

By now you probably know that rodeos horribly abuse, maim, injure and kill animals.

You may **NOT** know how much of the abuse is done with your tax dollars—millions of dollars from the recruiting budgets of the U.S. Army, the Army National Guard, and the Marines. Some rodeos include air shows, courtesy of the U.S. Air Force!

Illinois Governor Rod Blagojevich spent hundreds of thousands of tax dollars to bring rodeos to Illinois, and New Mexico Governor Bill Richards is spending MILLIONS of dollars to promote rodeos.



SHARK wants to get rodeos off the government dole.

The rodeo industry knows we can do it. That's why rodeo promoters have complained to the FBI that our meticulously law-abiding undercover videography of unprosecuted rodeo mayhem constitutes a terroristic threat.

As FBI founder J. Edgar Hoover put it, "One is honored by one's friends, and distinguished by one's enemies. We are very distinguished."

Please help us! Thank you,

Steve Hindi, founder

To donate to SHARK and help our work:

SHARK • www.sharkonline.org • PO Box 28 Geneva, IL 60134

Join our E-mail Update and Newsletter lists at SHARKIntl@sharkonline.org.





The Watchdog

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

PETA, Friends of Animals clash over future of Primarily Primates

AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO—Longtime Primarily Primates board and staff member Stephen Tello, elected president of the sanctuary on October 25, testified and was cross-examined for more than three hours at an October 30, 2006 hearing in Austin that may determine Primarily Primates’ future. The hearing, the first opportunity Primarily Primates has had to respond to PETA allegations of mismanagement in a legal forum, was to resume on November 7.

Witnesses supporting the PETA position testified on October 27, cross-examined by a Primarily Primates defense team funded by Friends of Animals. The Primarily Primates board on August 28 accepted the resignation of former president Wally Swett, who headed the sanctuary for 28 years, and voted to accept an FoA offer of merger.

PETA director of investigations Mary Beth Sweetland in an October 17 open letter urged the FoA board to “stop supporting the suffering of animals” at Primarily Primates, called Swett “an animal hoarder,” and alleged that “There is no reputable animal protection group that believes Primarily Primates is a decent place for animals,” although it has received animals from many prominent animal advocacy groups and humane societies, as well as from zoos, laboratories, and private keepers, and has been featured in many organizations’ membership magazines and newsletters.

Tello responded to Sweetland that Swett has “alcohol dependency problems,” as

separately alleged by PETA, but denied that this has resulted in any neglect or mistreatment of either animals or resources. “The staff at Primarily Primates attempt to care for animals whom the world wants to forget,” Tello wrote, “including animals PETA has sent to Primarily Primates—although PETA has not donated a penny in a decade or more to help them. We know we can’t save them all, but we also believe that we should try to find animals a home before we pull out the syringes.”

Tello said a clinic at Primarily Primates that was built with PETA funding about 20 years ago is no longer used, because PETA refused repeatedly to fund upkeep and repairs. Tello testified that Primarily Primates provides bottled water for staff as per Texas law, not because the sanctary well is polluted; that a macaw missing many feathers was surrendered to Primarily Primates because of his self-plucking habit; that Sweetland inaccurately described the Primarily Primates drainage and septic systems; and that “many of the animal enclosures have ropes, climbing structures, trees, and toys,” contrary to the appearance of PETA photos showing mostly indoor ‘nesting box’ accommodations.

Asked Tello, “Is PETA’s true intent simply to end the work of Primarily Primates, destroy and kill, move the high-value animals to [other] institutions, and liquidate what amounts to be \$2 million to \$3 million in land and equipment assets of Primarily Primates?”

About 200 of the 800 animals at Primarily Primates before the October 15 raid

were relocated during the next two weeks. The Houston SPCA took 78 chickens, 37 guinea pigs, 22 turkeys, 20 peacocks, four goats, four dogs, two ponies, and a horse Swett had kept since his 1978 arrival in Texas. The birds were kept at Primarily Primates to consume insects, minimizing use of pesticides on the grounds, and the goats were used instead of lawn mowers. Houston SPCA executive director Patti Mercer filed a brief in support of the PETA-led takeover.

If Primarily Primates survives, FoA would manage it much as the Animal Protection Institute manages the former South Texas Primate Observatory, also near San Antonio. Lou Griffin, the South Texas Primate Observatory director for 22 years, is on the Primarily Primates board, and would be part of the leadership team, Feral said.

The Austin hearing originated from the October 14 unannounced seizure of Primarily Primates by agents for the Texas Attorney General’s Office and Bexar County sheriff’s department, responding to PETA affidavits. The Texas Attorney General’s office named wildlife rehabilitator Lee Theisen-Watt, of Frisco, Texas, to be receiver and interim director of Primarily Primates.

Theisen-Watt, a former employee of the Black Beauty Ranch sanctuary near Tyler, Texas, in 2004 founded an organization called Advanced Primate Ethical Studies, worked at the Lamar Dixon Expo Center handling animals rescued from New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina in September 2005, and is a

Rocky Mountain Wildlife will continue operating

The Rocky Mountain Wildlife Conservation Center, in Keenesburg, Colorado, on October 16, 2006 announced that it had received enough funding to stay open. “We’re still not out of the woods,” founder Pat Craig told *Denver Post* staff writer Christine Tatum. The 26-year-old sanctuary houses about 150 animals, including 75 tigers and 30 bears, on 140 acres. Craig warned on August 15, 2006 that it was out of money and might close, then closed to public visits on September 2.

member of the International Wildlife Rehabilitators Association board of directors.

The raid came five weeks after Bexar County Civil District Court Judge Andy Mireles dismissed a PETA-backed lawsuit against Primarily Primates, and withdrew the appointment of attorney Charles Jackson III as a special master to oversee care of the seven surviving chimpanzees and two capuchin monkeys from the research colony formerly kept by Ohio State University psychology professor Sally Boysen. OSU retired the colony to Primarily Primates in February 2006, with an endowment of \$324,000 for their quarters and upkeep, over the objections of Boysen and PETA. Nine chimps arrived from OSU, but one died from a pre-existing heart condition while being unloaded. Another died, also from a heart condition, two months later.

Jackson recommended that the chimps should be relocated to Chimp Haven, a National Institutes of Health-funded retirement facility for former lab chimps in Shreveport, Louisiana.

PETA has since 1992 backed repeated efforts by disgruntled former staff to remove Swett and Tello from Primarily Primates, beginning soon after Swett criticized PETA for liquidating the sanctuary it formerly operated at Aspen Hill, Maryland.

Sea Shepherd don’t get fast ship after all

Two months after *Sea Shepherd Conservation Society* founder Paul Watson announced the \$2 million purchase of the former Canadian patrol boat *Lady Chebucto*, believed to be as fast as the Japanese whaling factory ship *Nisshin Maru*, the deal fell through, reported Andrew Darby of the *Melbourne Age* on October 11, 2006. “It was registered in Antigua,” Watson explained, “and Antigua would not allow us to sail it as a yacht.”

Registering Sea Shepherd vessels as yachts reduces regulatory requirements—but registering in Antigua was problematic, Watson indicated, because Antigua receives foreign aid from Japan, and has supported Japanese efforts at International Whaling Commission meetings to reopen commercial whaling.

“I am confident that we will have a second ship for the [winter] campaign [against Japanese whaling in Antarctic waters],” Watson said.

What became of the International Network for Religion & Animals?

WASHINGTON D.C.—What ever became of the International Network for Religion & Animals? Realtor Joanna Harkin of Washington D.C. recently wondered.

The late Virginia Bourquardez, “Ginny Bee” to fellow activists, founded INRA circa 1981, winning charitable status in 1986. The INRA board included scholars and clerics from a variety of religions, but the organization disappeared after Bourquardez died in May 2000, at age 88.

“I was a friend of Ginny’s,” Harkin told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “She used to say, ‘I’ll be a lot more good to the animals when I’m dead,’” referring to her estate, which she often said was left to INRA.

Harkin began her search for INRA by checking the deed to Bourquardez’s former home in Forest Glen, Maryland. Harkin found that the house had passed to Peter Gerard, an attorney whose name before marriage to the former Kathy Sanborn was Peter Linck. At marriage, both changed their surnames to Gerard. In June 2005 the Gerards apparently sold the house for \$443,000.

Bourquardez’s will showed that, “She gave the house to Peter Gerard,” Harkin found, “but made INRA the residual beneficiary of her estate. That translated into a bequest of about \$232,000.” “It is my express desire,” Bourquardez wrote, “that this bequest be used to advance the cause of animal rights within the world’s great religions.”

Bourquardez named attorney Roger

Galvin as her executor. Galvin, when the will was written, was senior partner in a law firm including Doris Day Animal League president Holly Hazard and longtime Animal Legal Defense Fund staff attorney Valerie Stanley. Bourquardez named Peter Gerard as alternate executor. As Galvin had retired, moved, and dissolved the law firm before Bourquardez died, Gerard succeeded to the duty.

By then Bourquardez had spent several years in nursing homes. INRA was long inactive—and Gerard also headed it. Soon after INRA received Bourquardez’s residuals, Gerard dissolved INRA. The assets were given to a new entity the Gerards formed, called the National Organization for Animals & their Habitats, NOAH for short. A private foundation, NOAH had \$107,031 in remaining assets at the end of 2004, the most recent year for which IRS Form 990 is available.

NOAH claimed program expenses of \$36,174 in 2002, \$50,173 in 2003, and \$62,184 in 2004, incurred to “Rescue wild and domestic animals,” and to “acquire rescue equipment” plus “developmental materials for animal protection education.” Itemized expenditures included \$1,740 for “wildlife supplies” and \$624 for “animal rescue supplies” in 2002; \$2,021 for “animal rescue supplies” and \$3,290 for “animal rescue vehicle expenses” in 2003; and \$87 for “animal care” plus \$1,672 for “animal supplies” in 2004.

Kathy Gerard was paid \$19,000 in 2002, the only salary listed. Peter Gerard was

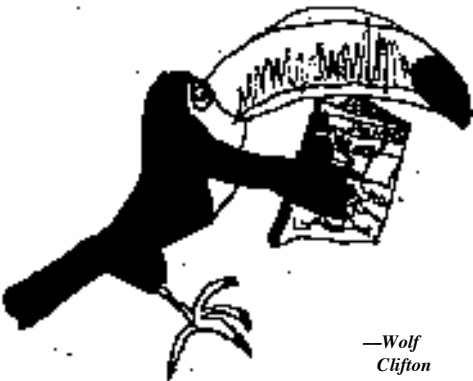
paid \$24,667 in 2003, and Kathy Gerard was paid \$20,000. Peter Gerard was paid \$52,000 in 2004, as the only listed paid staff member.

The Gerards did not respond to inquiries from **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, sent to them at a variety of addresses associated with their names in the vicinities of Washington D.C. and Reno, Nevada.

This was not the first time **ANIMAL PEOPLE** had occasion to ask them where money went. Both Gerards worked in the early 1990s for the now defunct National Alliance for Animal Legislation. After taking control of the National Alliance from founder Syndee Brinkman, Peter Gerard directed the 1990 “March for the Animals” in Washington D.C., which attracted less than a quarter of the projected crowd of 100,000. Gerard then staged a 1996 encore that also projected attendance of 100,000, but drew just 3,000. Both marches were endorsed and supported by most major U.S. animal advocacy groups.

The 1996 march program thanked donors for contributions totaling more than \$750,000. Asked by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, Friends of Animals, In Defense of Animals, and the Elephant Alliance to account for the funds, Gerard provided financial statements indicating receipts of upward of \$950,000 in cash and donated goods and services, claiming cash expenses of \$674,339. This was more than triple the pre-march estimate given to donors, and included about \$207,000 in apparently still unexplained expenditures.

YES! I'M AN ANIMAL PERSON!



—Wolf Clifton

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 2006 **ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on 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:



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.**

“Year of the Dog” brings help for dogs in China—and cats

BEIJING, SHANGHAI—“The year of the dog has been difficult for man’s best friend,” *South China Morning Post* reporter Jane Cai observed on October 26, 2006. “Tens of thousands of canines have been culled across the nation in the past few months and more will be clubbed to death soon by local governments fearing rabies.”

True enough, but the 2006 Year of the Dog appears also to have been the year that purging dogs began to give way to vaccination. All year, the Beijing-run state newspapers and news web sites have been exposing and denouncing dog massacres, always in the past either praised or ignored.

An October forum on humane rabies control, held in Shanghai, drew high-profile national coverage.

“Human rabies infections have rebounded rapidly since 1996,” warned Chinese Centre for Disease Control and Prevention researcher Zhang Yongzhen, presenting scary numbers: 2,154 human rabies deaths in the first nine months of 2006. Three hundred ninety-three people were bitten by rabid dogs nationwide in September alone, resulting in 318 human deaths, twice as many as in 1996 for the entire year.

For five consecutive months rabies caused more human deaths in China, the forum delegates heard, than any other infectious disease—and worse outbreaks could occur.

In the first seven months of 2006, more than 110,000 Beijing residents and 52,500 Shanghai residents received post-exposure rabies vaccination after being bitten by an unvaccinated or suspected unvaccinated dog or cat.

Rates of dog vaccination vary in China from a safe 75% in Beijing to under 5% in some rural areas—especially the areas where dogs are raised for meat. So-called “meat dogs”

are not vaccinated because the farmers contend that they have no exposure to potentially infected street dogs.

Chinese Centre for Disease Control and Prevention virologist Tang Qing shared her findings that in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Hunan Province, and Guizhou Province, three regions with high incidence of rabies, between 3% and 7% of the dog population are infected at any given time. All three regions are hubs of dog meat production.

Chinese Academy of Science’s Institute of Zoology researcher Zhang Zhongnin emphasized that rabies can be prevented without cruelty. “There is no need to be scared,” Zhang Zhongnin said. “Culling is allowed by law, but should only be used when the situation is extremely bad.”

Dog culls continued late into the fall, but met active resistance, including in the Guangdong suburbs.

“On September 27,” reported Sophia Cao of the *China Digital Times*, “ten urban administration officers in Dongguan went to Shangjiangcheng village to kill stray dogs. They beat seven or eight dogs to death in five minutes, frightening some women. Three young men ran out with kitchen knives and tried to stop them. Some villagers complained that the violent scene would scare children; some complained that they lost their watchdogs.”

An accompanying photograph showed a young man confronting a uniformed dog killer, knife in hand.

“After about a dozen dogs were killed, farmers beat the hired culling team with iron bars,” added Jane Cai of the *South China Morning Post*.

Increasing vaccination

Shanghai recently moved to improve tracking vaccination compliance by microchipping 65,000 licensed dogs.

More than 550,000 dogs are licensed in Beijing, 90,000 more than in 2005, “but statistics from the Beijing Association for Small Animal Protection show that there are over one million dogs in Beijing,” Xinhua News Agency editor Fiona Zhu reported.

Forty-five clinics open 24 hours a day and 277 clinics in all offer post-exposure vaccination in Beijing. The coverage is good enough, and dog vaccination compliance high enough, that no human rabies cases have resulted from bites in Beijing in recent years. However, rabies deaths have occurred in Beijing, as some victims have fallen ill in Beijing after receiving bites elsewhere, and others have been flown to Beijing for palliative care.

In August 2006, “police inspections in more than 1,000 Beijing neighborhoods netted 230 cases of illegal dog keeping,” reported Chen Zhiyong of *China Daily*.

That was just before Beijing authorities escalated dogcatching efforts that through mid-October had netted 8,961 dogs, only 831 of whom were strays found running at large. Beijing police also “shut down a local underground dog trade market in Tongzhou District and confiscated 79 unregistered and illegally-traded dogs there, wrote Wu Jiao of *China Daily*.

“The campaign aims to protect the public against ferocious stray dogs and rein in unlicensed dogs,” but by vaccinating them, not killing

Dogs killed on their holiday

KATMANDU, Nepal—Street sweepers on October 20 shocked Narayan Municipality, a suburb of Dailekh, Nepal, by poisoning 23 dogs “on the first day of Tihar and even into Kukur Tihar—the second day of the second greatest Nepalese festival,” reported Hariharsigh Rathour of the *Katmandu Post*, explaining that “On the second day of Tihar, dogs in Nepal are adorned with flower garlands around the neck and red tika on the forehead. They are then offered a great meal and then ritually worshipped.”

Narayan official Nirak Rawal told Rathour that the city had asked locals to keep dogs indoors, “But we didn’t give any order to kill stray dogs on Kukur Tihar,” he said.

“After the killing evoked wide condemnation,” Rathour continued, “municipal executive officer Birendra Dev Bharati gave directives to do the killing only after the festival. But as soon as he left to celebrate, inebriated sweepers were found roaming with poison bottles and meat.”

them, explained Beijing vice mayor Ji Lin. “Catching and inoculating all the stray dogs is a major way to curb the spread of rabies,” Ji Lin said.

“Shelters and health facilities are to be built in Beijing for the hundreds of thousands of stray animals wandering the streets of the capital, according to the city bureau of agriculture,” the official Xinhua News announced at the outset of the Beijing campaign. “A spokesperson said the bureau had completed drafting a regulation on constructing an urban shelter system, now awaiting approval from the municipality.

“The bureau will also subsidize animal clinics that vaccinate, sterilize, and treat homeless cats, paying half the costs,” working in partnership with animal charities, Xinhua News added. The Beijing Association for Small Animal Protection Association estimates that the city has more than 400,000 feral cats distributed among 2,400 neighborhoods.



At Animal Rescue Beijing. (Kim Bartlett)

Philippine crack-down on dog meat

BAGUIO CITY, Philippines—Embarrassed by reports that Benguet province might attempt to repeal or circumvent enforcing the 1998 Philippine national ban on selling dog meat, officials of the National Meat Inspection Service, Baguio police, and representatives of the Animal Kingdom Foundation in early October seized 104 kilos of dog meat from the public market stalls of vendors Lita Dizon and Victorino Montano, “who are reportedly known as dog meat vendors,” wrote Jane Cadalig of the *Baguio City Sun Star*.

“To appease the diplomatic community,” Cadalig added, “the Provincial government decided to hold a production making dogs the main performers on November 30,” at a celebration of the 106th anniversary of the creation of Benguet, a landlocked province in the Cordillera mountains. “Provincial Administrator Modesto Andong said the idea is to clear the misconception that circulated against the province when it earlier passed a resolution advising law enforcement agencies to coordinate with proper government agencies such as the Bureau of Animal Industry before conducting raids on restaurants serving dog meat,” Cadalig reported.

Philippine Animal Welfare Society president Nita Lichuaco in December 2005 asked Baguio City veterinarian Bridget Pick to enforce the ban on selling dog meat against several restaurants which allegedly sold it openly. Pick told Lichuaco that a proposal to legalize dog meat was already far advanced. Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo fueled speculation that dog-eating might be legalized by asking questions about dog meat during a December 27, 2005 state dinner.

Horse show abuse updates

The Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders & Exhibitors Association on October 16, 2006 cancelled the alternate “grand champion” competition it had announced on September 21.

To have been held in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, the alternate competition was to have replaced the final judging at the **Tennessee Walking Horse National Celebration** in Shelbyville on August 21, which never took place. Of the 10 horses selected for the final judging, seven were disqualified after USDA inspectors detected scarring that may have shown the horses’ hooves were soled to train them to use the high-stepping walking horse gait.

“The decision [to cancel

the alternate competition] came after weeks of criticism by horse trainers, many of whom threatened to boycott the show,” reported *Nashville Tennessean* staff writer Brad Schrade.

British Show Jumping Association chair Penny Crutwell confirmed on September 27 that blood tests had confirmed that four ponies ridden by contenders at the association’s junior championships in Jersey on September 9 were covertly sedated.

“Police were called to investigate an allegation that **Kim Baudains**, 36, fed a sedative to ponies in an attempt to help her 12-year-old son Josh win the under-16 Young Show Jumper of the Year final,” summarized Richard Savill of the *Daily Telegraph*.

“A tablet of ACP (acetylpromazine), a veterinary sedative, was allegedly found on the ground,” Savill continued. “Police later called off their investigation, and said no one would be charged because no Jersey laws had been broken.”



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.

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

Wyeth wins mistrial to end second Premarin case

Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge Norman Ackerman on October 11, 2006 declared a mistrial in the first phase of a scheduled two-part trial in which **Jennie Nelson**, 66, of Dayton, Ohio, contended that she developed breast cancer in 2001 as result of taking the **Wyeth** hormone drug Prempro for about five years.

PremPro is a combination of progesterin and Premarin, a brand name derived from “pregnant mare’s urine.” Producing Premarin requires keeping mares pregnant, breeding a constant surplus of foals, many of whom are sold to slaughter. Under boycott by animal advocacy groups worldwide since shortly after **ANIMAL PEOPLE** published investigative findings by the **Canadian**

Farm Animal Concerns Trust in April 1993, Premarin was still the top-selling prescription drug worldwide in 2001, but sales plummeted after the **Women’s Health Initiative** study funded by the U.S. **National Institutes of Health** in July 2002 determined that the Premarin component of PremPro appears to be associated with increased risk from heart attacks, strokes, and blood clots forming in the lungs.

Ackerman sealed the reason for his mistrial ruling. The mistrial declaration erased a jury award to Nelson of \$1.5 million one week earlier, and cancelled the second phase of the trial. The jury verdict came just hours after Ackerman replaced one juror with an alternate, after the original jury deliberated for six days. The jury then found probable cause to believe that taking PremPro contributed to Nelson’s illness, and that she had suffered \$1.5 million damages. Whether Wyeth

was actually liable for the damages, by reason of negligence, was to have been the subject of the second trial phase.

Wyeth on September 15, 2006 won the first of about 4,500 pending lawsuits from former estrogen supplement users, when a federal jury in Little Rock, Arkansas, ruled that **Linda Reeves**, 67, had ignored precautionary warnings sold with the supplements. Reeves took Premarin, progesterin, and the combined Premarin/progesterin drug PremPro for at least five years before discovering in 2000 that she had breast cancer.

Wyeth and a third plaintiff, **Carol McCreary**, 59, of Reno, announced on October 4 that they had reached an out of court settlement, on the eve of going to trial. The terms were not disclosed.

Between 4,500 and 14,000 similar cases are pending, according to conflicting reports.

DO THE CHAINED DOGS BREAK YOUR HEART?

Doggie was lying on the ground for three days, chained, before getting help. Today he is walking again.

DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT TODAY!

Dogs Deserve Better

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

Hey! Don't forget about me!

Ryerss Farm for Aged Equines
1710 Ridge Rd., Pottstown, PA 19465

Caring for aged & abused horses since 1888.

Here's how you can make a difference:
Donations (of any size) Wills or Bequests
Sponsor a Horse Program Life Insurance

Phone: (866) 469-0507 Fax: (610) 469-0537
www.ryerssfarm.com email: ryerssfarm@verizon.net

Who can, or will, enforce new Quebec humane legislation?

MONTREAL—Once a six-year-old pianist at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, 30-year broadcast journalist and 20-year CFCF news anchor Mutsumi Takahashi on her web site says she plays piano to her dogs to help maintain her on-air poise.

Serene as she seems, Takahashi makes no secret of caring about animals, and of being frustrated at perennially ineffective Quebec humane law enforcement.

On the evenings of August 27-29, 2006 Takahashi introduced *Puppies for Profit*, a three-part series by CFCF reporter Annie DeMelt that exposed the recent rapid growth of the Quebec puppy mill industry.

“Why is Quebec the puppy mill capital of Canada?” Takahashi asked Anima Quebec executive Joan Clark, Montreal SPCA executive director Pierre Barnoti, and Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council/Canada executive director Louis McCann.

Their discussion flushed into the open a running dispute over just who can, or should, enforce Quebec humane laws—but brought it no closer to resolution.

Founded in 1869, the Montreal SPCA historically claimed the mandate but lacked the budget, the inspectors, and the prosecutors to reach often or far beyond the Montreal suburbs.

Regional humane societies that tried to bring prosecutions in the mid-1990s complained of Montreal SPCA interference, as Barnoti economically strengthened the organization and sought to consolidate authority.

Commercial dog breeders exploited the conflict.

The Quebec government eventually became convinced of the need to establish an independent province-wide animal law enforcement authority.

This might have paralleled the estab-

lishment of the provincial wildlife law enforcement agency some 30 years earlier, in place of wardens hired by local consortiums of landowners organized under hunting club umbrellas. But existing agencies were not eager to take on humane law enforcement. Animal advocates were reluctant to see the job entrusted to the provincial agriculture department. And the Quebec National Assembly hesitated to fund a new agency that many members felt could be funded with donations.

Creating Anima Quebec under agriculture department auspices was the resulting compromise. Like the Montreal SPCA and regional humane societies, Anima Quebec is a nonprofit corporation—but structured to include board representatives from the pet trade. Anima Quebec received a provincial subsidy of about \$150,000 Canadian for each of its first three years, but is expected to raise additional funds. It employs four inspectors.

But the Montreal SPCA, with rapidly rising revenues under Barnoti’s tenure, now has an annual budget of over \$9 million, already has nine inspectors, Barnoti told the CFCF audience, and has offered to train 25 more to cover all of Quebec.

More still are needed, Barnoti emphasized, pointing out that Ontario has 231 humane inspectors.

“You don’t build up a police force overnight,” Clark said.

Clark, an attorney and author, served as the Montreal SPCA board president for 17 years preceding Barnoti’s tenure.

During the Clark years the Montreal SPCA maintained friendly relations with dog and cat breed fanciers, struggled to shake a reputation as one of the last bastions of English-speaking dominion in Quebec, held the Montreal animal control contract, and killed more than five times as many dogs and cats per 1,000 Montreal residents than are killed now by the present animal control contractor, Berger Blanc, the Montreal SPCA, and all other local humane societies combined.

Formed in 1983, Berger Blanc won the Montreal Urban Community animal control contract, covering 14 cities, by underbidding the Montreal SPCA in early 1994.

Barnoti responded by escalating Montreal SPCA promotion of low-cost pet sterilization, adoptions, and involvement in high-profile anti-cruelty law enforcement.

“This has been my battle for the past 13 years,” Barnoti told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “Obviously the voice of the industry speaks louder than that of animal lovers. The Quebec government has chosen to create a paragovernmental agency called Anima Québec, on the board of which sits prominently a representative of the pet industry,” McCann, “who among his members counts puppy mill operators,” Barnoti charged. “To the Quebec government, the pet industry represents over a billion dollars a year, generated by the possession of pets from puppy mills. Correcting the problem equals closing a lot of the pet sources, and this scares the government.”

McCann, a Montreal SPCA inspector during the Joan Clark regime, left the organization before Barnoti was hired.

“PIJAC Canada stands on record in full support of the new Quebec animal protection legislation, and of Anima Quebec,” McCann responded. “PIJAC Canada is also on record for supporting a proposed regulation that would call for the mandatory registration of all commercial establishments operating in Quebec that deal with cats and dogs. This regulation has not seen the light yet.”

McCann noted that the PIJAC/Canada position was in opposition to the positions of “a handful of dog breeders.”

But Barnoti is scarcely the only critic who alleges that the PIJAC/Canada influence within Anima Quebec is holding back law enforcement. A furious letter from Catherine Bégin of the Lost & Found Pet Network in Laval prompted **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to ask former Montreal SPCA board member Anne Streeter, no Barnoti fan, for her perspective.

“They turn a blind eye to the most outrageous puppy mill situations,” Streeter charged, “but have inspected the SPCA Monterege four times, at the request of a disgruntled ex-employee, the Sherbrooke SPCA, and a well-run small independent shelter. Their deliberations are confidential so no one knows what they have done.

“SPCA Monterege founder Linda Robertson, myself, and two others met with Brome-Missisquoi MNA Pierre Paradis a couple of weeks ago,” Streeter continued. “Paradis,” a member of the Quebec National Assembly since 1980 and Quebec environment minister 1989-1994, “understands the issues and gave us quite a bit of time. We discussed the intolerable situation, the underground economy, the lack of registration for breeders, and the vast sums of money going into government coffers [from pet-related sales taxes] with

nothing returned to the animals. We asked if the file could be removed from the agriculture department. Paradis said it could be done, agreeing that agriculture was the worst possible place for it. We all agreed that Public Security would be a better fit.”

Replied McCann, “As a member of the Anima Quebec board, my responsibilities are focused on financing the new association. I am not party to the work of the inspection committee, nor do I have any dealings with inspectors and carrying out inspections. All official inspections are carried out by government-appointed inspectors, without any interference by board members.

“One thing is sure,” McCann added. “All shelters in Quebec, like any other pet establishment, stand to be inspected by Anima Quebec. Some shelters,” McCann mentioned, “were inspected to see if they could meet the requirements to become housing facilities for animals seized by Anima Quebec. I am not aware of any shelters shutting down as a result of Anima Quebec operations,” McCann continued. “The SPA de la Mauricie shelter in Trois-Rivières was closed by the government’s health and safety department, as it posed a threat to the animals and employees due to presence of mold and fungus. It has since reopened with a brand new facility.”

Anima Quebec has in fact raided puppy mills, beginning by seizing 23 adult German shepherds from an alleged illegal breeder in LaPlaine on Marcy 31, 2005.

Cheryl Cornaccia of the *Montreal Gazette* saw that as an overdue new beginning.

“For years, Quebec has been seen as one of the worst places in North America for animal welfare,” Cornaccia recounted. “Ontario, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Alberta have all passed tougher animal welfare laws and put up substantial amounts of provincial money to bust puppy mills. Quebec has done little but sit on the fence—and on a package of tough animal welfare laws that were first introduced in the National Assembly in 1993,” passed in January 2005 as the law now cited as P-42.

Anima Quebec director Huguette Lepine told Cornaccia that the agency is working closely with the two professional orders that representing Quebec veterinarians, to enlist and train vets and vet techs to perform inspections and lay charges under P-42.

Barnoti points out that the Montreal SPCA already has vets and vet techs capable of doing the job—but for more than 100 years it mostly did not.

—Merritt Clifton



(Eileen Crossman)

Seeking to end animal sacrifice

dispose of surplus bull calves and other less productive livestock, may be practiced by more Hindus today than ever before since Vedic times.

Within two weeks of the Calcutta High Court ruling, as many as 3,000 animals were reportedly sacrificed at the 341-year-old Kakakhya temple in Guwahati.

Two hundred were killed at a temple in Satbhaya and 50 at a temple in Osanagara, both in defiance of the Orissa law. The law was unlikely to be invoked. Orissa revenue minister Manmohan Samal in March 2006 suffered only transient embarrassment after reportedly attending animal sacrifices in Rameswarpur, his home district. Samal acknowledged visiting the temple, but denied that animals were killed in his presence.

Animist sacrifice

Animal sacrifice is also increasingly visible in South Africa, though not necessarily practiced by more people. A dozen years after the collapse of apartheid and introduction of majority rule, citizens of tribal descent are increasingly inclined to revive cultural traditions, often in conflict with neighbors of African, European and Asian descent.

The first public example was the 1992 revival of young men ritually torturing a bull to death at the annual First Fruits Festival near Nongoma in KwaZulu-Natal, described in the October 2006 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Exempted from prosecution as a religious exercise, the First Fruits Festival was invoked as a precedent in 2005 when Xhosa medical doctor Manduleli Bikitsha announced he would sacrifice a cow in his yard in Somerset West, a Cape Town suburb.

“The bellowing of the dying cow when slaughtered in the Xhosa ritual is indicative that the ceremony is accepted by ancestors, but to animal welfare organisations it is cruelty,” explained Myolisi Gophe of *The*

Cape Argus.

National SPCA inspector Kingstone Sizaba said the Xhosa belief is “bull and doesn’t hold water. The crying (of the animal) is a sign of pain and suffering and not a communication with anybody.”

Actual confrontation between the National SPCA and practitioners of animal sacrifice came in March 2006, after police officers at the Nyanga Station in Cape Town reportedly killed a goat and several chickens to ritually cleanse the premises of bad spirits occasioned by rumors about a human murder. The killing was videotaped.

“The SPCA laid a complaint,” wrote Humane Education Trust founder van der Merwe in *Animal Voice*, the newsletter of the South African branch of Compassion In World Farming, “but the Directorate of Public Prosecutions refused to prosecute. However, the incident was raised in Parliament. Now ritual slaughter is to be regulated.”

Said chair Manie Schoeman at the August 4, 2006 Constitutional Review Committee hearing, “Despite the fact that there are regulations governing kosher and halaal slaughter, no such regulations exist regarding ritual slaughter according to African custom. Twelve years since the advent of democracy, this is an intolerable situation. The Department of Agriculture is instructed by this committee to draw up such regulations.”

Kapporat

By contrast, Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation chief Ed Boks’ September 27 warning to practitioners of Kapporat attracted notice partly because few people had ever seen or heard of it, outside of Hassidic Jewish communities.

Explained Boks’ press release, “Every year for six days before Yom Kippur (the Jewish Day of Atonement on October 2) some Jews perform the ritual “Kapporat.”

Kapporat is a custom in which the sins of a person are symbolically transferred to a fowl. The fowl is held above the person’s head and swung in a circle three times while certain words are spoken. The fowl is then slaughtered so that the person may have a good, peaceful life. Sometimes the chickens are given to the poor as food.

“Nowhere is the practice of Kapporat even mentioned in the Torah,” Boks continued. “It is a pagan tradition that has been muddled into the religious practices of a small Jewish sect.” Supporting statements were included from Jewish legal code historian Rabbi Joseph Caro, former Israeli Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren, and Jewish animal advocates Karen Davis, founder of United Poultry Concerns, and Richard Schwartz, author of *Judaism & Vegetarianism*.

Despite Boks’ advice that Kapporat might constitute prosecutable cruelty, it openly continued, with no arrests.

Psychological defense

Slaughterhouse designer Temple Grandin in a 1988 landmark study titled “Behavior of slaughter plant and auction employees towards animals” used surveys to define the three basic psychological mechanisms that humans use to cope with killing.

Some people, Grandin found, distance themselves from the crying animals and any feelings of guilt, often through use of alcohol or other intoxicants. Some become sadistic. Some ritualize the proceedings, rationalizing their part with a pretense that killing is for the greater good.

Each approach can menace social and economic stability. Thus the progress of civilization itself might be measured by the success of efforts to restrain slaughter and the behavior associated with it, a topic of the earliest known legal codes.

Over time, as fewer people actively

(continued from page 1)

participate in slaughter, competitions to capture and kill animals have evolved into scrambles after footballs. Witnesses drink to celebrate goals, not kills. Except among some animists and practitioners of voodoo, the candle placed in a skull to chase ghosts from the doorstep where animals are slaughtered is now a jack o’lantern pumpkin.

In seeking to transform blood sacrifice into blood donation, Chakrabarti followed a history of removing slaughtering from ritual sacrifice, exemplified by substituting monetary offerings for sacrifice. This was introduced in most branches of Hinduism between 1,500 and 2,300 years ago, and in Judaism more than 500 years before the first written documentation of Kapporat.

Indeed, the first records of Kapporat were rabbinical opinions written against it.

Much of the written record pertaining to animal sacrifice in all major religious traditions describes the efforts of a few of the best educated faithful to persuade other people to give it up.

Yet animal sacrifice persists, traumatic as ever for the animal victims and the children for whom watching or participating in the killing is often a part of cultural initiation.

Defenders of animal sacrifice contend that opponents just do not understand it.

As a former child guru and as an ordained minister, respectively, Chakrabarti and Boks understand the importance of religious ritual in holding societies together.

As founder of the Humane Education Trust, instrumental in adding humane education to the national school curriculum in South Africa, van der Merwe understands the effects of cruelty witnessed in childhood on adult behavior.

Chakrabarti, Boks, and van der Merwe understand animal sacrifice. That is precisely why they seek to persuade their communities to leave it behind. —Merritt Clifton

Mink farm raids

Midnight raiders on October 14, 2006 released 11,000 mink from a farm in Oza does Rios, Spain, and released as many as 5,000 from two other sites in Galicia.

Galician farmers produced about 80% of the 400,000 mink who are pelted each year in Spain, the Barcelona-based animal rights group Fundacion Altarriba told Associated Press.

About 6,500 mink got past the farm perimeter fences, Galician authorities said. About 4,550 were recovered within 48 hours, 70% of them dead.

Having fast metabolisms and no hunting experience, ranched mink rarely thrive after release, but mink who survived in Britain are blamed for hunting water voles to the verge of extinction. Efforts to extirpate the mink have not succeeded, but reintroducing otters is working, reported Laura Benesi of the Oxford University Wildlife Conservation Research Unit in September 2006.

Bonesi and team released 17 otters into the upper Thames. "When the otters arrived there were 60 or more mink in this small area," Bonesi told *Sunday Times* environment editor Jonathan Leake. "The mink did not disappear completely, but within a few months they were doing much less damage."

Wanted: 192 missing greyhounds

TUCSON—Greyhound Protection League president Susan Netboy has offered \$10,000 for information leading to the discovery of the fate of 192 ex-racing greyhounds who vanished in 2005 and early 2006 after they were taken from the Tucson Greyhound Park by Richard Favreau, 37, of Calhan, Colorado.

"All we can do is pray that someone will respond so that these dogs don't become casualties of the greyhound racing industry like the other 15,000 greyhounds who disappear each year," Netboy told Anslee Willett of the *Chicago Tribune*. "They just disappear. In our opinion, they are destroyed."

About 28,000 greyhounds per year are retired from U.S. tracks. Some are adopted out, some kept as breeders, but most are believed to be sold to laboratories.

Greyhound Network News publisher Joan Eiding, of Glendale, Arizona, told Michael Clancy of the *Arizona Republic* that Favreau sold 2,652 dogs to the Colorado State University veterinary medical school in a recent three-year period.

Summarized Willett, "Between November 2005 and July 2006, Favreau contracted with the Tucson Greyhound Park to take dogs to Colorado and place them with adoption organizations. He was paid \$150 per dog, more than double the average price of \$60, to transport each greyhound."

But Netboy said she could find

Class action in greyhound theft for sale to labs case

MILWAUKEE—Greyhound racing trainer George Panos, of Hudson, Wisconsin, in mid-October 2006 filed a class action lawsuit on behalf of as many as 1,000 racing dog owners against former Greyhound Adoption of Iowa president Daniel Shonka for allegedly selling dogs to laboratories without the owners' consent. Shonka claimed to be placing the dogs in good homes, the suit alleges.

Shonka on February 6, 2003 pleaded guilty to both felony and misdemeanor theft of greyhounds by fraud. The owners were told either that Shonka was racing their dogs at the now defunct St. Croix Meadows Greyhound Racing Park in Hudson, Wisconsin, or that he had placed the dogs in homes.

Instead, said Wisconsin Division of Gaming chief administrator Scott Scepaniak, Shonka sold approximately 1,050 greyhounds to the Guidant Corporation for use in cardiac research. He was paid between \$374,000 and \$500,000, according to court documents.

St. Croix County Judge Scott Needham sentenced Shonka to serve nine months in jail, followed by four years on probation, and to pay fines and restitution totaling \$110,000.

European Parliament moves against dog & cat fur, seal pelts

The European Parliament on October 13, 2006 approved a ban on importing and selling dog and cat fur in member nations, as part of the first European Community plan for animal protection.

Earlier, on September 6, 368 European Parliament legislators signed a declaration asking the European Community to ban imports of seal products from Canada. Not formally endorsed by the European Union assembly, the non-binding request sought to reinforce legislation already in effect in Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands, and adopted in October by Germany. Norway, the largest European buyer of Canadian seal pelts, is not a European Community member.

Seal Alert founder Francois Hugo, of Huot Bay, South Africa, objected that the European Parliament declaration did not explicitly include a ban on the import of seal pelts from Namibia.

"Whilst Canada kills four times more seals, it does not kill nursing baby seals, and sets its quota at 30% of the pups," Hugo said, "whereas Namibia awards quotas that kill every pup, and even with lengthened sealing seasons still cannot be filled from a seal population declining and suffering from repeated mass die-offs due to starvation."

Namibian fishers, like their Atlantic Canada counterparts, blame seals for fished-out waters.

Three states are sued over trapping methods

The Animal Protection Institute, of Sacramento, California, on September 20 and October 12, 2006 sued the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife for permitting trapping by methods that jeopardize endangered and threatened species.

In Minnesota, API director of wildlife programs Camilla Fox told Associated Press, "Between 2002 and 2005, at least 13 Canada lynx were incidentally trapped in snares and traps set for other species. In Maine, records show that a minimum of five Canada lynx were caught in traps in 2005 alone. At least two of the lynx were kittens."

Sinapu, of Boulder, Colorado, and Forest Guardians, of Santa Fe, New Mexico,

on October 10 sued the Colorado Wildlife Commission for authorizing the use of box traps to capture mink and pine marten, who would then be killed and pelted. The authorization was issued on July 13, at request of the Colorado Trappers Association.

Sinapu and Forest Guardians contend that the authorization violated the intent of a 1996 amendment to the Colorado state constitution which prohibits any use of poisons, leghold traps, or body-gripping traps on public land. Sinapu and Forest Guardians also contend that the Colorado Wildlife Commission lacks information about the abundance and distribution of mink and pine marten, and violated its own rules of procedure in approving the trappers' request.

Greyhounds killed at British sanctuary?

MANCHESTER—The Leigh Animal Sanctuary in Greater Manchester, Britain, on September 17, 2006 began refusing to accept greyhounds, the same day that Daniel Foggo of the *London Sunday Times* recounted that "a reporter posing as a trainer who wanted two healthy dogs killed" met "an employee called David [who] accepted £70 in cash to kill two young greyhounds," no questions asked.

"Three greyhound trainers have given interviews, on condition of anonymity, stating that the sanctuary has been the killing ground of choice for the greyhound racing industry in the northwest for many years," wrote Foggo.

In July 2006 Foggo disclosed the activities of a private individual, David Smith of Seaham, County Durham, who had allegedly killed as many as 10,000 retired greyhounds over the years using a captive bolt gun, burying the remains in a large garden.

Opened in 1975, the Leigh Animal

Nutria bounty increased

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries has upped the bounty on nutria to \$5.00 a tail, trying to keep trappers active despite fur prices lagging far behind the rising cost of fueling boats and off-road vehicles. Paid for by the federal Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, the bounty program "has removed more than 1.1 million nutria," reported Associated Press.

Anti-fur week in London

Seventy demonstrators passed out 12,000 anti-fur leaflets in London between October 9 and October 14, 2006, the Coalition Against the Fur Trade reported, focusing on Knightsbridge, a reputed fur sales stronghold.

Bang the drum slowly for Irish greyhounds

DUBLIN—The Irish Greyhound Board reportedly used DNA profiling to trace the owner who abandoned a racing greyhound in Tramore, County Waterford, in April 2006, after cutting off her ears to remove her tattoos. The Waterford SPCA found the greyhound roaming at large. The owner was located in Munster. No further information about the case has been disclosed.

A furor broke meanwhile when John O'Connor, manager of Custy's Traditional Music Shop in Ennis, County Clare, admitted selling bodhran drums covered with greyhound skin. "We sell greyhound," O'Connor told Mark Tighe of the *London Sunday Times*, "but the majority of our bodhrans are sourced

locally and made from goat or calf skin. In every tourist shop you go into, those mass-produced bodhrans would be from the subcontinent and would generally be greyhound or some other poor-quality skin."

Responded Niall Walton, managing director of Walton's Music in Dublin, selling more than 5,000 bodhrans a year, "I have never seen or heard of any skin other than goat being used."

About 24,000 greyhounds are registered each year in Ireland, home of the bodhran. Most are made these days in Pakistan, which has no western-style greyhound tracks, but has some hare coursing and point-to-point greyhound racing.

A life-affirming story tucked inside a fun, old-fashioned romance

In the throes of midlife growing pains, Carly grabs hold of the reins of a humane society. When she finds out it's in worse shape than she is, she yearns to turn tail & run. Instead, she challenges mankind's throw-away attitude toward its supposed best friend.

A novel that's anchored in razor-sharp reality yet prances with the playfulness of a puppy

The truth, as told through fiction, is a must-read for everyone

~Dr. Bonnie Beaver
Past President
American Veterinary Med Assoc

Available at
• www.hisswhine.com
(excerpt, reviews, etc)
• www.amazon.com
• 800-431-1579



Written by a former humane society veterinarian

fiction



paperback



224 pages



\$14.95



ISBN 9780977645619

The Medici Giraffe
And Other Tales of Exotic Animals and Power
by Marina Belozerskaya
Little, Brown & Co. (1271 Ave. of the Americas, New York, NY 10020), 2006. 412 pages, paperback. \$24.99.

Marina Belozerskaya has given us a diverse collection of mini histories beginning in ancient Egypt. She examines exotic animal-keeping in the Roman Empire, Renaissance Florence, Aztec Mexico, Bohemia, Napoleonic France, and the early 20th century U.S.

Through time and across continents, Belozerskaya reveals the use and abuse of exotic animals by powerful people.

A postscript about the sale from China to the U.S. of two giant pandas, at an exorbitant price, in order to cement relations between the two global powers, shows that when it comes to using animals to advance the goals of ambitious people, nothing has changed in two and half thousand years.

Nearly 300 years B.C., the Roman general Ptolemy Philadelphos kept a magnificent menagerie of captive wild animals at his palace in Alexandria. He spent a fortune on capturing wild elephants, the battle tanks of the ancient world, for military use.

Roman rulers frequently bought political popularity with the blood of captured African and Asian wildlife. But according to Pliny, the emperor Pompey once misjudged how even brutal Roman spectators would respond to a group of some twenty elephants at the infamous Circus Maximus.

“When they had lost all hope of escape,” Pliny wrote, “they tried to gain the compassion of the crowd by indescribable gestures of entreaty, deploring their fate with a sort of wailing, so much to the distress of the public that they forgot Pompey and his munificence, carefully devised for their honor, and bursting into tears rose in a body and invoked curses on the head of Pompey, for which he soon afterward paid the penalty.”

We learn how Lorenzo de Medici, the powerful Florentine merchant who wished to attain royal status, kept a menagerie of exotic animals, whom he habitually traded for political favours.

In Mexico the 16th century Aztec King Montezuma maintained a marvellous col-

lection of captive wild animals at his prosperous capital city. The conquistadores under Hernando Cortes set fire to the zoo, burning all the animals to death, in order to advance their colonial goal of terrorizing the natives.

And so on. The reader discovers how Rudolf XI, the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in early 17th century Europe, neglected his affairs of state, with dire consequences for all of Europe, because of his obsession with wildlife and the study of flora and fauna. We learn that while Napoleon Bonaparte was off butchering millions of Europeans, his wife Josephine assiduously acquired, from as far away as Australia, a large collection of animals for her private zoological park. In early 20th century America, news magnate William Randolph Hearst burdened his huge publishing empire with the cost of purchasing exotic animals from all over the world to stock his 60,000 acre private zoo at San Simeon, California.

For the most part the stories end badly for the animals, and continue to have bad endings in our own time. Belozerskaya, for example, might have mentioned Cecil John Rhodes, the English colonial who annexed Southern Africa to the British Crown at the turn of the 20th Century.

Like so many potentates, Rhodes imported exotic animals for his private zoo, located on the slopes of Table Mountain, looming over Cape Town. Among the exotic imports were a few Himalayan tahr, who escaped, adapted well to Table Mountain, and by 2004 had reached a population of several hundred. In that year the South African National Parks Board decided that all “alien” animals would be exterminated. The killing took several weeks of military-style assault, using ground troops and helicopter gunships.

No doubt Hernan Cortes and his arsonist conquistadors would have applauded the bloodshed.

--Chris Mercer
<www.cannedlion.co.za/>
South Africa

Rescued: Saving Animals from Disaster:
Life-changing stories and practical suggestions
by Allen & Linda Anderson
New World Library (14 Pamaron Way, Novato, CA 94949), 2006.
347 pages, paperback. \$16.95.

Angel Animals Network founders Allen and Linda Anderson in *Rescued* analyze the efforts made to save animals after Hurricane Katrina. They relate the inspiring stories of committed volunteers from all over the world who converged on New Orleans, southern Louisiana, and coastal Mississippi to help the animals who were left behind when their humans fled, were killed, or were simply unable to get home after the New Orleans levies broke a day after the hurricane itself had passed. The Andersons also describe the work done by various humane organizations, under appalling conditions, to try to bring order out of chaos. There were some high-profile individuals involved, such as Madeleine and T. Boone Pickens, the oil billionaires, who chartered aircraft to transport found animals to shelters outside the disaster area but most were unknown people of ordinary resources.

The book is a tear-jerker, filled with stories such as that of the kind lady who agreed to take in one of the refugee dogs because her own beloved dog had gone missing six months before—and discovered to her lasting joy that the dog delivered to her by rescuers was the very same lost animal.

Although enormous efforts were made to reunite pets with their guardians, the circumstances were such that there were not many happy endings. Louisiana SPCA executive director Laura Maloney estimated before *Rescued* went to press that while 15,000 animals were rescued, only about 3,000 were reunited with their people. Other sources estimate that fewer were rescued, and that somewhat more were returned to their families. There is agreement, however, that not even half of the animals have been returned to their previous caretakers—and reunions are still reported, more than a year afterward.

The most important chapter, to our

minds, reviews the lessons learned from Katrina. The first was, “Hurricane Katrina provided a wake-up call for mainstream Americans to recognize the importance of saving animals from disaster.” Animals are for millions of people cherished family members. Official decisions that ignored this caused major problems. Many owners simply refused to be rescued and remained with their pets. Some died with their pets rather than leave them behind. Others had to be separated from their animals by force, even to the bizarre point where some evacuees were shot with Taser guns. Studies later showed that separation anxiety resulting from the loss of companion animals added significantly to the stress of the bereft evacuees. The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act signed into law in mid-October by U.S. President George W. Bush is intended to ensure that pets will not be left behind after future disasters.

The second major lesson learned was that individuals have to take primary responsibility for their pets. Abandoned animals in most cases suffered horribly, and thousands died long, slow deaths. The Andersons list some of the common sense precautions that animal guardians can take to ensure their pets’ well-being during disasters.

The Andersons also mention the need for proper training, recruitment and assimilation of disaster relief workers into existing organisations. Although far more animal welfare organizations worked together successfully after Katrina than after any previous disaster, there is still a need for improved collaboration.

—Chris Mercer
<www.cannedlion.co.za/>
South Africa

The World of the Polar Bear

by Norbert Rosing

Firefly Books (P.O. Box 1338, Ellicott Station, Buffalo, NY 14205), 2006.
202 pages, hardcover, illust. \$45.00.

Among Wild Horses:

A portrait of the Pryor Mountain Mustangs

Photos by Lynne Pomeranz. Text by Rhonda Massingham
Storey Publishing (210 MASS MoCA Way, North Adams, MA 01247), 2006.
134 pages, hardcover, illustrated. \$16.95.

The World of the Polar Bear and *Among Wild Horses* are a world apart from most of the other coffee table books we’ve seen lately.

First of all, the exquisite photos show authentic wild animals, in panoramic views of the wild, except for some mustangs in *Among Wild Horses* who appear to be in a holding corral after a recent round-up.

Second, the text actually describes what the photos show, and often explains how the photographer captured the scene. Neither *The World of the Polar Bear* nor *Among Wild Horses* is a recycled thesis, going into depth and detail about biological facts while evading the controversies surrounding their subjects.

The World of the Polar Bear and *Among Wild Horses* largely save their pleading for the last pages, but both are direct appeals for animals who are jeopardized by present U.S. policies. Both *World of the Polar Bear* author/photographer Norbert Rosing and *Among Wild Horses* photographer Lynne Pomeranz make their cases mostly with the photos and anecdotes that they collected in person during long stays among their subjects.

As well as capturing almost every aspect of wild polar bear life, Norbert Rosing provides many memorable shots of the creatures who share their habitat, especially Arctic foxes, who along with ravens are polar bears’ frequent sidekicks. Rosing even caught one Arctic fox in the act of nipping at a polar bear’s heels—perhaps, Rosing speculated, to urge the bear to go hunt a seal for both of them. The bear shows no sign of inclination to harm the fox. Dangerous as polar bears can be, they tend to be more patient and playful than menacing toward anything that isn’t either potentially dinner or a serious threat.

The major threat to both polar bears and Arctic foxes these days is global warming,

fast shrinking the bears’ seal hunting habitat and flooding foxes out of their dens as the permafrost thaws into vast bogs.

Compared to the Arctic, the Pryor Mountain wild horses inhabit a veritable Garden of Eden along the Montana/Wyoming border. The Crow tribe, who share much of the horses’ range, point out that the habitat in all directions from Pryor Mountain is much less hospitable.

The Pryor Mountain horses have been protected from roundup for slaughter since the 1968 creation of the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range, three years before the 1971 passage of the Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act. Yet the Pryor Mountain mustangs—and all wild horses—are still at risk as result of federal policies favoring ranchers, who perceive the mere 40,000 horses still on the U.S. range as threats to the well-being of more than four million cattle.

Among Wild Horses opens with Hope Ryden’s account of how her work as a television reporter helped to save the Pryor Mountain horses in 1968, and concludes with Rhonda Massingham’s appeal on their behalf today. “The Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range falls under the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and National Park Service management, all of which juggle the health and well-being of the horses there with other values,” Massingham points out. “Due to these multi-agency and multi-use agendas, the Pryor Mountain mustangs are restricted to a much smaller, less productive range than they roamed when the law was passed. The BLM reports that this area cannot presently sustain the number of horses on the range.”

In recent years the Pryor Mountain horse population has been controlled by one of the first successful applications of wildlife contraception.

—Merritt Clifton

Koalas: Zen In Fur

Edited by Joanne Ehrich

Koala Jo Publishing (352 N. El Camino Real, San Mateo, CA 94401), 2006.
97 pages, paperback. \$35.00.

Early in 2006 graphic artist Koala Jo Ehrich produced a lavish 260-page photo collection entitled *Koalas: Moving Portraits of Serenity*, with an afterword by celebrity zoo personality Jack Hanna, to help the Australian Koala Foundation raise money for koala conservation and rescue work.

Assembling koala images from 120 photographers, Ehrich funded the publication herself—and soon found that the book cost so much to print that she would lose more money on each sale than would go to help koalas.

As her relationship with the Australian Koala Foundation had deteriorated, Ehrich regrouped and put together *Koalas: Zen In Fur*, using the same text but mostly different photographers, scrapping Jack Hanna, and bringing the notion of a coffee table book on koalas down to affordable size.

Even 98 pages of koala photos might induce an overdose on cuteness. But not smiling at happy koalas is a challenge even to the most caustic and cynical of critics.

There is a theory that as with “smiling” dolphins, koalas cannot help looking happy. This is not entirely true. The photos in *Koalas: Zen In Fur* demonstrate that koalas doing fun things are visibly more enthusiastic



(Joanne Ehrich)

about their happiness than others, and that koalas who are close to their mamas or babies tend to look more serene than those who are alone out on a limb. Some koalas do at times look worried. Some koalas fight. On the whole, though, koalas are exemplars of living simply, wanting little.

Unlike dolphins, koalas have never been imagined to be among the brightest critters in the world. But, when their needs are met, they may be among the most cheerful.

—Merritt Clifton

GREYHOUND TALES:
TRUE STORIES OF RESCUE,
COMPASSION AND LOVE

edited by Nora Star,
with introduction
by Susan Netboy.
Learn more about
these animals and how
you can help them.

Send \$15.95 to:
Nora Star
9728 Tenaya Way
Kelseyville, CA 95451

Ryerss Farm for Aged Equines

1710 Ridge Rd., Pottstown, PA 19465
Phone: (866) 469-0507 www.ryersshorsefarm.com
Fax: (610) 469-0537 email: ryerssfarm@verizon.net



Ryerss’ sponsor a horse program is a fun way to help care for the horses. For just \$360 a year, you can help provide quality care for a horse. Sponsors will receive a picture and information about the horse of their choice. Payment may be made in full, or in installments for six months (\$180) or monthly (\$30).

How to be a Cat Detective:

Solving the Mystery of your Cat's Behavior.

by Vicky Halls

Penguin (375 Hudson St., NY 10014), 2006. 285 pages, paperback. \$14.00.

More and more people are extending their homes to feline companionship today. The numbers of U.S. cat-keeping homes have doubled in 20 years, and the number of multi-cat households has increased even faster, as people who already have a cat in residence decide that they can offer a loving home to others less fortunate, such as the local stray whom they have been feeding at the bottom of the garden, or a shelter cat.

“Sadly they don’t come with a manual so, to a certain extent, we have to make up the rules as we go along,” writes Vicky Halls about keeping cats healthy and happy.

And make them up we do. But do we know what we are doing? Often not.

Halls is a feline therapist who has helped many a cat and cat guardian to overcome years of problems and find a happy *modus vivendi*. Halls discusses house soiling, urine spraying, aggression, anxiety, fear and much, much more.

I have always thought that I should get a companion

for my eight-year-old cat, to brighten up her day, give her a new lease on life, etcetera. This book has come at the right time to make me think deeper and recognise that the kitten would not be for my cat, but for me. What effect would that little bundle of mischief have on the peaceful home that we have at present? This book has helped me to make the right decisions.

Guardians of companion animals really owe it to themselves and their animals to be better informed about them, because as Vicky Hall says, “The ultimate sign of love for our pets has to be a respect for the species and a desire to accrue knowledge to make their lives as pleasant as possible. With that in mind it’s probably worth delving a little deeper into a social structure that is really a world apart from our own.”

—Beverley Pervan
<www.cannedlion.co.za/>
South Africa

Paix pour les Dauphins

OneVoiceDolphinProject.com

Peace for the Dolphins

Pigeons

by Andrew D. Blechman

Grove Press (841 Broadway, New York, NY 10003), 2006. 256 pages. \$23.00

An enthralling study, this book covers the whole spectrum of topics associated with pigeons, once revered and respected as messengers, now often reviled as “rats with wings.” Author Andrew Blechman explores both the methods and motives of pigeon fanciers, who often devote their whole lives to breeding and racing their birds; military messengers, some of whom still use pigeons in places and situations where electronics are impractical; and recreational pigeon shooters, to whom the birds are no more than challenging targets.

Primarily a pigeon admirer, Blechman tries shooting pigeons himself, unsuccessfully, and eats pigeon meat in a late chapter, even offering a recipe for pigeon pot pie.

Among the many noteworthy employments of pigeons, Julius Reuters established the Reuters News Agency on the wings of pigeons. As the back cover mentions, “A pigeon delivered the results of the first Olympics in 776 B.C., and a pigeon first brought the news of Napoleon’s defeat at Waterloo more than 2,500 years later.” Some Al Qaida cells reputedly use pigeons to evade high-tech surveillance.

Hundreds of thousands of pigeon fanciers around the world participate in pigeon racing, in which fanciers see whose birds can find their way home fastest from remote locations—and the sport is growing in popularity in the Far East as fast as it declines in the west.

Orienting themselves by the earth’s magnetic field, pigeons can sprint for hours on end, with incredible homing navigation. A racing bird is expected to fly 500 miles in about eight hours, without stopping for food or drink.

Blechman describes the state of these birds when they arrive home, emaciated and open-billed, desperate for air, food and water. Primarily a blue-collar pursuit in the U.S., pigeon racing in Europe is patronized by aristocracy and even royalty. Belgium is the centre of the pigeon-breeding world, with prices for top racers reaching up to \$200,000.

Much human use of pigeons has been viciously exploitive. Blechman includes a chapter about the annual pigeon shoots formerly held in Hegins, Pennsylvania, the most public of many similar events. Focusing on the birds and the shooters rather than the activists, Blechman leaves to others the role of Hegins as one of the focal causes of the early animal rights movement, and as the place where now nationally prominent animal rights activists Steve Hindi and Heidi Prescott first won recognition—Hindi as a shocked hunter who switched sides, Prescott as the first demonstrator to run in front of the guns to try to save wounded birds, soon followed by Steve Simmons, Alex Pacheco, and dozens of others during the next several years.

—Chris Mercer

One At A Time: A Week in an American Animal Shelter

by Diane Leigh & Marilee Geyer

No Voice Unheard (P.O. Box 4171, Santa Cruz, CA 95063), 2005. 146 pages, paperback. \$16.95.

One At A Time is a heartbreaking account of one week in an animal shelter. While many animals will find a new home, many other exquisite animals will not. The pictures of the cats and dogs at the shelter are compelling; it is tempting to recommend that this book should be part of a national humane education curriculum at schools.

“This is how companion animal overpopulation works,” Leigh and Geyer write. “Simple math, where the numbers are lives and those responsible are unaccountable...”

Unfortunately, their “simple math” includes estimates of the numbers of animals killed in U.S. shelters that are half again higher than at any time in the past 10 years, of the U.S. feral cat population that roughly triple reality, and the old saw that a single unaltered cat and her offspring can exceed 400,000 in seven years. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** recently joined *Wall Street Journal* “Numbers Guy” columnist Carl Bialik in tracing the latter claim to source. It apparently originated as a January 1969 hypothetical projection of canine fecundity by the Animal Protection Institute. The projection mysteriously picked up one decimal place in repetition while still applied to dogs, and gained another decimal place when applied to cats.

Inflated estimates of the magnitude of the U.S. pet population problem tend to cause public policy makers to believe that sterilizing pets is futile, since humane workers seemingly acknowledge to making no progress in decades of effort, that the situation is hopeless, and that there are so many cats at large killing birds that killing cats in high volume is the only possible response.

Leigh and Geyer do, however, provide a credible analysis of why a dog and cat surplus developed, and what the consequences are of killing dogs and cats in still shockingly high volume.

“It is a tangible sign of our society’s deep disconnection from other beings,” Leigh and Geyer assess, “a disconnection so profound and damaging that we could legitimately categorize it as a sickness...The systematic mass destruction and disposal of millions of living creatures every year constitutes a kind of violence in our society that is no less violent because it is institutionalized and mostly overlooked. When killing those who are closest to, and most dependent upon us becomes an unquestioned fact of daily life, we have set a very dangerous and damaging precedent as to what is ethically acceptable, what we are willing to tolerate, and what we are capable of doing to others. How much easier is it to deny consideration and compassion to one group when we have learned

to accept the mass killing of another—and especially, of beings whom we call our ‘friends’?”

“The homeless animal issue is critically important,” Leigh and Geyer believe, “because it is so fundamental: dogs and cats are the closest most people ever get to other species and the natural world. If our concern and compassion are so weak and limited that we are unable to save those animals closest to us, how will we ever be able to save the more distant beings—the endangered species we may never see, the red-woods and mountains and wilderness we may never visit, the suffering people we may never meet and whose misery we may never experience directly?”


—Beverley Pervan

Magical Animals

by Beatrice Wiltshire

Illustrated by Di von Maltitz

BW Publications (P.O. Box 17727, Bainsvlei 9338, Bloemfontein, South Africa), 2006. 71 pages, paperback. \$11.00 (U.S.)



South African activist Beatrice Wiltshire for many years campaigned against the shocking animal experiments carried out by the apartheid war machine at the Roodeplaat Research Lab in Pretoria, which, she recently explained to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “was a front for the South African Defense Force’s Chemical and Biological Warfare experimental program.” Some of the former staff operated a nearby lab called Biocon, Wiltshire recalled, and, she said, “Roodeplaat seemed to have close links with a mysterious French laboratory in the bush, close to the Hoedspruit military base.” Wiltshire publishes the South Africans for the Abolition of Vivisection newsletter, called The Snout.

In *Magical Animals*, Roodeplaat becomes Darkacts, where the villain Dr. Ingleman is testing new types of weapons on dogs. His name echoes that of one of the real-life Roodeplaat vivisectioners. Kalazar, whose role is equivalent to that of Gandalf the Grey in Lord of the Rings, dispatches a dog, a cat, a sheep, and a mouse to foil Ingleman’s wicked plans.

The story is aimed at children, but adults may also enjoy the book.

—Chris Mercer

A Good Dog by Jon Katz

Villard (Random House Publishing Group, 1745 Broadway, New York, NY 10019), 2006. 216 pages, paperback. \$21.95.

Once in a lifetime, if one is lucky, an animal may come into one’s life with life-changing consequences. This is the story of one such animal, the border collie Orson.

“Orson radically altered my life,” writes Jon Katz. “He came at a pivotal time and provoked—with no conscious part in the process, I’m sure—a series of actions and reactions that caused me to change almost everything about the way I lived and worked and thought.”

Katz was living at the time in suburban New Jersey with his wife and daughter. Because border collies have such super-canine energy as to be incompatible with suburban life, Katz decided to take Orson for training sessions in rural Pennsylvania, run by sheep farmer Carolyn Wilkie. Initially, his aim was to calm Orson by burning off some of the dog’s energy. However, this modest aim soon evolved into the purchase of the land that became Bedlam Farm, inspiring Katz’s 2004 book *The Dogs of Bedlam Farm*, and the acquisition of livestock, including donkeys, sheep, and two more dogs.

Even with all this scope for interesting activity, Orson remained troubled. He had previously been studied by animal behaviorists and trainers. He enjoyed the attention of two vets, one holistic, the other traditional, as well as a shaman, and his diet included Chinese herbal supplements. Notwithstanding all these remedies, Orson’s personality defects persisted until Katz bought a four-wheeled all-terrain vehicle to get around the farm in. Suddenly, Orson found his purpose in life. “He had found his work—intense, exciting, in close proximity to me. Unlike sheepherding, which he had to watch from a distance, on the ATV he was in the center of the storm, right where he always wanted to be. The machine gave him the chance to run like a fiend, which he loved, and then to navigate, which he loved even more. And there was no way to do it wrong or screw it up. It was all positive, all the time.”


This is an emotionally charged book, written with humor and insight, about a commitment not many people would give, and unwavering love between a man and his dog.

—Beverley Pervan

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.



Camilla Adler, Cecily Allmon, Animal Advocates Society of B.C., Ginette Anttila, Elisabeth Arvin, Rachel Arvizu, Mary Ruth Aull, Doris Austin, Lillian Bailey, Victoria Becker, Risa Beckham, Donna Berriman, Louis Bertrand, Laura Black, Mary Pat Boatfield, Neil Brandt, Herman Brooks, William Brooks, Shirley Brown, Bonny Byrd, Sybil Carof, Joan Cleary, Fernanda Cocco, Nancy Cohen, Gale Cohen-Demarco, Peggy Conyers, Cholla Covert, Dave & Susana Crow, Jane Cullen, Susan Curry, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Cutre Jr., Maura Dausey, Odette Deleers, Len & Jean Diamond, Thomas Dominick, Anne Dubin, Kay Dunaway, Cynthia Erickson, La Rue Ewers, Alan Farber, Sheila & Jack Faxon, Priscilla Feral, Gail Fisher, Mardean Frazer, John Frederick, Betty Jane Fredericks, Karen Garrett, Debra Giambattista, John Giles, Elaine Gismond, Dr. Barbara Good, Edith J. Goode Residuary Trust, Elinore Gordon, John Green, Harriet Gross, Clifford Hallock, Connie Hawes, Roz Hendrickson, Janet Ikola, Jerome Kahn, Lillian Kase, Elisabeth Kelly, Sofia Krohn, Charles Lablanc, Kitty Langdon, Peggy Lieber, Marie Martin, Tim & Jackie Martin, Richard McCrea, Patricia McGuire, Suzi Megles, Larry Mehlman, Judy Meincke, Maureen Dewilla Mena, Nazen Merjian, Margaret Mills, Sandra Monterose, Natalia Mouzytchenko, Robyn Nayyar, Sarah Newman, Steven Pagani, Linda Paul, Karen Rasmussen, Yvonne Rosenblatt, Ronald Rosenkranz, Joy Russenberger, Lela Sayward, Marietta Scaltrito, Ethel Sciacco, Ratilal Shah/Maharani, Sanjay Shah, Gloria Shell, Kathleen Shopa, Magda Simopoulos, Lindy & Marvin Sobel, Connie Spencer, Elizabeth Stacy, George Stassinopoulos, Glenice Sund, Cristina Suzuki, Ted Tannenbaum, Dee Tharpe, Christine Uhler, Mrs. C. Valente, Judith Volk, Ann von Gruenigen, Renate Waller, John Walsh, Mary Warfield, Meredith Webster, Victoria Windsor, Ronald Winkler, Nancy Withers, Alice Young, Steven Zack, Patricia Zajec, Carla Zimmer



ANIMAL OBITS

Jesse, 13, a trained service dog, on October 15, 2006 alerted Jamie Hanson, 49, to a housefire started when her cat knocked over a candle, took Hanson her artificial leg and a telephone, led her outside, then returned inside and was killed trying to rescue the cat, who also died.

Martha, 13+, a bald eagle who was injured by a rival dubbed "Charlotte the harlot" in April 2006 while mate George guarded their eggs, was euthanized on October 3 at the Tri-State Bird Rescue & Research Center in Newark, Delaware, due to severe wing injuries believed to have been suffered from being blown into a tree or power line during a storm. Martha had recovered at Tri-State from the earlier incident, while George successfully raised two hatchlings. Martha and George had raised 16 successful chicks in more than a decade together on Rosalie Island, Maryland.

Sayang, 22, a Sumatran orangutan, died unexpectedly on October 22, 2006 an hour after giving birth without apparent complications at the Fort Wayne Children's Zoo. Sayang came to Fort Wayne from the Sacramento Zoo in October 2003.

Norma, 26, believed to be the oldest lioness in captivity, was euthanized on September 29, 2006 at the Akron Zoo, her home since 1994, due to multiple chronic painful conditions. She arrived from the Cincinnati Zoo with her longtime mate Simba, who was euthanized in 2005 at age 22.

Onya, 7, a female gray wolf, was shot on August 26, 2006 by a Rock Island County sheriff's deputy near Coal Valley, Illinois. Onya and her mate Nanook escaped from the Niabi Zoo on August 24. Nanook previously escaped from the zoo in March 2006, remaining at large for two days.

Kunik, 26, a polar bear who came to the Toronto Zoo from the Northwest Territories as an orphaned cub, was euthanized in late September 2006 due to complications of the mosquito-transmitted disease West Nile encephalitis.



Baboon Matters founder Jenni Trethowan recovers

Baboon Matters founder Jenni Trethowan, 45, of Cape Town, South Africa, has reportedly recovered from poisoning with the banned pesticide dieldrin, suffered in mid-August 2006 while trying to aid members of a poisoned baboon troop. Trethowan started Baboon Matters in 2001, 10 years after she and baboon ethologist Wally Peterson founded the **Kommetjie Environmental Awareness Group**. In 1998 they won the passage of legislation against poisoning baboons.

MEMORIALS

In memory of Ursula Dubin.
—Anne Dubin

In memory of Poppy, Karen, Shadow and BeeGee. We love and miss you.
—Lindy & Marvin Sobel

In memory of Misti and Mo.
—La Rue Ewers

In memory of Pussylla and Huggie Boy.
—Elaine Gismondi

In memory of PeeDee, the sweetest "bunny-fur" kitty in the world. You will be loved and missed always.
—Lindy & Marvin Sobel

In memory of my beloved husband
John Sciacco (11/2/04), FiFi (11/28/76), Babe (11/21/92), Blackie (11/12/97), and CoCo (7/29/87).
—Ethel Sciacco



In memory of Bharat, beloved dog of Pradeep Kumar Nath.

In memory of Shilo, beloved dog of Christine Crawford.

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), Mylady (8/1/06), Blackie (9/9/96), and Honey Boy (11/1/05).

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

World Wildlife Fund chopper crash kills 24

KATMANDU, Nepal—A helicopter chartered by the World Wildlife Fund crashed on September 23 near Guns, 250 kilometers east of Katmandu, the Nepalese capital, killing all 24 people aboard.

The flight was transporting officials to a ceremony at which management of the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area Project was to be turned over to the community. The region attracts birders trekking to see Himalayan monal, emerald doves, and maroon orioles, among other rare high-elevation species.

"We knew many of those who passed away," e-mailed Animal Nepal founder Lucia DeVries. "The loss is enormous, as the best of Nepal's conservation

people are among the deceased."

DeVries mentioned frequently meeting on Animal Nepal business with geographer Harka Gurung; former director of national parks and wildlife conservation Tirtha Man Maskey; his successor Narayan Poudel; and acting secretary of the ministry of forests and soil conservation Damodar Parajuli.

World Wildlife Fund victims included Nepal representative Chandra P. Gurung, United Kingdom conservation director Jill Bowling, U.K. coordinator Jennifer Headley, U.S. program officer Matthew Preece, and Nepalese officers Mingma Norbu Sherpa and Yeshi Lama. Also killed were U.S. and Finn diplomats, two journalists, the two Russian pilots, and two Nepalese crew members.

OBITUARIES

Pegeen McAllister, 85, died on September 24. As longtime Dublin SPCA secretary, McAllister with Edna Ardagh formed the Irish SPCA in 1949. "She served for many years on the Society's executive council, representing the Wicklow SPCA, and holding at different times the offices of chair, president and trustee," recalled World Society for the Protection of Animals director general Peter Davies. Among her projects, Davies listed, was passage of legislation in 1986 "which provided for setting up pounds throughout the country and employing dog wardens to collect strays. Perhaps her most significant achievement," Davies said, was "ending of the export of horses for slaughter in 1960. This trade involved terrible suffering for animals, often ill or injured, who were shipped to continental Europe in all weather. Supported by Margo Dean, Nancy Hatte, and Molly Meyers, Pegeen visited docks and ships, and saw at first hand the cruelty involved. She was also closely involved in setting up the Richard Martin Restfields, which provide sanctuary for horses and donkeys."

Anthony Chiles Peart, 17, escaped with two other teenaged boys from a pre-dawn housefire at one of the friends' homes on October 3 in Rangiora, New Zealand, but was killed when he returned inside, against the others' pleas, to try to save a small dog. The dog died with him.



—Wolf Clifton

Rosamond Halsey Carr, 94, died on September 29, 2006 at her home near Gisenyi, Rwanda. "Her niece Ann Howard Halsey said the cause of death was possibly pneumonia," reported *Washington Post* staff writer Joe Holley. Born in New Jersey, Carr worked as a fashion illustrator before marriage in 1942 to British film maker and trophy hunter Kenneth Carr, with whom she emigrated to Rwanda in 1949. After the marriage ended in 1955, Carr remained in Rwanda, raising flowers for export. Meeting gorilla researcher Dian Fossey in 1967, Carr became reputedly Fossey's closest friend for the last 18 years of her life. In March 2005 Carr recounted her memories of Fossey to Georgianne Nienaber, author of *Gorilla Dreams: The Legacy of Dian Fossey*. The interview appeared in the March 2005 edition of the International Primate Protection League magazine. Actress Julie Harris depicted Carr in the 1988 film based on Fossey's 1983 book *Gorillas In The Mist*. After confronting a Hutu mob in a futile effort to protect Tutsi neighbors from massacre during the April 1994 genocide, Carr was evacuated by Belgian paratroopers, but returned to Rwanda four months later to convert her estate into an orphanage housing about 120 children at her death. Carr in 1999 produced an autobiography, *Land of a Thousand Hills: My Life in Rwanda*, co-written by Ann Howard Halsey.

Karadi Bomnan, a forest guard recalled by Nilgiris wildlife warden Rakesh Kumar Dogra for his anti-poaching expertise, was fatally trampled by elephants on October 20 near Narathi, a village within the Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary & National Park, of Tamil Nadu, India.

Michael Ogorzaly, 58, author of the 2005 exposé of bullfighting *When Bulls Cry*, died on October 14 in Chicago. "SHARK was pleased to have been able to provide photos, video, and first-hand accounts of bullfights in Spain for use in his book," recalled SHARK founder Steve Hindi. "Dr. Ogorzaly did a great service toward banning this cruel so-called sport." Left a paraplegic as a teenager, when a car in which he was a passenger was in an accident, Ogorzaly became a history professor at Chicago State University, and was among the first people in Illinois to drive a vehicle entirely operated by hand controls.

CLASSIFIEDS—50¢ a word! POB 960, Clinton, WA 98236 • 360-579-2505 • fax 360-

ST. FRANCIS DOG MEDALS are here!
Wonderful Fundraiser
www.blueribbonspetcare.com
1-800-552-BLUE

SPECIES LINK: MAGAZINE DEDICATED TO INTERSPECIES COMMUNICATION since 1990. Editor: Penelope Smith, founding animal communicator, author of *Animal Talk*. \$25/year or \$20/year for two or more years through PayPal on www.animaltalk.net or checks made to **Anima Mundi Inc.**, 1415 Libby Loop Road, Prescott, AZ 86303; 928-776-9709.

CAT PROBLEMS?
Read *Cat Be Good* by Annie Bruce,
www.goodcatswearblack.com

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

FREE SPAY/NEUTER for stray and feral cats in Arad, Romania. Please help us with a donation: www.animed.ro

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. Dharma Donkey Sanctuary/Ahimsa of Texas, 1720 E. Jeter Road, Bartonville, TX 76226; <ahimsatx@aol.com>.
www.dharmadonkeysanctuary.org

INTERESTED IN VOLUNTEERING IN KENYA AND HELPING ANIMALS IN AFRICA? Visit our volunteer page on www.anaw.org or email info@anaw.org

Take time to smell the flowers and to visit:
<http://humanelink.org>

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

WWW.ROMANIAANIMALRESCUE.COM

LOOKING FOR PARTNERS to create a community humane education project in West Virginia. For details, see www.frontiernet.net/~humaneww

SUBSCRIBE NOW TO VEGAN VOICE, Australia's celebrated and singular quarterly magazine! www.veganic.net

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*



SPAYUSA®

a program of North Shore Animal League America
is celebrating its *15th year* of focus on
preventing unwanted litters!

Every year in the United States millions of unwanted dogs and cats are euthanized because not enough homes are available for them all. For 15 years, lowering this terrible statistic has been the mission of SPAY/USA, a program of NSAL America. SPAY/USA is a national referral service whose help-line assists close to 1,000 people a week in finding affordable spay/neuter services nearby. The program consists of a network of over 7,000 licensed veterinarians and 1,000 sterilization programs and clinics nationwide.

But SPAY/USA does more than that! Shelter administrators and animal advocates from all over the country call us when they are ready to start spay/neuter clinics and programs which prevent unwanted litters and reduce shelter animal intakes.

SPAY/USA acts as a mentor in helping organizations to:

- **Set up mobile clinics** - visit our Guidebook to Mobile Clinics on our web site at www.spayusa.org. Mobile clinics can bring spay/neuter services to those most in need in rural areas and cities across the U.S. Our guidebook profiles 30 mobile clinics across the country, giving information on the numbers of animals altered, types of vehicles used, etc.
- **Start a spay program or clinic** - SPAY/USA has worked with hundreds of groups that have started a host of different programs and clinics. Check our web site for a listing of what you need to start your own spay clinic.
- **Build or enhance a spay clinic in conjunction with your area shelter.** Many shelters now host clinics that serve the indigent in the community, preventing thousands of puppies and kittens from being born unwanted. Those communities with proactive programs are enjoying far better results than they ever dared to dream.

Join us as we celebrate the
first **15 years** and look
forward to the future!



This program is made possible through the generous support of The PETCO Foundation.



www.spayusa.org
phone: 1.800.248.SPAY
email: spay@nsalamerica.org



north shore
animal league
america

Saving Pets is Our Passion®

COMING SOON!

Pet Adoptathon® 2007

SAVE THE DATE!

Saturday May 5th & Sunday May 6th

Be part of the largest worldwide adoption extravaganza by joining Pet Adoptathon® 2007! This year on May 5th and May 6th, shelters across the country and around the world will be united by one common goal – to find loving homes for all the animals in their care.

Register and receive free promotional materials, a listing on the Pet Adoptathon Web page, access to our online How To Guide and national publicity for your shelter. Since 1995, Pet Adoptathon has helped over 229,000 dogs, cats, puppies, and kittens around the world find new, loving homes.



don't delay! • register today! • 3 easy ways!

1. Register online at www.animal-league.org/petadoptathon2007
2. Call our toll-free line at 1.877.BE MY PAL (1.877.236.9725)
3. Fax your organization's registration form to us at 516.944.6727



There is NO REGISTRATION FEE and there is NO COST for any of the support material provided to your organization.

Yes, our organization would like to participate in Pet Adoptathon 2007!

Organization Name

Event Contact Person

E-mail address

Organization's Mailing Address (for regular U.S. Mail- No PO Boxes please)

City

State/Province

Zip/Postal Code

Shipping Address (to be used for U.S. delivery)

City

State/Province

Zip/Postal Code

Actual location of your event (or where you'll be holding your Pet Adoptathon 2007 event if different from left.) No PO boxes please.

City

State/Province

Zip/Postal Code

☐ Check here if you do not want the above address posted on the Pet Adoptathon Web page, or given to potential adopters who call our 877 referral hotline.

Organization's Phone Number

Fax Number

Web Site

By filling out this form, I am officially registering for Pet Adoptathon 2007 and agree to submit my adoption figures after the event is over.

Signature

Please complete and fax to 516.944.6727 or mail to North Shore Animal League America, 16 Lewyt Street, Port Washington, NY 11050 or sign up online at www.animal-league.org/petadoptathon2007

