**Dog dealers raided at jet speed**

PHILADELPHIA—Will it prove horse-and-buggy in the courts of law and public opinion?

Main Line Animal Rescue founder Bill Smith on October 7, 2009 that it will, relying on jet speed in gathering evidence that he hopes will finish the image of Pennsylvania puppy mills as plain, simple people who are just out of step with modern times.

Amin dog breeders in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, and upstate New York have come to dominate the dog breeding industry in the northeastern U.S. during the past 20 years. The Amish reputation for producing quality handcrafted furniture, growing pesticide-free fruit and vegetables, and managing farms that look like those of a century ago has helped the dog breeders—but traditional commercial dog-breeding practices were unacceptable to the humane community even 120 years ago, and are much less so in light of vastly increased knowledge about what dogs need to become happy, healthy, well-behaved pets.

When Smith learned that nearly 400 dogs from breeders in heavily Amish Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, had been tracked to an Ohio auction, recounted Philadelphia Inquirer start writer Amy Worden, “he saw it as a chance to call attention to animal abuse in Pennsylvania. But because the dogs had crossed state lines, time was working against efforts to file cruelty charges. So Smith round- ed up a private jet and flew to the Farnsworth Sale Barn in Baltic, a village in eastern Ohio.”

Smith took along a team of Pennsylvania SPCA agents and veterinarians. Veterinarian Cari Thomson identified Lancaster County dogs whose condition indicated that their breeders were in violation of Pennsylvania law—the old law, not the much stricter version (continued on page 11).

**India bans keeping elephants in zoos & circuses**

NEW DELHI—The Central Zoo Authority of India on November 9, 2009 sent a rumble throughout the world with a decree that elephants may no longer be exhibited by zoos and circuses. Rumored to be coming for more than 18 months, the order came from the government of the nation with the most captive elephants, about 3,500 in all, the oldest history of elephant use and exhibition, about 3,500 years; the largest population of wild Asian ele-phants, approximately 28,000; and the longest record of protecting both elep-phants and elephant habitat, beginning about 2,340 years ago.

While many Indian zoos are notori- ously substandard, several others are among the best-regarded in Asia. In effect, the CZA has concluded that even the best zoo elephant exhibits are incapable of providing elephants an acceptable quality of life.

If zoos in Asian elephants’ native habitat cannot keep elephants in adequate conditions—and Asian elephants are believed to adjust much more comfortably to captivity than African elephants—then by implication no zoo or circus anywhere can humanely display elephants.

Zoo worldwide are not expected to quickly or easily accept the CZA message, especially since elephants are by far the most popular species commonly kept by zoos and circuses. Only a third of the zoos accredited by the American Zoo Association have ele-phants, but those zoos attract two-thirds of total U.S. zoo attendance.

(continued on page 7)

**“Swine flu” infects cats, ferrets, & dogs**

A cat in Dr. Motion’s, Inc., a vet in Lebanon, Oregon, nine ferrets in Rice Hill, Oregon, four ferrets in Nebraska, and two dogs in Beijing in November 2009 became the first household pets known to have contracted the pandemic H1N1-2009 “swine flu” virus, which is believed to have evolved in humans from swine flu strains. Humans have passed the H1N1-2009 strain back and forth on at least 12 different occasions in as many nations.

Each infected pet lived with humans who displayed H1N1-2009 symptoms earlier. The humans all recovered, as did the 13-year- old Iowa cat and both Beijing dogs. The 10-year-old Oregon cat, one of the Oregon ferrets, and one of the Nebraska ferrets died.

By early December H1N1-2009 had also been discovered among turkeys in Canada, Chile, and Virginia, and in a captive chinchilla in California. “One almost gets the feeling that H1N1-2009 is a case of seek and you shall find,” suggested ProMed infectious disease moderator Tarik Guedi.

Added David Thomson, an animal health specialist for the Secretariat of the Pacific Community in Papua New Guinea, “H1N1-2009 appears to be crossing rather easi- ly to multiple species, including both mam- mals and birds after apparently minimal expos- ure. It seems to be capable of immediate transmission amongst at least pigs and turkeys after apparently crossing from humans. This latter feature may be of relatively high signifi- cance when one considers the potential for reassortment-based viral mutations.”

The major epidemiological concern associated with H1N1 is that while it is a relatively mild flu strain, it may mix with the much deadlier but not easily transmitted H5N1 avian flu to produce a strain which is both fast- spreading and deadly.

However, the mixing is most likely to occur in species that easily transmit influ- enza, such as humans, pigs, and birds—and is relatively unlikely to occur in apparent dead- end hosts, such as cats, ferrets, and dogs.

**“God is not Dracula”—but sacrifice continues**

KATHMANDU, NEPAL—“God is not Dracula” protested Animal Save Movement Pakistan president Khalid Mohammed Qureshi via posters, web postings, and press releases as the annual Eid ul Azha began in Saudi Arabia on November 27, 2009, and continued around the world for four days.

Qureshi reminds fellow Muslims every year that Islam requires charitable acts at the Eid, not blood sacrifice. This year Qureshi found himself reminding Hindus, too, as the Eid slaughters were compounded by the sacrificial meat market days earlier of more than a quarter of a million animals in Battypa, a Nepalese village near the Bihar border.

The Eid celebrates the conclusion of the Haj pilgrimage to Mecca, which observant Muslims are to make once in their lifetime, if able. Reports from Saudi Arabia indicate that about 685,000 sheep, goats, and other ani- mals were killed for the Eid in 2009, continua- ing a slight downward trend evident for sever- al decades. Globally, as many as 20 million animals were killed for Eid food—but, under pressure from governments throughout the Islamic world, most and more of the killing is done in slaughterhouses, and less by untrained heads of households at curbside.

“We work to rectify this situation in Turkey has yielded fruit in recent years, with the Directorate of Religious Affairs working in conjunction with regional municipal and agricultural authorities to reduce the unani- mous and unacceptable conditions,” reported the Istanbul newspaper Zuwar.

The Battypa slaughter, however, may have been the biggest yet, and the pro- moters reportedly made no concessions to either animal welfare or sanitation.

“The history of this bloodthirsty event began when Bhagwan Chaudhary, a feudal landlord, was imprisoned about 260 years ago,” wrote Anil Bhansal for The Guardian, of London. “He dreamed that all his problems would be solved if he made a blood sacrifice to Gadhimati,” a Hindu god- dess worshipped by the Bhutagut people who inhabit the Nepal/Bihar border region.

Bhagwan Chaudhary and a local faith healer conducted the sacrifice upon his (continued on page 15)
even watchdogs need watchdogs

Animals enrich our lives in so many ways. They give us joy, protection, companionship, and unconditional love.

But they need our help too. Join us in confronting animal cruelty in all its forms. Visit humancsociety.org to find out what you can do.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

Celebrating Animals | Confronting Cruelty
Animal People, November/December 2009 - 3

No-Kill Sheltering & the quest for the holy grail

PetSmart Charities, as the November/December 2009 edition of Animal People goes to press, has achieved four million adoptions through its Love-a-Tree Pet adoption centers located in each PetSmart store, the first of which opened in February 1992. “That’s four million lives saved, thanks to the collaborative efforts of PetSmart Charities, veterinarians, animal control groups, other organizations and the public,” said PetSmart Charities communication manager Kim Neetzel. PetSmart Charities is also expecting to grant $10.5 million to “local animal welfare agencies, animal control partners to support their pet adoption efforts” this year, Neetzel mentioned—an increase of $1.3 million from 2008, when PetSmart Charities was already granting nearly $10 million to other organizations in any other year.

Few other funders have increased their aid to animal charities all in the past two years. Many foundations have cut their grantmaking. Some have ceased operation. In fact, the Plymouth Pound in Minneapolis, Minn., closed its doors after PetSmart, because, after 10 years, the PetSmart store in Haymn close to work with a different adoption partner. Friends of the Plymouth Pound had placed 49 cats through the Haymn store in 2009. Other adoption centers, such as the Chicago Humane Society, are in financial straits (continued on page 4)

ANIMAL PEOPLE: News for People Who Care About Animals

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Many proponents of no-kill sheltering are bitter frustrated lately that despite more than a decade of ambitious efforts to save animals, U.S. shelters have only four or five million dogs and cats per year—barely fewer than 13 years ago, when the numbers last showed a substantial annual decrease. Pet birth advocates, especially vocal: even though about 16% of the people who adopted dogs from shelters in 2008 took pit bull dogs, three times higher than the rate of pit bull acquisition by those who purchased from breeders, shelters killed about twice as many pit bull dogs than ever. But the pit bull birth rate must be cut by about 80% just to reduce the numbers of pit bulls coming to shelters a volume proportionate to their numbers in homes. Feral cat advocates, perhaps, quieter, but fewer. Despite more than a decade of volunteers energetically funding and steering neuter/return programs, the number of cats killed in U.S. shelters are barely changed in 1948, and 70% of those cats are still believed to be feral. New techniques introduced to animal care and skillful dog—our work achieve immediate drops in shelter intakes and killing, only to hit limits to efficacy just a few years later. Neuter/return appears to have hit a limit several years ago, succeeding in reducing feral cat numbers and shelter intake wherever practiced in a conscientious and thorough manner, but proving problematic or even impossible to practice in other situations, particularly those where hostile neighbors, property owners, birders, or other wildlife advocates object to cats being present at all.

Though feral cats may be present anyway, if appropriate food and cover exists, regardless of the intensity of efforts to kill them, many people will not accept the presence of any cat to particular sensitive locations, even if sterilized and vaccinated. Typically cats continue to reproduce in these areas, many of whom are later killed after being trapped and taken shelter. Can also continue to reproduce if in a large area, many of whom are later killed after being trapped and reproductively gazing physical activity, or do not feel safe working at night. As such, unacceptable to be relatively inaccessible to people who practice dog neutering, so that the vet, they sometimes become incubators from which feral cats may radiate out to populate areas where neuter/return was successfully practiced earlier years.

Hiring and equipping professional wildlife control operators to augment and assist volunteers in hard-to-reach places may help, but the question of what to do with cats who cannot be returned responsible or humane to places where they may be persecuted. Incidentally, we note that the numbers of hotel, motel and other similar sites is no longer substantial. Even though we now have a number of attractive web sites. Some people and even speak at animal advocacy conferences. A number of socialists who not only own an animal are endorsed and even partially funded by national animal advocacy organizations.

But adequately caring for large numbers of animals requires a significant and sustained funding operation by a trained fulltime professional and volunteers. Adequately caring for special needs animals requires more. And any care- like sanctuary will soon be filled to capacity, if not also managing or partnering with an existing high-volume adoption program. If any quality care for feral cats—or
No-kill sheltering & the quest for the holy grail

It’s easy to make a contribution that supports animals, but which contributions are worth making? This is a question that has been asked repeatedly by people who want to allocate their philanthropic dollars in the most efficient way possible. In this article, I will present a model for how to approach this question, based on my own experience as an animal advocate and my research in the field of behavioral economics.

The model is based on the idea that people are more likely to donate to an organization if they believe that the organization is doing something unique and effective, and if they can see the results of their donation. For example, if an organization is able to show that it has successfully prevented a certain number of animals from being euthanized, or that it has helped to reduce the number of animals in shelters, then people are more likely to be willing to donate to that organization.

In addition, people are more likely to donate to an organization if they believe that the organization is doing something that is important and urgent. For example, if an organization is able to show that it is doing something to help animals in a crisis, such as the aftermath of a natural disaster, or the aftermath of a mass shooting, then people are more likely to be willing to donate to that organization.

Finally, people are more likely to donate to an organization if they believe that the organization is doing something that is morally right. For example, if an organization is able to show that it is doing something to help animals that are in severe distress, or that are being mistreated, then people are more likely to be willing to donate to that organization.

I hope that this model will help people to make more informed decisions about where to donate their philanthropic dollars. It is important to remember, however, that the best approach to giving is not a one-size-fits-all solution. Each person has different values and priorities, and each person has different experiences and perspectives. Therefore, the best approach to giving is to find the organizations that are most meaningful to you, and to support those organizations that you believe are doing the most good.

Please Help Me Heal

My name is Sage.

I'm about 1 year old, and I'm a Mutt-agger®. I'm a greyhound mix. By nature, greyhounds are contorted, skittish and fast for speed. But regardless of how fast I run, I have nowhere to run to, nor the strength to even try. As you can see, I have been stared at, neglected and abused. My coat, lovely, natural mane made it easy for someone to select me. I weighed only 53 lbs, when I should weigh about 60 lbs. I have bursir in different areas over my body. These bursir are from sitting in my car seat for an extended period of time. Urine is highly acidic and left me with terribly painful burns.

Right now I'm being treated in the Animal League's Help Me Heal Program. I'm being nac with doctors who are running many tests to help bring me back to health. They are giving me hydration, fluids, antibiotics and more love than I ever thought possible. I never knew life could be so filled with love and comfort.

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

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

Donate your old car & help ANIMAL PEOPLE!

It's easy to make a contribution that supports ANIMAL PEOPLE! How's this for a work of art? Cat Tiff-Priy 877-837-9277, e-mail: animals@charitableautoresources.com

To reach a vehicle donation representative of Charitable Auto Resources (CARs). The CARs represents set schedule a vehicle pickup that's convenient for you, and provide you with confirmation of your gift. If the gross proceeds from the sale of your vehicle exceed $500, the CARs and you your vehicle to the representative at the time of your donation, you will also receive an IRS tax letter stating such fact. This letter will be sent to you. This amount you actually claim on the federal tax return. (The tax law effective January 1, 2005, if the claimed value of the donated vehicle exceeds $500, the taxpayer is limited to the gross proceeds of the sale.)

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Animal Rights history

The 1st Church of Animal Rights tried to launch the movement in 2112 and your review of The Human Side of Animals by Royal Dixon, pub- lished in ANIMAL PEOPLE October 2009 edition of ANIMAL PEOPLE, were great reminders of the wonderful and courageous people behind all efforts to change the social conditions of their times.

- James Myers Animal Aid Uganda, India

Animal & human rights activists in Japan.

JAPAN: The animal rights movement in Japan has been steadily gaining momentum in recent years, with more and more people becoming aware of the plight of animals in laboratories and on the farm. The movement has gained traction in recent years, with more and more people becoming aware of the plight of animals in laboratories and on the farm. The movement has gained traction in recent years, with more and more people becoming aware of the plight of animals in laboratories and on the farm. The movement has gained traction in recent years, with more and more people becoming aware of the plight of animals in laboratories and on the farm. The movement has gained traction in recent years, with more and more people becoming aware of the plight of animals in laboratories and on the farm. The movement has gained traction in recent years, with more and more people becoming aware of the plight of animals in laboratories and on the farm. The movement has gained traction in recent years, with more and more people becoming aware of the plight of animals in laboratories and on the farm.
Almost anyone who cares about animals are shocked by accounts of how the U.S. military prepares combat medic to work in Iraq and Afghanistan. U.S. Army Veterinary Corps Captain Dustin E. Kirby, for example, described his training to C.J. Chivers of The New York Times in 2006. Kirby was one of 500 veterinarians who were sent to Iraq in 2006, almost a year after Kirby himself was severely wounded on Christmas Day 2005.

“The idea is to work with live tissue,” Kirby explained. “You get a pig, a live pig. Every time I did something to help them, they would wound you again. So you see what shock does, and what happens when more wounds are made—what a future would be like for a pig. My pig? They shot him twice in the face with a 9-millimeter pistol, and then six times with an AK-47 and a .22-caliber shotgun. Then he was set on fire. I kept him alive for 15 hours.”

In July 2008 a similar exercise conducted at Schofield Barracks, Hawai, by the 55th U.S. Army Infantry Division attracted protest from PETA.

The training pigs is as outdated as Civil War rifles,” alleged PETA spokesperson Kathy Guillermo. “Pigs are severely wounded on Christmas Day 2005. A lot of them have never really seen blood and could freeze up the first time they do,” Litz explained. “What good is a Marine or corporal who’s frozen in combat?”

What the pig training is really all about has very little to do with practicing what participants in the pig training use to prepare combat medic to cope emotionally with the realities of warfare. To learn to distance themselves from catalyzed, bloodshed, and death, even when it happens to their buddies.

Schooling military personnel would seem to have a higher and more benign purpose than the bayonet drills that are still a routine part of military training worldwide. Yet the underlying goal is similar. U.S. armed forces lost last a battalion-sized bayonet charge on February 2, 1951. U.S. military officers recognized as early as the Civil War that modern firearms had made the bayonet charge an obsolete tactic. U.S. Army and Marine Corps recruits nonetheless still practice bayonet charges in basic training and boot camp. Because the exercise of repeatedly running a bayonet into a mummy, “Spirit of the bayonet—kill!” is believed to be of enduring value in enabling troops to take human lives, despite using much more sophisticated and distant methods. A soldier may not easily be at a training in California while guiding a Predator drone to a suspected Taliban hideout in Pakistan, but killing even an unknown enemy nonetheless tends to trouble most people—until they have learned to suppress inhibition while following orders. Killing animals in preparation for combat is no longer part of the training of most U.S. soldiers, but exceptions have surfaced. Pilots, for example, whose rockets and bombs tend to kill the most people in modern warfare, may be taught to dispatch tame rabbits and puppies with their bare hands, ostensibly as part of “survival training” in case they are shot down. The point of all this is unreal practice for the duties of combat.

Killing animals is occasionally as part of a military training abroad. Some Peruvian recruits were taught to bayonet dogs as early as 2006. This training was apparently introduced years earlier to prepare troops for counter-insurgency work during a guilty civil war, in which the enemy was almost indistinguishable from the population.

Within Western ideology, as distinct from the Hindus/Buddhist tradition, animals have typically been regarded as qualitatively different from humans. Standards for the treat- ment of humans exist in all cultures, but moral consideration of animals is usually a non-issue. Even where there are roles governing how animals may be killed, as in slaughter and sacrifice, few people—especially in the West—have ever ques- tioned whether animals may be killed. This means animals may be used to desensitize soldiers to killing. More that, excluding animals from ethical consideration may be a first step toward a society rationalizing persecution of any people it might integrate to “sub-human” status.

ANIMAL PEOPLE readers will be keenly aware of the ever-expanding body of research demonstrating the associa- tion between criminal animal abuse and violent crimes against humans. Among the landmarks, a 1983 study by E. DeVore, J. Dickhilt, and Randy Lockwood found that in 88% of families where children are physically abused, animal abuse is also present. A 1999 study by Arnold Arkule, Jack Levin, Carter Lake, and Members of the National Society are a chief concern of animal abusers were 5.3 times more likely to have a violent criminal record than non-abusers.

The association of violence against animals with vio- lence against humans is scarcely limited to illegal forms of vio- lence. ANIMAL PEOPLE in 1994-1995 discovered a positive correlation between the numbers of licensed hunters and rates of family violence at the county level in New York, Ohio, and Michigan.

None of these studies prove that animal abuse causes human-to-human violence. Yet they do show the two to be inextricably related and fundamentally similar in nature.

Cruelty to animals and human rights violations have been mostly viewed as separate subjects. However, they may be seen as part of a continuity if one considers the process of dehumanization, by which a victim or enemy comes to be exempted from the moral obligations of moral authority. Human rights violations may also be understood as the collective practice of acts that are considered criminal when inflicted on people other than the dehumanized class of victims.

(continued on page 6)
Animal Cruelty & Dehumanization in Human Rights Violations

(flower page 5)

Frequently human rights violations take the form of societally condoned serial killing, by secret police “death squads,” mobs, or private militias. To understand how this occurs, one might look to the systematic study of serial killers, criminologists have recognized that the overwhelming majority kill and torture animals as well as people—sometimes as a profession when considered both to be criminally prosecuted serial killers. Specifically, while serial killers who target women also tend to persecute animals, the “deep” cases (such as the sadistic John Wayne Gacy and Jeffrey Dahmer) display a clear preference for persecuting dogs. This suggests that in the minds of the perpetrators there may be a reflection of the victimization of humans and, that this equation contributes to the ability and motivation to victimize animals.

Dehumanization occurs quite openly and ubiquitously in comparisons of human crimes to animals. To call someone a dog is an insult in many languages, and in societies with traditional taboos against dogs the term is considered especially hateful. Thus Iraqi journalist Muntadhar al-Zaidi on February 14, 2008 threw his shoes at then-U.S. President George W. Bush while screaming in Arabic. “This is your kick in the butt, you son of a bitch.” And in China, in an effort to dehumanize political enemies, a notoriously dog-hating dictator Mao Tse Tung made frequent reference to American allies as “capitalist running dogs” and said they were “not worth a dog’s tail.”

Theodore Roosevelt offered a more excusable example of dehumanization in a speech to Congress in 1905. Referring to the ese U.S. government, he said, “Man is only a fledgling.

The term “human rights” was coined in the late 19th century to refer to the complex of freedoms and entitlements that are considered inherent rights of all individuals. These rights include the right to life, liberty, and property, as well as the right to freedom of speech, religion, and association. Human rights are typically safeguarded by laws and policies, and are often enforced by independent rights organizations and international bodies. The protection of human rights is often a complex and challenging task, as it requires the balancing of individual freedoms with the needs of society. Despite these challenges, the protection of human rights remains a fundamental value in many societies, and continues to be a focus of political and social reform.
India bans keeping elephants in zoos (from page 1)

If the CZA decree withholds legal and political challenges, elephant exhibitors in other nations are likely to have increasing difficulty defending their practices. Especially difficult to Jess is the inclusion of a clause that says that any summary cures should be allowed to import more elephants to replace the rapidly aging and dwindling captive populations they already have.

The arguments for keeping elephants in captivity were readily made at a 2008 study published in the journal Science which found that among 4,500 elephant residents at 366 zoos, 75 percent were elephant calf, 25 percent at 있으므로 the number of 17 elephant elephants in general in Asian zoos, and 120 are scattered among small circuses and other exhibitors. Elephant exhibition in Canada moved closer to extinction with the November 1991 death of Tanya, killed by a child. Her dead produced a further outcry, including from Jack London, who denounced elephant exhibition in general in his 1914 novel, Michael, Brother of Jerry (1917), published after London’s death.

Many other elephant populations produced sympathy for the elephants, including the panning exploits of the mid-20th century circus Tuskio. Tuskio ran his own “tusk show” in the Portland Journal, after Tuskio died in 1953 at the Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle, “he was a vivid example of inhumanity. He was the product of the jungle: He belonged to the jungle. And there could be no place for him in civilization. To keep him as he was kept, by chains, hobbles, enclosures, and other implements of force and tyranny, was cruelt belessly, inhumanely. He was unwanted and unamiable. He had a right to resist fetters and shackles...In his own hean, if elephants have a Valhalla, Tuskio back in the jungle, entitled to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

The antagonists and their advocates have fought almost since the day zoos were invented. Judges might have been the first elephant seen in the Americas since the ice ages. New York City on April 13, 1796. Customs inspector Nathaniel Hothome, father of author Nathaniel Hawthorne (who styled his name “Hawthorne”) lent the elephant to his friend, Naimd Old Bet, the elephant was sold to farmer Hackelby Bailey, of Somers, New York. Bailey formed the ancestor of the Ringling Bros., Barnum & Bailey circus with Old Bet, a trained dog, a trained horse, and several trained pigs. Bailey and Old Bet toured the east coast together for 20 years. Eventually Bailey also founded a Zoological Institute, which was among the first zoos.

Old Bet was reportedly shot by a religious fanatic in either Maine or Rhode Island (accounts differ) in 1816. Clergy from New England to the Carolinas had denounced Bailey’s activities from the beginning, primarily a distrust from churchgoing, but also on occasion as cruel exploitation of one of God’s most magnificent beasts.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals founder Henry Bergh claimed she was “a child to the public, politically correct left-wing do-gooders,” but concerning chaining and the ankh, “This was got involved in the ell the more I became passionate about it and emotionally tied to it, knowing the abusive conditions these animals have to experience...”

Endorsed by the Massachusetts Society, the CZA decree was not itself a step in the direction of a more humane treatment of elephants. The New York Zoo in 1934 put the final four.

Altogether there were about 200 eleph ants in U.S. zoos. The American Zoo Association estimated there were about 522 in the next five years, through births and acquisitions. As the U.S. zoo elephant birth rate is far below the death rate, most of the projected increase would appear to be through anticipated imports. An elephant was expected from Swaziland in 2003 was the first wild-caught elephants to reach the U.S. in about 15 years. The San Diego Zoo received seven of an elephant species. The Houston Zoo in 1980 brought four elephants to the United States. The 2009 edition reached a legislative hearing on November 16.

A Republic representing Weymouth, Plymouth and Norfolk, Bellhord distances himself from the catch-all “politically correct left-wing do-gooders,” but concerning chaining and the ankh, “This was got involved in the ell the more I became passionate about it and emotionally tied to it, knowing the abusive conditions these animals have to experience...”

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India bans elephants from zoos & circuses

Honoring the parable of the wise man—in which a poor woman gives but one coin to charity, yet that is all the possessions—
we do not judge how much they give, but only how much they give from among the other gifts that help us do more for animals.


There are close to elephants in the Munia Zoological, the Bandra Park. We will shift them as soon as we get orders from Delhi,” said Kamalakanta additional principal chief curator of forests B.K. Singh.

“The animals are used to certain lifestyle in the zoo,” Singh told Jayasree National Park, “I am not sure how quickly they will adapt to their new life in the open. They will have to be kept under their zoo quarters to eating at regular hours,” Singh anticipated.

“We have to act according to the CAE directive. The zoo would not have the regular visitors, especially children who come in large numbers to watch elephants, predicted R.K. Sahu, superintendent of the Kamala Nehru Zoological Garden at Kanyakumari, near Madurai. Sahu told Times of India News correspondents Puja Bhatt and Krishna Vyas that there would no longer be children, especially English-speaking, be native to the zoo.

But not every zoo object to the CAE order. “The Zoological Park at Vandalur on the outskirts of Chennai is set to shift the four in its collection,” reported P. Oppili of The Hindu, “and zoo officials seem not too unhappy about the move. For some of the elephants have in the past shown violent tendencies and their upkeep is expensive.”

Pavani Bhargav of Wildlife First, however, told Oppili that relocating zoo elephants to national parks, sanctuaries and tiger reserves would become an example of solving one problem at a time.

“Domesticated elephants invariably suffer from diseases which, despite screening, may get transferred to the elephants and other wildlife in the area.” The animals are in a certain landmark of the zoos.

Also of urgent concern is elephant heparosis, which has caused about 20% of the deaths of Asian elephants at U.S. zoos since 1983, according to the International Elephant Foundation, and has occurred at other zoos in Europe.

However, elephant heparosis may already affect wild Asian elephants, since a Cambodian elephant calf who died in 2006 was apparently ill when confiscated from traffickers.

“First of all, elephants in zoos should undergo proper and detailed medical check-ups and they have to be observed closely. Then should there be an acclimatisation programme for these zoo elephants before they are finally let into the parks and sanctuaries,” recommended Kerala state forest department veterinary officer Arun Zachariah.

The health benefits, Bhargav alleged that existing elephant camps in wildlife reserves are already causing forest degradations, and attract development that encroaches on protected habitat. Since logging within wildlife reserves is completely prohibited, Bhargav added, there is no longer much work for the elephants at elephant camps.

“Special facilities have to be created, perhaps outside the wildlife sanctuaries,” said Indian Institute of Science ecology professor Raman Sukumar, of the institute.

Releasing elephants who are already habituated to humans into wild habitat might escalate conflicts which in the past five years have already led to the deaths of 301 people and 304 elephants in Orissa state alone, the famed Satyajit Ray’s Bank of The Hindu. Seventy-three deaths of Orissan elephants since 2001 have been reported by electrocution, Bank added. Some have resulted from accidental collisions with wires, as some cases wires have been hung to keep elephants from raiding crops or trampling buffaloes.

Assoam state forest minister Rockylbhuson has recently asserted that his agency needs to “acquire wild elephants and domesticate them for government duties,” according to The Times of India News Network, but the claim has been denounced by Project elephant director A.Prasad, amongst others, as just an allarged pretext for pressuring the federal government to lift a ban on capturing crop-scaping elephants. Prasad is also the current Indian federal Inspector General of Forests. The Wildlife Act permits the transfer of wild elephants only if they threaten human life. No such permission has been granted to Assoam in recent times,” Prasad said.

“Elephants that are already trained elephants, many from Assoam, may be available for the asking—though training again is not expected to ask for any.”

Sanctuaries

The most likely fate of the 140 Indian zoo and circuses elephants may be transfer to relatively spacious off-exhibit Animal Rescue Centres, featur- ing semi-natural habitat, but still in captivity, still under the juris- diction of the CAE.

More than 280 ions. 40 tigers, and a number of aging ex- performing bears are already liv- ing out their lives at CAEC-approved Animal Rescue Centres near Agra, Bangalore, Bhopal, Chennai, Jaipur, Tirupati, and Visakhapatnam.

Some of the Animal Rescue Centres are operated by animal welfare charities. Wildlife SOS built the first of these, opened in February 2002, and now manages four. Several others are operated by major zoos, including the Indira Gandhi Zoological Park, Pondicherry, whose prototype Animal Rescue Centre opened in February 2001 as an integrated proposals breeding facility. The mission changed after the Supreme Court of India on May 1, 2011 moved to enforce provisions of the Wildlife (continued on page 9) 8 - ANIMAL PEOPLE, November/December 2009 10 - ANIMAL PEOPLE, November/December 2009 Passion, Experience, Ethics A Successful Combination: Marketing Plans • Copywriting & Design • List Management • Data Processing • Personalization • Printing • Lettershop • Analysis Let us help you make the world a better place for the animals. Contact Paul Seigal at 800-683-6255 or visit us online at www.dmsonline.com ANIMAL PEOPLE thanks you for your generous support Passion, Experience, Ethics 25 Years of Direct Mail Fundraising Experience • Commitment to Animal People’s Code of Ethics.
India bans zoo elephants (from page 8)

Kerala high court, for example, in November 2009 stayed a September 2008 order from a forestry official that returned an elephant bull to one Jacob Abraham, of Kottayam, Kerala. Abraham earlier donated the elephant to the Free Ayappa temple in Jalalally, but the for- est department—on response to earlier CUPA complaints—impounded the elephant due to neglect.

While the case was pending, four captive elephants died of abuse in Kerala, three in private custody and one at the Pallikkalukara Dharmasastha Temple in Alappuzha on October 14. That elephant was reportedly beaten to death by a new mahout.

“Kerala chief conservator of forests P.P. Joseph has written to his Bihar counter- part Busher Ahmed Khan not to issue per- mits for transport of elephants” said at the annual Sonpur livestock fair, reported Ignatius Pereira of The Hindu on November 6, 2009. “Joseph informed Khan that Kerala has enough captive elephants and it does not need relaxing the order in the immediate future.”

Kerala has officially prohibited eleph- ant imports since August 2007. Joseph’s action signified that the prohibition will now be enforced.

Use of elephants by private mahouts to beg on city streets is also common in India, particularly in the relatively affluent cities of Maharashtra state, including Mumbai.

Maharashtra state banned eleph- ants from urban areas in July 2007, but the ban is poorly enforced. Plant & Animal Welfare Society founder Sunil Sethimanian Kunju charged in a public complaint to several state agencies with jurisdiction on November 23, 2009.

“Hunting elephants, for long distances without adequate food and water on tar roads, they are made to walk long distances at night two, they cause traffic jams on already congested city roads, their stress levels increase due to the noise from vehicular traffic and firecrackers [at weddings and festivals], they do not get proper medical treatment, and minor children are made to sit on the elephants and beg with these animals, which is an offence as per the Child Labour Law,” Kunju alleged. “Often concerned citi- zens and animal lovers complain to the police and the wildlife department against the ill- treatment meted out to the elephants,” Kunju continued, “but seldom has any action been taken against the offenders,” suggesting that bribe of public officials may be involved.

“The elephants need to be rescued and sent to wildlife sanctuaries,” Kunju con- cluded. “This would be a tourist attraction,” Kunju hoped, and could “even earn revenue for the state.” Adequate sanctuaries for all the beggar elephants in India may not exist yet. But if the CZA directive is enforced and fol- lowed up, it may become the impetus for cre- ating such sanctuaries. —Meerut CJJ

**Events**

Dec. 30 - United Poultry Concerns founder Karen Davis speaks in New York City. Info: <www.upc-online.org>.

**2010**


March 1-3: Middle East Network for Animal Welfare conference. Cairo. Info: <vREFERENCES@mainstream.net.eg>.


**TRIBUTES**

In honor of all God’s creatures.
In honor of the Prophet Jesus.
Vishnu, and John Wesley.
—Brian Cowenford

**Will You Be Our Sanctuary Partner?**

**Eight California cities ban declawing**

**MARIN, Calif.—**Racing to beat a January 1, 2010 deadline imposed by the state legislature, cities including about a sixth of the population of California had banned declawing cats by December 8, 2009, and Marin County was expected to join them.

“It’s leaning very heavily toward going for it, given the cruelty issue,” Marin County supervisor Charles McGlashan told Richard Halstead of the Marin Independent Journal. McGlashan indicated that declining might be banned at the county board meeting of December 15, 2009, one day after the 102nd anniversary of the founding of the Marin County Humane Society. Marin County is also home of national animal advocacy organization—

**Biggest cat rescue yet succeeds in China**

BEIJING—More than 200 animal advocates on November 24, 2009 converged on the Hongqiao district of Tianjin, about 70 miles from Beijing, to free more than 800 cats from a trader who intended to export them to Guangzhou, far to the south, for sale to cat meat restaurants.

More than 200 people surrounded the caged cats for more than 24 hours and besieged the Shangzhongguang police station for three hours, reported Li Qian of the Global Times, before Qin Xiana, head of the Beijing-based Animal Welfare Association, managed to meet with police and arrange for the cats’ release. The trader claimed the cats were strays, but the traders pointed out that they were clean and many wore collars and bells.

The mass cat rescue was the latest and largest of many such incidents occurring in China since 2007.

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![Box] - [Box]

* [Box] - [Box]

**ANY** will be happy to announce it, and send you two samples of ANIMAL PEOPLE.
MILWAUKEE—Greyhound racing will end in Wisconsin on December 31, 2009, 20 years after it started, with the closure of the Dairyland-Greyhound Park in Kenosha.

“In 1989, state regulators with dollar signs in their eyes approved five operating licenses for pari-mutuel greyhound racing,” recounted Don Walker of the Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel. “Tracks opened in Geneva Lakes, Kaukauna, Lake Delton, Hudson and Kenosha, attracting 3.5 million visitors in 1991, the first year all five tracks were open. But by 1994, four of the five tracks reported losses. Costing $45 million to build, Dairyland was the last survivor, but lost $17 million in the last seven years that it operated. Attendance dropped 19% in 2008, wagering dropped 29%.

“With the shutdown of the Dairyland Greyhound Park in Rhode Island in 2008 for the end of the year, concerns have been raised over who will be responsible for the greyhounds expected to be left behind.” Walker noted.

“There is no plan,” charged Linda Ciffel, adoption coordinator for the Central Illinois Greyhound Adoption Group. “I want the state and the track owners to say that, as of January 1, 2010, somebody will provide feed and heat until every dog is gone.”

The Central Illinois Greyhound Adoption Group rehomed 542 greyhounds during the first 10 months of 2009, Walker reported, but Ciffel expected the Diaryland shutdown would leave another 300 greyhounds—about a third of those kept at the track—in need of placement.

Her estimate may be low. “Roughly 850 to 900 greyhounds reside in Diaryland’s 12 kennels. About 25 to 30 percent of them—the top racers—will move on to other tracks, while the rest will be “putted out” to adoption agencies,” reported Joe Potentie and John Kronewitz of the Kenosha News, quoting Silvershow Kennel owner Tom Thomas.

“When the Geneva Lakes track closed in 2005,” Walker remembered, “homes had to be found for an estimated 400 to 450 greyhounds. Simultaneous-off track betting continued for several months afterward. That revenue was used to care for and feed the greyhounds who were unclaimed or taken away. That possibility does not exist for Diaryland, executive president Roy Berger said, because the track cannot simulcast other races around the country without committing to 200 race dates in 2010.” Berger and Wisconsin Division of Gaming chief Robert Stotz told Walker that placing the dogs would be the responsibility of their owners.

Reports circulated earlier that some or all of the dogs would be killed, but Diaryland general manager Wayne Appel told Diana Kypker, freelancing for the Weekes News-Sun, “There is absolutely no truth behind the rumor. The state guarantees three choices.” Appel said. “The dogs can go with their owners, they can go to another track, or they can be adopted.”

Greyhound racing is also to end in Massachusetts at the end of 2009. However, Boston Globe correspondent Christine Legere reported, “The Raynham-Taunton Greyhound Track and Wonderland Park have been allowed to simulcast races until July, due to enabling legislation signed by Massachusetts governor Deval Patrick on November 24, 2009. The object of the legislation was to keep about 10 track workers employed.

“Our understanding is that the vast majority of the simulcasting is of horse racing rather than greyhound racing.” Grey 2 USA executive director Carey Thiel told Legere. “We took a neutral position on the simulcast bill as an olive branch to the track workers.” Thiel said. Thiel and Grey 2 president Christine Dohrak led the campaign that led to the abolition of greyhound racing in Massachusetts via ballot initiative in November 2008.

The Phoenix Greyhound Park is also to close at year’s end, the operators informed the Arizona Department of Racing in September. “Track officials said the park would remain open at least through December 19, continue to simulcast races until December 31, then shift some of its

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Greyhound racing comes to end in Wisconsin
Recruited greyhound (Greyhound Friends) simulcast operations to Apache Greyhound Owners Association in Apache Park have ended

The track, the last in Rhode Island, declared bankruptcy in June 2009. UGTR Inc. hopes to continue operating it as a slot machine gambling venue.

Rice said South Korea to help stop bear bile trade

SEOUL—Vietnamese National Assembly member Nguyen Dinh Xuan on October 28, 2009, confirmed to Moon Gwang-lip of the South Korean newspaper Joong Ang Daily that he has asked the South Korean government to cooperate with Viet efforts to halt bear bile farming.

“Ngo Dinh Xuan said that Korean visitors are involved in illegal bear bile sales in Vietnam,” South Korean environment ministry senior deputy director Kim Won-tae told Gwang-lip. “He requested that we instruct Koreans to refrain from these illegal acts when they travel to Vietnam.”

Bear bile farming is now illegal in Vietnam, but about 10 bile farms with about 80 bears remain near Ha Long City, Quang Ninh Province, a seaside area popular with South Koreans.

Xuan said he learned from the environmental group Education for Nature/Vietnam that more than 100 tourist buses took as many as 1,500 South Koreans to visit bear farms within 10 days in April and August 2009. A South Korean travel agency director told Gwang-lip that a “signifi- cant portion of the profits from the sales of bear bile to tourists return to us in the form of travel fees.”

“We want to emphasize that we feel regret for this, and we hope that we might work with others in the future to stop such viola- tions,” Xuan said. Xuan told Gwang-lip that all 33 members of the National Assembly Committee on Science, Technology and Environment will vote on the bill to end the bear bile traffic.

Other Vietnamese officials, however, seem to be in no hurry, while cus- tomers buy more bear bile. The Hong Kong-based Animals Asia Foundation in May 2009 opened a sanctuary for the Ha Long bears, on the premise that these bears would all be closed, but so far has received only one bear. Founder Jill Robinson told ANIMAL PEOPLE, to the Maddie’s Fund & Petfinder.com Customer Service Award Winners! Maddie’s Fund provided 70 prizes totaling $50,000 to shelters and rescues in 42 states through the customer service awards program for Petfinder.com members. Categories (out of 100 contacted) provided helpful and prompt email responses or immediate (live operator) information about pet inquiries and received prizes of $500 each. Ten out of 14 provided a positive shelter experience to “secret adopters” and received $2,000 each. Best practices information gleaned from the award program is posted on the Maddie’s Fund website.

**Quebec to regulate dog breeders**

QUEBEC—Quebec Agriculture Minister Claude Richard pledged recently to CBC News that the provincial government will act upon all recommendations issued by the Task Force on Companion Animal Welfare appointed in February 2009 to investigate the Quebec puppy industry. The task force was empaneled a month after the Montreal SPCA impounded 387 dogs in their kennels for alleged puppy mills. Chaired by Geoff Kelley, Member of the National Assembly from Jacques-Cartier, the task force recommended that 15 new inspectors should be appointed to enforce humane laws, quadrupling the present inspection force, to cost of about $500,000; that $1 million should be invested in improving animal shelters, that new regulations should more explicitly define proper care of animals; that fines for animal cruelty and neglect should be increased; and that the task force should continue working.

Of these conditions was that the kennel’s advertisements clearly state the kennel’s name. In April, Corbett charged the kennel owners with violating that agreement after learning that CC Pets had been running ads—more than 800 of them—without including the name of the kennel.

The Stoltzfuses were fined $16,000.

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**Record impoundment total**

As of December 1, 2009, law enforcement agencies across the U.S. had impounded 9,162 dogs from 93 alleged puppy mills during the year, with a month to go. Puppy mills impounded in a year topped 7,000 for the first time in 2007, and soared to 8,000 in 2008.

Involved in about 1,600 impoundments since it was formed in June 2009, the Wilder Puppy Mill Task Force on December 3 introduced a national telephone tip line, 1-877-MILL-7777, to collect information about puppy mills that might not be known yet to law enforcement. A project of the Humane Society of the U.S., the Wilder Puppy Mill Task Force was funded by the estate of Kenneth and Lillian Wilde.

The increased seizures reflect a combination of stronger laws and better-coordinated enforcement efforts, including more active involvement of large national organizations in helping local agencies to cope with seizures that often bring in more dogs than the total capacity of community pounds and shelters.

Typical divisions of labor include HSUS assisting with investigative work, the American SPCA providing veterinarians and forensic help, and the Best Friends Animal Society and North Shore Animal League America rehabilitating and rehoming the impounded dogs, when legally cleared to do so.

Wisconsin governor Jim Doyle on December 1, 2009 signed into law a bill that will introduce to Wisconsin a requirement that dog breeders who sell more than 25 dogs must be licensed by the state, and must meet care standards similar to those now in effect in Pennsylvania.

Thwaited thus far in efforts to push stricter legislation through the Ohio General Assembly, including an end to dog auctions such as the one that prompted Bill Smith to jet to Baltic, the Coalition to Ban Ohio Dog Auctions on October 13; 2009 saw certification from the Ohio Ballot Board “to begin collecting 120,683 petition signatures toward a goal of putting the (continued on page 12)

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**Dog dealers raided at jet speed**

(from page 1)

Two of the most notorious convicted puppy millers in Pennsylvania may be running out of wiggle room to stay in business—but not for lack of trying.

Debra “Slick” Eckhart, of Upper Milford Township, on November 16, 2009 withdrew the guilty pleas he had entered on September 22 to multiple charges filed after state officials seized 214 dogs from his Almost Heavens kennels on June 23.

Eckhart, 42, was “handcuffed and taken to prison under $25,000 bail to await trial on animal cruelty and dog law charges, many of which had been dropped in the previous plea deal,” wrote Patrick Lester of the Allentown Morning Call.

Eckhart “has long been notorious in animal protection circles because of a 20-year history of cruelty charges and other offenses,” summarized Daniel Patrick Sheehan of the Allentown Morning Call after one of his previous conflicts with the law in 2008.

Judge Robert L. Steinberg imposed the high bail, he said, because Eckhart had “thumbed his nose at the judicial system,” reported Lester.

In October 2009 the Pennsylvania Bureau of Dog Law Enforcement revoked the kennel license of Lancaster County dog breeders Joyce and Raymond Stoltzflus, whose license had already been suspended for six months by court order. The Stoltzfuses appealed the revocation. Their kennel, CC Pets, “sold more than 1,800 puppies last year,” reported Worden of the Inquirer, “putting it among the state’s highest-volume dog sellers. The kennel, once known as Puppy Love, has been the subject of investigations and consumer fraud lawsuits for at least 20 years.”

Added Lancaster Intelligencers Journal staff writer Janet Kelley, “The recent ruling stemmed from a 2005 lawsuit against the Stoltzfuses under the state’s “puppy lemon law” for selling sick dogs to more than 171 customers. The lawsuit ended in the largest-ever consent order settlement in Pennsylvania. The Stoltzfuses paid a $75,000 fine and agreed to conditions set by state Attorney General Tom Corbett. One of these conditions was that the kennel’s advertisements clearly state the kennel’s name. In April, Corbett charged the kennel owners with violating that agreement after learning that CC Pets had been running ads—more than 800 of them—without including the name of the kennel.”

The Stoltzfuses were fined $16,000.

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**Animal People, November/December 2009 - 11**
issue before voters next year,” wrote Mark Niquette of the Columbus Dispatch. “If the General Assembly fails to act within four months” of receiving the initial 120,085 signatures, explained Niquette, “the coalition then may collect an additional 120,683 signatures to get the issue on the November 2010 ballot.”

The Colorado legislature in February 2009 “rejected legislation that would regulate the dog breeding industry,” recalled Associated Press writer Steven K. Paulsen, but a task force convened by Kate Anderson, administrator of the state’s Pet Animal Care Facilities Program, “will address the regulation of issues like cage sizes without seeking new laws.”

Paulsen continued. “Anderson said the state can use its rule-making authority instead.” Any new rules would require approval from the Colorado Commission of Agriculture.

Animal advocates in some regions are having to fight, both politically and in court, to keep gains already made.

In Lincoln, Nebraska on November 10, 2009, “After hearing howls of protest from the Nebraska Humane Society and others, the Agriculture Committee of the Nebraska Legislature voted 7-0 to kill a proposal that would have weakened a 2007 law requiring inspections of dog kennels and other pet-breeding outlets every two years,” reported Paul Hammel of the Omaha World-Herald News Service. Introduced by state senator Tom Carlson as a budget-cutting measure, the proposal would have required that inspections be done only in response to complaints, as was done before 2007.

Since relatively few people have the opportunity to see enough of commercial dog breeding facilities to be able to complain about the conditions, inspection procedures driven only by complaints tend to become prescriptions for non-enforcement of standards.

In Kentucky, the Louisville Kennel Club and co-plaintiffs, in October 2009 lost a bid to have declared unconstitutional a comprehensive dog law adopted in 2007 by the city of Louisville and Jefferson County.

U.S. District Court Judge Charles R. Simpson III struck down provisions of the law requiring owners of unaltered dogs to obtain written approval of their enclosures and mandating “permanent forfeiture of a seized animal if the judge finds probable cause [of humane treatment or other violation of the law justifying confiscation of the animal] and the owner fails to timely post the appropriate bond.”

The legal defect in the latter provision is that a person could be acquitted of charges and still lose his or her animals.

Assessed Laura Allen of the Animal Law Coalition, “Important sections of the animal control law challenged by the Kennel Club and upheld by the court include the prohibition of cruelty to animals; provisions preventing animal nuisance; restrictions on tethering animals in a cruel or neglectful manner; provisions concerning impoundment and license revocation; restrictions on sales of dangerous and potentially dangerous dogs; provisions granting animal control the authority to seize animals of owners violating the ordinance; requirements for veterinarians to report public health information, such as vaccination records and animal bites, to the government; and definitions of ‘dangerous dog,’ ‘potentially dangerous dog,’ ‘proper enclosures;’ for unaltered dogs, ‘nuisance,’ ‘attack,’ ‘restrain,’ and ‘cruelty.’

A potentially problematic issue, however, came on September 15, 2009 when U.S. District Judge Edward J. Lodge of Correr d’Alene, Idaho, ruled that dogs raised by a commercial breeder may be legally considered livestock, and may therefore be kept at kennels located within a federally-designated Wild & Scenic River corridor.

The case originated more than 10 years earlier, according to David Johnson of the Lewiston Morning Tribune, when the U.S. Forest Service ordered Ron and Mary Park, of Kottonka, to relocate their Wild River Kennels away from the Clearwater River.

Lodge in 2005 ruled that dogs could not be considered livestock, but, wrote Johnson, “The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals overturned Lodge, and remanded the matter back to his court.”

“We are following the case,” Humane Society Legislative Fund president Mike Markarian told ANIMAL PEOPLE, “since it has to do with the definition of livestock under federal law. In general, defining breeding dogs as livestock will further reduce the already meager funding protections for dogs confined in large-scale puppy mills.”

—Merrieth Clifton
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.

The Watchdog

Toronto Humane Society raided, excess arrested, by Ontario SPCA

TORONTO—Nearly 30 years of turmoil over the fate of Toronto’s animal society receded on November 26, 2009 when investigators from the Ontario SPCA arrived at the Toronto police station. A Toronto police officer at the THS shelter with search warrants and led THS president Tim Trouw, executive director Steve Miller, and general manager Gary McCracken, and senior staff members Roman Bernado and Andy Boecht old out of the building in handcuffs.

Trouw was reportedly charged with cruelty to animals, conspiracy to commit cruelty to animals, and obstruction of a peace officer. The others were reportedly charged only with cruelty. The search warrants gave the Ontario SPCA access to animal adoption, veterinary, and financial records, according to Toronto Star staff reporters David Braver and Ravenna Aulakh. This was closed indefinitely after the raid.

Trouw was in the ninth year of his second stint as THS president. Miller is a 35-year employee. Trouw and Miller were charged with “criminal charges of animal cruelty for running a dysfunctional shelter where animals were allegedly denied food and water and left to suffer in their cages,” wrote Kate Walkom of the Toronto Globe & Mail, whose June 2009 exposé brought some of the allegations against Trouw and Miller.

“Toronto police moved into Trouw’s second-floor office,” Walkom wrote, “where we found their pet-crib, Ladybug cross, langued there. They pepper-sprayed the dog. Bandit first made news in 2003,” Walkom added, “accused of biting a 7-year-old’s head, leaving a gash that required 200 stitches. A jury found him unproven, but Toronto Humane refused and the dog came to live in Trouw’s office. Former staff said that Bandit was aggressive and bitten at least two people.”

The hiring incidents were described in a 2006 report produced by the Investigation Group, a private security firm commissioned by the Ontario Humane Society. The report, produced shortly after the Ontario banned pit bull terriers, except for those who were already in the province, licensed, vaccinated, and spayed or sterilized, the Investigators Group report documented Trouw’s alleged involvement in relocating pit bulls to the U.S.

“According to financial documents from August 2004, Trouw’s and Miller’s Toronto Humane society owed more than $750,000 to various vendors,” the investigators reported. “During the investigation, Jesse McLean. One of the bills later was paid. McLean found, and J&B Benefits on December 4, 2009 sent notice to the Toronto Humane Society that an employee benefits package had lapsed because of nonpayment of $30,000. The Animal Care Team head vet Ahmad Badri told McLean that the city was owed more than $30,000, including $8,000 from 2008. But Hammer of the Globe & Mail reported on December 6, 2009 that “one of four cats” who were the sub-jects of neglect reports in June 2009, leading to her original investigation, was in distress as legally defined. The other three, Hammer wrote, “were not in distress because they were not in distress.”

The concerns raised by the Ontario SPCA’s veterinarians, they decided, boiled down to a difference of professional opinion.

The board found that the fourth cat “was in distress because she had been seen by a veterinarian in over two weeks,” despite having visible symptoms of illness.

The June complaints were similar to those of November 2009, but did not result in action.

Hired to represent the Toronto Humane Society and two of the arrests, attorney Frank Addario of Addario McCallion, is an “unbiased investigation” by the Ontario SPCA. “There are human societies that would have found that she’s not in pit bulls,” Addario said. “Toronto Humane does. There are also different approaches to euthanasia. There are reasonable differences, based on beliefs held in good faith by people with different approaches to the care of animals.”

“Trouw is charged with cruelty to animals,” he added. “We’ve had to take that step. We’ve had to take that step.”

The college also accredited its veterinary clinics, not animal shelter facilities.

“Accreditation focuses on the required standard of equipment, drugs and record keeping at the veterinary clinic,” a college of veterinarians of Ontario spokesperson Martin Fisher.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources officials on December 1, 2009 relocated six animals from Toronto Humane to the Toronto Wildlife Centre in Downview Park, the Ontario SPCA investigator Ken Strebold told Toronto Star reporter Daniel Dale that the animals were moved because the Toronto Humane Society “faces criminal charges, including animal cruelty, and his bail is twenty-five percent of $2,500. We have to keep him from working at the shelter,” Dale wrote.

“Toronto wildlife centre housed four of 10 animals,” Dale wrote. “It has been the target of frequent criticism since it was opened in 2003,” including complaints about understaffing and poor training from veterinarian Sue Carsius and vet tech Sandra Prim, the facility opened in 2006.

“The center was also criticized in 2006 by KP Parkp, the wildlife director of Earth Rangers, a grassroots wildlife rehabilitation agency which once had a contract with THS to take in uninsured animals where the society had first stabilized,” Dale recounted.

“Toronto Humane Society documents obtained by The Star appear to show that THS has violated provincial regulations by releasing captive-bred animals. To do that, the facility must have 30,000 to 50,000 animals. Two things that peaked four years after Miller’s departure at $5.2 million. Miller was ousted. Walkom recalled, when ‘Bambi’—by this time tureen—suffered enough excess dog kills to stage a counter coup.

“Don’t believe it or ever the intention of the people who founded the society to fund animal protection and protect the pet in concerns, however legitimate, such as the fur trade or the seal hunt,” said Andy McLaughlin, who succeeded Miller.

Our undercover videos have made us the YouTube 9th most viewed non-profit organization.

We successfully sued the world’s largest rodeo association for trying to silence us — for all ALL activists who are being bullied for exposing the truth.

- We first exposed, then successfully sued deer hit man Anthony DeNicola and his White Buffalo nonprofit deer-killing company.

- We are working to expose and ban live pigeon shoots in Pennsylvania — just as we did in 2010.

ANIMAL PEOPLE, November/December 2009 - 13

The 2009 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on 162 Animal Charities now available! Visit www.animalpeoplenews.org or ANIMAL PEOPLE P.O. Box 28, Geneva, IL 60134 or call 360-579-2505 to order by MasterCard or Visa.

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The site, between two existing monkey research centers, formerly belonged to Conte Inc. of North Hampshire, Vt., and the project was developed for the company by the Emory University Primate Center.

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release from prison. The killing in 2009 began when Dadae Kachadiya, a descendent of Bahman Kachadiya, was found murdered with drops of his own blood from five parts of his body, wrote Bhanshi. Manguil Chaudhary, a descendant of Bhagwan Chaudhary, then died a few days later of abuse. The Buffalo massacre was followed by the killing of about 50,000 goats, and then other animals including sheep, poultry, and rats.

The Maurist-dominated Nepalese government spent 4.5 million dollars to build buffalo slaughtering facilities, but most of the massacre reportedly occurred wherever massacre participants were from. The Nepalese government was bought and money, reported Laxmi Sah and Pawan Yadav of the Kathmandu Post. “Contractors have paid 5.1 million for the use of the land and 6.8 million for the value of the animals who were brought to the slaughter mostly at the expense of the participan
ts, though the Nepalese government also purchases some animals for its buffalo slaughtering. Earlier, the festival management committee used to earn nearly two million rings selling hides and buffalo mishe
dals [poorly of the poor] at the flesh,” sacrifice committee vice chair Dhirnachandra Chauarm said Tell Sah and Yadav.

“Five years ago Nepalese king Gyanendra attended the Gadhimai festival, throwing his weight behind the orgy of sacrifice,” observed the Times of India News Network. “Today, with his crown abdicated, the former king’s kin leads a passionate campaign to prevent animal sacrifice.”

Instead of a sacrifice at my parents’ house when I was eight,” explained Pramuda Shah, president of Animal Releasing Organization Nepal. “Ashish Shah, Gyanendra’s nephew, I realised animal sacrifice was deeply rooted in the family tradition. However, I put an end to it after seeing the blood flow and considering the suffering of the animals who were killed. I am an aspirant, vegetarian, almost support sacrifices for this reason—because it provides a mirror to the world to understand what goes on in the flesh of the slaughtered animals this year.” Sah and Yadav noted.

2009: A year of jubilation, while dozens of/Game the head around the horn, pull off his tongue, stuff sand in his mouth, and tie to his penis in a knot. The Makumty Royal Trust proposed just before the trial that cattle should be sacrificed at each of the soccer stadiums that will host the 2010 World Cup. “Government minister Silecha Shica has promised to lobby football’s gov

ing body in support of this plan,” reported the BBC News. “I strongly believe this is the most logical way to keep the peace,” said Zulfiqar, while most of the population practices a Pre-Mana form of Hinduism featuring animal sacrifice, most closely resembling the rites of some “tribal” communities.

The Indonesian ministry forestry has “rejected a push from the government to allow the India

siding with conservationists of the protected reptiles,” report

ed Nisnik Karmun of Associated Press on November 30.

Elephants in Java, Indonesia, are seen with an

elephant’s horn in his mouth. “I Tend to the

Agrahat Karmi of Associated Press wrote on November 30. 10 p.m. Fridays. Debuted September 25, 2009)

Eating and drinking during the hunting season is forbidden in Indonesia by tradition, but under the colonial Dutch it was legalised.

After the success of Animal Precincts, Rescue Ink Unleashed was inevitable. Since the beginning of the year, the success story of Animal Precincts has been followed by numerous visits, leading to an increase in the number of cases handled by the organization. The success story has also seen an increase in the number of people who have decided to come together to protect wildlife and the environment. The success story has also seen an increase in the number of people who have decided to come together to protect wildlife and the environment.

Typically the successful prototypes are found and copied from other successful cases. After knock-offs exploit that approach to the point of running out of ideas, carbon copies follow. Some are forthrightly caricatures: The Flirtations (1966) followed The Honeymanizers (1950). Others are merely caricatures in live-action for
t: Charlie’s Angels, which impressed, was a distant descendant of the cop show format pioneered by Dragnet (1951).

So-called “realistic” TV scrapes for authenticity: casting, graphic, and hiring professional actors, in favor of editing impromptu
t footage into something with enough semblance of a plot to hold the audience’s attention. Yet, despite the pretense of being “real” because it is unheralded. “realistic” TV tends merely parallel the conventions of scripted television, which evolved in the first place to replace conventions between real people.

Early “reality” crime shows, like Animal Precinct, which debuted in 2001, follow actual law enforcement personnel on their actual cases. Precinct’s biggest impact became a small hit called wildlife in the 2002 Marin Science Fiction Film Games of New York. Of the audience, ra

(continued on page 16)
no bear like the golden moon bear is known to science, but so far, says the golden moon bear is just a rare color morph of the Asiatic black bear, also known as the moon bear for a crescent-shaped patch of light-colored chest hair. However, that the golden moon bear might be a new or rarely seen species, Montgomery and Northwestern University professor Terry Galloway, who has been studying the moon bear in Georgia for nearly 20 years, she has observed three different subsets of the species, including those in the wild in the countries of Cambodia, Gabon and Laos, and has recently interviewed three members of a Hong Kong community in Shicloon, Idaho. The moon bear is a member of the family of the most endangered species, many of which have suffered population declines of up to 95% over the past 30 years. Many of the species are critically endangered, and some are listed as "vulnerable" to extinction. The golden moon bear, which has been observed in the wild in Laos, is known to be a elusive species, and its populations are believed to be in decline. It is estimated that there are only between 500 and 1,000 golden moon bears remaining in the wild. The species is listed as "critically endangered" on the IUCN Red List. The golden moon bear is known to be a social species, living in family groups of up to six individuals. They are known to be excellent climbers and are able to move through dense bamboo thickets and steep terrain with ease. They are also known to be excellent swimmers and have been observed swimming for long distances across rivers. The golden moon bear is known to be a opportunistic feeder, and has been observed eating a variety of plant material, including leaves, stems, fruits, and nuts. They are also known to be excellent hunters, and have been observed catching and killing a variety of small mammals and birds. The golden moon bear is known to be a long-lived species, with some individuals living to be over 20 years old. The species is known to be a solitary species, and is known to be secretive and difficult to observe in the wild. Despite the animal's elusive nature, it is known to be a intelligent species, and has been observed using tools and engaging in complex social behaviors. It is estimated that there are only between 500 and 1,000 golden moon bears remaining in the wild. The species is listed as "critically endangered" on the IUCN Red List. The golden moon bear is known to be a social species, living in family groups of up to six individuals. They are known to be excellent climbers and are able to move through dense bamboo thickets and steep terrain with ease. They are also known to be excellent swimmers and have been observed swimming for long distances across rivers. 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Bronson, a young Rottweiler mix, almost died at a Washington animal shelter. But a dog trainer for the Prison Pet Partnership Program at the Washington Corrections Center in Monroe County sensed something special about Bronson,(formerly known as Breeze, as she scouted the shelter for candidate dogs to be trained by inmates to assist the disabled. Sergeant Barbara Birkmayer, master dog trainer for the program chose to give him a chance.

Though Bronson entered the military in 2002, seeking economic and educational opportunities. Her military career ended violently two years later, but not in combat. Her superiors questioned, teased, belittled, and raped her. She now walks with a cane. Bronson’s commanding officer accused her of being an alien. When she reported the rape, married to another soldier, she later became pregnant and opted out of the military.

The attack continued to traumatize her. Bronson endured troubling flashbacks, intrusive head- and fright- ful nightmares. During the next several years she attempted suicide numerous times. She was found wandering on the road.

In November/December 2009, over 14,000 people protested. More than 4,500 people protested. Activists and animal advocates were shocked. Some believed it was the first step in a movement to end the mistreatment of animals in the United States. The protest also highlighted the need for stronger laws to protect animal rights.

The BARC, or Bar Association of Retired Citizens, is a national organization that works to promote the welfare of retired citizens. Their mission is to ensure that the needs and rights of retirees are protected. The BARC works to promote the welfare of retired citizens in various ways, including advocating for stronger laws to protect animal rights.

The BARC also works to promote the welfare of retired citizens through its retirement community programs. These programs provide social and recreational activities for retired citizens, as well as opportunities to learn new skills and meet new friends.

The BARC is a non-profit organization that relies on the support of its members and the community to carry out its mission. The BARC offers a variety of membership levels, including individual, family, and business memberships. The BARC also accepts donations to help support its programs and services.

The BARC encourages retired citizens to get involved and make a difference in their communities. The BARC provides opportunities for retired citizens to serve as volunteers, as well as to participate in community events and activities. The BARC also works to promote the welfare of retired citizens through its advocacy efforts, including lobbying for stronger laws to protect animal rights.
An employee of the Lincoln County Animal Shelter in Lincoln, described as a 5-year-old chimpanzee, was shot October 20, 2009 when a newly installed gas chamber exploded. The gas chamber, which was being cleared out of the machine when a fireball, preceded by pressure, blew open the door of the gas chamber, burning the man and chimpanzees, reported Diane Turbill of the Gannett Gazette.

An article for Humane Euthanasia secretary Michelle King of Geneva, North Carolina, forwarded to ANIMAL PEOPLE, a purchase order which said “shows that the use of gas chambers is a practice that is used by the Rockingham County Animal Control,” where King said it “leaked repeatedly and was finally removed.” The same gas chamber in Kentucky, Ohio, and Illinois had been used by a gas chamber to Kentlcy County last year. King added, “The gas chamber is not working.” on July 22, 2008, with 10 dogs inside the shelter.

Twenty-four North Carolina county animal control stations still use gas chambers, said King.

New state legislation required shelters in New Mexico and West Virginia to stop gasping animals effective July 1, 2009. Gassing started on that day in Griffin, Georgia. Doan Reehof of U.S. Animal Protection told ANI-

AL PEOPLE, Georgia, had contributed installing new gas chambers after 1990, but allowed shelters that already had them to continue using them. State and others have warned that:= there is no such thing as humane, and that there are no “no-kill” shelters, lobbying and litigation ever since to ensure that gas chambers are retired and not replaced.

Police chief Jeff Strub, of Taylor, Texas, ended gassing later in July 2009, upon learning that Taylor was the last gas station within a 90-mile radius.

U.S. progress against gassing encouraged Anna Cabrera of the Philippine Animal Welfare Society to try again, after the national committee on Animal Welfare voted to con-

tinue to allow Philippine animal control agencies to gas dogs with exhaust fumes from motor vehicles. “We shall start cam-

paign up against this practice,” the national committee said.

Cabrera said, “to show the cruelty of such a practice.”

The Manila Times in November 2009 published a report of dogs being gassed at Zambanga City.

In “other areas in the Philippines, unclaimed dogs in pounds are either gassed or killed,” wrote the Manila Times.

Inmates of U.S. animal control agencies drowning and shooting animals continue to come to light.

In Victoriaville, California, former Animal Control supervisor Kevin Murphy, 38, charged with drowning 50 kittens between July and October 2007, on October 16, 2009, pleaded not guilty to 14 charges, three years on probation, a fine of $350, and an order to attend six weekly personal counseling sessions. Charged in March 2008, he resigned his position in July 2008.

But there was apparently no penalty for animal con-

trol offices in Navajo County, Arizona, who shot 40 to 50 dogs in May 2009 at the home of Edward Harvey, outside of Heber in the northeastern part of the state. Harvey was jailed for March 2009, which expired on March 2010.

There were apparently not accounted for imposed dogs. “Shooting is not a humane way to end an animal’s suffering,” said the Humane Society of the United States executive director Anna Marie Rizzuto.

Joyce Kistemehl, 70, of Wisconsin Rapids, suffered a fatal heart attack on December 25, 2009 at Wisconsin State capital in Madison while waiting for Governor Jim Doyle to sign a bill allowing regulation of dog breeders. (See page one) “Kistemehl, who had past troubles breathing, arrived at the capital building where she appeared suddenly to struggle for breath and the governor interrupted his remarks so she could be taken off the chair,” Doyle said.

Jason H. Hutchins, 28, of Charleston, West Virginia, was hit by a car near the Six Mile Bridge in Charleston, West Virginia, March 17, 2009, and died later that night.

Shelley Brown, 51, of Yakima, Washington, was hit by a car near a gas station on September 18, 2009, and died later that night.

Jim B. McAlister, 93, of Cameron, North Carolina, was shot on October 22, 2009, in his home in Cameron, North Carolina.

Stanley Garland, 93, of Douglasville, Georgia, was shot on May 24, 2009, and died later that night.

In honor and memory of my cat Tuany I miss her terribly—Michele Kert

In memory of Bill Gross. Bill was an angel —known for his quick wit, humor, and kindness. He will be greatly missed. —Robert & Kathryn Hefc

In memory of Guy, who was for many years a beloved companion of Laura Hard—Geri Rennhack

Have a wonderful holiday season! —Geri Rennhack

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Happy Holidays

Dear Friends,

At the end of another year, we reflect on the many accomplishments we have achieved in 2009.

Much has been happening at North Shore Animal League America this past year. We are proud that in spite of the difficult economy, the Animal League's adoption program has continued to flourish both at the shelter and on our mobile vehicles. To date, we have already placed over 18,000 homeless animals into loving homes.

Our Multi-GrrowsTM initiative is continuing to develop and will be educating adults as well as the next generation of kids that when you want a puppy or dog, your local shelter should be your first option.

Multi-Grrows elevates mixed-breed dogs and educates adults about the value of shelter animals and the importance of making this the first choice when you want to obtain a pet. Multi-Grrows will also help shelter and rescue partners generate proceeds and donations for their mission. The younger generation is not forgotten; with a school curriculum developed in collaboration with Yale University's School of the 21st Century, Multi-Grrows will help educate the next generation to be socially aware and compassionate kids, and to come to their local shelter when they are acquiring a puppy or grown dog.

Our mission-based events have also been extremely successful. Our Tour for Life 2009 resulted in more stops & adoptions than ever before, with 23 events and 1,004 adoptions. Pet Adoption Day 2009 had over 2,000 adoption/rescue partners in the US and 13 other countries. Our Port Washington shelter had a record 749 adoptions Saturday morning through Sunday night, and an estimated 20,000 other pets were adopted globally by our partner groups during that same time period.

We introduced a new successful tour this year, Get Your Licks on Route 66. This tour traveled along the infamous Route 66 and helped shelters find homes for countless animals along the way.

All of these accomplishments, and so many others, are possible thanks to the collective efforts and dedication of so many passionate people. Your devotion and support is invaluable, and as we have said many times, is a vital part of the winning combination for one day achieving our goal of zero homeless pets.

To all of our extended family, our supporters, we wish you a joyous holiday season and peace throughout the New Year.

Warm Regards,

J. John Stevenson
President
North Shore Animal League America

www.AnimalLeague.org