

Humane work is a collateral casualty of the “War on Terror” (page 3)

Big winners & losers at CITES 2004

BANGKOK—Minke whales, Irrawaddy dolphins, and great white sharks were among the big winners at the 13th meeting of the 166 nations belonging to the United Nations Convention on International Trade In Endangered Species, held October 2-14 in Bangkok, Thailand.

Black rhinos and crocodiles were among the big losers.

Whether elephants won or lost varied with the perspectives of the participants. A Kenyan proposal to extend the 1989 global moratorium on ivory trading failed, but the delegates approved a resolution committing every African nation with a domestic ivory trade to either strictly control it or halt it.

“Unregulated domestic markets across Africa are fueling a significant part of the poaching we are seeing in central Africa,” explained Tom Milliken, eastern and southern Africa director for the wildlife trade monitoring organization TRAFFIC. “These markets consume up to 12,000 elephants annually,” Milliken continued, “so it’s time we close this huge loophole in the global effort to save elephants.”

Cameroon, the Democratic

Republic of Congo, Djibouti, and Nigeria have the most open domestic ivory markets, according to TRAFFIC.

Requests from Namibia, South Africa, and Botswana for permission to export stockpiled ivory confiscated from poachers and taken from culled or naturally deceased elephants were still pending as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press.

Namibia and South Africa earlier won CITES permission to sell the rights to hunt and kill five black rhinos each per year, despite warnings from the World Wildlife Fund and Born Free Foundation that allowing any legal commerce in rhino parts could provide cover to poachers. There are now an estimated 3,100 black rhinos in Africa, up from 2,410 in 1995—but there were 65,000 when CITES first convened, in 1974.

Namibia also won authorization to export the hides of Nile crocodiles, while Cuba won permission to export the hides of American crocodiles, reportedly abundant there but endangered in the U.S.

More than 1,500 national delegates and accredited observers debated more than 50 proposals to protect wildlife (continued on page 19)

Hunting bears with bait, dogs, traps, & loaded ballot language

JUNEAU, AUGUSTA—Alaska and Maine voters will decide on November 2, 2004 whether to ban baiting bears into shooting range, but as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press the exact wording of the Alaska ballot proposition remained in doubt.

Alaska Lieutenant Governor Loren Leman rewrote descriptions of the anti-bear baiting measure and two unrelated propositions after they had already won enough petition signatures to qualify for the ballot. The petition language was approved in June 2003 by Alaska assistant attorney general Marjorie Vandor. Leman did not seek approval of his rewrites from the organizations promoting the ballot measures, and is known to oppose all three.

Half a million ballots were printed before Anchorage Superior Court Judge Morgan Christen ruled on September 29 that Leman’s rewrite of one proposition was illegal.

“Christen said that destroying the old ballots was the only way to correct the misleading, biased, and factually inaccurate working of the Trust the People initiative to strip the



Black bear. (Carroll Cox)

governor’s authority to fill a vacated U.S. Senate seat by appointment,” wrote Richard Mauer and Joel Gay of the *Anchorage Daily News*. Mauer and Gay anticipated that Leman would appeal to the Alaska Supreme Court.

Citizens United Against Bear Baiting

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Baby African elephant. (Kim Bartlett)

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care

About Animals

October 2004
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Four hurricanes in six weeks stretch rescue efforts from the Caribbean islands to Texas

ORLANDO—Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne ripped through the Caribbean, Florida, and parts of other southern states in August and September 2004 like the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, scything down whatever they met.

In between, tropical storm Alex, Bonnie, and Gaston hit hard too.

More than 3,000 people were killed in Haiti, mainly by mud slides, and at least 31,000 people lost their homes. The magnitude of the human disaster tended to obscure the parallel animal disaster.

“An estimated 40,000 animals, including dogs, cats, and farm animals, are in urgent need of help,” e-mailed Anne Ostberg of the Pegasus Foundation, who helped to fund and coordinate Caribbean relief efforts.

“The World Society for the Protection of Animals is working with the Argentine army and ambassador to get veterinary supplies to Haiti,” Ostberg added, “with an immediate focus on disease control and treating surviving farm animals. WSPA is also working with two contacts in Port au Prince.”

Ostberg said WSPA was assisting as well in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and Panama.

The Houston-based Spay-Neuter Assistance Team, Houston Zoo, Summerlee Foundation, and PetCo stepped in to help in the Cayman Islands.

“When we arrived, we found a total disaster,” e-mailed SNAP founder Sean Hawkins, who flew to Grand Cayman with Houston Zoo hospital manager Tammy Roberts. “The Cayman Humane Society is

destroyed,” Hawkins said. “Four feet of water swept through the building, and it has been condemned. There was no veterinarian on the island. We distributed 12 pallets of dog and cat food to the human evacuation centers across the island,” to enable as many as 2,000 displaced people to feed their pets.

SNAP also delivered a generator to the remnants of the humane society and arranged to evacuate up to 250 dogs and cats to the Houston SPCA and Citizens for Animal Protection, to be adopted.

More than 90% of the chicken population of Grenada were killed, along with many pigs, and the Grenada SPCA building was damaged, according to e-mails from Ostberg and Lisa Sock of Care2, who visited the islands with the WSPA disaster relief team.

“More than 10 million chickens were lost in Jamaica. That’s 40% of their chicken population,” Sock said. “Emaciated dogs are wandering the streets of Kingston,” she added. “The Jamaica SPCA is doing their best to gather up the injured dogs, but are overwhelmed by the sheer numbers of animals in need.”

The International Fund for Animal Welfare and Humane Society International reportedly also helped Grenada and Jamaica.

The Grand Bahamas Humane Society received aid from Save-A-Pet of Long Island and the Animal Rescue Fund of the Hamptons, who took back to Long Island at least 21 dogs and seven cats, according to reports from veterinarian William Fielding of the College of the Bahamas and Charlie McGinley of the Brookhaven Animal Shelter.

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(Robert L. Harrison)

Anti-foie gras activists swallow a promise instead of action in California “victory”

SACRAMENTO—Farm Sanctuary, In Defense of Animals, PETA, and the Humane Society of the U.S. declared victory on September 29, 2004 when California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed a bill that will purportedly ban force-feeding ducks and geese to produce *foie gras*, effective in 2012. But as the *San Francisco Chronicle* reported, “The state’s lone farm engaged in the practice, Sonoma Foie Gras, also hailed it as a victory.”

“We supported this bill and thank the governor and the legislature,” Sonoma Foie Gras owner Guillermo Gonzalez e-mailed to Andrew Gumbel and John Lichfield of *The Independent*, a London newspaper that covered the issue for British readers.

The British-based organization Compassion In World Farming initially applauded the California bill, but CIWF European Coalition for Farm Animals campaign coordinator Barbara Dias Pais on October 7 acknowledged to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that “the news was indeed badly misinterpreted by many of us here in Europe.”

The bill “does not ban *foie gras*,” Schwarzenegger stipulated. “This bill provides seven and a half years for agricultural

husbandry practices to evolve and perfect a humane way for a duck to consume grain to increase the size of its liver through natural processes. If agricultural producers are successful in this endeavor,” Schwartzengger continued, “the ban on *foie gras* sales and production in California will not occur.”

“California has become the first state to explicitly legalize force-feeding ducks and geese to produce *foie gras*,” said Humane Farming Association cofounder Brad Miller. “In addition to protecting Sonoma Foie Gras for the next seven and a half years from being prosecuted under existing animal cruelty laws, this bill takes away the right of citizens to bring civil lawsuits against the company for force-feeding, and effectively eliminates a lawsuit pending against the company.”

HFA was the only major animal advocacy group to actively oppose the bill.

“I had very mixed feelings about the legislation,” In Defense of Animals founder Elliot Katz admitted to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “first being very upset that the sponsors would introduce amendments that threw out our lawsuit. But I felt that in the long run we could get more benefit from the bill passing than we

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Sandy survived being dumped on a busy highway -- and living in the brush for months -- and almost being killed by the police.



October 2004
Dear Partner,

Back on September 11, 2001, I had to cross the country by car because all air travel was shut down. I raced from the Northeast to California in 49 hours.

I made one "pit stop" at a motel in Missouri. While I was there I met an abandoned dog who was thrown out on the highway and who took up refuge in the grass between the motel and the highway.

I spent a while trying to get her, but my rescue equipment was back in Los Angeles.

So I fed her and got the motel owners to go along with my plan on how, over time, to get this dog into the motel's fenced yard. At that point I would arrange to take her to our Supershelter.

To make a long, frustrating and tragic story shorter . . . they followed my directions and eventually got this poor dog. But when they took her to the vet for a check up, he recommended putting her to sleep because of an old leg injury!

They cried, but followed this idiot's advice and I lost my dog. And there was nothing wrong with her leg that we haven't fixed dozens of times before!

Which brings us to Sandy . . . our very skittish German Shepherd mix.

While an animal rescuer in another state was visiting Southern California, she stayed at a motel in the desert. Out in back of the motel,

between the motel and the highway, was Sandy. Somebody had dumped Sandy on the highway and he found his way to this apparently safe area. This rescuer tried to get him, but Sandy was too afraid to come near her.

While she was at the motel, she fed Sandy, but in a couple of days she had to drive home and leave Sandy behind. But before she left, she got a promise from the friends she was visiting to feed Sandy every day.

When she got home, the rescuer hit the Internet and also called around to humane groups. Nobody would help, except us.

When I heard this lady's story I decided to break my rule . . . where I don't get involved in other people's rescues except to advise them by phone.

I simply don't have the time . . . I have already exceeded the commitment one can make in one single life span!

But I went down to rescue Sandy. It was almost 2 hours away. I set up a trap and spent the day under a highway offramp . . . but Sandy was gone. Bowing to pressure from the motel people, the police had Sandy trapped and he was now in doggy-jail, scheduled to die.

That's how Sandy ended up. But I owed that poor Border Collie in Missouri, and I kept thinking of her as I drove back to get Sandy . . . about how I would drive all night again to save her . . . if I only could.

Rescuing Sandy wouldn't bring her back, but that lost dog who suffered and died in Missouri had led me to Sandy.

Sandy is very much afraid of people. He trembles. But when you hug him, he relaxes with this new feeling he's never felt before . . . love. Your love, expressed by sending a check today, translates into that same feeling for each of our animals. And each one has a story like Sandy's.

For the animals,

Leo Grillo, founder

D.E.L.T.A. Rescue
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We spent a year making this video tape. Now, for the sake of cold, unsheltered dogs everywhere, we are offering it to anyone *for free*. To pay for duplication and postage, we are asking for a \$6 donation per tape, but only if you can afford it! And we can send the tape to anyone you want. Or you can get one, copy it yourself, then give it to friends.

Write today to get your free video, and then build a house your dog will truly love and enjoy. Send to: **D.E.L.T.A. Rescue, P.O. Box 9, Glendale, CA 91209.** Or call us at **661-269-4010** and get it faster!

Editorial feature

Humane work is a collateral casualty of the “War on Terror”

ANIMAL PEOPLE in a September 2004 cover feature extensively examined the personal and political history concerning animals of U.S. President George Bush and his November 2 election opponent, Democratic nominee John Kerry.

Both Bush and Kerry strive to present an animal-friendly image at the same time they tout being hunters.

Kerry, however, has reinforced the animal-friendly image and earned the endorsement of the Humane USA political action committee with a distinguished legislative record on behalf of animals.

Bush has administratively attacked endangered and threatened species habitat protection throughout his tenure in public office. Bush has signed only one pro-animal bill of note, the Captive Wildlife Protection Act of 2003, which was introduced and sponsored in Congress by prominent Republicans. Previously, as Texas governor, Bush vetoed a similar bill.

The Bush record has not improved. On September 21, 2004 assistant Interior secretary Craig Manson, a Bush appointee, recommended a 90% cut in the designated critical habitat for bull trout, a threatened species. Eight days later the Bush administration issued a "temporary rule" allowing the U.S. Forest Service to ignore a 1982 mandate to maintain "viable populations" of fish and wildlife. Instead, the Forest Service is to base forest plans on "the best available science."

The old rule made keeping abundant fish and wildlife a priority, regardless of their status as "game" or rare species. The "temporary rule" merely requires the Forest Service to accurately quantify whatever actions are taken. Choices among goals and priorities are left up to appointed administrators.

Charged Kerry, to Associated Press, "George Bush wants the Endangered Species Act rolled back. One way to accomplish that is to do a terrible job of implementing it."

Kerry at least credited Bush with having an objective. No such allegation could be made as regards the increasingly negative impact of the Bush-directed "war on terror" on efforts to improve the status and care of animals in the Islamic world. Humane work, there or anywhere else, has been beyond White House notice.

Like thousands of civilians in both Iraq and Afghanistan who have been killed or wounded by misdirected ordinance, animals and animal advocacy are collateral casualties. The damage was never planned, never intended, and even now is little seen, but that does not make it less real, or make recovery from the recent setbacks less difficult.

Progress continues...where it can

The good news is that efforts to make humane progress are still underway from Morocco (where the Massachusetts SPCA has funded a western-style humane society since 1927) to Indonesia. As this editorial was written, ANIMAL PEOPLE received a bulletin from the Azerbaijan SPCA, announcing their schedule of events in commemoration of the "World Animal Protection Day" proclaimed in 1931 by the otherwise long forgotten International Congress for the Protection of Animals. Two weeks ago a conservative mullah in Kalantin state, Malaysia, denounced the often quite needlessly cruel methods used to cull poultry as part of efforts to halt the spread of the deadly H4N1 variant of avian flu.

Most promising, as reported in the June and July/August 2004 editions of ANIMAL PEOPLE, Turkey has adopted a new national animal control law that appears to be among the most progressive in the world. The law introduces as national policy the example of successful street dog and feral cat sterilization and vaccination set in recent years by Fethye Friends of Animals founder Perihan Agnelli, with the help of European and U.S. donors.

Given sufficient ongoing donor support, the Fethye Friends of Animals program combined with the new Turkish law provides a viable mechanism for eradicating rabies and dog and cat overpopulation, parallel to similar programs underway in India, Costa Rica, much of the U.S., and in many other places, but not previously demonstrated on a large scale in an Islamic cultural environment.

Turkish charitable contributions to animal aid may not yet be sufficient to enable Fethye Friends of Animals and other programs like it to achieve the 70% sterilization and vaccination targets that are necessary to reduce the dog and cat populations and keep rabies outbreaks from spreading, but once those targets are reached, Turkish resources should be sufficient to maintain sterilization and vaccination at the necessary level.

Success in Turkey might inspire emulation throughout the Islamic world. The regional success already achieved has encouraged organizations in Egypt to attempt to start similar projects.

But getting help from the U.S. and Europe has become increasingly difficult. The economic slump that hit the U.S. at the start of the Bush administration, followed by the effects of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and the invasion of Iraq, have markedly

diminished both individual giving to the humane sector generally, and the ability of foundations to make large grants.

Sweeping new "security" measures have made bringing humane personnl from Islamic nations to the U.S. for training unreasonably difficult.

For example, Pakistani attorney and newspaper publisher Khalid Mahmood was not allowed to come with his wife to attend the 2002 Conference on Homeless Animal Management and Policy, despite a long record of both human rights and animal rights advocacy, in daring direct opposition to militant Islamicism.

Powerful in Pakistan, where 97% of the population are Muslims, militant Islamicism is not strong in Ethiopia. About half the Ethiopian population are Muslim, a third are Christian, and the rest practice animist tribal faiths. Most have resisted decades of efforts by Sudanese and Somali warlords to split domestic political conflicts along religious lines. But because of proximity to Sudan and Somalia, Ethiopia too is suspect in the "war on terror."

Because Osama bin Laden and Al Qaida set up bogus charities to route funding to their terrorist network, grant-giving agencies in all branches of charity increasingly fear that routing any aid to that part of the world might expose them to stressful audits.

In 2001-2002 ANIMAL PEOPLE helped the Homeless Animal Protection Society of Ethiopia with start-up funding, and the British charity Dogs Trust provided animal shelter management training to cofounders Efrem Legese and Hana Kifle. But even with the ANIMAL PEOPLE and Dogs Trust good recommendations, HAPS has not been able to find the resources it needs to start sterilizing and vaccinating street dogs and feral cats.

In July 2003 the Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Programme and Born Free Foundation suspended the only dog sterilization and vaccination project that was active in Ethiopia, limited to working dogs and pets in a few villages near Bale Mountains National Park. Instead, the EWCP began actively encouraging efforts to kill street dogs.

HAPS cofounders Efrem Legese and Hana Kifle are longtime Bale Mountains National Park employees. Since exposing the dog-killing through ANIMAL PEOPLE in November 2003, Legese and Kifle have fought retaliation from EWCP and Bale Mountains National Park officials. In midsummer 2004 they won two court judgements in their favor, but they were then transferred to remote locations. Legese resigned from the park service, keeping HAPS alive at cost of significant personal and economic stress.

Killing homeless dogs has a long history, reinforced by fear of rabies, inflamed by tyrants who use the threat of rabies as pretext for hiring thugs whose chief work is intimidating potential political opponents.

These tendencies are augmented in the Islamic world by sayings of Mohammed which when quoted out of context appear to be anti-dog.

But as Ph.D. candidate in Islamic studies Kristen Stilt pointed out in a May 2004 ANIMAL PEOPLE guest column, "The Qur'an mentions a dog on only one occasion, in a story about a group of persecuted Christians, and the dog is depicted in a positive light. Numerous other verses instruct that all of God's creatures are to be respected and treated properly. Nothing in the Qur'an calls for or permits violence against the species of dogs."

Cultural materials for building humane work exist as much in North Africa, the Middle East, and central and southern Asia as anywhere else, if the tools are provided to enable inspired and determined local people to make use of them.

“No-go” zones

Before September 11, 2001, there were some "no-go" areas for animal advocates, including Afghanistan and Iraq, but for the most part the major obstacle to transferring resources and know-how to the Islamic world from the U.S. and Europe was just the usual difficulty of finding activists trying to develop programs in far-away places and then introducing them to potential sources of help.

Between the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan in November 2001 and the invasion of Iraq in March 2003, the "no-go" areas seemed to be shrinking. Among the most encouraging post-invasion news from Afghanistan was the saga of the rescue and resurrection of the Kabul Zoo by a coalition including the American Zoo Association, the European Zoo Association, the Brooke Hospital for Animals, the Mayhew Home for Animals, and the World Society for the Protection of Animals.

The same organizations and others in mid-2003 set about rehabilitating the Baghdad Zoo, forming perhaps the first humane society in Iraq, and arranging the transportation of hundreds of dogs and cats rescued by soldiers to adoptive homes in the U.S. and Europe.

Altogether, ANIMAL PEOPLE reported on 31 developments reflecting spreading concern for animals in the Islamic world between the invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq, including the Brooke Hospital extending services from Kabul to Jalalabad in February 2003. Unfortunately, only seven such newsworthy developments have come to our attention since the immediate aftermath of the Iraq invasion, including updates about work begun earlier.

Humane progress has not only stalled but reversed. Fear of introducing leishmaniasis and other zoonotic diseases to the U.S. has produced a series of orders inhibiting the rescue and transport of animals by troops, as we reported in March 2004.

Instead of rescue stories, we are now hearing about soldiers in Afghanistan and Iraq being directed to shoot street animals. Instead of demonstrating sterilization, vaccination, and an ethic of kindness, the troops are reinforcing the misguided idea that killing homeless dogs and cats is how economically and technologically advanced societies deal with them.

Optimism that a native-grown humane movement might soon sweep the Islamic world was still so strong, as recently as a year ago, that Mustafa Bakrawi of Sudanese Animal Care made his way across the length of Africa to the All Africa Humane Education Summit in Cape Town, with help from HAPS in arranging his traveling papers.

The Sudanese government authorized Bakrawi to go in the hope that humane work could help to re-establish long fractured diplomatic relations with the rest of the world.

Bakrawi made a favorable impression, but the "war on terror" prevented ANIMAL PEOPLE from donating a computer to Sudanese Animal Care.

Subsequently the Bush administration, with military strength badly diluted by the fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan, for months ignored ongoing genocide in the Darfur region of Sudan, where Bakrawi lives. ANIMAL PEOPLE in our September 2004 letters pages published his most recent plea for help, together with responses from the multi-national animal charities that we contacted on his behalf. They all said they could do nothing, for now, because the Darfur situation is too unstable to allow relief workers to visit.

Difficulties that from the donor end of a humane crisis look like red tape all too often mean spilled red blood where activists and animals are in urgent need. The frustration felt by would-be donors and helpers may translate into feelings of betrayal and depression among the caregivers at the scene.

Even if the caregivers keep their faith in the cause, through all manner of hardship, the people around them get a negative message. Their animal advocate friend or neighbor may personally be setting an outstanding example, but what people see is that regardless of the one person's dedication, animals are not really a high enough priority in western nations to receive the aid that would be needed to demonstrate sterilizing and vaccinating street animals instead of killing them. The stature of the local animal caregiver and impressions of the commitment of international animal advocacy are both diminished.

Now that most of Afghanistan and Iraq are again "no-go" areas, along with many

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Humane work is a casualty of the “War on Terror” *(from page 3)*

other places where resentment of the U.S. invasion of Iraq has created new "no-go" areas, more of the Islamic world than ever is in effect Darfur, for animals. Poisoning and shooting continue unrestrained and unchallenged. Because organized humane work has not been introduced and established in relatively peaceful times, any arrival of foreigners with unfamiliar equipment may be perceived as a threat.

Egyptian opportunity

After Turkey, where the initiatives now underway must succeed or squander an unprecedented opportunity, Egypt may offer the most prominent opportunities for popularizing humane values in the Middle East and North Africa.

Egypt has had western-style humane societies for more than 100 years. Several are still funded and managed by expatriates, as they were during British colonial times, but others are locally supported and directed, with some expatriate contributions, and some of the strongest were founded by Egyptians.

In June 2004 ten Egyptian animal charities formed the Egyptian Federation for Animal Welfare, perhaps the first national humane federation in the Islamic world except Malaysia. Headed by attorney Ahmed El Sherbiny, who also chairs the Egyptian Society of Animal Friends, EFAW was asked by the Egyptian government to help draft a comprehensive animal welfare law, which might build upon the same combination of humane principles and Islamic teachings as the new Turkish law.

Potential for progress appears on three fronts in Egypt: the treatment of dogs and cats, reform of slaughtering methods, and growth of public interest in wildlife.

The most recent news from the dogs-and-cats front was the September 19 announcement of Cairo governor Abdalzamir Wazir that he intends to purge the streets of homeless animals through poisoning and shooting.

"These methods have been used against strays before, but never before was it announced as if it was a great honor to do it," noted Cairo animal advocate Mona Khalil.

Why is this happening now?

ANIMAL PEOPLE suspects that amid outrage over the Iraq war, festering as much in Egypt as anywhere beyond Iraq itself, public officials who for whatever reason despise dogs and cats feel uniquely empowered now to ignore U.S. and European opinion, and to dismiss local protest as unduly influenced by western values.

Cairo veterinarian Petra Sidhom initiated successful slaughter reform in 2002 by helping Al-Asrah University to start a training program for the mullahs who supervise hallal slaughter. Christa Blanke of the German/British organization Animals Angels described in the May 2003 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** how Sidhom's initiative achieved "a dramatic slow-down of slaughter in the streets of Cairo" during the Abd-el-Kabir holiday, after the government decreed that all ritual slaughter must be done in slaughterhouses staffed by properly trained personnel.

But Sidhom told Gay Alcorn of the *Melbourne Age* in January 2004 that "despite numerous discussions and reports over the past four years, the changes" she has recommended in Egyptian slaughtering procedures "are still not effectively implemented."

Many of the sheep and cattle slaughtered in Egypt, as elsewhere in the Middle East, are raised in Australia and New Zealand. Animal advocates Down Under have long campaigned against overseas livestock transport, hoping to replace the live traffic with the export of frozen carcasses. As this is written, four Australian activists led by Ralph Hahnheuser, 41, are on a hunger strike planned to continue for the length of time that is required for an animal cargo ship to sail from Australia to port.

Regardless of activist determination, however, their effort is unlikely to succeed. Egypt and other Middle Eastern nations want to keep slaughtering and butchering jobs at home. Maintaining cultural attitudes that favor live imports is to their economic advantage.

Further, even if Hahnheuser et al succeed in eventually halting live shipments from Australia and New Zealand, China served notice on September 22 that it is ready to compete for market share, ending an eight-year hiatus in livestock sales to the Middle East by dispatch-

ing 42,525 sheep and 1,800 cattle to Jordan.

As a whole, the Middle East imports about 20 million live sheep and cattle per year. Slaughter reform can save those animals much misery. If Egypt shows the way, as the mercantile trend-setting nation for the region, slaughter reform may follow throughout the Middle East. Conversely, if anti-westernism whetted by the U.S. presence in Iraq enables hallal slaughterers who don't want to change their ways to hide behind the pretense of obeying tradition, much preventable cruelty will persist.

Exhibiting potential

ANIMAL PEOPLE has often pointed out that Islamic nations were for centuries far ahead of the western world in developing humane approaches to animal exhibition. When opened in 1891, the reportedly now scandalously decrepit Cairo Zoo was perhaps the best in the world, and the Kabul Zoo, opened in 1971, was likewise considered state-of-the-art.

As elsewhere, zookeeping in the Islamic world originated with menagerie-keeping by royalty. By the latter half of the 20th century, oil-rich Middle Eastern royalty mostly abandoned displaying wildlife to show off and share their wealth, while civic administrators trying to prevent unrest among the growing numbers of urban poor found other priorities for tax money. Zookeeping standards markedly declined.

Recently, however, the rise of an educated and relatively affluent Egyptian middle class has coincided with increased interest in viewing and learning about wildlife. This occurred in the U.S. and Europe at a parallel level of economic development, and is also happening now in China. This will be good for animals eventually, as introduction opens the way for appreciation and empathy. Meanwhile, there is an urgent need to revive the pride that Islamic zoo builders and keepers once took in giving their animals the best facilities and care.

On September 29, 2004 Associated Press described the emergence of at least three privately operated roadside zoos along the Cairo-Alexandria highway, and described how Zambezi Rest Stop menagerie owner Tarek A. Makarem entertains visitors by feeding live pigs to lions. Ahmed El Sherbiny soon documented the practice in a photo sequence e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

On October 4, Marine Connection cofounder Liz Sandeman issued an Internet appeal for protest letters on behalf of the dolphins and beluga whales kept at Dolphinella, a "swim with dolphins" facility in Sharm el Sheik, Egypt. Photos at the Marine Connection web site indicate that Dolphinella is a pretty facility, but much too small to maintain the animals in good health.

Of importance to note is that both the Zambezi Rest Stop zoo and Dolphinella appear to be better environments than many U.S. roadside zoos and dolphin attractions of the 1970s and early 1980s. Feeding animals alive to large carnivores to thrill crowds was a relatively common roadside zoo practice in the U.S. as recently as the 1960s, and was not completely ended until the USDA closed the former Steel City Petting Zoo in Florida in mid-1996.

The issue is not that our animal exhibition venues are "better" than those of Egypt; rather, it is that those of Egypt must be encouraged to become better than they are.

Improving zoos may yet become the middle ground where the humane communities of the Islamic world and the rest of the world find ways to assist each other. Americans and Europeans are still helping to rebuild the Kabul and Baghdad zoos, and none of those people, to our knowledge, have been kidnapped or beheaded yet. We hope their work on behalf of animals is sufficiently respected even by dedicated opponents of the U.S. presence that no harm ever comes to them, and that the outreach projects begun on the zoo grounds to help dogs, cats, horses, and livestock are able to thrive and expand.

Meanwhile, every bomb and bullet that kills anyone who isn't shooting back, every murder of civilians by vengeful guerillas for cooperating with increasingly hated Americans, and every posturing statement by the Bush administration further inhibits the opportunities for helping animals—or children, or women—anywhere in the Islamic world.

We may be caregivers, but to people who don't yet know us, we look too much like the enemy.

LETTERS

Murals

In 2000 I created a non-profit organization for the sole purpose of putting up murals to educate the poor about spay/neuter and related animal care. I have ended the organization because I funded most of it, but the two murals I put up, the one shown in the accompanying photo and one in east Harlem, have helped many animals and people. Most days I receive several calls in response to them. The mural in the photo is there on a 10-year contract, and the one in east Harlem will be there as long as the landlord owns the building, he has promised.

I am writing to **ANIMAL**

PEOPLE about this because murals are an effective way to reach people in low-income areas. Murals supplement and support the work of sterilization clinics and rescue projects, provide an attractive educational presence, and do not take time away from hands-on work.

Here is how I did it: I contacted a street painter/muralist; we walked through the target neighborhoods, looking for high walls, to

protect our murals against graffiti; and found two landlords, a year apart, who were receptive to what we wanted to do. The first landlord charged us a one-time fee of \$200. The other landlord donated the space in exchange for our painting the outside of his building.

I rented a lift to enable the painter to cover the entire side of each building, insured him for the few days he was on the job, got a telephone number to handle the response, and the calls have been coming ever since.

The most gratifying aspect of my mural project has been the gratitude of the callers. Often they are isolated individuals with no awareness of the many local resources available to help animals.

For example, one young man was a paraplegic in a wheelchair, who said his cat's ears were turning over. He did not know about ear mites, and had never treated his cat for them. I had never actually seen what happens with untreated ear mites, either. I had the necessary ear surgery done and also had the cat spayed.

I have printed post cards showing the mural in the photo, and would be happy to send a card to anyone who is interested.

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

—Wolf
Clifton



One of Irene Muschel's New York City murals.

Mount Longevity monkeys

The mayor of Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, has ordered that 300 wild Formosan macaques must be removed from the Mount Longevity municipal nature reserve. Local aborigines will be hired to capture the macaques. Many monkeys may die during the process!

The city wants to control the monkey population, but these smart creatures, the only non-human primates found in Taiwan, are not over-populated. They are shy and seldom go out of the forest to dis-

turb people and property.

Those who are concerned about saving the lives of these poor monkeys can write directly to Kaohsiung City mayor Frank Chang-ting Hsieh, c/o Kaohsiung City Government #2, Swei 3rd Rd., Lingya District, Kaohsiung 802, Taiwan, Republic of China; fax 886-7-3373761; e-mail <mayor@mail.kcg.gov.tw>.

—Dr. G. Agoramoorthy
Taiwan, Republic of China
<agoram@mail.nsysu.edu.tw>

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About the merger of the Fund for Animals with Humane Society of the U.S.

Fallen stag

The impending merger of the Fund for Animals into the Humane Society of the United States, unanimously approved by the Fund board on October 6, 2004, may seem attractive in promising to create a large, more powerful political voice for animals, but HSUS views on hunting are in opposition to those of the Fund.

Some activists may remember when an HSUS director actually supported and voted for a deer hunt in New Jersey, but there is a more recent example of similar conduct.

Former New Jersey Governor James McGreevey defended his decision to hold a black bear hunt in 2003 by saying that he was working with HSUS on a birth control plan. Obviously he was using HSUS for political cover. I asked Wayne Pacelle, then the HSUS vice president for government affairs, now the HSUS president, to state that if the Governor held the hunt, HSUS would not work with him on reproductive control.

The response I got back was, “We do not want to burn any bridges.” HSUS did not change their position, and neither did McGreevey. Carnage followed. I do not know that if HSUS had done what we asked, it would have changed anything, but to not risk

offending is to capitulate before the battle has begun.

A second example involving the HSUS’s position on bear hunting further shows how different HSUS is from the Fund. Promoting a ballot measure to ban certain forms of bear hunting in Maine, but not bear hunting itself, Pacelle on web page <www.hsus.org/ace/21503> wrote that, “Once the majority votes ‘yes’ on Question 2, sound and sporting management approaches will take hold in Maine, as they have elsewhere.”

Pacelle added, “Despite pre-referendum fear-mongering to the contrary, bear hunting continues in each of these states [that banned baiting], and in fact wildlife officials report some unusual stats: record numbers of hunting licenses sold, more revenues from hunter tourism, and stable total kills.”

Thus HSUS not only endorsed hunting, but defended actions against specific forms of hunting with the argument that the changes will lead to more hunting.

Large corporations do not merge with smaller ones for philosophical reasons; they do it to absorb their capital. According to IRS Form 990, the Fund is worth nearly \$20,000,000. This is indeed a mighty prize.

HSUS needs a constant influx of massive amounts of cash. They get it by taking weak main-

stream positions. They offend no one, and therefore take everyone’s money.

Because HSUS allows nothing to disrupt their cash flow, HSUS will never adopt a strong anti-hunting stand. Fund employees who have strong ethical positions against hunting will either be muzzled or be fired. Just as a hunter does not “merge” with a fallen stag, but instead consumes him, I believe that HSUS will devour the Fund, take her assets, and continue as always.

—Stuart Chaifetz
Cherry Hill, New Jersey
<veganman@hnva.net>



Merging packs

Thank you for your September 2004 editorial feature “The Fund, HSUS, & merging packs.” The article was informative about the animal protection movement in general and the two groups in particular, but it was that it win- somely intertwined with your new adoptions that tugged at my heart.

—Gloria Eddie
Menlo Park, California
<glory@wsjf.org>

Standing ovation

The National Institute for Animal Advocacy gives a standing ovation to the merger of the Humane Society of the United States and the Fund for Animals, under new HSUS president Wayne Pacelle.

While a Fund employee, I worked for Pacelle before he left for HSUS, and later worked for Fund president Michael Markarian. Both men are vegans.

Since leaving the Fund, I have provided political training to animal advocates around the U.S. The Fund has agreed to sponsor me in writing a political training manual for animal advocates. Pacelle will be a project advisor.

The merger and Pacelle’s ascendancy portend a tardy trend toward animal rights at HSUS. Exciting and not to be overlooked is that the merger will include the formation of an auxilliary 50(c)(4) political lobbying organization which legally will be able to endorse candidates. Markarian is likely to direct it. I forecast that this 501(c)(4) will both achieve for animals in its own right and illustrate that political involvement through the formation of political organizations is essential for those who want strong laws for animals at any level of government.

The National Institute for Animal Advocacy believes that pro-

animal organizations must consider founding 501(c)(4) political auxiliaries a mandatory and essential part of their advocacy. I learned through years of lobbying for charities that lobbying under the restrictions that apply to charities cannot begin to achieve what can be done through organizations incorporated specifically to do political work, and that no other issue group that has a serious impact on laws and policies attempts to do so through charities.

In 2002 I founded the National Institute for Animal Advocacy to create a political culture among animal advocates, provide the necessary political training to them, and to help develop pro-animal political leadership. Our next training event is tentatively scheduled to take place in Las Vegas, at the invitation of the Las Vegas Valley Humane Society in January. Please consider bringing me to you. And get political for the animals!

—Julie Lewin
National Institute for
Animal Advocacy
P.O. Box 475
Guilford, CT 06437
Phone: 203-453-6590
<jlewin@igc.org>

Ban breeding

For many years I have been in the doghouse with many animal lovers because I advocate abolition of breeding dogs and cats. I began urging that long before any thought of breeding regulation was entertained. Foremost among dogs not to be bred I cited pit bull terriers, Staffordshire terriers, Rottweilers, toy poodles, and dachshunds (because of their too-long spines).

I am now blind, at age 91, and must have a friend transcribe this for me, but have long decried the use of dogs for blind and otherwise handicapped people because such dogs are too often abandoned when age or sickness prevent their servitude. Because of the frustrations felt by the blind and handicapped, service animals may be abused, and often they are not properly cared for.

I am aware of the issue of not having warm companionship from technological substitutes for guide dogs (I have been without warm companionship myself for some years now), but the rights and feelings of animals should be recognized and respected.

—B.B. Eilers
Mesa, Arizona

Editor’s Note:

Eilers was long associated with Animals’ Crusaders, an activist network founded in Spokane, Washington in 1950 by L. Constance M. Barton, with affiliates in Scotland, New Zealand, and around the U.S. Barton earlier in 1950 chaired the New Zealand Association of Rationalists & Humanists, promoting the teachings of pro-animal author George Bernard Shaw. Active former affiliates of Animals’ Crusaders include Animals’ Crusaders of Arizona, separately incorporated in 1955, and Greater Victoria Animals’ Crusaders, separately incorporated in 1973. There may be others. Eilers was also an Arizona representative for International Defenders of Animals, a similar network formed in 1959 by the late Virginia Gillas. Gillas identified Eilers as a humane movement veteran in captioning a 1963 photo of the two of them with Fred Meyers, founding president of the Humane Society of the U.S.

New concept draft of Korean animal protection law eliminates potential exemptions for “meat” dogs & cats

SEOUL—More than a year of acrimony over animal definitions in a 2003 draft update of the 1991 South Korean animal protection law appeared to be resolved on October 5, 2004 when the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry presented a new draft of recommendations for legislation called *Comprehensive Measures for Animal Protection*.

Comprehensive Measures appears to eliminate loopholes in the 2003 draft update that might have exempted dogs and cats raised for meat from coverage.

Comprehensive Measures would not ban eating dogs and cats, or raising and selling them for consumption, Animal Freedom Korea president Heekyung Jo acknowledged, but it would protect all dogs and cats within the same regulatory framework.

“One crucial and encouraging difference,” between *Comprehensive Measures* and the 2003 draft legislation, explained International Aid for Korean Animals founder Kyenan Kum, “is that in *Comprehensive Measures for Animal Protection* there is no mention of the definition of ‘pet’ animals, which could have provided legal justification for distinguishing between ‘pet’ dogs and cats

and ‘food’ dogs and cats. In the previous draft, the introduction of the definition of ‘pet’ animals formed one of the six major sections of the amendment.

“We are very hopeful,” Kum continued, “that the Ministry of Agriculture has decided not to try to protect the interests of dog and cat eaters through the animal protection law. Our optimism is strengthened because *Comprehensive Measures* would make it a duty for anyone who breeds or sells dogs or cats to register them, not just those who breed and sell them as companions.

“*Comprehensive Measures* uses the term ‘companion animals’ instead of ‘pet animals,’ requires local governments to provide facilities to protect stray animals, and defines as animal abuse dogfights, dog racing, and killing stray animals for food,” Kum added.

Further, Kum said, *Comprehensive Measures* prohibits giving away live animals as prizes in competitions.

Kyenan Kum is sister of Korean Animal Protection Society founder Sunnan Kum. The Kum sisters were at odds through much of 2003 and most of 2004 with the leaders of at least five much younger pro-animal

Greyhound exports to Southeast Asia

KIDDERMINSTER, U.K.—Greyhound Action International announced on September 16 that newly obtained 2003 statistics show “a drop in the number of greyhounds exported from Australia to South Korea, but an increase in the number sent to Macau.” Greyhound racing has recently been introduced into Macau, Vietnam, and Cambodia, and has expanded in the Phillipines.

Greyhound Action International notes that dogs are eaten in all of these places, and alleges that the exported greyhounds “are ending their days being butchered in the dog meat industry.”

Australian activist Lyn White

inspected the Vietnamese greyhound racing facilities and dog meat markets for the Animals Asia Foundation in late 2002 and found no evidence that greyhounds were being sold for human consumption, or could be, since Vietnamese consumers prefer fat puppies rather than hard-muscled older dogs.

However, greyhounds were at the time still scarce in Vietnam. If intensive breeding for competition produced a perennial surplus, as exists in nations with an established greyhound racing industry, it is not inconceivable that an entrepreneur might find a way to sell their remains, perhaps as a pre-cooked canned stew.

organizations in Korea, who were more willing to accept at face value the claims of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry that the definitions in the previous draft bill were not a covert attempt to legalize dog and cat eating.

The Kum sisters took a more conservative view of the previous draft in recollection that the 1991 law was globally acclaimed as a great victory over the small but politically influential faction of dog and cat eaters. After it passed, the major international animal advocacy groups withdrew from the issue.

Presumably the 1991 law was to halt practices including torture-killing dogs to suffuse their flesh with adrenalin, so as to have a stimulant effect on older men, and boiling cats alive to make a tonic for older women.

In actuality no one was ever charged with an offense under the law. As Koreans became more affluent, dog and cat consumption actually increased during the next decade. The Kum sisters continued to campaign against it almost alone until **ANIMAL PEOPLE** began giving them prominent coverage in July/August 1999.

Barely 6% of Koreans consume dogs or cats, but consumption is more common among the affluent elder elite who dominate politics, industry, finance, and the media.

Comprehensive Measures for Animal Protection is to be formally drafted as legislation during October 2004, introduced into the South Korean parliament in March 2005, and in effect in 2006, if all goes according to plan, Kyenan Kum said.

“It’s still early to celebrate,” cautioned Heekyung Jo. “If the bill passes,” Jo added, “the subordinate laws such as enforcement ordinances or regulations will be major areas of our concern.”

Nationalism

Bitterness lingers between KAPS/IACA supporters and backers of the other South Korean pro-animal organizations, not only because of differences over the previous draft amendments but also because of a fundamental disagreement over tactics.

While Sunnan Kum has devoted much of her life to encouraging the formation and growth of indigenous South Korean pro-animal groups, KAPS and IACA from inception have relied heavily on foreign support.

Based in Oakland, California, Kyenan Kum has with Sunnan Kum’s endorsement promoted global boycotts of Korea that are perceived within Korea as grossly unfair.

The boycott approach has enabled the dog and cat meat industry to portray their opponents as unpatriotic, and to assert that the whole campaign is covertly funded by foreign competitors for the South Korean share of the global market in fields such as car-making,

consumer electronics, and biotechnology.

The younger South Korean pro-animal organizations rely almost entirely on indigenous support, and are largely nationalist in character.

At least one younger group, Voice 4 Animals, founded by Changkil Park, sees the recent rapid expansion of vivisection in South Korea as a more urgent activist priority. During the past decade the South Korean biotech industry has emerged from relative obscurity to compete for global leadership.

The growth is stoked by government investment, including a \$51 million, 10-year commitment by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced on June 1 to fund the development of genetically modified pigs whose organs can be transplanted into humans.

South Korea is starting 15 years behind other contenders in the race to be first on the market with reliable transplantable pig organs, but is gambling that starting later will result in working smarter.

A point of agreement among all the Korean organizations is that regardless of priorities, they want to see dog and cat eating end as rapidly as possible, before the reunification of South and North Korea that many Koreans believe is inevitable.

Though relatively few North Koreans can afford dog meat at present, dog-eating still has high status in the North, and the rise in affluence that would follow reunification could produce a renewed boom in dog slaughter, if legislation to discourage it is not firmly in place.

Turning point

A turning point in the 25-year battle for South Korean public opinion may have come on June 27, when SBS television news reporter Cheonhong Kim extensively exposed the sale of abandoned and stolen pets at dog meat markets. The exposé affirmed most of the activist criticisms of the dog meat industry.

Afterward, the SBS interactive message board recorded strong public revulsion at the scenes shown in the broadcast, and demonstrated that younger and better-educated Koreans no longer see “pet” dogs and “meat” dogs as having different moral stature.

Interactive online technology within a matter of hours appeared to destroy the cultural defense of dog-eating long advanced in defense of the status quo.

The Yonhap news agency reported in mid-September that the owner of a car rental firm had initiated a lawsuit against three male employees, all over age 50, who allegedly stole and ate his Jindo pet dog. The police were reportedly also investigating the case, which may be the first to bring dog-eaters into a South Korean court.

Signing her John Hancock against dog-eating in China



The Animal Rescue Branch of the Beijing Haidian Senior Forest Scientists & Technicians Association collected petition signatures in opposition to dog-eating and animal abuse at the first Beijing Companion Animal Festival, held October 2-4 at the Guodu Pet Park. “The festival was hosted by www.ChinaPet.com, the biggest pet web site in China,” Animal Rescue Branch volunteer Irene Zhang told ANIMAL PEOPLE.

Dog meat trafficking investigations

Thai police on October 1, 2004 seized 1,070 dogs from three trucks and arrested four men who were allegedly about to cross into Laos from Sakon Nakhon province, en route to dog meat markets in Vietnam. The dogs were impounded under quarantine. The men would be fined if found guilty of illegal trading, said police colonel Sunthorn Kongkrathan, but would not be jailed.

Philippine police on August 10, 2004 seized 80 trussed-up street dogs from a truck taking them from Cavite province, south of Manila, to a slaughterhouse in Baguio City, the reputed dog meat capital of the Philippines. The truck was intercepted following an 11-mile hot pursuit after trying to evade a police checkpoint. The driver was charged with violating the national animal welfare act.

Both the Honolulu Star-Bulletin and the Honolulu Advertiser reported about allegations of covert dog meat sales in Hawaii during late August 2004. **EnviroWatch** founder **Carroll Cox** shared photos of the premises of one purported dealer with **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, plus details of relevant discussions with the suspect, but Cox did not pursue a prosecution. The **Hawaii Humane Society** and **CrimeStoppers** acknowledged receiving complaints about alleged dog meat dealing at three locations within the past year, but humane society spokesperson **Jacque Smith** said the complaints were too inspecific to follow up. Cox and the Hawaii Humane Society did not collaborate. Cox has been highly critical of many aspects of Hawaii Humane Society operations.

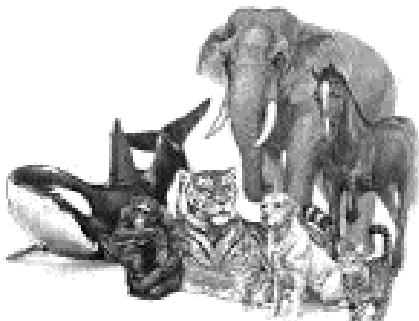
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NJARA

Hunting bears with bait & loaded language *(from 1)*

and Yes on 2, proposing legal medicinal use of marijuana, asked that the language of their propositions be corrected along with the language of the Trust the People proposition. Leman refused, risking another lawsuit.

Citizens United Against Bear Baiting attorney Tom Meachum argued that Leman’s wording could mislead voters into believing that the ballot proposition would criminalize feeding birds, if the bird food happened to attract a bear.

“The administration [of ardently pro-hunting Governor Frank Murkowski] is obviously opposed to our position, and has acted through Loren Leman to intentionally distort it, even though they earlier agreed to language that was clear on the issue,” said Alaska Wildlife Alliance executive director John Toppenberg.

Maine proposition struggles

The Maine ballot asks, “Do you want to make it a crime to hunt bears with bait, traps or dogs, except to protect property, public safety, or for research?”

In 2003, according to the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, 13,236 hunters tried to kill bears, and about 3,900 succeeded. Eighty percent were shot over bait, 12% were hunted with dogs, 3% were trapped, and just 5% were killed by hunters using neither bait, dogs, nor traps. These hunters were mostly deer hunters who also bought a bear license, then happened across a bear during deer season.

A mid-September Zogby poll of 400 likely Maine voters commissioned by the *Portland Press Herald* and *Maine Sunday Telegram* found that 52% opposed the ballot measure, 35% favored it, and 14% said they were undecided.

Though the Zogby findings were almost opposite to the 2001 and 2003 poll results that encouraged the Humane Society of the U.S. to contribute more than \$200,000 to help put the issue before the voters, the anti-ban side showed no inclination to coast.

The Maine Fish and Wildlife Conservation Council on September 30 charged that banning bear hunting with bait, traps, or dogs could cost the state 770 jobs during the next 10 years, with an economic impact of \$62.4 million. The data was produced by the Eaton Peabody Consulting Group and University of Southern Maine professor Charles Colgan, who interviewed 25 resident and 20 nonresident bear hunters, plus 21 registered guides.

Colgan told *Portland Press Herald* writer Deirdre Fleming that bear hunting in Maine in 2002 was worth \$26 million, creating 319 jobs, and that the Eaton Peabody study assumed that the number of bear hunting permits sold would increase by 600 per year—an unlikely prospect when hunting permit sales overall are declining.

However, Maine Citizens for Fair Bear Hunting

founder Robert Fisk told Fleming that a 1991 study by the University of Maine Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics found that bear hunting was worth just \$6.4 million to Maine in 1988.

Thus bear hunting revenue in Maine has quadrupled during the past 15 years.

The trend may differ from the overall trend in hunting because the average age of U.S. hunters increased from 36 to 44 during the same time, and older hunters tend to be more interested in pursuing trophy animals, such as bears, than in filling bag limits of deer, waterfowl, and small game.

Earlier, Maine attorney general Steven Rowe ruled that Maine state bear biologist Jennifer Vachon was within her rights to speak against the bear baiting ban in a 20-second television commercial aired by the Maine Fish and Wildlife Conservation Council.

“A fed bear is a dead bear”

Baiting bears also became a controversial issue in Wyoming toward the end of the summer, after Fund for Animals representative Andrea Lococo pointed out a basic conflict in the policies of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and the U.S. Forest Service.

Summarized *Casper Star-Tribune* environment reporter Whitney Royster, “Game and Fish allows hunters to set baits for bears,” a practice still legal in only nine of the 27 states with bear seasons, “while the Forest Service works to get people to store food so as not to attract bears.”

The Forest Service and other federal agencies use the slogan “A fed bear is a dead bear” in trying to promote recognition that allowing bears to develop a taste for human food often leads to humans being killed or injured, and almost inevitably leads to problem bears being shot.

The Wyoming controversy erupted while residents of Redstone, Colorado mourned a bear named Kylie, a three-or-four-year-old male with a mangled paw who had become more-or-less a community pet. On September 3 Kylie was trapped and killed for allegedly breaking a window in a four-year-old girl’s bedroom. Anglican priest John Hook held a funeral for the bear.

Maryland & New Jersey

Disputes over bear hunting simmered as well in Maryland and New Jersey.

On September 27 the Fund for Animals, Humane Society of the U.S., Fund employee Tracey McIntire as an individual Maryland resident, and private citizens Barbara Dowell and David M. Stricker jointly asked the Prince George Circuit Court to grant an injunction that would halt the first bear season in Maryland since 1953, pending resolution of a

U.S. Senators make USDA subpoena for Siegfried & Roy video disappear

LAS VEGAS—The USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service in mid-September agreed to settle for viewing a Feld Entertainment Inc. videotape of the October 3, 2003 mauling of tiger trainer Roy Horn at the Mirage hotel and casino in Las Vegas, without actually obtaining a copy of the tape.

USDA/APHIS in April 2004 subpoenaed the videotape while investigating whether Horn and his performing partner, Siegfried Fishbacher, broke the Animal Welfare Act. Feld Entertainment, owners of both the Mirage and the Ringling Bros. Barnum & Bailey Circus, offered to show the video to USDA/APHIS inspectors, but refused to give them a copy lest it be obtained by animal rights activists or TV magazine shows via the Freedom of Information Act.

When the USDA/APHIS continued to seek a copy, U.S. Senators Harry Reid (D-Nevada) and John Ensign (R-Nevada) threatened to introduce an amendment to the USDA budget which would have prevented use of any funding to obtain the video.

lawsuit seeking to stop the hunt entirely. The season was to open on October 25, with a 30-bear quota. Two hundred hunters would be chosen by lottery from among 1,600 permit applicants.

The Fund, HSUS, *et al* contend that the Maryland Department of Natural Resources made “fundamental statistical errors and other flaws in data collection” in 2000, when it reported that the state bear population had increased from fewer than 12 in 1956 to more than 500; proposed the hunt before expiration of a public comment period; missed the deadline for publishing bag limits; and missed the deadline for publishing the season dates.

In New Jersey, keeping a promise made in 2003 after the first bear hunt in that state since 1970, Department of Environmental Protection commissioner Bradley Campbell refused to issue permits for a second bear hunt, authorized by the New Jersey Fish and Game Council.

The Fish and Game Council contends that there are about 3,000 bears in New Jersey. Campbell accepted the Fish and Game Council estimate in 2003, against the advice of bear hunting opponents, but now supports other data that puts the bear population at about 1,500. Campbell changed his mind about the validity of the Fish and Game Council data when among 328 bears killed in 2003, two-thirds were females, rather than the allegedly problematic young males who were said to be overabundant.

U.S. Sportsmen’s Alliance vice president for governmental affairs Rob Sexton told *Philadelphia Inquirer* reporter Kaitlin Gurney that his organization “is readying legal documents for a fight.”

ASPCA

Four hurricanes in six weeks stretch rescuers *(from page 1)*

Storm-weary

“The media is now calling us ‘storm weary Floridians.’ Four hurricanes in six weeks will do that to you,” Big Cat Rescue founder Carole Lewis e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** from Tampa on September 26, as the onslaught seemed to be ending.

“The last hurricane took out our main computer,” Lewis said, “so I am writing on a battery powered laptop. My vision of our parking area is obscured by a tree that has fallen on our E-center,” used for education, entertainment, and special events.

“We gave our generator to another accredited sanctuary that sustained damage during Hurricane Charley,” Lewis added. “We bought another and intended to buy two more, so that there would be one for each of our freezers and one for one of our wells. We discovered that the size of generator that we could afford could not handle even our smallest freezer. The type of generator needed to run a freezer costs in excess of \$15,000.”

Working without electricity was difficult, but the storm damage created more urgent priorities than buying generators.

“During Hurricane Ivan,” Lewis explained, “several trees fell into our open-top cages, including one that fell against the wall of our three-acre cage. The wall held, but the tree created a ramp that could have become an escape route.

“Another tree fell in the servals’ open yard. The good news is that the servals were moved earlier in the week. The bad news is that the tree crashed down across the wall of the empty cage and smashed into the top of Lola’s enclosure. Lola is a fully clawed black leopard who doesn’t like people,” Lewis elaborated. “Fortunately, thanks to last year’s Fur Ball, Lola was among the cats who got a concrete bunker under a hill of earth.

“Cody and Missouri, the mountain lions, had a tree fall on their roof. People will often tell us how lucky we are to work with big cats, but they haven’t considered what is involved in risking our own lives to be sure that the cats are contained.”

Of one of her staff Lewis wrote, “Consider the heroism involved in blocking the escape hatch on a cage that contains two frightened cougars with your own body, while fastening a patch of cage wire in place, in blinding rain and gusts of wind.”

Most of the animals at Big Cat Rescue took cover during the hurricanes, but the tigers apparently just thought it was monsoon season. “The tigers typically will choose to lie out in the open and watch the flying debris,” Lewis noted.

Not everyone with large carnivores to confine through the storms did as well. The Gulf Breeze Zoo in Gulf Breeze, Florida, closed after Hurricane Ivan for a month of repair work. The Alabama Gulf Coast Zoo in Gulf Shores, just to the west, suffered an estimated \$500,000 worth of wind and flood damage while still trying to recover from \$300,000 in losses due to Hurricane Georges in 1998. An emu and an ostrich drowned, 20-odd fallow deer escaped, and so did a 13-foot alligator named Chuckie who came to the zoo after eating several dogs and terrorizing picnic-goers at nearby Gulf State Park.

Chuckie was finally recaptured, after another alligator found loose on the premises was shot.

Humane Society of the U.S. field representative Dave Pauli, who came from Montana to help, reportedly found one of the

missing deer in a crawl space beneath a house.

Most of the other hooved stock rescues of note involved cattle and horses. In one instance, reported by Michelle Krupa of the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, about 50 cattle were swept out of a field into the swollen Mississippi River near Bohemia, Louisiana, but mostly survived when they were thrown up on a levee near Buras, on the far side.

A Bengal tiger cub appeared near a gas station at Fort Polk, Louisiana, on August 27, and remained at large into October. National Guard members searched first, but were called to hurricane relief duty after two weeks. Regular Army personnel and USDA Wildlife Services continued the hunt, finding paw prints and droppings but not the tiger.

Exotics

No state has more exotic petkeepers or exotic animal care and exhibition facilities than Florida. Inevitably some were hit.

The seven humans, 14 chimpanzees, five orangutans, and six dogs at Center for Great Apes, in Wauchula, Florida were unhurt when “slammed by the eye wall of Hurricane Charley,” an e-mail to the Jane Goodall Institute recounted, but suffered extensive property damage, and had to operate without power for a week.

“Palm Beach County’s animal parks face more than \$1 million in damage and revenue loss because of back-to-back Hurricanes Frances and Jeanne,” *Palm Beach Post* staff writer Kimberly Miller estimated.

An elderly blackbuck antelope died at Lion Country Safari, Miller said, while the Dreher Park Zoo lost a Cooper’s hawk, a baby ibis, a pair of toucans, several chickens, and a dozen 16-year-old koi fish. Llamas and Aldabra tortoises, not normally housed together, were put together because flooding caused a shortage of enclosures.

“Everything built to hurricane code is intact,” noted living collections director Keith Lovett.

The Rare Species Conservatory Foundation in Loxahatchee protected 115 rare tropical birds, 22 nonhuman primates, seven cats, a squirrel, biologist Paul Reillo, and curator Karen McGovern in steel bunkers, *Palm Beach Post* staff writer Tim O’Meilia recounted, while 10 endangered bongo antelope survived outside, but three flight cages were destroyed by a tornado.

Struggling throughout seven years of operating from a one-acre leased site in Christmas, Florida, the Creating Animal Respect Education sanctuary was nearly evicted in 2001, and was already facing relocation with 60 animals including a bear and six big cats when the current lease expires in June 2005. Then Hurricane Charley shattered the barn used to house the animals. The property owner told founder Christine Burford not to try to repair it, reported *Orlando Sentinel* staff writer Pamela J. Johnson.

Rehab

The Busch Wildlife Sanctuary in Jupiter not only looked after its own 300-400 resident animals, but took in as many as 200 more, executive director David Hitzig told *Palm Beach Post* staff

writer Libby Wells.

“Our finances are going to come to a screeching halt,” Hitzig worried. “A lot of people brought in animals, but not many made donations.”

Birds and squirrels blown out of trees were the most evident animal victims of Hurricane Charley.

The Audubon Center for Birds of Prey in Maitland took in half a dozen injured ospreys and two captive eagles from a damaged sanctuary in Punta Gorda, plus several baby squirrels who did not really belong in that company, reported *Orlando Sentinel* staff writer Joe Newman.

Mary Jane Eisner of The Haven sanctuary in Altamonte Springs told Newman that she had received more than 300 baby squirrels, and did not have enough volunteers to bottle-feed them all.

At the Wildlife Rehabilitation Center of Central Florida in Christmas, Ron and Carol Hardee expected to receive as many baby squirrels in the third week of August as in all of 2003.

Anita Pinder, director of operations at the Clinic for the Rehabilitation of Wildlife on Sanibel Island, took in about 30 baby squirrels, she told Pamela Smith Hayford of the Fort Myers *News-Press*.

Seeking shelter

From the Florida Keys to New Orleans tens of thousands of people with pets bundled them into cars and drove as far away from the predicted paths of each hurricane as possible, seeking accommodations wherever they felt safe.

Odette Grosz, a valuable New Orleans news source for **ANIMAL PEOPLE** from inception in 1992, unexpectedly found herself in Tyler, Texas. There she learned from a motel TV that Hurricane Ivan had turned and hit 300 miles away from the home she had been warned to leave.

Grosz didn’t lose any animals, but New Orleans *Times-Picayune* columnist Chris Rose recounted how another local animal per-

son lost her cat when the disoriented animal pushed a motel room door open and bolted into the night in Paul’s Valley, Oklahoma. Unlike most pets who vanish after natural disasters, the cat was wearing identification tags.

Ironically, New Orleans only days before was a destination of people fleeing Hurricane Ivan from farther east in Louisiana, Mississippi, and even Alabama.

“Before Ivan was ashore,” wrote Allen G. Breed of Associated Press, “the lobby of the New Orleans Riverside Hilton resembled less a storm shelter than an animal shelter. With 90% of its rooms occupied, the hotel suspended its pet ban as a service to the community, and the clicking of claws and ringing of barks echoed off the marble floors and sculpted walls.

“Robbie Giancontiere, 9, took pictures for a school science fair and counted over 50 different dog breeds,” Breed continued.

“‘The only thing we haven’t seen, and I’m thanking the Lord for this, is reptiles,’ said his mother Cathy.”

A month earlier to the day, Hurricane Charley hit the Adam’s Mark hotel in Daytona Beach, Florida, during the National Reptile Breeders’ Expo. The herp fanciers toughed it out and the show went on.

“One drunken British herper ran the beach,” recounted Daytona *News-Herald* staff writer Virginia Smith, “rescuing starlings who had plunged into puddles.”

Animal rescuers usually work almost invisibly, at night and in places most people don’t go, to coax frightened feral cats and abandoned dogs into humane traps. At disaster scenes, however, rescuers are often conspicuous at formerly busy locations, hastily evacuated, with animals left behind.

Thus Janet Caggiano of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* noticed and profiled Cat Adoption & Rescue Efforts volunteer Marie Gratton, who tried to catch cats at a vacated and condemned trailer park after flash flooding caused by Tropical Storm Gaston.

Veterinary Practice News correspon-
(continued on page 9)

CHAMP

DIRECTOR, MIAMI-DADE ANIMAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT SALARY: ENTRY \$82,403 - MAX \$130,446 Annually

Miami-Dade County is seeking dynamic, innovative and experienced professional to coordinate County's animal care and control services. Duties include overseeing animal shelter, license/rabies vaccination programs, veterinarian services, dead animal removal, animal adoption and spay/neuter programs, humane education, public relations and animal field operations. Responsibilities include directing state law and county code enforcement, enforcing vaccination requirements, participating countywide/regional coordinative efforts, and developing/promoting animal service partnerships. Incumbent will oversee annual budget of \$6.76 million, develop/implement capital plan for animal shelter facilities improvement, and supervise approximately 70 full-time employees.

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Submit resume indicating social security number, requisition #5360001 and position title to Employee Relations Department, Personnel Services Division, Center for Employment Application, 140 West Flagler Street, Suite 105, Miami, FL 33130 by November 1, 2004. E-mail resumes to <resumes@miamidade.gov>. JOBS hotline: (305) 375-JOBS (5627); <www.miamidade.gov/jobs>.

Hiring decision contingent upon physical examination, including alcohol/drug screening. Must meet residence requirement. EOE/M/F/D

Four hurricanes in six weeks stretch rescuers from the Caribbean to Texas (from page 8)

dent Lynn Tiffany noticed and profiled Stuart George, DVM, of Fort Pierce, Florida, who looked after about 100 animals by himself, without power, during the mandatory Labor Day weekend evacuation of St. Lucie County.

Preparation helps

Experienced animal disaster relief workers anticipate phases of activity that begin with a surge of pets left at shelters by evacuees who cannot take them into temporary accommodations provided by human disaster relief agencies. Calls to help lost, abandoned, and injured animals who have been caught in the disaster typically start about three days later, when hungry animals come out of hiding and displaced people begin trickling back home to find them. After that comes the prolonged effort to reunite animals who still have homes with their people, and to find as many homes as possible for those who cannot be reunited.

Disaster relief protocols largely developed as result of experience the humane community gained after Hurricane Andrew hit Florida in 1992 accordingly call for pre-planned phases of response.

First, shelters near the disaster are emptied of as many animals as can be taken to shelters farther away, to make room for the expected influx.

Then disaster rescue teams are mobilized, including veterinarians, trained shelter personnel from elsewhere around the state or nation, and volunteers trained by such organizations as United Animal Nations and Noah's Wish, begun three years ago by Terri Crisp, who founded the UAN program in 1990.

Everything went more-or-less

according to plan following Hurricane Charley. Indeed, far more experienced personnel were available than were needed.

Many of the 500-plus participants at the 2004 Conference on Homeless Animal Policy & Management held at the edge of the hurricane damage zone in Orlando volunteered to help, and kept their cell phones and beepers with them, but just a handful of veterinary specialists were called.

One participant, cat rescuer Frank Hamilton of Tampa, mentioned having 20 extra cats temporarily bunking at his home.

Serious damage affecting domestic animals was largely confined to Punta Gorda, Port Charlotte, Polk County, and DeSoto County. Shelters in both Polk County and DeSoto country were heavily damaged.

Other than that, animal care facilities were spared, including a serpentarium housing more than 400 venomous snakes used in antivenin production.

"All of his snakes are accounted for. That's one of the first places we checked," wildlife rehabilitator Lloyd Brown assured Associated Press writer Brendan Farrington.

The Suncoast Humane Society in nearby Englewood became the disaster relief headquarters. Thirty volunteers working with the Humane Society of the U.S. Disaster Animal Response Team set up a temporary shelter at a sports complex in Carmelita Park that handled more than 600 animals.

Suncoast Humane Society executive director Debra Parsons-Drake told Fort Lauderdale *Sun-Sentinel* staff writer Sally Kestin that a month later, only half of the dogs received had been reclaimed by their people,

and only about 10 of about 240 cats.

Pre-planning and training continued to save the day, and day after day.

Hurricane Frances spread the disaster zone to the Treasure Coast.

The Humane Society of the Palm Beaches, already housing 550 animals, took in another 250 during the first six hours of the Hurricane Frances crisis, marketing coordinator Arin Roos said. Palm Beach County Animal Control admissions were 20% above normal. The Humane Society of Vero Beach and Indian River County and the Humane Society of St. Lucie County in Fort Pierce also reported steeply elevated admissions.

The Humane Society of the Treasure Coast took in about 125 animals who were displaced by Hurricane Frances, while operating for 12 days with only generator-powered emergency lights and fans for ventilation.

The Humane Society of Sarasota County, having received dozens of animals from Hurricane Charley, had to relay many to shelters farther away.

The Houston SPCA took 166 animals who were displaced by Hurricane Charley, then forwarded 88 to the SPCA of Texas in Dallas, to make room for a further influx after hurricanes Ivan and Jeanne hit Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

"We flood during even minor tropical storms," Louisiana SPCA executive director Laura Maloney told Pam Easton of Associated Press. Located near the Mississippi River in New Orleans, the Louisiana SPCA evacuated more than 400 animals to shelters farther inland. Stray dogs went to Jackson, Mississippi. Animals held in connection with

cruelty investigations were kept in state, in Baton Rouge, along with the shelter's cats.

The Humane Society of South Mississippi in Gulfport was evacuated initially in anticipation of Hurricane Ivan, and then again due to storm damage, after taking in another 160 animals.

A DC-3 helps, too

Delta Airlines pilot Dan Gryder flew 133 displaced Florida dogs and cats to the Atlanta Humane Society for adoption in his own restored 1938 vintage DC-3, then flew 65 more to Colorado Animal Rescue in Loveland.

Other distant shelters seeking homes for displaced Florida animals included the Nashville Humane Association, the North Shore Animal League, the Toledo Area Humane Society, and the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society in Pittsburgh.

Hurricane Andrew displaced as many as 40,000 animals, HSUS southeast regional officer director Laura Bevan recalled. Effective disaster relief preparation held the totals from each of the four 2004 hurricanes well below that, but Bevan expected the cumulative total to be higher.

The 690 PetCo stores began raising funds on September 5 to replenish the PetCo Foundation disaster relief budget. As well as helping in the Caribbean, the foundation contributed \$20,000 to the Hurricane Charley and Frances recovery efforts, including a grant of \$10,000 to the Broward County Humane Society to help extend services into the damaged areas. Hurricanes Ivan and Jeanne ensured that the need would be ongoing.

(continued on page 10)

Events

Oct. 26-27: Association of Dogs & Cats Homes conference, London, U.K. Info: 44-020-7627-9204.

Oct. 29-31: Natl. Student Animal Rights Conf., Berkeley, Calif. Info: <www.LiberationNow.com>.

October 29: Adoption Options, PetCo Fndtn./ASPCA/Petfinder.com workshop, Carolina, Puerto Rico. Info: <adoptionoptions@petfinder.com>.

October 30: Guardian Awards, presented by In Defense of Animals. Info: <www.guardianawards.org>.

Nov. 1: Application deadline, Morris Animal Fdn. grants for health studies in the areas of canine contraception and/or sterilization. Info: <www.morrisanimalfoundation.org/apply/?section=2.0>.

November 8-15: World Vegetarian Congress, Florianopolis, Brazil. Info: <www.ivu.org/congress/2004>.

Nov. 11-14: Spay/USA South. Reg. Leadership Conf., New Orleans. Info: 1-800-248-7729.

Nov. 19-21: Cat Fanciers' Assn. Intl. Cat Show, Houston. Info: <www.cfa-inc.org/intl-



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

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

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

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

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

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

Online Store Use The Fund's secure online server to order merchandise such as t-shirts, mugs, and companion animal items, and activist resources such as bumper stickers, buttons, books, and videos.

Find out more at www.fund.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.

Four hurricanes in six weeks (from page 9)

Not to be outdone, PETsMART Charities donated more than \$75,000 to 10 Florida organizations, ranging from the animal rights group Sarasota In Defense of Animals (perhaps best known for finding sanctuaries for displaced exotic species) to the Florida Association of Kennel Clubs and National Greyhound Foundation.

No-kills

The two companion animal agencies most profoundly affected by the hurricane season may have been the Humane Society of Polk County, in Winter Haven, Florida, and All Creatures Great & Small, in Hendersonville, North Carolina.

Humane Society of Polk County executive director Lisa Baker had been urging the board of directors to adopt a no-kill policy for at least a year, board member Jane Watrs told Laren Glenn of the Lakeland *Ledger*.

“After Hurricane Charley ripped through the humane society’s building, collapsing the kennel ceiling and covering the cats in their cages with white cotton insulation, the leaders decided enough had been lost. They did not want to lose anything else, including their animals,” Glenn wrote.

Forced to rebuild or relocate, the Humane Society of Polk County intends to seek new quarters appropriate to fulfilling a no-kill mission.

All Creatures Great & Small, a 15-year-old no-kill shelter, was housing about 500 animals on September 8 when the remnants of Hurricane Frances flooded the dilapidated premises. All Creatures had also for months been the target of a highly critical PETA web site featuring undercover video taken in May 2004, and was contesting a closure order issued by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

On September 11 city inspectors ordered All Creatures to leave the building.

Yet All Creatures continued to enjoy strong local support, including from longtime Hendersonville *Times-News* editor Joy Franklin and radio station WHKP.

The All Creatures animals were evacuated for two weeks to a former state prison that is soon to become a state

department of transportation storage complex. Many were adopted out, in response to emergency appeals, while staff and volunteers renovated the old shelter. About 280 dogs and 132 cats returned to it on September 24.

Pit bulls

Special issues involving pit bull terriers arose at least four times:

- Hernando County on August 12 cleared pound space before Hurricane Charley by returning to Frederick Carl Smith of Lakeland 13 of 14 pit bulls who were seized from him on July 2 on suspicion that they were trained to fight.
- Anger management and addiction counselor Ryan C. Moore, 54, of Stuart, was arrested during Hurricane Frances for allegedly ordering his two pit bulls terriers to attack William E. Schoomaker and Sabrina Stuart, who were waiting out the storm in the same office building as Moore.
- “When planning the evacuation of the Louisiana SPCA’s shelter animals for Hurricane Ivan, we ran into a snag with pitbulls,” executive director Laura Maloney wrote in her weekly column for the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*. “Other shelters did not want to accept them. The Mississippi Animal Rescue League agreed to accept our adoptable pitbulls provided that they returned to us following the storm.”
- Citrus County Animal Services on October 6 rescued 10 pit bulls found chained behind a mobile home as flood waters rose around them, but two other pit bulls drowned before the animal control team arrived.

Wildlife habitat

Following the urgent clean-up and repair work, experts began assessing the impact of the storms on habitat.

Hurricane Charley caused a 70% loss of foliage at the J.N. “Ding” Darling National Wildlife Refuge on Sanibel Island, refuge manager Bob Jess reported. Nesting trees used by eagles were toppled on Pine Island and Cape Coral. But Cape Coral city biologist Sue Scott found that all radio-collared



Florida panthers in the vicinity were alive and well, and discovered burrowing owls at 10 of the 14 known local nest sites.

Seventeen National Wildlife Refuges were hit by Hurricane Frances, cumulatively suffering an estimated \$10 million worth of damage, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service said. Then Ivan hit several of the same refuges again, plus 10 others, including the Grand Bay National Wildlife Refuge where Alabama meets Mississippi.

Ancient sand dunes forming critical habitat for the endangered Alabama beach mouse were nearly washed away at the Bon Secour Refuge, west of Gulf Shores. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service spokesperson Tom MacKenzie put the damage to Bon Secour alone at \$4.7 million.

Hurricane Charley swamped more than 100 of the 344 known sea turtle nesting sites at Cape Island, South Carolina, killing as many as 5,000 hatchling turtles despite federal biologist Sarah Dasewy’s desperate efforts to dig them out before they suffocated. More young sea turtles might have been killed, but 2004 was a poor year for loggerhead nesting. Only from a fourth to about half as many loggerheads nested along the Grand Strand this year as in 2003, Betsy Brabson of South Carolina United Turtle Enthusiasts told Myrtle Beach *Sun News* reporter Kelly Marshall.

Hurricane Frances destroyed from 40% to 60% of the loggerhead and green sea turtle nests at the Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge in Brevard County, Florida—usually about 25% of all the sea turtle nests in the U.S., Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission biologist Robbin Trindell told Fort Lauderdale *Sun-Sentinel* staff writer David Fleshler.

Of 1,400 sea turtle nests at the Canaveral National Seashore, 230 survived hurricanes Charley and Frances, chief of resource management John Stiner told Daytona Beach *News-Journal* correspondent Linda Walton.

In addition, Stiner said, turtles coming ashore to nest exceptionally late in the season started 35 new nests. But Stiner’s hopes were dashed when Hurricane Jeanne destroyed virtually all of the Canaveral turtle nests.

Ecological good news, for sea turtles and other species, came in early October from Texas A&M University oceanographer Steve DiMarco, who found that the hurricanes had broken up a month early this year the oxygen-starved “dead zone” that forms annually off the Louisiana coast.

But more bad news came three days later from the U.S. Minerals Management Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Nearly 60% of the Pass-A-Loutre Wildlife Management Area near the mouth of the Mississippi River and substantial portions of the adjacent Delta-Breton National Wildlife Refuge are contaminated by oil leaking from at least three separate leaks in underwater pipelines. This suggests that there may be other leaks as yet not detected in the estimated 30,000 miles of pipeline running along the Louisiana

No More Homeless Pets Conference

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



No cultural defense for cockfighting in Hawaii, judge rules; federal case pending

NEW ORLEANS—Eighteen months after filing a “cultural defense” lawsuit in U.S. District Court in Lafayette, Louisiana, which has yet to be heard by Judge Rebecca F. Doherty, the United Gamefowl Breeders Association still hopes a claim of discrimination will overturn the two-year-old U.S. law prohibiting interstate transport of gamecocks.

The anti-gamecock transport law appears to be untested in court. There have been no prominent prosecutions.

But the legal theory behind the case against it was on August 31, 2004 rejected by Hawaii 2nd Circuit Court Judge Joel August. August ruled in an 11-page verdict that even though the Hawaii constitution protects native customs and traditions, and native Hawaiians practiced a form of cockfighting called *haka moa* before Hawaii was annexed by the U.S., cockfighting does not fit the definitions of protected activity.

The plaintiffs did not make a case or even press a claim that *haka moa* was demonstrably integral to practicing the native Hawaiian religion, August pointed out. Neither could the practice of *haka moa* be called a subsistence right.

“Subsistence rights have traditionally concerned water, access, and gathering,” August wrote. “The court concludes that cockfighting, legally regarded as cruelty to animals, has absolutely no connection with subsistence rights.”

The clinching argument against cockfighting, however, was that it was banned by the native Hawaiian legislative assembly in 1884, during the reign of King David Kalakaua, nine years before the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy.

The pending Louisiana case was filed in May 2003 by Tulane University law professor John R. Kramer. Kramer argues that the federal ban on interstate gamecock transport discriminates against Cajuns in Louisiana and Hispanic residents of New Mexico by interfering with their ability to practice their traditional culture. Attorneys for the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service filed a rebuttal in January 2004.

Efforts to ban cockfighting in Louisiana and New Mexico are favored by most residents of both states, including 71% of the Hispanic voters in New Mexico, according to recent polls. A survey of 503 likely voters in Louisiana, jointly commissioned by the Fund for Animals and the Humane Society of the U.S., found in May 2004 that 82% oppose cockfighting, including 90% of the women and 71% of the men.

With the debate smouldering, the 500-seat Hickory Recreation Club cockfighting area in Hickory, Louisiana burned to the ground on August 8. Graffiti sprayed on a nearby metal storage shed identified the fire as an arson by the Animal Liberation Front, but investigators appeared to focus on other possible arsonists and motives.

In Dallas, Texas, police on August 23, 2004 found the remains of Jose Guadalupe Obregon, 34, and his nephew, Roman Obregon, 18, at a three-acre construction site amid an estimated 1,500 gamecocks, including as many as 900 fighting birds and 30 breeding hens. Both men were shot repeatedly at close range. Police said they had no witnesses to the murders, no motive, and no suspects.

Big busts in N.J., S.C.

Five men were arrested on charges including illegal possession of drugs and cockfighting paraphernalia between September 5 and September 10, 2004 in Howell, New Jersey.

The alleged ringleader, Raphael Leonard, 70, was charged in 1982 with illegally keeping gamecocks at the same rented site. About 1,400 gamecocks were seized this time, nearly as many as the state record 1,500 confiscated in 2001 from a site in Bordentown.

“Unfortunately, most of us only learned last week that cockfighting remains a serious problem in South Carolina,” state house speaker David Wilkins (R-Greenville) declared on August 3, pledging to introduce a bill to prosecute cockfighting

as a felony in December, following fall elections.

Wilkins spoke after the July 29 arrest of South Carolina agriculture commissioner Charles Sharpe, 67, a former Republican legislator, for alleged extortion and money-laundering. The 24-page, 12-count federal indictment “alleges that Sharpe, who as a legislator pressed to make cockfighting legal in South Carolina, accepted \$15,000 in illegal and undeclared contributions in September 2002 from the South Carolina Gamefowl Management Association,” wrote Jim Nesbitt and Stephen Gurr of the *Augusta Chronicle*.

Sharpe, who pleaded innocent, was not charged with an offense for accepting \$10,500 from the gamefowl group that he did declare receiving.

“The Spartanburg-based group ran an Aiken County cockfighting arena which was first known as The Testing Facility,” pretending to be doing agricultural research, “and later as the Carolina club,” added Nesbitt and Gurr.

A November 2003 raid on the club seized \$50,000 in cash and brought citations against 118 persons found in attendance at a cockfight.

South Carolina Governor Mark Sanford immediately suspended Sharpe. Sanford accepted a campaign contribution of \$2,500 in January 2003 from the cockfighting club, but told Nesbitt that he thought it came from a duck hunting club.

The facility was officially suspected of hosting illegal cockfights as early as March 2001, correspondence between the Aiken County Sheriff’s Office and former South Carolina attorney general Charlie Condon revealed.

Sharpe’s wife, Aiken County treasurer Linda Sharpe, was not charged, but former South Carolina Law Enforcement Department agent Keith Bernard Stokes, 40, of Lexington, was indicted for allegedly lying to federal investigators about warning members of the South Carolina Gamefowl Management Association that they were being investigated.

More events

show/index.html>.
November 21: Touched By An Animal & Cats Are Purrsons Too fundraiser luncheon, auction, raffle, in Skokie, Illinois. Info: 773-728-6336.

(continued on page 11)
Dec. 4-5: Sowing Seeds Humane Education Workshop, Chicago. Info: Intl. Institute for Humane Education, 207-785-2 2 2 4 , <sowingseeds@iihed.org>

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

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

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

March 17-18: Compassion In World Farming conf., London. Info: <ciwf-events@event-bookings.com>.

April 6-9: HSUS Animal Care Expo, Atlanta. Info: <www.animalsheltering.org/expo>; 1-800-248-EXPO.

April 22-24: No More Homeless Pets, Portland, Oregon. Info: Best Friends, 435-644-2001, x163, <Nicole@best-friends.org>;

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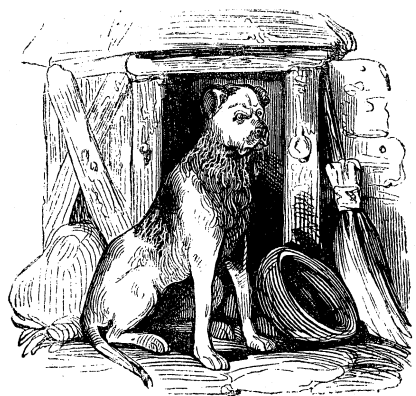
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The Watchdog

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

CALIFORNIA FOIS GRAS FLAP TOPS LIST OF 2004 STATE LEGISLATIVE ACTION (from page 1)

could from our lawsuit. I believe passage of the bill will help us convince the media and the public that force-feeding animals is cruel and unusual punishment.”

Katz pledged to continue campaigning against *foie gras*, to avoid allowing Sonoma Foie Gras to quietly win amendments that might rescind the promised ban before it ever takes effect.

Delay in France

The history of animal protection legislation offers many examples of similar delayed bans of various practices, most of which were dismantled. Most notoriously, the European Union agreed in 1990 to prohibit imports of trapped fur, effective in 1996. In 1996 the ban was delayed for another year, and in 1997 it was scrapped entirely.

The Council of Europe in 1999 recommended voluntary husbandry standards for ducks and geese which require that they should get markedly more space than most raised for *foie gras* now have. Effective on January 1, 2005, all ducks and geese are supposed to be able to stand up and stretch their wings.

France, accounting for 85% of global *foie gras* consumption and 70% of production, quickly ratified the 1999 recommenda-

tions—but on September 17, 2004 the French agriculture ministry gave the 6,000 French *foie gras* producers another five years to comply.

Ferrets

As 2004 legislative sessions concluded, California continued a decade-long tradition of leading all states and territories in the number of animal-related bills to win passage through the state house of representatives and senate—but not all of them became law this time. While signing the *foie gras* bill, Governor Schwarzenegger also signed a bill to prohibit declawing either exotic cats or native wild cats, but vetoed repealing a 1933 statewide ban on possession of ferrets.

Schwarzenegger said he vetoed legalizing ferrets because the bill was “too bureaucratic,” and would permit keeping ferrets “prior to conducting an environmental impact report.”

Replied American Ferret Association president Gigi Shields, “To conduct an environmental impact study when there is no valid evidence that domestic ferrets have ever been or might become an environmental problem anywhere in North America is a waste of time and resources.”

Other 2004 legislative highlights:

Felony cruelty

Puerto Rico Governor Sila M. Cauldron on September 22 signed into law a bill introduced by Senator Eudaldo Báez Galib to create a felony cruelty penalty.

The U.S. Virgin Islands legislature on September 30 sent a similar bill to Governor Charles Turnbull, who was expected to sign it. Originally introduced in 2000, the bill finally won unanimously approval from the Virgin Islands Senate after the sponsors agreed to exempt cockfighting.

Hunting safety

New York Governor George Pataki on September 17 vetoed a bill to require hunters to wear orange. Pataki vetoed a similar bill in 2003. At least 40 of the 50 U.S. states require hunters to wear orange. New York, Vermont, and New Hampshire are among the most prominent exceptions.

“While it is inappropriate and dangerous for hunters to assume that they are clear to shoot in the absence of seeing blaze orange, I am concerned that the bill’s statutory mandate could unfortunately lead less careful hunters to make that assumption,” Pataki said.

New York had 32 reported hunting injuries and two fatalities in 2003, half the average total during the 1990s. The number of licensed hunters in New York fell by about 10% from 1990 to 2003. The number of days each hunter spent in the field is believed to have fallen by 15% to 20%.

Canned hunts

Louisiana Governor Kathleen Black in mid-July signed a bill which prohibits “killing for sport” any zoo or circus animal, and also prohibits zoos and circuses from selling or giving animals to any entity that allows them to be hunted.

Dove hunting

In Michigan, a newly formed Coalition to Restore the Dove Shooting Ban on August 5 announced that it will petition to put an initiative prohibition on dove hunting on the November 2006 state ballot. The coalition will have to gather 158,000 petition signatures in favor of the ban by March 2005. Earlier in 2004 Michigan Governor Jennifer Granholm signed a bill authorizing the first open dove season in the state since 1905.

Coalition members include the Michigan Audubon Society, Detroit Audubon Society, Kalamazoo Humane Society, and Songbird Protection Coalition. The initiative campaign is endorsed by six national animal advocacy organizations.

Dissection

Massachusetts Governor Mitt Romney on July 31 vetoed a bill that would have guaranteed students at all levels of education the right to opt out of dissection for moral, ethical, or religious reasons.

The bill cleared the state senate 35-3, and was passed unanimously by the house.

“Biomedical research is an important component of the Commonwealth’s economy and job creation,” said Romney. “This bill would send the unintended message that animal research is frowned upon.”

New England Anti-Vivisection Society representative Barbara Stagno pointed out that while Massachusetts is second in receipt of federal funding for biomedical research, California gets half again as much, and has had a dissection choice law since 1988. New York, just behind Massachusetts, has had a dissection choice law since 1993. Nine states in all have dissection choice laws.

State representative Louis L. Kafka, who sponsored the vetoed bill, in September tried to add similar language to a budget bill.

The Romney administration on August 20 gave animal advocates a consolation price when Lieutenant Governor Kerry Healey signed a bill to boost cruelty penalties.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PRECEDENTS

Justice Richard C. Gates of Ontario Superior Court on September 7, 2004 struck down a 2002 city of Windsor bylaw barring exotic animal acts, on grounds that it violates circus performers’ right to freedom of expression, as defined by the **Canadian Charter of Rights & Freedoms**. While the bylaw was written as a public safety measure, Gates explained, and as such could have overridden the relevant degree of concern for freedom of expression, “because it was passed for the ulterior purpose of animal welfare, the Respondent City failed to provide at least a reasonable degree of evidence to causally link exotic animal performances to public safety. There was insufficient examination of any evidence to rationally support the secondary purpose of protection of the public.” Issued on behalf of the **Shriners Circuses**, the Ontario ruling may be cited as a precedent in an anticipated follow-up lawsuit against animal act bans passed in 1999 by the Town of Mount Royal and Ville St. Laurent, then independent cities and now boroughs of Montreal.

The Zamoskyvoretzkiy Regional Court of Justice in Moscow, Russia on September 15, 2004 sentenced veterinarian **Alexander Duka** to serve a year on probation for illegal possession of the anesthetic drug ketamine. Duka was among 20 Moscow-area veterinarians who were charged with possession of ketamine in a 2003 series of sting operations. **Konstantin Sadovedov**, the first to go to trial, was on May 18 acquitted by the **Kuzminsky Regional Court of Justice**. Ketamine, the most

widely used veterinary anesthetic, was banned in Russia in 1998 after becoming notorious through illegal use as a “date rape” drug. The ketamine ban was lifted in January 2004 for licensed veterinary users, but the licensing procedure has not been established, and veterinarians who use ketamine continue to be prosecuted, according to the Moscow animal rights group VITA.

Israeli Supreme Court Justice Dorit Beinish on September 19, 2004 rejected an appeal by **Concern for Helping Animals in Israel** of a June 3 ruling by retired **Justice Dalia Dorner** that “The killing of street cats...must be the last step, taken only when the public cannot be protected by other reasonable means.” The case began in 2000, when the no-kill organizations **Let The Animals Live** and **Cat Welfare Society of Israel** tried to prosecute veterinary technician **Na’ama Adler-Blu** and her husband **Eyal Blu** for killing feral cats under contract with the **Agriculture Ministry Veterinary Service**. The **Tel Aviv SPCA** was also a defendant. Na’ama Adler-Blu, backed by CHAI, counter-sued the plaintiffs for libel. CHAI founder **Nina Natelson** argues that neuter/return of feral cats is not appropriate in Israel, and that lethal injection as done by Adler-Blu is preferable to poisoning with strychnine, ostensibly now illegal but still reportedly practiced. Natelson on September 28 told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the Tel Aviv SPCA and Adler-Blu still have the opportunity to restructure and refile their case, and expect to do so.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

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

Coming topics—

Nov. 1-5: No More Homeless Pets? What's that?

Best Friends No More Homeless Pets team will answer your questions about how you can get involved, and how we can help.

Nov. 8-12: Designing Shelter Space with Animals in Mind

Buildings affect all of us, including the animals. Best Friends' architect Paul Eckhoff answers questions about remodeling or building a shelter.

Nov. 15-19: What Can One Person Do?

This week you are the forum guest! Your stories will inspire others!

Nov. 29 - Dec. 3 : Creating Spay/Neuter Programs that Work

Spay/neuter is the key. Get help to make it happen from Peter Marsh of Solutions to Overpopulation of Pets and Esther Mechler of SPAY/USA.

Dec. 6-10: Pet Transport

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

Dec. 13-17: Customer Service - Winning Community Respect

What image does your shelter project to the community? Julie Morris and Pam Burney of the ASPCA National Shelter Outreach will share their tips for your shelter's customer service.

To join, visit the Best Friends website:

www.bestfriends.org/nmhp/forum.html

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Bogus charges filed against snake-charming foes prove to be their lucky

AHMEDABAD—Being arrested on bogus charges as an alleged dangerous criminal proved to be a blessing in disguise for Animal Help Foundation founder Rahul Sehgal, his associates, and the snakes they were trying to rescue, Sehgal told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** afterward.

When it happened, though, it sounded bad.

“Twelve activists of the Animal Help Foundation were booked for kidnapping, wrongful confinement, and unlawful assembly,” the *Indian Express* reported from Mumbai on September 16, “after snake charmers from Ganeshpura village in Ganghinagar district filed a police complaint accusing the activists of abducting them from the village on September 3.

“Snake charmer Babulal Madari said he and six others were returning home when they were intercepted by the activists on the highway and beaten up,” the *Indian Express* continued.

More than 30 years after the 1973 Wildlife Protection Act outlawed capturing snakes from the wild, and 14 years after the Supreme Court of India upheld the portions of the act banning commerce in snake products and wild animal fur, Indian snake-charmers still capture more than 400,000 snakes per year, Wildlife Trust of India researcher Bahar Dutt reported in June 2004.

Most of the snakes soon die from rough handling, including forced ingestion of milk offerings during the Nagpanchmi and Shashti holidays, held toward the end of summer and near the winter solstice. About 60,000 snakes per year are killed at Nagpanchmi alone, according to a 1999 investigation by the Herpetological Society of India.

“People pour milk on snake idols but kill a living snake,” protested the social reformer Basavanna (1131-1167 A.D.), who is ironically now revered as a Hindu saint for his efforts to abolish religious superstition, including the caste system. Basavanna died in exile after two of his most stalwart allies were torn limb from limb by elephants as a public punishment, discouraging others from following his example for more than 800 years—but his words were remembered, and in recent years People for Animals and the Animal Welfare Board of India have prominently quoted him in urging active opposition to snake-charming. The Animal Help Foundation crackdown came parallel to similar actions all over the nation.

“We launched a drive on Nagpanchmi, and received a tip-off that there were some snake charmers along the highway,” explained Animal Help Foundation founder Rahul Sehgal. “We went there with Forest Department officials. The forest officers lodged a case against them and seized the snakes in their possession.

“We caught six snake charmers with 12 snakes, in the presence of forest officials,” Sehgal e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “The charmers were brought to our shelter for interrogation, and since it got really late in the night, the forest guards asked us to hold them overnight. We are not authorized to hold anyone under arrest. However, the snake charmers were returned to the custody of the forestry officials in the morning,” only to be released on a jurisdictional technicality.

“The real problem arose,” Sehgal said, “when a legislator from the charmers’ village tried to intervene while the interrogation was on, and he was really abused and scooted



(Visakha SPCA)

away by some staff, which hurt his ego. The moment the charmers were let off, the legislator took them all to the police station and booked a case against us.

“The first few days after the case was filed, I was quite worried,” Sehgal admitted, “but later there was a lot of support and the police themselves refused to continue with the investigation. This has worked in our benefit,” Sehgal added, “as the Forest Department is so upset that since that day they have started picking up these guys and straightaway sending them to prison instead of settling for a fine.

“Also, with the media hype around this incident,” Sehgal said, “the Animal Help Foundation is fast developing a

Australia bans animal to human transplants

PERTH—The Australian National Health & Medical Research Council in mid-September 2004 imposed a five-year moratorium on animal-to-human transplants, called xenographs.

“There were ethical concerns, there were social concerns, but the major area of concern were the risks,” NHMRC chair Alan Pettigrew told news media. “There were risks to health, not only of the individual but to their immediate family, and from there to the wider population.”

In July 2002 the NHMRC issued draft guidelines that allowed researchers to experimentally transplant parts from genetically modified pigs into humans. These guidelines have now been narrowed.

Pettigrew said that the NHMRC had decided the organs from nonhuman primates should not be transplanted into humans in any future clinical trials. Therapies involving use of animal cells but not entire organs are still under review, he said.

The Australian rejection of xenographs followed a recommendation by the United Kingdom Xenotransplantation Interim Regulatory Authority that persons who receive transplants of animal organs should agree to lifelong medical supervision, and should never have unprotected sex, because of the risk of acquiring previously unknown diseases from the animals used.

A public opinion survey by the Wellcome Trust, the world’s largest medical research charity, found in June 2004 that the British public largely shares the negative view of xenographs often expressed by anti-vivisectionists.

Nathan Winograd



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Three years for using dog to “discipline” kids

PORTLAND, Oregon—Washington County Presiding Judge Marco Hernandez on September 23, 2004 sentenced David E. Hoskins, 46, of Hillsboro, to serve three years in prison for disciplining his 7-year-old daughter and 8-year-old son for at least two years by allowing a dog named Nigel to attack them.

After completing his prison term, Hoskins is to have contact with the children during the next two years only with the written consent of child welfare workers.

The sentence was widely seen as far too light, especially in comparison to the 10-year sentence given earlier in September to dogfighter Carey D. McMillian, 23, of Dallas, Texas, who was charged with a single incident. (*Page 14.*)

Hernandez indicated that he would issue an even lighter sentence on October 14 to the children’s mother, Joyce Hoskins, 47, “based on the woman’s limited mental abilities,” wrote Holly Danks of the Portland *Oregonian*.

Neighbor Voight Barnhardt called police on March 19 in response to screams from the girl.

“Officers found Joyce Hoskins more worried about the animal than her daughter, who was bleeding on a bed” from at least 12 bite wounds that will cause permanent scarring, summarized Danks of testimony by deputy district attorney Andrew Erwin.

“In the incident with the girl, the boy watched and tried to come to some aid,” Erwin continued. “Joyce Hoskins refused to go to the hospital because she was concerned about Nigel.”

Nigel had torn off a piece of the boy’s ear in March 2001. A seven-year-old mix of pit bull terrier, Doberman, German shepherd, and Labrador retriever, Nigel was euthanized.

The outcome of the Hoskins case is of particular concern in Washington County following the August 24 indictment of Robert Leon Duckett, 60, on two counts of second degree assault for a July 27 attack by a pair of pit bull terriers on Joshua Pia Perez, age 7.

“One of Perez’ ears was nearly ripped off, and he suffered puncture wounds and gashes to his head, arms, hands, and stomach,” the *Oregonian* reported.

Witnessing the attack, Good Shepherd Communities Home worker Kathleen Imel threw herself on top of Perez, probably saving his life at cost of severe arm and eye injuries. Washington County sheriff Rob Gordon on August 21 awarded Imel a medal of valor.

The dogs belonged to Duckett and Anastasia Richardson, who was fined \$622 for keeping a dangerous animal and failing to prevent a nuisance. Richardson was later jailed for violating her parole on past drug-related convictions.

Next court tests

The next nationally prominent test of trends in dog attack sentencing is expected in December, when the Jefferson County Court in Colorado is to pass judgement on Jacqueline McCuen, 33. McCuen pleaded guilty on September 24 to a felony and two misdemeanors for the November 30, 2003 death of Elbert County

horse trainer Jennifer Brooke, 40.

Brooke was fatally mauled and two men who tried to help her were injured by three loose pit bulls kept by McCuen and William Gladney, 46. One of the men’s 16-year-old son interrupted the attacks by wounding two of the three dogs with bird shot. All three dogs were then killed by the first sheriff’s deputy to reach the scene.

McCuen testified that she lost her home earlier in 2003 due to a lawsuit filed by the victim of a previous attack by two of the same dogs.

Gladney is to be tried in January 2005.

In pending cases, pit bull breeders Lisa Rego, 31, and Todd Fratus Sr., 25, of Lowell, Massachusetts, are to be charged with child endangerment and cruelty after the September 4 near-fatal mauling of neighbor Naomi Libareas, 6. Libareas and Brianne Rego-Fratus, also 6, entered the basement where 18 dogs were kept to look at puppies. Apparently Rego-Fratus left briefly to check on a younger child she was watching, and Libareas was attacked in her absence.

At least eight children have been mauled by pit bulls in the Lowell area since 2002.

In Larimer County, Colorado, a felony charge of keeping a dangerous dog is reportedly pending against Travis Rickman, 20, whose pit bull savaged Shirley Smillie, 73, on August 20. Smillie was trying to shoo the pit bull and two Labrador retrievers out of a busy road.

Ontario favors ban

U.S. dangerous dog laws still mostly follow the model long prescribed by the American Kennel Club, the American SPCA, and the Humane Society of the U.S., exemplified most recently by the updated New York state dog law signed on August 17 by Governor George Pataki.

Based on the common law “one free bite” standard observed in England since the early Middle Ages, the new law increases the evidentiary and hearing requirements for designating a dangerous dog. The new law does not respond to the problem of otherwise friendly and well-behaved dogs of breeds with a propensity for killing or maiming people on their first known attack—specifically, pit bull terriers, Rottweilers, and related breeds also developed for fighting.

Ontario province, Canada, is likely to pursue breed-specific regulation, attorney general Michael Bryant indicated in August 2004.

“Officials in Kitchener, Ontario, and Winnipeg, Manitoba have reported a dramatic reduction in dog attacks after they banned pit bulls,” wrote Keith Leslie of Canadian Press.

Windsor, Ontario, banned pit bulls on September 27.

As of October 3, Ontario attorney general’s office spokesperson Greg Crone told John Cotter of Canadian Press, “The overwhelming response [from the public] has been in favor of a ban, but no final decision has been made. Nothing will be presented,” Crone said, “until the legislature resumes in mid-October.”

Bryant also hinted that he would include in a bill mandatory jail time for anyone convicted in connection with a mauling.

Sending cattle to slaughter by train

NEW DELHI—India’s first major animal welfare-related political confrontation since the Congress Party returned to power in May 2004 appears to have ended in victory for the ousted Hindu nationalists.

At issue was cattle transport to slaughter by railway, with animal advocates on either side of the debate. Cattle slaughter is legal in only three Indian states, in deference to Hindi religious sensitivities, but because slaughter is by far the most profitable means of disposing of surplus male calves and worn-out milk cows, up to 15 million cattle per year are illicitly sent to slaughter in those three states plus neighboring Bangladesh.

The 1978 Cattle Transport Act outlawed moving cattle from state to state or abroad except for use in milking herds or to escape drought.

Toppling the Congress Party coalition that had ruled India for 48 of the 49 preceding years in 1998, the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Dal coalition beefed up the Cattle Transport Act by banning cattle transport by train in March 2001, under the 1960 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. The action had long been urged by then-animal welfare minister Maneka Gandhi and then-Animal Welfare Board of India chair Guman Mal Lodha as an essential step toward ending cattle slaughter, which increased 20-fold between 1977 and 1997 as Indian milk production tripled.

Milking four times as many cows as the U.S. to produce nearly the same volume of milk, Indian dairies are far behind the U.S. in using embryo transplants and sperm-sorted artificial insemination to limit male cattle births, and consequently produce 10 times as many surplus male calves.

Critics of the Cattle Transport Act and the ban on moving cattle by train

point out that instead of reducing the suffering of cattle, as the laws intends, they make matters worse. Because cattle going to slaughter are not being transported by the most expeditious means, they are in transit longer, and because they are being moved covertly, they are much less likely to get water and rest stops along the way.

Back in power, the Congress Party coalition appointed as agriculture minister Lalu Prasad Yadav, who heads the Bihar-based Rashtriya Janata Dal party. The chief minister of Bihar is his wife, Rabri Devi. Cattle export to Bengal and Bangladesh is a major if clandestine part of the Bihar economy. In mid-September Lalu Prasad Yadav announced that his administration would no longer enforce the laws against moving cattle by train.

The edict apparently lasted just two days. Maneka Gandhi, among the senior members of the former BJP party coalition who kept their seats in the Indian parliament, on September 17 announced that BJP party loyalists and their allies in regional Hindu nationalist parties would join People for Animals members in stopping trains found to be carrying cattle.

This was no idle threat. Mrs. Gandhi founded PfA in 1984, and the national PfA headquarters is still in her home. Among the best-known PfA activities are frequent interceptions of cattle from illegal transport.

Mrs. Gandhi’s position was soon reinforced by Uttar Pradesh state cow protection commission chair K.P. Yadav, described by Hemendra Narayan of *The Statesman* newspaper as “a trusted aide of chief minister Mulayam Singh Yadav.”

Said K.P. Yadav, “Smuggling will not be tolerated.”

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Education & certification for animal welfare professionals

MIAMI—Advertised as paying the successful applicant from \$82,403 to \$130,446, depending on qualifications and experience, the open executive director's job at the Miami/Dade County Animal Services Division is among the most demanding positions in the animal care-and-control field.

The hiree will supervise 70 people, from veterinarians to low-wage cage-cleaners. Serving one of the most culturally diverse communities in the U.S., the new executive director will be expected to perform as a top-drawer white-collar professional.

Yet, like most similar posts, the Miami/Dade job is described to applicants as a senior post for personnel of mostly blue-collar background. Some formal education, is expected, but the job description anticipates that most applicants will have worked their way up through the ranks, like master sergeants, not graduates of officer candidate school.

Contacting **ANIMAL PEOPLE** as part of her search for qualified applicants, Sandra L. Jackson of the Miami/Dade County Personnel Services Division stipulated that the position "requires a bachelor's degree and a minimum of five to nine years of progressively responsible managerial and administrative experience within animal control or animal welfare agencies."

Those typical and traditional requirements describe most of the people who have been hired to head humane societies and animal control agencies during the past 25 years.

Before that, holders of bachelor's degrees were fewer.

Changing demands

Under a decade ago, a shelter executive director with an advanced degree was almost always a shelter veterinarian or humane educator who was promoted to the top from within the agency, or an attorney who took the job after serving on the board of directors.

That seems to be changing. As public expectations of animal care-and-control agencies increase, along with the size of their budgets and the numbers of personnel the executive director is expected to handle, successful applicants for the best paying and most prestigious jobs are increasingly often not promoted through the ranks.

The most successful and longest-tenured executive directors are more and more likely to have earned management and fundraising skills outside the animal control and animal welfare fields, while search committees seeking an executive director are increasingly aware that the ever more specialized key positions within an agency are less and less likely to equip the people who hold them to supervise the workers in other positions.

Nothing in shelter vet work, kennel management, animal-related law enforcement, humane education, fundraising, public relations, or adoption promotion intrinsically prepares someone to be the boss.

Thus the qualifications the City of Los Angeles recently sought in a nationwide search for a new Animal Services Department general manager were not remarkably different from those sought in Miami, but the profile of the successful applicant came as a surprise to both Los Angeles Animal Services personnel and local activists, who had speculatively tossed names about for months.

Los Angeles offered "\$120,436 to \$180,612, commensurate with experience and salary history," to supervise 250 employees. The search committee wanted "a bachelor's degree...preferably with a concentration in public administration, human services, animal

ter's degree is a plus," the job description said. "At least five years of significant, high-level management experience is required in a public agency, private sector firm, or an animal services/welfare organization."

The search committee, headed by SPCA/LA president Madeline Bernstein, selected Guerdon H. Stuckey, previously director of neighborhood and community services for Rockville, Maryland.

Stuckey has never worked in animal services before, but holds a master's degree in public administration from the University of North Carolina, and has nonprofit experience as assistant to the president of the Urban League in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Stuckey's appointment was greeted with a graffiti attack on one Los Angeles shelter, apparently by some of the activist faction whose home demonstrations, vandalism, and other harassment drove predecessor Jerry Greenwalt into early retirement.

But Stuckey was hired in part because his personal history in resolving housing-related conflicts suggests that he is not likely to be intimidated by nightrider tactics.

SAWA certification

The professional organizations in the animal care and control field are not just standing by while top-paying jobs go to outsiders.

Formal efforts to improve the qualifications of animal care and control directors may have begun with the 1970 formation of the Society of Animal Welfare Administrators. The smallest professional organization of note in the field, with just 364 members, SAWA functions much like a trade guild. Membership meetings have traditionally (but not always) been held in conjunction with the training conferences offered by national animal advocacy groups.

On August 10, 2004 SAWA unveiled a "national certification program for animal welfare professionals," intended to provide a credential that SAWA president Gary Tiscornia hopes will be accepted as the equivalent of possessing a master's degree.

To become a Certified Animal Welfare Administrator, via SAWA and a partnering agency, CPS Human Resource Services, candidates must pass a 100-question multiple choice examination covering five subject areas: administration and management (22%), personnel supervision and leadership (24%), public relations and fundraising (21%), animal care and treatment (19%), and reasoning (15%).

To take the test, candidates must have served a minimum of three years in a senior executive capacity with an animal sheltering organization, within five years of the test date, plus three years of experience managing paid staff in any field, within 10 years of the test date.

[Info: 877-477-2262, x220.]

"Though animal welfare and protection is a highly specialized field," Tiscornia said in announcing the certification program, "there is currently no master's degree program" for potential shelter executives.

Tufts M.S.

That could be debated. The Tufts Center for Animals and Public Policy, founded in 1983 as a part of the Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine, has offered a Master of Science degree in Animals and Public Policy since 1995.

Focal topics for successful Tufts M.S. candidates have included pet overpopulation and current trends in animal sheltering, the role of animals in childrens' lives, veteri-

forensics and recognition of animal abuse, animal fertility control, state and federal wildlife management policy, preservation of endangered species, the impact of ecotourism on endangered species such as gorillas, humane strategies for nuisance wildlife control, comparative study of religious and cultural views of animals, and professional ethics for veterinarians.

Tufts promotes the required course work as "a full-time program (32 credit hours) that is expected to take no more than 12 months to complete. This is a program in residence," Tufts warns. "There is no distance learning option. Scheduled classes run from the end of August through May. During the summer, students are expected to work on final projects and wrap up any outstanding tutorials. It is rare for a student to have completed all requirements by the end of classes in May, so all applicants are encouraged to include time during the summer months into their financial and personal planning."

Serious planning is essential, because tuition and living costs to attend Tufts will approximately equal a year's salary for the executive director of a mid-sized humane society or animal control agency. Since the M.S. candidate will not be earning an income during the year in residence, pursuing the degree will in effect bet the equivalent of several years' income for someone below the executive director level against the chances of getting a job that pays substantially more, and then keeping it, in a field notorious for rapid executive turnover.

[Info: Tufts School of Veterinary Medicine, 200 Westboro Road, North Grafton, MA 01536; <www.tufts.edu/vet/cfa/>.]

Humane University

The Tufts Center for Animals and Public Policy and the M.S. program were both begun by Andrew Rowan, now senior vice president and chief of staff for the Humane Society of the U.S., and chief executive of Humane University, the umbrella for a fast-expanding set of training opportunities.

On September 17, 2004 Humane University publicist Valerie Sheppard announced a 33-credit hour Master of Arts degree program in Humane Education & Character Development, "for certified teachers and humane educators." The M.A. is to be earned entirely through online course work, and is accredited by Webster University.

Humane University will also be offering an 18-credit graduate certificate in organizational leadership for animal advocates, to be earned online via the Duquesne University School of Leadership and Professional Advancement, beginning in January 2005.

In addition, Humane University in January 2005 will begin offering an online undergraduate degree in humane leadership. Course work will cover "Animals and Interpersonal Violence, Animal Health & Behavior in the Sheltering Environment, Studies in Humane Education, Animal Protection as a Society Movement, Health & Safety Management in the Sheltering Environment, and Current Topics in Animal Sheltering," according to the prospectus, as well as four classes in nonprofit management.

[i n f o : <www.HumaneSocietyU.org>.]

Other programs under the Humane University banner include a variety of one-day and multi-day regional workshops for animal shelter personnel, plus six specialized online courses. These are similar to the seminars presented by HSUS personnel at national and regional conferences for decades before Humane University was formed.

Cruelty Investigation

Incorporated into Humane University as well are the National Cruelty Investigations Schools, begun in 1990 by HSUS and the University of Missouri Law Enforcement Training Institute

"The National Cruelty Investigations Schools were designed for animal cruelty investigators at the federal, state, and local levels, animal control officers, police officers and sheriff's deputies, humane society board members, and other individuals interested in learning a systematic approach to animal cruelty investigations," says the NCIS web site.

Second and third levels of classes for more advanced students were added to the program in 1993 and 1996, respectively.

Representatives of more than 1,000 organizations have participated, NCIS claims, indicating that about 20% of the humane investigators in the U.S. may have some NCIS training. Because each session is five days in length, attendees lose only one week of work.

[Info: Law Enforcement Training Institute, University of Missouri, 321 Hearn Center, Columbia, MO 65211; 573-882-6021; fax 573-884-5693.]

Cambridge

There is at least one strong international contender in online education for animal welfare professionals. University of Cambridge post-doctoral student Anabela Pinto in February 2004 began directing an independent online course in animal welfare while volunteering at the university's Animal Welfare Information Centre.

"The university wasn't keen to support me," Pinto told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, so with a grant from the Universities Federation from Animal Welfare to buy the necessary software plus much help from her husband, she founded the Cambridge E-Learning Centre to host the course.

Pinto describes her offering as "a postgraduate course for professionals with a degree in any science involving the use of animals. It is also aimed at those professionals already working with animals who do not yet have a degree. This course complies with the requirements for the Certificate in Animal Welfare Science, Ethics & Law awarded by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons Postgraduate Education," Pinto stipulates.

The eleven weeks of instruction begin with a general introduction to animal welfare, proceeding to such topics as "The Biology of Stress," "Behavior and Animal Welfare," with a week each spent on normal and abnormal activity, a week each on farm animals, wildlife, lab animals, and companion animals, and a concluding week exploring "Animals, ethics, and society."

The Pinto program is endorsed by the World Society for the Protection of Animals and Compassion In World Farming.

[Info: <www.cambridge-elearning.com/AWcert.htm>.]

Special seminars

As training programs offering academic credentials and credit proliferate, one might suppose that the weekend seminars and week-long training conferences that have historically shared most of the *corpus* of animal welfare and advocacy knowhow might diminish in importance. Actually, the opposite seems to be occurring.

While the paid workforce in animal care and control and animal advocacy approximately doubled from 1980 to 1990, and has doubled again since then, volunteer participation has increased at least as rapidly.

The volunteer-oriented Best Friends regional "No More Homeless Pets" conferences, held twice a year, are often bigger now than the national American Humane Association and National Animal Control Association conferences were in the early 1990s.

Until the early 1990s only HSUS presented a year-round series of regional and local training workshops. Then Alley Cat Allies and the United Animal Nations disaster relief training program separately showed that small groups with specialized missions could build nationally visible programs by holding frequent local and regional workshops too.

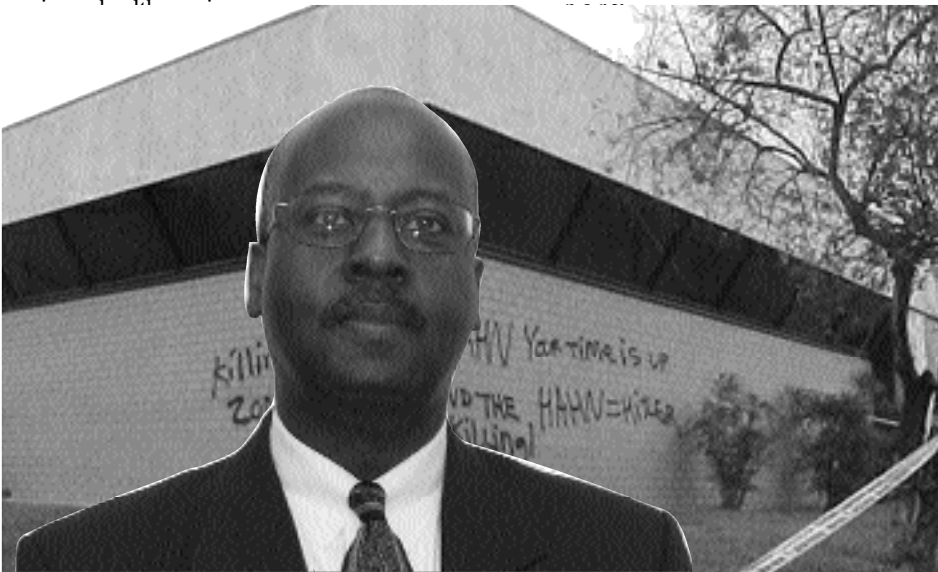
Now many specialized organizations are doing it.

Some, like the National Institute for Animal Advocacy founded by Julie Lewin [see contact info on page 5], hold workshops in partnership with local groups that invite them and help make the arrangements.

Others, like the International Institute for Humane Education, announce an ambitious traveling schedule and trust that if their instructors show up, an audience will be there. IIHE coordinator/trainer Kathy Kandziolka on September 17 sent **ANIMAL PEOPLE** a list of 12 weekend "Sowing Seeds" seminars for would-be humane educators, to be held during the next 12 months in West Palm Beach, Chicago, San Diego, Seattle, Boston, Washington D.C., Orangeville (Ontario), Albuquerque, Cincinnati, Corvallis (Oregon), Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

[Info: <sowingseeds@iihed.org>.]

If each seminar attracts 20 people, that one traveling program may train more humane educators, offering more instructional



New Los Angeles Animal Services general manager Guerdon H. Stuckey (LAS photo), superimposed in front of shelter vandalized after his hiring (Phyllis Dougherty photo).

Lab demand threatens

“For lab animals who have died for the health of humans,” reads the inscription on the front of a newly installed monument in front of the Wuhan University animal research center, in Hubai state, China.

On the back it reads, “In special memory of the 38 rhesus macaques whose lives were devoted to SARS research.”

Both inscriptions were authored by vaccine researcher Sun Lihua, the Xinhua News Agency reported in early October 2004.

Researchers rarely welcome such public reminders that their work causes animals to suffer and die.

In 1903, for example, British National Anti-Vivisection Society president Stephen Coleridge had a fountain built in the Battersea district of London to mark the life and death of a dog who had been vivisected at nearby University College. Seven years of frequent street fighting followed between medical students trying to smash the fountain and local working class youths who defended it.

The Brown Dog Riots, as the conflicts are remembered, ended after the city council had the fountain removed in 1910, but modern-day University College students and faculty objected when a replica fountain was installed at Battersea Park in 1985.

Opposition to animal research tends to be quiet in China. Protests of any kind have long been repressed, and there is no visible antivivisection movement.

On the other hand, in China even more than in most nations, public art is understood to have a political context—even if the context is ambiguous.

Are Sun Lihua and colleagues sincerely mourning the macaques and other lab animals? Is self-criticism or doubt implied?

Or is the monument a preemptive strike against opposition which does not yet exist, meant to defend animal research as “cast in stone”? Is the monument in effect a war memorial, intended to inspire students toward future sacrifice by commemorating the sacrifices of the past?

The ambiguity of the meaning of the monument reflects broader ambiguity toward monkeys throughout southern Asia. Are they wildlife, to be protected? Pests, to be exterminated? Or a valuable biotech commodity?

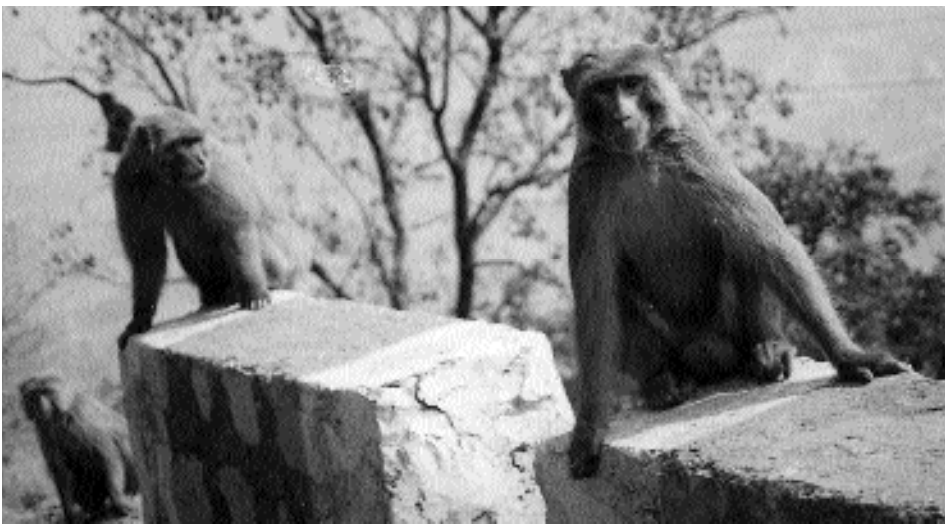
Monkeys wanted

Two weeks before the Wuhan University memorial dedication, *New Scientist* reported that an audit of 3,000 published papers conducted by researchers at Uppsala University in Sweden found that 4,411 studies done in 2001 used more than 41,000 nonhuman primates, believed to be about 20% of the total number of nonhuman primates involved in biomedical research at any given time.

Old World monkeys were used in 65% of the projects, New World monkeys in 15%, and great apes in 9%.



Hanuman temple macaques approach an Indian roadside. (Kim Bartlett)



Roadside macaques closely watch and sometimes harass passers-by in India. (Bonny Shah)

The Uppsala University team suggested that far more monkeys would be used in experimentation if they were available.

Publication of the Uppsala findings came amid a rash of missing monkey cases involving facilities all over Europe.

In April 2004, for example, the Serbian Statistics Bureau disclosed that 600 of about 1,000 monkeys imported from Tanzania in 2002 had disappeared without a trace. Four hundred monkeys were received by the Torlak Institute, a vaccine manufacturer.

Between May and mid-September 2004, 38 monkeys of at least five species were stolen in five separate incidents at three British zoos and one private collection. Investigators suspect the monkeys were taken to the European mainland to become breeding stock.

As Asia becomes global competitive in the booming biotech industry, laboratory demand for monkeys has never been stronger. Breeders in China, Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore are selling all they can produce, while biotech leaders are actively encouraging other nations to get into the business.

Since 2001, for instance, a breeding project in Nepal set up by the Nepal Natural History Society and the Washington National Primate Center has begun supplying rhesus macaques to labs. The Russian Academy of Sciences joined the project in 2002.

The Times of India disclosed on June 24, 2004 that the U.S. National Institutes of Health is developing a similar project at Sasunavghar, Vasai, India.

Only captive-bred monkeys may be imported into the U.S. for lab use, under regulations meant to conserve wild populations and avoid bringing unknown diseases from the wild into labs, but passing off wild-caught monkeys as captive-bred is an old trick.

Even if some misrepresented shipments are intercepted, most are reputedly not.

...and not wanted

Urban monkey populations meanwhile have never been larger, finding urban habitat ever more congenial as a substitute for

forests that have been fragmented or logged out of existence as cities sprawl outward.

Urban monkeys are nothing new. Temples throughout Asia have for centuries often sheltered wild monkey colonies, especially temples built in honor of the Hindu monkey-god Hanuman. Fenced temple grounds are congenial to monkeys because they offer trees amid the urban landscape, plus abundant food offerings to plunder, and most have been traditionally closed to dogs.

Temple monkeys are still highly popular. The Lop Buri Zoo, 70 miles north of Bangkok, in December 2003 opened a special hospital just to serve the estimated 1,000 to 2,000 monkeys who inhabit the nearby Phra Karn Shrine. The hospital was reportedly built with small donations collected by the zoo and the Wild Animal Rescue Foundation of Thailand from concerned visitors.

Away from protected temple grounds, street dogs until recently repelled most monkey incursions. Now, as the once teeming southeastern and subcontinental Asian street dog populations are reduced through the combination of sterilization and increasing vulnerability to traffic, monkeys are taking over the vacated habitat—much as raccoons and feral cats took over the open niches in the U.S. when allowing pet dogs to run free passed from vogue in the 1970s and 1980s.

As occurred in the U.S., climbing animals are proving much better suited than street dogs to surviving around cars. Monkeys are especially adept at crossing busy streets without descending to the pavement. That skill by itself confers an immediate advantage.

Just as U.S. officials largely have yet to recognize that removing one kind of nuisance animal from a habitat niche only ensures that another will move in, most Asian civic authorities have yet to acknowledge the politically problematic reality that they can only control the nuisance animals they deal with by better controlling their food supply.

Only improved urban sanitation can permanently reduce the street animal population, by eliminating open habitat niches for (continued on page 18)

While monkey use booms, laboratories are retiring great

In contrast to the expanding laboratory demand for monkeys, use of great apes in biomedical research has fallen for about 15 years, partly because they are harder to house and handle, partly because of the success of the Great Ape Project, the lectures of wild chimp ethologist Jane Goodall, and others who have gradually persuaded much of the public that great apes are human-like enough to have moral standing.

The hottest issue in great ape research in recent years has been how to retire them from lab use.

First, in 1996, the former LEMSIP chimp colony at New York University was retired to the Wildlife Waystation sanctuary in southern California. Then many of the former Buckshire Corporation and NASA chimps went to Primarily Primates in Texas. Wild Animal Orphanage, nearby, built a “level 2 biosecurity” facility to accommodate ex-research chimps who couldn’t be kept at other sanctuaries because of the diseases they had been exposed to during their lab years.

As existing sanctuaries reached capacity, primatologist Carol Noon formed the Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care and in 2002 bought out the Coulston Foundation, formerly the largest chimp research facility in the world.

Two more great ape facilities are close to opening, designed to combine longterm care with non-invasive research and health surveillance.

The \$10 million Great Ape Trust of Iowa, in Des Moines, also known as the Iowa Primate Learning Sanctuary, on September 27, 2004 received the orangutans Azy, 26, and Indah, 24, from the National Zoo in Washington D.C., where they had been used in language research by Rob Shumaker since 1995. Shumaker is now the Great Ape Trust orangutan research director.

The orangutans will soon be joined by the eight bonobos used in language studies by Sue Savage Rumbaugh at Georgia State University.

Facilities for gorillas and chimps will be added later.

The first phase of construction at Chimp Haven, in development for six years in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, is also

reportedly close to completion. It will house 75 chimpanzees under a 10-year, \$19 million contract with the National Institutes of Health. The NIH is also to provide \$10 million in construction grants.

Chimp Haven founders Linda Brent and Linda Koebner have been severely criticized by much of the rest of the sanctuary community for agreeing to house animals who could be recalled for invasive use at any time.

Koebner responded in a 2002 interview with **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that regardless of the legal status of the chimps, they deserve the better life that she and Brent hope to give them, for however long they are able to enjoy it. Koebner said that she considered the likelihood of any of the chimps actually even being recalled by the NIH to be quite small.

In contrast to the promising U.S.-based great ape retirement projects, attempts to retire great apes from research abroad have resulted in a series of fiascos.

Friends of Animals in 1991 tried to start a sanctuary for ex-lab chimps in Liberia. It was overrun by civil war and the chimps were apparently eaten by the combatants. FoA tried again in Ghana ten years later, but could not get permission to send chimps who might have been exposed to AIDS and other deadly diseases. The Ghana project was abandoned in 2002.

The Jane Goodall Institute has established five chimp sanctuaries, in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, but mere rumors that the Goodall sanctuaries might accept ex-lab chimps from abroad have caused the organization considerable stress.

In Austria, Baxter International Inc. in 2003 closed its chimp facility and sold the 46 former residents to the Ganserndorf Safari Park, which was expected to provide sanctuary care but instead went bankrupt.

“Those chimps are in danger of being

sold by the curators to the highest bidder, including low-quality zoos or research facilities in Asia,” warned Toby Sterling of Associated Press in mid-August 2004.

The Dutch government closed the Biomedical Primate Research Center in 2002, the last facility using great apes in The Netherlands.

“The Dutch government agreed to pay for 39 chimps to move to a proposed state-of-the-art facility near the town of Relleu, Spain,” Sterling said. “But Relleu has refused to grant a permit because residents fear that the chimps carry diseases.”

Seventy chimps were “sold or promised to seven different European zoos and animal centers of mostly high standards,” Sterling wrote. “But one of those projects has run into funding trouble and may not be ready to receive its 20 chimps in time.”

The remaining 23 chimps, who were actually exposed to deadly diseases, will remain in a closed colony in The Netherlands under government supervision.



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

Your generous contribution can make this dream come true!

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

Lab demand threatens Asian nuisance monkeys *(from page 17)*

street animals. Until then, their choices are not really between dogs and no dogs, monkeys and no monkeys, or rats and no rats. Rather, the options are among balances favoring more of one common refuse-eating animal over another.

Recently the balance has increasingly often tipped toward monkeys. Whether or not there are more monkeys living in Asia than several decades ago, there are certainly more monkeys living in proximity to humans. The monkeys have already adapted to the human environment. Now humans struggle to adapt to the burgeoning monkey presence.

Primatologist Govindasamy Agoramoorthy is a veteran of the monkey wars in both India, his homeland, and Taiwan, where he is now a professor at the Tajen Institute of Technology. Agoramoorthy is currently contesting a plan advanced by the Kaohsiung City government to capture and cull purportedly overpopulated Formosan macaques.

“We believe, based on our scientific work, that there is no need for it,” Agoramoorthy told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “During our last meeting with the city mayor’s office, they promised us to look into the matter more carefully. So we are watching their moves. Scientists from Britain, still living in their colonial past, are supporting the killing bid,” Agoramoorthy charged.

“I think that people are the problem and not the monkeys,” Agoramoorthy added. “We took their forest and their land, and the monkeys are left with nowhere to go. We continue to feed them and harass them. Now the urbanized monkeys have learned all the skills to survive among us, with limited resources, the same way we do.”

Few options

Civic officials who once viewed street dogs as the ultimate nuisance are discovering that monkeys are much harder to live with. They have as fierce a bite, can potentially transmit hundreds more infections to which humans are susceptible, can climb almost any obstacle, can manipulate any object made for human hands, and quickly learn to recognize animal control tools and tactics.

Trained languors are sometimes used in India to drive unwanted rhesus macaques out of particular buildings or even whole neighborhoods—but the languors can be even more problematic and dangerous if they escape and take over the habitat.

The usual options for dealing with a perceived monkey surplus include sterilization, relocation, and killing monkeys outright, with sale to laboratories increasingly often emerging as a politically popular fourth possibility.

Sterilization is the option most favored by animal advocates, but because monkeys are much harder to catch than either dogs or cats, neuter/return programs modeled after those used to control dog-and-cat populations have as yet enjoyed little success. Most contraceptive drugs developed for humans are effective in monkeys—indeed, human contraceptives are extensively tested on laboratory macaques before being cleared for human use—but administering contraceptives to wild monkeys at appropriate dose levels is only slightly easier than performing sterilization surgery on them. Capturing the monkeys is still much the biggest part of the job.

Relocating monkeys is the traditional favored approach in India, and is practiced in other Asian nations to a more limited extent.

But capturing monkeys for relocation is no easier than capturing them for sterilization, and as wilderness diminishes, especially near big cities, finding somewhere to take a captured troop is no easy chore.

For example, the Supreme Court of India recently directed that 2,500 nuisance monkeys trapped in New Delhi should be sent to the Kuno Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh.

“The monkeys were caught from inside the capital and kept in cages in the Rajokri area,” explained Bindu Shajan Perappadan of *The Times of India*. The Supreme Court ordered the relocation “following reports of bad maintenance and widespread disease” among the monkeys.

But the urbanized monkeys had no idea how to live in the wild, charged former TRAFFIC/India director Manoj Mishra—and because some of the monkeys are believed to carry tuberculosis and other communicable illnesses, they may threaten the survival of the Asiatic lions for whom the Kuno Sanctuary was created, at cost of relocating approximately 10,000 human residents of 19 villages during a 15-year development effort.

“Their free-ranging existence within the sanctuary and nearby forests is bound to spread infection to other susceptible animals,” said Mishra. “In the worst-case scenario they might locate and maraud nearby human settlements,” inflaming already existing local antipathy toward the sanctuary.

From lack of perceived alternatives, rural Indian village elders are increasingly often ordering poisonings of monkeys and other “nuisance” wildlife, including peacocks and nilgai, a heavily built antelope also known as a bluebull. All are protected both by law and Hindu custom, but tend to be least appreciated by the people living closest to them.

One monkey massacre came to light in early September 2004 when villagers in the Basana-Kalanaur area of Rohtak district, Haryana state, intercepted several young men who were dumping bloody bags out of a jeep. Inside the bags were 60 rhesus macaques who had been poisoned, after which their throats were slashed. One macaque, still alive, was rescued. The killers were traced to Chang village, 20 miles away, where the macaques were blamed for allegedly causing several traffic accidents and stealing women’s clothing.

On the same day that Indian news media exposed the details, *Japan Today* revealed that tourism association members and town officials in Shirahama, Wakayama Prefecture, had drowned as many as 20 monkeys in recent years. The monkeys were considered a threat to visitors to the Tsubaki hot springs, the major local attraction.

The monkeys were remnants from as many as 330 who once inhabited a defunct menagerie. Opened in 1954, the menagerie began breeding monkeys in 1964, but closed in November 2001. About 80 monkeys still live in and around the former monkey park.

Political cover

Capturing monkeys for sale to laboratories is as difficult as capturing them or either sterilization, relocation, or both, but provides cover to politicians in two directions: it can be rationalized as helping to cure human diseases and to boost economic benefits from biotechnology, and it recovers at least some of the cost of getting rid of nuisance monkeys.

All the rationales familiar to U.S. animal advocates from decades of working to halt the sale of impounded dogs and cats to laboratories are now being recycled in Asia in reference to nuisance monkeys.

But even in China, the world leader in breeding monkeys for export, selling wild-caught monkeys to labs is not yet broadly accepted, as 11 would-be monkey dealers in central Anhui state, China, recently discovered. The would-be dealers in July 2004 drew prison terms of up to 14 years apiece for buy-

New Indian lab animal use regs pro-

NEW DELHI—The Indian federal Ministry of Environment & Forests on September 24, 2004 recommended new guidelines on animal use in laboratories, three years after they were reportedly being prepared. The proposed guidelines are to be offered as amendments to the 1960 Prevention of Cruelty of Animals Act.

“All experiments on animals,” reported *The Hindu*, “will be carried out for the advancement of knowledge that is expected to be useful for saving or prolonging human life, alleviating suffering, and combating disease, whether of human beings, animals, or plants.”

“The animals lowest on the phylogenetic scale (i.e. with least degree of aware-

ness) among those whose use may give scientifically valid results are to be preferred for experiments,” *The Hindu* summary added.

“Experiments will be designed to use the minimum number of animals needed to give statistically valid results. Alternatives to animal testing are to be given due consideration, and sound justification must be provided if alternatives, when available, are not used...Unless the contrary is scientifically established, investigators should proceed on the basis that procedures causing pain or suffering in humans will cause similar pain in animals,” *The Hindu* summary continued.

A separate summary published by the *Deccan Herald* confirmed details and quoted researchers who favor the proposals.

ing more than 1,500 rhesus macaques from farmers who were encouraged to trap them.

News coverage hinted that the macaques were to be bootlegged to laboratories in the U.S., Russia, and Japan.

The Anhui case was soon followed by a second reported example of alleged subterfuge in connection with foreign monkey sales—but the second was from Shimla, the capital city of Himachal Pradesh state, India.

“The Tajikistan government has sent a letter to the Indian government requesting the import of monkeys. We are now considering exporting them,” Himachal Pradesh wildlife department chief A.K. Gulati told the BBC in early September.

Purportedly Tajikistan would accept up to 2,000 nuisance monkeys from Shimla, to be kept in zoos and sanctuaries. But the dilapidated 40-year-old Dushanbe zoo is the only zoo in Tajikistan, housing 1,059 specimens of 254 species at the most recent official count a decade ago—and the collection has reportedly been significantly downsized since then, as attendance has fallen from more than 3,000 per weekend at peak to fewer than 150.

What Tajikistan does have is a strong trading relationship with Russia, as a former member of the Soviet Union.

Thirty years ago India was the leading supplier of monkeys to laboratories in both the U.S. and the Soviet Union. In 1977, however, then-Indian prime minister Morarji Desai responded to exposes of the suffering of rhesus macaques in labs by banning all exports of nonhuman primates. Winning the ban helped to form the reputations of the Blue Cross of India, founded in 1959, and the International Primate Protection League, founded in 1973.

African monkeys

Monkeys are frequently problematic in Africa, too, with recent incidents reported from Kassala, Sudan, near the Eritrea border, to Durban, South Africa.

Kassala resident Salah Osman al-Khedr told the newspaper *Al-Anbaa* that monkeys from recently clear-cut forests are staging “organized attacks which last several hours” against bakeries and grocery stores, and are raiding homes, where they snatch food from women and children.

Kenya Wildlife Service wardens shot at least 10 of 200 monkeys who raided farms near three drought-stricken villages in early August, and called for reinforcements after the survivors stoned them into hiding.

In Durban, Steve Smit of Justice for Animals and Helena Fichat of the Centre for Rehabilitation of Wildlife told Xolani Mbanjwa of Agence France-Presse, the biggest monkey issue is that irate property owners illegally shoot the animals with pellet guns and leave them to suffer.

“The public doesn’t understand that monkeys don’t invade territories. They simply move around the same area,” said Smit. “We have educated many people on how to treat monkeys and prevent them from doing harm to their homes. They don’t understand the trauma that these animals go through. It can be days before they die from a pellet wound.”

Monkeys are rarely eaten in mostly Islamic north Africa, and in the mostly Christian nations along the east coast and in the southern third of the continent. In the heavily animist interior and western Africa, where monkeys are eaten, they also raid crops, but have learned to be more wary.

Species internationally recognized as endangered are usually protected by seldom enforced laws. Common species, along with any species that resemble them when roasted, are sold on the open market.

Henry H. Ssali of *The Monitor* in Kampala, Uganda, in July 2004 found that Congolese monkey-hunters are welcomed by

government personnel in the Kalangala Islands, who take their cue from Ugandan agriculture minister Israel Kibirige Ssebunya.

“When the Chinese had plague, they ate all the rats,” Ssebunya told Ssali, misdescribing a primary mode of transmission as a preventive measure. “In northern Uganda,” Ssebunya continued, “the local hens are thriving because the people there eat the bush cats and eagles,” another dubious assertion.

During the regime of former cannibal dictator Idi Amin, Ssebunya said, he trained Liberian coffee growers.

“The place was abundant with monkeys, which were eating people’s cocoa,” Ssebunya claimed, apparently not remembering from one sentence to the next what their product was. “The guys ate all the monkeys and the problem was no more. If Ugandans cannot eat the monkeys,” Ssebunya finished, “at least we should find a market for them. Should we shoot and bury them? No, we should eat them.”

Uganda permits trade in vervets and baboons, Uganda Wildlife Authority public relations manager Lillian Nsubuga told Ssali.

“They have been declared a problem animal, are a nuisance, and are in abundance. Their reproductive rate is very high. They have a low conservation status,” Nsubuga summarized. “We encourage those who want to trade in monkeys to apply for a license so that they do it legally,” she finished.

Chinese perspective

Monkeys, and indeed all animals, wild or domestic, have historically been viewed primarily as a resource in Cantonese-speaking southern and coastal China, as well as in the port cities throughout Southeast Asia where Cantonese-speaking populations have become established. But monkeys have not commonly been eaten in recent times—which is not to say they are not on pricy menus.

Monkeys were, and are, among the most costly fare in wildlife meat markets. Eating the brains of a live monkey is an ancient ritual practiced occasionally by military officers, mobsters, and others seeking to impress each other with shows of ruthlessness.

Live monkey-brain eating is still sometimes documented, including in lurid tabloid exposes in some places where other forms of wildlife consumption were routine before the 2003 SARS panic, and remain socially acceptable even if the wild animal supply is now somewhat less.

The most recent authenticated case scandalized Taiwan in mid-July 2004, after the *Apple Daily* described how two months earlier a horrified male tourist from Taoyan county bought a monkey from a restaurant in the central mountains of Nantou after realizing that other customers were about to eat the monkey’s brain. The man took the monkey, whose head had been shaved in preparation, to forestry officials who in turn housed the monkey at a wildlife park pending a decision as to whether he could be returned to the wild.

To people who would eat a live monkey’s brains, trapping street monkeys for sale to laboratories poses more practical issues than moral concerns—but monkey-brain eating became the display of authority unrestrained by scruple that it did precisely because even most Cantonese found it barbaric.

Surveying 1,300 students at 13 Chinese universities during 2002-2003, researchers Peter Li, Zu Shuxian, and Su Peifeng found that 89% to 90% consider eating a live monkey’s brains unacceptably cruel, even though most had little exposure to any form of anti-cruelty advocacy.

The students were not asked about invasive research done on monkeys, but their



Baby macaques eating French fries. (Bonny Shah)

Big winners & losers at CITES (from page 1)

from excesses in commerce.

Iconic species dominated the news coverage, but heated debate also surrounded proposals pertaining to less familiar animals. Four Asian freshwater turtle species known mainly to wildlife meat market shoppers won protection: Malayan snail-eaters, Malayan flat-shells, Southeast Asian softshells, and pig-nosed turtles.

How CITES works

CITES presently regulates traffic in more than 4,700 animal species and 28,300 plant species. Six hundred animals and 300 plants internationally recognized as endangered are covered under Appendix I. All commerce in Appendix I species is prohibited except for purposes closely associated with conservation. The remaining enumerated species, listed under Appendix II, are internationally recognized as threatened. International commerce in Appendix II species is permitted but closely regulated.

A third appendix pertains to species that are considered endangered by member nations, but are not yet subjects of international regulation.

U.S. delegation head Kenneth Stansell opened the CITES meeting by congratulating the membership because in the 30 years that CITES has existing, no listed species has gone extinct.

Following Stansell to the podium, CITES secretary general Willem Wijnstekers warned that too many species are in peril for anyone to become complacent.

What CITES needs most, Wijnstekers said, is “a increase of political will in most, if not all, of its 166 parties.”

Traffickers get death penalty

As the meeting got underway, several of the nations most notoriously involved in illegal trade of endangered species made a point of demonstrating increased political will.

The most dramatic gesture came from China, where the Lhasa Intermediate Courton October 5 sentenced ethnic Chinese wildlife parts trafficker Wang Jie to death, sentenced his ethnic Tibetan co-conspirator Gong Bu to death with a two-year reprieve, which may be commuted into a life prison term, and sentenced a second Tibetan co-conspirator named Laba Ciren to life in prison.

Arrested in October 2003 in Ngamring County, near the Nepalese border, the three men were convicted of smuggling the pelts of nearly 1,400 animals, including Bengal tigers, golden leopards, otter, and lynx. The haul was widely described as the most valuable collection of wildlife parts ever intercepted in a single action.

The location of the arrests hinted that Wang Jie, Gong Bu, and Laba Ciren may have been involved in pelts-for-arms dealing with the renewed Maoist insurgency in Nepal.

Earlier Maoist flarings are believed to have sometimes had covert Chinese government support, but the most recent outbreak appears to be funded by trafficking in illegal drugs and wildlife parts, especially rhino horn.

“Over the last two months we have seized as many as five rhino horns in Chitwan National Park,” Nepalese ecologist Shyam Bajimaya told Inter Press Service reporter Ranjit Devraj. “From examining the carcasses of rhinos left behind by poachers after sawing off the horns, we find that rhinos are being hunted down with more and more sophisticated firearms, suggesting that the business continues to be lucrative.”

Shyam Bajimaya feared that allowing Namibia and South Africa to export black rhino parts as hunting trophies might doom the remaining Nepalese rhinos.

Chinese state news media amplified word of the stiff sentences given to Wang Jie, Gong Bu, and Laba Ciren, but Chinese officials were less eager to talk about other aspects of Chinese involvement in buying and selling wildlife products.

In one instance, the Chinese embassy in Ottawa, Canada on September 28 refused to meet with a four-member delegation from the Animal Defence League of Canada and the



American crocodiles. (Kim Bartlett)

World Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who delivered nearly 13,000 signed postcards protesting against tapping caged bears’ bellies to collect bile. The postcards charged that, “Bear bile originating from China is being illegally exported to other countries, including Canada.”

Asian coalition formed

Thailand, the CITES host nation, has pursued an unprecedentedly aggressive campaign against both wildlife traffickers and dog meat traffickers for more than a year. Though domestic dogs are not covered by CITES, many of the individuals involved in smuggling wildlife such as pangolins, snakes, and turtles to China and Vietnam for human consumption also smuggle dogs, and hitting both aspects of their commerce at once was welcomed by much of the Thai public.

Thai prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra proposed to the delegates that Thailand should in 2005 host an international conference about how to set up and fund an Interpol-like Asian wildlife police force.

His recommendation amplified an earlier suggestion by WildAid Thailand, and was accepted on October 11 by all 10 members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Indonesia was elected to head the committee to draft a plan for joint action against wildlife trafficking.

“Vietnam, Indonesia, and China seem particularly supportive of the idea,” WildAid director Stephen Galster told Pravrit Rojanaphruk and Sirinart Siriunthorn of *The Nation*, a leading Bangkok newspaper. “The task won’t be easy,” Galster acknowledged, “but the same concept has already been applied to cross-border drug trafficking.”

Added Galster to Nirmal Ghosh of *The Straits Times* in Singapore, “The challenge is huge, but you can reduce the illegal trade quite a bit by simply investigating traffickers across the region. The big ones are not that many. Once police agencies get together and share information, they will find they are chasing the same trails, and once they start doing joint operations and applying pressure, they are going to catch some of them. Traffickers are in the business because it is easy,” Galster emphasized. “They are making a lot of money, and once you start making it more dangerous and cut into their profit margins, the traffickers will move into something else. There has been virtually no cross-border law enforcement cooperation,” Galster said, “so this is a big moment.”

Apart from increasing international cooperation in stopping wildlife traffickers, establishing a higher level of law enforcement oversight may help to prevent corruption.

China is not a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, but is expected to participate in the regional anti-wildlife trafficking coalition.

Japan loses three in a row

In contrast to the anti-consumptive use displays of other CITES members with controversial records, the Japanese delegation boosted commercial whaling with literature hand-outs and amplification of an October 11 announcement by the municipal government of Taijicho in Wakayam Prefecture, a whaling industry stronghold, that it would restore whale meat to the local school lunch program, and would produce whale dishes for sale to other school lunch programs.

The Taijiko position did not impress most of the CITES delegates, who later the same day defeated a Japanese motion to downlist minke whales.

“Japan used information which was wrong, plain wrong in its efforts to downlist the minke whale,” IFAW marine mammologist Vassili Papastavrou told Ranjit Devraj.

Papastavrou explained that the Japanese claim that there are now one million minke whales involves lumping together the 760,000 Antarctic minkes with the much smaller northern hemisphere population. The two populations are regarded as separate subspecies, and rarely if ever meet.

Papastavrou anticipated that Japan would present a similar proposal at the closing plenary CITES session, convening after **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press.

“Given the lack of support for the proposal, Japan is sure to be defeated again,” Papastavrou said.

Japan previously lost a whaling-related vote on October 8, when the CITES nations approved a Thai motion, 73-30 with eight abstentions, to elevate Irriwaddy dolphins to Appendix I. Native to the riverine estuaries and coastal waters of Southeast Asia and Australia, Irriwaddy dolphins have declined so steeply in recent years due to accidental drownings in fish nets that the Thai population is believed to be fewer than 300, and the Vietnamese population may be no more than 150.

“The species is now critically threatened by hunting for commercial purposes, especially for show business at aquariums. Even one more hunt could affect its survival significantly,” warned Thailand Marine and Coastal Natural Resource department chief Maitree Duangsawasdi.

Japan, backed by Norway and Gabon, had two motives for opposing protection of Irriwaddy dolphins. One was to avoid any precedents for further regulating commercial fishing. The other was that Japanese whalers fear that elevating any toothed cetaceans to Appendix I status will become an invitation to the International Whaling Commission to regulate whaling small whales, which has been a long-standing goal. The IWC has not yet formally considered regulating small whales, but has several times passed relevant binding resolutions on their behalf. For example, meeting in Mexico in 1994, the IWC endorsed Mexican efforts to protect the vaquita whale, native to the Gulf of California. For similar reasons, Japan opposed a request from Australia and Madagascar to add white sharks to Appendix II. Despite support from the Thai scuba diving resorts, Thailand joined Japan in opposition. “Thailand is a shark fin-consuming country,” Thai



Asian rhino. (Kim Bartlett)

Department of Fishers deputy director general Jaranthada Karnasuta explained to Kultida Samabuddhi of the *Bangkok Post*. “A large volume of shark fin is traded here, and Thai fishers catch more than 10,000 sharks each year. Strengthening shark conservation regulations would obstruct the fishing industry,” Karnasuta added.

Describing a 94% drop in the population of great white sharks in Australian waters since 1980, Wildlife Conservation Society scientists were persuasive enough to push the Appendix II listing into effect.

The official Japanese delegation was left fuming over repeated defeat, but attorney Masayuki Sakamoto, serving as secretary general of the Japan Wildlife Conservation Society and also chair of the Asian Conservation Alliance, was “jubilant at the results of the voting,” wrote Ranjit Devraj.

“We have to recognise that most of the high seas do not belong to any specific country, and that the species in them are part of the world’s common heritage,” Sakamoto said.

“The fact is,” Sakamoto added, “the present generation of young Japanese dislike whale meat, and attempts by the government to promote meat obtained from so-called scientific research whaling have failed.”

Lapoint vs. IFAW

As a preliminary to the whaling debates, International Wildlife Management Consortium president Eugene Lapoint on September 29 accused the International Fund for Animal Welfare of trying to improperly influence CITES by paying the travel expenses of several members of the Russian delegation and delegations from Africa.

“Lapointe, a former CITES director, now a lobbyist for countries and industries which want to open up the trade in endangered species, said the animal protection lobby was dominating CITES meetings,” wrote John Vidal of *The Guardian*.

IFAW spokesperson Peter Pueschel acknowledged that IFAW was financially assisting the delegations from Togo, Sengal, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

“The countries would have come anyway, but sometimes there are key people like the directors of national parks who need to go and would otherwise not be able,” Pueschel told Vidal. “These people are not necessarily on our side,” Pueschel continued. “They are on the national delegations, but do not vote. We have also arranged meetings for several countries to meet each other,” Peschel said, “but they would otherwise not have had the chance to discuss the issues.”

Recalled Vidal, “IFAW was one of 28 animal protection groups which 15 years ago complained to the United Nations that Lapointe was lobbying to open the trade in endangered species while a CITES employee. He was fired in controversial circumstances, but received a settlement after the U.N. found that his dismissal was ‘arbitrary and capricious.’”

Lapointe is probably best known for his efforts to defend Canadian seal hunting and fur trapping.

Vidal noted that Lapointe’s allegations about IFAW parallel charges from animal advocates that Japan buys votes at CITES and IWC meetings by sponsoring the participation of small island nations, which then support Japanese proposals to resume commercial whaling.

—Merritt Clifton

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Animal Rights: *Current Debates & New Directions* edited by Cass R. Sunstein & Martha C. Nussbaum
Oxford University Press, Inc. (198 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016), 2004. Hard cover, 338 pages, \$29.95.

Readers familiar with Charles Dickens' *Hard Times* will recognize in the rhetoric of opposition to animal rights many of the same arguments used by Victorian capitalists in opposition to public education, care for the destitute, and female emancipation.

Dickens published *Hard Times*, his 10th, shortest, and most prescient novel, in 1854. In it he expressed his disillusionment that decades of social reforming had chiefly enabled the privileged classes to co-opt the rhetoric of change.

Charitable institutions created in response to the misery, poverty, cruelty and ignorance that Dickens spent much of his life exposing often appeared to be doing more to perpetuate social ills than to eliminate them.

The attitudes that created bleak and harsh conditions had to change, Dickens pointed out, before even the best-intentioned reformers could actually reform anything.

The animal rights movement may now be at a comparable point. Society, at least in the developed world, seems to have edged toward conceding that change is needed, without having developed much agreement about what to change, or how to change it.

Steven Wise, author of *Rattling the Cage: Toward Legal Rights for Animals*, opens *Animal Rights: Current Debates & New Directions* by noting that during the struggle to abolish slavery many people who were sympathetic toward the plight of slaves nonetheless feared the chaos that might follow if slavery was ended abruptly. Similar fears now influence many people who are sympathetic toward animals but wish to continue eating meat and benefiting from animal-based research.

Wise believes that legal rights for animals will be achieved one step at a time, by recognizing the most basic rights first. He recommends that regulators should use the "precautionary principle" in prohibiting apparent cruelty, whether or not precise scientific proof of suffering is available.

Federal circuit judge Richard Posner rebuts Wise, and also *Animal Liberation* author Peter Singer, by rhetorically asking why advanced cognitive computers should not be given rights. Describing the vocabulary of animal rights as unnecessary, provocative and an impediment to clear thought, Posner argues that facts and more facts are needed.

"Now what I want is facts, facts alone are wanted in life," asserted the *Hard Times* capitalist do-gooder Thomas Gradgrind. "You can only form the minds of reasoning animals on facts. Nothing else will ever be of any service to them. Stick to facts, sir."

Posner asserts that "ethical argument is, and should be, powerless against tenacious moral instincts."

Singer responds that ethical arguments ended slavery in Britain much earlier than it was abolished by revolution in France and civil war in the U.S.

University of Virginia philosophy

professor Cora Diamond mentions *Hard Times* and Gradgrind in responding to Singer, but seems to side mainly with Posner.

Balancing interests

Although most people say they believe that animals should not be treated cruelly, in fact billions of animals suffer dreadfully and continuously at human hands.

Rutgers University law professor Gary Francione believes this echoes the failure of 18th and 19th century efforts to protect slaves from ill treatment without freeing them from property status. He contends that equal consideration of animal and human interests can never come about in court until laws stop treating animals as property.

University of Chicago law professor Richard A. Epstein believes that animals should continue to be treated as property and finds much to approve of in the status quo.

"We should resist any effort to extrapolate legal rights for animals from" the anti-slavery and women's emancipation struggles," Epstein contends, "because there is no next logical step to restore parity between animals on the one hand and women on the other. What animal can be given the right to contract, to testify in court, to vote, to participate in political deliberation, to worship?"

This approach confuses parity of treatment with parity of consideration. As Dickens pointed out in *Hard Times*, railing against cruel working conditions did not mean that social reformers wanted every worker "to be given turtle soup with venison and a gold spoon," in Gradgrind's words.

Contrary to one of Epstein's most extreme extrapolations, an animal rights advocate who attacks factory farming does not thereby propose that chimps in the wild should be given Medicare. It would be enough if wild chimps were not killed for bush meat.

Epstein sees altruism toward animals as an indulgence of the rich and secure. The only pro-animal measures he supports, he says, benefit animals and humans alike.

Darwinism

The late James Rachels, author of *Created From Animals: the Moral Implications of Darwinism*, rejects tests of moral status, favored by Wise in particular, which depend upon whether the subjects possess general characteristics such as sentience and self-consciousness.

Rachels argues that moral standing can only exist relative to treatment. For example, Rachels believes that any sentient being ought not to be treated with physical cruelty, but that only a self-conscious being has a moral interest in not being humiliated.

Thus there is no clear and concise answer to the question of how a moral person should treat animals, except that the moral person should always treat animals with consideration for their needs and preferences.

Rachels does not attempt to translate this general principle into a practical basis for law, which to be enforceable must clearly and concisely define what is prohibited.

Lesley J. Rogers and Gisela Kaplan, professors at the Center for Neuroscience and Animal Behaviour at the University of New England, suggest that biologists are no better equipped than animal rights advocates to decide where lines should be drawn: science has not yet determined to what extent other species are self-aware, possess complex memory, can plan their actions, engage in complex communication, and think.

New York City attorneys David J. Wolfson and Mariann Sullivan explain how little protection animals currently get from U.S. law. As Wolfson and Sullivan put it, "(Agribusiness) has performed an extraordinary sleight of hand: it has made farmed animals disappear from the law."

The standard defense against a criminal charge of cruelty in any U.S. case involving agriculture is to establish that the alleged crime is an aspect of routine husbandry. Thus an individual who keeps a hen in a shoebox all her life before breaking her legs, hanging her upside down, and cutting her head off might be convicted of cruelty. A corporation that does the same thing to several million battery hens per year is exempt from prosecution.

In Europe, where agribusiness has less clout, some nations have extended a variety of legal protections to farm animals, and the European Union has followed, several steps and many years behind, allowing for gradual transitions from present practice.

Adapting the law

Michigan State University law professor David Favre points out that laws as historically structured distinguish sharply between property and persons, to the detriment of animals, who are neither human nor inanimate. Favre suggests that a third category of legal status could be constructed, which he calls equitable self ownership. Favre would borrow from the English law of equity, as developed in the Chancery courts, to split ownership into "legal ownership," which would always vest in the human owner, and "equitable ownership," which would vest in the animal by deed or by statute.

The effect of this would be similar to creating a trust, in which a human becomes the guardian of the animal. In such a case the animal would be treated as a person in some respects. This would enable a guardian *ad litem*, such as a humane society authorized to pursue a case on an animal's behalf, to sue for damages, if injured by some person. The self-owned animal could also have a bank account in which it would have a life interest.

Favre's suggestion seems applicable to satisfy the needs of companion animals. It is more difficult to imagine how it might be applied to satisfy the needs of livestock and

poultry, or how the premise might be enacted into law against agribusiness opposition.

Feminist view

University of Michigan law professor Catherine A. MacKinnon compares animal/human legal relations with those of men and women. MacKinnon argues that women have not been helped as much as is commonly supposed by doctrines of equal treatment, which disregard actual gender differences in needs, interests, and obligations.

Likewise, MacKinnon believes that animals may not be well-served by claims based on commonalities with humans, instead of on their own unique characteristics.

If qualified entrance into humanity on male terms has done little for women, MacKinnon asks, how much will being seen as human-like really do for animals?

MacKinnon anticipates the possibility of preferential treatment eventually being extended to our fellow higher primates, to the continuing detriment of species less like us but still fully capable of suffering.

"Although animals have rights," comments University of Michigan professor of philosophy and women's studies Elizabeth Anderson, "we must examine the plurality of values, the inadequacies of simplistic moral formulae, the dependence of rights upon natural and social contexts, and the consequences of enforcing those rights, before we can figure out what they are."

Co-editor Cass R. Sunstein asserts that "it would not be a gross exaggeration to say that federal and state laws now guarantee a robust set of animal rights."

But Sunstein admits that these laws are poorly enforced. He agrees with Favre that humans should be allowed to sue on behalf of animals who have been cruelly treated.

The other *Animal Rights* co-editor, Martha C. Nussbaum, observes that "one of the most central entitlements of animals is the entitlement of a healthy life. Where animals are directly under human control, it is relatively clear what policies this entails: laws banning cruel treatment and neglect; laws banning the confinement and ill treatment of animals in the meat and fur industries; laws forbidding harsh treatment for working and circus animals; and laws mandating adequate space in zoos and aquariums. The striking asymmetry in current practice," Nussbaum writes, "is that animals raised for food are not protected in the way other animals are protected."

—Chris Mercer & Beverley Pervan

[Mercer and Pervan are co-directors of the Kalahari Raptor Center, in Kathu, Northern Cape, South Africa. Mercer described himself in an April 2003 letter to ANIMAL PEOPLE as "a retired Zimbabwe advocate (barrister, trial lawyer) with qualifications and many years of practical experience in England, Botswana and Zimbabwe."]

THE CASE FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS, 2004 EDITION by Tom Regan
University of Calif. Press (2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94704), 2004. 425 pages, paperback. \$21.95.

Moral philosophy tends to cause the general reader to either fall asleep or develop a headache.

Knowing this, Tom Regan in 2002 produced a demystified, simplified version of his 1983 volume *The Case for Animal Rights*, entitled *Empty Cages*. That is the

book for the general reader.

The Case for Animal Rights, 2004 edition is primarily a textbook for moral philosophy students. Regan responds in an updated preface to some of the criticisms of the first edition.

Most thoughtful people

consider how much they should adjust their lifestyles to avoid causing animal suffering. Typically this judgement proceeds from personal intuition. But beliefs coming from such a subjective and emotional origin are not necessarily convincing to others, and do not provide a consistent approach to resolving moral conflict when the resolution must be translated into public law or policy.

Regan seeks to provide a proper philosophical basis for intuitive compassion.

The Case for Animal Rights is written for Americans, and assumes a common culture in which consideration for animal welfare has long been acknowledged as a legitimate public concern, even though

what "animal welfare" consists of remains hotly debated.

Cross-cultural effects upon moral intuition are mentioned briefly, but are not fully explained. For example, the reviewers work with wildlife in a remote province of South Africa, where virtually the entire farming community speaks little English, views all wild animals as either game to be hunted or vermin to be exterminated, and regards white supremacy as God-given.

Our intuitions are the same as Regan's, but we are among a tiny, despised minority here. Most of our neighbors regard our beliefs as radical, extremist, and perhaps even heretical.

Since Regan's view of ani-

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Animal Rights:
A very short introduction
by David DeGrazia

Oxford University Press
(198 Madison Ave., New
York, NY 10016), 2002.
131 pp., paperback. \$9.95.

In just 116 pages George
Washington University professor
David DeGrazia reviews the different
schools of thought within the animal
rights movement, and then examines
three of the more contentious issues:
meat eating, zoos, and biomedical research.

De Grazia presents the concepts,
arguments and counter arguments as
well as possible within the constraints of
brevity. morality of animal rights.

—Chris Mercer & Bev Pervan

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mal rights, and many other moral theories which do not have a single ultimate authority (e.g religion) must rest upon moral intuitions, upon what moral basis must the reviewers ground our contention that a compassionate ethic is as morally right in South Africa as anywhere else?

Do we not leave ourselves open to charges of elitism, arrogance, and trying to impose First World values upon the Third World?

Professor Regan's *magnus opus* is so important a foundation for the whole effort to explain animal rights as a moral imperative that dedicated animal advocates might risk the odd cranial twinge in order to read it—a few pages at a time.

—Chris Mercer & Bev Pervan

The Cruellest Miles: *The Heroic Story Of Dogs & Men In A Race Against An Epidemic*
by Gay Salisbury & Laney Salisbury F W.W. Norton & Co. (500 5th Ave., New York, NY 10110), 2003. 303 pages, hardback. \$24.95.

The legend behind the annual Iditarod dog sled race is often repeated, especially by the race promoters, who tout it as a quasi- re-enactment of history.

The legend is that from January 27 to February 1, 1925, during the coldest, darkest, windiest days of a fierce Alaskan winter, 20 mushers and their 400 dogs saved Nome from a diphtheria epidemic by relaying a packet of serum 674 miles northwest from the nearest railhead.

The legend is true, and inspirational enough, but the whole truth, excavated by first cousins Gay and Laney Salisbury, is more inspirational still, with much more in it to earn the attention and respect of those who love dogs.

Two dogs in particular won distinction.

Togo, 12, was already an Alaskan legend for racing exploits and a surprising number of other acts of heroism. Deemed a poor prospect to become a sled dog as a pup, he was given away to a lady who wanted a lap dog, but escaped through a window and ran back to sled racer and courier Leonhard Seppala's dog yard.

Togo followed Seppala's team for a time, and then at age eight months began running in front of the team. Putting Togo in harness, Seppala—who had already trained several legendary dogs—soon discovered that the audacious pup was a natural leader, even of much older and larger dogs.

Togo led Seppala's team 170 miles to meet the serum relay, then led them 91 miles back toward Nome with the serum, charging through a headwind across the frozen and often treacherous Norton Sound. That was by far the longest part of the relay, but Togo wasn't done. After Seppala handed off the serum, Togo still had enough energy left to lead the team in a mass break from harness in hot pursuit of a herd of reindeer. Seppala soon recaptured the others, but Togo and another dog were lost in a blizzard and presumed dead until they trotted into Nome a week later. A photograph of his return, tired but still cocky, appears in the book.

Balto, 6, another dog once considered a poor sled-ding prospect, brought the serum into Nome. Driver Gunnar Kaasen rarely spoke of his performance, but apparently Kaasen moved Balto into the lead harness after two more experienced dogs balked at running into the wind. They were not even supposed to be out on the trail, but a downed telegraph line kept Kaasen and the previous driver, Charlie Olson, from finding out that they had been ordered to wait out the storm.

Blinded by wind and snow early into what was supposed to have been the next-to-last rather than the final leg of the relay, Kaasen had little choice but to depend on Balto to get them there. Balto made mistakes, running them into a drift at one point and flipping the sled at another, after he and Kaasen ran past their intended rest stop at Solomon. Yet Balto made up for inexperience as a lead dog with rare ability to find the trail beneath the drifts and determination to get the job done.

Reaching Port Safety at three in the morning, they found final leg driver Ed Rohn and team asleep. Rather than lose an hour waking him up and harnessing his team, they kept going. When they reached Nome, write the Salisbury cousins, "Witnesses to this drama said they saw Kaasen stagger off the

slep and stumble up to Balto, where he collapsed, muttering 'Damn fine dog.'"

Rohn, who missed his chance at glory as part of the first serum relay, immediately became the unsung hero of the second, which was already underway, carrying the additional doses that were needed to keep the epidemic in check. Many of the drivers participated in both relays.

The Iditarod race interests the Salisburys only in passing. It is in actuality more a re-enactment of the All Alaska Sweepstakes race, held annually from 1908 to 1917, than an authentic reprise of the serum run.

As with the Iditarod, begun in 1973, the All Alaska Sweepstakes field in early runnings included many rough-and-ready trappers, miners, and hunters who ran their dogs to death, but also as with the Iditarod, the standards of dog care rose rapidly when the winners year after year proved to be the

mushers who treated their dogs with consideration.

Introducing or popularizing booties to protect dogs' feet from rough ice, trimming dogs' nails, and the now standard crossbar sled handle, Scotty Allan won the All Alaska Sweepstakes three times, with two seconds and a third.

Leonhard Seppala and many of the other serum run mushers were veterans of the All Alaska Sweepstakes, and most were of the Scotty Allan philosophy, as evidenced by the longevity of their dogs. Gay and Laney Salisbury have traced the dogs' fate to the extent of their ability. While huskies are by reputation short-lived, Togo survived to age 16, Balto to age 14, and Sye, the last of his serum run teammates, to 17.

Surprisingly, in view of the harshness of life in rural Alaska, many of the mushers also proved exceptionally long-lived. The last of them, Edgar Nollner, died in 1999 at 94.

—Merritt Clifton

Elephas Maximus: *A Portrait of the Indian Elephant* by Stephen Alter
Harcourt Inc. (15 E. 26th St., New York, NY 10010), 2004. 320 pages, hardcover. \$25.00.

A thorough introduction to the history, mythological roles, and present status of elephants in India, *Elephas Maximus* reviews all the familiar elephant issues pertaining to habitat, poaching, domestic use, and exhibition, and delves into others that have received little attention in centuries.

For example, were the military capabilities of elephants worth the risk and expense of keeping war elephant herds? An elephant charge could devastate enemy infantry, but apparently war elephants were almost as likely to wheel and trample the troops behind them as those in front—as shown in the computer-made scenes of elephant warfare in the second and third episodes of the *Lord of the Rings* film trilogy.

Elephants dragged cannon into firing position as recently as World War II, but had to be removed from the vicinity before the cannon could be discharged.

Some elephants have been used in more recent



Elephant used to promote vegetarianism. (Laxmi Narain Modi)

Southeast Asian conflicts, without notable success. Perhaps the skills of training elephants for warfare have been lost. Perhaps they never existed.

Alter concludes that war elephants had some practical military value, chiefly when used in combination with infantry and cavalry, but that war elephants were useful to ancient rulers chiefly as symbols of dominion.

Alter also explores the evolution of Ganesh and other elephants of symbolic importance within Hinduism and Buddhism. The mostly benign Ganesh of today is a relatively recent incarnation of a deity whose roles in the past were sometimes ominous.

Five pages in the middle of *Elephas Maximus* review the saga of the tuskless male elephant Moorthy, also known as Loki. Probably a former logging elephant who was released into the woods after tractors and a scarcity of timber took his job, Moorthy/Loki was captured in 1998 following rampages that killed at least 12 and perhaps as many as 36 people, in two neighboring states. U.S. activist Deanna Krantz, then operating an animal hospital in Tamil Nadu, alleged that he was abused, and eventually made him an Internet *cause celebre*. The Performing Animal Welfare Society amplified the matter with a direct mailing headlined "The worst case of animal abuse ever documented."

Yet eight separate investigations by Indian animal advocates found little support for the charges. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** asked in July/August 1999 whether the PAWS piece might have been "The most misleading mailing ever?"

We followed up in 2000 and 2002.

Visiting the elephant in January 2002, Alter concluded, as we did and as Indian courts eventually did, that Krantz' allegations were essentially hot air.

"Under the circumstances," Alter writes, "accusations of cultural arrogance and neocolonialism seem justified." Krantz is apparently no longer working in India.

—Merritt Clifton

HUMANE EDUCATION CLASSIC
Pep: The Story Of A Brave Dog
by Clarence Hawkes
Illustrated by William Van Dresser
Milton Bradley Co. (Springfield, Mass.), 1922.

"*Pep* is a purposeful book—the story of a faithful, intelligent dog, which should help to do for the dog what Anna Sewell's *Black Beauty* did for the horse," opined William H. Micheals, superintendent of schools in Media, Pennsylvania, in prefacing the 1928 edition of a volume which had already become a classroom hit.

Pep did not achieve the enduring popularity of *Black Beauty*, and frankly is not at that level of literary skill. It has not been reprinted for many decades now, though it was once a staple of humane education.

It is still a page-turner. Several generations of my family have enjoyed *Pep*, and I found on rereading it for the first time in 42 years that it still held my interest, not least because author Clarence Hawkes is convincing when he narrates from the dog's point of view.

Written on behalf of all dogs, *Pep* also was an early effort, perhaps the first, to rehabilitate the image of pit bull terriers. In both the rhetoric it uses and the examples it presents, *Pep* seems to presage most recent defenses of the breed.

Not mentioned in the text, but in the immediate background, was that dogfighting had relatively recently been banned in many states, and was still legal here in Washington as well as in much of the South. Animal shelters then as now were filled with pit bulls for whom there were no homes.

Efforts were made to adopt them out, but the vast majority were killed, until by the middle of the 20th century pit bulls had become temporarily scarce.

"Pep was the usual type of bull terrier," Hawkes tells us, "about 16 inches at the shoulders and weighing nearly 40 pounds," small by current standards. In those days both pit bulls and people were usually smaller.

Pep is also described as an "English bull terrier" early in the book, which enables him to win an unnamed exhibition that appears to have been inspired by the Westminster Dog Show. His fighting pedigree is later recognized immediately by a British stretcher bearer, but Pep himself never fights.

Drawings by William Van Dresser show a battle-scarred white Staffordshire on the cover, and several white Staffordshire show dogs inside.

Pep belongs to an American doctor living somewhere about two hours from New York City by train. The doctor is drafted and sent to France in 1917, without benefit of military training—unless his previous location was West Point, a geographic possibility.

Running away from home when left behind, Pep overtakes the doctor's train when it is derailed by a broken axle. Finding no way to make himself useful, Pep is left again, but leaps aboard the platform behind the last car when the train continues, and eventually obliges the doctor to take him on the troop ship to France.

There are, improbably, two little girls on the ship. One, named Hilda, is swept overboard in a storm. The doctor throws Pep into the sea to save her.

Later the ship is torpedoed by a German submarine. The people escape in lifeboats. Pep swims behind for an hour before the doctor thinks to tie a shoelace to his collar to help him keep up. Pep then swims two more hours to reach shore.

In France *Pep* distinguishes himself as a therapy dog, comforting the doctor, other medical personnel, and wounded soldiers. When the doctor is sent to the front during the March 1918 battle to retake Ardennes forest from the Germans, who had held it since August 1914, he is shot through the hips. Pep finds him. The doctor throws his canteen into a convenient stream; Pep retrieves it repeatedly, bringing water. Eventually Pep fetches help, saving the doctor's life, but is wounded himself by shrapnel. While convalescing, Pep resumes his work as a therapy dog, until he and the doctor sail home.

Apparently the Allied command has decided that Hilda too should be sent home from the Western Front. Pep and the doctor join her on the same "great ship on which they had come across." Exactly how the ship was resurrected after being torpedoed and sent to the bottom is never discussed.

Hawkes was among the most popular story-tellers of his time, producing 53 books in all, chiefly on animal themes. Blinded at age 13, Hawkes wrote by dictation. Instead of filling in details from observation and imagination, Hawkes relied on research. He made mistakes when misled by sources, for example in describing sled dog racing as an activity performed by two-man teams of mushers, but that was a matter

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es.

Though Hawkes to his credit does not resort to whining "But it really happened!" in defense of his rather exaggerated plot, it is an amalgam of deeds actually done by many different dogs, on many different occasions. Despite some howlers, Hawkes' accuracy quotient was rather high, by the standards of either then or now, and his audacity in describing the evolution of wolves from dogs far exceeds what most writers with a schoolroom audience would attempt today.

The courage of his publisher should also be noted, in that *Pep* first appeared three years before John T. Scopes was tried in Tennessee for teaching evolution, and was kept in print long after Scopes was convicted and fined.

Wrote Micheals, "The educational value of *Pep* lies chiefly in its effort to develop kindness toward animals, and books like this will do more to stimulate humaneness in the child's mind than all the 'Be Kind to Animals' weeks we can observe. This is an end to be sought not only for the sake of the animals, for also for the sake of the child. Therein," Micheals opined, "lies the justification for this book as a supplementary reader," included in school curriculums for decades, and kept in school libraries for even longer.

"The teacher who ignores this opportunity for character development is, to a great degree," Micheals concluded, "delinquent in her duty as a promoter of true ethics." —M.C.



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HUMAN OBITUARIES

Christopher Reeve, 52, died on October 10, 2004 in Mt. Kisco, New York, from a severely infected pressure wound, a complication of spending prolonged time in a wheelchair. Best remembered as the star of the 1978 film *Superman* and three sequels, Reeve “used his popularity and influence to support human rights, animal rights, the environment, and other causes,” wrote biographer Laura Lee Wren in 1999. Reeve was loudly booed, however, when as a speaker at the June 1990 March for the Animals in Washington D.C. he told the 24,000 assembled participants that, “If you want to get things done, the worst thing that can happen to you is to be identified as the fringe.” Reeve had nothing further to do with the organized animal rights movement, but had just starred in a documentary film about grey whales when in May 1995 he entered a three-day riding competition. His horse, a thoroughbred named Eastern Express, balked at the third jump. Reeve suffered a severely broken neck, rendering him a quadriplegic for the rest of his life, but recovered his ability to act and direct films. He became a prominent spokesperson for animal use in biomedical research, in counterpoint to the 1996 March for the Animals, and merged two older organizations in 1998 to create the Christopher Reeve Paralysis Foundation, raising more than \$46.5 million for spinal cord research.

Milton Searle, 77, died on October 1, 2004 in Fort Lauderdale. Born in West Hartford, Connecticut, Searle started his adult life as an automobile mechanic, then worked as a long-haul trucker for a time before returning to West Hartford with his wife, the former Pat Riley, and her brother Tom, to take a job as an assistant dog warden. Promoted to chief dog warden, Searle subsequently served as operations manager for the Newington shelter of the Connecticut Humane Society, rising to executive director by the late 1960s, when he was recruited to head the animal protection division of the American Humane Association in Denver. Searle retired from the AHA in 1979, four years after the death of his wife. With partner Mary Helen Abert and Tom Riley, Searle subsequently ran a restaurant for many years in Marshfield, Massachusetts. He and Abert relocated to Florida “about three years ago,” recalled Barbara Riley, wife of Tom Riley, who added “It was not a coincidence they they moved just up the road from us. It is human nature to imbue the deceased with qualities they may not have possessed, but in his case it would be almost impossible to find anyone who did not love him.”

William A. Watkins, 78, died on September 24 of multiple myeloma at his home in East Falmouth, Massachusetts. Employed for 40 years at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Watkins invented underwater recording equipment that he used to document the calls of more than 70 different marine mammal species. He was best known in recent years for research involving the effects of underwater sound on whales. Raised in West Africa by American missionary parents, Watkins founded a missionary radio station in Liberia in 1950. He was hired by Woods Hole to help develop ways to track whales in 1957, and earned a Ph.D. in whale biology in 1981 in Japan, defending his thesis in Japanese, one of more than 30 languages in which he was reputedly fluent.

Phyllis Cook, 77, died on September 6 in Milwaukee. At one time a not very successful breeder and exhibitor of showdogs, Cook cofounded the Washington County Humane Society in the mid-1970s, and took early retirement from a job with Briggs & Stratton Inc. to serve for 14 years as president. “During her tenure, Cook worked with the U.S. Customs Service to locate potential narcotics sniffing dogs, ran clinics to provide pet identification tattoos and rabies vaccination, and raised money for the shelter through auctions and the ‘Walk for Kindness.’” remembered Annysa Johnson of the Milwaukee *Journal Sentinel*. Human participants walked nine miles. The animals were given a ride after the first mile or two.

Samuel Abramson, DVM, 89, died of pneumonia on September 1 at his home in Bethesda, Maryland. Abramson joined the U.S. Public Health Service in 1946 after earning his veterinary degree and a master’s degree in microbiology and experimental pathology at the University of Pennsylvania. He later did animal research at numerous institutions. “His last position,” recalled *The Washington Post*, “was senior staff officer with the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources. His work contributed to the development of a revised public health policy for the care and use of laboratory animals.” Abramson later “organized a national symposium on Imperatives in Research Animal use,” the *Post* continued, and “participated in the design and preparation of U.S. regional programs on the care and use of laboratory animals.” He retired in 1985.

Williaam C. Reeves, 87, died on September 19 in Walnut Creek, California. Reeves and University of California at Berkeley colleague William M. Hammon in 1941 traced both western equine encephalitis and St. Louis encephalitis to a virus carried by the *Culex tarsalis* mosquito. Discovering that chickens develop antibodies to mosquito viruses if bitten, but do not become ill, Reeves developed the “sentinel chicken” system that is now used globally to monitor the spread of mosquito-borne diseases. Reeves retired from U.C. Berkeley in 1987, but continued to work four days a week, and in 1999 was instrumental in helping the Centers for Disease Control to identify West Nile Virus, a potentially life-threatening disease to birds, humans, and many other nonhuman species.

ANIMAL OBITS

Houdini, a wild boar who escaped from the Scottish Borders slaughterhouse on September 13, was roadkilled two weeks later after brief residence in woods beside the river Tweed in the Lothian and Borders region of Scotland.

Bessie, 9, Jersey cow pet of Fayette County SPCA vice president and beef farmer Samuel Hunt, 54, was shot along with her month-old calf by an unknown intruder on July 14 in North Union Township, Pennsylvania.

Miracle, 10, a “white” bison at birth who attracted as many as 2,000 visitors a day, died on September 19 on Dave Heider’s farm in Janesville, Wisconsin, her lifelong home. Miracle was widely associated with the white bison goddess of Native American mythology. She darkened as she aged, passing through yellow, red, and black color phases. By maturity she looked like any other bison. None of her four offspring, all female, had her early-life light coloration.

Precious, among the most popular dogs at the Animal Orphanage in Bauxite, Arkansas, was shot dead along with another dog’s puppy on September 20. Peggy Sue, the puppy’s mother, was wounded, along with another dog named Merlyn. Many pens were damaged and other dogs released in the same attack, wrote Lynda Hollenbeck of the Benton *Courier*. The assailant and motive were unknown.

Ally, 2, a Rottweiler show dog belonging to Jim and Jacquil Can of Calgary, died mysteriously on September 6 in the cargo hold of a Jetcco flight home after competing in the Rottweiler Club of Canada’s Niagara Sieger Show in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.

Libby, a four-pound Yorkshire terrier performing dog trained by Evelyn Galloway, 74, of Orange, California, was killed on September 23 in a sudden attack by Rafferty, a Bouvier des Flandres service dog trained by wheelchair-bound Autumn Daniels of Dennisport, Massachusetts. Both dogs were participants in a show hosted by the Dennis Senior Center.

Jesse, 32, a female white rhino who lived most of her life at the Virginia Zoo in Norfolk, apparently drowned on October 3 after falling into the 10-foot-deep water-filled moat surrounding the Okavango Delta African exhibit. Jesse apparently clashed in some manner with the resident zebras just before her fatal accident. Zoo director Lewis Greene said the zoo would no longer house rhinos and zebras together, although other zoos often do exhibit them together without incident.

MEMORIALS

In memory of Buddy.



In memory of the stray cat tortured and killed by art students to make a film.
—Stephanie Ferneyhough



In memory of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**’s Isaiah, 1990-2004:
the nicest of cats, gentle like a dove but courageous in the face of dogs.

In memory of Lydia Ruopp.
--Kathy Ruopp

In memory of Delores "Mareema" DePaoli, a great friend of animals, who loved them dearly.
--Marilyn Neidens

In memory of Hobbit.

In memory of Purr Box (12/3/87), Prometheus (3/21/81), Friendl (10/30/87), Lizzie (5/8/84), Boy Cat (12/26/85), Miss Penrose (11/18/98), Duke (11/1/98), Purr Box, Jr. (5/1/04) and Blackie (9/9/96).

Velasquez, 14, a Palomino gelding employed by the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus, died from a stroke on September 28 after a stallion charged him as the horses were unloaded from the circus train in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Lingham, a male lion-tailed macaque, died on August 31 at the Mysore Zoo in India. **Ganesha** and **Roopa**, two Mysore Zoo elephants, died on September 4 and September 7. On September 19 the zoo suspended six employees and asked police to investigate, after post mortems discovered that all three animals were poisoned.

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comparably strong views on other cruelty issues suggest that many might have misgivings, that a monument might acknowledge more than ease.

—*Merritt Clifton*

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