Kerry really is,” Alexandra Kerry began.

Democratic nominee John Kerry’s success in gaining public praise, or alarming many in the zoo community who believe that zoos are fully capable of providing good lives for elephants,” understated Detroit Free Press writer Hugh McDannell Jr.

Transferring any elephants outside the AZA-accredited zoo network could become an influential argument for transferring any elephants whose situations are less than ideal—and elephants are perhaps the leading gate-keepers to any zoo, but are in even shorter supply.

The average lifespan of an AZA zoo elephant is 36 years, according to AZA spokesperson Jane Ballentine. Most elephants now in the U.S. were captured before the U.S. ratification of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in 1972 and passage of the Endangered Species Act in 1973 virtually cut off further imports. These elephants are now middle-aged to elderly, and have been dying at a rate far exceeding successful reproduction. Only a handful of zoo-born elephants have survived to maturity, and only 11 have been imported in the past 52 years, all of them in 2003.

(continued on page 7)

BANGKOK—Delegates arriving in Bangkok for the 2004 meeting of the parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, to start on October 1, will find the clandestine animal traffic thriving, despite a year-long crackdown.

The good news is that the crackdown is still underway, reaching higher and further into the web of corrupt officials who have enabled Bangkok to persist as a global hub of illegal animal dealing.

Wildlife Conservation Office director Schwann Tumbok will head the Thai CITES delegation, replacing Manop Laupnarapiphat, who was removed from his post in July 2004 for alleged misconduct in authorizing the export of 100 tigers to the Suya Zoo in China two years earlier. The zoo is owned by the Sir Racha Tiger Farm.

An investigation headed by National Intelligence Agency director Joonopal Mannui concluded that the tiger sale was a commercial transaction, not a breeding and exhibition loan as defined by CITES.

“Some believe [the tigers] were des- tined for human consumption,” London Observer correspondent Mark Townsend reported on September 13.

Townsend alleged that Manop Laup- narapiphat also arrived on the scene recently after notorious wildlife dealer Leuthai Tiewcharoen was arrested near the Lao border in possession of “the bloody carcass of a huge Bengal tiger sawn clean in half.”

Leuthai Tiewcharoen “was well-known to the authorities,” wrote Townsend. “In November 2003, when police raided his home, more than 20 pairs of bear paws lay beside piles of fresh tiger meat. His deep-freeze contained the body of a baby orangutan from Indonesia.”

Arrested then, Leuthai Tiewcharoen.

(continued on page 15)

Gibson rescued by the International Primate Protection League. (IPPL, photo)
Dear Partner,

Reagan has so much joy and love in his heart, it’s impossible to imagine anyone throwing him out of a moving pick-up truck at three o’clock in the afternoon in broad daylight . . . but that’s exactly what happened to him, witnesses have told me.

Imagine a child loving his parents so much, expressing that love constantly, running and playing all day long . . . and then out of the blue one day, being told that no matter how much he loves . . . . . . . . . no matter how much he expresses his love and his joy of being alive . . . it’s not enough. Then booting that child out the door to fend for himself in a world gone mad!

“What did I do wrong?” he asks. “What more could I have done?”

I want to tell Reagan that none of this was his fault. It’s theirs. Theirs for not seeing who he is, for not accepting all that love.

But thanks to people like you, Reagan is safe now . . . and he’s enjoying his new life at our Supershelter MORE than he enjoyed eating my french fries while sitting next to me on the way up here. With us he can romp and play . . . and love . . . as much as he wants.

Nobody will ever hurt him again. Nobody will ever disappoint him again.

Reagan is the son of a German shepherd and an almost-German shepherd. Bred in someone’s back yard and sold as a pup to a “macho dude” with a truck.

This pipsqueak on wheels thought he could express his manhood with a tough dog in tow. But when he wanted to show off his “Police dog,” Reagan only jumped up and licked everyone! So that was it for him.

Reagan is huge and still growing. He’s only about a year old. And his main problem is going to be another one that’s not his fault . . . hip dysplasia.

He was born with the typical German shepherd problem of in-breeding . . . bad hips.

Already his rear end is visibly weak. But because I know I can count on you to help Reagan have a long and healthy life, we are already planning on his eventual hip replacement surgery.

This will be expensive. But I made each of our animals a promise 25 years ago when I began this work . . . . . . “I will always ask what’s right for the animals, and do that.” Every decision is the answer to that question. Not what is convenient for us, or cheaper for us . . . but what is RIGHT for the animals.

What is right for Reagan is to fix his hips no matter what it costs. He is our child now, to love and to protect.

So please, along with your regular gift of support, send a little extra today for “Reagan’s hips” and we will put it aside for later, when he’s full grown, and able to benefit from hip replacements.

For the animals,

Leo Grillo, founder

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

Attention: Rescuers and Shelters

Build your own inexpensive straw bale dog house for your pets’ maximum protection, comfort and fun!

Here at D.E.L.T.A. Rescue, we invented a better housing system for our more than 859 dogs. Using 25 common bales of straw, and three sheets of plywood, two people can build a straw bale dog house in under 10 minutes! This is the same simple structure that withstood our terrible El Nino rains in 1998. The simple straw design can last 20 years, but because we are a permanent sanctuary, our houses must last longer.

That’s why we now build the deluxe “stucco” version. Our materials cost for this stucco version is about $400, while you can put up the simple building for under $150. Good news! We put all the building instructions for both versions on video tape for anyone to use, or copy in its entirety. And it’s FREE! To help us help precious animals, besides our own 859 dogs and 552 cats, please get this video today and pass it around!

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, PO Box 9, Glendale, CA 91209. Or call us at 661-269-4010 and get it faster!
Rumors that the Fund for Animals and the Humane Society of the United States are holding merger talks reached ANIMAL PEOPLE on July 26. Confirmation came a few days later.

In the interim, on July 5, closeely spaced shotgun blasts followed by frantic yelping and whining emanated from our remote rural office. Someone apparently dumped two black Labrader retriever mixes, a mother and nearly grown son, and fired the shots to keep the dogs from following his truck.

The pup was right in front of them, the dogs survived by scavenging for several days before stumbling upon the feeding station we set up for them.

For a month or so, we fed and watered them at the same spot—waiting more than a week for food before China and the other for two days before getting to the traps enough to begin eating inside them. Finally the dogs were caught, first the mother and then the pup.

Now comes the even more difficult process of integrating the two new dogs into our pack of 18.

Tasha, the eldest at 12 years, is a German shepherd adopted from the Bennington County Humane Society in southern Vermont, who rescued her and a Doberman after they were abandoned by a woman who did not want to pay the shelter surrender fee. The Doberman was adopted before Tasha.

Francesca, now about 11, was dumped along the dirt road that led to our former headquarters. She had given birth to puppies not long before she was thrown out of the back of a pickup truck.

Simon, born on the streets of Taiwan, was hit by a taxi and luckily taken to Taiwan Abandoned Animal Rescue Foundation founded by Min Shan. We adopted Simon when it was still a pup, in 1998. Simon greatly enjoys life, after extensive orthopedic surgery. Amid the canine politics, our 15 cats—one feral, all rescue cases—are mostly unafraid of the dogs, but are discerningly kept out of the way of any risk of trouble.

In effect, we are merging two established packs, of similar history but differing recent experience. They knew each other slightly, from twilight barks, when both packs exchanged greetings with both the local coyotes, but probably doesn’t completely know the pack acquaintance was.

Cleveland Amory’s legacy

“The Fund and HSUS are discussing the possibility of combining the resources, staffs, boards, and programs of both organizations. While nothing has yet been finalized, both boards of directors voted unanimously to explore this concept.” Fund president Mike Markarian, in a press release on August 10.

By then, mid-level and senior personnel at both the fund and HSUS already seemed to be circling nervously, marking territory, staking out strategic handshake, barking past each other, and at some point an idea seemed to have occurred to both, the locust coyotes, but probably doesn’t completely know the pack acquaintance was.

“Amy had come to believe, as he told ANIMAL PEOPLE in 1994, that taking on at least a limited mission of hands-on care to help keep an organization honest; that if an organization resists reporting, then it has to face its own citizens. Even if the Fund never helped him to avoid hiring anyone who felt too close to clearing litter pans or shove out a shoveling, it still had hands.

While HSUS endured more than 30 years of administrative scandals and frequent conflicts with the emerging animal rights and no-kill-shelter movements, Amory and Probst ran the Fund as a model of fiscal accountability. They held far more money in reserve than the Wise Giving Alliance recommends, reflecting the fiscal conservatism of many people who walk through the Fund’s doors. The Depression had hurt both HSUS and the Fund, and early it had left the HSUS board. He had changed his mind. Amory had come to believe, as he told ANIMAL PEOPLE in 1994, that taking on at least a limited mission of hands-on care to help keep an organization honest; that if an organization resists reporting, then it has to face its own citizens. Even if the Fund never helped him to avoid hiring anyone who felt too close to clearing litter pans or shove out a shoveling, it still had hands.

In the early days of television, but discovered in animal welfare a more compelling interest than his considerable career success.

In 1954 Amory joined former American Humane Association National Human Review editor Fred Myers, former American SPCA secretary Helen Jones, and several others in forming the HSUS, then called “bunny hop,” or rabbi’s killing contest, sponsored by the American Legion at Harmony, North Carolina. He exposed the event in a photo essay for the first issue of the Post, and reportedly received more letters about the rabbit killing than about World War II, still then raging.

Amory rose to fame as a best-selling humorist and broadcast commentator in the early days of television, but discovered in animal welfare a more compelling interest than his considerable career success.

Amory said in 1994, that “the Fund would not be the same without money in reserve than the Wise Giving Alliance recommends, reflecting the fiscal conservatism of many people who walk through the Fund’s doors. The Depression had hurt both HSUS and the Fund, and early it had left the HSUS board. He had changed his mind. Amory had come to believe, as he told ANIMAL PEOPLE in 1994, that taking on at least a limited mission of hands-on care to help keep an organization honest; that if an organization resists reporting, then it has to face its own citizens. Even if the Fund never helped him to avoid hiring anyone who felt too close to clearing litter pans or shove out a shoveling, it still had hands.

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Bali turtles

I appreciate ANIMAL PEOPLE's June 2004 coverage of sea turtle conservation. I just returned from Bali, Indonesia, where the trade in endangered turtles is alive and well. Hundreds of turtles are caught off shore and brought into warehouses where, fins tied, they languish without water until they are sold for slaughter.

Thank you for enabling me to show the video of the Animal Balance work in the Galapagos at the recent Conference on Homeless Animal Management & Policy. You helped me SO much and I will be forever grateful to ANIMAL PEOPLE.

I love meeting other folks from around the world and hearing about their amazing work and how they find solutions to such awful problems. We all become friends very quickly.

Thank you for providing us with a forum that gives us energy to keep going and save more lives.

– Anna Clifford

Animal Balance
117 Martin Court
San Francisco, CA 94124
Phone: 415-671-0886
<clifford@animalbalance.org>
www.animalbalance.org

How to help animals in Darfur?

Warm greetings from Darfur, Sudan. Thanks so much for your concern about the situation here. We are faced with many problems. The janjaweed militias have killed countless domestic animals and our wildlife has escaped to Chad and Libya. Warfare normally brings epidemics, and the remaining animals have not been spared. Most of the nongovernmental organisations working in Darfur are concerned only with trying to relieve the human suffering. Animals are not receiving consideration. We hope you will look into this. We need drugs and vehicles to distribute them.

– Mustafa Bakrawi
Sudanese Animal Care
P.O. Box 227, El Obeid
Kordofan State, Sudan
<sagpos@hotmail.com>


WSPA replies:

We have received a copy of your email to ANIMAL PEOPLE concerning the situation affecting animals in Darfur and Sudan generally.

The World Society for the Protection of Animals is monitoring the situation in Sudan both through our office based in Kenya and through the Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad, which is a WSPA member organisation operating throughout the Middle East and African regions.

WSPA has agreed to assess the needs of the animals caught up in the current crisis in Sudan and we are currently awaiting the results so that we may determine the most efficient and effective way in which we might assist.

Due to travelling restrictions and other operational difficulties, it is likely to be several weeks before we have that information.

WSPA has written to the ambassadors of both Sudan and Chad in London to register our concern about the animals, particularly farm animals and beasts of burden. When security has been re-established in Darfur, WSPA would like to keep in touch on the situation and be ready to intervene, either in person or through SPANA.

– Peter Davies, Chair World Society for the Protection of Animals
91 Albert Embankment
London, U.K. SE1 7TP
Phone: 44-20-7587-5000
Fax: 44-20-7953-0208
<www.wspa.org.uk>
<www.wspa-international.org>

Parallel responses were later received from IFAW and ISM.

CORRECTIONS

The chart accompanying “Post-9/11 shelter killing hits 4.9 million/year,” on page 8 of the July/August issue of ANIMAL PEOPLE included two lines for Springfield, Missouri, received from competing sources. Neither line appears to have been correct. The best data we have been able to obtain indicates that the shelters serving Springfield and Greene County, population 242,000, killed 9,689 dogs and cats in 2002, for a rate of dogs and cats killed per 1,000 humans of 40.

The line for Flagstaff, Arizona, covered all of Coconino County, most of which is within the Navajo Nation. If Flanor's views are viewed in isolation, the shelter killing rate drops to 3.7, still near-by twice the U.S. norm of 1.7, while the killing rate on the Navajo Nation jumps to 156, eight times the U.S. norm.

The line for Chattanooga stated a June kiling rate of 36.1, based on 2001 data. Three weeks after going to press we received new data showing a drop to 22.5 by June 30, 2004.

“Terminator kills proposal to terminate animals sooner,” on page 13 of the July/August 2004 edition, concerned an abortive attempt by California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger to repeal “the 1968 Hayden Act.” That was a typographical error. The Hayden Act was actually passed in 1968.

Volunteers

Eunksins has published a new web site to highlight the different wildlife volunteer placements in South Africa. We are all currently featuring ourselves, the Baboon Sanctuary, the Penguin Conservation Centre, the Shark Research Project, and the Vervet Monkey Sanctuary, and are finding new projects every day. Take a look!

– Keelie Grim
Executive director
Eunksins Wildlife Sanctuary
The Lion Foundation
P.O. Box 1197
Lydenburg 1120, South Africa
Phone: 27-13-257-7473
<www.eunksinsexperience.com>

Dog rescuers are prosecuted

Our organization Sathiva Mitra (Friends of Animals) has for the past 11 years defended the rights of animals in Sri Lanka. We have challenged in courts the actions of the authorities against animals including elephants, cattle, and dogs. We also carry out animal welfare work such as holding clinics to sterilize and vaccinate community dogs and cats.

With the unrelenting negative attitude of state and local authorities toward the rights of animals, we urgently require the help of international organizations.

For the first time in Sri Lanka, two animal rights activists, both women, have been charged by the Colombo Municipal Council before the Municipal Magistrate on allegations of letting dogs owned by them loose on the street, thereby causing public nuisance.

The activists, Shyama Peries and Kumudhini Saravanamuttu, have entered pleas of “not guilty.” They have in fact been regularly rescuing animals from cruel death at the dog pound, sterilizing and vaccinating them against rabies, and re-homing them.

Shyama Peries and Kumudhini Saravanamuttu have not taken dogs who were impounded following cruelty complaints. The dogs were impounded by the Colombo Municipal Council under a cruel blanket catch-and-kill policy.

Some were seized despite the presence and protests of their guardians. Dogs are seized whether or not they have been reported as troublesome by local merchants, residents or passers-by. The catchers even seize dogs who have been vaccinated against rabies, and carry tan identifying collar.

The CMC impounds dogs for three days. If their guardians do not claim the dogs and pay a fine, the dogs are gassed. Shyama Peries and Kumudhini Saravanamuttu have released some dogs on behalf of poor owners who could not pay the fines, but must have been re-homed at the shelter for Dogs of the Animal Welfare & Protection Administration, outside Colombo. Others have been re-homed with persons who are known to the dogs and care for them.

Animal rights activists in Sri Lanka believe that the CMC is attempting to intimidate and cause fear among all animal welfare and rights organizations and activists, to quell their criticism of the cruelty of the catch-and-kill program of the Colombo Municipal Council, and their efforts to introduce alternate ways of controlling dog populations and ensuring rabies control.

Your support could be shown by writing letters of protest to the authorities, including Prasanna Gunawardana, Mayor of Colombo, fax 94-11-2698149, e-mail <gunaper@slanka.com.k.lk>.


– Sugirtha Rajakumarayake
Sathiva Mitra
73/28 Sri Saramankar Place
Dehiwela
Sri Lanka
Phone: 94-11-2735182
Fax: 94-11-5272716
<sathivamitrapak@gmail.com>
PetCo urges “Think adoption first”

SAN DIEGO—Customers seeking any live animal at any of the 680 PetCo Animal Supplies Inc. stores will now be directed to the adoption center. The PetCo Foundation announced on August 20 at the 2004 Conference on Homeless Animal Management and Policy, "PetCo does not sell dogs and cats, and for almost 40 years has worked with shelters to find homes for them. But our stores offer small animals, reptiles, and birds," spokesperson Shawn Underwood said. "As a pet health advocate, PetCo—with the help of Petfinder.com—will reach out to shelters that offer these other animals. PetCo will continue to offer companion animals in their stores, they will encourage customers to seek adoptable animals at the community as a first option.

"Along with more than 7,100 animal welfare organizations, Petfinder.com offers a searchable database of adoptable animals. Underwood said. Petfinder claims to have helped place more than 1.5 million animals in 2003.  

PetCo stores in the Minneapolis area in July 2004 began offering rabbits for adoption from the Minneapolis & St. Paul Basset Rescue Society. Tami Myers, founder of The Angry Purrant campaign against selling live animals from pet stores, told ANIMAL PEOPLE that she will continue to urge a boycott of PetCo, as well as other stores that sell live animals.

"The sale of animals is a mere 4% of their profit," Myers said. "The animals are sold in a public setting. We are in a store and asked PetCo to allow us to set up one store with a ‘rainforest’ attraction in an existing bird room. We would use the display of birds, and information would be available about where to go to adopt a parrot. We’re not responsible for the care of the birds.

Myers said the offer was ignored.

What happened to the circling vultures?

NEW DELHI—"The government is taking its own sweet time in phasing out a veterinary drug blamed for bringing vultures to the verge of extinction," Chandrika Magi of the Times of India news network charged on September 8, 2004. Washington State University microbiologist Linda Oaks in January 2003 identified the anti-inflammatory drug diclofenac as the cause of the loss over the past decade of more than 95% of the once common Oriental white-backed vulture. Also fast declining are long-billed and slender-billed vultures.  

"Vultures have an important ecologi- cal role in Asia, where they have been relied upon for millennia to clean up and remove dead livestock and even human corpses," explained Peregriine Fund biologist Musir Virani when the diclofenac link was disclosed. "Their loss," Virani continued, "has important economic, cultural, and human health consequences." Especially for millions of Parsees, about 1% of the Indian population, for whom exposing corpses to consumption by vultures is a religious mandate. The Bombay Natural History Society warned in February that continued sale of diclofenac could cause the extinction of the Indian vul- tures. A simi- lar warning came in June from Norman Singh, presi- dent of the Tomson & Wildlife Society of India. Yet diclofenac is still in unrestricted over-the-counter veterinary use.

"The form of diclofenac used by humans is not at issue. Except in consuming arthritic Parsees, vultures rarely come into contact with residual diclofenac in human remains, and if that was the vultures’ only source of risk, the vulture population probably would not have fallen.

By far the greatest risk comes from Indian and Pakistani farmers who use diclofenac to keep lambs, buffalo, and equines on the job pulling carts and plows. When the animals die, their carcasses are left for scavengers. Residual diclofenac does not seem to harm dogs or jackals, but cumulative exposure causes kidney failure in vultures.  

"There can be a population fall of 30% a year if less than one in 200 carcasses available to vultures contain lethal amounts of diclofenac," Drastological Society of Pakistan expert Aizam Khan told Agence France-Presse. "Two hundred vultures can feed on the carcass of a single big buffalo." Taking diclofenac off the market will require political action to achieve something equally effective and inexpensive.

To help vulture recovery, once diclofenac is banned from use in agriculture, the British-based Royal Society for the Protection of Birds in July 2004 agreed to fund captive breeding programmes in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and West Bengal. The centers are to be managed by the Bombay Natural History Society.

BBBs asks FTC to probe “animal care certified”

WASHINGTON D.C.—The Better Business Bureau on August 24, 2004 asked the U.S. Federal Trade Commission to investigate a gate as a potential case of deceptive labeling using the phrase of “Animal Care Certified” by members of the industry trade group United Egg Producers. The BBB National Advertising Review Committee on August 4, 2003 ruling by a lower panel that the USBF use of “animal care certified” is misleading, and should either be dropped or be significantly altered. The UBB panel on May 10 voted to revamp their web site to give adequate information about what the label means, but the BBB found that this did not meet their objection.

The initial complaint that “animal care certified” was brought to the BBB by Compassion Over Killing, which earlier files a complaint with both the USDA’s Food Trade Commission and the Food & Drug Administration.

Newly released

Bonny Shah

We never realized that the end was near for Bonny Shah, whoseatory appeared in your July-August 2004 edition.

Bonny and Rati Shah visited us in 2000. Their visit was cruelly shortened by Bonny’s complaint of breast fatigue after Telenelupin, an unprotected nearby rest- ing, feeding, and nesting area for 43 migran- tary species. It was the first time that we knew she had leukemia.

Bonny gave the right meaning to being kind toward birds. She never knew in her heart that the most under- rated and least known of birds were a family deep and she extended this feeling to animals. She realized that animals benefit when children are educated and encouraged in their moral and intellectual development. She most identified with donkeys. Her Dharana Donkey Sanctuary now covers an entire donkey camp twice a year in Sagorli vil- lage, Nanded District, Maharashtra State. More than 5,000 donkeys have been helped there during the past three years. Her dream of running the Dharana Donkey Sanctuary with the help of children at the nearby school she sponsored will require more work to fully accomplish. It is most unfortunate that Bonny will not see it.

—Pradeep Kumar Sahai
Visakha 26-15001
Visakthagam
Visakhapatnam
India Phone: 91-981-364793
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<viscatholic@vsnly.com>

About 12 years have passed since the use of five birds in “gun dog” field trials last drew significant attention from animal welfare organizations. Specific practices vary with the type of event, but the captive-bred “bird”-birds are usually shot. The most prominent relevant site may be a subcontractor to pro-hunting National Animal Interest Alliance site, posted in response to U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service regulations of field trial conducted at National Wildlife Refuge, issued in 1992.

Gun dogs

One area of animal use I have never seen described or commented upon in any ani- mal welfare protection (nor can I find any reference to its use in entertainment) is the use of live birds in training and competition involv- ing field dogs. Since such events are sanctioned by the American Kennel Club and trained retrievers are actively sought by hunters, I know field trial activities well but find it hard to locate any objective infor- mation about how they are conducted.

Presumably live waterfowl or upland game birds are used. What rules and regulations cover the treatment of these living decoys? Is cruelty at issue? Any attempt to pro- visioning on avian welfare? It would seem a major chink in the AKC’s public relations if there are no firmly in place and actually do start abuses animal abuse in training “gun dogs.”—George Bates, DVM Eagle, FL 32830

Hunting & the link to chaining dogs & women

Thank you for the mention in your July/August 2004 editorial about “Teaching people like animals.”

Do you have everything in your bag? You have everything you need, but you lack the personal connection. My daughter and I were sitting there, talking about how we don’t talk to each other the way we did when we were kids. It was our Neal Badd that we all grew up with, and I was the one who made us use it.

As a child we had a chained beg, a “hunting bag” with whom I pitied a man. None of our animals was allowed in the house. One time my mom complained so much about the cats sitting outside the door of the house wanting to get in that my dad took all but one and threw it.

I have been against gun ever since. I feel that just having a gun is much too tempt- ing to someone who dislikes the feeling of a rockier or feeling the anger of the moment. When I spoke to my dad about all this a year or two ago, he said he had had a gun, and I was the first one he would use it on.

The Los Angeles Department of Animal Services sent an officer out almost immediately. The dog was attacked by the vulture, and its leg was cut, and it needed blankets and something to unsure it. The vet also did something to unsure it. Or that it is not getting into trouble. The dog(s) must have had a terrible childhood.

These dogs had excellent care, a huge dog run, and a big area to run in after the business closed each day. The owner has three children who play with the dogs. They are well fed, and he treated them from puppies with every good intention. None of that prevented a rampage which included chasing the police, attacking and attempting attacks on two dogs and an animal control officer. None of that will cause any- other neighbors who know a rampage could happen against different consequences.

—Phyllis Duquette, Director of the Animal Issues Movement
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NIRA

The hard data in the July/August 2004 edition of ANIMAL PEOPLE about the rising numbers of pit bull terriers coming into animal shelters validates the impression that many of us have had from the field. Ironically, in view that I have been rescuing pit bulls for more than 15 years, I was almost attacked by two loose pit bulls recently. It sounded as if horses were coming up behind me, but I only heard one bark—enough to make me turn instantly. The dogs turned out to be two unneutered male "guard dogs" from a glass company, weighing at least 100 pounds each. I was in tamed down the sidewalk at full speed. I have never seen pit bull runs so fast.

There was no way to get to shelter, so I stepped off the sidewalk as smoothly as possible, so as not to seem like prey. I positioned myself against a telephone pole, and always want some find some type of support that will keep you from going down (and) turned sideways to look as non-challenging as possi- ble, but still be able to see them out of the corner of my eye and keep my hands prepared.

The dog on my side stopped, barked, and started to lunge, but my notion- ional feel did not stimulate him. The other dog continued his race straight ahead. I don’t think he saw me. Lot to decide whether to attack or let him go. I try to catch the closest dog decided on the latter and I stayed glued to the pole until they tried to attack a dog through a fence down the street. They then crossed the street and tried to attack a dog through a security screen.

At that time, I started running down the street yelling “Lucky,” which nei- ther dog acknowledged. The man got both dogs by their collars and pulled them home.
Keeping elephants out of sanctuaries (from page 1)

(See "Live elephant exports," page 20.) The San Antonio Zoo soon pointed out that it, not the Detroit Zoo, is Wanda’s legal owner, that she was sent to Detroit eight years ago on loan, not deeded over, and that she could be reclaimed.

The AZA Species Survival Plan committee eventually decided that Winky and Wanda should go to the Columbus Zoo, which now has five other elephants on four acres.

While the arrival of Winky and Wanda was definitely delayed and perhaps permanently forestalled, the Elephant Sanctuary expected to receive two retired performing elephants named Misty and Lota from the Hawthorn Corporation on July 28.

Hawthorn Corporation owner John Cuneo, 73, on March 7 signed a consent decree settlement of Animal Welfare Act charges that obliged him to divest of all 16 of his elephants by August 15.

But that didn’t happen either. “Two days prior to Lota and Misty’s scheduled arrival at the Sanctuary,” Buckley said, and weeks after the Tennessee state veterinarian issued an import permit for both elephants, “he initiated an investigation to determine if Lota and Misty, both infected with the human strain of tuberculosis, pose a threat to the state’s wildlife or cattle industry. “It should be noted that there is no documented case of deer or cattle contracting the strain of tuberculosis that these elephants have,” Buckley added.

As of mid-September, the results of the veterinary investigation were still pending. Cuneo meanwhile filed an appeal of the divestment order, so the remaining 14 elephants are also unlikely to go anywhere in the near future.

The San Francisco Zoo board of directors decided in late June to send Lula and Tinkerbell, both 38 and imported in 1966, to the 2,300-acre Performing Animal Welfare Society sanctuary in San Andreas, California.

Lulu, from Africa, would share 75 acres and a lake with two other African elephants. Tinkerbel, from Thailand, would share 40 acres with three other Asian elephants.

The AZA has not announced its preferred destinations for Lulu and Tinkerbel.

The AZA Species Survival Plan committee in May 2003 ordained that the African elephant Ruby, 42, was to be separated from Gerta, her Asian elephant companion of 16 years, and relocated to the Knoxville Zoo in Tennessee to become matriarch of a herd of younger African elephants who have never had calves.

Ark Trust founder Gretchen Wyler, now heading the Hollywood office of the Humane Society of the U.S., unsuccessfully sued the Los Angeles Zoo to try to block the transfer.

After 14 months in Knoxville, Ruby has still not integrated herself into the Knoxville Zoo herd. Los Angeles mayor James K. Hahn in July requested that she be returned to Los Angeles as soon as the trip can be arranged.

Ringling thumps 15-year-old

Circuses too are zealously guarding their possession and use of elephants and other animals against animal advocacy, as 15-year-old Heather Herman learned on August 10 in Denver. Herman, an Arvada High School freshman, shocked the circus world by collecting enough petition signatures to place a proposed ban on the use of performing animals on the Denver primary election ballot.

Winning support from primatologist Jane Goodall, the Humane Society of the U.S., and the Denver Dumb Friends League, Herman and friends raised and spent $47,000 in their effort to push the ban through—but Feld Entertainment, owner of the Ringling Brothers Barnum & Bailey Circus, reportedly spent $175,000 to defeat it.

The pro-circus side won 71.6% of the vote, but didn’t really win the battle. Activists partially inspired by Herman’s effort won bans on animal acts in Burlington, Vermont, and Buenos Aires, Argentina during the first week of September.

...while young lion dies

Ringling spokespersons meanwhile found themselves having to explain at every stop why a two-year-old lion named Clyde died aboard the circus train on July 13 en route from Phoenix to Fresno by way of the Mojave desert.

A necropsy was inconclusive about the cause of death, but veteran circus animal handler Frank Hagan told the USDA and PETA in affidavits that he warned his supervisor beginning at about 9:30 a.m. that the animals on the train were becoming overheated, and that the train should stop to water them down. By the time the train did stop, circa 2:45 p.m., Hagan said, Clyde was terminal.

“Hagan said he was interviewed the next day about the incident by lawyers from Feld Entertainment,” reported Marc Kaufman of the Washington Post.

“he said USDA inspectors arrived July 16 and that Ringling’s lawyers ‘kept those of us with knowledge of the lion’s death away from the USDA and instructed us as not to speak to the inspectors.’ The day before federal inspectors arrived, Hagan said, the circus installed a system to spray cooling mist in the car where Clyde died.”

“Hagan said he was fired by the circus within a week after supervisors told him several times to keep quiet about the ‘Clyde incident,’” Kaufman added.

Feld Entertainment vice president of circus operations Jim Andacht wrote to the Washington Post on August 14 that Hagan “misrepresented the events” and made “false allegations that our company and employees were withholding information from the USDA. Feld Entertainment always cooperates fully with USDA officials,” Andacht insisted.

But Associated Press reporter Adam Goldman disclosed on August 24 that Feld Entertainment, also the producers of the now terminated Siegfried & Roy illusionist extravaganza at the Mirage hotel/casino in Las Vegas, has refused to share with USDA investigators a video of the October 3, 2003 mailing of performer Roy Horn by a 300-pound white tiger.

As of September 8, Goldman wrote, U.S. Senator Harry Reid (D-Nevada) was trying to persuade the USDA to settle for watching the video with Feld personnel, without actually obtaining a copy of it.

“Feld has declined to turn over the video, saying the performers wanted to ‘avoid images of this tragic accident being accessible to children and families all around the world,’” said Goldman.

Another explanation may be that if the USDA obtains the video, activists might be able to get copies via the Freedom of Information Act.
The Fund, HSUS talk merger

From page 3

At the national level, mergers have been few. The most prominent examples have involved HSUS:

- The World Society for the Protection of Animals was formed in 1981 by merging the International Society for the Protection of Animals with the World Federation for the Protection of Animals. ISPA assumed responsibility for looking after Keiko during the last two years of his life.

- In 1997 the merged ASPCA and HSUS formed SeaWorld & SeaWorld Parks, the Massachusetts SPCA, Royal SPCA of Britain, and HSUS.

- The Free Willy/Keiko Foundation, initially funded by Earth Island Institute and HSUS, in 1999 merged with the Jean Michél Cousteau Institute to become Oceana Futures. HSUS assumed responsibility for looking after Keiko following the acquisition.

- In 2002 the absorbed financially struggling Ark Trust, coordinators of the 17-year-old Genesis Awards program to honor animal advocacy in the mass media, founded by George Carlin and Richard Wyler, merged as a program of the Fund for Animals, the Ark Trust went independent in 1991. Pacelle is believed to have brokered the merger into HSUS.

- The most prominent example of merger of the national level was the formation of Oceana in 2000 by the Oak Foundation, Pew Charitable Trusts, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Surdna Foundation, and Turner Foundation. Oceana president Steve Roady previously headed the Ocean Law Project, begun by the Pew Charitable Trusts and incorporated into Oceana. Oceana merged with the Americans Oceans Campaign, founded in 1997 by actor Ted Danson. Although Oceana has enjoyed considerable success in litigation, this has not been without difficulty capturing public support. In fairness, however, the post-9/11 economic climate has hurt the growth of most nonprofits.

Job security

"Fund staff members obviously have questions about the merger," said one source who would-invoke the day-by-day world. Markarian acknowledged to ANIMAL PEOPLE, "The structure is still to be determined." Outlined the memo on talking points, "Two of the Fund’s historically most important campaigns, the abolition of spaying and neutering the fur trade, would be reflected in two of the four major campaigns of the new organization, along with [work for the benefit of] farmed animals and [opposition to] cruelty to animals and blood sports.

"The Fund’s flagship sanctuary, the Black Beauty Ranch, would continue as a permanent home for abused and abandoned animals, primarily hooved animals who can roam freely," the memo said.

"The Fund’s three animal care facilities fit well with the three existing HSUS animal care programs, and will be preserved and broadened.

"The Fund currently manages the Cape Wildlife Center in Massachusetts, Spy & Neutron Clinic in Dallas, and Rural Area Veterinary Services.

"All of these programs were acquired within the past half dozen years through previous mergers and takeovers of existing organizations.

"It is unknown within both the HSUS and the Fund indicated that the provisional operating plan would split the combined organization into five divisions: external affairs, operations, finance and human resources, a "special focus" team.

"The former HSUS chief of staff Andrew Rowan would head the operations division, according to one draft leaked to ANIMAL PEOPLE. Markarian would become chief of external affairs, the fund head of the general counsel, and a "special focus" team.

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Reasons to worry

Fund personnel have three reasons to worry about their future employment.

First, a merger creates redundancy. In his memo, Markarian noted, "Melding our resources will allow for savings in management, accounting, publishing, auditing, and other functions." Such savings come through staff cutbacks.

Second, there are ideological conflicts. "HSUS is not an animal rights organization," summarized one source. "HSUS and the Fund have worked together on certain issues, but at a deeper level we don’t represent the same things. HSUS is unlikely to adopt Fund positions on everything, while for Fund people, retooling to the HSUS positions on certain subjects, is a "cultural glitch."

"The basic issue," said another source, "is that the Fund, having established itself as the pre-eminent anti-hunting organization, will cease to exist. Hunters all over the country will be raising a glass in celebration."

Several well-placed people at both the Fund and HSUS perceive a continuing need for The Fund, appealing to a heavily overlapping donor base, to demonstrate the viability of more progressive positions than the HSUS board might otherwise endorse.

Third, mergers are economically awkward. The Fund currently has an annual deficit. HSUS raises about $65 million. When nonprofit organizations merge, they typically raise only slightly more than the wealthier organization raised before the merger, because donors who formerly gave to both organizations usually do not give the combined organization as much as they gave when contributing to two.

"A more promising model, favored by both Markarian and senior HSUS staff, is based on the outcome of institutional splits. When successful organizations divide, for whatever reason, usually they raise more money in their first years of separation than the components did as a single entity—but then they gradually attract new supporters, as the Fund did after splitting from HSUS. While HSUS has grown faster and more recently in recent years, both the Fund and HSUS were bigger by 1985 than either one was before the split."

The memo on talking points anticipates that merging the Fund with HSUS while forming a new 501(c)(4) political organization will produce the same donor behavior as a split.

With combined fiscal reserves exceeding $100 million, the Fund and HSUS could ride out a short-term cash flow deficit without firing anyone—but only by actually drawing upon the reserve funds, which so far neither organization has often done (if ever).

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"Movement unity"

"We believe that a merger of two of the nation’s highest profile animal protection organizations will give us new opportunities to attract and engage new members and donors," Markarian asserted. "Throughout the country, rank-and-file animal advocates repeatedly ask, ‘Why don’t the groups get together?’ allowing us to spend a higher proportion of our dollars on programs, showing donors that we are serious about getting the most bang for our buck for animals."

"Indefinitely, animal advocates do often express a wish for ‘movement unity,’ but as ANIMAL PEOPLE has often pointed out, this concept tends to be naive."

"In the short run, a unified ad hoc coalition can often win specific objectives. In addition, as opposition organizations such as the NRA and Farm Bureau Federation demonstrate, a unified front can successfully defend an entrenched status quo, or even advance an agenda, if the agenda is sufficiently narrow."

"Successful political movements, seeking cultural transformation, by contrast must practice multi-party politics. Instead of presenting a narrowly unified front—even isolated, divided, distracted, disrupted, and ultimately defeated—they stretch across the socio-political and economic spectrum, giving the public multiple points of entry and making successful use of their divisions to appeal to people who otherwise may have little in common."

"The infighting, internal debate, and economic competition that animal advocates often decry are inevitable byproducts of building a broad base that can be politically mobilized from multiple directions.

"Attempts to establish ‘movement unity’ by suppressing real conflicts of outlook, tactics, and goals actually intensify the conflict behind the scenes by elevating the stakes of infighting—because whoever sees the public agenda "wins," and everyone else must then support that approach or be seen as causing infighting, even if they think it is 100% wrong and counterproductive."

"Trying to keep conflicts hidden helps the corrupt and incompetent to evade exposure, helps agents provocateur to hide, and allows foes to tar the whole cause with one brush—most important, by equating animal advocates with terrorists."

"Retailers learned long ago that more choice means more sales, but the animal cause has yet to notice, even though..."
generations. A cause can be made that the merger will serve both organizations’ institutional interests, including the interests of the majority of present donors. Certainly the merger appears to have been part of Cleveland Amory’s vision, from the debut of the Fund.

Whether the merger will equally serve the animals, especially over time, is a much more complex question. If the Fund and HSUS are so much alike as to present no substantive choice to donors, or are apt to evolve to be the same, there is no reason not to merge. If other organizations are positioned to fill any ideological or tactical void created by the merger, nothing will be lost.

But is any other organization so positioned?

**No expectations**

Not to be overlooked is the question of what donors really want from organizations. Cleveland Amory helped to found HSUS and ISAR, and started the Fund for Animals, because he wanted to extend moral consideration to animals.

Animal protection donors typically support similar causes, but hired-gun fundraisers long ago discerned that what donors most respond to is the promise of a short-term feel-good from the act of giving, not the prospect of contributing to attitudinal changes that will actually occur only over decades or generations.

Thus the typical fundraising approach consists of inducing pain with a gruesome description of an issue and perhaps a lurid photograph, and then offering immediate relief in exchange for a donation.

The success of organizations—and the leaders who succeed the founders—has come to be measured by their ability to manipulate donors, not by their ability to win big issues. “Worst! That certainly is interesting news about the possible corporate merger,” wrote longtime New York City activist Irene Muschel a few days before ANIMAL PEOPLE went to press.

“They will certainly increase the power, money, and numbers of people behind their work,” Muschel opined. “I hope they will be an open and receptive entity, interested in ideas and input from others and not unrelenting and closed and inflexible. One issue I hope you will address is [in covering the proposed merger] how is the fact sheets and literature of animal rights groups can be most successfully made available to the public. I think it is crucial that the leaders of these groups understand that individual activists can do only so much, and that permanent change can only come about with major funding from these wealthy groups.”

“It is true that many people’s lives have been changed by a pamphlet received from an animal activist,” Muschel wrote. “But achieving broad, systemic change takes money. PETA, its credit, often gives out free literature for activists to distribute,” unlike many other groups that charge for literature. “Nevertheless, activist activity has limited effect, and activists come and go, and cannot always be there for the long fight.” Muschel concluded. “No volunteer, even the most committed, can possibly reach the numbers of people who must be reached if the situation for animals is to get any better.

“It is irresponsible for wealthy organizations to ask volunteer activists to do the major work on issues such as fur.” Muschel argued. “People give money to these organizations so that they will do the major work. They should be spending money on advertising, outreach, organizing the volunteers.”

“Make clear to the leaders,” Muschel asked, “that they must lead by spending the millions they have received from donors on campaigns to promote animal welfare, rather than asking volunteers to do their work. On broad issues such as fur, it is these groups who must take the lead in spending money on advertising,” and other forms of public education.

Markarian, Probst, and the “talking points” memo all suggest that merging the Fund for Animals with HSUS and creating a 503(c)(4) political arm will better position them to do what Muschel expects them to do.

But Muschel had some further thoughts.

“This evening I called my my best friend, who is a psychoanalyst,” to ask if there is some kind of fix for the problem that ANIMAL PEOPLE publisher Kim Bartlett described on the back cover of the 2004 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities as organizations which “run on interest instead of having to justify their existence to supporters.”

Muschel wrote in a follow-up e-mail.

“We talked about how so many big groups basically attempt to sell themselves—‘How much do we win?’—as opposed to listening to committed activists and trying to work with them toward a shared goal.

“We also talked about how these groups often view people as objects who can be manipulated to give money and serve the needs of the organizations so that they will look great. We discussed how their style of relating to donors and activists is frequently similar in some ways to the narcissist who wears fur: such groups will listen and use their wealth for animals only if they see that it is in their own interest to do so.

“If you were to increase the distribution of the Watchdog Report,” Muschel concluded, “you would increase the pressure on these groups to genuinely respond to donor expectations.”

Whether the merger of the Fund with HSUS brings out the best or worst from either organization, or a new balance of both, the role of ANIMAL PEOPLE will be to provide an independent, unbiased, and goal-oriented perspective.

Watchdogging is the role that all of our dogs recognize as theirs, regardless of their positions relative to each other. Whether we work solo, or as a pack, we are a distinct pack, our new doggers are already on the job for us, reminding us of the job we must do for you. 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’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.

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Free publications for teachers, as well as curriculum units on hunting, circus, 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.

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International Primate Protection League claims victory—
Labs of Virginia pleads guilty in monkey smuggling case

CHICAGO—Labs of Virginia Inc. on August 18, 2004 pleaded guilty to one felony count of submitting false records to U.S. government agencies pertaining to a shipment of 220 monkeys purchased from Indonesian animal dealer Agus Darmawan in 1997.

“According to a plea agreement between the defendant and the U.S. attorney’s office entered before U.S. district Judge Ruben Castillo, the company faces two years of probation, a fine of $500,000, and forfeiture totaling $64,675. Sentencing was scheduled for November 16,” reported Matt O’Connor of the Chicago Tribune.

All charges were dropped against individual defendants Charles J. Stern, 46, the former Labs of Virginia board chair; William Curtis Henley III, 45, a former board member; and former Labs of Virginia president David M. Tuth, 61.

The case began in 1996, when Labs of Virginia bought a breeding colony of 1,312 macaques from Indonesian Aquatics Export CV, doing business as Inquatics.

In compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, Indonesian law forbade the export of the macaques if they were wild-caught, and U.S. law forbade importing them if wild-caught—but at least 327 of the 846 macaques who arrived at O’Hare Airport between mid-February and mid-May 1997 as part of the transaction were eventually found to have come from the wild.

“There was a lot of talk in the court documents about bribes paid to Indonesian officials to procure export permits stating that monkeys as old as 15-16 years were born at a breeding colony that had existed less than 10 years,” International Primate Protection League founder Shirley McGreal told ANIMAL PEOPLE.

Alerted to the dealings before all of the macaques were shipped, McGreal pursued indictments for five years. Winning the guilty pleas took two more years.

Charles River charged
District attorney Scott Key, of Otero County, New Mexico, on September 7 filed three potentially precedent-set-
ing counts of misdemeanor cruelty to animals against Charles River Laboratories, of Wilmington, Delaware, for allegedly causing the deaths of two chimpanzees at the Alamogordo Primate Facility and jeopardizing the life of a third through “institutional neglect.”

The Alamogordo Primate Facility, located at Holoman Air Force Base, was formerly managed for the National Institutes of Health by the now defunct Coulston Foundation. Repeatedly charged with violations of the Animal Welfare Act, and reportedly $3.4 million in debt, the Coulston Foundation in May 2000 returned responsibility for the then 288 Alamogordo chimpanzees to the NIH. The NIH in 2001 awarded a 10-year, $42 million contract to Charles River Laboratories to take over the job.

Key alleged that on September 16, 2002, Charles River staff failed to provide veterinary care to a 16-year-old chimpanzee named Ashley, who died overnight from a serious injury to her genitalia; on or about December 30, 2002 failed to pro-

vide veterinary care to a 16-year-old chimpanzee named Rex, who died overnight from complications of anesthesia; and circa June 26, 2003 failed to provide veterinary care to a 26-year-old chimpanzee named Topsy, who survived a life-imperiling injury.

Key named Charles River Laboratories president James C. Foster and Alamogordo Primate Facility chief veteri-
narian as co-defendants.

Deaths of lab animals from comparable incidents are relatively common. Examples include the February 2004 deaths of 13 monkeys and “dozens” of hamsters from excessive heat at Rocky Mountain Laboratories in Hamilton, Montana; after the computer that controlled the thermostat “locked up”; the July 2004 deaths of three marmosets at the Wisconsin National Primate Research Center, who were inadvertently left in their cage when the cage was immersed in a scalding sanitiz-
ing solution; and the August 2004 deaths of seven monkeys at the California National Primate Research Center at U.C. Davis, who became overheated due to a ventilation system failure.

Only a handful of “institutional neglect” cases involv-
ing biomedical research facilities have ever been prosecuted. Best known was the “Silver Spring monkeys” case filed against Institute for Behavioral Research director Edward Taba in September 1981 as a result of an undercover investigation by PETA co-founder Alex Pacheco.

Taba was twice convicted of cruelty for neglect of the monkeys, but the convictions were reversed on jurisdictional technicalities. The case brought PETA its first national prominence, and helped influence Congress to pass Animal Welfare Act amendments in 1985 that require labs to provide for the psycho-
logical health of dogs and nonhuman primates.

IDA brawl continues
Key reportedly built his case against Charles River Laboratories from documents obtained and relayed to him by In Defense of Animals. The organization has kept the former Coulston facilities under scrutiny for more than a decade.

A separate flap involving the Alamogordo Primate Facility broke in March 1994, four years after In Defense of Animals staff member Eric Kleiman in a written submission to a Congressional subcommittee hearing tried unsuccessfully to bring attention to the ominous deaths of three out of eight chim-
panzees who were used to test a drug called TXU-PAP.

“The founder of the Parker Hughes Institute in Roseville, Minnesota, withheld information about the deadly effects of TXU-PAP, once touted as a ‘magic bullet’ for AIDS and cancer,” charged Minneapolis Star Tribune investigative reporters Glenn Howatt, Paul Murno, and Maura Lerner.

Parker Hughes Institute founder Paul Uckan did not mention the chimp deaths in an article touting the potential of TXU-PAP, published by the Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics in December 1999, and did not mention the deaths to the journal editors, the Star Tribune team reported. Two of the five listed co-authors also said they did not know about the deaths.

“At least 11 people, includ-
ing a 7-year-old girl, got the drug after the chimps died,” the Star Tribune team found. “Uckan said all were warned about possible side effects. He halted the research on HIV patients in 2000 because of safety con-

cerns, federal officials said. The drug has not made it to the market.”

The 7-year-old was terminal leukemia patient Sydney Hickman, given TXU-PAP as a last resort. She died several months later. Her mother told the Star Tribune that the family was not told about the chimp deaths, but that since TXU-PAP was their last hope, knowing of the deaths probably would have made no difference.

The TXU-PAP chimp deaths came to light six months after the Star-

Tribune and WCCO-TV in Minne-

apolis disclosed that the Minnesota Board of Medical Practice, the Federal Food and Drug Administration, and the FBI were investigating Uckan’s business practices. The out-

come has not been reported.

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

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.—“Dear Abby,” advice columnist Jeanne Phillips, a frequent defender of animals, on August 8, 2004 urged vehicular restraint—“the kind that attaches”—for dogs as well as children.

Phillips was responding to a letter entitled “Grieving In Lexington, Kentucky,” from a man whose dog was killed by traffic after falling out of the bed of a pickup truck.


University of North Carolina Chapel Hill Safety Research Center associate director Jane Stuts in 2001 reported that about 1/2% of all traffic accidents appear to be caused by an unrestrained dog distracting a driver.

“The那是 not piddly, because cell phones accounted for only 2%,” Stuts told the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

According to Stuts’ figures, based on 412 narrative accounts of accidents that occurred in 1998, unrestrained dogs in vehicles may be responsible for about 400 human deaths per year.

By comparison, only about 200 people per year are killed in accidents involving animals in the road, said Stuts.

In 2001, Stuts and other researchers from the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention motor vehicle injury prevention section found that “in half of the animal-related road accidents surveyed in 2001 and 2002, motorists were injured by hitting the animal,” while the other half involved animals who swerved to avoid hitting the animal,” summarized Associated Press writer Daniel Yee.

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PHILADELPHIA—The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) on June 24, 2004 adopted a resolution against forced molting that resolves one of the major issues between the AVMA and the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights. On June 21, AVAR co-sponsored a full-page ad in the New York Times asking “Has anyone betrayed more ani-
mals than the American Veterinary Medical Association?”
Similar to an ad published in April in Animal
People by the Coalition for Nonviolent Poultry, the ad
Times added the AVMA positions on forced molting, ges-
tation crates for pregnant sows, real caging, and “the inex-
plicable retention of Dr. Gregg Carter in the AVMA’s Animal
Welfare Committee,” explained AVAR vice president Holly
Cheever, “despite the fact that he was shown in three separate affidavits, including his own sworn deposition, to have ordered the mass slaughter of 30,000 chickens in California by
throwing them alive into a wood chipper.”
Finishing the ad, AVMA executive vice president
Bruce Little on July 21 buried the Association of Veterinarians
for Animal Rights from tabling at a booth it had already
reserved for past debates at the AVMA from their absence
on July 24. 28-22.

Standardizing microchips

O  The AVMA policy on forced molts would induce hens to begin a new egg-laying cycle formerly stated that “Immutable feeding or diets of low nutrient density are recommended rather than low fat diets for hens.” As amended, the policy states, “Neither water nor food should be withdrawn.”

Lance-Watson persay case

SEATTLE—Federal perjury case against
Allison Lance-Watson, 45, wife of Sea Shepherd Conservation
Foundation’s John Watson, were dropped
on September 9, 2004, said Assistant U.S. Attorney Mark
Barlett, because the prosecution inadvertently shredded
the transcriptions containing the recorded
red tape evidence. “In dropping the case,” wrote Seattle
Post-Intelligence reporter Paul Shukovsky, “the government
could not be able to be appointed for any crimes based on evidence now in possession of the U.S.,” and
agreed not to subpoena her about any current investigation.
A related contempt of court case continues against
activist Gina Lynn for refusing to testify to the grand jury.
The grand jury is investigating an arson in Olym-
pia, Washington, and the death of the 228 chickens from a
farm in Burlington, Washington on the night of May 7, 2000. The FBI says a convenience store security camera
caught Lynn and fellow activist Joshua Treantor as they
dumped evidence, and puts them in a track that Lance-
Watson rented to help the Sea Shepherds relocate from Santa
Monica, California to Washington, D.C.
Jailed on August 26 for contempt of court, Lynn
commenced a hunger strike that was supposedly still
underway as of September 10, 2004. The charge is
15. She has engaged in hunger strikes of up to 22 days during previous
jaillings for refusing to testify before grand juries.

Sanctuaries sue Powerball lottery winner over unpaid pledges

EPING, N.Y.—Mary Ellen Sanderson, co-
winner of a $366 million Powerball lottery in 1997, has been sued by a sanctuary for charity to which she pledged annual
funding. Sued earlier by the Oasis Sanctuary Foundation, a
tropical bird sanctuary located at Cascabel, Arizona, Sanderson also contracted to fund the Southern-Redtail
Sanctuary of which Sanderson helped to create, reviewed
Manchester Union Leader correspondent Toby Henry.
The original EPA directors, Henry indicated, were
sued by President Jackson and围绕 Ronald Levesque, both of New Hampshire, and Mary Ellen and James
Sanderson, then a married couple. As with the Oasis
Sanctuary, Mary Ellen Sanderson helped EPA to obtain a
sanctuary site. The EPA facility, near Dover, New
Hampshire, houses about 25 horses at a time, Henry said.
According to Henry, the lawsuit allege that Mary Ellen Sanderson was to donate $366,000 a year to
the sanctuary. Both organizations were cut off at the end of 2003, after the Sandersons divorced.

Join the No More Homeless Pets Forum

Join us to spend a week with some of the leaders of this lifesaving
national movement. They’ll share an inside view of their thoughts and
work and answer your questions about subjects that are
near and dear to their hearts.

Coming topics—

Sept. 20-24: Boards: Can’t live with ‘em, can’t live without ‘em
How can you develop a truly effective board for your group? Head
off problems before they start? Outdoors: Boardroom and
Bonny Brown of Best Friends will answer your questions.

Sept. 27-7: Oct: Feral Cats: Tips and strategies for success
How can you raise resources and develop a support network? How
can you talk with others about the feral cat population? How can you
build a community? Susan Kyle of Feral Friends and Donna Baker of
the Feral Cat Caretakers’ Coalition will offer their advice.

Oct. 4-8: Co-Existing With Wildlife
As we continue to develop open space, can we peacefully co-exist with
wildlife? How can you handle calls from people asking for help with
wildlife problems? Sharon St. Joan of Best Friends will offer insights.

Oct 11-.Getting The Word Out
You now are the expert. What successful promotions and creative strategies have you used to reach out to people in your
community about your events and programs? Share your advice on the forum.

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

12 - ANIMAL PEOPLE, September 2004
Bush & Kerry seek animal-friendly images, but have contrasting records

(on page 1)

J udge rules against mining in Florida panther habitat

FORT MYERS—Ruling that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service did not take appropriate notice of Engleman cypress trees, a federal judge issued a preliminary order preventing the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission from issuing a permit to begin clearing a 42,000-acre area in the Florida Everglades in order to build extend the Pan-American highway.

The judge's ruling was made on July 21 by Judge David H. Jones of the U.S. District Court against the mining company that was issued a permit by the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

In his ruling, Judge Jones said, “The Florida Fish and Wildlife Service has not provided a full and complete environmental impact statement in a manner that allows the public to participate in the decision-making process.”

The judge also noted that the mining company had not provided any evidence of a need for the project and that the environmental impact statement was not filed with the court until July 21.

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Bush & Kerry records (from page 13)

The Bush administration has been moving rapidly to make industries that often violate environmental protection laws much less “law-abiding,” by changing the rules governing enforcement. This bypasses having to alter legislation, which might meet political opposition, even with Republican majorities dominating both houses of Congress.

Many of the rule amendments come at the expense of wildlife.

Among the examples riling Kennedy, the Bush administration in July 2004 authorized the Environmental Protection Agency to approve pesticides without consulting with the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service about possible impact on endangered species.

Required by the 1973 Endangered Species Act, when there were just a few dozen protected species, the consultation process became so complex as the number of protected species rose to about 1,200 that only 30 consultations were initiated within the past decade and only 12 were completed.

The rule change is expected to sharply reduce the number of lawsuits filed against the federal government on behalf of endangered species—such as a case filed in mid-2003 by the Natural Resources Defense Council against the use of atrazine, an herbicide that allegedly kills the lupine species and fecundity of reptiles, amphibians, birds, and possibly mammals.

The American Bird Conservancy in mid-2004 used the threat of a similar lawsuit to persuade the maker of the insecticide fenithion to withdraw it from the U.S. market. Fenithion was implicated in killing birds in connection with mosquito control in Florida.

The Center for Biological Diversity, a frequent litigant, estimates that pesticides are contributing to the endangerment of about a third of all listed species.

With the threat of lawsuits lessened, the Bush administration then authorized cattle ranchers who lease grazing rights on the Buffalo Gap National Grassland in South Dakota to poison Prairie dogs.

Habitat

The most aggressive Bush administration rule-changing, however, has been to the timber industry.

In March 2004, for example, the Bush administration scrapped a rule adopted as part of the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan that required the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to survey their holdings for 296 endangered or threatened species before authorizing logging, prescribed burns, trail-building, or campground construction.

The change affects 5.5 million acres of old-growth woods. The species assays are blamed by the timber industry for slowing the pace of old-growth logging to about half of the rate it projected when it agreed to the plan.

In July 2004 the Bush administration pledged to reverse the Roadless Area Conservation Rule, adopted in 2001 by former President Bill Clinton. After this proved more controversial than Bush strategists anticipated, Agriculture Undersecretary Mark Rey on September 7 announced that the final decision will be delayed until after the election.

On September 1 the Bush administration handed the timber industry an immediate gift, lifting that the marbled murrelet of California, Oregon, and Washington will now be considered part of the larger population inhabiting Alaska and British Columbia. This may mean that marbled murrelets will lose Endangered Species Act protection.

Southern marbled murrelets have been considered a genetically distinct subspecies. The Pacific office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recommended in April 2004 that they should retain that status.

Only salmon and spotted owls have been involved in more restrictions on logging and more lawsuits. The Bush administration has also moved to count hatchery-reared salmon along with wild stocks in determining whether salmon runs are endangered, and to consolidate for regulatory purposes some spotted owl populations which have been considered subspecies, but may not be fully distinct.

Rule-changing on behalf of loggers and the oil and gas industry has prompted objections since 2002 from the National Wildlife Federation, among the most conservative of the major U.S. environmental groups. More than 500 local hunting clubs signed onto a letter protesting the 2003 Bush administration to open the Tongass National Forest of southern Alaska to old-growth logging.

But Bush strategists seem to have judged rightly that gun issues will trump environmental concerns when hunters vote.

Birders vs. Bush

Birders are another historically conservative constituency, whose largest collective voice, the National Audubon Society, was begun in 1895 by George Bird Grinnell to regulate competitive bird-shooting. Eighteen years earlier, Grinnell and Theodore Roosevelt founded the Boone & Crockett Club to regulate trophy hunting of mammals. Ninety-nine years later, the National Audubon Society has kept birders mostly politically aligned with hunters—but bird photographer Theodore Cross, of Princeton, New Jersey, recently formed Birders United to Defeat Bush to try to break that pattern.

“America’s 15 million adult bird enthusiasts have been passive bystanders to the severe destruction of bird habitats caused by the Bush administration,” Cross charges at <www.BirdersUnitedToDefeatBush.com>.

“In the past few years,” Cross continues, “the Bush administration has engaged in a systematic campaign to remove federal protection of a third of America’s wetlands, vital for 50% or more of our nesting birds, and to undermine legislation protecting endangered and threatened birds.

“One of America’s most charming and delicate shorebirds, the piping plover, is close to extinction,” Cross cites by way of example. “The Bush administration has permitted the reduction of critical habitat for this bird by 92%,” as sought by BNP Petroleum, in connection with drilling near the South Padre Island National Seashore in Texas.

In 2001, Cross recalls, then-Alabama attorney general William H. Pryor Jr. argued before the U.S. Supreme Court that the federal government “invaded the province of the states” by invoking the Clean Air Act to protect wetlands used by migratory birds.

In December 2003, while Congress was recessed, Bush appointed Pryor to the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals. The recess appointment enabled Bush to evade a Senate review of Pryor’s credentials and potential conflicts of interest.

“The appointment is in effect until a new Congress convenes in January,” Cross notes. “Should Bush be reelected, it can be expected that Pryor will be nominated for a seat on the court,” which “has jurisdiction over Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. Pryor will sit in judgment,” Cross reminds, “over any key environmental case affecting the Everglades and other wetlands in Florida.”

But even that was not the Bush action most moving Cross.

In September 2003, Cross recounts, “Bush nominated William J. Haynes II to the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals. As a Defense Department lawyer, Haynes argued that bombing Falujah de Meddinilla, an important haven for many rare birds, would actually be beneficial for bird watchers,” because it “would dispense the birds to other islands, so many more people would be able to see them.”

Cross calculates that in all the so-called swing states “the number of adult bird enthusiasts is so large that an organized bird watcher vote could control the outcome. If only 270 Republican bird watchers in Florida had shifted their votes,” Cross concludes, “Bush would not now be in the Oval Office.”
The case was promptly dismissed.

Kickboxing oranges

Thirty years after then-Thailand resi-
dent Shirley McKeag founded the Inter-
national Primate Protection League to ex-
pose wildlife traffickers, King Bhumibol Adulyadej, 77, and Queen Sirikit, 74, in their 2002 and 2003 birthday speeches asked Thailand to live up to pro-animal Buddhists traditions. Queen Sirikit specifically asked that the illegal wildlife trade be ended.

A four-month amnesty that allowed people to register possession of wildlife and wildlife products obtained without permits expired in September 2003. Police Major General Sawake Pinchaisil then initiated the ongo-
ing series of wildlife trafficking searches, seizures, and arrests a few days later.

A parallel team was already hitting dog meat dealers. Dog meat dealing, though illegal, had been tolerated among the Vietnamese refugees of ethnic Cantonese background who introduced dog-eating to Thailand in the 1970s. Near the Laotian bor-
der a substantial illicit commerce had devel-
oped, exporting both dogs and wildlife for resale mainly in Vietnam and southern China.

Raid on animal entertainment venues began in November 2003. At Safari World in Min Buri police found 115 orang-
 utans, but Safari World had reported having only 44. As orangutans are not native to Thailand, some believed to have been smuggled from Malaysia and Indonesia.

Malaysian and Indonesian authori-
ties in July 2004 requested DNA testing to try to determine where the orangutans came from. Safari World veterinarian Chanthamok Pracharonwansit responded that 41 of the 110 orangutans that the facility was then sup-
posed to have had died from pneumonia and had been cremated.

Another 25 were reportedly killed by armed soldiers. Three more were ill and later died. Police found the other five adult orangutans and 32 babies crammed into just five cages at the back of the property.

Further investigation determined that the orangutans were being trained to partic-
ipate in kickboxing exhibitions.

“Chimpanzees in bikinis announce the kickboxing bouts with placards, and have been performing at the park for at least 20 years,” wrote London Independent correspon-
dent Ian Gardiner.

Under pressure from IPIPL, Indone-
 sia animal activists, and quite a few shocked Thais, the kickboxing banners were banned.

Cockfighting

Activity that helped spawn the Thai animal trafficking crackdown might just have been trying to improve the image of the nation in preparation for the CITES meeting, as some commentators have alleged. Maybe the attribution of the motivation to King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit was just one good manners.

By the end of 2003, however, the world began to recognize that animal traffick-
ing was deeply implicated in a deadly outbreak of the H5N1 strain of avian flu.

The traffic was in gamecocks.

Cockfighting, technically illegal in most of Thailand, is widely practiced throughout Southeast Asia. H5N1 apparently passed from migratory waterfowl to ducks raised in dense outdoor confinement in south-
ern China and South Korea, then spread to chickens and indoor-reared poultry of all kinds with movements of gamecocks as a key mech-
ism in transmitting the virus.

H5N1 subsided in early 2004 only after more than 100 million chickens were either culled or died from the disease, which hit 10 nations and was linked to cockfighting in nine of them. At least 27 humans died, including 16 Vietnamese and eight Thais.

Vietnam declared itself free of H5N1 on March 30. But more outbreaks occurred.

Another 60,200 birds were killed or died in Vietnam due to H5N1 by September 1. Two human babies and an adult were fatally infect-
ed in August. Another baby died in the first week of September.

Outbreaks also occurred in 27 of the 76 Thai provinces during the July. The Thai gov-
ernment made desperate efforts to require cockfighters to register their birds before trans-
porting them to fights in other regions. Malaysian border guards in July intercepted and killed 411 birds of various species who were being smuggled out of Thailand, but in mid-August H5N1 reappeared among fighting cocks and free-ranging hens at two villages in Pusak Pekan, Malaysia, near the Thai border.

Officials moved quickly to contain the outbreak by killing the host birds. On August 23 Malaysian government veterinari-
ants caught two people in the act of trying to haul about 30,000 chickens into Thailand to escape the cul-
t. Malaysian inspectors also initiated at least 29 bird killings, including 13 fighting cocks, from Indonesia, where yet another H5N1 outbreak occurred.

Cockfighter Kosman Fukhom, 18, of Prachin Buri province, on September 8 became the first Thai fatality from the second round of H5N1. Three children from chicken-
breeding families in the same vicinity were hospitalized with H5N1 symptoms during the next two days.

Thai prime minister Thaksin Shina-
waitra on September 10 promised that cock-
fighters and gamecocks breeders would be al-
lowed to refuse imports of Thai poultry products.

The problem is that it is difficult to tell birds apart, and that Thais are seemingly uninter-
tested in something that Japan has been trying to do to refuse imports of Thai poultry products.

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tested in something that Japan has been trying to do to refuse imports of Thai poultry products.

HSN1, pigs, cats

Recent scientific findings about H5N1 have heightened anxiety that it might mutate into a form capable of spreading from person to person, not just bird-to-person.

Chinese H5N1 researcher Chen Huan reported in separate articles in the January and May 2004 editions of the Chinese Journal of Preventive Veterinary Science that H5N1 crossed into pigs in at least four differ-
ent locations in China during April 2003. It didn’t happen, however, according to his paper.

The 1918-19, 1957-58, and 1968-69 flu pan-
demics that killed upward of 30 million people among them are all believed to originated as avian flu variants that spread to pigs, then mutated and spread from pigs to people before moving person-to-person.

Dutch researcher Thijs Kuijken reported in Science in mid-August, based on laboratory test results, that H5N1 can be transmitted cat-to-cat.

Kuijken and team culled the finding “extraordinarily unlikely because domestic cats are gen-
erally considered to be resistant to disease from influenza A virus infection,” the virus family to which HSBV belongs.

Kuijken investigated cat-to-cat trans-
mission after 14 of 15 cats in one Thai house-
hold apparently died from H5N1 along with a clouded leopard in a Thai zoo, while a white
Seeking new thrills

Nations whose wildlife management is funded by hunting are much more likely to protect their wildlife and their livelihoods, or that hope is it, can be as the case of Cuba, are engaged in increasingly frantically complex conservation efforts, including high-spend hunting trips.

The 53 Nations International and allied professional organizations are at peaks of wealth and influence because their constituents — the game owners and hunters, are at or near their peak earning years, but as the post-World War II “baby boom” generation ages, fewer and fewer hunters typically participate less and less, and there is no large new wave of hunters coming to replace them.

Who killed hunting profits in Zimbabwe?

HARARE—The search for someone to blame is underway in Zimbabwe.

While Sibanda pressed charges against Nhema, Nhema suspected and ordered an investigation into the case identified by Financial Gazette of Harare writer Njabulo Ncibe as “a director at the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority” and accused of “cruelty capturing wild animals for sale at the country’s major wildlife parks.”

Amidst a cloud of fog, London Daily Telegraph correspondent Robert Petts revealed that Zimbabwean information minister Jonathan Moyo in 2003 seized the Skim tree Lodge and 45 000 surrounding acres described as “a showpiece of eco-tourism,” and turned it into a hunting ranch.

Petts,دةnding federal judge, and landed lawyer Thob Zve, 44, and his wife, three children and staff, fled an armed gang.

Moyo was reportedly bought rights to a constricted farm from the Zimbabwean government, Thorneycroft wrote.

Jailed, according to the New York Times, Nhema was subsequently released and donated his Kenya Pipeline — an 83 mile/133 kilometer pipeline that runs from the Eldoret, Elangat (Ethiopia) to arrange the pipeline’s construction in 2003 and 2004.

The project was a significant step towards the development of the country’s energy sector, providing a reliable source of water for both domestic and industrial use. It also helped to promote economic growth by facilitating the transportation of goods and creating jobs in the region.

The pipeline project was initiated by the government of Kenya in the late 1990s as part of efforts to improve water supply and sanitation in the country. It was supported by international organizations, including the World Bank, which provided funding for the project.

The construction of the pipeline was a complex undertaking, involving the coordination of various stakeholders and the careful planning of logistics. The project was successfully completed in 2004, and the pipeline began to transport water to various parts of the country.

The pipeline system is designed to transport water from the Rift Valley to the coastal region, with a network of distribution centers to ensure access to clean water across the country. The project has made a significant contribution to the provision of safe and reliable water supply in Kenya, improving the health and well-being of the population.
When incursion, encroachment, pastoralist predator control, and poaching for profit make生活在 wildlife with African reserves, and Asian reserves too, many ani-
mals in turn take advantage of cat fences to leave the reserves, rap crops and attacking humans who try to stop them. Elephants and baboons leave too to run amok somewhere—
every day.

As the September 2004 edition of ANIMAL PEOPLE reported, elephant hunting had recently occurred in Bangladesh, Botswana, India, Kenya, Lagos, Nigeria, South Africa, Sri Lanka—and those were just the reported cases.

Cross-breading by baboons is so fre-
quent as to rarely require media notice.

Hippos, on the other hand, can hardly be ignored. “Hippos eat the grass where people farm, live in the water where people fish and eat the rice the farmers grow,” too,” Burkina Faso environmental official Joseph Bruno Fourniè in June 2004, alluding that the national hippo population has increased from fewer than 50,000 in 1960 since hippo hunt-
ing was banned and hippo reserves were estab-
lished in 1986.

Within two days Burkina Faso reu-
nerIALIZED a hippo hunting season.

Kenya heat rises

Increasing pressure to lift the ban on sport hunting in Kenya, which comes from four sources: large landowners, mostly in the Lakiipia district, eager to eman-
late the reserves for hunting, hunting organizations including the World Wildlife Fund, African Wildlife Foundation, and Safari Club International, pushing the pro-hunting policies of the George W. Bush administration; and subsistence farmers and landless workers, whose reserves are burned and crop-damaging wildlife is whetted by politicians looking toward grabbing some of the loot that has gone to the landowners.

Among the landowner faction are some who fled to Kenya from the former apartheid state of Rhodesia, now renamed Zimbabwe. They see opportunity in the pre-
seemingly unprofitable, with a 25 percent tax on all land sales. In the Tusio East National Park.

“Many jurisdictions where traditional hunting still has a strong constitu-
tion has protected canned hunts, but not because they are economic computation.

Traditional wildlife managers and outfitters, seeing the sport hunter in wild habitat typically disapprove of “canned hunts,” not least because they are economic computation.

Many jurisdictions where traditional hunting still has a strong constitu-
tion has protected canned hunts, including Montana, where challenges to an anti-canned hunt ini-
t have been underway since 2000.

African nature minister David Ramu in August 16 pledged to follow the lead of British Columbia and Manitoba in prohibiting canned hunts, but immediately ran into unexpected strong opposition.

The ministry says there are 10 to 25 such operations across the province, and that between 200 and 400 animals are killed annu-
ally, but one operator says it is more like 2,000 to 5,000,” reported Richard Breadman of the Toronto Star.

Crowded market

In the U.S. the Competitive Enter-
priise Institute, a far-right group with strong influence on George W. Bush administration poli-
cies, has long urged through the sub-
sidary Center for Private Conservation that wildlife management should follow the now cata-
deplorably collapsed Zimbabwean model—meaning, in effect, that wildlife agencies should exist to facilitate canned hunts and

Lions and elephants, (Ellen Freer) of Eastern Cape province was fenced to keep wildlife, and the amount of land reserved for hunting was increased by about 10 percent per year. This is not only legal but economically attractive. An article in the Johannesburg Sunday Times.

Kubah Bothema in March 2004 reported that 19,576 wild animals were sold at 58 auctions in 2003, and that 9,800 animals were sold by hunters in 2003.

Critics of “canned hunting” believe that there are as many as 3,500 captive-bred lions in South Africa available for shooting at any given time.

But fewer than 3,000 foreign hunters per year visit South Africa—and no other nation attracts more.

According to the most recent report in the New York Times, South Africa has more than 3,500 captive-bred lions and 1,000 captive-bred cheetahs available for shooting. The number of foreign hunters visiting South Africa is estimated to be around 1,500 per year. However, the number of lions hunted each year is not publicly available.

On the other hand, there have been cases where lions have been killed for their body parts, such as their tails, which are thought to have medicinal properties in some cultures. This practice is illegal in South Africa, but it is not uncommon in other parts of Africa.

In conclusion, while there have been efforts to regulate and control the practice of canned hunting, it remains a controversial issue and the practice continues to be carried out, mainly in African countries where laws are either weak or not enforced.
NABORI—Kenya will again lead the opposition to lifting CTITES ivory trade ban, seeks lion trophy trade ban

**Kenya leads opposition to lifting CTITES ivory trade ban, seeks lion trophy trade ban**

Instead of selling whole black rhino carcasses, the Ezemvelo auction management office will auction the tusks in three increments to meet international demand and make higher revenue. The auction management office is yet to set the price for the auctions.

**The wines of Kenya**

The Kenya Wine Authority in 2001 created a exemption from a 1979 national ban on hunting to allow a local firm called Samburu to sell some meat to tourists around the edges of Lake Mburo National Park.

“The UWA got 25% of the money, county got 35%, and the benefit from the protected areas took 5%. It is not clear how much Game Trails got,” wrote Alfred Wisake and Wald Tawy of the Kampala News Daily.

The proceeds encouraged the UWA to extend the program to all the counties of Kenya and a Dutch firm called Zwilling Safaris, to promote hunting near the Kabwila Wildlife Reserve in Kiambu.

In April 2004 Zwilling Safaris suddenly withdrew.

Wishing they have got a better deal with the Congolese,” UWA executive director Arthur Mugisha said.

The local firm came into conflict with reports from Gabunma National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo that at least 17,000 elephants have been poached recently, while the northern white rhino population, the last in the world, is thought to be about 500.

Gabunma National Park conservation coordinator Kes Hill-Smith told members of the UWA on a recent trip that Gabunma has lost about 7,000 of its 18,000 elephants to poaching.

Gabunma National Park conservation coordinator Kes Hill-Smith told members of the UWA on a recent trip that Gabunma has lost about 7,000 of its 18,000 elephants to poaching.

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The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Bangkok, Thailand, Kenya was a member and natural resources George Khaniri announced on August 26, 2004, that Kenya is proposing to ban inter- national trade in African lion trophies, but the Kenyan recommendation is opposed by the U.S., the EU, and two of the nations with the most lion hunters.

The wild African lion population is believed to have shrunk to just 23,000, distributed among 89 locations. Half live in the Masai Mara and Serengeti region of Kenya and Tanzania, 11% in South Africa, 11% in Tanzania, Kruger National Park in South Africa, and the Okavango Delta of Botswana. In Kenya, there are now 28,000 elephants and 500 rhinos, up from 16,000 in 1987. Since CTITES imposed the ivory and rhino horn trade bans in 1989.

Anticipating that the ivory and rhino horn environments might soon be eradicated or destroyed, poachers reportedly raiding from Somalia have recently escalated their activity, as often occurs on the eve of a CTITES meeting.

Khaniri said that poachers had killed at least 108 Kenyan elephants and 33 rhinoceros in 2004.

“Law enforcement officers have also seized 235 pieces of ivory totaling 1,223 kilograms in 53 incidents across the country,” Khaniri continued.

The ivory poachers were killed and a third escaped with multiple wounds after a dawn firefight on August 3 near the Mara River in the Mara East Conservancy.

The Somali poaching gangs are typically associated with war-laden, often aligned or associated with Al Shabaab.

Namibian permanent secretary for environment and tourism Malin Lindene announced back in May 2004 that Namibia seeks CTITES authorization to export 2,000 kilograms of ivory per year, and to permit Nile crocodile exportation.

Namibian crocodile numbers have dropped from 11,000 before the ivory ban, and has stocks of about 40 metric tons of tusks, of which 95% were illegal.

Repeatedly failing to convince CTITES that it has elephant poaching and illegal ivory trafficking under control, Namibia is able to sell only 20 metric tons of stockpiled ivory in the past four years for a loss of the pre-ban export price, and also substantially less than the going rate for ivory in legal sales of stockpiles taken from called “vogue” elephants or consign- cated from poachers.

Occurring amid a series of scandals involving Zimbabwe’s wildlife management, the deal raised immediate suspicion.

“Still we have stockpiles of ivory, and we need to continue selling to avoid expenses of storage,” Zimbabwe Parks & Wildlife Management Authority director-gen- eral Morris Mutambwa told the government- controlled Harare Herald.

The CITES Commission in early August 2004 stated that it cannot agree to resuming the commercial ivory trade “unless it is clear that this will not lead to increased poaching.”

Some southern African countries have been very successful in protecting their elephant populations,” the EC document con- tinued, noting the claims of South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe that they have too many elephants.

The next opportunity for ivory from entering the market generates stockpiles that impose a big security burden on these coun- tries,” the EC concluded.

This may not be popular among poor Africans whose chief grievance for decades has been that their forebears were cheated of their ancestral homelands by colonialists, leaving them to scratch out meager livings on the worst soil, with the least water.

South Africa in recent years has set- tled some long smoldering land disputes by deeding over some government holdings to regional tribal governments, including por- tions of nature reserves. But the legions of landless South Africans are growing faster than the human population, as private landowners join the rush to game ranching.

“Turning farms into game reserves means farm laborers have to make way for antelopes, rhinos, and lions,” summarized New York Times writer Michael Wines. “Post- apartheid South Africa has been beset by po- sonous disputes between white farmers and black tenants who have staked claims to the land. Many farm workers simply resist mov- ing... Some experts maintain that farmers have set up game reserves expressly to force con- tentious black tenants off their farms.”

Rentservent over such tactics eventu- ally erupted into land occupations in Zimbabwe. Pastoralists in Kenya have repeat- edly driven their herds into nature reserves during the droughts of recent years, in militant defiance of the Kenyan laws.

On August 15, 2004, the 100th anniversary of the signing of the treaty with Britain that legally existed the Masai from the Rift Valley of Kenya, Masai activists invaded ranches in the Laikipia district. Riot police shot dead 10 of them and shot more than 100 people, enforcing the landholders’ property rights for the moment.

But the struggle over land is likely to intensify. Many landholders see introducing canned hunts as their best hope for keeping the land they own... Rentservent is the Afri- can hunt as the only way to improve the land that is... Rentservent is the Afri- can hunt as the only way to improve the land that is...
Kenya rejects bid to privatize parts of Kenya Wildlife Service

NAIROBI—Swiss-born horticulturist Rene Hailer, founder of the Baobab Trust, was on August 18 appointed acting chair of the Kenya Wildlife Service.

Hailer succeeds Rhindo Ark founder Colin Church. Church was indeﬁnitely suspended and KWS chief executive ofﬁcer Evans Mokwola was reprimanded after 11 days of ﬁre over a plan advanced by Church associate Andrew Hind to privatize the money-making KWS activities.

As in several other recent ﬂaps involving the KWS, much of the uproar appeared to result from the manner in which the plan was made public.

“The proposed deal to turn KWS into a commercial company was allegedly made without Cabinet approval,” and for that matter without the knowledge of most of the KWS board, wrote Biketi Kikuchi of the East African Standard.

Hind, at invitation of Church, drafted the proposal on July 8. Entitled The Commercialization of the Kenya Wildlife Service: Concept Document, it came to public notice after almost a month of quiet discussion.

When it ﬁnally came to light, it appears to have been much misunderstood.

“If the deal goes ahead, it is possible that Kenya’s prized wildlife could be shot for sport,” wrote John Mbiria of The Nation, August 7. “Behind the deal are believed to be some of the people who recently drafted a bill that is now before Parliament asking for the 1977 act banning sport shooting in the reserves to be repealed.”

“The shooting lobby is composed mainly of big-game ranchers in Laikipia, Machakos, and Nakuru,” Mbiria continued.

Oscar Obonyo of The Nation later set the record straight about Hind’s position.

“Mr. Hind, a director of Bill Jordan’s Wildlife Defence Fund, said his proposals would never involve harming any animal,” Obonyo wrote.

Enumerating his wildlife conservation activities, which include donating 50% of the proﬁts of his restaurant, The Wildlife Café, and sponsoring several projects in Kenya and other countries, Mr. Hind maintained that he is a conservationist who believes that wildlife can raise revenue from tourism without having its life threatened,” Obonyo continued. “His idea is the introduction of commercial policies which make money from tourism, merchandise sales, memberships, hotels, and safari camps.”

Said Hind, “I do not now, nor have I ever, nor shall I ever support in public or private any actions which harm wildlife.”

Mbiria noted in his initial report that the privatization plan was “silent on both the shooting of wildlife and the man who would head the wildlife body... One name being suggested in KWS corridors,” Mbiria said, “is that of former KWS director Richard Leakey.”

Leakey has vigorously defended the ban on sport hunting.

Leakey fell under suspicion, Mbiria explained, because “Early in 2003, a scheme to set up a trust fund to ﬁnance some KWS operations was nipped in the bud by the government, who suspected the fund was meant to control conservation in Kenya. The fund’s architects were Dr. Leakey and retired World Bank director Harold Wackman.”

That controversy led to the ﬁring of then-KWS director Michael Wamithi, who previously headed the Nairobi ofﬁce of the International Fund for Animal Welfare.

Both the trust fund proposed by Leakey and the privatization scheme proposed by Hind were to have drawn heavily upon foreign capital. This left both proposals vulnera-

ble to attack as “neo-colonialism,” especially after they were advanced for some time in virtual secrecy.

The underlying economic issue is that KWS, organized as a wildlife police force, has usually operated at a substantial loss, and has been heavily dependent upon foreign grants, which also jeopardize national control of wildlife policy.

The George W. Bush administration, USAid in particular has applied lever-
age toward opening Kenya to sport hunting.

KWS came closest to self-sufﬁciency under Nehemiah Rotich, who reduced the agency budget deﬁcit from 588 million Kenya shillings when he was appointed in July 1999 to just 30 million Kenya shillings when he was ﬁred under unexplained circumstances in December 2001.

Rotich on August 13 detailed to Nixon Ng’unga a’t the East African Standard a series of transactions that Rotich charged were “done in order to weaken the KWS ﬁnan-

cially. It has now been so run down,” Rotich charged, “that privatization appears to be the only viable option.”

Rotich argued that KWS, if properly managed, could itself develop all of the viable economic opportunities envisioned by Hind and others, without surrendering any control of natural resources, and without subjecting Kenyan wildlife to consumptive use.
BANGKOK, JOHANESBURG — Live elephant exports as well as ivory sales must stop, eight nations agreed under heated discussion at the 2004 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) meeting in Bangkok, opening on October 1.

CITES host nations often spend months agreeing to the proposals, many of which would bar Asian elephant merchants from being licensed. The Thai government has been licensing the Thai elephant trade, and another country in the region — China — has recently agreed to stop trading in habitat-damaging. But the countries, including China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam, have failed to agree on even the definition of elephant trade.

So far, India, defending its position, has refused to agree on even the definition of elephant trade.

The current elephant trade in Asia is estimated to be about 200,000 tusked elephants, and there are likely more than 60,000 living in the wild. The Asian elephant is classified as critically endangered under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

In this debate, each country thinks it might lose the elephant trade if it refuses, and therefore they are not willing to agree on the definition of elephant trade.
“One popular theory,” Chris Chesters writes of bird rescue and rehabilitation with his wife Rebecca, “has us lavishing on our space an artificial ‘virtual’ nest, an unsubstantiated parenting impulse that could be directed more profitably toward rearing offspring. Both Rebecca and I admit to an occasional twinge of regret that we somehow did not purchase a ‘natural’ nest for our great grant,” “equal inherent value” and therefore refrain from treating them like our property. In short, are we content with bigger cages, more washing machines, and lugging around a laundry of nursing birds when we finally become incontinent.”

When Chesters describes his bereavement at the death of his sparrow in terms appropriate to that of a member of the family, Dorothy’s Book, a published account, shows the main character to be a Buddhist, not a religious one. The book The Phoenix’s Dog is reviewed on page 20, would reach for the thassos and fumible for synonyms in words like “tumult” and “mutiny.” This is a book of anthropomorphism. Chesters simply tells it as he sees it.

Chesters describes the SAME reaction—getting upset and having a fit!—in a story about a young boy, where the difference is the disconnection between animal welfare and the animal rights philosophy. From a welfare point of view Chesters cannot be faulted. He acts out of love for the bird. But is there a difference? Therefore, he gives a B for life, saying, “I am delighted with the way all sorts of animals have been involved in making me who I am today—an ‘avoked’ animal.” Chesters writes.

There are some recordings of birds. For example, he finds a baby robin who has fallen out of her nest. Up goes a huge ladder and the baby is returned to a full nest of robin eggs. As one chick is replaced and Kostos climbs down, another is pushed out and there begins a process of returning robins to the rather inadequate nest. A large crowd of neighbors gathers to watch. Eventually an unkleyed chick is out by Kostos to enlarge the nest. Thus the saw-sec of rescue and robins came to a happy ending for all.

Kostos’ journey starts when he is a three-year-old living in the inner city with his Polish immigrant parents and grandparents. As a boy he often rescued animals, as a teenager he would spend summers rescuing ducks, and as an adult he would make his living with animals. His relationship with animals, especially his little dog Pepper, fared better than his marriage, which ended in divorce. “I was determined to go it alone with all sorts of animals have been involved in making me who I am today—an ‘avoked’ animal.” Chesters writes.

Kostos’ story is one of an animal lover. For example, he finds a baby robin who has fallen out of her nest. Up goes a huge ladder and the baby is returned to a full nest of robin eggs. As one chick is replaced and Kostos climbs down, another is pushed out and there begins a process of returning robins to the rather inadequate nest. A large crowd of neighbors gathers to watch. Eventually an unkleyed chick is out by Kostos to enlarge the nest. Thus the saw-sec of rescue and robins came to a happy ending for all.

Chesters and Kostos share a number of ideas, some of which deviate from the Humane Society’s Code of Ethics. For example, Chesters believes that teaching children about animal welfare is essential, but Kostos believes that it is not. Chesters believes that teaching children about animal welfare is essential, but Kostos believes that it is not. Chesters believes that teaching children about animal welfare is essential, but Kostos believes that it is not.

Kostos had saved a number of animals and had even purchased a home for himself and his animals. He had even purchased a home for himself and his animals. He had even purchased a home for himself and his animals. He had even purchased a home for himself and his animals.

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Are Ford Crown Victorias high-risk for police dogs?

MURPHY, N.C.—A Ford Motor Company spokesman told Ashville Citizen-Times staff writer Davina Cowden on September 2, 2004 that the company is unaware of any problem with the air conditioning system of the Ford Crown Victoria Interceptor police cruisers that might pose an inordinate risk to police dogs left temporarily unattended in the vehicles, but Ostendorf quickly identified three recent deaths of police dogs in recent-model Crown Victorias, and ANIMAL PEOPLE identified more.

Ostendorf was aware of the deaths of overburdened police dogs on July 15 in Muleshoe, Texas; August 4 in New Bern, North Carolina; and August 19 in Murpby, North Carolina.

Quico, an 8-year-old German sheph- herd trained to detect explosives for the Dallas police department, died on July 30 when senior corporal Mel Garza’s helper of seven years, left the dog alone for four hours in a Crown Victoria at the end of his shift.

Gino, an 11-year-old German shep- herd, died along with Calgary police constable Darren Working after his partner died on September 1. Koko, a six-year-old German shepherd police dog, survived a police investigation attributed the incident to a plugged radiator.

September 2002 ANIMAL PEOPLE staff writer Ann Bumgarner, while observing police cars, but the only vehicle identified by make in file information about those cases was a Chevrolet Tahoe.

Dan Knapp, 49, died unexpectedly on August 1, 2004. Longtime friend and former colleague of ANNIE P. PENDELL, who had understood Knapp suffered a heart attack while mowing his lawn. An ordained minis- try, Knapp had worked as a pastor in Piedmont, Mississippi, then in Pickens County, South Carolina, and Monona, Iowa. Ap- parently Knapp’s heart attack was exacerbated by a silicone Valley maker of mass spectrometers, before finding his calling in 1988-1989 as executive director of the Humane Society of Humboldt County. Moving to the somewhat larger Humane Society of Sonoma County in 1990, he moved to a job in the middle of a large community around, markedly reduced animal control killing, and formed effective alliances with various other organizations. He was the father of four children, and animal rights groups.

Knapp was recruited in July 1998 to become general counsel to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Department of Animal Regulation. Knapp in March 2000 persuaded the Los Angeles city council to adopt one of the widest differentials on record in the cost of licensing sterilized vs. unsterilized pets. A favorite of animal rights activists, Knapp was opaquely otherwise in conflict and controversy in Los Angeles, most memo- rably when he attributed a controversial mid- 2000 removal of free-roaming dogs to prepa- ration for the Democratic National Convention, and was rebuked by Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa for an impetuous public relations.)

Knapp was fired by Rojard’s successor, John Olszewski, in October 2000, after Rojard’s prolonged medical absence. He subsequently sued Los Angeles for alleged discrimination based on his epileptic condition. In 2002 he became executive director of the Capital Area Humane Society in Columbus, Ohio, where—after being fired by the board president, Becky Johnson. “He was committed to pre- vening animal and human violence through intervention and community education. Dun provided exemplary leadership, and will be difficult to replace.”

Walter, a racehorse, was scratch- ed from the second race at the Plainridge Racecourse in Plainville, Massachusetts on August 23 and saved the next day, after he was apparently illegally “tubed.” The procedure consists of pouring bunging soda and water down a tube into the horse’s stomach, which temporarily increases the oxygen level in the horse’s blood, enabling him to run faster. Tubing can kill the horse or the tube can harm their lungs instead of their stomachs. The incident prompted a police investigation. “The death comes on the heels of a string of betting scandal at Plainridge under investigation by the Massachusetts Racing Commission and the police,” wrote Kathleen Heslet and Dave Wedge of the Boston Herald.

Hanami, 75, the oldest elephant at the Nehru Zoological Park in Hyderabad, India, died on August 26 after a long illness. Kanok, the polar bear, 20, import- ed from the Real Park Zoo in Tucson, Arizona in 2000, died on August 7. (More on this in our Sea World of Australia due to kidney failure.

Raiyon, a 7-year-old pony, was killed by a car on July 22 after he and 19 other equines were released from Lehr Stables in rural Dakota County, Minnesota, by a vandals of unidentified motive.

Nina, 10, a Komodo dragon who came to the London Zoo from the Canary Islands in 2004, fell to her death on August 18 after scaling a wall to meet her intended mate, Raja, 6, brought from Miami.

Arusha, 5, a hippo who had lived at the National Zoo in Washing- ton, D.C. since 1955, died quietly in her pool at 3:00 p.m. on August 26. Arusha was in the middle of a month-long resi- dent group was creating noise.

Gertrude, 22, a hippo resident of the Greater Vancouver Zoo in Aldergrove, British Columbia, died suddenly on August 13 from no evident cause.

Picabo, 10, a bottlenose dolphin born at Siegfried & Roy’s Secret Garden at the Mirage in 2000, died there on July 9 from an unidentified illness.

Classifieds

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Lillian Moore, 95, died on July 29, 2004, at home in Seattle. Highlights of her career included co-editing a newspaper, The Unemployed Teacher for the Un- employed Teacher’s Council during the Great Depression. Lillian was a member of the Arlene Book Club and Lucky Book Club in 1957 to encourage children to read. She gave and the Council on Interracial Books for Children in 1964, but she was best known for her Little Red Riding Hood translation into English and Russian, and other children’s books about animals, including Old Rosie, the Horse that Broke Bad (1980).

James Stephen Watts, 64, a longtime local dog and cat rescuer who found adoptive homes for a wide circle of friends and neighbors. The Texas home circa March 11, 2004. Details were withheld until July while police tried, unsuccessfully, to trace his whereabouts.

Hewitt B. Cahabuc Sr, died on July 19, 2004 in Covington, Louisiana, his home for 41 years. A lab technician for 25 years at the Tulane Regional Primat Research Center, an institution often at odds with animal advo- cates, Cahabuc asked that memorials be made to the St. Tammany Humane Society.

Wahbi Leonard, PhD, founder of Uganda, an outpost opponent of meat-eating. Leonard died in Uganda in 2004 after a prolonged bout with heart disease and cancer. Leonard founded an animal protec- tion organization for an American doctor to bring his 7-year-old daughter to the United States. Leonard was conspicuous in its efforts to improve conditions of the Leadership of Humane Uganda passed to col- league Tulirga Prima.

Jack Nicholas, 71, notorious for the former who coently rescued rabbit cat- ciusres smuggled from Australia to the North Island of New Zealand in late 1977, was mys- teriously shot three times on August 26 as he led his pet sheep circa 3 a.m. The trouser petrol was thrown during the next day, but gradually lost potency as the surviving rabbits developed immunity.

In memory of Barry Bumgarner, 69, -1989.


In memory of Purr Box (12,578), Pomegranites (5,218,817), Friend (30,087) Lili of the Valley (1,544), Miss Penrose (11,698,38), Duke (31,188), Purr Box, Jr. (5,014) and Blackie (89,990).

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Attached is a recent news report in Chinese that appeared on the front page of the local daily newspaper on July 16, 2004 that describes how some people were arrested for allegedly eating parts of the brain of a live monkey. Local television reported similar news the same day. Despite legal protection, monkeys are still being captured from the wild and killed.

Now the Kaohsiung City mayor 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 disturb people and property.

Those who are concerned about saving the lives of these poor monkeys can write directly to Kaohsiung City mayor Frank Chang-tien Hsieh, c/o Kaohsiung City Government #2, Swi 3rd Rd., Lingya District, Kaohsiung 802, Taiwan, Republic of China; fax 886-7-3373361; e-mail <mayor@mail.kcg.gov.tw>.

—Dr. G. Agoramoorthy
Taiwan, Republic of China
<agoram@mail.nsysu.edu.tw>
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tiger caged near the leopard became ill but survived. All of the felines had been fed meat from diseased chickens.
the political struggle. —Merritt Clifton

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