

AVMA refuses to condemn foie gras (page 9)



(Kim Bartlett)

What has no-kill accomplished?

ANAHEIM—Another way to describe the “no-kill movement” might be “the democratization of animal sheltering.”

The no-kill concept had already won the battle for public opinion decades before no-kill sheltering existed on any significant scale. Dogcatchers were a familiar film villain even before animated cartoons and “talking pictures” were invented.

Fritz Frelang and rival Walt Disney merely revitalized the stereotype in *Dog-Pounded* (1954), starring Sylvester the Cat, and *Lady & The Tramp* (1955). More than half a century later, bird-catching feral cats are still at imminent risk of landing in a pound full of ferocious dogs, licensing is still advanced from many directions as essential to end shelter killing, the public still does not like dogcatchers, and animal control officers still don’t like their image.

Winning over animal shelter management is a battle still underway—but increasingly irrelevant to tens of thousands of volunteer rescuers, donors, and upstart shelter founders, who have taken the work of saving animals into their own hands.

After decades of railing at “irresponsible” pet-keepers, animal control agencies and humane societies are facing activists who are claiming responsible roles, whether or not they can fulfill them.

While established organizations continue to clash over the term “no-kill,” the most urgent challenge to the entire sheltering community is making effective use of increasing public involvement. The ama-

teurs and newcomers have ideas and energy, and if recruited into shelter work, expect to have a voice in how the shelters are run.

Euthanasia decisions, always a flashpoint for conflict, are more than ever contested—and the disputes are increasingly often taken to the outside world.

On September 8, 2005, in Anaheim, California, as many as 650 animal shelter personnel will convene for the fourth annual Conference on Homeless Animal Management & Policy, the 10th of the series that started in Phoenix in 1995 as the No-Kill Conference, with just 65 delegates.

The 1995 chief sponsors were the North Shore Animal League and Best Friends Animal Society.

North Shore, founded in 1944, (continued on page 17)

No justice for horses in court or Congress

WASHINGTON D.C., FORT WORTH, RENO—U.S. District Judge Terry Means on August 25 ruled that the Beltex and Dallas Crown horse slaughterhouses in Fort Worth and Kaufman may continue killing horses despite a 1949 Texas law against selling horsemeat for human consumption. Beltex and Dallas Crown are the two oldest and largest horse slaughterhouses in the U.S.

Means found that federal law permitting horse slaughter supersedes the state law, which has apparently never been enforced.

While the verdict was pending, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice sold 53 horses to Dallas Crown, despite a 2002 opinion by former state attorney general John Cornyn that such transactions would be illegal.

Cornyn, now a Republican U.S. Senator, has not been visibly involved in Congressional efforts to save wild horses from slaughter.

Under an amendment to the 1971 Wild and Free Ranging Horse and Burro Protection Act slipped through Congress as a last-minute rider to the November 2004 Consolidated Appropriations Act, the Bureau of Land Management is now mandated to sell “without limitation” any “excess” horse or



BLM mare and colts. (Kim Bartlett)

burro who is more than 10 years of age, or who has been offered for adoption three times without a taker. “Excess” means any wild horse or (continued on page 15)

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care About Animals

September 2005
Volume XIV, #7

A black and white illustration of a woman standing in the center, surrounded by various animals including a cow, a goat, a chicken, a pig, a cat, and a dog. The background is yellow.

Flu threat spreads opposition to cockfighting, postal bird shipment

RALEIGH, MADISON, HONG KONG, HANOI—With the H5N1 strain of avian influenza, potentially deadly to humans, striking throughout Asia and threatening to hit Europe, North Carolina Department of Agriculture food and drug safety administrator Joe Reardon on August 18, 2005 warned a gathering of state and federal officials that U.S. Postal Service regulations governing transport of live birds “are inadequate and present great potential for contamination of the poultry industry.”

Reardon estimated that each day between 1,000 and 3,000 game birds, fighting cocks, and other fowl enter North Carolina via the Postal Service. More than 70%, Reardon said, have not undergone health inspection. The uninspected birds are often in proximity to birds in transit to and from the 4,500 North Carolina poultry farms. Birds involved in human food production are inspected, but may then be exposed to disease before reaching their destination.

North Carolina agriculture commissioner Steve Troxler and U.S. Representative Walter Jones (R-Farmville) pledged to pursue legislation which would require all birds sent by mail to have a health certificate.

Also responding to the risk of cock-fighters spreading H5N1 or other diseases potentially injurious to the poultry industry, the North Carolina legislature on August 21 sent to Governor Mike Easley a bill to make cockfighting a felony.

The National Chicken Council, representing the commercial poultry industry, has

joined the Humane Society of the U.S. and more than 300 law enforcement agencies in supporting a pending federal bill that would raise from a misdemeanor to a felony the penalty for transporting birds interstate in connection with illegal fighting.

Cockfighting is now illegal in all states except New Mexico and Louisiana—although Montgomery District Judge William Lane of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, put enforcement of the Kentucky law in question on August 15 by dismissing charges against about 450 of more than 500 people who were arrested at an April 16, 2005 cockfight. Lane pointed to language in the Kentucky law against attending an animal fight that specifies fights between four-legged animals.

Animal advocates have sought to outlaw cockfighting for longer than there has been an organized humane movement, chiefly to prevent cruelty but also in part to stop the spread of diseases such as Newcastle, which have historically been controlled by killing whole flocks.

Animal advocates have argued for tightening U.S. Postal Service regulations pertaining to live bird transport at least since 1989, when letter carrier Sue Ellen Williams, as corresponding secretary for the Bristol Humane Society in Bristol, Virginia, won a favorable but often ignored amendment to the rules for handling birds who cannot be delivered promptly.

The H5N1 avian flu strain was first identified after it killed a three-year-old boy in (continued on page 14)



Cattle being treated for hypothermia after rescue from flooding. (Rahul Sehgal)

Disasters driven by global warming hit animals from India to Alaska

DELHI, AHMEDABAD—Six months to the day after the Indian Ocean tsunami devastated the Indian east coast, monsoon flash floods on July 26, 2005 roared through Mumbai, western Maharashtra state, and parts of Karnataka state.

Surging water, mud slides, broken power lines, and collapsing houses killed more than 1,000 people and countless animals in Mumbai and surrounding villages.

As after of the December 26, 2004 tsunami and the January 2001 Gujarat earthquake, Wildlife SOS of Delhi and the Animal Help Foundation of Ahmedabad were among the first responders. They worked their way toward Mumbai while People for Animals/ Mumbai pushed out to meet them.

“We distributed fodder to poor villagers to feed their cattle, wherever required, and fed biscuits to all the stray dogs we found. We also distributed free medicine to needy farmers.” PFA/Mumbai managing trustee Dharmesh Solanki reported.

“No government persons have gone to the villages to inquire about them or their animals,” Solanki added on August 9, two weeks after the crisis began, confirming earlier reports from Wildlife SOS cofounder

Kartick Satyanarayan.

“Satara and Raigad districts, eight hours from Mumbai, were badly inundated, with government help negligible,” Satyanarayan said. “The tragedy was partly an act of God, but mainly of human making. We are working in a 93-kilometre stretch of suffering villages. Two days notice was given to these remote rural areas before the Koyna Dam was opened. In an already flooded area, where was anyone to find high ground not already occupied?”

“We teamed up with a local Animal Protection Club based near Karad,” Satyanarayan continued, “all self-funded, big-hearted guys at first suspicious of our intentions but later more at ease, in a Tower of Babel, with Assamese and Tamil-speaking vets, Marathi and Gujarati-speaking volunteers, and we speak English and Hindi.”

The Wildlife SOS and Animal Protection Club mostly fed and vaccinated cattle and dogs, and did impromptu humane education. “We are striving to get the people not to kick the surviving dogs,” Satyanarayan explained, “and trying to prevent a rabies fright. Every scared dog is being declared (continued on page 12)

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

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

POB 960, CLINTON, WA 98236-0960

Help me
name this
kitten-- as
well as 40
other cats
I rescued
this week!



September 2005

Dear Partner,

Recently I got a call from a government agency . . . they wanted me to come into a very difficult wilderness situation to rescue abandoned and feral cats under the blades of bulldozers!

They could have called an animal control agency, but they didn't want the cats to die . . . most from not being rescued at all, and the few caught, from being killed at the pound.

It took hours to drive to the site, but I did it 3-4 times a week until I got all the cats out. These poor cats were hungry and full of parasites. There were two litters of kittens, under 2 months old . . . and they were anemic and malnourished, but they were some of the most beautiful kittens I've ever seen.

Their parents were barely a year old themselves . . . children having children . . . and all 5 of the pregnant cats I rescued are also young. One older tom cat is about two. That means conditions are so harsh that these feral cats don't live past two years at this site.

They have to survive disease, predators, humans with guns, and horribly . . . POISONS in the industrially-polluted waters.

I was warned by law enforcement, so every moment of every day I had to look over my shoulder as I rescued the cats . . . because this was also a heavy crime area where lots of drug deals went on under cover of this heavy brush.

My first day was huge! I loaded every carrier and trap I had in the van. When I got to our hospital that night, I had 19 of the 41 cats I would eventually rescue. (This was also my personal record for one day.)

I returned to the feeding stations I set up every other day, and I set more traps as I scouted for any sign of cats. All the while I had to keep moving the stations depending on where the heavy equipment was working.

On my second-last day, I was all packed up to leave with four cats when this little 5-week-old angel . . . the gray kitten in the photo . . . came running up to me screaming at the top of his lungs. He was hungry and I had taken his mom, probably the day before . . . the last time he ate.

He was the last survivor of his litter. None of the rest survived infancy. I tried to net him, but he was too fast and he disappeared into the thick brush, probably underground. I didn't want to step on him and crush him to death, so I set traps and waited for him to come out. But he didn't.

I had to get these other four cats to our vet and it broke my heart to leave this kitten out there somewhere . . . alone and frightened. I didn't know who his mom was, but she was back at our shelter anyway. And even if she were one of the four cats I had, I couldn't let her out or I'd never get her or this kitten again. Moments like these are my curse. What to do?

I set up a pile of food and water and left . . . but all night I kept worrying about this little guy. And he reminded me of "Treasure," one of my personal cats I recently lost. This kitten was alone now . . . no mother, no other cats, hungry and afraid. How could I sleep?

I couldn't wait to race down to him early the next morning. When I got there, I found another pregnant cat whom I quickly trapped. Then, after waiting a while for this little guy to show, I went back to check on my new cat. And there was my kitten . . .

. . . he had been so lonely, and so happy to be with another cat again, that he just laid down next to my new cat outside her cage . . . and he purred as he lay there. At last, he wasn't alone any more. And he didn't even see me sneak up with my net and catch him. He became the last surviving feral cat I rescued at this site.

For the animals,

Le

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.



Our dogs love to play on the straw ... before, during and after construction!



Simple straw house, 4x6 foot interior, 10 x10 foot rooftop play area, and steps!



Newly finished "deluxe" stucco version, which will last 100 years or more!



Our dogs climb their steps and play on top and inside their houses. They have a ball!



One village at D.E.L.T.A. Rescue. Two dogs per yard, and a deluxe house for both!

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, P.O. Box 9, Glendale, CA 91209.** Or call us at **661-269-4010** and get it faster!

Editorial feature

What can we here do to prevent cruelty there?

July 28, 2005—our July/August press date—was only two minutes old when the U.S. House of Representatives ratified the Central American Free Trade Agreement, a pact which may in time have an enormous influence on animal welfare.

Explained *Washington Post* staff writers Paul Blustein and Mike Allen, “The House vote was effectively the last hurdle—and by far the steepest—facing CAFTA, which will tear down barriers to trade and investment between the United States, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.”

Like the General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs, brokered by the United Nations through the World Trade Organization, and like many other regional treaties arranged under GATT guidelines, CAFTA expedites globalization of markets.

Such agreements also strongly encourage nations to adopt uniform standards and policies on human rights, environmental protection, and occupational health and safety.

International free trade agreements tend to be bitterly opposed at introduction by trade unionists, environmentalists, and some animal advocates, who often rightly fear that hard-won gains made nation by nation will be lost.

Some jobs and even whole industries move toward cheaper labor, less regulatory restraint, less scrutiny, and less likelihood of encountering protest. An example of particular concern to us is that animal testing and animal use in biomedical research are hemorrhaging from Britain and the U.S., under activist pressure, but are booming in Asia and Africa, with little or no ethical scrutiny.

Some national laws that help animals, like the U.S. “dolphin-safe” tuna standard, are stricken down under trade treaties because they are based on so-called “process standards,” which regulate how something may be done rather than what the outcome is.

Indeed, “process standards” are a traditional means by which nations protect inefficient or outmoded industries against foreign competition. Some “process standards” that protect animals and the environment exist because they also protect politically favored industries. The U.S., for example, formerly barred imports of shrimp from nations which did not require shrimping vessels to tow the turtle exclusion devices required in U.S. waters, even though almost all of the shrimp thus kept out came from aquaculture.

Strong environmental arguments can be made against aquaculture, especially shrimp farming as practiced along coastal Southeast Asia. Logging coastal mangrove swamps to expand shrimp farming contributed to the high human death toll from the December 26, 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. But mangrove swamps were not a concern of the U.S. law governing shrimp imports, in part because U.S. aquaculture is also ecologically damaging.

HSUS breaks ranks & tradition

The July/August 2005 edition of *ANIMAL PEOPLE* featured the second longest editorial we have ever published, evaluating 81 years of attempts to enshrine in international law a set of principles now titled the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare.

Animal advocates have often hoped that such a declaration was close to passage. An internationally accepted Universal Declaration would create an instrument through which animal welfare considerations could be engineered into GATT, CAFTA, and other trade agreements, parallel to the considerations for human rights and the environment which already exist, albeit mostly subordinate to the primary topic of enabling trade.

As our July/August 2005 editorial recounted in much fuller detail, there have already been some limited successes in pursuing international laws pertaining to animal welfare. Most notable are portions of the 32-year-old U.N. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species; some rulings of the 59-year-old International Whaling Commission; one paragraph of the 1999 edition of the Treaty of Rome, which is the charter of the European Union; and non-binding conventions on animal transport, husbandry, slaughter, experimentation, and pet protection adopted since 1968 by the Council of Europe.

Including more than twice as many nations as the E.U., and almost a third of all recognized nations globally, the Council of Europe reaches into Africa, Central Asia, and even to the Americas. This suggests that the Council of Europe standards, progressive in many respects, have a good chance to become the first formally accepted global standards.

First, there must be an international framework of law to which they may be attached. Then there must be evident international support for the standards. Even within the Council of Europe, this has yet to be achieved for the convention on pets, since it would oblige many member nations to bring their animal control and breeding practices up to norms higher than those of some U.S. states.

In all likelihood, few Members of Congress who endorsed CAFTA had in mind any positive thoughts about animal welfare. Among the CAFTA opponents were several of the U.S. Representatives who most often favor animal welfare, some of whom expressed concern about the possible effects of CAFTA on legislation now based on process standards.

The animal welfare community split over CAFTA much as did U.S. political opinion generally. While most of the other pro-animal organizations that took a stand opposed CAFTA, the Humane Society of the U.S., with twice the constituency of any other two groups combined, favored CAFTA.

Hoping to have counted animal advocates among a unified opposition to the treaty, fourteen infuriated Congressional Democrats led by Ohio Representative Sherrod Brown on April 28 released an open letter suggesting that the U.S. Agency for International Development in effect bought off HSUS with an October 2003 grant of \$500,000 to support various activities in Central America.

HSUS “was a strong opponent of Congressional passage of all major trade legislation over the past decade,” Brown wrote, citing the HSUS positions on the North American Free Trade Agreement and normalization of trade with China. Brown *et al* alleged that the Humane Society illegally used some of the grant to lobby in favor of CAFTA, and asked the Government Accountability Office to investigate.

Brown *et al* seemed to be unaware that HSUS changed leadership in mid-2004. HSUS had from inception in 1954 allied itself with Congressional Democrats, beginning with the late Hubert Humphrey, who pushed the Humane Slaughter Act to passage in 1958 as Senator from Minnesota and won passage of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act in 1966 as U.S. Vice President. Since the Republicans captured majorities in both the House and Senate in 1994, however, this was an increasingly unviable position.

Opposing normalization of trade with China was especially damaging. In taking the losing side, HSUS more-or-less slammed the door on opportunities to help the fast-growing Chinese animal advocacy sector.

Wayne Pacelle, HSUS president since May 2004, spent the preceding 10 years as HSUS vice president for government affairs. During those years, while HSUS remained institutionally aligned with the Democrats, Pacelle developed personal alliances with Pennsylvania Senator Rick Santorum and other prominent Republicans. Aware that backing for pro-animal legislation has always cut diagonally across traditional political divides, Pacelle as HSUS president quickly made clear that HSUS would no longer allow either party to claim pro-animal support as a fiefdom.

The USAid grant was actually made to Humane Society International, the HSUS global subsidiary.

“We began this venture with an invite from the U.S. Trade Representative office to become involved in helping Central American countries improve their environmental and animal welfare efforts,” HSI president Patricia Forkan told *ANIMAL PEOPLE*. “Other groups were given similar invitations, but we were the only ones to say we would try to help. Since then we have sent our Remote Access Veterinary Service into the region, we are helping improve standards in the Central American meat industry, and have helped wildlife rehabilitation groups. One of the best things we have sponsored was a week-long training session for customs officials and others from all of the CAFTA nations, as well as Panama, on Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species enforcement. We brought in folks from the CITES Secretariat to do the training. They said no training had ever been done there before to help the countries enforce CITES.

“Because of CAFTA,” Forkan continued, “nations will be required to enforce CITES. This has gotten everyone’s attention and has provided the impetus to do some good work. Since then, we have sponsored actual CITES enforcement in several countries.

“It is usually the big environmental groups who get these grants,” Forkan noted. In specific, during the tenure of U.S. President George W. Bush, USAid funding has flowed to organizations hellbent on projects such as undoing the 1977 Kenyan ban on sport hunting, in the name of promoting “sustainable use” of the “wildlife resource.”

Whether HSUS could have received USAid funding for work in Kenya is an open question, but in Central America, where there are relatively few trophy species to hunt, “None [of the big pro-hunting environmental groups] wanted to do this kind of capacity building,” Forkan said, “or they didn’t like being associated with a trade negotiation. We felt that if we could help improve the life of animals it was worth a try.”

How globalization helps animals

Treaties which strengthen the principle of international law tend to help the cause of animal welfare in the long run, even if they do not include specific pro-animal provisions, by strengthening the premise that certain ethical concepts are above local pecuniary interest.

Whether free trade as presently practiced really amounts to fair trade may be debated *ad infinitum*, but establishing social justice of any kind begins with establishing rules that apply to all. From that point forward, there exists a structure which may be adjusted and adapted to better balance the competing interests. Most often the strongest factions still prevail, yet might no longer makes right in all situations. Alliances of nations can usually diplomatically coerce and cajole even those as large, rich, and independent as the U.S. into general compliance with what the world expects.

International law tends to be a weak and often uncertain instrument, since it calls upon nations to voluntarily harmonize rules and values and regulations which have typically come into effect to reinforce the institutions that create their national identity. This includes every edifice of culture: businesses, occupations, customs, pastimes, and religious practices.

Typically the first subjects to be effectively ruled by treaty are those where cooperation most clearly favors self-interest. Trade comes first; cultural conflicts external to trade are usually deferred, even to the point of ignoring genocide in the name of respecting national sovereignty, until dead bodies choke the rivers of downstream nations [which has occurred at least three times in the past 30 years, on three different continents].

Yet the inherent weakness of international law, especially in the early phases of adoption, does not mean that it has no value in seeking cultural transformation on behalf of exploited humans and animals. On the contrary, cultural transformation is most readily brought about through cultural exchange, and nothing facilitates cultural exchange more effectively than freedom of commerce.

Globalization permits Walt Disney, Inc., for example, to successfully market worldwide the pro-animal themes incorporated into *Bambi*, *Dumbo*, *the Fox & The Hound*, *Lady & The Tramp*, *101 Dalmatians* and sequels, plus many other productions which are together a most influential corpus of humane screen literature.

Globalization also permits Hong Kong animal advocates to point out that Walt Disney, Inc. recently contradicted the values it represents in ordering the capture for extermination of street dogs at the soon-to-open site of the Hong Kong Disneyland.

The possibility that Hong Kong Disneyland fireworks displays may disturb nesting white-bellied sea eagles, raised by the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, has raised widespread awareness of one of the rarest albeit most broadly distributed of the eagle family.

Earlier this year, globalization enabled environmentalists to make gains against the local custom of serving shark fin soup at weddings by calling an international boycott to protest the presence of shark fin soup on the Hong Kong Disneyland hotel banquet menu.

Only an internationally prominent corporation can be called to account in that man-

(continued on page 4)

SEARCHABLE ARCHIVES: www.animalpeoplenews.org

Key articles now available en Español et en Français!

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

Publisher: Kim Bartlett

Editor: Merritt Clifton

Web producer: Patrice Greanville

Associate web producer: Tammy Sneath Grimes

Newswire monitor: Cathy Young Czaplá

P.O. Box 960

Clinton, WA 98236-0960

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

Telephone: 360-579-2505.

Fax: 360-579-2575.

E-mail: anmlpepl@whidbey.com

Web: www.animalpeoplenews.org



Copyright © 2005 for the authors, artists, and photographers.

Reprint inquiries are welcome.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What can we *here* do to prevent cruelty *there*? (from page 4)

ner. Only corporations of comparable influence can change a cruel custom, as Disney is now doing, with a strong likelihood of succeeding quickly and being emulated.

Walt Disney Inc. is chiefly engaged in the information industry, the branch of commerce taking quickest advantage of globalization. Media critics and critics of globalization tend to decry the tendency of Disney-sized conglomerates to swallow would-be rivals, to the extent that few cities still have competing mass circulation daily newspapers or authentic local radio news broadcasts.

Yet while the ownership of old mass communication technology is increasingly concentrated, global distribution of newer technology has created the Internet and the World Wide Web. Never before have more people in more places been able to publish, or had more chance to find readers—and political allies, and donors to causes. Never before have animal advocates enjoyed even remotely comparable opportunity to meet each other and form effective alliances.

Factory farming

But international trade treaties are not adopted primarily to advance activism. Activism comes as an adjunct to commerce, which caters to whatever customers want now, not necessarily what they may be persuaded to want later, after present cravings are satiated.

"If CAFTA passes, it will be a disaster for farmed animals," warned PETA vegan campaigns manager Chris Holbein. "All the major front groups for the meat, egg, and dairy industries, including the National Chicken Council, the American Meat Institute, the National Pork Producers Council, and the National Cattlemen's Beef Association, are aggressively lobbying in support of CAFTA.

"Why do these industries, which profit from the suffering of animals, support this trade agreement? Because CAFTA will open the doors for enormous animal-abusing corporations," Holbein charged, "like Tyson, Pilgrim's Pride, and Smithfield, to pour hundreds of millions of dollars into building new factory farms in Central America," just as Smithfield has already done in Poland and Romania.

"As more and more Americans turn toward vegetarianism, these industries are desperate to find new markets for their unhealthy, inhumane products," Holbein asserted. "CAFTA will make it much easier for these corporations to peddle flesh, eggs, and dairy in Central America."

The sun was barely up on July 28 when *Cattlemen's Capitol Concerns*, a weekly report published by the National Cattlemen's Beef Association, lauded "new market access opportunities for our U.S. beef."

U.S. beef growers clearly believe they can grab market share away from those who have clear-cut Central American rainforests to expand grazing land in recent decades. That may eventually permit some wildlife habitat recovery.

The U.S. meat industry argues that it will also raise Central American standards for animal husbandry and slaughter. This is doubtful, since what standards exist in the U.S. are poorly enforced. There is little good for animals and a great deal of suffering to be seen in the prospect of U.S. factory farmers and slaughterhouses invading Central American markets, even if the scenario is not entirely one-sided. Meat consumption and the numbers of animals killed are sure to rise.

But that would probably happen anyway. Throughout the world, wherever people have felt deprived of animal products by poverty or politics, the rise of prosperity has brought a marked rise in animal product consumption. This occurred after the Great Depression and World War II in the U.S. and western Europe, after the fall of Communism in eastern Europe, and is happening now in China and India.

A generation later, per capita animal product consumption drops, as those who have grown up not feeling deprived voluntarily turn away. Americans in each ten-year age bracket younger than 65 eat less meat than those in the bracket ahead. The same trend appears in Europe, and 15 years after Communism, vegetarians and vegans are helping to win some local political struggles against factory farming in Poland, assisted by Compassion In World Farming, Animals Angels, and the Animal Welfare Institute.

Factory farming was invented by Communists as much as by capitalists. Forced collectivization was begun in

Russia and China to try to make factory farming succeed. Peasants who resisted were literally sent to

slaughter, or were abandoned to starve.

Individual farmed animals did not suffer less before globalization, though there were fewer of them because of the lack of economic incentive in the Communist system. Those animals merely suffered without the notice or help of organizations such as CIWF, Animals Angels, and AWI.

Without globalization, there was no opportunity for animal advocacy to grow, no opportunity for an international animal advocacy community to assist local efforts, no means of educating the public, and no real hope of change.

Teaching, training

ANIMAL PEOPLE might even be described as a product of globalization. The experiences bringing our staff together occurred in multiple nations on multiple continents. About a third of our readers are outside the U.S., and about two-thirds of our coverage concerns international issues.

We confer almost every day by Internet with sources and colleagues on every inhabited continent, many of them in nations which were inaccessible to casual communications of any kind barely a decade ago.

This enables us to answer ever more emphatically the question which has most vexed the humane community since the dawn of the humane movement: what can we *here* do about the problem *there* that gives us nightmares?

Activists have usually responded in two ways.

If the abuse is sufficiently outrageous and those responsible are sufficiently intransigent, like the Atlantic Canadian seal hunt and dog-eating in Asia, irate letters and declarations of boycott represent symbolic declarations of war.

This approach usually fails, because the innocent and the uninvolved tend to be injured and offended as much as the guilty, and in any event are usually incapable of doing any more about the abuse than the aggrieved foreigners.

Alternatively, if opportunities for intervention appear to exist, donations may be raised to send missionaries, who will go wherever to do good deeds and preach sermons, at possible risk of martyrdom but greater risk of being ignored.

Neither declaring war nor sending missionaries has ever been especially effective against abuses with a cultural defense. Only finding and empowering brave and conscientious people within a culture consistently succeeds in eroding the cultural pretexts for cruelty.

Yet before the combination of accelerated international communications and globalization, which have together knocked down the barriers, there was not much else that anyone could do. We *here* did not know the people *there*. There was no direct way to assist those of similar concerns in far-away places, certainly not in a timely manner.

That has markedly changed, as will be especially evident in Southern California during the week after the September 2005 edition of ANIMAL PEOPLE goes to press. Sponsored by ANIMAL PEOPLE, representatives of outstanding humane organizations in China, India, Iran, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Argentina, Romania, and Ireland will attend a special two-day training seminar at the Helen Woodward Animal Center in Rancho Santa Fe.

Following the Helen Woodward Animal Center seminar, the foreign representatives will attend the Conference on Homeless Animal Management & Policy in Anaheim as guests of the North Shore Animal League and Pet Savers Foundation.

While in the U.S., many of them have arranged speaking opportunities, visits to donors usually located via the Internet, and tours of animal shelters and zoos.

This will be the fourth international training program in which ANIMAL PEOPLE has had a part in 2005. Previously ANIMAL PEOPLE collaborated with the Yudisthira/Bali Street Dog Foundation and the Tsunami Memorial Animal Welfare Trust to facilitate sterilization surgery camps in Sri Lanka; collaborated with the Blue Cross of India to conduct a veterinary workshop in Chennai; and helped to organize the Asia for Animals conference in Singapore, hosted by ACRES.

ANIMAL PEOPLE is not involved in presenting the International Companion Animal Welfare Conference, to be held in October in Dubrovnik, Croatia, but will attend, demonstrating our support of the concept.

We have escalated our involvement in teaching, training, and mentoring because we have seen dramatic results from past efforts, especially conferences. Introductions can be made and information exchanged with ever-increasing ease through

electronic media, but inspiration and trust-building occur most easily when people meet face-to-face.

We have seen time and again that the fastest-growing and most successful pro-animal organizations, of any kind, are those whose leaders invest in attending conferences, to educate themselves and make connections.

At the December 1997 Animal Welfare Board of India conference, for example, we met bank clerk Pradeep Kumar Nath, who shook with intensity as he declared his intent to end municipal dog electrocutions in Visakhapatnam, and Geeta Seshamani of Friendicoes SECA and Kartick Satyanarayan of Wildlife SOS, who promised to build a bear sanctuary. Among them, they had next to nothing—but with the aid of Help In Suffering trustee Christine Townend, whom he met at the conference, Nath ended dog electrocutions in 1998, and built the Visakha SPCA up from one room of his family's home into one of the most impressive in India. Seshamani and Satyanarayan opened their bear sanctuary near Agra in December 2002. In addition to assisting a national crackdown on bear poaching and smuggling, they are setting a new standard for quality captive wildlife care in India and distinguishing themselves in disaster relief.

The way for us *here* to help abolish atrocities and misery *there* is to help encourage and enable people *there* to do the job themselves.

This too can be frustrating, as when post-tsunami sterilization workshops brought the instructors into conflict with Sri Lankan and Indian veterinarians who believe that overdosing animals with antibiotics is more efficient than practicing proper surgical asepsis and doing incisions of minimal size, to promote fast healing.

However, such attitudes can and will be overcome. There are now some veterinarians in Sri Lanka and India who use aseptic technique and are conspicuously more productive than the rest. As word of their example gets around, others will learn. The key is that the positive examples are being set *there*, by surgeons who come from *there*, thereby demonstrating possibility in an accessible manner.

Globalization is about access. Indeed it does mean more access to foreign markets for U.S. factory farmers—but it also means more opportunity for the 2,800-year-old Asian concept of reverence for all life, basic to Hinduism and Buddhism, to cross-pollinate with activist and veterinary knowhow.

The notion that being kind to animals is too impractical or distant an ideal to reinforce through international law will yield to the cultural transitions now underway, as people who care about animals become less isolated, learning to recognize and aid each other, even from the far side of the world.

Hit them with a 2-by-4!

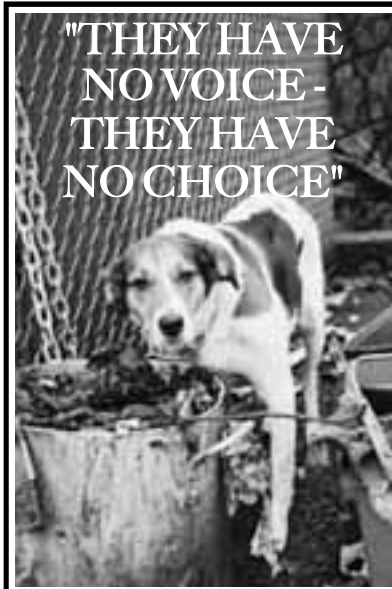
**More than 30,000
people who care about
animals will read
this 2-by-4" ad.**

**We'll let you have it
for just \$68—or \$153
for three issues—
or \$456 for a year.**

**Then you can let
them have it.**

**It's the only 2-by-4 to use in
the battle for public opinion.**

**ANIMAL PEOPLE
360-579-2505**



**"THEY HAVE
NO VOICE -
THEY HAVE
NO CHOICE"**

**Isolation is the worst cruelty
to a dog. Thousands of
dogs endure lives not worth
living, on the ends of chains,
in pens, in sheds, garages
and basements. Who is
doing something about this?**

**Animal Advocates
is!**

**See how at
www.animaladvocates.com.**

**Sign the petition. Join our
cause. Read our "Happy
Endings" stories of dogs
rescued from lives of misery,
and the laws we've had
passed. Copy and use our
ground-breaking report into
the harm that isolation does**

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

***Please help us
to help them!***

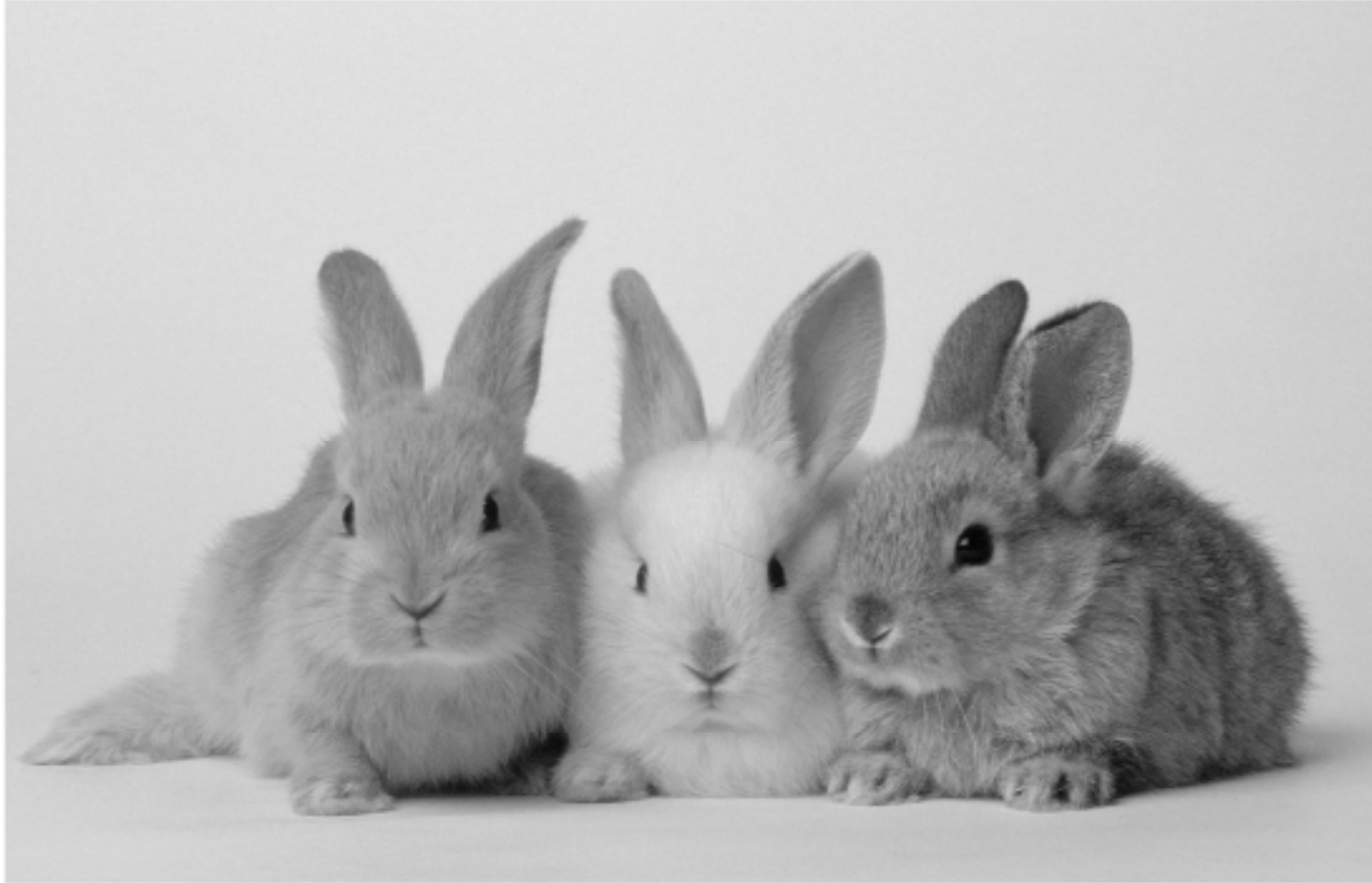


A Place Of Promise

**Primarily
Primates, Inc.**

**P. O. Box 207, San Antonio, TX 78291
Tel# (830) 755-4616, Fax# (830) 981-4611
New Website: www.primarilyprimates.org**





Please help these chickens

You may think you're looking at rabbits. But according to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), you're looking at chickens. And chickens, says the USDA, are not really animals.

This isn't the first time the USDA has changed the meaning of commonly understood words. Perhaps you remember when the agency declared that ketchup was a vegetable.

USDA officials have a well-established pattern of playing word games to avoid compliance with federal laws. And they're at it again. This time, they're doing it to avoid enforcing the federal Humane Slaughter Act—the law requiring animals to be rendered unconscious before they're butchered.

Fifty years ago, the USDA lobbied *against* passage of the Humane Slaughter Act. Today, USDA officials continue to do everything in their power *not* to enforce that law. As a result, farm animals—from cattle to pigs to horses—are often subjected to the pain and terror of being brutally skinned, immersed in scalding water, and dismembered while still fully conscious.

And when it comes to smaller animals, the USDA doesn't even pretend to protect them from cruelty. Species that the USDA deems to be "poultry"—including the 9 billion chickens and turkeys slaughtered each year—are excluded from the Humane Slaughter Act.

Amazingly, the USDA has arbitrarily decided to classify rabbits as "poultry." This has resulted in nothing short of torture at the slaughterhouse. For some rabbits, this means having their throats sliced open while they're fully conscious and struggling. For others, it means having their necks broken or being struck in the head with a metal pipe or a piece of wood.

"The animals are completely aware of what's happening and are fighting for their lives."

According to the USDA's own meat inspectors, some rabbits are fully conscious as they have meat hooks jabbed through their legs. Workers hang them up by "running a meat hook through the rabbit's leg muscle and sometimes into the bone."

Hung upside down, the rabbits then have their heads sawed off as they struggle and cry in pain. According to inspectors, workers "use a dull knife and have to keep using it over and over to decapitate the rabbit. The workers were having to try three or four times to remove the rabbit's head. There were occasions where the knife slipped and the rabbit's ears were cut off.

"A worker had numerous scratches and bite marks from the rabbits struggling to survive as he was killing them," the inspectors continued. "The rabbits will cry almost like an infant with loud shrieking noises."

Outraged by what they saw, some USDA inspectors contacted their supervisors. They were told that no action would be taken to stop these atrocities "because rabbits are classified as poultry by USDA and are therefore excluded from Humane Slaughter Act enforcement."

STOP THE TORTURE NOW

Please contact the Secretary of Agriculture. Tell him that no farm animals should be slaughtered while still fully conscious. Ask that the USDA adopt regulations to include rabbits as well as chickens under the Humane Slaughter Act. Urge the Secretary to take immediate action to stop the kind of brutality that his own inspectors are witnessing.

Mike Johanns
Secretary of Agriculture
Room 200-A
United States Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: (202) 720-3631
Fax: (202) 720-2166
Email: agsec@usda.gov

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX-DEDUCTIBLE AND GREATLY APPRECIATED.
THE HUMANE FARMING ASSOCIATION (HFA), P.O. BOX 3577, SAN RAFAEL, CA 94912 www.hfa.org

As seen in The New York Times

LETTERS

PETA in N.C.

I read and re-read your July/August 2005 article "PETA staffers face 62 felony cruelty counts in North Carolina."

A central aspect of the case is the pervasive arrogance underlying so much PETA behavior—"We know best, the opinions of others don't count, we are not interested in your ideas, we don't listen to you but we do want your money."

Profound and constant arrogance comes through again and again.



—Irene Muschel
New York, N.Y.
<benirv@hotmail.com>

Nevada horses

In your May 2005 article "BLM suspends wild horse sales after 41 are resold to slaughter," you mentioned a proposed adoption/visitor center in Mound Horse, Nevada. I think you mean Mound House, on U.S. 50 in northern Lyon County, just east of Carson City.



—Henry Smith
Sorrento, Maine

CORRECTION

Because **ANIMAL PEOPLE** unknowingly received total shelter intake data for Asheville, North Carolina, from the Asheville *Citizen-Times*, rather than just the total numbers of animals killed, the line for Buncombe County, N.C. in the tables following our July/August 2005 feature "Shelter killing drops after upward spike" was incorrect. In the most recently ended fiscal year, Buncombe County agencies killed 5,444 dogs and cats, for an actual rate per 1,000 humans of 25.6.



—Wolf Clifton

"Madness in Karachi" update

Re "Madness in Karachi," in your June 2005 edition, local government elections in Karachi have been keeping politicians busy these days, and so (through mid-August) the city has not yet begun their street dog poisoning campaign.

We hope the new government will be more responsive to humane management methods.

—Mahera Omar
Pakistan Animal Welfare Society
<mahera.omar@gmail.com>
<www.pawspakistan.org>

Safari World orangutans

Forestry officers raided Safari World in Bangkok in November 2003 to investigate alleged cruelty in connection with kick boxing matches held between orangutans to amuse visitors. They found that many of the 115 orangutans present were kept in cramped and unhealthy conditions, and were not registered with the authorities.

Safari World claimed that the many young orangutans were produced by a successful breeding program, but DNA testing paid for by the Bornean Orangutan Survival Foundation found in 2004 that at least 72 of the orangutans were illegally smuggled into Thailand. In the wild, mothers and other relatives are shot in order to catch the babies.

Two years later, these orangutans are still suffering at Safari World. At least 15 of them have reportedly died, in strange circumstances, without adequate medical documentation.

Some of the Safari World orangutans were smuggled to Cambodia last year and are now part of a similar show at a casino.

All of the surviving orangutans found at Safari World should be returned to the wild in Indonesia. This is part of the protocol for handling confiscated wildlife described in the detailed rules and regulations of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, and Thailand as a signatory should adhere to this.

The Indonesian government is backing the return of the orangutans. Rehabilitation for release into the wild has been offered by the Bornean Orangutan Survival Foundation.

Our campaign represents many different organizations and wildlife activists who urge the Thai authorities to return the Safari World orangutans.

We also condemn all illegal wildlife smuggling, worldwide.

—Karme Le Llano
Stichting ProAnimalia Intl.
Postbus 93029
2509 AA Den Haag
The Netherlands
<karme@proanimalia.org>
<www.sendthembackhome.org>



The World Society & the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare

The July/August 2005 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editorial feature on the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare is a masterly historical review of the many attempts that have taken place over decades to achieve some sort of Declaration—and we will keep it as a reference.

I would like to make some comments:

You took issue with including the word "legitimate" in the phrase "Where animals are used in legitimate sport and entertainment, all appropriate steps shall be taken to prevent them being exposed to cruelty."

Without this word we would not have received support from a number of governments that accept activities such as horse riding, sheep dog trials, etc., and, even if we did have their support, it is unlikely that governments would have agreed to attack sports and entertainments which were legal and enjoying large public support in their countries.

That decision did not imply that, notwithstanding any adoption of the Declaration, WSPA and/or its member societies would not continue to campaign against any form of cruelty or unnatural behaviour imposed on animals in the name of sport etc. as we are continuing to do, e.g. bull fighting in Spain.

You also stated that "WSPA presented a redraft..." at the March 2003 Manila Conference on Animal Welfare."

In fact it was the 22 nations who attended the Manila Conference who presented the redraft. WSPA could only act behind the scenes to reduce the several attempts to weaken the draft further and, most importantly, to keep

the draft going forward.

You stated that "Replacing the idea that the Five Freedoms 'should be afforded' to captive animals with the notion that the Five Freedoms merely 'provide valuable guidance' amounted to replacing the concept of law with unenforceable suggestion."

I would argue that the Manila Declaration kept the show on the road and if eventually it becomes a United Nations Declaration, all the enforceable legislation that you and I seek will then be required to be built on its premise that animals are sentient.

The conclusion is the only bit I didn't warm to. I thought it was a little condescending.

WSPA does not "...*purport* to collectively represent the animal welfare community." It does *actually* represent our 560 member societies in 126 countries with that number growing almost monthly.

WSPA and I personally have no intention of abandoning the "...oft expressed conviction of generations of animal advocates worldwide that the right of animals to not suffer should supersede human claims about culture and tradition."

Rather we draw strength from those generations, build on their aspirations, and by bringing our collective and increasing member society strength to bear, have every hope of achieving permanent improvements for all.

—Peter Davies
89 Albert Embankment
London, SE1 7TP
U.K.
Phone: +44-20-7587-5000
Fax: +44-20-7793-0208
<wspa@wspa.org.uk>
<www.wspa.org.uk>



Calgary licensing system works

Thanks for the positive comment on our licensing program in your June 2005 edition.

I was interested to see that your survey of eight representative U.S. cities did not find a relationship between high license compliance and kill rates. That has not been our experience. Our dog license compliance is now over 90%. We have reduced euthanasia to 3% of the dogs we impounded in 2004. We only euthanize dogs who cannot be adopted because of aggression or non-correctable health issues.

We return 88% of the dogs we impound to their homes, and adopt out 9%. About half of the dogs we pick up go directly home. I can't push that program enough. The savings achieved by not bringing dogs back to the shelter is significant, both in monetary terms and in making more productive use of animal control officers' time.

Additionally, we have reduced aggressive dog incidents by two thirds

over the past 20 years while our city has doubled in size.

Revenues are up and exceed our operating costs. In fact, we have enough to allow us to provide a quarter million dollar annual operating grant to the Calgary Humane Society.

We don't license cats yet, so are not doing as well there. However, our numbers on cats are 50% returned to owner, 31% adopted to new homes, and 19% euthanized. Healthy adoptable cats are not euthanized. We are working closely with local humane groups and veterinarians on cat identification, seeking to reduce the euthanasia rate for cats.

—Bill Bruce, Director,
Animal & Bylaw Services
The City of Calgary
POB 2100, Station M,
Calgary, AB T2P 2M5
Phone: 403-268-5811
Fax: 403-268-4927
<bill.bruce.calgary.ab.ca>
<www.gov.calgary.ab.ca>



The Editor replies:

The Calgary licensing program works, unlike any other I have looked at, anywhere in the world, because it is managed in a very different manner.

The enabling legislation was initially identical to the Los Angeles ordinance of 1985, but enforcement differed from the start in two key respects.

One Calgary innovation was that licensed dogs found at large initially got a free ride home. Eventually a small service fee was added. People whose dogs escape tend to cheerfully pay it; most would spend far more to try to find a lost pet, worrying all the while.

The other Calgary twist was that instead of trying to make licensing pay for itself from the first license sold, Calgary priced licensing low and ubiquitously and positively promoted it as an inexpensive public service to people who have dogs, attracting enough voluntary compliance to make money on volume. Reminders to license are everywhere, always selling the advantages instead of threatening with penalties.

The Calgary success, now sustained for many years, redefines "high licensing compliance." Few jurisdictions anywhere can claim even a third of the Calgary licensing compliance rate. Other communities claiming more than 30% licensing compliance usually get it through door-to-door enforcement that rarely pays for itself, is hated by the public, and cannot be sustained.

Of note is that contrary to the common belief that licensing increases the dog sterilization rate, the percentage of U.S. dogs who are sterilized—more than two-thirds—is more than twice the percentage who are licensed.

Calgary meanwhile returns dogs to their homes at an unheard-of rate. Many U.S. animal control agencies manage to achieve 50% returns to home, with return rates typically coming in around double the local licensing rate, but the dogs typically spend several days in the shelter before being found. A 60% return rate is considered high, and most animal control chiefs would consider 88% impossible.



Cooperative Buying Program

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

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

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

Read about our partners in saving lives . . .

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



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



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

Retail Plan—buy cages below regular wholesale prices and mark them in your retail space to sell to adopters at a good price.
Consumer Plan—sell cages to adopters who purchase with a credit card direct from The Pet Savers Foundation, with shipment right to their doorstep, no inventory to hold, just the opportunity for an attractive commission to your organization on every sale!



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



American Leather Specialist Corp. is an international manufacturer and the largest U.S. distributor of man-leather collars, leashes, chains, grooming products, duffels, cat pants, neckties, bags, beds, and many other quality pet accessories. Exclusively for group members, we have developed pre-packaged owner kits that are easy to order and inventory.



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

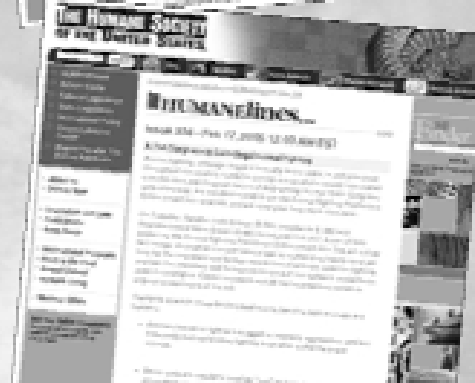
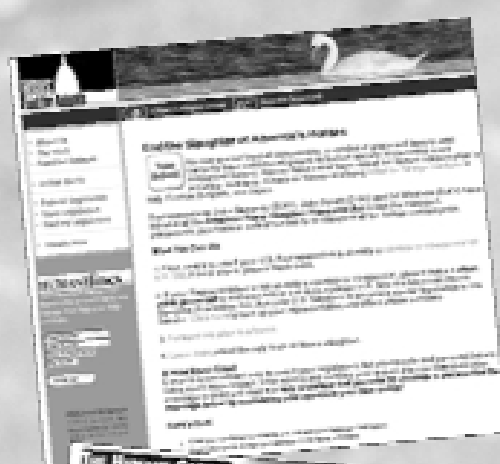


SIGN UP FOR SAVINGS TODAY!

To receive a FREE introductory kit which includes catalogs and pricing, call us at 1 (800) 233-7544

The Pet Savers Foundation • 59 South Bayles Ave. • Port Washington, NY 11050 • www.petsavers.org

Your Hotline to Animal Issues



HumaneLines—a free e-news alert from The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) and the HSUS Fund for Animals—makes it easy for you to make a difference for animals every week . . . instantly!

With each *HumaneLines*, you get up-to-the-minute details on legislation and policies that affect animals—and how you can help. Simple, accurate contact information lets you act efficiently and effectively.

To get *HumaneLines*, just e-mail your name and e-mail address to humanelines@hsus.org.

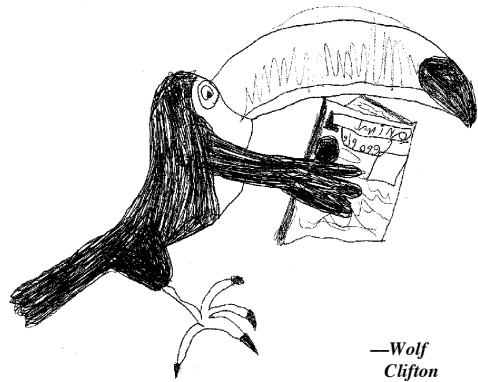
Nothing could be easier!

Promoting the protection of all animals

**THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES**

2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037
202-452-1100 • www.hsus.org

YES! I'M AN ANIMAL PERSON!



—Wolf Clifton

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



☐ Please send additional subscriptions as gifts to the addresses I have listed below or on a separate sheet. Enclosed is \$24 apiece.
☐ Please send the 2005 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities, which provides the background I need to make my donations more effective. Enclosed is \$25.
☐ I want to help support your outreach with a tax-deductible contribution of:

\$25 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$250 ☐ \$500 ☐ Other ☐

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

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

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

UW seeks to block opening of antivivisection museum

MADISON—The Primate Freedom Project and Alliance for Animals on July 4, 2005 announced plans to create a National Primate Research Exhibition Hall in a complex of dilapidated buildings presently used as a bicycle warehouse, located between the Wisconsin National Primate Research Center and the Harry H. Harlow Primate Psychology Building.

Owned by the University of Wisconsin, the two primate labs have housed some of the most infamous experiments ever.

Harlow from 1930 to 1970 drove generations of baby macaques mad there, plunging them into stainless steel "pits of despair," subjecting them to deliberately cruel robotic "mothers," and allowing mothers driven insane by his experiments to abuse and kill them.

Primate Freedom founder Rick Bogle likened the proposed National Primate Research Center to "having the Holocaust Memorial at the gates of Auschwitz in 1944." He had a nine-month purchase option on the site, he said, which he hoped would be time enough to raise the \$675,000 purchase price of the warehouse site, assessed at only \$150,000 for tax purposes.

But there was a catch.

"The parcel, owned by Roger Charly of Budget Bicycle Center, has long been coveted by UW officials as part of long-range campus plans," reported Bill Lueders of *The Isthmus*, the UW newspaper. University Research Park chair Mark Bugher told J.R. Ross of Associated Press that he had already been negotiating to buy the property for 18 months. Roger Charly told Aaron Nathans of the *Madison Capital Times* that the university had offered \$1 million for the site, and that he expected to accept the offer, partly to avoid misuse of the location by radical activists. *The Isthmus* published a collection of some of Bogle's more incendiary remarks, compiled by the Wisconsin Association for Biomedical Research & Education, a pro-research group begun in 1986.

"We've known right from the beginning that UW would try everything in their power to stop us," Bogle said. Bogle added that Charly "could find himself in a world of hurt if he keeps signing

contracts and is unable to comply with them." Bogle mentioned that both Primate Freedom and UW might find reason to sue Charly.

Meanwhile, the dismal record of the primate research facilities got worse when Bogle and colleague Jeremy Beckham released six pages of documents showing that UW professor of pediatrics Ei Terasawa was suspended from animal experiments in 2003 and a technician was fired following three monkey deaths during or just after Terasawa's experiments in 2001-2002.

Terasawa was studying delayed-onset and early puberty in female macaques who were confined to restraint chairs while chemicals were injected into their brains to either stimulate or block neurons from firing.

One monkey died while the technician was on an unauthorized lunch break.

Confusion of names befuddles bequests

Hunter Vernon D. Lybolt Jr., 57, of Forest, Virginia, born and raised in New York, unmarried with no children, siblings, or living parents, died in July 2004, leaving his \$600,000 estate to the "Bedford County ASPCA Animal Shelter." The estate is now claimed by the Bedford Humane Society, the county-managed Bedford Animal Shelter, the New York City-based American SPCA, and a coalition of 13 relatives.

As result of a similar case, in which the Royal SPCA of Great Britain received £250,000 from a Scots estate, the Scottish SPCA recently surveyed 10,000 donors and found that 87% had mistakenly donated to the RSPCA. Founded in 1839, one year before the former London Humane Society became the RSPCA, the SSPCA

endured a cash flow crisis in 2002 that had the trustees threatening to lay off staff and close seven of 13 regional rescue centers.

Hoping to clear up the confusion, the SSPCA on August 1, 2005 introduced new colors and a new logo.

Similar actions have had mixed results for other animal charities. Called the National Canine Defence League from 1891 until October 2003, Dogs Trust seems to have changed names with no adverse consequences. American Humane, on the other hand, is still mostly mentioned in print as the American Humane Association, as it was known for 127 years, and is still often confused with both the American SPCA, 10 years older, and the Humane Society of the U.S., begun by former AHA staff in 1954.

This October

Make Every Dog Count

Adopt a Shelter Dog

www.aspca.org/shelters

Brought to you by:

ASPCA

Sponsored by:

Pethealth

DO THE
CHAINED DOGS
 BREAK YOUR HEART?



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

DO SOMETHING
 ABOUT IT TODAY!

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

AVMA refuses to condemn foie gras, amends sow crate policy, excludes critics from hall

MINNEAPOLIS—The American Veterinary Medical Association House of Delegates on July 16, 2005 unanimously defeated a resolution asking the AVMA to formally find inhumane the practice of force-feeding ducks and geese to produce *foie gras*.

The resolution was rejected, AVMA publicist Sharon Granskog said, "because limited peer-reviewed scientific information dealing with the animal welfare concerns associated with *foie gras* is available, and because the observations and practical experience of members indicate a minimum of adverse effects on the birds involved."

Charged Farm Sanctuary in a membership alert, "The AVMA House of Delegates rejected the 1998 *Report of the Scientific Committee on Welfare Aspects of the Production of Foie Gras in Ducks and Geese* as being out-dated."

The resolution was squelched, Farm Sanctuary alleged, "due to opposition by the American Association of Avian Veterinarians, the American Association of Avian Pathologists, and the New York State Veterinary Medical Association. These organizations claimed that their recent visits to *foie gras* farms in New York revealed proper care of birds. However, in previous unannounced visits to the same farm, ducks were videotaped in diseased and filthy conditions."

There are only four *foie gras* farms in the U.S., three in New York and one in California. Former Israeli *foie gras* farm field manager Izzy Yanay founded the New York, trio, beginning in 1982. Yanay started the largest as Commonwealth Enterprises in 1990, but changed the name to Hudson Valley Foie Gras after two PETA undercover operatives in 1991 videotaped numerous alleged violations of the New York state humane law.

The American SPCA, then headed by the late Roger Caras, refused to prosecute. In January 1995 ASPCA veterinarian Michael Krinsky reported after an announced visit that Hudson Valley Foie Gras appeared to be "clean and well run," in compliance with the law, and that a dead bird retrieved for necropsy "lacked any signs of disease or physical injury associated with inhumane treatment."

However, upstate New York activist Joel Freedman obtained a copy of the necropsy report and sent it to New York wildlife pathologist Mark Lerman, DVM.

Lerman wrote that it "depicts an animal in extremis," whose "esophagus is so thickened, inflamed and infected from the forced feeding that he could never eat on his own. Infection has apparently spread to other parts of his body," Lerman said, "resulting in an overwhelming toxic reaction that either killed him or resulted in his euthanasia. If these lesions were caused by a child repeatedly thrusting a stick down the throat of this duck," Lerman concluded, "no one would deny that this child was guilty of torture."

Responded Krinsky, "I want to

emphatically state that by no means does [my] finding suggest my endorsement of the practice of rearing birds for *foie gras*."

The controversy reignited after *foie gras* production was banned by the Supreme Court of Israel in August 2003, inspiring a global resurgence of anti-*foie gras* activism.

Both Farm Sanctuary and Sonoma Foie Gras, the California producer, endorsed 2004 California state legislation which enables Sonoma Foie Gras to operate until 2012 with an explicit exemption from humane enforcement, after which force-feeding is supposed to end if the law is not amended or extended. The California law was also supported by the Humane Society of the U.S. and In Defense of Animals, but was opposed by the Humane Farming Association and Friends of Animals.

Compassion In World Farming initially applauded the California law, then reversed positions after re-examining it.

Farm Sanctuary and Hudson Valley Foie Gras went on to jointly push a bill during the 2005 New York spring legislative session which would have allowed the New York farms a 10-year exemption from humane enforcement. The bill cleared the New York state house agriculture committee, but did not advance further. It may be reintroduced later.

Sow crates & AWI

Increasingly thin-skinned over criticism of its farm animal welfare policies, the AVMA meanwhile barred the 54-year-old Animal Welfare Institute from exhibiting at the 2005 conference.

"Since 1963, AWI has exhibited at the annual meeting of the AVMA 21 times," recounted AWI president Cathy Liss. "In December 2004, AWI submitted an application for exhibit space. More than five months later, on June 10, 2005, we received a rejection letter—nine days after the Association announced a new policy addressing 'contentious exhibitors that may be detrimental to the attendee experience.'"

Liss noted two potential conflicts with the AVMA leadership. One is AWI opposition to horse slaughter for human consumption. The other, Liss said, was "our exhibit at the 2004 convention, which was described by an AVMA representative as 'very contentious.'"

"Our exhibit displayed a life-sized cloth pig in a real gestation crate," Liss said. "Approximately 70% of pregnant sows are confined to gestation crates for the duration of their pregnancies. We sought to inform veterinarians about gestation crates, as well as about alternatives that permit sows to engage in key natural behaviors such as grazing, rooting and socializing. We even had a farmer, one of hundreds whom we work with, discuss in detail the practicality and improved welfare of alternative systems."

At the 2005 annual conference the AVMA softened an endorsement of gestation crates issued in 2004.

"They suffer and die 50 billion a year - one at a time"

WORLD FARM ANIMALS DAY



October 2nd (Gandhi's Birthday)

- ★ Information tables
- ★ Fast-food feed-ins
- ★ Street theater
- ★ Slaughterhouse vigils
- ★ Memorial marches

Join Casey Kasem, Mary Tyler Moore, James Cromwell, Bill Maher, Rue McClanahan, Ed Asner, and thousands of other caring folks in confronting and stopping this global tragedy!

It's fun... It's easy... It matters... Represent YOUR community...

We provide hints and materials - You provide a few hours and a lot of heart...

Free Action Kit:

www.WFAD.org

888-FARM-USA



The 2004 statement said, "The industry has moved toward gestation stall (crate) housing, because gestation stalls increase caregiver productivity, require lower capital investment, and are easier to manage than some indoor group housing systems."

The amended policy statement incorporates those conclusions, but admits that gestation crates also "restrict movement, exercise, foraging behavior and social interaction."

The new statement concludes, "To address animal welfare in the long term, advantages of current housing systems should be retained while making improvements," which "should be adopted as soon as the technology is sound enough...the systems are understood and available, and the systems are economically viable."

AVAR banned in 2004

Barring AWI from exhibiting came a year after AVMA executive vice president Bruce Little barred the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights from tabling at the 2004 AVMA annual conference—after AVAR had already paid for a booth.

At issue was that AVAR in June 2004 co-sponsored a *New York Times* ad that asked the AVMA to oppose the use of gestation crates, veal crates, and "forced molts," which consist of starving hens for up to two weeks to induce a new egg-laying cycle.

Also, said AVAR vice president Holly Cheever, the ad highlighted "the inexplicable retention of Dr. Gregg Cutler on the AVMA's Animal Welfare Committee, where he represents poultry welfare, 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. Needless to say," Cheever added, "death by wood chipper is not among the acceptable methods listed in the 2000 *Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia*."

AVMA spokesperson Sharon Granskog called the ad "misleading" and "negative."

Co-sponsored by Animal Rights International, PETA, and United Poultry Concerns, the ad was similar to one published in the April 2004 edition of *ANIMAL PEOPLE*.

After controversy erupted over barring AVAR, the AVMA executive board in April 2005 formally adopted a policy excluding from the exhibit hall "messages espousing philosophies or practices contrary to policies and position statements of the AVMA," AVMA convention and meeting planning division director David Little explained in his June 10, 2005 letter to Cathy Liss.

"We welcome your application for exhibit space in 2006, and assure you it will be reviewed independently and without prejudice," David Little added.

HIRED & PROMOTED

Joyce D'Silva, heading **Compassion In World Farming** since 1991, retired on August 8, 2004, succeeded by former **World Society for the Protection of Animals** communications director **Philip Lymbery**. D'Silva continues with CIWF in the newly created position of ambassador, representing CIWF in foreign affairs.

WSPA has promoted two-year staffer **Leah Garcés** to director of campaigns, hired former advertising executive **Emma Hall** as public relations director, and added ex-British Army Airborne Forces officer **Nigel Wilson** as disaster relief director.

The Escondido Humane Society has hired **Sally Costello**, 46, to succeed former executive director **Phil Morgan**, who now heads the **Northern Arizona Second Chance Center for Animals** in Flagstaff. Costello, reported *San Diego Union-Tribune* staff writer **Craig Gustafson**, "is a former health and safety manager for **Air Products & Chemicals Inc.**," who cofounded a local nonprofit organization called **San Diego Community Awareness & Emergency Response**.

Anna Gonce, formerly public information manager for **American Humane** in Englewood, Colorado, is new executive director of the Denver-based **Gabriel Foundation**, "founded in 1996 by **Julie Weiss Murad** to promote education, conservation, rescue, rehabilitation, adoption and sanctuary for parrots. We have cared for nearly 1,000 parrots and adopted over 600 into new homes," Gonce said. Murad on August 19 broke ground for a \$1 million aviary at Elizabeth, Colorado, to house up to 350 parrots in semi-natural surroundings.

John Berry, 46, was on July 28, 2005 introduced as next **National Zoo** director, to start fulltime on October 1. Berry has no prior zoo experience and will be the first non-scientist to head the zoo, operated by the Smithsonian Institution. He has headed the **National Fish & Wildlife Foundation** since 2001, was an

assistant Secretary of the Interior under former U.S. President **Bill Clinton**, and is a senior policy adviser to the Smithsonian. His predecessor, former National Zoo chief veterinarian **Lucy Spelman**, resigned in mid-2004 after a **National Academy of Sciences** investigative panel criticized her management style and veterinary deficiencies at the zoo.



Aid For Animals, Inc.

will now donate 30% of every sale (taxes and s/h not included) to our participant organizations. Please see our "About US" page for revised funding policy and application information for interested animal nonprofit organizations.

www.aidforanimalsinc.com

Southern Regional Spay/Neuter Leadership Conference



THE HUMANE, LOGICAL SOLUTION

Over 30 Sessions on All Aspects of Spay/Neuter Program Implementation and Management:

- Targeting low-income households
- Trap-neuter-return for stray and feral cats
- Neuter-before-adoption
- Planning and measuring results
- Funding
- State and regional networks
- Successful southern programs
- Much more!

Atlanta, Georgia • November 3-6, 2005

www.spayneuterconference.org

Made possible with support from the PETCO Foundation.

NEW STATE LEGISLATION

The North Carolina legislature on August 17, 2005 incorporated into the state budget a set of standards for animal shelters, to take effect on October 1, which will require that euthanasia technicians be properly trained and forbid use of any methods to kill animals other than lethal injection and carbon monoxide. "The majority of counties in the Carolinas and in the Charlotte region use gas to kill most animals, even though the method is banned by at least two states," wrote **Michelle Crouch** of the *Charlotte Observer*. "Most use lethal injection to put down sick and young animals, but say they can't afford to use it every time."

Earlier, North Carolina Governor **Mike Easley** signed a bill requiring petting zoos to be licensed and inspected. The bill was introduced after 108 children suffered *e-coli* infections after visiting petting zoos at the North Carolina State Fair in 2004.

Illinois Governor **Rod Blagojevich** on August 12, 2005 vetoed a bill which would have allowed fur trappers to use cable snares, banned in the state for more than 50 years. Blagojevich on August 22 endorsed into law a bill establishing a fund for subsidized dog and cat sterilization, supported by a surcharge of \$3.00 on rabies vaccinations. **American SPCA** senior director of legal training and legislation **Ledy VanKavage** predicted that the surcharge would "generate around \$2.5 million a year."

Oregon Governor **Ted Kulongoski** on July 11, 2005 signed into law a bill allowing students to opt out of classroom dissection for ethical reasons, and requiring school districts to notify parents and students in advance if dissection is part of a class curriculum.

Hawaii Governor **Linda Lingle** on June 25 signed into law a bill that allows pet keepers to establish trust funds to provide posthumous care to their animals.

Maine Governor **John Baldacci** on June 17 endorsed a bill re-establishing the Maine felony penalty for aggravated cruelty to animals, accidentally erased in 2004 as result of a legislative drafting error.

Anti-freeze manufactured after July 1, 2005 and sold in New Mexico after January 1, 2006 must contain a bittering agent, under legislation recently endorsed by New Mexico Governor **Bill Richardson**. The New Mexico law parallels laws passed earlier in California and Oregon.

The South Dakota Legislature's Rules Review Committee on August 29 authorized a puma hunting season, to open on October 1. The committee set a quota of 25 puma, with the season to end either on December 15 or whenever five breeding-age females have been killed. South Dakota has an estimated population of 165 pumas. California is now the only one of the westernmost 11 states which does not permit puma hunting.



Win or Die.
Help end the cruelty and killing
of greyhound racing.
www.GREY2KUSA.org
GREY2K USA 1-866-7CGRFY7K Somerville, MA 02144 P.O. Box 447117

The California state senate on August 29 sent to Governor **Arnold Schwarzenegger** a bill to ban remote-control hunting via the Internet. Eight other states have banned the practice within the past year. Proposed bans are pending in the legislatures of 10 other states and in the U.S. Congress.

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources on August 11 announced that it will ban hunting deer within fenced enclosures, effective January 1, 2006. Indiana DNR director **Kyle Hupfer** also banned hunts of exotic species in enclosed areas. "There are about 225 deer or elk farms in Indiana, with 125 farms also permitted to have other exotic species," Associated Press reported. Hupfer's orders were promptly challenged in a lawsuit by game farmer **Rodney Bruce**, of Corydon, who with **Indiana Deer & Elk Farmers' Association** representative **Donald Blinzinger**, former chief of staff for

the Indiana Republican party, contends that captive-raised deer are not "wildlife" but "private property." Shooting captive wildlife came to public notice in Indiana in January 2005 when game farmer **Russell G. Bellar** of Peru, Indiana pleaded guilty to three of 38 federal charges brought against him for allegedly violating wildlife and drug laws. Bellar in May 2005 was sentenced to serve 366 days in prison and to pay fines, restitution, and court fees of more than \$570,000.

Ordinances & orders

Ordinances against prolonged dog tethering were passed in August 2005 by the city councils of Los Angeles, Savannah, and smaller communities including Dania Beach, Florida, and Parker, Colorado. Anti-tethering ordinances were also passed by the commissioners of Orange County, Florida, and DeKalb County, Georgia. Anti-tethering efforts are coordinated nationally by **Dogs Deserve Better**, founded by Pennsylvania artist **Tammy Sneath Grimes**, who is also the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** assistant web developer. Prolonged tethering, besides being cruel to the dogs, causes dogs to develop an exaggerated sense of territoriality, leading to more frequent and more severe attacks.

As of August 26, 2005 the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources requires all individuals, businesses, and nonprofit organizations who import animals into the state to be registered and have quarantine facilities, under an emergency order issued on May 26. This "comes on the heels of a deadly canine flu epidemic that ripped through Revere's Wonderland dog track, killing 18 greyhounds," noted **Scott Van Voorhis** of the *Boston Herald*, but Massachusetts assistant agriculture commissioner **Kent Lage** attributed the rule to the 2004 import of a rabid puppy from Puerto Rico by members of the **Save-A-Sato Foundation**.

No More Homeless Pets[®] Conference

October 21-23, 2005

Boston, Massachusetts

sponsored by Best Friends Animal Society

*How can your community bring an end
to the killing of healthy homeless pets?*

Cities, counties, and entire states across the country are doing it.
...And yours can, too!

Meet the people who are creating a new world for homeless pets at this landmark gathering of experts from across the country as we explore strategies to develop no-kill communities.



You'll learn about:

Adoptions: Simple steps to get more animals out of the shelter and into good new homes.

Spay/Neuter: Model programs that really work.

Plus: Saving feral cats, fundraising, preventing burnout, recruiting the best volunteers, building coalitions and much more.

Best Friends Animal Society

phone: (435) 644-2001 ext. 129

fax: (435) 644-2087

e-mail: nmhp@bestfriends.org



www.bestfriends.org

TRIBUTES

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



GREYHOUND TALES

**TRUE STORIES
OF RESCUE,
COMPASSION
AND LOVE**

edited by Nora Star,
with introduction
by Susan Netboy.

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

Send \$15.95 to:

Nora Star
9728 Tenaya Way,
Kelseyville, CA 95451

How to protest the Taiji dolphin killing by Ric O'Barry, One Voice/France

In response to our call for October 8 to be an international day of protest at Japanese consulates and embassies against the Taiji dolphin slaughters, we have received much correspondence suggesting that we should either hit Japan with an all-out boycott, or just meet quietly with Japanese officials.

Both approaches have already been repeatedly attempted, and both were big mistakes.

Having witnessed the dolphin slaughters myself, I can report with absolute certainty that the Japanese people are not guilty of these crimes against nature. I saw only 26 whalers in 13 boats drive dolphins into a cove and slaughter them. The vast majority of the people in Taiji and surrounding villages were exceptionally friendly toward our small group of protesters, and should not be targeted and punished for something they are not guilty of.

The Japanese people don't need a boycott. They need the information that we take for granted. If they knew the truth about the dolphin slaughter, they would help us to stop it.

The fishers who hunt and kill dolphins in Taiji agree with us. They revealed this to us at a meeting we had with them at Taiji City Hall. When they asked us why we had come to Taiji, we told them we wanted to document the methods used to conduct the dolphin massacres and let the Japanese people know the truth about their hunt. The fishers reply was, "The Japanese people have no right to know about the dolphin slaughter. It is none of their business."

The fishermen in Taiji spend much of their time hiding their activities. They erect a roof of blue tarpaulin over the lagoon in which the dolphins are killed, for example, to avoid being photographed while killing dolphins. They know that if the images reach the Japanese public, their days as dolphin hunters are numbered.

For that very reason, we will continue to travel to the remote Taiji fishing villages to document what is going on.

Boycotting Japan was the chosen strategy of most of the well-funded US animal welfare/environmental groups who pooled their money in 1975-1976 and took out full page advertisements in leading newspapers to promote their campaign. This misguided effort did not save any whales, but some Japanese/American children were beaten up on U.S. playgrounds and called "Jap whale killers."

Surely, this is not a situation that we want to repeat.

I spent most of 1975-76 traveling from Coconut Grove, Florida, to several cities in the U.S., and eventually Japan, with scores of Japanese and American musicians and environmentalists, including Fred Neil, Joni Mitchell, Jackson Browne, Shigado Izumia, Warren Zevon, Harry Hossano, John Sebastian, former California governor Jerry Brown, the Paul Winter Consort, and a great many other concerned artists.

Known as "The Rolling Coconut Review," we tried to put a stop to the boycott, and eventually succeeded, but not before the "Boycott Japan!" rhetoric had given the entire Japanese whaling industry the opportunity to pretend that western opposition to whaling was based on racism. Japanese opposition to whaling, already rising then, has struggled against that stereotype for 30 years.

It is the Japanese people who can stop the dolphin massacres. In order to make this happen, we need to build bridges, not burn them.

But building bridges requires working outdoors, in plain sight.

We have already tried quiet meetings with Japanese officials, in Paris, London, Brussels, Miami, Bern, Seattle, Vancouver, New York, Washington D.C., and just about

every other location where a Japanese embassy or consulate office exists. During these closed-door meetings, we were made to feel comfortable, even welcomed. We were served tea and coffee and everyone was cordial. We even bowed to each other as a sign of mutual respect. We filed our usual complaint, the meeting was adjourned, we bowed again, and the door closed behind us as we left the building.

Nothing changed for the dolphins.

In Taiji, the dolphin slaughter started on October 1, as it does most years. The killings continued through April, and 20,000 dolphins were killed with little public outcry.

We should have known all along that the only way to stop this madness is to expose it to the world.

What goes on in Taiji will forever play in the minds of those who have seen it. The smell of death and fear lingers, the dolphins' cries never go away, and neither does the sound of the fishers banging metal poles to drive them into the shallows, where they cannot escape.

We who tried to stop the killing through diplomatic meetings behind closed doors—and I was one of them—failed miserably. The Taiji dolphin slaughter takes place so far away that it is invisible and silent to the diplomats. Even if they privately deplore it, ending it has no urgency for them.

What we need to do on October 8 is show the Japanese people exactly what goes on in Taiji. We need to do it in a way that gives strength to Japanese opponents of the dolphin massacres, who are just beginning to recover from the previous "Boycott Japan!" fiasco.

We need to be friendly, respectful, and visible.

For details on the Japan Dolphin Day demo:
www.savetaijidolphins.org

Events

Petfinder.com Adoption Options seminars, sponsored by PETCO Fndtn.: October 14, Richmond; Oct. 16, Baltimore; Nov. 11, Pittsfield; Nov. 13, Rochester. Info: <adoptionoptions@petfinder.com>.

Sept. 9, 21, 28: Emergency Funding & Preparedness, PETSMART Charities web seminar. Info: Robin Mason, 623-587-2487; <RMason@ssg.petsmart.com>. Also, grant-writing seminar, Sept. 20 and Sept. 23.

September 11: Pet Rock Festival benefit for Mass. animal welfare groups, Worcester. Info: <staff@sterlingshelter.org>.

Sept. 17-18: Critter Care Conf., Farm Sanctuary, Watkins Glen, N.Y. Info: 607-583-2225, x221; <office@farm-sanctuary.org>.

Sept. 22-23: Animal Abuse & Family Violence, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada. Info: 902-894-3354; <www.upei.ca/human-animal.abuse>.

Sept. 23: "Fore Philly's Animals" golf tournament, to benefit Philadelphia Animal Care & Control Assn. Info: 215-685-4758.

September 24: private premiere of film "Little Manhattan" to benefit Coalition for Pets & Public Safety and Calif. Wildlife Center, Los Angeles. Info: 310-274-9946; <Coalition@Erika-Brunson.com>.

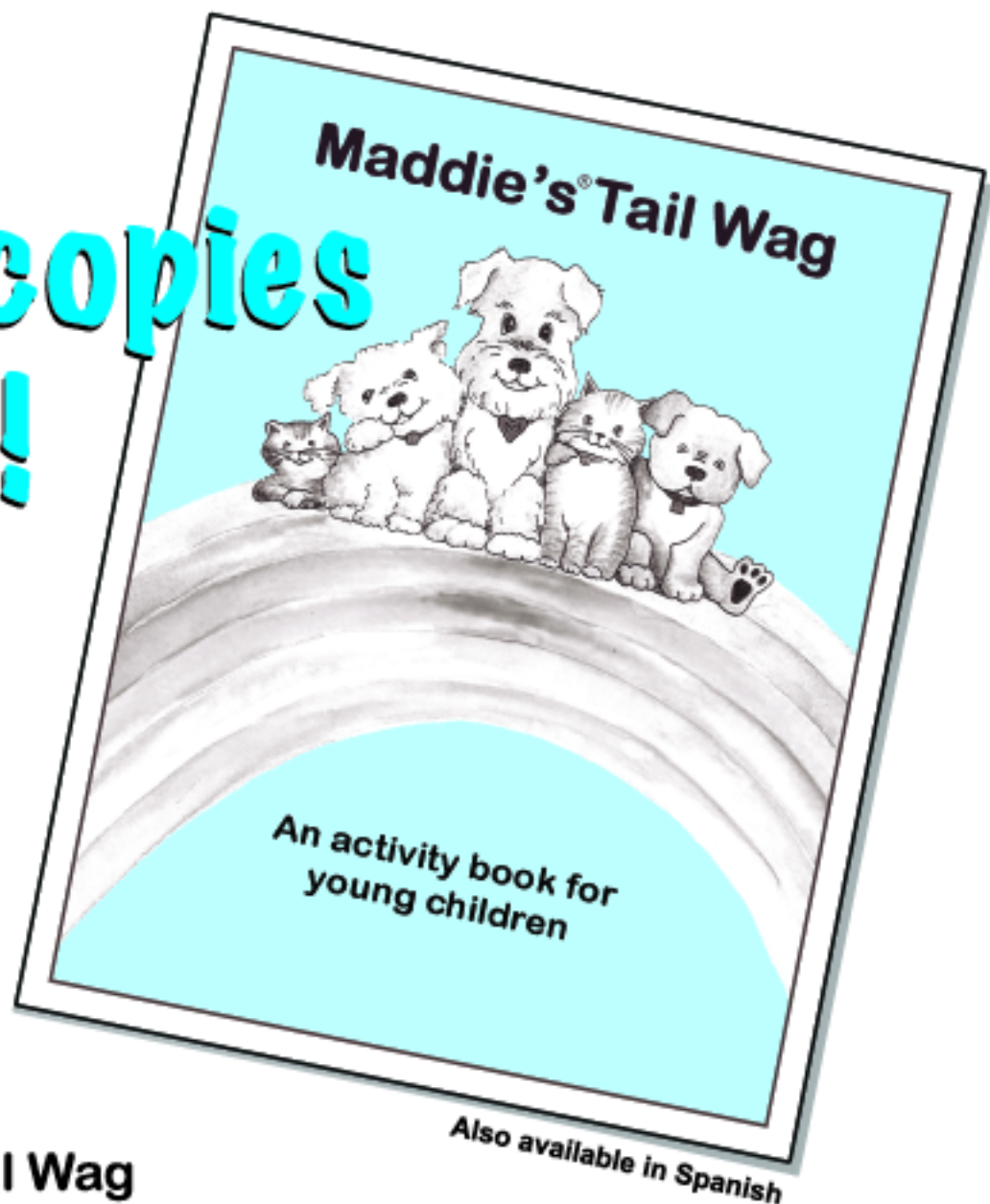
Sept. 24: Animal Place fall tour, Vacaville, Calif. Also offered on Oct. 15. Info: 707-449-4814.

Sept. 25: World Vegetarian Day, San Francisco & other cities. Info: <www.sfvs.org>.

Sept. 29-Oct. 1: American Humane conference, Austin. Info: 303-792-9900; <www.american-humane.org>.

Sept. 30: Hammers & Hairballs Kitty Condo Auction, to benefit The Hermitage Cat Shelter,

Order FREE copies today!



Maddie's Tail Wag

Thirty-two pages of activities and coloring pages for animal lovers six years old and under. The booklet helps children learn their shapes, colors and numbers, while Maddie and her cartoon animal shelter friends teach kids about basic pet care and the joy of having shelter animals as pets. **FREE** copies of *Maddie's Tail Wag* are available to *Animal People* readers.

To Order:

E-mail info@maddiesfund.org
or Call 510-337-8989



The Pet Rescue Foundation

Visit www.maddiesfund.org or call 510-337-8989 for more information about Maddie's Fund.

Disasters driven by global warming (from 1)

rabid. Even the members of the Animal Protection Club are not really clear about rabies.

“It is a pity that the situation is being reported as ‘Mumbai’ floods,” Satyanarayan finished. “whereas in reality the surrounding areas were worse affected.”

Government veterinarians were mobilized, but had all the work they could handle in some of the larger towns. Animal Help founder Rahul Sehgal told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that his relief team distributed medical supplies to government vets who had more than 75,000 animals in care.

As after the tsunami, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** helped to fund the Wildlife SOS response. The World Society for the Protection of Animals funded the Animal Help Foundation effort. WSPA also funded the Bombay SPCA to do animal relief work within Mumbai, where more than 15,000 sheep and goats and 1,500 water buffalo drowned in stockyards but dogs and cats reportedly fared surprisingly well.

Confirmed Blue Cross of India chair Chinny Krishna in an August 12 e-mail to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “Bombay SPCA executive committee member Bakul Khatau told me she has no doubt that many kittens and puppies must have perished. However, she told me that in the area where she looks after many street dogs, there were no casualties, and that all the dogs and cats she was caring for seemed to have survived.

“A friend of hers who lives in Kalina Colony, a residential area which was flooded very badly, with water entering second floor flats, told Bakul that all the adult cats and dogs she took care of took refuge in the upper floors of the buildings and seemed to have survived.

“When I expressed some surprise at this, she said, ‘People won’t let the animals drown by not letting them in, will they?’ Hats off to the compassionate people of Mumbai!”

An August 26 International Fund for Animal Welfare press release claimed that IFAW had assisted after the flooding in Mumbai, other parts of Maharashtra state, and Gujarat, but illustrated the material with a photo showing a rhino being bottle-fed following flooding in Assam state, more than 1,000 miles away, in 2004. Other sources supported the IFAW claims only in that the Wildlife Trust of India’s Wildlife



As the monsoon flood waters rose, all animals were evacuated from the Pratap Singh Udyan Zoo except five lions, who could not be moved without permission of the Central Zoo Authority in Delhi. Based in Delhi, Wildlife SOS sent a veterinarian and seven staff with five transport cages loaned by the Pune Zoo & Rescue Center to Sangli while staff left in Delhi helped to cut the red tape. Wildlife SOS hauled the lions to the Tirupati Rescue Centre, described by Wildlife SOS cofounder Geeta Seshamani as “a beautiful forested patch of 5,532 acres, presently housing other rescued large cats.” There they will remain. The job took the Wildlife SOS team three days.



As the monsoon flood waters rose, all animals were evacuated from the Pratap Singh Udyan Zoo except five lions, who could not be moved without permission of the Central Zoo Authority in Delhi. Based in Delhi, Wildlife SOS sent a veterinarian and seven staff with five transport cages loaned by the Pune Zoo & Rescue Center to Sangli while staff left in Delhi helped to cut the red tape. Wildlife SOS hauled the lions to the Tirupati Rescue Centre, described by Wildlife SOS cofounder Geeta Seshamani as “a beautiful forested patch of 5,532 acres, presently housing other rescued large cats.” There they will remain. The job took the Wildlife SOS team three days.

Rehabilitators Exchange Network web site acknowledged receiving some IFAW funding and described rescuing “one olive ridley turtle and a hawksbill turtle” near Surat.

Anticipating an ongoing need to do disaster response, Animal Help founder Rahul Sehgal amid the chaos incorporated a subsidiary called Animal Help in Emergency & Disaster. AHEAD appears to be the first organization in India created specifically to do animal disaster relief.

Floods continue in Romania

Flooding continued in Romania, meanwhile, for the sixth consecutive month. Amid disrupted communications,

CNN reported on August 25, 2005 that “between 13 and 31 people have died in the past two days,” but further coverage was pre-empted by deadly flashfloods in Germany, Switzerland, Bulgaria, and Austria.

Outside the spotlight, Romanian animal rescue organizations struggled on. “As yet, fortunately, there has not been more flooding in Timisoara,” e-mailed Adriana Tudor of Ecovet Timisoara, “but our work in the areas flooded in May and June is far from over.”

The villages of Ionel and Otelec remained in standing water, Tudor wrote. “Surviving animals are still in temporary

(continued on page 13)



The Watchdog

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

Haunted by hidden past, humane law enforcement legend Dave Garcia retires

DALLAS—Dave Garcia, 55, vice president of operations for the SPCA of Texas in Dallas since 2001, on August 6, 2005 announced his retirement from humane work.

“His resignation comes days after Smith County District Attorney Matt Bingham dismissed three animal cruelty charges against Julia McMurrey, the former operator of Paws Around the Planet ranch in Tyler,” reported Kim Horner of the *Dallas Morning News*.

“Bingham received anonymous information, which was confirmed, that Garcia has a criminal background including arrests for driving while intoxicated in Texas, Missouri, and Arizona, plus a rape and kidnapping conviction in Arizona in 1973. Garcia was paroled in the rape and kidnapping case in 1976. Bingham said he dismissed the charges against McMurrey because of ethical concerns about using Mr. Garcia as a witness. He said Garcia told a prosecutor that he had no criminal history,” Horner added.

Cockfighting proponents, including commentators for *Game Fowl News*, have long circulated reports similar to those Bingham received. Longtime acquaintances of Garcia within the humane community were mostly aware that he had a troubled past, which had helped him to successfully infiltrate animal fighting rings and bring the perpetrators to justice.

The cockfighters escalated their efforts after John Stossel of ABC 20/20 targeted Garcia in a June 3 segment called “Cruelty to Owners.” Garcia made at least one misstatement caught on camera, pertaining to the presence of a veterinarian during a raid. Despite that error, the evidence in the case won a conviction.

Summarized Lorraine Johnston of the Best Friends Animal Society, who rebutted Stossel on the Best Friends web site, “In a report that focused on money instead of the welfare of animals, John Stossel showed the owners of puppy mills as broken-hearted animal-lovers left in financial ruin. SPCAs

were portrayed as greedy bad guys motivated by financial gain through ‘stealing’ and then ‘selling’ confiscated animals.”

Added SPCA of Texas president James Bias, “The truth is that the SPCA of Texas is only awarded animals after a court finds that an animal has been cruelly treated. Donations for rescue and investigations in 2004 totaled about \$165,000, less than two-thirds of the cost of performing such services.”

Garcia previously was director of operations for the Houston SPCA and chief cruelty investigator for the Humane Society of Greater Miami, the Denver Dumb Friends League, and the Humane Society of Missouri. He was a guest instructor at the National Cruelty Investigators School, and taught investigative technique at many major humane conferences.

South African SPCA chief resigns

The South African National Council of SPCAs on July 25 announced that it had accepted the resignation of former **Tshwane SPCA** manager **Roelf Venter**. Venter allegedly misappropriated funds for more than four years.

“It is expected that most of the money will be recovered, as Mr. Venter has signed an acknowledgement of debt. He has already paid some of it back,” NSPCA executive director **Marcelle Meredith** told **Hanti Otto** of the *Pretoria News*.

Changing of the animal guard at Fort Mason, San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—A July 31 grand opening marked the transfer of the former Fund for Animals office in San Francisco to Animal Switchboard, still under direction of Virginia Handley and her assistant Elizabeth Keller.

The office was closed on May 1, after the Fund merged into the Humane Society of the U.S. at the beginning of 2005, but was retained by Animal Switchboard with the encouragement of PawPAC, Action for Animals, Vigil for Animals, and the Animal Welfare Association.

Animal Switchboard was begun in 1970 by Handley’s mother, Grace Handley, assisted by Virginia and longtime Animal Welfare Association volunteer Gloria Chavarria. Together they shared advice about animal-related problems and referred callers to appropriate veterinary and humane services. While Virginia Handley went on to work for the Fund, Grace Handley continued Animal Switchboard for more than 20 years. Chavarria kept it going after she died.

Contact: Animal Switchboard, Fort Mason Center, San Francisco, CA 94123; 415-474-4021; <www.animal-switchboard.org>.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

thanks you for your generous support

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

Frances Adams, Warren Albert, Cecily Allmon, Florence Arday, Nelson Babb, Brenda Barnette, Risa Beckham, Rochelle Bergian, Dr. Manny Bernstein, Louis Bertrand, Laura Black, Herman Brooks, William Brooks, Shirley & Irwin Brown, Donna & Jim Carter, June Carter, Evelyn Case, John & June Caspersen, Dr. Holly Cheever, Gale Cohen-Demarco, Marjorie Cooke, Darline Coon, Warren Cox, Prema Ranawaka Das, Phyllis Daugherty, Lee David, Dr. Barbara Davis, James Dawson, Richard & Vida Diers, Bettina Domingue, Bonnie Douglas, Madeline Lia Duncan, Yvonne Dufrene, Alice Eble, Mark Eisner Jr., Irmgard Fernandez, Carol Forehand, Jacquelin Fox, Leah Frankel, Betty Jane Fredericks, Lionel Friedberg, Edith J. Goode Residuary Trust, Mary Jo Greenberg, Odette Grosz, Clifford Hallock, William Thomas Hardison Jr., Patricia Haslett, Betty Hay, Luann Hickey, Joyce & Richard Hillard, William Holliday, Dr. Terry Incagnoli, Pamela June Kemp, Marti Kheel, Maryann Kirchenbauer, Martin Knight, Gayle Koan, Sofia Krohn, Benjamin Landau, Peter Li, Maddie’s Fund, Linden Martineau, Xenia Mathews, Donna McCammon, Daniel McMeekin, Maureen Dewilla Mena, Lola Merritt, Mrs. Bernard Miller, Ms. Elsie Mitchell, Natalia Mouzytchenko, Sarah Newman, North Shore Animal League America, Nancy O’Brien, Dr. F. Barbara Orlans, Steven Pagani, Natalie Pepper, Jamaka Petzak, Damon Phillips, Annette Pickett, Richard Pollak, Procter & Gamble Company, Virginia Ramm, Mr. & Mrs. William Reis, Stephen & Wendie Ryter, Ruth Elfstrom Riggles, Ken Riley, Nancy Sailor, Astrid Sanai, Yvonne Saunders, Charlotte Sawyers, Gene Schmidt, Sarita Schotta, Marilyn Sellers, Steve Serchuk, Stephen Serota, Ratilal Shah/Maharani, Robin Shaug, Amy Shever/Petguardian, Kathleen Shopa, Magda Simopoulos, Elisabeth Smith, Lindy & Marvin Sobel, Michael Tedesco, Kenneth Tenny, Clifford Terry, Barbara Travis, Turney Family Charitable Trust, Anna Bell Washburn, Drs. Charles & Patricia Wentz, Catherine White, Victoria Windsor, Doris & Marty Wurst, Judith Youngman, Patricia Zajec, Carol Zerbo, Walter Zippel, Marion Zola



Home 4 the Holidays 2004 saved 313,123 lives!



Be a part of Home 4 the Holidays 2005.



Log on to www.home4theholidays.com for more information.

Disasters driven by global warming hit animals from India to Alaska (from 12)

shelters," Tudor added, and feeding them was still difficult.

"Every week it is another region devastated," added Fundatia Daisy Hope founder Aura Maratas. While flooding had not hit Bucharest, Maratas noted that with news media mostly preoccupied by high water, conditions at the hellish Bucharest dog pound at Chiana appear to be worse than ever. Save The Dogs founder Sara Turetta videotaped a June 29 visit to Chiana that shocked viewers abroad but drew little response locally.

Anthrax outbreaks associated with high water near the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve prompted reports that the Romanian government might massacre as many as 7,500 horses and cattle said to be roaming the region as result of broken fences. "Almost half the domestic animals in the area live in the wild. They are not registered, nor vaccinated, nor

do they receive any veterinary treatment," Food & Veterinary Safety Authority spokesperson Alina Monea told news media.

Effects foreseen

Scientists studying global warming have warned for more than 25 years that the warning signs would include increasingly severe storms, like the unusually harsh 2005 Indian monsoons, and Hurricane Katrina, which hit coastal Louisiana and Mississippi and caused evacuation of New Orleans as the September 2005 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press.

Also forecast was a loss of snow cover from mountain ranges, including the Carpathians and the Alps—and this contributed to the flood damage in Europe.

With evidence mounting that the predictions were correct, U.S. District Judge

Jeffrey White, of San Francisco, on August 26, 2005 authorized Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, the California cities of Oakland, Santa Monica, and Arcata, and Boulder, Colorado, to sue the federally controlled Overseas Private Investment Corporation and Export/Import Bank of the U.S. for funding projects that contribute to global warming.

Greenpeace, the Center for Biological Diversity, and the Natural Resources Defense Council in February 2005 asked the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to list polar bears as a threatened species, due to loss of habitat caused by global warming.

Senators John McCain (R-Arizona) and Hillary Clinton (D-New York), both rumored presidential contenders, agreed at an August 18 press conference in Anchorage, Alaska, that the George W. Bush administration has erred in delaying a firm response to

global warming. McCain and Clinton had just viewed melting permafrost and receding glaciers in northern Alaska and the Yukon.

"How much damage will be done before we start taking action?" asked McCain.

Added Clinton, "The science is overwhelming."

Warned Royal Society for the Protection of Birds conservation director Mark Avery earlier on August 18, in London, "Migratory birds' future is linked to concerted global actions to tackle climate change."

Avery and colleagues wrote in *The State of U.K. Birds 2004* that the British population of wintering ducks, geese, swans and wading birds had dropped to its lowest level in 10 years, and that seven out of the nine most common wading bird species had moved from the ever-warmer west coast to the colder east coast, after several abnormally mild winters.

More events (from page 11)

Tucson. Info: 520-731-3497.

October 1-4: Frontiers of Wolf Recovery, Colorado Springs. Info:

<www.wolf.org>.

Oct. 1-7: Euro. Veg. Union Congress, Ricci-one, Italy. Info: <www.europeanvegetarian.org>.

(continued on page 13)

Oct. 1-8: Tennessee's Week For Animals. Info: 901-454-0807; <www.TheAnimalWorld.org>.

Oct. 4: World Animal Day anti-animal fighting events. Info:

<www.hsi-hsus.org>.

Oct. 7-9: Compassionate Living Festival, Raleigh/Durham, N.C. Info:

<www.animalsandsociety.org>.

Oct. 8: Day of Protest Against Japanese Dolphin Slaughter. Info: <ricobar-ry@bellsouth.net>

Oct. 15: Natl. Feral Cat Summit, Philadelphia. Info: <summit@neighborhoodcats.org>.

Oct. 18-19: Intl. Companion Animal Welfare Conference, Dubrovnik, Croatia. Info: <www.icawc.org>.

Oct. 30: World Vegan Day, Melbourne, Australia, & other cities. Info: <www.worldveganday.org.au>.

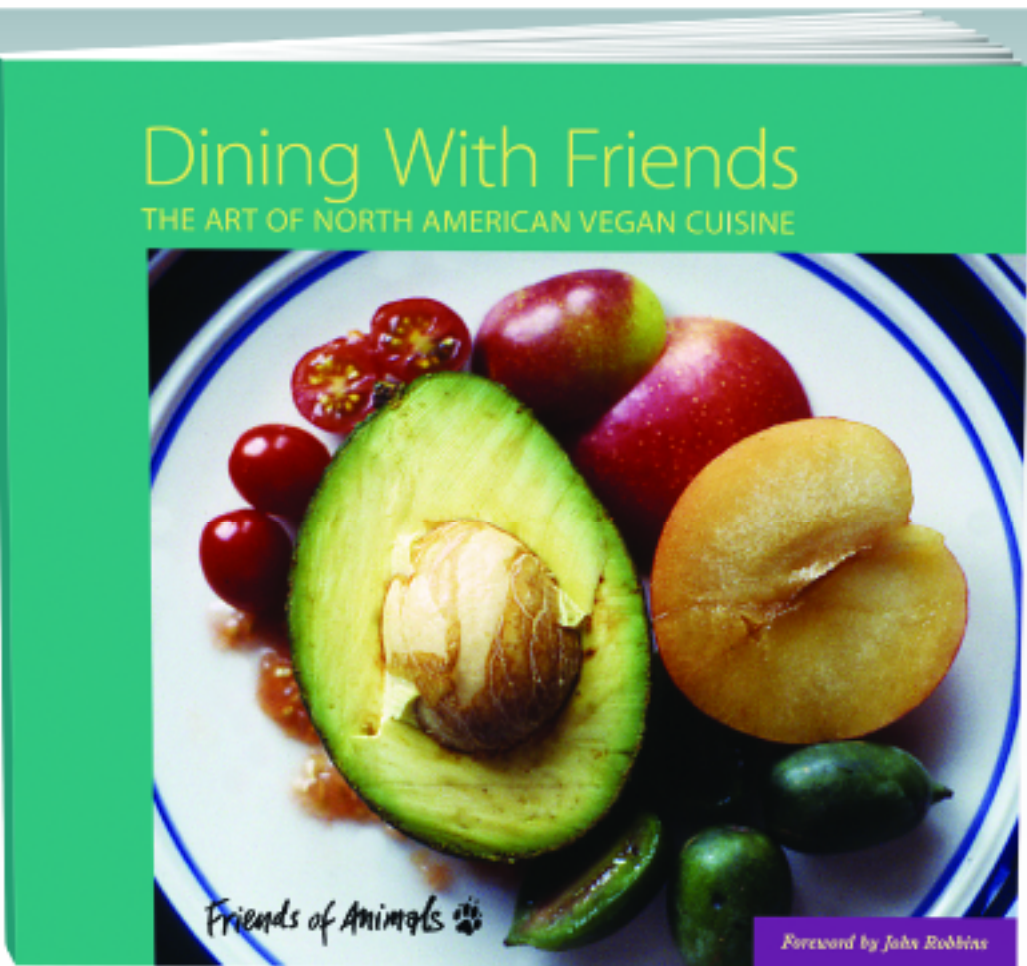
Nov. 3-6: So. Regional S/N Leadership Conf., Atlanta. Info: 504-931-5156; <info@spayneuter-conference.org>.

Nov. 4: Animal Welfare Conf. 2005, Lan-

IF YOUR GROUP IS HOLDING AN EVENT, please let us know—we'll be happy to announce it here, and we'll be happy to send free samples of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** for your guests.

ALL NEW ALL VEGAN ALL DELICIOUS

Presenting the First Cookbook from
Friends of Animals 🐾



129 innovative recipes as enjoyable to prepare as they are to eat

Everyday cooking...
raw foods...festive
holiday occasions...
homemade breads...
salads...breakfasts...
sandwiches...soups
for all seasons...
classic pastas...
heirloom recipes...
perfect cheesecakes

Featuring 8 full-color photographs

The Perfect Gift

"It's full of recipes that are indeed healthful, delicious, aesthetically pleasing, and sure to delight friends or family with wonderful memories for years to come. But what's more, these excellent recipes are made entirely from plant foods . . . so you can prepare and serve these recipes, comfortable and happy in knowing that you have in your hand the key to bringing your meals into alignment with your sense of compassion." *From the Foreword by John Robbins*

Order online at
www.friendsofanimals.org

Order Dining With Friends

Please send me _____ copies of *Dining With Friends: The Art of North American Vegan Cuisine* for \$19.95 per book plus \$6.00 shipping and handling. (Include only \$11.00 for shipping and handling when ordering 2-3 books.)

☐ Payment enclosed (Make check payable to Friends of Animals) ☐ Charge my ☐ MasterCard ☐ VISA

ACCOUNT NUMBER _____ (PLEASE PRINT) EXP. DATE _____

NAME _____ SIGNATURE _____ (REQUIRED FOR CREDIT CARD ORDERS)

ADDRESS _____

CITY / STATE / ZIP _____

For shipments to Canada: CAD 25.00 per book plus CAD 15.00 for shipping and handling.

Friends of Animals 🐾

Friends of Animals
777 Post Road, Suite 205 Darien, CT 06820



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

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

Passion, Experience, Ethics

A Successful Combination!

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

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

Flu threat spreads opposition to cockfighting, postal bird shipment (from page 1)

Hong Kong on May 21, 1997, but is believed to have occurred earlier in southern China. H5N1 is the only known flu strain that can cross directly from birds to humans, without an intermediary host such as pigs.

As many as 100 million domestic birds have either died of H5N1 or have been culled in futile "stamping out" exercises since the disease began rapidly spreading in Southeast Asia during fall 2003.

United Nations Food & Agricultural Organization chief veterinary officer Joseph Domenech warned at a July 4, 2005 conference in Kuala Lumpur that, "In some countries that are heavily infected, there is no way to get rid of the disease with pure stamping out methods, and vaccination must be used."

At the time, H5N1 was believed to have been stamped out in Thailand, mostly by ruthless culls. Millions of birds were burned or buried alive—but cockfighters resisted any measures that restricted their activity.

Only one day before Thai officials were due to declare the nation officially free of H5N1, 90 days after the last reported new case, H5N1 reappeared among gamecocks in early July at four locations in Suphan Buri.

Estimating that only about 400,000 of the national gamecock flock of about one million have been registered, in compliance with a year-old edict meant to track and control H5N1, the Thai interior ministry ordered provincial governors to close all cockfighting stadiums. By July 14, under organized political pressure from cockfighters, the order was

amended into a plan to discuss regulation of cockfighting.

Already, new H5N1 outbreaks had also occurred in Indonesia, where 21 out of 30 provinces have been hit so far. The Medan daily newspaper *Kompas* reported that a smuggled Thai gamecock might have taken H5N1 to North Sumatra. "We have identified the owner of the fighting cock and he has admitted to smuggling it," a local official told *Kompas*.

Outbreaks also occurred in Japan, beginning in June. Some previous Japanese outbreaks have been linked to cockfighting.

H5N1 reached Kazakhstan and Russia in late July 2005, and appeared in Mongolia during the first days of August. By August 25, H5N1 had hit poultry farms in 46 Russian settlements and was suspected in bird deaths at 80 more sites, scattered across seven regions of southern Russia, some as far west as the Ural mountains. H5N1 was also found in a wild duck shot near the village of Verkh-Karaguzh in the Altai Republic of Siberia.

In addition, H5N1 had appeared in six regions of Kazakhstan.

Waterfowl blamed

Public officials throughout Asia blamed wild waterfowl for spreading H5N1. Blaming the domestic poultry industry was sufficiently unpopular that on May 30 the University of Hong Kong and Shantou University halted studies of H5N1, under Chinese agriculture ministry pressure. University of Hong Kong virologist Guan Yi

and team had just published articles in the journals *Nature* and *Science* concluding that an H5N1 outbreak at the Qinghai Lake Nature Reserve in 2004 resulted from "a single introduction, most probably from poultry in southern China."

"Reports of the role of wild birds as the cause of new bird flu outbreaks occur almost daily, but at the present time there is little evidence to support such statements," commented Hon S. Ip of the U.S. Geological Survey National Wildlife Health Center in Madison, Wisconsin.

"In many of the areas of recent outbreaks," Ip pointed out on August 24 via the Society for Infectious Diseases' electronic bulletin board ProMed, "there is a thriving trade in live birds and poultry products. There is no evidence of sustained human-to-human transmission," Ip acknowledged, "but because the virus can survive in poultry droppings for up to two weeks, movement of people and contaminated farm equipment can rapidly spread it. Much has been made of the recent pattern of spread as indicative of avian migration," Ip concluded, "but many ornithologists have indicated that the spread of H5N1 does not fit with the known behavior of the bird species in that area of the world."

A paper entitled *Origin and evolution of highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza in Asia*, co-authored by seven United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization scientists, published in the August 6 edition of *Veterinary Record*, argued that "There is little reason to believe that wild birds have played a more significant role in spreading disease than trade through live bird markets and movement of domestic waterfowl."

Added ProMed moderator Armon Shimshony, an associate professor at the Koret School of Veterinary

Medicine, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, "During early stages of the outbreak, it was argued that the pattern of spread strongly suggested that the virus was carried by people smuggling poultry, rather than by migratory birds. Though there were reports of mass die-offs of rare birds in zoos in Thailand, regular monitoring of migratory birds in Thailand did not reveal the virus. In regions with big outbreaks in poultry, local wild birds were affected; the question remained as to whether their infection did not originate from the domestic birds."

ANIMAL PEOPLE pointed out through ProMed on August 27 that cockfighting is widely practiced in Central Asia, including Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and nearby parts of Russia, and that a common Central Asian variant of cockfighting pits freshly captured wild songbirds against each other. The birds are often held by threads while they fight. To avoid violating the Islamic prohibition on keeping wild birds captive, both birds may be released as soon as one bird emerges dominant enough to satisfy the bettors.

Wild bird fights often occur in the same pits as cockfights, offering a quick vector for disease transmission to other wild birds.

Public health

With H5N1 close enough to menace Europe, the Dutch agriculture ministry on August 22 ordered that all free-ranging captive bird flocks be brought indoors. European Union officials objected that the Dutch order appeared to contravene EU law, contending that such orders may be issued only by the European Commission after consultation with experts from all 25 EU member states.

Factory-style poultry producers have argued that preventing H5N1 is a reason for raising birds entirely in confinement, but H5N1 has also hit many confinement poultry barns in Southeast Asia. Workers with cloth-

(continued on page 15)

Join the No More Homeless Pets Forum

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

Coming topics—

September 5-9: Have Wheels, Will Shuttle

"Mobilizing" the animals can be vital for displaying pets at offsite adoptions, or for gathering patients for far-reaching spay/neuter programs. Felicia Barnack of People Pet Partnership and Diane Guillaume of People for Animals talk about the nuts and bolts of a smooth-running shuttle program.

September 12-16: Adoption Ads That Really Work: Part Two

Back by popular demand, Best Friends writer Elizabeth Doyle returns to tackle challenges such as finding homes for unpopular breeds, or for animals who come with big vet bills. She'll also show you how to make pets from a large litter or high-volume seizure case stand out as individuals. Send in your most challenging bio for review.

September 19-23: Understanding Animal Hoarding

Whether they're called hoarders or collectors, the result is a multi-faceted problem. Randall Lockwood, Ph.D., of the ASPCA explains how to find them, who to call for help, and how to prevent situations of "too many animals, not enough care" from happening again.

September 26-30: Lions Aren't Lap Cats

Tammy Quist of the Wildcat Sanctuary talks about the exotic pet industry. How widespread of a problem is it? What roles do zoos, animal parks and private breeders play in this tragedy of entrapment? What can be done to protect the wild ones?

October 3-7: Springtime Spay/Neuter

Next year's breeding season is right around the corner! Celeste Crimi of Pet Over-Population Prevention Advocates helps you start planning now for a timely NeuterFest, Tom & Mom Cat Special, or no-hassle coupon program! Join her to streamline or create a project that is well-run, fun, and gets big results.

October 10-14: Animal Behavior 101

Why do they do that? Why do some cats pee right next to their litter box? What does it mean when a dog licks your hand during his grooming session? With behaviorist Patricia Simonet, Ph.D., we'll take a close look at what makes our animal companions tick.

To join, visit the **Best Friends website:**

www.bestfriends.org/nmhp/forum.html

OR send a blank e-mail message to: NMHP-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

Best Friends Animal Society

Phone: 435-644-2001

E-mail: info@bestfriends.org

Website: www.bestfriends.org



No Kill Solutions E-News

- * Do Feral Cats Have a Right to Live?
- * How do you define "No Kill"?
- * Can we legislate lifesaving?
- * Working with rescue groups
- * And more!

Get the **FREE** electronic newsletter that offers no kill philosophy, advice, events, programs and services, and the latest news from No Kill Solutions. Visit:

www.nokillsolutions.com



FREE OneVoice BOOKLET on how to stop a dolphin abuse park in your country.
Just click on this address and print out:
www.onevoice-ear.org/english/campaigns/marine_mammals/dolphins_jobs.html

Wool industry & live transport developments

"If animals have been subjected to cruelties in their breeding, transport, slaughter, or in their general welfare, meat from them is considered impure and unlawful to eat," taught the late imam B.A. Hafiz al-Masri of the Shah Jehan Mosque in England, quoting parts of the *Q'ran* and *Hadiths* (sayings) of the Prophet which forbid cruelty to animals.

Exposing cruelty in the shipment of animals to the Middle East for slaughter, and mulesing, the practice of cutting away skin flaps from the anal region of sheep to prevent flystrike, PETA in June 2005 tried to air a paid ad depicting mulesing and quoting al-Masri on Al Jazeera, the Qatar TV network known for gruesome war coverage, but the ad was refused.

The Australian Wool Growers Association in August 2005 broke with the rest of the Australian sheep industry and agreed to end mulesing by 2010 if PETA would lift a boycott of Australian wool exports. Australian agriculture minister Peter McGauran and the Australian Sheep & Wool Industry Taskforce rejected

the deal. ASWIT is a coalition including the National Farmers Federation and WoolProducers, the largest organization representing the sheep trade.

Australia suspended livestock exports to Saudi Arabia in August 2003, after Saudi officials refused to allow the *Cormo Express* to unload 57,000 allegedly diseased sheep. The sheep were marooned at sea for nearly three months until Eritrea at last accepted the 44,000 survivors. On May 5, 2005, Australian agriculture minister Warren Truss signed a memorandum of understanding with Saudi Arabia which requires that live cargoes will be unloaded into quarantine on land within 36 hours of arrival at the port of Jeddah.

Animal advocates had hoped that new international maritime safety regulations taking effect in 2007 would curtail live exports, since many of the older livestock ships do not meet the rules, but Welland Rural Exports of Australia in early July 2005 committed \$47 million to building a new livestock ship with capacity for 6,500 cattle or 26,000 sheep.



Flu threat & cockfighting (from 14)

ing contaminated from attending cock-fights are suspected of transmitting the disease from barn to barn.

The pharmaceutical maker Roche donated three million treatment courses of the antiviral drug oseltamivir to the World Health Organization, to enable WHO to respond quickly if H5N1 appears to be crossing over from birds to humans.

The H5N1-fighting capability of the other leading antiviral drug, amantadine, may have been compromised by illegal use in poultry. Resistant H5N1 strains have reportedly been found in Thailand and Vietnam. The Chinese ministry of agriculture warned farmers against using amantadine in June, after denying a *Washington Post* report that it had encouraged giving amantadine to chickens.

As using amantadine would not be cost-effective in poultry, Shimshony of ProMed asked whether the alleged illegal administration might be "undertaken to protect selectively expensive birds, such as fighting cocks." No response was posted.

French agriculture minister Renate Kunast called for a crackdown on illegal bird trafficking. Edir Delhaye of the French environmentalist party Cap21 noted the proximity of free-range poultry farms to heavily hunted seasonal concentrations of migratory waterfowl. Shooting birds near a free-range poultry farm would increase the risk of an infected bird falling among a domestic flock.

Despite that verity, the Russian news agency Itar-Tass reported

on August 17 that local officials in Irkutsk, Siberia, and Penza, Russia, had opened the waterfowling season early, ostensibly so that hunters could kill the alleged threat from migratory birds. Shimshony called that logic "eyebrow-raising."

Vietnam, with 42 of the 61 known human H5N1 fatalities, on August 29 began trying to vaccinate all 4.2 million poultry and domestic waterfowl in Hanoi. Deputy director of agriculture and rural development Dao Duy Tam told Agence France-Presse that 50% of the waterfowl transported into Hanoi and 10% of those raised locally had tested positive for H5N1.

The Hanoi vaccination drive is to be a test of strategies for trying to vaccinate all 200 million domestic chickens and ducks in Vietnam between September 15 and September 30, following the examples of China and Indonesia, where vaccination efforts are still incomplete. Vietnam accelerated plans for the mass vaccination after H5N1 was found to have killed three of 23 Owston civets who were raised in a cage at Cuc Phuong National Park in Ninh Binh province. Why the three civets became ill but not the other 20 was unknown. They died in June but the cause was not confirmed until the third week in August.

Health officials in Ben Tre province, Vietnam, meanwhile learned how one of the most recent human victims contracted H5N1: the 30-year-old man ate sick gamecocks, believing like many other residents of his village that they would be immune.

No justice for horses in court or Congress (from 1)

burro who has been removed from the range. The Bureau of Land Management has taken about 10,000 horses and burros from the range in nine western states in each of the past three years, and plans to take 10,000 this year in 57 roundups.

Introduced by Senator Conrad Burns (R-Montana), the amendment in effect repealed a requirement in effect for 34 years that wild horse adopters had to keep a horse for at least one year before selling the horse to slaughter.

After several adopters were caught selling newly acquired wild horses to slaughter, the U.S. House of Representatives in May 2005 passed a bill to repeal the Burns Amendment as part of an Interior appropriations bill. The repeal had little chance of advancing farther because Burns chairs the Senate Appropriations subcommittee, and was therefore in a position to ensure that it was not included in the final reconciled versions of the House and Senate bills. The repeal was officially dead on July 28.

More than 1,400 wild horses were sold under the Burns amendment during the first six months of 2005.

Representatives Jon Porter (R-Nevada) and Shelley Berkley (D-Nevada), and Senators Harry Reid and Jon Ensign (both R-Nevada) on June 20 introduced a bill to reduce the minimum horse adoption fee from \$125 to just \$25, eliminate a limit

of four wild horse adoptions per person per year that applies to horses not eligible for sale under the Burns amendment, and would reinstate the one-year waiting period for buyers to receive titles to wild horses acquired via the Burns amendment.

Promoted as another attempt to protect wild horses, the bill would actually expedite the sale of younger and healthier horses to slaughter.

"This is a tremendously misguided measure," Society for Animal Protective Legislation policy analyst Chris Heyde told Suzanne Struglinski of the *Las Vegas Sun*.

"These bills would put another 16,000 horses at risk, in a scheme shockingly similar to the disastrous fee waiver scheme of the mid-1980s," commented Alliance of Wild Horse Advocates cofounder Willis Lamm. "Fee Waiver led to the slaughter of perhaps up to 20,000 wild horses," Lamm estimated.

"Wild horses have been reduced from more than two million at the turn of the last century to less than 35,000 today, soon to be reduced to only 22,000," noted Animal Welfare Institute wildlife consultant Andrea Lococo.

That will be a third of the population in 1959, when Nevada secretary Velma Johnston won a ban on shooting wild horses from aircraft, the beginning of federal efforts to "protect" wild horses.

Campbell is into more than soup!



The Campbell Soup Company through its subsidiary, Pace Foods, maker of Pace Picante and Salsas, subsidizes the Professional Rodeo Cowboy Association and individually sponsors steer roper Cash Meyers.

How brutal is steer roping? Nine dead or badly injured steers were dragged out of the ring last November at the Steer Roping Finals in Amarillo, Texas.

Campbell claims everything it does is "Mmm, mmm, good!"

Tell Campbell that their sponsorship of rodeo animal abuse is "Oh so bad," and that you will not buy Campbell products until their ties with rodeo are broken:

Mr. Doug Conant
President and CEO
Campbell Soup Company
1 Campbell Place
Camden, NJ 08103

(856) 342-4800
<Douglas_R_Conant@campbellsoup.com>
Mr. Harvey Golub
Chairman of the Board
Campbell Soup Company

View video clips of some of the brutality Campbell sponsors at
www.CampbellCruelty.com



And please contribute to SHARK to help us end the cruelty of rodeos, hunting, bullfighting and other violence against our nonhuman friends.

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

shop No More Homeless Pets™

Posters, CDs, audio tapes and more...

Offered to help you bring about a time when there are No More Homeless Pets in your community.

Meet your family members.

Welcome home. I'm so glad to see you!

I'm not pure bred, just pure fun.

Dog Training and Care Tips with Sherry Woodard

Meet me at your local animal shelter.

Order online through PayPal (can also be ordered by fax or mail).
Go to:
www.bestfriends.org/shopnmhp

The Declaration of the No Kill Movement in the United States

This year, some five million dogs and cats will be killed in shelters. The vast majority can and should be placed into loving homes or should never enter shelters in the first place. But there is hope.

No Kill sheltering models, based on innovative, non-lethal programs and services, have already saved the lives of tens of thousands of animals. But instead of embracing No Kill, many shelters—and their national agency allies—cling to their failed models of the past, models that result in the killing of millions of dogs and cats in U.S. shelters every year.

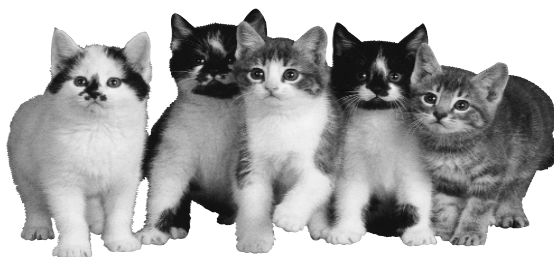
No Kill is a revolution. And behind every revolution is a declaration—a statement of grievances, and a listing of rights and principles that underscore our great hope for the future. We assert that a No Kill nation is within our reach—that the killing can and should be brought to an end. Join us in endorsing *The Declaration of the No Kill Movement in the United States*.

It is open to every individual, every group, and every agency that wants to bring about an end to the killing by implementing the programs and services that will establish a No Kill nation. Programs like ensuring public access to affordable spay/neuter services, allowing rescue groups to save animals on death row, and communitywide TNR for feral cats. These are not radical concepts, but in the current sheltering world, one can be ostracized for daring to proclaim the simple truths that population control killing is not an act of kindness and that feral cats have a right to live.

Join us in speaking for those who can't. In the length of time it will take you to read *the Declaration*, nearly one hundred dogs and cats will be needlessly killed.

To read the Declaration, download or print a copy, and to add your name or group to its growing list of signatories, go to:

www.nokilldeclaration.org



Becky Robinson, National Director

Nathan J. Winograd, President



Alley Cat Allies | 7920 Norfolk Avenue, Suite 600, Bethesda, MD 20814 | 240.482.1980 | www.alleycat.org
No Kill Solutions | P.O. Box 74926, San Clemente, CA 92673 | 949.276.6942 | www.nokillsolutions.com

What has no-kill accomplished? (from 1)

had participated in a national conference for the first time only two years earlier, when it sponsored the first Spay/USA conference in Bentley, Massachusetts.

Best Friends had never before been part of a humane conference.

Dinner speaker Richard Avanzino, then heading the San Francisco SPCA, had never before spoken at a national conference.

The North Shore Animal League absorbed Doing Things for Animals, the original No-Kill Conference organizing entity, and renamed the event to attract conventional shelter personnel who seek to learn techniques pioneered by the no-kill community.

Best Friends continued the entry-level orientation of the early No Kill Conferences by founding the No More Homeless Pets conference series. Held twice a year, each No More Homeless Pets conference attracts from 300 to 400 participants.

The twenty-fold rise in attendance at the three annual No Kill Conference spin-offs is easily mirrored by the growth in numbers of no-kill shelters and rescue groups.

Best Friends itself has grown more than 600% in 10 years, with more programs, personnel, and annual revenue than PETA.

PETA, the fastest-growing national animal advocacy group during the preceding 15 years, has seen much slower growth, partly because it is the last major national organization to overtly oppose no-kill sheltering and neuter/return.

Coming of age

No-kill came of age in 1998, when PeopleSoft founders David and Cheryl Duffield put Avanzino in charge of Maddie's Fund, endowed with more grant-giving clout than all other foundations serving the humane community combined. Maddie's Fund introduced an ambitious attempt to encourage the entire U.S. to follow the San Francisco model. To apply for funding, a community must assemble a coalition including all of the shelters serving it, of whatever mission.

Avanzino in 2004 presided over drafting the Asilomar Accords, a pact meant to help attract cooperation from conventional shelters and animal control agencies by standardizing statistical reporting methods.

Although the Maddie's Fund mission statement explicitly embraces "creation of a no-kill nation," the Asilomar Accords do not use the term "no-kill," and were widely viewed as an agreement to abandon potentially divisive language.

This appeared to be quite a turnabout for Avanzino, who in 1984 challenged the concept behind 90 years of humane efforts to wrest animal control contracts away from laboratory suppliers by returning the San Francisco animal control job to the city. Avanzino argued, in part, that the best way to keep homeless dogs and cats out of laboratories was to stop breeding a surplus. Avanzino made the SF/SPCA a no-kill agency, emphasized dog and cat sterilization and adoption, and a decade later introduced the Adoption Pact, through which the San Francisco SPCA guarantees a good home or lifetime care to any healthy or recoverable dog or cat, after the expiry of the requisite holding time at the city Department of Animal Care & Control.

Taking effect on April 1, 1994, the Adoption Pact was initially treated as a hoax by much of the sheltering establishment—but the SF/DACC has killed fewer dogs and cats

in all of the past 10 years combined than are killed each and every year in the shelters of many cities of comparable size, including Fresno, just a few hours' drive away.

Despite the diplomatic concessions, "I truly believe that no-kill is not real," one veteran animal control professional e-mailed recently to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, after serving in senior capacities with several agencies that were mandated by city councils and public opinion to try to go no-kill prematurely.

Each agency had a chance to get there within five to seven years, based on the trajectories of agencies that have succeeded, but only if intensive targeted sterilization could markedly reduce their intakes, especially of feral cats and pit bull terriers.

Each agency already worked cooperatively with neuter/return feral cat groups, but met growing conflict between neuter/return proponents and advocates of rare and endangered birds, small mammals, and reptiles.

Each agency had yet to find any effective way to stop pit bull terrier proliferation, confronted at every turn by aggressive alliances of fanciers, breeders, and rescuers opposed to any breed-specific response.

Each agency was expected to save every healthy animal before the numbers of incoming healthy animals were reduced to anywhere near the numbers that their communities could absorb through adoption.

Each agency encountered endless conflicts with animal hoarders, who insisted that they were "saving" dogs and cats from euthanasia. Often the public rallied behind the hoarders as well-meaning people who only tried to do too much good.

Hoarders

"Implicit to the 'No-Kill' philosophy is the reality of exceptional situations in which euthanasia is the most humane alternative available," the *No-Kill Directory* proclaimed on the cover of five editions published between 1994 and 2000.

As the age of printed humane literature morphed into the age of web sites, cover qualifiers are increasingly bypassed.

Hoarders have found in no-kill rhetoric a renewed excuse for collecting large numbers of animals and keeping them in conditions of mass neglect. Enablers of hoarders are more numerous and vociferous than ever before, and so are hoarding cases.

During the first six months of 2005, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** received information on 133 cases of alleged mass neglect of dogs and cats by "rescuers" and individuals of unclear motive, seven cases by suspected dogfighters, six cases by pet stores, and 20 cases by breeders, plus 10 mass neglect cases involving sheep or goats, one involving rodents, 33 involving horses, one involving pigs, and six involving birds, for a total of 217—an increase of approximately 60% since 1998.

Among the cases most prominently associated with animal rescue:

- Complaints about MidSouth Shepherd Rescue received from adopters as far away as New Jersey prompted the Southaven Animal Shelter, of Southaven, Mississippi, to seize 31 dogs on January 31, 2005 from the home of rescue founder Pepper Stidmon.

- 172 animals were seized on February 1, 2005 from former Citrus County Animal Services volunteer Dorothy Moquin, 77, of Inverness, Florida.

- New York Attorney General Eliot Spitzer on February 3, 2005 issued an apparently unprecedented public warning that as many as 350 dogs adopted out by Hands Helping Paws K9 Rescue founder Shannon Champine, of Keeseville, "were transferred to their new owners with certificates of rabies vaccination that are not authentic." Raccoon, fox, and bat rabies have all occurred in the vicinity during the past 12 years.

- Hope Haven Rescue founder Randall Evans, 41, of South Salt Lake, Utah, on April 1, 2005 accepted a fine plus an order to make restitution totaling \$265, and a suspended 180-day jail sentence, after running into trouble for alleged neglect of animals and operating without the requisite permits at his third location in five years.

- 61 cats were seized on April 20 and 21, 2005, from the Tonawanda, New York home of former Second Chance Sheltering Network volunteer Christopher Huber, 49. Fourteen of the cats came from Second Chance, which had ended his adoption privileges 18 months earlier.

- Two years after founding Chihuahua Rescue to accommodate about 200



(Kim Bartlett)

neglected and unsocialized Chihuahuas who had been seized from a breeder in Acton, California, Burbank screenwriter Kimi Peck was accused of neglect herself. The charges were set aside in May 2005 after Peck agreed to relocate all of the dogs by October.

- Jim and Paula Blankenhorn, of Comfort, Texas, on August 5 agreed to close their Wild Cat Ranch Pet Retirement Center and surrender 202 of 222 cats found in their possession to the SPCA of Texas. The Blankenhorns boarded cats, many of them feral, for rescuers around Texas, but claimed that only about 20% kept up with their payments.

- The Georgia Department of Agriculture "plans to revoke the state license issued to Canine Angels Ranch & Referrals," founded in 1999 by Lynette Rowe and Sue Wells, Todd DeFeo of the *Athens Banner-Herald* reported on August 11, 2005. Rowe and Wells were each charged with a single count of cruelty for alleged neglect of a dog, after repeated warnings to reduce the numbers of animals in their custody.

Kess & Willis cases

The recent cases causing the most consternation to no-kill proponents are probably those of KittyKind founder Marlene Kess, 56, reportedly prominent in New York City cat rescue for as long as 20 years, and Jim Willis, widely regarded as the unofficial poet laureate of animal rescue.

Kess, a member of the Mayor's Alliance for Animal Welfare, was known in New York City as a longtime resident of Greenwich Village, but owned a home in East Orange, New Jersey. On May 19, 2005, a raid by the New Jersey SPCA, Associated Humane Societies of New Jersey, and East Orange health department found 48 live cats and more than 200 dead cats on her premises.

"Today she was fined \$14,000, and sentenced to serve 21 days in jail plus 1,140 days of community service," Associated Humane Societies executive director Roseanne Trezza told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on August 22. "Now we have to go get 70 more cats, most of them sick," Trezza added.

The five-hour follow-up raid on Kess' home actually netted 95 cats.

"I think we are not done with Ms. Kess. There will be new charges here," New Jersey SPCA president Stuart Rhodes told Brian T. Murray of the Newark *Star-Ledger*.

Willis lost nine dogs, four cats, all of his work on a new book, and his home in a housefire on January 25, 2005—his birthday.

Circa July 1, 2005 Willis became a houseguest of Steven and Erin Schmidt, of Forward Township, Pennsylvania, operators of Ferret Friends of Pittsburgh. The Ferret Friends web site identified Erin Schmidt as both a ferret breeder and a ferret rescuer.

Animal Friends of Pittsburgh, itself a no-kill shelter, joined local police in raiding the Schmidt home on August 18. "Erin Schmidt, has been charged with running an illegal kennel on the property and will receive numerous humane citations," reported Stacy Wolford of the *Valley Independent*. "House guest Jim Willis has been charged with dog law violations. Details regarding all charges against Schmidt and Willis are pending a complete investigation."

A Willis acquaintance, Wisconsin activist Eilene Ribbens Rohde, asserted in a widely distributed e-mail that, "It was Jim who called the authorities. He was not supposed to be there when they arrived. They came three hours early and he was still trying to help the animals as much as he could."

The courts may be sorting out the case for some time to come.

Critics of no-kill sheltering also have cause to be embarrassed.

PETA staff members Adria

Joy Hinkle, 27, and Andrew Benjamin Cook, 24, were arrested on June 15, 2005 for allegedly killing 62 animals they took from North Carolina shelters under the pretext of finding homes for them, and then leaving the remains in dumpsters.

John D. Elmer, 26, cofounder of a group called Pets Without Parents, was arrested on August 3, 2005, in Windsor, New York, for allegedly killing 35 animals whose remains were found at his home. Suspected euthanasia drugs and 50 live animals were also seized by police.

1998 & 2005

ANIMAL PEOPLE tested the hypothesis that the no-kill movement has increased the incidence of hoarding by comparing 688 cases occurring before September 1998 with the 217 cases occurring in the first half of 2005.

Combining self-defined "rescuers" and hoarders of unclear motive produced this breakdown:

Motive	To 1998	2005
Rescuers/unclear	50%	61%
Breeders	25%	12%
Farmers	19%	20%
Pet stores	4%	3%
Dogfighters		3%

Although cases are now brought to light and prosecuted with greater frequency, the proportionality is similar.

Fewer breeders were raided in early 2005 perhaps because animal advocates have been successful in recent years at using zoning ordinances and tax laws to put backyard breeders out of business—and because many former breeders have switched to breed rescue.

The number of rescuers in trouble increased by almost the same percentage as the number of breeders declined, probably reflecting the migration of ex-breeders into rescue.

The numbers of farmers in trouble declined, as did the number of U.S. farmers. Pet stores were involved in about the same percentage of mass neglect cases, and dogfighting, still relatively rare in 1998, subsequently re-emerged as a major animal issue.

Since the proportionality of "rescuer" hoarders to all others does not appear to have increased by more than can be explained by other factors, the no-kill movement is probably not responsible for the increase in hoarding cases.

Rather, hoarders appear to be raided and prosecuted more often because of increased awareness of the hoarding problem.

Yet that does not mean hoarding is

(continued on page 18)



(Kim Bartlett)

Why They Must Not Be Brutalized

J.B. Suconik

"Suconik erases all whispers of the absurd from the debate, and offers a logical and objective formula to guarantee natural



rights to all non human animals." Rhona Zaid Ph.D "It covers all the most important issues, and is written simply yet powerfully. I hope all who should read the book will

read his book." Professor Tom Regan

"Why They Must Not Be

Brutalized, is informative, insightful, cogent, challenging, timely, and iconoclastic"...

James A. Cox Editor-in-chief of Midwest Book Review. And its free in the USA with this add and check of \$7.95 to cover handling, \$13.00 elsewhere. Price without add is \$28.00. Please send your check and add, and return address to Nuark Publishing 115 S. Linden Avenue, Elmhurst Illinois 60126 USA Nuark 158p.1 hard cover library binding \$28.00

What has 10 years of the no-kill movement accomplished? (from page 17)

not the dark shadow of the no-kill cause.

Warned the September 1995 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editorial, "No one who saw the dead and dying animals whom the New York Humane Association discovered at Justin McCarthy's Animals Farm Home in 1988 can forget them, and many who remember such failures doubt, to this day, that no-kill sheltering can truly be done. The image of no-kill sheltering remains tainted by hoarders. The national organizations most involved in sheltering perpetuate the hoarder stereotype, partly because many senior staff have had experience with McCarthy and others like him, and were understandably traumatized."

ANIMAL PEOPLE recommended forming a broadly representative accrediting-and-helping association, to set suitable standards for high-volume adoption, care-for-life, and non-sheltered fostering groups.

ANIMAL PEOPLE followed up by offering workshops on standards and accreditation at the 1997 No-Kill Conference in Boston; a seminar on animal hoarding at the 1998 No-Kill Conference, co-presented with attorney Larry Weiss and Humane Society of the Tennessee Valley executive director Vicki Crosetti; and a session on animal hoarding at the 2002 CHAMP conference in St. Louis.

Hoarding researcher Gary Patronek spoke at the 1999 No-Kill Conference.

In addition, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** and representatives from the North Shore Animal League, PETSMART Charities, and

National Animal Control Association covered related topics in connection with shelterless rescue and adoption transport at the 2004 CHAMP conference in Orlando.

Hoarding has scarcely been ignored, but the no-kill community is still no closer to accepting standards specific to what no-kill shelters and rescues do than it was in 1995. By now so many people are involved that instituting standards may be just about impossible—if it ever could have been done.

Because no-kill shelters and shelterless rescues have typically been founded in reaction against high-volume killing by conventional shelters, the operators tend to mistrust and resist inclusion in any system that might be controlled by the conventionals.

Many directors of conventional shelters are on record as skeptics and critics of no-kill approaches. Many frankly resent the no-kill challenge.

Some see no-kills as rivals for funding, though the economic data published annually by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** since 1991 demonstrates that the growth of public financial support for no-kill sheltering has actually brought new money into the cause, while funding for conventional sheltering has also steadily increased.

Some just don't like the implication that no-kill shelters exist opposite to "kill" shelters,

and that conventional shelter staff are therefore "animal killers."

That conflict is not going to go away. Despite the Asilomar Accords, and other efforts by national humane organizations to get no-kill shelters to quit using the term "no-kill," "no-kill" will remain in use because the public likes it.

Shelters that continue to kill healthy animals can expect to face increasing pressure to make more use of the birth prevention and adoption techniques advanced by no-kills.

A generation of animal lovers raised with the expectation that shelters should aspire to go no-kill is not about to abandon the belief that every healthy animal can be saved.

In statistical terms, the decade since the no-kill movement emerged has produced the smallest drop in cumulative U.S. shelter killing of any 10-year time frame since 1970. Total shelter deaths fell from about 23.4 mil-

lion then to 17.8 million in 1985 to circa six million in 1995, and in 2004 were at approximately 4.5 million.

Dogs and cats killed in shelters per 1,000 Americans dropped from 115 in 1970 to about 21 in 1995, and in 2004 was 15.5.

The major gain of the past decade is on the opposite side of the ledger. The adoption "market share" of pet acquisition has increased by half, the longevity of pets in homes has increased by half or more, and more than 70% of pet-keepers sterilize their dogs and cats in most parts of the U.S., with more than 90% of all pet dogs and cats sterilized in some cities.

There are still some ignorant and irresponsible people to deal with—but active participation by most of the pet-keeping community in combating pet overpopulation has arrived. The sheltering community now must learn to live with it. —Merritt Clifton



(Kim Bartlett)

Who invented no-kill?

Before there could be a successful no-kill movement, the techniques of combating pet overpopulation without high-volume killing had to be perfected.

The basic components were high-volume, low-cost dog and cat sterilization; neuter/return, to help keep dogs and cats at large from breeding back up to the carrying capacity of their habitat as their numbers decline; and high-volume adoption, to find homes for the animals who still come to shelters or can be removed from feral colonies.

The standard dog and cat sterilization surgeries were approved by the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1923, but did not become affordable for most pet-keepers until Friends of Animals in 1957 opened the first low-cost sterilization clinic in the U.S., at Neptune, New Jersey.

Watching from across the Hudson River, the American SPCA in 1968 began sterilizing animals before adoption. Mercy Crusade, of Los Angeles, in 1973 opened a similar clinic that a year later would host the first city-subsidized sterilization program in the U.S.

Working for that clinic, Marvin Mackey, DVM, developed high-volume sterilization.

The Animal Foundation of Nevada in 1989 opened a clinic in Las Vegas, using Mackey's methods, which popularized high-volume sterilization by doing more than 10,000 surgeries per year.

Circa 1970, barely 10% of pet dogs in the U.S. and 1% of pet cats had been sterilized. More than two-thirds of all pet dogs and cats were sterilized by 1990.

That left homeless animal reproduction yet to deal with.

Overseas organizations showed the way.

The Blue Cross of India introduced neuter/return control of street dogs in 1964. Concerned individuals throughout the world

began quietly sterilizing both street dogs and feral cats, often opposed by mainstream humane societies.

Circa 1983 the British-based Cat Welfare Society and Universities Federation for Animal Welfare began openly promoting neuter/return of feral cats, soon followed by the Kenya SPCA, but neuter/return did not gain a strong voice in the U.S. until Alley Cat Allies formed in 1991.

Many other advances toward achieving no-kill took almost as long to catch on. Early-age sterilization advocate Leo Lieberman, DVM, for example, was only vindicated after decades of debate in 1993, when the Massachusetts SPCA endorsed his claims with a major peer-reviewed study conducted at Angel Memorial Hospital. The American Veterinary Medical Association approved early-age sterilization soon thereafter. It is now the standard approach to ensuring that adopted animals never breed.

Sales technique

High-volume adoption was another hard sell. The Long Island-based North Shore Animal League and Petco Inc. showed the way, but had to find the way first.

Incorporated by Marianne H. Sanders on May 1, 1944, to bid for the Town of North Hempstead animal control contract, in competition with laboratory suppliers, North Shore won the job by subsidizing the work with thrift store proceeds.

Sanders sought from the outset to maintain a no-kill policy for healthy dogs. Cats arrived only when North Hempstead residents brought them. The cats were killed, at first, but within a year Sanders started a cat adoption program.

North Shore rehomed 73 of 342 dogs handled in 1946, an outstanding rate by the standards of the era. By 1956, serving seven of the nine Great Neck villages, North Shore managed to return 250 dogs to

their homes, adopting out 308.

Sanders stepped down in 1957 and retired to California, but returned to help the shelter in the early 1960s. As the Long Island human population grew, North Shore had to choose between being no-kill and doing animal control. It gave up the animal control contracts, at huge loss of revenue.

A decade of leadership instability and struggling from crisis to crisis ended with the 1969 election to the North Shore board of Alex and Elisabeth Lewyt.

Alex Lewyt is today noted by online sources for predicting to *The New York Times* in 1955 that "Nuclear-powered vacuum cleaners will probably be a reality in 10 years," and for having turned down a chance to sponsor *The \$64,000 Question*, which became the biggest hit in early television.

Lewyt was among the most prominent entrepreneurs in the U.S., featured on the cover of the March 1950 edition of the popular magazine *Collier's*, and profiled in 1953 by the business publisher B.C. Forbes & Sons in a volume called *America's 12 Master Salesmen*.

Jeffrey Gitomer, author of *The Sales Bible*, in 2003 summarized the Lewyt lessons as, "Believe in your product and love it—and so will the world. Lewyt was an engineer," continued Gitomer, "who was convinced that he had built the world's best vacuum cleaner. He advertised it before production was finished and created a demand in the market with no product, a market vacuum, if you will pardon the pun. When the cleaner finally emerged on the market, it was swept up, generating \$4 million in sales in four years. Lewyt said having the best product is not enough. You must believe it is the best and share your passion through marketing and advertising."

Much of Lewyt's reputation came from swiftly recovering

from serious mistakes.

Recalled Sandy McLendon of *Jetset* in 2003, "Lewyt's round canister could have been used as a prop spaceship. The machine was extremely well-made, but it had no wheels or runners. Lewyt tried to put positive spin on the situation by telling consumers it was intended to be placed in the center of the room while Milady waltzed around vacuuming, but customer demand resulted in the introduction of an optional wheeled base, complete with caddy compartments for the tools.

"Another Lewyt problem was the name," McLendon noted. "Almost no one reading it could pronounce it. Finally, some unsung advertising genius," probably Lewyt himself, "came up with the slogan that solved everything: 'Do It With Lewyt.' It says a lot for the innocence of the era that the ad raised sales, not snickers."

Wife Elisabeth Lewyt meanwhile demonstrated a keen eye for art purchases that appreciated in value, many of them later donated to major museums.

High volume

The Lewyts shocked the humane establishment with simple innovations.

One of their first realizations was that since a shelter could only house so many of animals, saving the most lives dictated housing only those with the best adoption prospects. They stopped accepting animals from the public and instead began taking adoptable animals whose time was up from the local animal control agencies.

The Lewyts were also among the first to raise funds for humane work through high-volume direct mail. Soon after the U.S. Postal Service was privatized in 1969, introducing bulk mail presort discounts, Alex Lewyt brought in experienced direct mail help from *Reader's Digest*, headquartered

nearby on Long Island, and introduced a sweepstakes fundraising promotion modeled after *Reader's Digest's* own.

Yet another Lewyt innovation was paid advertising. Starting in 1969, North Shore ads featuring celebrity spokesperson Perry Como appeared in both print and electronic media throughout the New York metropolitan area. Other celebrities eventually also lent their help.

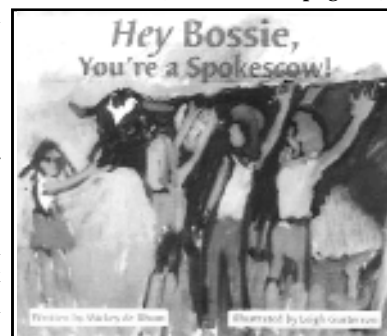
Como was far from the first celebrity spokesperson for humane work. Author Jack London lent his name to the Massachusetts SPCA more than 60 years earlier. Baseball star Babe Ruth promoted dog adoptions for the American SPCA more than 40 years earlier. Shirley Temple made appearances for the American Humane Association in the 1930s.

But never before had a humane organization paid to advertise adoptions, in competition with pet stores and breeders.

Conventional humane societies fumed that North Shore was treating animals like commodities—and killed more than a quarter of a million dogs and cats in New York City per year, plus another quarter million in nearby suburbs.

Some North Shore experiments failed. Merchandise giveaways to lure the public into the shelter, for example, were a long-time winner in the retail sector that did not work well in pet promotion

(continued on page 20)



ONLY WE CAN PREVENT PET OVERPOPULATION

Finally a tool for teaching children, why spay/neuter your pet, delivered by a real COW.

\$9.95

Plaidswede Publishing,
P.O. Box 269

C & W Rustic Hollow Shelter, Inc.

P.O. Box 67, Nashua, IA 50658

NE Iowa's Largest No-Kill, Cage Free, Life Care sanctuary for felines with disabilities, FeLV/FIV, or those displaced by a guardian's death. Feline residents are from AR, FL, IA, NC, MI, NE, IL, NM, WI, MN. The sanctuary offers Subsidized Spay/Neuter, rehoming of companion animals and operates *The Scratching Post Thrill 'n' Gill* shop. The sanctuary's 190 acres is also a wildlife rehab release site. C & W is solely supported by donations, sponsorships of the felines and by trusts and estate giving. There are 4 sanctuary buildings and we offer an 'alternative to euthanasia' for many very 'special' felines. Currently there are 250 feline residents. We can only make major improvements or building additions through estate giving. You can help us continue our mission in many ways.

Please write for more information or for a newsletter



Please speak up for one of the most misunderstood animals on earth. Go to WWW.BATWORLD.ORG and click on "Wall of Shame" to be a voice for those who have none.

JOIN THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PROTEST AGAINST JAPAN'S DOLPHIN SLAUGHTER, OCTOBER 8, 2005, IN CITIES AROUND THE WORLD. CHECK WWW.SAVETAIJIDOLPHINS.ORG FOR LOCATIONS AND DETAILS.

“How long can this small Japanese town conceal the world’s bloodiest dolphin slaughter?”

HUNTING SEASON OPENS EACH AUTUMN LAUNCHING SIX MONTHS OF SLAUGHTER

- Last year, hundreds of dolphins were driven into a hidden cove near Taiji and massacred. At least 18,000 more were harpooned offshore. Now the killing has started again...
- Only bounties of thousands of dollars per dolphin paid by marine shows for a few “show quality” dolphins make the hunt profitable.
- To help us halt this atrocity, sign the urgent GLOBAL PETITION below.

October 1 every year, the dolphin hunting season opens in Taiji, a small fishing village on Japan’s east coast. For the next six months, hunters set out from Taiji to encircle pods of dolphins and small whales in the open sea.

In a method known as “drive fishery,” the fishermen

hang on metal pipes to lassoize and confuse the sea mammals, herding them into a small cove. Forced into shallow water, some of the youngest and best looking dolphins are handpicked by dolphin trainers for sale to marine shows. Each of these specimens will fetch the hunters much more money than they could get for a dead dolphin

sold as meat. By purchasing dolphins from the hunters, dolphinariums are making this annual slaughter profitable, while the world’s zoo and aquarium associations look the other way.

BUTCHERY HIDDEN FROM THE PUBLIC

“The rest of the unfortunate dolphins are hauled onto the rocky beach and stabbed to death, turning the sea red with blood. “They cry, they thrash about with their eyes wide open,” says a former fisherman disgusted with the practice and working to ban it. “Killing dolphins is simply outdated.”

In the last year, aware of growing public opposition, the dolphin hunters have literally “covered up” the killing, erecting plastic tarps over the kill zone to prevent scenes of panicked dolphins and the



OFF TO FISH MARKETS. The vast majority of dolphins killed each year on the coast of Japan are sold for food. Dolphin meat is a minuscule part of the Japanese diet. Its high levels of MERCURY greatly exceed the standard set by Japan’s Health Ministry.



HELP US STOP TAIJI'S SECRET DOLPHIN SLAUGHTER! The fishermen, the Japanese government and the captive dolphin industry all know the annual hunts can't survive public scrutiny. They do everything in their power to keep it cloaked in secrecy, including chasing away or attacking photographers seeking to document the butchery.

wholesale slaughter from being observed. (Visitors are instead directed to the town’s glossy “Whale Museum” — or invited to leave town.)

Despite being roughed up and threatened in past years, conservationists from Japan and their overseas allies monitor the six-month killing season. Their documentation of wet-suited “collectors” wrestling live dolphins into slings for transport to marine shows and “dolphin swim” concessions could be the key to stopping the mass slaughter once and for all.

EMBARGO TAIJI & FUTO DOLPHINS NOW

The dangerous mercury levels in dolphin meat have already triggered consumer advisories. At least one region in Japan is considering banning the sale of dolphin meat entirely. It’s the traffic in high-priced captive dolphins that keeps the annual slaughter going.

That’s why the Global Petition you will sign addresses both Japanese officials and the international dolphin “trade.” If the hunters can no longer sell dolphins to marine shows, or sell dolphin meat to an unwary Japanese public, this butchery will end.

The 2005 killing season is beginning again. Please mail the petition back to us immediately. Simply add your name to thousands of others, people of all ages from around the world, and we’ll make sure you make a powerful difference!

Look for ABC News “Primetime” coverage of the Taiji dolphin traffickers and slaughter. Check our website, www.savetaijidolphins.org, for “Primetime” airdates, eyewitness videos and alerts.

We call on the Japanese government to stop providing permits that allow the carnage to continue. Furthermore, we challenge everyone who sells, trains or keeps captive dolphins to sign this embargo agreement:

[COMPANY OR INSTITUTION] and our subsidiaries will not purchase, feed, import or otherwise acquire any dolphins or whales caught in association with the Japanese drive fishery. Further, [COMPANY OR INSTITUTION] will not do business with any individual or company providing financial, logistical or staff assistance to the capture of dolphins and whales in these drive fishery operations.

ONE VOICE - France
INTERNATIONAL MARINE MAMMAL PROJECT
of Earth Island Institute
ELSA NATURE CONSERVANCY-Japan

GLOBAL PETITION to end the annual Taiji and Futo dolphin hunts.

To:
THE HON. RYOZO KATO, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S.
THE HON. JUNICHIRO KOZUMI, PRIME MINISTER, JAPAN
THE HON. YOSHIMORI SHIMAMURA, FISHERIES MINISTER

And:
ALLIANCE OF MARINE MAMMAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS
AMERICAN ZOO AND AQUARIUM ASSOCIATION
EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR AQUARIUM ANIMALS
INTERNATIONAL MARINE TRAINERS ASSOCIATION
WORLD ASSOCIATION OF ZOOS AND AQUARIUMS

- The annual dolphin drives of Japan in Taiji (Wakayama) and Futo (Shizuoka) are cruel and inhumane.
- Consumers must be adequately warned against toxic mercury in dolphin meat from Taiji and Futo.
- If it were not for bounties paid by the captive dolphin industry for dolphins and small whales driven into the killing zones, these hunts would no longer be profitable.
- Sale of captured dolphins and whales are not part of historic drive fisheries, and the butchery of the drives continues to be abundant to and hidden from the Japanese people.
- We demand an immediate and complete embargo on dolphins and small whales trapped in Taiji and Futo.

ADD MY NAME TO THIS URGENT GLOBAL PETITION. Present it forcefully to Japanese officials and to key trade associations. Here’s my contribution to help you tell the world about Taiji’s shameful slaughter of dolphins:

\$10 \$25 \$35 \$50 \$100 other

[] Tell me more about how I can support international efforts to end the dolphin slaughter.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

EMAIL _____

MAIL TO: INTERNATIONAL MARINE MAMMAL PROJECT
of Earth Island Institute, 300 Broadway, Suite 28,
San Francisco, CA 94133

URGENT. Please act now. Visit www.savetaijidolphins.org to add your name to the global petition.

Who invented no-kill? (from 18)

despite repeated attempts. The exception proved to be giveaways of items that new pet keepers would need, such as collars, bowls, leashes, and litter boxes.

Mike Arms

North Shore in 1996 hired 10-year ASPCA humane officer Mike Arms as director of shelter operations. Now heading the Helen Woodward Animal Center in Rancho Santa Fe, California, Arms in his 20 years at North Shore boosted adoptions from under 5,000 per year, which led the world, to a peak of 44,000. Arms also introduced adoption co-promotion with other shelters, including the annual spring Pet Adoptathon, now celebrated worldwide. After moving to the Helen Woodward Animal Center, Arms started the also global Home 4 The Holidays program.

Arms extended North Shore animal acquisition outreach into the rural South. The idea was to out-compete breeders and puppy mills for puppy and kitten market share in New York City, help adopters to get those animals sterilized, save the lives of the animals who were taken north, and use some of the adoption revenues to subsidize sterilizing the mothers.

The promotional pitch was "Bring us the litter and we'll spay the mother for free."

Thirty-one shelters participated in the shelter transport program by 1992.

Humane relocation was attacked by North Shore critics as "relocating pet overpopulation," but the numbers were soon clear: cities whose shelters participated were soon killing far fewer animals.

Shelter killing in the New York City area meanwhile fell faster than anywhere else in the U.S.

The Lewyts in 1976 co-founded the Northeast Animal Shelter, of Salem, Massachusetts. Operating two shelters so far apart proved impractical. An amicable separation followed. The Northeast Animal Shelter also pioneered adop-

tion transport, beginning in 1990.

Compared to the Lewyt flamboyance, the Petco challenge to the established order was quiet. Starting in 1968, the San Diego-based pet supply chain displayed animals from local shelters, instead of animals from breeders. That approach was repeated in each Petco store as the company grew. There are now 740 Petco stores in 47 states, assisting as many as a million animal adoptions per year.

Rival PETsMART, begun in 1987, combined ideas pioneered by both Petco and North Shore.

Also operating more than 700 stores, PETsMART built miniature replicas of the North Shore adoption center at the front of each new franchise, and encouraged local rescue organizations to work together as a network in order to make maximum use of the store display opportunities.

Breed rescue

PETsMART and Petco were just the right vehicle to help breed rescue take off.

Until the mid-1980s, dog fanciers often pretended that because most dogs who were killed were mongrels, dog overpopulation was chiefly the result of accidental or careless breeding, and secondarily the result of irresponsible pet-keepers, who neglected training.

Only as the numbers of mongrels fell, with purebreds making up an ever-larger share of shelter intake, did "bad breeding" lapse from acceptability as an excuse for the deaths. Then, enthusiastically if belatedly, thousands of former breeders switched to breed rescue, redeeming their favorite breeds from death row, rehabilitating and retraining them as needed, and adopting them into homes in competition with the people who continued to breed.

Shirley Weber, of Germantown, Maryland, listed 1,500 breed rescue contacts in the 1990 first edition of her Project Breed Directory, for 72 breeds of dog.

Israeli Rescuers remove about 400 animals from Gaza & Northern Samaria

JERUSALEM—Tension accompanying the Israeli withdrawal from Northern Samaria and Gaza spilled over into the animal rescue work that followed in the 24 vacated Jewish settlements.

About half the reports reaching **ANIMAL PEOPLE** described animal rescues. The rest accused other rescuers of performing publicity stunts and acts of sabotage.

Settlers resisting the withdrawal were often removed forcibly by Israeli soldiers and police, leaving pets, livestock, and feral cat colonies behind.

If the 15,000 former residents of the evacuated villages kept pets and fed feral cats at European rates per household, up to 3,000 pets and 600 feral cats might have been affected. The Israeli Army and Israeli Veterinary Services allowed some rescuers to enter Gaza and Northern Samaria on August 16. Accounts forwarded to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** indicate that the rescuers evacuated about 400 animals, most-

ly cats, but also some dogs, parakeets, lizards, and goats.

Concern for Helping Animals in Israel and Hakol Chai, an affiliate, worked in Gaza with representatives of the Tel Aviv, Beersheva, and Jerusalem SPCAs, CHAI founder Nina Natelson told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "We had veterinarians Sarah Levine and Tsachi Nevo spelling each other, plus one more who helped as needed," Natelson added. "Two drivers took turns, day after day. Hakol Chai staff worked 15 hour days. We had no lack of volunteers."

A private trapper hired by the Israeli environment ministry reportedly caught about 30-40 cats in Northern Samaria. The Cat Welfare Society of Israel took in about 180 from the far northern communities of Ganim and Kadim, and about 70 from other locations.

"Ganim and Kadim are secluded settlements, distant from any other inhabited area," e-mailed Cat Welfare Society spokesperson



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

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

News from the Islamic world war zones

The World Wildlife Fund, which usually supports trophy hunting as a conservation strategy, is opposing a scheme advanced by Mumtaz Malik, chief conservator of Northwestern Frontier Province, Pakistan, to introduce trophy hunting for leopards. Officially, about 40 snow leopards survive in Pakistan, but hunters and herders claim there are 150-250. Two were shot in June after one snow leopard allegedly killed six women in two weeks by pouncing down on them from trees as they gathered firewood near Abbottabad. Malik claims to have saved markhor mountain goats, a prey species for snow leopards, by introducing markhor trophy hunting.

Thirty-five small herds totaling 155 markor, a mountain goat standing six feet tall at the shoulder, have recently been rediscovered near the Line of Control dividing Kashmir, India, from Pakistan. "As recently as 1970 there were 25,000 on the Indian side," reported Justin Huggler, Delhi correspondent for *The Independent*, "but by 1997 they had been poached to near extinction," as troops and guerillas often turned their guns from fighting over the boundary to profiteering on the sale of the markors' spectacular spiral horns.

The U.S. Marine Corps 2nd Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, based in Hawaii but stationed in Afghanistan, recently rented 30 mules to haul food and water to Afghan and U.S. troops at isolated outposts in Kunar province, after the handlers received a crash course in mule care at the **Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center** in Bridgeport, California. This is believed to be the first U.S. military mule unit since the **Army 35th Quartermasters Corps** disbanded their mule teams in 1955, sending handler **Warren Cox** back to civilian life. Previously a dogcatcher in Lincoln, Nebraska, Cox returned to animal control work. Cox is now interim director of the **Suncoast Humane Society** in Englewood, Florida, his 22nd post in 53 years of animal work.

The International Network for Humane Education on June 20, 2005 started a Farzi web site, <www.InterNICHE.org/fa> to help Iranian schools teach the life sciences without using animal experiments.

The 1993 second edition listed 2,900, for more than 125 breeds.

By then the American Kennel Club had begun coordinating rescues for all AKC-recognized breeds. That scarcely brought order to the growing chaos as the rise of the Internet enabled shelterless amateur rescue to expand from isolated individuals working in back yards into global networks of people doing all the work of no-kill shelters, including humane relocation, with no central coordination whatever.

The closest approach to coordination is Petfinder.com, founded by Betsy Saul in 1996. Saul began posting pets available for adoption from 13 New Jersey shelters. By mid-2005 Petfinder.com facilitated adoptions for more than 8,700 shelters and rescue groups, displaying more than 190,000 animals at a time, helping to arrange placement of more than 1.5 million animals per year.

With more than 159 million page "hits" per month,

Venturing to Pamplona, Spain, for the July 5 "Running of the Nudes" protest against the annual Pamplona bull-running festival, **Animal Rights Action Network** founder **John Carmody** and his friend **Shane Kiely**, both of Limerick, Ireland, anticipated a day in London before the last leg of their July 7 return trip. They had just stashed their bags in a locker at the King's Cross subway station when the deadliest of the London Underground bombs detonated on the far side of a corridor wall. "The mayhem will stick in my mind for ages," Carmody told the *Limerick Post*. Killing at least 52 people, the suicide bombings were apparently undertaken to protest British support of the U.S. presence in Iraq.

The United Arab Emirates on July 5, 2005 banned the use of camel jockeys under 18 years of age, a month after Qatar ordered that only robotic jockeys may be used after 2006. Child jockeys—who have no control over their mounts—often are used in camel racing. Many are hurt, some killed, and most are reputedly either bought or kidnapped from their parents in poor nations such as Bangladesh and Pakistan, then kept as virtual slaves. The government of Pakistan documented 287 kidnappings associated with Gulf states camel racing in one recent 10-month period. The UAE previously banned child camel jockeys in 1993, but the ban was not enforced.

Veteran Washington Post correspondent Pam Constable, frequently visiting Kabul, Afghanistan since late 2001, in 2004 founded **Tigger House**, a dog-and-cat shelter and clinic serving the expatriate part of the city, with ambitions of extending outreach as security permits. Adoptions so far have mainly been to foreigners, "though we hope to attract more Afghan adopters in the future," Constable told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Tigger House has also helped at least four U.S. soldiers to take adopted Afghan animals home, collaborating with **Military Mascots**, of Massachusetts. In June 2005 Constable incorporated a Virginia-based nonprofit support group for Tigger House called the **Afghan Stray Animal League**. [Contact the *Afghan Stray Animal League and Tigger House c/o Constable, 3823 S. 14th St., Arlington, VA 22204.*]

Petfinder had become the 84th most popular site on the Internet, according to publicist Kim Saunders, who cited data from the Hitwise web rating service.

Petfinder.com, Petco, and PETsMART together enable almost anyone to do high-volume adoption. It is possible that shelterless fostering and adoption projects now handle and help to place more animals in homes than conventional shelters, albeit often working in partnership with shelters. —Merritt Clifton

Abandoned in Gaza NOW SAFE ..



*Help us continue
our emergency
rescue work.*

CHAI is there!

CHAI

CONCERN FOR HELPING ANIMALS IN ISRAEL

PO Box 3341 • Alexandria, VA 22302 • 703 658 9650
chai.usa@verizon.net • www.chai-online.org

International legislation

National People's Congress agriculture and rural affairs committee vice chair **Shu Huiguo** on August 24 submitted a draft animal welfare bill to the congress, which if approved would become the first Chinese federal anti-cruelty legislation. The bill "refers to the animals' right to be free from hunger, misery, disease, and fear," explained the Xinhua News Agency. "The draft law also stipulates that farmers should provide a proper environment for animals to live and reproduce."

Switzerland, Japan, and Tasmania state, Australia, are all reportedly close to adopting new legislation governing various aspects of raising and selling livestock and pets. In **Canada**, however, where the national anti-cruelty law has not been updated in 109 years despite seven years of attempts, **New Brunswick Senator John Bryden** warned in mid-August that he has enough support from farmers, hunters, fishers, and animal researchers to block passage of C-50, the current version of the proposed update. This caused **Conservative** party justice critic **Vic Toews** to back away from endorsing the bill, which is unlikely to pass without support from all major parties.

ANIMAL RIGHTS IN SOUTH AFRICA by Michele Pickover

Double Storey Books (Mercury Crescent, Wetton, Cape Town 7880, South Africa), 2005. 209 pages, paperback. 154 rand (about \$22.00 U.S.)

Pickover is a well-known and respected member of the pitifully small South African animal rights community. In a country where hunting cage-reared lions has become a significant rural industry, her book is an important contribution to the causes of both animal welfare and animal rights, between which she draws a sharp distinction.

Early chapters describe the harm done to wild animals by hunters, and analyse the so-called game industry, which facilitates the slaughter. Pickover then summarizes the 1998-1999 Tuli elephant scandal, involving the illegal capture of baby elephants in Botswana whose subsequent abuse in South Africa was finally brought to a semblance of courtroom justice in 2003.

Chapter 4 is a shocking expose of commercial exploitation of wildlife in Kruger National Park. Pickover exposes the South African National Parks Board as in essence a game farming operation, using the national wildlife heritage as a private stock-in-trade.

Pickover then discusses the growing South African vivisection industry and the lingering legacy within it of apartheid. She describes gruesome apartheid-era experiments upon primates, mainly wild-caught baboons, designed to test weapons for use against apartheid opponents.

A chapter on animals as food explains how South African agribusiness has shifted to factory farming.

Pickover stresses in conclusion her effort to show that the root cause of oppression—whether of humans or other animals—is treating sentient beings as objects.

Pickover is at her best in researching and chronicling the exploitation of animals, cutting through propaganda to get at reality. She is somewhat less convincing when expounding philosophy, particularly where she draws an uncompromising line between animal welfare and animal rights.

Both the animal use industries and some prominent animal rights activists have

tried to drive an ideological wedge between the concepts for more than 20 years, as if improving conditions for animals here and now might preclude ending exploitation of animals at some time in the future. Yet for most people, one leads toward the other.

It is certainly true to say that there is a vast theoretical difference between the animal rights ideal of empty cages, as opposed to more comfortable cages, a typical short-term animal welfare goal. But in practice, campaigns for either goal consist of exposing cruelty, seeking to end it. The argument that animals should have more comfortable cages leads to asking whether no cages might be preferable, and only in a world where that question is asked is the ideal of no cages within reach.

—Chris Mercer & Bev Pervan

[Mercer & Pervan are authors of *For The Love of Wildlife and Canned Lion Hunting: A National Disgrace*, available from <www.cannedlion.co.za>.]

INTELLIGENCE IN NATURE: AN INQUIRY INTO KNOWLEDGE by Jeremy Narby

Tarcher/Penguin (375 Hudson St., New York, NY 10014), 2005. 256 pages, hardback. \$35.00.

Having been enthralled by Jeremy Narby's *The Cosmic Serpent* (1998), I was pleased when Narby's second book *Intelligence in Nature* came in the mail. It was not a disappointment.

Intelligence in Nature is more-or-less a sequel to *The Cosmic Serpent*, continuing to illustrate the parallels between "primitive" shamanic cultures and modern biology that Narby discovered in his study of botany. But whereas *The Cosmic Serpent* dealt mainly with molecular biology, particularly the structure of DNA, *Intelligence in Nature* covers a much broader spectrum, dealing not only with genetics but also with animal behavior and adaptation.

The ability of individuals to adapt to their environment, found in even the most primitive of life-forms, is described by the Japanese term Chi-Sei, meaning "to know."

Throughout the book Narby uses Chi-Sei to describe the apparent intelligence of everything from birds to slime molds.

Slime molds actually provide a perfect example of Chi-Sei. Lacking even a rudimentary nervous system, slime molds are capable of fusing with others to form what are essentially enormous single cells with thousands or even millions of nuclei. If chopped up and spread through a maze, these massive cells will rebuild themselves along the shortest route through the maze.

Other examples of Chi-Sei include orangutans recognizing themselves in mirrors; honeybees memorizing the location of food and then describing it to the other members of the hive; dodder plants, which can scrutinize potential hosts and "decide" whether or not to parasitize them; and even some advanced proteins, whose ability to react to other pro-

teins and adapt to them forms the basis of life.

Narby also delves into the ability of some organisms to feel pain, and makes a very good case for the presence of this ability in even the simplest animals.

Narby outlines in detail the nervous systems of insects, particularly bees and butterflies. Apparently their outer exoskeletons are devoid of nerve endings, so that they may endure great external force without being hurt. However, when exposed to heat or electric shock, insects will demonstrate the classic signs of pain.

Narby goes even farther by describing the ability of plants to feel pain.

Why would an organism feel pain if, like a plant, it cannot move? Pain is generally believed to have evolved to enable mobile organisms avoid harm.

Narby challenges this idea by offer-

ing examples of plants responding to their environment in minutely sensitive ways, citing the ability of stilt palms to "walk" by changing the distribution of their prop roots, the elevation of calcium levels in tobacco plants when touched, and the behavior of dodder plants.

Narby then describes plant defenses. Lima beans, for example, will respond to an infestation of spider mites by releasing a chemical that attracts a larger mite to kill the attackers. The same lima beans will simultaneously "warn" neighboring plants to produce the defensive chemical, thus reducing the spread of the spider mites.

Although Narby generally refrains from passing moral judgment on the basis of his findings, readers will develop a greater understanding and appreciation of all life.

—Wolf Clifton

PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT WWW.NATIONALFERALCATDAY.ORG



National Feral Cat Day Oct. 16, 2005
Keep your community 'litter'-free —
Trap-Neuter-Return today!

National Feral Cat Day (NFCD) was established by Alley Cat Allies in 2001 as one special day to express appreciation for feral cat caregivers and to **educate** the public and animal welfare professionals about nonlethal feline population control. It is a day to recruit new caregivers, animal organizations, and entire communities to **endorse** and **practice** Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR).

Communities around the country have celebrated NFCD in the past with low or no-cost spay/neuter clinics, fundraisers, and TNR workshops. City and state governments have issued proclamations declaring **October 16th** as National Feral Cat Day and naming TNR as the best way to reduce outdoor cat populations.

HOW CAN YOU CELEBRATE NFCD?

Send for your free **2005 NFCD Action Pack** containing how-to directions on holding events, garnering media coverage, and educating people that TNR is the only humane solution to cat overpopulation. Go online at www.nationalferalcatday.org; call 240 482 1999; or send your name and postal address to Alley Cat Allies, Attn: NFCD, 7920 Norfolk Avenue, Suite 600, Bethesda, MD 20814.

7920 Norfolk Avenue, Suite 600
Bethesda, MD 20814-2525
PHONE: 240-482-1980
WEBSITE: www.alleycat.org



OBITUARIES

Beatrice “Betty” Eilers, 92, died recently in Mesa, Arizona. Eilers was for most of her life associated with Animals’ Crusaders, a global advocacy network founded in Spokane in 1950 by L. Constance M. Barton, with affiliates in New Zealand, Scotland, and Canada. The network concept failed due to the cost and difficulty of maintaining communications with pre-Internet technology, but at least two regional groups descended from Animals’ Crusaders still exist. “Legally blind and handicapped, B.B. Eilers was still active on behalf of animals,” recalled Lynn Fox, who transcribed Eilers’ correspondence, including letters published in several recent editions of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Elizabeth Blitch, 55, attorney and ex-Catholic school teacher, recalled by the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* as “an avid fundraiser for the Humane Society of Louisiana,” died on July 28, 2005 in New Orleans.



Iris Kay Call, 42, of Pewee Valley, Kentucky, was killed in an August 1, 2005 housefire after re-entering her blazing home to find her cat. The cat was also killed.

Eileen Dodman, of Grosse Pointe, Michigan, died on July 27, 2005, after a long struggle with emphysema. “She was largely responsible for the cessation of the sale of pound animals to labs in Macomb County back in the 1980s,” wrote Michigan Humane Society and HEAL Pac lobbyist Eileen Liska.

Marine mammal activist Ben White, 53, dies of abdominal cancer

Ben White, 53, died on July 30 in Friday Harbor, Washington, after a six-month struggle against abdominal cancer.

White “cut open dolphin-holding nets in Japan, scaled buildings to hang anti-fur banners, jumped in front of naval ships in Hawaii to stop sonar tests, and slept atop old-growth trees to protest logging,” recalled *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* reporter M.L. Lyke. “In Seattle, he protested the capture of sea lions at Ballard Locks by locking himself to the cage used to hold them. In 1999, he marched as head turtle at the 1999 World Trade Organization protests [in Seattle]...The turtle costumes became the international emblem of opposition to the WTO.”

White claimed to have informed on the Ku Klux Klan for the FBI at age 16, while still in high school. He joined the 1973 American Indian Movement occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs offices in Washington D.C., and traveled for a time with the Rolling Thunder medicine show, which popularized Native American causes and spirituality during the 1970s and 1980s. He was accused of fomenting strife within both AIM and the Rolling Thunder entourage.

In 1981 White joined the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society. “He participated in the Sea Shepherd invasion of Soviet Siberia to get evidence of illegal whaling,” recalled Sea Shepherd founder Paul Watson. “In February 1982 Ben participated in a Sea Shepherd raid on the Grenada Zoo to release abused monkeys into the jungle. In 1983,” Watson added, “Ben was aboard the *Sea Shepherd II* voyage to blockade the harbour at St. John’s, Newfoundland, to prevent the Canadian sealing fleet from leaving. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Ben was at the helm as we did a high-speed pass by two sealing ships, bouncing them about so badly that the sealers fled for port. The next night, Ben joined me, Paul Pezwick and Bernard Carlais in a 13-mile trek over broken ice to Cape Breton Island. Our plan was to get ashore and steal the *Sea Shepherd II* back,” after it was inevitably impounded the following morning.

The strategy did not work. All 24

crew members were arrested.

Watson said White was “instrumental” in 1985 “in helping to map out” the area where two Icelandic whaling ships were docked, enabling Sea Shepherd members Rod Coronado and David Howitt to scuttle both ships and extensively damage a whale meat processing plant in November 1986.

“Ben sailed on from Iceland to the Faeroe Islands, where Sea Shepherd initiated the first high-profile campaign against the slaughter of pilot whales,” Watson continued. “In 1987, Ben organized a Sea Shepherd campaign in the North Pacific on the *Divine Wind*. The expedition,” described by Watson as a failure in his 1985 book *Ocean Warrior*, “focused attention on destructive drift netting by the Japanese and Taiwanese fishing fleets.

“In 1989, Ben participated in the voyage of the *Sea Shepherd II* to the Eastern Tropical Pacific to confront dolphin killing tuna boats,” Watson added. “Ben assisted operations in the Caribbean to oppose drift net fishing, and helped to organize the early North Pacific drift net campaigns in 1990 and 1992.”

But there was another side to White’s work. In 1990-1991, White led dissidents who came within a vote of ousting Watson from the Sea Shepherd helm. Though Watson praised White posthumously, he scathingly detailed their conflicts earlier.

Employed by In Defense of Animals after his Sea Shepherd involvement, White left that post and in May 1994 helped Friends of Animals lead a protest against the Greenpeace position of not opposing whaling “in principle,” if whale populations are recovered.

While at FoA, White was also involved in the 1994-1995 breakup of the Sugar Loaf Dolphin Sanctuary in the Florida Keys. Founded to rehabilitate ex-Navy dolphins and ex-performing dolphins for release, the sanctuary failed amid infighting often fomented by one “Rick Spill,” who was marine mammal consultant for the Animal Welfare Institute from 1994 to 1997.

White worked closely with “Spill,” whom **ANIMAL PEOPLE** suspects was actually nonprofit lawyer and fundraiser Bill

ANIMAL OBITUARIES

Ginny, 17, a schnauzer/husky mix adopted in 1990 by former steamfitter Philip Gonzalez, of Long Beach, New York, died on August 25. Ginny led Gonzalez to the first of more than 800 cats that she insisted he should rescue on their third day together. Her determination to find and assist cats in distress compelled Gonzalez to become a fulltime cat rescuer/caretaker, and brought him out of a prolonged depression that followed a workplace accident. Gonzalez and Leonore Fleischer chronicled Ginny’s exploits in a 1995 best-seller, *The Dog Who Rescues Cats*, and produced a sequel, *The Blessing of the Animals*, in 1996. Gonzalez, 55, still feeds 320 feral cats in 19 colonies that Ginny found, and keeps 17 of her rescues at home, along with two other dogs.

Meimei, 36, believed to have been the oldest living panda bear, died on July 12 at the Guilin City Zoo in southern China.

Coco, 9, a harbor seal rescued from a Maine Beach in 1996, kept at the Woods Hole Science Aquarium on Cape Cod since 1998, died on July 30 after an inner ear infection spread to her brain.

Arnold the Pig, 6, died in June 2005 from apparent heart failure. Kept as a pet since 1999 by Becky Moyer of Minneapolis, who received him as a birthday gift, in September 2001 Arnold fought off two men who tried to rob Moyer at gunpoint.

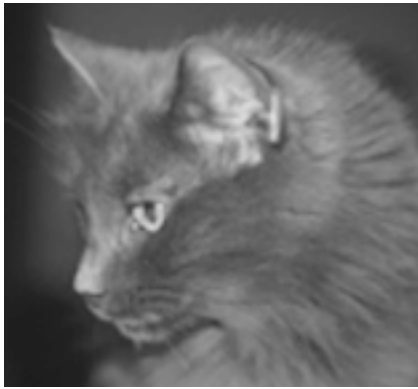
Mexican Wolf F-511, age 9, released into the wild in 1998 but recently recaptured, died in late July 2005 of apparent heat exhaustion while hiding from vaccination at a holding facility in Sevillita, New Mexico.

MEMORIALS

In memory of Bonny Shah—always.
—Judith Youngman

In memory of Samantha.
—Laura Black

In memory of your beautiful
Tasha and Dolores.
—Lindy, Marvin, and Melinda Sobel



In memory of Tasha, adopted from the Bennington Coounty Humane Society, and Dolores, who stepped out of the woods just days later in October 1992, to join the people of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Tasha was queen of the dogs and defender of all, Dolores queen of the cats, gentle toward all, until August 9 and August 11, 2005. Tasha will be remembered most for her courage and her unerring judgement of people, Dolores for her elegance.

In memory of Purr Box (12/3/87), Prometheus (3/21/81), Friendl (10/30/87), Lizzie (5/8/84), Boy Cat (12/26/85), Miss Penrose (11/18/98), Duke (11/1/98), Purr Box, Jr. (5/1/04) and Blackie (9/9/96).

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

SPECIES LINK: MAGAZINE DEDICATED TO INTERSPECIES COMMUNICATION since 1990. Editor: Penelope Smith, author of *Animal Talk* and *When Animals Speak*. www.animaltalk.net, P.O. Box 1060, Point Reyes, CA 94956; 415-663-1247.

Never rescue a bat bare-handed. Find help at WWW.BATWORLD.ORG or call 940-325-3404

Your love for animals can go on forever.
The last thing we want is to lose our friends, but you can help continue our vital educational mission with a bequest to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**
(a 501(c)(3) charitable corporation, federal ID# 14-1752216)
Animal People, Inc.,
PO Box 960, Clinton WA 98236
Ask for our free brochure
Estate Planning for Animal People

FREE SAMPLE COPY OF VEGNEWS North America's Monthly Vegetarian Newspaper! 415-665-NEWS or <subscriptions@vegnews.com>

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

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

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

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

PLEASE HELP THE WORKING DONKEYS OF INDIA!
We sponsor free veterinary camps twice a year for over 2,000 working donkeys in central India, plus free vet care on Sundays. Dharma Donkey Sanctuary/Ahimsa of Texas, 1720 E. Jeter Roa, Bartonville, TX 76226; <ahimsatx@aol.com>.
www.dharmadonkeysanctuary.org

SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION VOLUNTEERS NEEDED in Visakhapatnam, India. Field work January/June, documentation & awareness July/December. This is an unfunded program made possible entirely by volunteer contributions. Limited free accommodation with cooking facilities available at the Visakha SPCA.
Info: <vsphanath@sify.com>
www.visakhaspcap.org

WEARABLE ART! Help support Spay Neuter Services and its mission by purchasing one of our uniquely designed T-shirts. \$15 each plus \$2 shipping. Pictures on web site: www.spayneuterservices.org

FREE TO HUMANE SOCIETIES AND ANIMAL CONTROL AGENCIES: "How to Build a Straw Bale Dog House" video. Tapes and shipping free. Animal charities and agencies may qualify for free tapes for community distribution. Call D.E.L.T.A. Rescue at 661-269-4010.

ELEPHANTS, RHINOS, LIONS, AND THE GREAT WILDBEEST MIGRATION — See the wildlife of KENYA with an expert guide from **Youth For Conservation**. All proceeds benefit animal protection, including our anti-poaching snare removal project, which in 2000 saved the lives of more than 2,500 animals.
Info: <yfc@todays.co.ke>
www.youthforconservation.org

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

MULTIPLE AWARD NOMINATIONS FOR KENYAN HERO DOG

Stray Saves Newborn Abandoned in a Kenyan Forest and Wins North Shore Animal League America's Elisabeth Lewyt Award

MKOMBOZI WAS A STRAY, AN ABANDONED DOG LEFT ON THE STREETS OF NAIROBI. She was just a little brown mixed breed with puppies of her own, but not much else to set her apart from the other homeless canines in her neighborhood. Little did she know that she would soon be a hero and nominated by several people, including actor/director Dennis Erdman and Penelope Smith of Species Link, for North Shore Animal League America's prestigious Elisabeth Lewyt Award for Heroic and Compassionate Animals.

It is truly an amazing story as it was reported by Rodrique Ngowi of the Associated Press...

STRAY DOG IN KENYA SAVES ABANDONED BABY
By Rodrique Ngowi

A newborn baby abandoned in a Kenyan forest was saved by a stray dog who apparently carried her across a busy road and through a barbed wire fence to a shed where the infant was discovered nestled with a litter of puppies, witnesses said.

The baby girl, named Angel by hospital workers, was clad in a tattered shirt and wrapped in a plastic bag when the dog found her Friday, according to Aggrey Mwalimu, owner of the shed where the baby was discovered in a poor neighborhood near the Ngong Forest in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi.

"When the dog picked up the baby in a dirty bag, it came and dropped her behind the wooden building where the dog had its puppies," Mwalimu told the Associated Press on Monday.

The 7 pound 4 ounce infant was taken to a hospital and "is doing well, responding to treatment. She is stable...she is on antibiotics," said Hannah Gakuo, spokeswoman of the Kenyatta National Hospital.

The baby was found after two children reported hearing an infant's cries near their wood and corrugated metal shack.

"I followed them outside and we started looking around the compound and a nearby plot," said Mary Adiambo, the children's mother.

They eventually found the tan mixed-breed dog lying protectively with a puppy beside the mud-splattered baby wrapped in a torn black shirt. The dog has no name....

Hannah Gakuo of the Kenyatta National Hospital finishes the story: The little dog was taken in by the Kenya SPCA where animal welfare officials named her Mkombozi or Savior. Mary Adiambo, the mother of the children who found the baby and the hero dog, eventually adopted Mkombozi.

The Lewyt Award for September 2005 has been presented to Mkombozi to honor the exceptional heroism and courage she displayed as she saved a newborn baby's life. As a symbol of the award, North Shore Animal League America is sending the remarkable dog and her guardian Mary Adiambo a plaque describing this incredible deed as well as a \$500 check. The League will present the Kenya SPCA with a matching plaque and check in recognition of the organization's rescue and care of Mkombozi.



In a world plagued with human injustice and violence, North Shore Animal League America takes great pride in rewarding heroic and compassionate pets and the shelters that keep them safe. There are many dogs and cats that are loving, caring, and compassionate. If you have a pet that has shown unbelievable courage or amazing tenderness to another ani-

mal or person, nominate your furry friend for a future Lewyt Award. Let the world know the exceptional dedication and affection pets have for those they love as well as for those who love them. The League hopes that many more animal lovers will look upon our special mixed breeds as valued loyal companions and adopt from a local shelter.

Nomination Form

Please complete this form, attach written description, photo and documentation and send to: Merritt Clifton @ Animal People • P.O. Box 960 • Clinton, WA 98736-0960

The following pet has demonstrated extraordinary heroism or compassion. I would like to nominate him/her for North Shore Animal League America's Lewyt Award. Attached is a description of the pet's remarkable deed as well as a publishable photograph and documentation.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____ Email address _____
Name of pet _____

Please send a matching award to the following nonprofit shelter.

Name of Shelter _____
Director _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____
Email address _____



**north shore
animal league
america**

Saving Pets Is Our Passion

16 Lewyt Street • Port Washington, NY 11050 • (516) 883-7900 ext/321 or visit our web site at nsalamerica.org



**International
Companion Animal
Welfare Conference™**

October 18-19, 2005
Hotel Excelsior
Dubrovnik, Croatia



The International Companion Animal Welfare Conference (ICAWC) was developed by its organisers with the belief in working towards a world where no healthy companion animal is destroyed for want of a caring home with responsible guardians.

Programme

- Building A Shelter On A Budget
- Animal Behaviour: What Are Those Dogs and Cats Telling Us?
- Manipulating The Media
- Maximising Rehoming
- Legislation: Next Steps on the Pet Convention

*In the spirit of being on the Dalmatian Coast,
lots of "spot" prizes will be given to delegates
- don't miss out on this special event.*

REGISTRATION FEE: 30 EUROS

Full details can be found by visiting our Web site at:

www.icawc.org

Organisers:

North Shore Animal League International

North Shore Animal League International is an independent UK registered charity, born out of the success of North Shore Animal League America, the largest adoption agency in the United States and The Pet Savers Foundation, whose programmes include SPAY/USA and the Conference on Homeless Animal Management and Policy. We work with like-minded European animal welfare charities to re-home animals - offering support, advice, education, health and welfare programmes. Our mission statement is simple:

Save Animals' Lives

E-mail: northshore@nsaluk.org

Web: www.nsaluk.org



Dogs Trust

Dogs Trust (the new name for the National Canine Defence League), is the UK's largest dog welfare charity, founded in 1891. Fifteen Rehoming Centres are networked throughout the UK. Dogs Trust believes that no healthy dog should be destroyed and last year looked after nearly 12,000 dogs. Dogs Trust Mission is to work towards the day when all dogs can enjoy a happy life, free from the threat of unnecessary destruction, and Dogs Trust goes to great lengths to achieve this mission.

E-mail: hq-icawc@dogstrust.org.uk

Web: www.dogstrust.org.uk

